

"TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE BATTLE AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND ORPHANS."

ESTABLISHED 1877—NEW SERIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1892.—TWELVE PAGES.

VOL. XII—NO. 11—WHOLE NO. 583.

HISTORY OF THE CORPS.

How They Were Formed and of What Troops Composed.

THE NINTH CORPS.

Battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg

NORTH CAROLINA.

Operations During Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.



HE Ninth Corps was constituted by General Orders, No. 51, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated July 22, 1862, and was composed of the troops then under the command of Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 2 the corps, which now numbered about 13,000 men, embarked at Newport News, Va., to which point they had been sent for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of the Potomac.

upon the enemy to be the best means of effecting his retreat, and Gen. Porter's Corps, which had previously been ordered up, having now arrived, the battle was renewed on the 30th and soon became severe. Gen. Reno and the Ninth Corps again fought gallantly and gained renewed distinction. Deeming it futile to further contend against the superior force of the enemy, and having already suffered severely, Gen. Pope concluded to fall back to Centerville, and withdrew during the night, the enemy making no pursuit. The Ninth Corps covered the retreat, and on the 31st the entire army were in and about the works of Centerville.

On Sept. 1 it was discovered that Lee had not abandoned his plan of placing his army between the Union forces at Centerville and the defenses of Washington, and Gen. Pope quickly adopted measures to meet such a movement. He accordingly distributed his troops along the different roads from Centerville to Fairfax Courthouse, the Ninth Corps in advance and nearest to the enemy at Chantilly, and supported by McDowell, Hooker and Kearny. The enemy's movement toward Fairfax having been checked, he made a fierce attack upon the Ninth Corps, but being met by furious charges was forced from the field. Night terminated the battle, and the Union forces after a short rest continued their march toward Fairfax, reaching there at daybreak on Sept. 2. The battle at Chantilly resulted in the sad loss of Gen. Kearny and Stevens, two brave and beloved officers who had distinguished themselves by their gallantry and devotion to the country and flag.

The enemy made no further move, and on Sept. 2 the Army of Virginia and the forces co-operating with it were withdrawn within the defenses of Washington.

On the same day Gen. McClellan was assigned to the command of the fortifications of Washington, and of all the troops for the defense of the Capital.

The Armies of the Potomac and of Virginia were now consolidated and placed under the command of Maj.-Gen. McClellan, and Maj.-Gen. Pope was relieved from command and directed to report to the Secretary of War for orders.

Gen. Burnside, who was still at Fredericksburg, was ordered to evacuate that point, and after destroying machine-shops, bridges, etc., under orders from Washington, he on Sept. 4 embarked his troops for Washington.

In the campaign of Northern Virginia only two divisions of the corps were engaged, those of Stevens and Reno, the latter in command of both divisions. The following is a statement in detail of the loss during these operations:

Table with columns: Command, Officers, Enlisted men, Captured or Missing, Aggregate.

On Sept. 12 Gen. Reno, with the Ninth Corps, joined McDowell near Cedar Mountain, but upon learning, a few days thereafter, that the enemy was concentrating his forces with the view of crossing the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, orders were given for the army to fall back to the north bank of the Rappahannock. The Ninth Corps returned by the road upon which it had previously passed, and when the enemy reached the Rappahannock and attempted to cross he found that Kelly's Ford, the most available crossing, was held by the Ninth Corps.

On Aug. 12 Gen. Reno, with the Ninth Corps, joined McDowell near Cedar Mountain, but upon learning, a few days thereafter, that the enemy was concentrating his forces with the view of crossing the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, orders were given for the army to fall back to the north bank of the Rappahannock. The Ninth Corps returned by the road upon which it had previously passed, and when the enemy reached the Rappahannock and attempted to cross he found that Kelly's Ford, the most available crossing, was held by the Ninth Corps.

On Aug. 12 Gen. Reno, with the Ninth Corps, joined McDowell near Cedar Mountain, but upon learning, a few days thereafter, that the enemy was concentrating his forces with the view of crossing the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, orders were given for the army to fall back to the north bank of the Rappahannock. The Ninth Corps returned by the road upon which it had previously passed, and when the enemy reached the Rappahannock and attempted to cross he found that Kelly's Ford, the most available crossing, was held by the Ninth Corps.

On Aug. 12 Gen. Reno, with the Ninth Corps, joined McDowell near Cedar Mountain, but upon learning, a few days thereafter, that the enemy was concentrating his forces with the view of crossing the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, orders were given for the army to fall back to the north bank of the Rappahannock. The Ninth Corps returned by the road upon which it had previously passed, and when the enemy reached the Rappahannock and attempted to cross he found that Kelly's Ford, the most available crossing, was held by the Ninth Corps.

On Aug. 12 Gen. Reno, with the Ninth Corps, joined McDowell near Cedar Mountain, but upon learning, a few days thereafter, that the enemy was concentrating his forces with the view of crossing the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, orders were given for the army to fall back to the north bank of the Rappahannock. The Ninth Corps returned by the road upon which it had previously passed, and when the enemy reached the Rappahannock and attempted to cross he found that Kelly's Ford, the most available crossing, was held by the Ninth Corps.

On Aug. 12 Gen. Reno, with the Ninth Corps, joined McDowell near Cedar Mountain, but upon learning, a few days thereafter, that the enemy was concentrating his forces with the view of crossing the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, orders were given for the army to fall back to the north bank of the Rappahannock. The Ninth Corps returned by the road upon which it had previously passed, and when the enemy reached the Rappahannock and attempted to cross he found that Kelly's Ford, the most available crossing, was held by the Ninth Corps.

On Aug. 12 Gen. Reno, with the Ninth Corps, joined McDowell near Cedar Mountain, but upon learning, a few days thereafter, that the enemy was concentrating his forces with the view of crossing the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, orders were given for the army to fall back to the north bank of the Rappahannock. The Ninth Corps returned by the road upon which it had previously passed, and when the enemy reached the Rappahannock and attempted to cross he found that Kelly's Ford, the most available crossing, was held by the Ninth Corps.

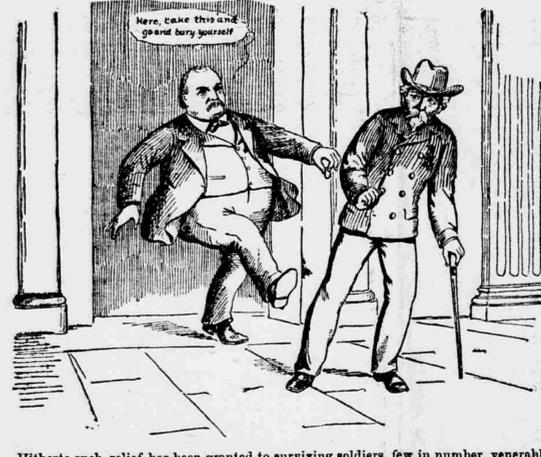
On Aug. 12 Gen. Reno, with the Ninth Corps, joined McDowell near Cedar Mountain, but upon learning, a few days thereafter, that the enemy was concentrating his forces with the view of crossing the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, orders were given for the army to fall back to the north bank of the Rappahannock. The Ninth Corps returned by the road upon which it had previously passed, and when the enemy reached the Rappahannock and attempted to cross he found that Kelly's Ford, the most available crossing, was held by the Ninth Corps.

On Aug. 12 Gen. Reno, with the Ninth Corps, joined McDowell near Cedar Mountain, but upon learning, a few days thereafter, that the enemy was concentrating his forces with the view of crossing the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, orders were given for the army to fall back to the north bank of the Rappahannock. The Ninth Corps returned by the road upon which it had previously passed, and when the enemy reached the Rappahannock and attempted to cross he found that Kelly's Ford, the most available crossing, was held by the Ninth Corps.

On Aug. 12 Gen. Reno, with the Ninth Corps, joined McDowell near Cedar Mountain, but upon learning, a few days thereafter, that the enemy was concentrating his forces with the view of crossing the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, orders were given for the army to fall back to the north bank of the Rappahannock. The Ninth Corps returned by the road upon which it had previously passed, and when the enemy reached the Rappahannock and attempted to cross he found that Kelly's Ford, the most available crossing, was held by the Ninth Corps.

On Aug. 12 Gen. Reno, with the Ninth Corps, joined McDowell near Cedar Mountain, but upon learning, a few days thereafter, that the enemy was concentrating his forces with the view of crossing the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, orders were given for the army to fall back to the north bank of the Rappahannock. The Ninth Corps returned by the road upon which it had previously passed, and when the enemy reached the Rappahannock and attempted to cross he found that Kelly's Ford, the most available crossing, was held by the Ninth Corps.

CLEVELAND'S IDEA OF A PENSION.



Hitherto such relief has been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time since their military service, and as a parting benediction tendered by a grateful people.—Cleveland's Veto of the Dependent Pension Bill.

In the meantime the process of reorganization of the army had rapidly progressed, new troops arrived daily and were assigned to the several corps. Gen. Burnside was placed in command of the right wing, consisting of the First and Ninth Corps; Gen. Reno continuing in command of the Ninth, Gen. Sumner in command of the center, consisting of the Second and Twelfth Corps. The Sixth Corps, under Franklin, with Couch's and Syke's Divisions, were on the left.

The Ninth Corps at this time was composed as follows: Maj.-Gen. J. L. Reno commanding. Escort, 1st Me. Cav., Co. G.

First Division—Brig.-Gen. Orlando B. Willcox. First Brigade—28th Mass., 17th Mich., 79th N. Y., 50th Pa. Second Brigade—Col. Thomas Welsh—8th Mich., 46th N. Y., 45th and 100th Pa. Artillery—Mass. Light, 8th battery; 2d U. S., Battery E.

Second Division—Brig.-Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis. First Brigade—Brig.-Gen. James Nagle—2d Md., 6th, 9th N. H., 48th Pa. Second Brigade—Brig.-Gen. Edward Perrero—21st, 25th Mass., 51st N. Y., 51st Pa. Artillery—Pa. L., Battery D; 4th U. S., Battery A.

Third Division—Brig.-Gen. Isaac P. Rodman. First Brigade—Col. Harrison S. Falchid—9th, 59th, 103d N. Y. Second Brigade—Col. Edward Harland—5th, 11th, 16th Conn., 4th R. I. Artillery—5th U. S., Battery A.

Kanawha Division—Brig.-Gen. Jacob D. Cox. First Brigade—Col. Eliakin P. Scammon—12th, 23d, 30th Ohio; Ohio Light Artillery, 1st Battery; Gilmore's company W. Va. cavalry, Harrison's company W. Va. cavalry. Second Brigade—Col. Geo. Crook—11th, 25th, 36th Ohio; Schaumbuck's company Chicago Dragoons, Kentucky Light Artillery, Simmonds's battery.

Unattached—6th N. Y. Cav. (eight companies), Col. Thomas C. Devin; Ohio cavalry, third ind't company, Lieut. Jonas Seaman; 3d U. S. Art., Batteries L and M, Capt. John Edwards, jr.

On Sept. 12 Gen. Burnside ordered Fredericksburg, the enemy having a few hours previously, and had a brisk skirmish with the cavalry that was covering his withdrawal. Gen. Lee moved on through the passes of the South Mountain, followed by the Union forces, who found that a severe battle must be fought before they could effect a crossing of the mountain.

Early on the morning of the 14th a battery of the Ninth Corps was placed in position on high ground on the left of the turnpike; Gen. Cox's Division arrived on the ground about 9 o'clock, followed by the remainder of the corps, excepting Sturgis's Division. Scammon's Brigade, of the Kanawha Division, was in advance. A severe battle ensued, which, up to about noon, was carried on by Cox's and Willcox's Divisions, of the Ninth Corps. Later in the day the Ninth Corps was ordered by Gen. Burnside to advance, and the order was promptly obeyed. The troops dashed forward with great gallantry, driving the enemy from his positions, and sending him over the crest of the mountain in great disorder. An effort to regain his lost ground was defeated, and after repeated charges upon the Ninth Corps he retreated down the mountain, leaving his dead and wounded on the field and nearly 2,000 prisoners in the hands of the Union forces. The gallantry and success with which this battle was fought reflected the highest credit upon the officers and men of the First and Ninth Corps. The greatest loss sustained by the Union forces was that of Gen. Reno, who was killed about dusk in the evening while reconnoitering the enemy's position.

Maj.-Gen. Jesse L. Reno was born June 20, 1823, in Wheeling, Va. He was a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy of the class of 1846, and was promoted to the rank of Major in 1848, and to that of Lieutenant Colonel in 1850. He was a subaltern of the Ordnance Corps. He was as a subaltern of the Ordnance Corps engaged in all the operations of Gen. Scott's invasion of Mexico from the siege of Vera Cruz to the storming of Chapultepec, receiving for his gallant and meritorious conduct a brevet for the battle of Cerro Gordo, and another for Chapultepec, where he was wounded.

At the outbreak of the rebellion he was placed in command of the Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas, but was soon called into active service. On Nov. 12, 1861, he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was at once assigned to the command of a brigade in Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, which command he retained from Dec. 20, 1861, to April, 1862, being engaged in the capture of Roanoke Island,

Colleges occupying the extreme left near the hills on the southeast side of Antietam Valley. Changes of position were made by both sides, and on the 16th the distribution of the Ninth Corps, as shown by Gen. Burnside's official report, was as follows:

"On the crest of the hill, immediately in front of the bridge, was Benjamin's battery of six 20-pounders, with the remaining batteries in rear of the crest under partial cover. In rear of Benjamin's battery, on the extreme right, joining on to Gen. Syke's Division, was Gen. Crook's Brigade, with Gen. Sturgis's Division in the rear. On the left, and in rear of Benjamin's battery, was Gen. Rodman's Division, with Col. Scammon's Brigade in support; Gen. Willcox's Division was held in reserve.

At daylight on Sept. 17 the great battle began, and raged with varying success until sunset, leaving the two armies in nearly the same positions as those occupied in the morning, excepting the Ninth Corps, which had, after a desperate conflict, crossed the creek and occupied an advanced position on the heights beyond.

The limits of this article preclude a narration in detail of the great battle of Antietam. It has passed into history as one of the bloodiest and most desperately-fought battles of the war, and the conspicuous part borne by the Ninth Corps is attested by the heavy losses which it sustained, the severest of which was the loss of Gen. Rodman, whose bravery and skill had won for him great renown.

Brig.-Gen. Isaac P. Rodman was a native of South Kingston, R. I.; born Aug. 28, 1822. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was a member of the State Senate, but at once resigned his seat, recruited a company for the 2d R. I., and entered the military service of the United States as its Captain June 6, 1861. He was appointed Colonel of the 4th R. I. Oct. 30, 1861, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers April 28, 1862. His regiment was assigned to



the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, and he participated with it in the capture of Roanoke Island, battle of New Berne, and in the investment and reduction of Fort Macon. An attack of typhoid fever rendered it necessary for him to come home on sick leave, and he only recovered in time to join Gen. Burnside at Fredericksburg. Here he was placed in command of Gen. Parke's Division, which command he retained until stricken down in the terrible conflict at the "Stone Bridge" Sept. 17, 1862. He died Sept. 30, 1862.

The following is a statement in detail of the loss of the Ninth Corps at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 16-17, 1862.

Table with columns: Command, Officers, Enlisted men, Capt'd or missing, Aggregate.

Willcox's Division. 28th Mass. 1 11 1 1 13 27 8th Mich. 1 11 1 1 13 27 79th N. Y. 1 11 1 1 13 27 50th Pa. 1 11 1 1 13 27 Total 4 44 4 4 56 112

Second Brigade. 46th N. Y. 1 11 1 1 13 27 100th Pa. 1 11 1 1 13 27 Total 2 22 2 2 28 56

Artillery. Mass. L., 8th Bat. 1 1 1 1 4 8 Total 1 1 1 1 4 8

Total First Div'n 7 68 7 7 86 172

collecting and caring for the wounded and burying the dead, and during the night of the 15th Gen. Lee removed his entire army, excepting some of the wounded, across the Potomac and took position near Shepherdstown.

It had been determined to renew the battle on the morning of the 19th, but finding that the enemy had disappeared the Union cavalry started in pursuit. On reaching the Potomac, however, they found their further progress checked by the enemy's batteries of artillery, which were posted upon the opposite bank.

For several weeks both armies rested on opposite banks of the Potomac. The enemy's lines extended from Martinsburg to the Shenandoah River, and those of the Union forces from Williamsport Ford to Harper's Ferry. On Oct. 7 the "Kanawha Division" of the Ninth Corps was ordered to West Virginia, and started on the following day. Upon the departure of Gen. Cox, Gen. Willcox was placed in command of the corps, and shortly thereafter Gen. W. W. Burns was assigned to the command of Willcox's Division, and Gen. G. W. Getty to the command of that of the late Gen. Rodman.

On the 26th of October, in pursuance of orders from Washington, the army commenced to cross the Potomac by means of a pontoon bridge at Berlin, two divisions of the Ninth Corps, with Pleasonton's cavalry, being in advance. The entire army had not succeeded in crossing until Nov. 2, on which date the Ninth Corps advanced to Bloomfield and crossing its march on to the late Gen. Rodman, and took position at that point. By an order of the President dated Nov. 5, Gen. McClellan was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac and Gen. Burnside was placed in command. This order reached Gen. McClellan at his headquarters at Warrenton, on the night of the 7th, and on the 9th Gen. Burnside assumed command.

Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside was a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy. He was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant 2d Art. July 1, 1847, and served in the war with Mexico, 1847-48, at the City of Mexico. After the close of that war he served in garrison and on frontier duty until Oct. 2, 1853, reaching the grade of First Lieutenant, when he resigned his commission in the Army. He was engaged from 1853 to 1858 as a manufacturer of firearms at Bristol, R. I. He was Cashier of the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, 1859-61, and Treasurer of that company, 1860-61.

At the outbreak of the rebellion he re-entered the military service of the United States as Colonel 1st R. I., May 2, 1861, and served in the Valley of the Shenandoah in June, 1861. He also participated in the battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861, and was mustered out of service Aug. 2, 1861. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers Aug. 6, 1861, and was promoted Major-General March 18, 1862.

When the plan of forming a consular expedition was first conceived by Gen. McClellan, it included the formation of a force of about 10,000 troops to operate in conjunction with the naval forces. Gen. Burnside was selected to organize and lead the expedition, and the forces rendezvoused at Annapolis, Md., from which place they embarked for Hampton Roads, arriving there early in January, 1862. Here they were joined by the naval forces, under Flag Officer Levi M. Goldsborough, and the expedition sailed on the 11th of January, and was caught in the storms which usually prevail in the Winter off Cape Hatteras. Several of the transports, a gunboat, and a battery were wrecked, and the fleet scattered. The remainder of the month of January was spent in perfecting plans for further movements.

Roanoke Island, N. C., was to be the point of Gen. Burnside's first attack. The importance of this island to the Confederates had led them to strongly fortify it against assault. On the evening of the 4th of February, 1862, Gen. Burnside communicated to Admiral Goldsborough the information that the army was in readiness to move, and orders were given for the fleet to move on the following morning. The army likewise moved, by transports, on the next morning. The naval force soon became engaged with the rebel batteries and fleets, and meanwhile the army was engaged in preparations to land and occupy the shores and roads leading into the interior. At about 9 o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th the troops were landed near the middle of the island under cover of the gunboats, and in the morning of the 8th the land attack was made, which resulted in the capture of five forts of 32 guns, Winter quarters for several thousand troops, about 3,000 stand of small arms, and a large amount of other property, besides a large number of prisoners. The casualties on the Union side were, of the army, 57 killed, 214 wounded, and 13 missing; of the navy, six killed, 17 wounded, and two missing.

The next duty of Gen. Burnside under his instructions was to occupy New Berne. Accordingly, on the morning of the 12th of March, the troops, escorted by the gunboats, proceeded to the Neuse River, the entrance to which was strongly fortified; but the gunboats soon cleared the way for the advance of the troops to the vicinity of New Berne. A weary march was then begun by the troops, and when night came on they sought such rest as could be obtained in the mud around the camp.

On the morning of the 14th the march was resumed, and the position of the enemy was found to be such as to necessitate the carrying of the works by storm. At all, Gen. Burnside, with unflinching confidence in the bravery of his troops, prepared for the attack. The line of battle was formed, and by 8 o'clock the battle opened. The enemy poured a destructive fire into the Union forces, and they were forced to lie down in the hollows of the ground for shelter. The conflict raged with great fury, and upon hearing the enemy's position a charge was made, the men then succeeded in beating a precipitate retreat, leaving their guns in the hands of the Union forces.

Successive charges were made with alternate victory and defeat, until finally the brigade of Gen. Reno pressed forward, clearing the rifle-pits, storming the redoubts, and carrying everything before them.

The last day was won, and amid wild and deafening cheers Gen. Burnside rode into the captured works. The troops lost 80 killed, 350 wounded, and one missing.

The next day of importance in which Gen. Burnside's command participated was at the engagement at South Mills, Camden Co., N. C., April 19, 1862, where they suffered a loss of 13 killed, 101 wounded, and 13 captured or missing. Fort Macon, N. C., surrendered on the 26th of April, after a siege of more than a month.

The operations of Gen. Burnside gave great satisfaction and encouragement to the Government, and the occupation of the North Carolina coast consequent thereon was a great gain to the Union cause.

The land force of Gen. Burnside during these operations consisted of the following troops: First Division—Brig.-Gen. John G. Foster. First Brigade—17th, 23d, 45th Mass. Second Brigade—10th Conn., 24th N. Y., Artillery—3d N. Y., 1st R. I., Battery F.

Second Division—Brig.-Gen. Jesse L. Reno. First Brigade—2d Md., 103d N. Y., 48th Pa. Second Brigade—11th Conn., 21st Mass., 51st N. Y., 51st Pa.

Third Division—Brig.-Gen. John G. Parke. 8th Conn., 9th N. J., 4th R. I., 5th R. I. (battery); 1st U. S. Artillery, Battery C.

Fourth Brigade—Col. Rush C. Hawkins—8th N. E., 9th, 80th N. Y.

WAR RECOLLECTIONS.

Some of the Varied Experiences of a Missouri Soldier.

OBEYED THE WARNING.

Prisoners Allowed to Escape from the Butler Jail.

REGARDED SUSPICIOUSLY.

A Skirmish at Wadesburg Against Great Odds.

BY G. WILLIAMS, CO. A, MO. HOME GUARDS, AND COS. G AND H, 7TH MO. S. M. CAV., WARRENSBURG, MO.

HUS ended the 10th day of July, 1861. For two more days and nights we occupied our private apartments without incident, beyond the constant peeping and peering of the curious through the grating of our parlor, some of whom expressed a great desire to see us outside.

On the morning of the 23d, before sunrise, two men came to our door and said to us: "You men keep away from the doors and windows to-day; do not show yourselves nor speak to anyone, or you may be shot through the door or windows. Some time to-night we will get you out of this place."

It is needless to say that we obeyed our instructions to the letter. We had gathered from remarks and the signs of the few days past that all was not harmonious in the camp of our neighbors, and that

SERIOUS TROUBLE might arise, of which we would be, or were, the innocent cause. There were in the jail the broken frames of two or three old chairs, the posts of which made good, heavy clubs,

such as a man could wield with most deadly effect. With these weapons we determined to defend ourselves if need be, and to die in that room rather than be led out to die like dogs. We also pledged ourselves that, in case we got out of the place alive, we would never be taken prisoners again.

Well, just as it began to dark our landlord came with our supper, and said to us: "Be quiet; we are going to let you out some time to-night, and if you should be recaptured you must not give us away, but say that you broke the lock with this hammer."

He had brought a hammer with him, with which he said he would break the lock and leave the hammer after we had gone. We

Parting with Mr. Gilmore, such as a man could wield with most deadly effect. With these weapons we determined to defend ourselves if need be, and to die in that room rather than be led out to die like dogs. We also pledged ourselves that, in case we got out of the place alive, we would never be taken prisoners again.

Well, just as it began to dark our landlord came with our supper, and said to us: "Be quiet; we are going to let you out some time to-night, and if you should be recaptured you must not give us away, but say that you broke the lock with this hammer."

He had brought a hammer with him, with which he said he would break the lock and leave the hammer after we had gone. We

Parting with Mr. Gilmore, such as a man could wield with most deadly effect. With these weapons we determined to defend ourselves if need be, and to die in that room rather than be led out to die like dogs. We also pledged ourselves that, in case we got out of the place alive, we would never be taken prisoners again.

Well, just as it began to dark our landlord came with our supper, and said to us: "Be quiet; we are going to let you out some time to-night, and if you should be recaptured you must not give us away, but say that you broke the lock with this hammer."

He had brought a hammer with him, with which he said he would break the lock and leave the hammer after we had gone. We

Parting with Mr. Gilmore, such as a man could wield with most deadly effect. With these weapons we determined to defend ourselves if need be, and to die in that room rather than be led out to die like dogs. We also pledged ourselves that, in case we got out of the place alive, we would never be taken prisoners again.

Well, just as it began to dark our landlord came with our supper, and said to us: "Be quiet; we are going to let you out some time to-night, and if you should be recaptured you must not give us away, but say that you broke the lock with this hammer."