

FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

A Typical Man-of-War's-man and Naval Hero.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In January, 1862, in the same boat with Fleet Captain Farragut, I picked my way through the running sea to the West Indies. Blockading Squadron and the opening up of the Mississippi River, I remember him as my "Naval Father" and must speak of him with a degree of prejudice.

Farragut was a typical man-of-war's-man and naval hero. He was of medium height, well built, erect, and of that complexion only to be obtained by contact with the sun and showers of many latitudes.

His greatness was shown in his grasp of mind, which could promptly plan and order upon a great line of action. He believed that God ruled through men, and having planned, his execution was such as is implied in the expression attributed to him at Mobile: "Damn His torpedoes!"

His greatness was shown in his ingenuity in expedients to insure success, and his readiness to adopt, with due credit, a good suggestion from the lowest person.

His tremendous nervous energy, which was always under control, was shown in his unflinching courage. He had just sent the U. S. Batteries to cruise in the Gulf.

His expedition to show an unnecessary drop of blood was shown at New Orleans, when in the flush of victory he for three days paraded against the obliquity of the Mayor.

Farragut was a man of levity and dispatch. Action was his life, but he (only) once spoke over his lips and treated the boys to a speech.

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THROUGH GEORGIA.

Destroying Railroads, Foraging and Taking Savannah.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I bring a piece of news from the Army of Georgia, and while it brings to the thrilling scenes and adventures in which the old 34th Wis. participated, quoting largely from letters in my possession, written at the time of the great expedition planned by Gen. Sherman to go through the Confederate commissary, as it were, while Grant held Lee's army with an iron grip.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 15, 1864, letting go all communication with the North, and struck out boldly for some point on the coast, after leaving selected from three to five men from each company to guard their comrade.

From the 15th to the 19th we marched in an easterly direction, meeting but little opposition, completely destroying the Augusta Railroad. Our Corps (the Twentieth) was the extreme left of the army, the Fourteenth Corps being some 20 miles south, while the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps moved down and destroyed the railroad to Macon.

On the 24th we again moved forward in an easterly direction toward Sandersville, Washington County.

We crossed the Oconee River on the 22d, and our regiment entered the Capital of Georgia in the afternoon, took possession of the Treasury Department, and were well supplied with Georgia State scrip, which the Treasurer, in his haste to escape, had failed to sign.

We were warned by prisoners and papers capturing that the rebel army was in the neighborhood of the railroad, and we were ordered from quick time to that of double-quick, and a general run was the final order.

We had no time to lose, and only enough to get breath, when the rebel cavalry came dashing along. And such a cavalcade! I never learned how many of them "bit the dust," but my regiment, being in support and on the right of the road, could distinctly hear the commands of the rebel officers, and know that our line was soon covered, or where our line had been; but in the meantime, our wagons having crossed, and the artillery having received their orders beforehand, quietly and quickly followed us, and was safely acrossed, and the old reliable 25th Ill., bringing up the rear, launched at the rebel cavalry.

On the 18th we captured a mail train on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and moved within four miles of the city. The army having concentrated at this place, a continuous line of battle was formed under the heavy guns of the Confederates, and the siege of Savannah had commenced in earnest.

On the 11th, our regiment was withdrawn from the line and moved up the river toward Augusta, with orders to cross on Argyle Island and set the river on fire to supply our hungry army. The 1st Co. took a good position in the bend of the river to protect our crossing. Two boatsloads of 10 men each had landed, when we discovered two gunboats with the Confederates, and they were a large transport loaded with supplies for the rebel army, from Augusta.

The crew assisted us in floating her down to the landing, and she proved a very valuable prize for us at that time, as our army was in great need of supplies. The boat was named the "St. George," and she was loaded with 20,000 pounds of hard bread and bacon.

WHY DID THEY GO?

A Comrade of the 25th Ill. Tells of a Mysterious Movement.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: As I have never seen in print any reference to a mysterious movement and a retreat from Grand Junction, I will give a brief account of a movement I have never been able to fathom.

The fighting Fourteenth Division was encamped at Bolivar, Tenn., with Rosecrans, with part of the Army of the Tennessee at Corinth, and the Sixteenth Corps scattered from Memphis to Jackson, Tenn. I remember we received orders to march, we knew not where, but supposed to form a junction with Rosecrans, possibly on the Cold Water River.

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THE WILDERNESS.

A Soldier's Experience at the Big Battle.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am surprised at the wrangle in your paper over the facts as to what troops were on the left of the Plank road at the intersection of the Brock road at 4 p. m. May 9, 1864. I enclose a small diagram of the situation as I saw it at that time, and as one who assisted in driving Longstreet's forces back over the first line of breastworks to the second line of breastworks.

Ward's Brigade, of Birney's Division, Second Corps, formerly First Division, Third Corps (the old Fifth Division), of which our regiment was a part, held the second line of low breastworks along the Brock road, with our right on the Plank road, at the time, 4 p. m., May 9, 1864. The assault was made by Longstreet on our front line of works. These works were low and composed of logs, dirt, brush—anything we could find handy to pile up as a cover. The front line was held by the Second Division of the old Third Corps, then a part of the Second, under Hancock.

The rebels drove them from the front line of works, and we were ordered to charge over our own works and to the front line of works. We were ordered to charge over our own works and to the front line of works.

When the old Third Corps gave way in confusion it was time for (Hancock's) or any other troops to be looking for a line of retreat. Our men that fell on that afternoon are buried on the east side of the Brock road near the Plank road.

We held this position until we marched to the left to Todd's Tavern, and I think the history made by Hancock and Sickles' old corps, united under one command, was as brilliant and full of fight as that scored by any other organization of the Army of the Potomac.

I remained with the boys until severely wounded at the charge on Taylor's Bridge at the crossing of the North Anna, and though the old division with the 11th and 12th was badly used up by that time it was still in the ring when I left to go home on a stretcher.

Now, comrade, keep your clothes on. We don't want to see you in the hospital. We don't want to see you in the hospital. We don't want to see you in the hospital.

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GETTYSBURG.

Batteries That Did Fight at the Peach Orchard.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been watching the correspondence concerning which batteries took part in the Peach Orchard at the battle of Gettysburg, and while they are partly right, they are somewhat in error. I claim the batteries that took position on the right and left of the Peach Orchard come in for a share of the honors and suffered greater loss than those directly in rear of the Orchard.

Batteries F and K, 34 U. S. Art., took up position on the right of the Orchard, with their guns facing west, and the right rows of trees, and lost—Killed, Lieut. Livingston, Serg't James, Bugler Whiteford, Privates Bentley, Clifford, Murphy, Malone, Pinkham and Servicos, besides others that I cannot remember, and about 50 wounded, some of whom never returned.

Capt. Hart disputes some other comrades in saying that Randolph's 1st R. I. battery was not there. It was somewhere on the line, and Capt. Randolph was there as Chief of Artillery for the Third Corps, and stood near the Peach Orchard, but not with his own battery. Again, he disputes another comrade in saying that McFilly's did use command a battery there. McFilly was a Lieutenant of Battery C, 4th U. S. Art., on the right of our battery, and was in command of a section of said battery, and was about the last officer that I remember engaged on the field before night came on.

When the batteries that composed that line of artillery took up their positions, it was done with cannoners mounted and on the gallop. The first one to fall was Capt. D. R. Rose, of Battery C, 34 U. S. Art., who seemed to be acting as staff officer. He was severely wounded while riding out in front of our battery to see if the skirmishers were all in. Then the first shot was fired into our battery and killed Pinkham and Siehan, and took off the hind leg of Sheehan's lead saddle-horse on the piece to which I led the honor to belong. This opened up the assault, and it did not seem to me to be over 20 minutes before we were firing, retiring, with prolonged attachment.

The next day some of the same batteries were in position with us on what is now called Bloody Angle; our battery being on the right of Lieut. Cushing's battery, and I saw that gallant young officer when he fell, and it was his last words that inspired his men to fire the last few shots that repulsed Pickett.

I have read these articles with great interest, but have never seen my old battery shown up by any of the comrades who write these sketches. We were Regulars, and all of our dead save one (Bugler Whiteford) fill unknown graves. John G. Turnbull, First Lieutenant, commanding our battery, was one of the bravest and best officers I ever served under. We all remember Capt. Hartwell as one of the best and

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PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the Line.

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But in these days the worst scourge that threatens us, is that dread invader, Consumption. Dr. Biggs, demonstrator of anatomy in the Bellevue Medical College, who has great opportunity for post-mortem observation, says: "It is a startling fact that of all deaths, nearly one out of every seven is caused by consumption."

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Advertisement for 'THE TRUE MANETTIA VINE' and 'THE GREAT SPIDER LILY'. The ad features detailed botanical illustrations of the plants, including leaves, flowers, and seed pods. The text describes the benefits of these plants for medicinal purposes, such as treating various ailments and promoting health. It also includes information about where to purchase the plants and the prices for different quantities.

A collection of small advertisements and notices at the bottom of the page. These include various notices, advertisements for books, and other short notices. One prominent notice is for 'THE GREAT SPIDER LILY' and 'THE TRUE MANETTIA VINE', which is repeated from the larger advertisement above. Other notices include mentions of 'PICKET SHOTS' and 'FROM ALERT COMRADES ALL ALONG THE LINE'.