

FIGURING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

The Editor would be glad to receive articles of from 500 to 1,000 words, on social papers of greater length, for publication on the first page of the week.

CUTTING DOWN THE NAVY.

REARRANGING AND CONSOLIDATION OF FORCES AT THE WASHINGTON, WASH., D. C.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The different naval squadrons operating on the oceans and along our coast during the civil war had assumed extraordinary proportions at its termination.

Immediately after the fall of Fort Fisher and the occupation of Wilmington, Charleston, Mobile, and Galveston, a reduction of the blockading squadron was determined upon.

On or about June 1, 1865, the North and South Atlantic Squadrons were combined in one command under Commodore Wm. Radford, and such vessels as were not required were sent North to be sold.

The East Gulf Squadron was disbanded July 1, 1865, as a separate command, Rear-Admiral Stribling, its commander, was transferred to the West Gulf Squadron.

The number of vessels burned, wrecked, sunk, or otherwise destroyed during the same time was: Steamers, 85; schooners, 114; sloops, 32; ships, two; brig, two; bark, four; small boats, 96; rams, five; ironclads, four; armed schooners and sloops, 11.

Nearly all the captures of value were vessels, but a considerable amount of specie, fitted out and freighted in the ports of a Government with which we had treaties and were friendly terms.

The gross proceeds of property captured during the war and condemned prior to November 1, 1863, amounted to \$21,829,543.96. Out of this sum, \$1,612,396.75 was retained for the distribution of \$20,217,147.21, one-half of which was added to the Naval Pension fund for payment of naval pensions.

From a tabulated statement now before me of captures made, we learn the interesting fact that the steamer Grayhound, captured by the U. S. S. Connecticut, was the most valuable prize captured during the war, and realized \$497,858.55.

AT MARYE'S HEIGHTS. How the Sixth Corps Behaved and What the Blunders Were.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Marye's Heights, May 3, 1863, was a distinctive action fought by the Sixth Corps, assigned to assaulting and taking the position which was a strongly fortified hill directly in rear of Fredericksburg.

The position was the key to the part of the enemy's line which extended from Banks's Ford on their left to Hamilton's Crossing on their right, some six miles, and was occupied by the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

ADmiral DAVID D. PORTER, were to look after our interests on the Pacific Coast.

war was placed under command of Acting Rear-Admiral Shaun W. Godon, with the following vessels: Brooklyn, Susquehanna, Juniata, Nipsic, Shamokin, Shawmut, Kansas, Wasp, Supply, and Onward, with orders to cruise on the coast of South America, and on the coast of Africa from Cape Town to St. Paul de Loando.

The East India Squadron, as organized at the close of the war, consisted of the following vessels: Hartford, Shenandoah, Wyoming, Wachusett, and Relief.

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Glenn was ordered with the right wing of the 23d to make a feint in the direction of the stone wall at the foot of Marye's Heights, so as to develop the enemy's line. The morning was very foggy. You could scarcely see your hand before your face.

The deployment was made within 10 rods of the wall. It was met with a murderous fire from the road and hillside. Fortunately, the fire was rather high and did very little execution.

Preparation was then made for the assault of this entrenched position, in which the enemy felt so secure, the plan adopted being that of Gen. Newton, our division commander, at the consultation invited by Gen. Sedgwick, the corps commander.

The 65th N. Y. (for Chassers), Col. Joe Hamilton, and the 123d N. Y. was sent off to the enemy's left as a feint to attack Taylor's Hill. This caused Wilcox's Brigade to be ordered to the direction of Banks's Ford, leaving the enemy's batteries without immediate support.

The column of Col. Johns charged directly on the stone wall at the foot of the Heights. About 21 o'clock the attack began. Shaler's command, which was on the road in column of companies, was met with a murderous fire of musketry and canister, the force of the column being almost annihilated at the crossing of the Canal road bridge.

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report made every man who had a mule eager to jump onto its back and hasten out to capture the mercenary guerrillas. We cut the tent ropes, made rods of bark, and everything we could twist into a rope with which to lash the mule to the pack.

Each company took mules to company quarters, the company officers stationed themselves at the head of the company, and the mules were ordered to mount. But the mules had not been consulted, and no mount occurred at that command.

Time was flying fast; horrible reports of the butchering of our comrades came into camp thick and fast, and no time could be lost. Every fourth man was detailed to hold the mules until the other three could mount at will; but then, the mule had not yet been ordered, or was not ready to be mounted, and but few were mounted in this way.

Another very small one, where the holly and thorn-bush were the thickest, took a shot into the brush and hung its rider a la Abalson in the brambles. Another, whose rider had done all in his power to induce it to take a drink when crossing Coldwater creek, after plunging over a steep bank into deep water, and stood there and took a big drink, and nothing could induce it to move until its rider was soaking wet.

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The 34th Ky. The regiment was organized at Camp Muldran's Hill, Ky., on September 18, 1861, to February, 1862, to serve three years; veteranized, and remained in service until July, 1865, when the companies were mustered out separately. Col. Buckner Board, a graduate of West Point and first commander of the regiment, resigned Dec. 20, 1862. Col. Thomas P. Nichols resigned Dec. 13, 1863; Lieut.-Col. Elijah S. Watts resigned Aug. 20, 1864, and when mustered out Lieut.-Col. Owen Star was the ranking officer. The command served in Kilpatrick's Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and lost five officers and 122 men killed and one officer and 122 men died.

Great Reduction in Time to California. One more of the Northwestern Line has reduced the time of its transcontinental trains, and the journey from Chicago to California via this popular route is now made in the marvellously short time of three days. Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping cars leave Chicago daily, and run through to San Francisco and Los Angeles without change, and all meals en route are served in Dining cars. Daily Tourist Sleeping cars are also maintained by this line between Chicago and San Francisco, and Los Angeles, completely equipped berths in upholstered Tourist Sleepers being furnished at a cost of only \$6.00 each from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. Through trains leave Chicago for California at 6:00 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. daily, after arrival of trains of connecting lines from the East and South.

For detailed information concerning rates, routes, etc., apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address: H. A. Gross, G. E. P. A., 423 Broadway, New York.

Thousands of new patrons will take Hood's Sarsaparilla this Spring and realize its manifold benefits.

The National Tribune has a letter for Capt. Jesse H. Jones, who is believed to be somewhere in Georgia.

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The 42d Ohio. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase, O., in September, October, and November, 1861, for three years. The original members, except veterans, were mustered into the 113th N. Y. on Sept. 20, Dec. 2, 1864, and the veterans and recruits transferred to the 96th Ohio. Col. James A. Garfield, who took the field with the regiment, was promoted to be Brigadier-General, March 14, 1862. Lionel A. Sheldon was commissioned to succeed Col. Garfield, and remained with the regiment until its muster out. At Fort Gibson, Ark., while in Osterhaus's Division, Thirteenth Corps, it lost 12 killed and 47 wounded. Its total loss in the service was one officer and 58 men killed and three officers and 178 men died.

The 7th N. Y. H. A. This regiment was organized at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862, to serve three years, as the 113th N. Y. It was changed to heavy artillery and designated the 7th N. Y. H. A., Dec. 19, 1862. Two additional companies were organized—No. 1, Aug. 6, 1863, and the other Jan. 19, 1864. It was consolidated into a battalion of four companies June 28, 1865. The battalion was organized at Camp 1, 1865. The regiment of 10 companies left the State Aug. 19, 1862, and served as heavy artillery in the Defenses of Washington; in the Second Brigade, Haskin's Division, Twenty-second Corps; in Tyler's Artillery Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac; in Fort Bragg, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac; in Second Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, and in the Second Separate Brigade, Eighth Corps. The 7th N. Y. H. A. stood third in point of loss among heavy artillery organizations. Its principal service was in Barlow's Division, Second Corps. Its total loss during its service was 291 officers and 1,000 men. Its heaviest loss was at Cold Harbor, where 127 officers and men were killed or received wounds from which they died. At the battle of Petersburg it lost 55 officers and men killed or died of wounds. Among the officers killed at Cold Harbor was the gallant Col. Lewis H. Morris, who had commanded the brigade and was a Major in the Signal Corps. Col. Edward A. Springstead, who succeeded Col. Morris, was killed at Reams's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864. Col. Richard C. Duryea, a graduate of West Point and an officer of the Regular Army, then took command, and remained with the regiment until July 3, 1865. Major E. Mount commanded the battalion, which remained in service until July. Among other battles not mentioned previously, where the loss of the regiment was severe, note might be made of Spotsylvania, Totopotomoy, and Reams's Station. The total enrollment of the regiment was 2,667. Of these 14 officers and 577 men were killed and four officers and 374 men died. Over 200 of those previously included died in rebel prisons. The regiment is one of the 300 fighting regiments given by Col. Fox.

The 34th Ky. The regiment was organized at Camp Muldran's Hill, Ky., on September 18, 1861, to February, 1862, to serve three years; veteranized, and remained in service until July, 1865, when the companies were mustered out separately. Col. Buckner Board, a graduate of West Point and first commander of the regiment, resigned Dec. 20, 1862. Col. Thomas P. Nichols resigned Dec. 13, 1863; Lieut.-Col. Elijah S. Watts resigned Aug. 20, 1864, and when mustered out Lieut.-Col. Owen Star was the ranking officer. The command served in Kilpatrick's Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and lost five officers and 122 men killed and one officer and 122 men died.

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Thousands of new patrons will take Hood's Sarsaparilla this Spring and realize its manifold benefits.

The National Tribune has a letter for Capt. Jesse H. Jones, who is believed to be somewhere in Georgia.

Another very small one, where the holly and thorn-bush were the thickest, took a shot into the brush and hung its rider a la Abalson in the brambles. Another, whose rider had done all in his power to induce it to take a drink when crossing Coldwater creek, after plunging over a steep bank into deep water, and stood there and took a big drink, and nothing could induce it to move until its rider was soaking wet.

Another very small one, where the holly and thorn-bush were the thickest, took a shot into the