THE BRITISH ARMY.

The Composition and Strength of John Bull's Land Forces.

Three Organizations—A Poorly-paid Class. Military Profession Regarded with Greatest Respect—Advantages Over United States Soldiers—England's Position.

POOLE, ENGLAND, July 20, 1892.

WHEN that war-cloud always hovering over Europe finally dissolves itself into storms of fire and blood, and the fiends of battle are loosed, each nation will have reason to thank itself for preparations previously made. In face of the large armies now maintained on the continent a conflict would be short, terrible and decisive. The means of transportation are so perfect that it could not be otherwise.

Here are a score of Governments on a continent about as large as the United States. Each one of this number has its petty jealousies and its secret longings. Neither nation fully trusts the other, and each believes that in strength only is peace. As a result we see the continental Governments almost robbing the people for the sake of an imposing military force. The extreme is seen in Germany and France, where every ablebodied man must undergo actual military service for several years. The term army in those countries really includes the whole male population.

Yet, in the midst of all these potent influences, the English Government has with commendable good sense held itself aloof from any such unpeaceful preparations. It has acted as though there were no possible danger; but should war break out

ENGLAND'S POLICY

might prove detrimental to her own interest. Lately a good deal of controversy has been carried on on the subject of increased military strength. However, we, as peace-loving Americans, can afford to congratulate our friend John for his determined stand. The English are brave—history proves that—and should the Queen ever be in danger her subjects would gladly sacrifice everything for her and their country.

The military system is entirely voluntary, as in the States. The number of the regular army is kept as low as consistent with the exigencies of England's position as a great colonizing power. The British territories include some troublesome tribes, with whom powder and bullets are the only persuasive power. The position of the Empire is not like that of Uncle Sam's dominions, with contiguous territory the size of Europe, entirely at peace with itself.

OUR ONLY NEED

of a military force is for a few troops to keep the Indians in order, and a few others for special emergencies.

England must protect her position in India, with her millions under numerous petty Princes jealous of Europeans; in Africa, where treachery lurks beneath the black skin, and throughout the numerous islands acknowledging British sway.

The whole available force is included under three organizations—the army, the militia, and the volunteers. The volunteers about correspond to our own National Guard in duties and efficiency. The militia is organized differently, is better trained, and better qualified for actual service.

The American coming here for the first time naturally thinks that the red-coated braves are pretty numerous. To see one strut along the street with his little round hat stuck on one ear and his little stick held under his arm is enough to excite National envy and to give a sense of importance to Her Majesty's protectors.

Compared with the United States, where most people do not see a Regular soldier more than once or twice in a lifetime, the number is large, but in continental countries a company

QUEEN'S LIFE GUARDS.

may be seen for every small squad on this side of the channel.

What would England's army be in comparison with the half-million each of France and Germany, or the

SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND

of unscrupulous Russia? The report for last year gave the entire effective force of the army in the United Kingdom as 211,000 in all branches of the service. This includes the infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, medical staff, etc. The cavalry are reckoned at about 19,000, the artillery at 35,000, and the infantry at 140,000. The remainder is distributed among the various other branches of the service.

That number would comprise a large and pretty effective force, were it all concentrated. Of course when spread over nearly all parts of the globe, as it is, it surely does not make a very thick covering. Excluding Canada and Australia, which are practically without European soldiers, it has been estimated that the proportion is about one British soldier to every 10 square miles of territory. Including those countries the proportion would be much changed—approximately one soldier in 40 square miles of territory. So, considering the territory, the proportion is not excessive, and the people cannot complain of a very burdensome standing army.

India is the great disturbing force. To keep these sallow-complexioned people in abeyance requires one-third the entire effective force; that is, 70,000 British troops are compelled to breast the dangers of Asiatic cholera and the perils of the Indian jungles for the honor of civilizing the Hindoo millions who do not want to be civilized. A few thousand must assist in ordering the finances of Egypt; a few more must keep Zulus in check, while the other thousands must guard Gibraltar, Malta and the various other Crown colonies.

The remainder of the troops are stationed here on the Island. England and Ireland contain by far the greatest proportion. These are distributed throughout the various barracks and recruiting stations.

In London and Aldershot, 30 miles away, alone is stationed a force

AS LARGE AS OUR ENTIRE ARMY.

There are one or two other quite large barracks also. Nearly every town of much importance contains a barracks or a recruiting station for some branch of the service; at least, the barracks are so distributed that every County has at least one. Some of them are quite extensive and able to accommodate many hundred soldiers. The number in them is constantly varying by changes and drafts for foreign service.

The annual requirements at present to keep up the army to its present standard are about 35,000 enlistments to take the place of those discharged or otherwise leaving the service. A large proportion of this number of late years has come from the cities—London standing far at the head. Formerly it was from the farms that these recruits chiefly hailed.

I must confess that the appearance of the recruits at the various barracks is not such as to inspire one with a very great fear of the English soldier, or "Tommy Atkins," as he is familiarly called.

They are raw-looking lads, appearing to come from the lower grades of society, if one could judge anything by their looks. Of course they are generally quite young and not fully developed. Although the requirements are not severe, and a great deal of leniency is shown, yet it is found next to impossible to secure the requisite number in prosperous times.

The pay is terribly low, and the prospects probably not quite so bright as in other trades or professions. The British soldier only costs the Government, all told, about one-half what our American soldier costs.

Were it not for wages little difficulty would surely be experienced in obtaining recruits. The soldier in England is regarded with the greatest respect—as much as any profession. Success is sure to open up society and its highest distinctions to the successful one. The Commanders-in-Chief are sure to be rewarded with peerages, and the under commanders, who have at all distinguished themselves, with a lesser mark of the royal favor. Besides these there are many medals that are highly prized. In no pursuit is success so sure to meet with public recognition.

Besides, there is the chance of seeing the world, which with the young is a potent influence. If they join the general service, an order is sure to come soon for them to be transported to some foreign country. In the course of a few years' service a fortunate one would, no doubt, have seen a good share of the world.

THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION

is not essentially different from that of the United States, as I understand the two. That is, there are the corps, regiments, companies, etc., with about the same quota of numbers. A part of the regiment is always in the so-called reserve. This reserve is formed by the terms of enlistment.

In the general service this is for 12 years. All this time may be served in the field, or seven years field duty and five years reserve.

While in the reserve the men receive pay at the rate of six pence (12 cents) per day. In return they are liable to 12 days annual drill, and may be called back into the service at any time, when they resume their former position. So each regiment thus has its complement of retired soldiers who constitute the reserve.

At the end of the first period of service the soldier can re-enlist to complete twenty-one years' service for a pension, if he so desires and

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

is recommended by the commanding officer. Pensions vary from 25 cents to 66 cents per day.

Within three months after enlistment the soldier can buy his discharge for $50. After that it is raised to $90, and the consent of the officer commanding must be obtained.

The uniforms are generally more brilliant and gaudy than those in the U. S. Army. The ordinary undress uniform is a bright scarlet coat, dark-blue trousers, and a small round hat always worn on one extreme side of the head. The cavalry and artillery forces wear blue uniforms with a different style of braid on the coat.

There are a number of special regiments which have a distinctive uniform and accoutrement.

Among these are the several regiments of lancers. These are mounted troops, and are armed with a long lance, in addition to saber and gun. The practice of this troop is very interesting to see, so expert are the men at picking up and striking any object. They are said to be very useful in breaking the ranks of opposing troops, because the lance can be used before the bayonet of an enemy.

THE HORSE GUARDS,

or Queen's Life Guards, are magnificent specimens of manhood. The standard hight is six feet. As these stalwart fellows sit on their horses, wearing a steel breastplate and numerous other trappings, they might almost pass for "ye ancient knights," whom they have partly copied. This is probably the favorite British regiment.

Some of the Scotch regiments dress in full Highland costume; that is, they wear short "kilts" over the bare knees made of genuine Scotch plaid, plaid stockings and white leggings. Their uniform is said to be the most expensive of any in use. It looks rather picturesque to see a regiment of these Highlanders on the march or drill. The bag-pipers play the genuine old Scotch instrument for these regiments.

Sometime ago, when in Edinburg, Scotland, I saw H. R. H., the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of all Her Majesty's forces. He was there to inspect the Highland regiment stationed in the castle in that city. He is an old man with a decided military appearance. Yet his features look like those of a man who enjoyed the high living of court life. He has not a great reputation among the people for bravery, and a great deal of sport is made of his military career during the Crimean war. He is a full cousin to the Queen, and to that relationship he may to some extent owe his high position. The salary is something not to be despised. It is half as large again as that of the President of the United States.

THE MILITIA

is a force that could be well relied upon. It constitutes a fairly-well-drilled force about the size of the National Guard in America. The actual number is 1,000,000. The members are called out annually for 27 days' drill in camp, and it may be extended longer, or the recruit may be summoned for six months' continuous drill.

The enlistment is for six years. On the whole the militia constitutes a well-organized and well-disciplined force. It would form a valuable auxiliary to the regular troops if there were any occasion for their use. It is composed of those who like the military profession, and a good percentage does eventually enlist.

The most numerous body is the organization of volunteers. These would probably correspond most nearly to our own National Guard. There are no paid officers, and the companies assemble in camp for a few days annual drill. The necessary expenses, without wages, are paid by the Government.

The total strength is 220,000. They are, of course, only fairly-well drilled. Each volun-

A LANCER IN UNDRESS UNIFORM.

teer is supplied with all the accouterments necessary to soldier-life and would be ready to take the field at short notice. I have noticed that nearly every town contains a volunteer organization. Drill-halls have in most cases been provided by public-spirited citizens. The officers are generally men of wealth, and frequently noblemen, who are willing to lend their influence and something more substantial in the way of pounds and pence in order to foster a military and patriotic spirit. Of late years it is claimed that such men are on the decrease.

Besides the above there are the yeomanry. This is a mounted force, numbering about 10,000. They are called out annually for eight days' training, during which they receive pay. This force was formerly composed entirely of yeomen—that is, small land-owners, not tenant-farmers. Lately its complexion has been altered, so that the farmers are as numerous as any.

So, after all, England's position is not so bad. In case of great emergency she could muster an army of half a million of men at least partially

SCOTCH PIPER.

drilled. However, we may all hope that such an occasion may never occur.

The Anglo-Saxon race is naturally peace-loving and opposed to large standing armies. The United States among the Republics and Great Britain among monarchies, each the greatest of their respective forms of Government, stand forth as representatives of that principle. The whole world will have profited greatly when it once learns that the duty of Nations is peace and good will toward one another.

N. O. WINTER.

CAPEHART'S CRITICISM.

He Replies to Gen. Early on the Question of Stonewall Jackson at Antietam.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

MINNEAPOLIS newspaper not long ago copied from an Eastern paper (the name of which I have not been able to ascertain) a letter from Gen. Early taking exception to references of mine to Stonewall Jackson in your paper of May 26 last, but particularly to the following:

"At Antietam Jackson ran disgracefully, Gen. Early says, and he never did very much better on any other occasion."

Of course it was not the intention to have it understood that Stonewall Jackson took to his heels in person, it being common military phrase thus to designate a command, and so far as I know his personal courage was unexceptionable. And the allusions to his running proclivities, crazy methods, unparalleled losses, exaggerated apprehensions and constant cries to Lee for reinforcements, though always having greatly outnumbering forces, were simply incidental to other matter and in a running commentary, when more or less latitude is allowable, but all the same they are justified by the facts. It is clear that only the first part of the above-quoted sentence is stated on the authority of Gen. Early, who says in his letter:

"I deem it proper to deny in the most positive manner ever having made any such statement as that attributed to me about his (Jackson's) conduct at Antietam or Sharpsburg, either verbally, in writing, or in print."

In his Memoir, page 69, Gen. Early says this in referring to Antietam:

"In the early part of the day all Gen. Jackson's troops on the field, except my brigade, were driven from the field in great disorder, and Hood had taken their place with his division."

In the same paragraph he says that only "two or three hundred of Jackson's own division were rallied by Cols. Grigsby and Stafford."

It is fair to suppose, in the lapse of time, that he has forgotten what he said in his Memoirs about Jackson's troops at Antietam. And a gallant comrade, J. W. Hinkley, of the 3d Wis., in your last issue seems to corroborate Gen. Early as to Jackson running at Antietam, and if it was not disgraceful to Jackson to have most of his own troops run "in great disorder from the field" incapable of being rallied, it would be difficult to determine what disgrace is. And I repeat that his own troops seldom or never did much better, not that they were not as good individually as the best of the Confederacy, but that they were as Jackson made them by his incompetency to command. The bulk of them were finally captured at Spottsylvania by Hancock.

To give a single example of Jackson's sad lack of supervision and control. On May 3, 1862, the so-called Stonewall Brigade numbered 3,681; the morning of Port Republic, June 9, but 1,313, without having been in battle, and probably numbered less than 900 after being driven from the field at Port Republic and stampeded to the mountains in fear of Shields.

With considerable personal knowledge of Gen. Early professionally in the Valley, I may say, if he will permit me, that I have a profound admiration and respect for his sturdy character and admirable soldierly qualities. His fighting at the very portals of Washington, his terrific battles against Sheridan's superior numbers, the frightful losses he inflicted proved him a very gallant and formidable foe. After Cedar Creek Sheridan had all the fighting he cared for, made no pursuit, and the campaign was over, and Early was at liberty to join Lee without molestation, as the bulk of his command did. If he had accompanied his command, and Grant had run away, as McClellan did on hearing of the mere approach of Jackson's rabble, with the reinforcements Lee had sent him, it is reasonable to suppose that Jubal would have been much more highly appreciated as a General than he is.

Jackson's ill-conducted demonstration toward Washington, conceived by Lee and under his orders, was but a weak and puerile affair in comparison, and made with much heavier loss, for the most part incurred in his frantic races to escape from the traps Lincoln had set for him, into which he had so foolishly walked, and should not have extricated himself but for the misconduct of Fremont and McDowell.

As so many, including popular war lecturers, seem to have taken Imboden's *Century* article on Jackson for fact, it may be said with perfect safety that it is largely fiction, and in most matters of any importance is contradicted by the record, he, apparently in great part, having derived his information from camp and country-folk gossip and old wives' fables. Neither was he with Jackson in the Valley, except at Port Republic, where he was in command of a refractory "jackass battery" not in action, and seemingly has not so much even as consulted Jackson's own reports, not to speak of others. The boys of the cavalry were well acquainted with him in the Valley, and could not say much to his credit. An estimate of the sort of character he was may be formed from the following extract from one of his general orders:

"My purpose is to wage the most active warfare against our brutal invaders and their domestic allies, to hang about their camps and shoot down every sentinel, picket, courier, and wagon-driver we can find; to watch opportunities for attacking convoys and wagon-trains, and thus render the country so unsafe that they will not dare to move, except in large bodies. Our own Virginia traitors—men of the Pierpont and Carlisle stamp—will receive our special regards. I appeal to the men of the West to unite with me at once in the effort to deliver our native mountains from the polution that has been brought upon them. It is only men I want; men who are not afraid to be shot at in such a cause; men who will pull a trigger upon a Yankee with as much alacrity as they would on a mad-dog; men whose conscience will not be disturbed by the sight of a vandal carcass."

From the author of such sentiments, who would expect judicial impartiality or intelligent judgment?—HENRY CAPEHART.

BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

An Account by a Confederate Officer who was a Participant.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

THE following account of the battle of Franklin, Tenn., which was fought Nov. 30, 1864, is by a Confederate officer. I was impressed with it, as it corresponds somewhat with accounts of the boys of the Twenty-third Corps. I have had this in my possession for 10 years. It is very plain that Hood's army was broken at Franklin by Gen. Schofield before it drew up in front of Nashville. No wonder Grant was impatient at Thomas's delay. Had Thomas moved out promptly and attacked Hood after the fierce battle at Franklin, Hood would not have been able to have retreated safely back into Alabama with so much of his force as he did.—J. R. PALMER, 32d Ill., Normal, Ill.

"It was the 30th of November, 1864. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the line of battle was formed, Stewart on the right, Cheatham on the left; their right and left flanks, interlocking like Parthian shields, composing the center. Gen. Stephen D. Lee's corps was held in reserve.

"Cleburne's position was in the center, his division formed in three battle-lines, and he at its head. Thus arranged, Hood's line at Franklin was nearly two miles long, advancing, curved like a Mussulman's cimeter, with the blade to the foe.

"But let us follow Cleburne. A courier dashed up to Cleburne's presence, and soon the word 'Attention!' was given; then 'Forward, march!' and the column passed over a hill and through a little skirt of woods. Soon they emerged into an open field, and steadily they passed on with 'proper cadence' toward the rampart of blood and death.

"The Federal batteries began to open. First came solid shot, bounding over the earth and crashing through the ranks; then the shrieking shells flew through the air on the wings of destruction, bursting under, above, and around the men, and at every explosion unbinding more evils than ever flew from Pandora's box.

"Twilight was coming on. 'Forward, men!' was repeated all along the line. A living sheet of fire was poured into their ranks. But the men pressed forward until the terrific roar ran from center to flank and from wing to wing. Night came, and the two armies fought like two blind giants in despair. Cleburne's old war-cry rang out above the din of arms. Once again, and again, and again. Seven times Cleburne's division, and, indeed, all of Hood's army, charged the breastworks.

"And once again, and again, seven times were they repulsed. Every time they formed and reformed under a most galling fire. At one time, just before dusk, Cleburne captured a portion of the works, and turned the guns of a Federal battery on their former owners, but it was only for a few moments—a little silver rift in the battle-clouds that enveloped him in the darkness. It was the hottest fire Cleburne had ever met. It was but one stream of blazing hell. Confederates were on one side of the breastworks and Federals on the other. Men fell flat on their faces and fired from behind the bodies of their dead comrades. Dead soldiers filled the intrenchments. Blood made the earth as slippery as an ice-pond.

"Thus the firing was kept up until after midnight, and gradually died out. But both armies held their own. The Confederates passed the night where they were, just outside of the breastworks. The Federals, only a few feet away, held their cover until near daybreak, when they quietly marched away and retreated back to Nashville. But when the morrow's sun began to light up the sky, the surviving soldiers looked out upon a sad battlefield. The dead were piled one on the top of the other in awful heaps, and the wounded seemed thicker than the uncounted stars. Horses, like men, had died game upon the defenses. Cleburne's body lay there on the top of the breastworks, ghastly in the sleep of death, pierced with 49 bullets, through and though. His mare had her forefeet on top of the works, dead in that position. Not far from where Cleburne lay was seen the dead body of Gen. Adams; his horse, its forefeet on one side of the works and his hindfeet on the other, dead. The General seems to have been caught so that he was held to his horse's back, sitting bolt upright in his saddle, as if living, riddled and torn with bullets. Gen. Stahl lay by the roadside, and his horse by his side, both dead, and all his staff. Gen. Gist, from South Carolina, was lying with his sword reaching across the breastworks, still grasped in his hand, dead. Gen. Granberry, of Texas, and his horse were seen, horse and rider, on top of the breastworks, dead. All dead! Four thousand five hundred soldiers, all lying side by side in death. Thirteen Confederate Generals were killed and wounded. Six brothers of a Mississippi regiment were all dead.

"This was the bloodiest picture in the book of time."

Have you asked all your acquaintances to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? If not, do so at once, to give the paper more power in championing the cause of the veterans.

Turkish Couriers.

[*Harper's Young People.*]

The ancient Turkish couriers always ran with bare feet, which grew so hard and destitute of feeling that they are said to have had themselves shod, like horses, with light iron shoes. To render the resemblance more complete, they carried in their mouths balls of silver, pierced with holes, and champed these as a horse does his bit. Further, their belts and garters were furnished with little bells, which tinkled wherever they went.

Besides their pay, they received two full suits of clothes every year. Their costume consisted of an Albanian cassock of damask, or striped satin, and a belt of silk enriched with gold, in which they carried their poniard. Later they began to wear coverings upon their feet—long stockings, as well as a rude kind of shoe. Upon their heads they wore high bonnets, covered with silver, from which waved enormous plumes of ostrich feathers. In one hand each man carried his hatchet, and in the other a bag full of comfits, with which they kept their mouths moist while running.

In this costume they accompanied their noble master, and conveyed his messages as far as he pleased to send them. As soon as they had received his order, away they went, leaping and capering among the crowd with the agility of a deer, crying: "Sauli, sauli!" ("Take care, take care!") On they rushed night and day with astonishing swiftness, taking no repose until they had delivered the message intrusted to them.

"And a Good Judge, too."

[*Chicago Mail.*]

"I've had such a time with my servants lately," said Mrs. Fillebrown to her grocer.

"Yes, ma'am," he said; "some of 'em are dreadful obstreperous."

"Why, I caught one of them stealing."

"You did? What did you do?"

"I talked to her."

"One of 'em stole from me, too."

"Did you talk to her?"

"No; I asked one of my neighbors, Judge Thurston, to talk to her."

"What did he say?"

"Six months."

"Oh!"

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HISTORY OF THE CORPS.

(Continued from first page.)

Losses at Chancellorsville—continued.

Command.	Kill'd. O.	Kill'd. M.	W'n'd O.	W'n'd M.	Cap'd or miss'g. O.	Cap'd or miss'g. M.	Aggregate.
Berry's Division.							
Staff	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
First Brigade.							
1st Mass	1	8	2	44	2	38	95
11th Mass	2	6	5	60	..	3	76
16th Mass	1	5	7	52	..	8	73
11th N. J	2	16	10	136	..	5	169
26th Pa	..	11	3	68	..	9	91
Total	6	46	27	360	2	63	504
Second Brigade.							
Staff	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
70th N. Y	...	4	...	11	..	17	32
71st N. Y	...	1	2	13	...	23	39
72d N. Y	4	7	7	24	1	58	101
73d N. Y	1	2	2	29	..	4	38
74th N. Y	..	3	3	19	..	15	40
120th N. Y	..	4	1	48	..	13	66
Total	5	21	16	144	1	130	317
Third Brigade.							
Staff	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
5th N. J	2	11	7	95	...	6	121
6th N. J	...	6	11	42	...	8	67
7th N. J	1	5	6	35	...	...	47
8th N. J	1	17	5	96	..	6	125
2d N. Y	...	4	5	39	..	6	54
115th Pa	3	7	8	71	..	22	111
Total	7	50	44	378	..	48	527
Artillery.							
1st N. Y., L't Bat. D	...	2	..	12	...	...	14
1st U. S., Battery H	1	2	..	18	...	...	21
4th U. S., Battery K	..	7	1	37	...	...	45
Total	1	11	1	67	...	...	80
Total Second Divis'n	20	128	88	949	3	241	1,429
Whipple's Division.							
Staff	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
First Brigade.							
86th N. Y	3	5	4	64	..	1	77
124th N. Y	1	27	7	154	...	15	204
122d Pa	...	11	6	69	...	16	102
Total	4	43	17	287	...	32	383
Second Brigade.							
12th N. H	3	38	14	199	1	62	317
84th Pa	1	4	5	54	4	147	215
110th Pa	1	4	...	18	2	20	45
Total	5	46	19	271	7	229	577
Third Brigade.							
1st U. S. Sharpshooters	1	10	5	46	...	6	68
2d U. S. Sharpshooters	...	...	2	8	...	6	16
Total	1	10	7	54	...	12	84
Artillery.							
N. Y. L., 10th batt'ry	...	...	13	...	5	...	18
N. Y. L., 11th batt'ry	...	2	1	7	...	1	11
1st Ohio L., Bat'y H	...	..	5	..	3	...	8
Total	..	2	1	25	..	9	37
Total Third Div'n	10	101	45	637	7	282	1,082
Total Third Corps	51	327	194	2,451	20	1,076	4,119

Soon after the battle of Chancellorsville the corps was consolidated into two divisions, the first under Brig.-Gen. Birney, and the Second under Brig.-Gen. A. A. Humphreys.

Early in June, 1863, the Confederate army under Gen. Lee began the movement which culminated in the battle of Gettysburg July 1-3. At this time the Third Corps was in camp at Boscobel, near Falmouth, Va. On the 11th of June it broke camp, reaching the battlefield of Gettysburg about 7 p. m. on the 1st of July, after the battle for that day was over.

On the morning of the 2d of July the corps, then in position with the left of Birney's Division resting on the Sugar Loaf Mountain, connecting on the right with the left of Humphreys's Division, whose right rested opposite the left of Gen. Caldwell's Division, of the Second Corps, was attacked about 4 o'clock in the afternoon by the enemy with great fury, and was pressed back with severe loss, when the Fifth and Sixth Corps, with part of the First, moved up and succeeded in checking the enemy's advance. It was now near dusk and the combat for the day was closed.

The casualties were unusually large. Several of the regiments in Birney's Division lost more than 50 per cent. of their number and almost every officer engaged. Gen. Humphreys says of the contest: "Its severity may be judged by the fact that the loss in killed and wounded and missing of my division, 5,000 strong, was 2,088, of whom 171 were officers and 1,917 enlisted men. The missing numbered three officers and 263 enlisted men, the greater part of whom were probably wounded; some were killed."

Gen. Sickles was severely wounded, and at his request Gen. Birney took command of the corps about 6 o'clock.

On the 3d of July the corps, although not actively engaged, lost many valuable officers and a large number of men from the fire of the enemy's artillery.

The following is the official table of casualties as published in the Records of the War of the Rebellion:

Command.	Kill'd. O.	Kill'd. M.	W'n'd. O.	W'n'd. M.	Cap'd or miss'g. O.	Cap'd or miss'g. M.	Aggregate.
Staff	...	...	2	..	...	...	2
Birney's Division.							
First Brigade.							
Staff	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
57th Pa	2	9	9	57	3	55	115
63d Pa	...	1	3	26	...	4	34
68th Pa	3	4	9	117	...	19	152
105th Pa	1	7	14	101	..	9	132
114th Pa	...	9	1	85	3	57	155
141st Pa	...	25	6	97	...	21	149
Total	6	55	45	463	6	165	740
Second Brigade.							
Staff	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
20th Ind	2	30	9	105	...	10	156
3d Mo	1	17	2	57	...	45	122
4th Me	2	9	3	56	4	70	144
86th N. Y	1	10	3	48	1	3	66
99th Pa	1	17	4	77	..	11	110
124th N. Y	4	24	3	54	..	5	90
1st U. S. Sharpsh'rs	1	5	4	33	...	6	49
2d U. S. Sharpsh'rs	..	5	4	19	1	14	43
Total	12	117	33	449	6	164	781
Third Brigade.							
17th Me	1	17	7	105	...	3	133
3d Mich	...	7	3	28	...	7	45
5th Mich	2	17	8	78	...	4	109
40th N. Y	1	22	4	116	...	7	150
110th Pa	..	8	6	39	...	...	53
Total	4	71	28	366	..	21	490
Total First Division	22	243	106	1,278	12	350	2,011
Humphreys's Second Division.							
Staff	..	2	2	7	...	...	11
First Brigade.							
Staff	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
1st Mass	1	15	8	75	...	21	120
11th Mass	1	22	7	89	2	8	129
16th Mass	3	12	4	49	...	13	81
12th N. H	1	19	5	65	...	2	92
11th N. J	3	14	9	115	...	12	153
26th Pa	1	29	10	166	..	7	213
Total	10	111	45	559	2	63	790
Second Brigade.							
Staff	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
70th N. Y	..	20	8	85	...	4	117
71st N. Y	1	9	6	62	...	13	91
72d N. Y	...	7	7	72	...	28	114
73d N. Y	4	47	11	92	..	8	162
74th N. Y	...	12	6	68	...	3	89
120th N. Y	7	23	10	144	...	19	203
Total	12	118	50	523	..	75	778
Third Brigade.							
2d N. H	3	17	18	119	...	36	193
5th N. J	2	11	5	60	...	16	94
6th N. J	...	1	3	29	...	8	41
7th N. J	1	14	10	76	..	13	114
8th N. J	..	7	7	31	...	2	47
115th Pa	..	3	...	18	..	3	24
Total	6	53	43	333	..	78	513
Total Sec'd Division	28	284	140	1,422	2	216	2,092
Artillery Brigade.							
N. J. L't, 2d battery	..	1	..	16	...	3	20
1st N. Y. L't, Bat'y D	...	...	..	10	..	8	18
N. Y. L't, 4th Bat't'y	...	2	..	10	...	1	13
1st R. I. L't, Bat'y E	...	3	2	24	..	1	30
4th U. S., Bat'y K	...	2	1	18	..	4	25
Total	..	8	3	78	..	17	106
Total Third Corps	50	535	251	2,778	14	583	4,211

On the 9th day of July Maj.-Gen. W. H. French assumed command of the corps, and the troops formerly under his command joined and were organized as the Third Division. The composition of this division was as follows:

Brig.-Gen. Washington L. Elliott commanding. First Brigade—Brig.-Gen. William H. Morris—14th N. J.; 6th N. Y. H. A., 151st N. Y.; 10th Vt. Second Brigade—Col. J. Warren Keifer—6th Md.; 110th Ohio (with detachments of the 116th and 123d Ohio), 122d Ohio; 138th Pa. Third Brigade—Col. Benjamin F. Smith—106th N. Y., 126th Ohio, 67th Pa. (two companies), 87th Pa. (four companies). The 4th Me., 10th Mass., 12th N. Y. and Keystone (Pa.) Light batteries also joined and were assigned to the Artillery Brigade. Maj.-Gen. Humphreys having been assigned to duty as Chief-of-Staff of the Army of the Potomac, he was succeeded in command of the Second Division by Brig.-Gen. Henry Prince.

Maj.-Gen. William H. French, the new commander of the corps, was a graduate of the United States Military Academy; appointed Second Lieutenant 1st Art. July 1, 1837; served in the Florida war, and also in the war against Mexico. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was on duty in Texas at Fort Duncan, which post he abandoned, and with his rescued command reinforced Forts Jefferson and Taylor, Fla. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers Sept. 28, 1861, and served with the Army of the Potomac through the Peninsular, Maryland, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville campaigns. On the 29th of November, 1862, he was promoted Major-General, and at the beginning of the Gettysburg campaign was placed in command of the Harper's Ferry District. He remained in command of the Third Corps until it was discontinued in March, 1864. He died at Washington City on the 20th of May, 1881.

On the 7th of July the Third Corps marched from Gettysburg, and in the movements toward and in the vicinity of Williamsport were held in reserve. In the passage of the Potomac and in the marches preceding the entrance of Manassas Gap, it was in the advance. On the 22d the First Division, in conjunction with the calvary under Gen. Buford, took possession of the gap.

On the 23d of July the First and Second Divisions were engaged in action at Wapping Hights, Va. In this action the Excelsior Brigade was prominently engaged. It had been selected to penetrate a ravine in front and cut the enemy's line and drive them away. The brigade at once moved forward, rushed upon the enemy with the bayonet, and drove him back in confusion, with a loss of 18 killed and 56 wounded. Brig.-Gen. Spinola, who led and commanded the brigade, was twice wounded. The total loss of the corps in this affair was 21 killed and 84 wounded. The corps now resumed its march to Warrenton, Va., reaching a point about four miles south of that place on the 26th of July, where it went into camp, remaining there until September, when it moved with the army to Culpeper.

In October, Gen. Elliott having been ordered to the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Joseph B. Carr was assigned to the command of the Third Division. The corps was engaged in several skirmishes and actions during the Bristol campaign (Oct. 9-22), losing one officer and six men killed, four officers and 65 men wounded, and three officers and 290 men captured or missing; total, 369.

In the advance of the Union forces to the line of the Rappahannock, Nov. 7⅜, 1863, the First Division was engaged in action at Kelly's Ford, losing six killed and 36 wounded.

During the Mine Run campaign the Third Corps encountered the enemy on the 27th of November, when within four miles of Robertson's Tavern, and a spirited engagement ensued, lasting till 7 o'clock in the evening. The total loss of the Third Corps in this campaign was 10 officers and 115 men killed, 28 officers and 719 men wounded, and five officers and 66 men captured or missing, aggregating 934, or more than one-half of the loss of the whole army.

Gen. Meade not deeming it prudent to attack the enemy in his position at Mine Run, withdrew his troops and recrossed the Rapidan, the Third Corps crossing at Culpeper Ford on the 20th of December, reaching camp at Brandy Station in the afternoon. Its camp was subsequently moved to the farm of a Mr. Rixey, about two and a half miles from Culpeper, where in remained until it was broken up by the transfer of the troops to the Second and Third Corps.

The order discontinuing the Third and First Corps aroused a feeling of intense indignation. Those who had shared its hardships and glories, and felt a just pride in the honor and distinction it had won, were saddened that its existence should be so abruptly, and, as they believed, unnecessarily terminated. But it was determined at the War Department that the order should be en