

THREE MONTHS IN VIRGINIA.

Story of the Organization and Campaigns of a Three-Months Regiment Under Lincoln's First Call for Volunteers.

By AMOS DAHUFF, 9th Ind., Coquille, Ore.

When the war of '61 to '65 began I was at work in Studebaker's shop, South Bend, Ind. Answering Lincoln's call of April 15, 1861, South Bend and Mishawaka enlisted 123 men—and boys. The officers were: Captain, A. Anderson, Jr.; First Lieutenant, — Lar-jon; Second Lieutenant, H. J. Blowing; Orderly Sergeant, Frank Hardman.

On the 19th we met at the Court House with martial music and many cheers marched to the depot. The ladies brought a flag there and gave it to us. A large crowd was there to say good-by. Tears were plenty. I think there were two girls to each volunteer. Kisses were for any one who had the courage to take them; all the desire.

"All aboard"—and at 5 a. m., April 20, we were at Union Depot in Indianapolis. The city gave us our breakfast at the Spencer, and we were soon at Camp Morris in Georgetown, Md.

At the physical examination I was rejected on account of poor teeth. That board said that I was a sound man, but some Yankee would not catch me when it came to a foot race! Our barracks were the horse and cattle stable.

Our mess was: J. Doolittle, Wm. Miller, W. L. Tarble, J. S. Carpenter, M. Whitman, J. Noggle, J. H. Sweet, S. Shuff, A. W. Huff.

On the 21st 20 men were selected as a company. The rest were not well pleased over it. On April 22 we were mustered. On the 23rd the rejected men were sent out of the detail and made to carry guard duty, and another to go to the arsenal for a few muskets to drill with.

While here a number of the men bought "peck guns" to fire over the fence. I now wonder what the result would have been if a Johnny had been shot by one? I don't doubt but when he found it was some Yankee would not get away. Most of the guns were thrown away in after days.

April 24 the report went out that the wells were all poisoned. I was put on guard duty. The soldier began to cry. "Don't let a man have a drop of water from this well. We fear it is poisoned." I was kept there till after 3 p. m. It was found that some of the water—some or one had died. Perhaps it was a newspaper reporter who started the story.

While here we were marched out to the River to bath. Soon thereafter a lot in the water, more were going in. A Captain said to one soldier: "Feel and jump in, or I will have you stripped and thrown in." The soldier began to cry. We were sent to camp and went home a wiser girl.

April 26—A detail of 20 from the regiment was assigned guard. From our company, Lieut. S. H. Doolittle, and Taylor, Sweet, Shepley and Dahuff. We were quartered on the second floor, opposite the arsenal. During the night of the 27th two rebel shots were fired. We made an amusing and picturesque appearance, as we ran down stairs, some minus coat, shoes, or hat, two had no pants on. Each grabbed a gun in one hand, and another in the other, and took a bunch of cartridges in hand. Nothing doing.

roads, rain, mud, and all of us green at the work! We got tired, then weary. I was one of many who slept while marching. We were late, and came in east instead of south of the town. I know I was asleep when the first cannon shot was fired at sunrise. We thought it was rebel batteries firing at us. We were in sight of the rebel camp, and saw the smoke of their guns. I took a double-quick, head of column left oblique, up to the top of a low ridge; then right by file into line, in time to see the result of the chivalry kicking up the dust as they left town.

If our regiment had been a mile and a half from where we were at sunrise, we would have suggested the whole of Col. Potter's 1,800 rebels to be shot.

Col. Kelley was badly wounded in town, by his own foolishness in riding with the advance. An "accident" ran into town, the cannon on a hill firing over them, a rebel had a leg taken off by a ball, while he was saddling his horse.

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PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line.

RESPONSES TO FLOSSIE DAVIS. H. C. Sartin, Co. B, 9th Ky., Cedarvale, Kan., is willing to become father-in-law to Miss Flossie Davis, who recently asked the following question: "The name of her father, Miss Flossie Davis, of Nobok, Ky., that four of her Pa's comrades are neighbors of mine. If any of us can be of use to him, we will be glad to do so. He has been a member of the 9th Ky. since 1861. I have a boy, 15 years old, in the Philippines, who will be home in June. If she will come here she may have him. My oldest son is Postmaster at Kansas City, Kan."

D. P. Murphy, Co. C, 30th Ill., Pontiac, Ill., writes: "I would not allow myself to take part in any controversy if I had only my memory to rely upon, but I have of- ficial records covering Fort Gregg, and as it has been ascertained that the Western regi- ment was there, I will refer to the official report of Brig. Gen. T. O. Osborn, who commanded a brigade of Foster's Divi- sion of the Twenty-fourth Corps. The in- formation that the comrades of her fa- ther, charge: 199th Pa., 62d Ohio, 39th Ill., 6th Ohio. I think the comrades have made a mistake in calling the 39th Ill. the 23d Ill., as, in my recollection, there was no other unit of that name in the Western regi- ment. I see in the History of 39th Ill.: 'Soon after reaching Richmond a grand review of the corps was held, and was made the occasion for the presenta- tion of the standard to the 39th Ill. Gen. Gibbon. On the standard was perched an eagle with wings spread, and a shield on its breast, which was especially ordered by him, and suitably engraved, to commemorate the gallant con- duct of the 39th Ill. in the assault on Fort Gregg, Va., April 2, 1862.'"

W. H. Harris, Co. F, 10th Kan., Wichita, Kan., does not intimate that he was the careless cause of singeing a span of Government mules, but he desires to know who, besides the author, was in the know- ledge of the incident. He writes: "I wish to see if any comrade of Co. F, 10th Kan., remem- bers the explosion when we were loading a wagon at Kansas City, Mo. We were loading an ammunition wagon, and the less comrade threw in a loaded musket, which resulted in the explosion. The am- munition was exploded and singed the hair of the mules. I was in the wagon, and was blown up and the vicinity was pretty generally shocked. No one was hurt, how- ever, and the mules were not injured, ex- cept a trifle in appearance."

HAS A BONELESS ARM. The reference recently made in The National Tribune to the peculiar nature of the surgical operation made upon Comrade Enoch S. H. Schneck, now of Satington, Pa., desires to record these state- ments: "The first troops to respond to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 three- month men were the 25th Pa. Inf., com- manded by Gen. Sigel. I was in Co. G. These five companies were also the first to reach Washington. They went through Baltimore April 18, 1861, and arrived in Washington the same evening. We served our first campaign at Fort Mifflin, Pa. The regiment was never together. After the three-months service I went into Co. A, 9th Pa. Cav., where I served till the close of the war and was mustered out July 18, 1865."

THE SPY RICHARDSON. Sergt. W. H. Barlow, Co. G, 157th N. Y. Infantry, writes to the spy Richardson, hung at Frederick, Md., after Gettys- burg, says: "I was at Gettysburg, but we did not pass where the body was hanging, and I did not see it; but from descriptions of the man I believe he was a man who operated with me at the following places: shoulder-blade. The ball was extracted that night. On the third day following the shoulder-blade was removed, and I was sent to Newark, N. J., where, after the war, he was again employed in the same operation followed, and the surgeons removed the humerus and also took away the heads of both the ulna and the radius. Thus, you see, I have no shoulder blade, no elbow, and no elbow joint, but my elbow joint between the elbow and the wrist. Look in the 2d Vol. Medical His- tory of the Civil War and you will see my picture and a history of the case. I have a photograph of the following Govern- ment to give me a full pension; but I can- not get it, because I have not had the arm taken off. But I have no use of the arm at all."

WANTS A PICTURE OF GEN. THOMAS. J. T. Smith, Co. G, 75th Ind., Manhat- tan, Kan., referring to a recent paragraph in The National Tribune about a comrade of John Anten, writes: "I have a picture of Gen. Thomas, and I would like to see a long and unsatisfied want. During last G. A. B. Reunion at Washington, I received with a paper sent from there, by a comrade, pictures of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. I would like to see a picture of them in a row on the wall of my office, and I want to get Geo. H. Thomas's pic- ture to put over the three. That, to my mind, is where it should be. Should any comrade have a picture of Gen. Thomas, please send it to me, as I have served three years in the Tenth Corps." Would it not be well for any one having such a sale, to advertise in The National Tribune?

FROM M. C. MILLS, 39th IND. "Friend Mosgrove, speaking of the Woodsonville incident, and the capture of the 12th and whole regiment (32d Ind.), was engaged, and says that the Federals lost 15 or 20 killed. There were but four companies of the 32d Ind., under command of Lieut. James A. Tebbs, and they lost 13 men killed."

CHASING PRICE OFF THE EARTH. Comrade W. H. Rickman continues his story of chasing Price, and writing from Doland, S. D., says: "We were after him the next morning; but he never stopped till he reached Carthage, Mo., 60 miles from Fort Scott. As he went, he shot his worn-out horses that had to be abandoned; destroyed his guns, his wagons and his ammunition—whatever hindered his rapid progress in retreat. His men who had to travel on foot, were ordered to proceed to that place to recover. Bonon's Brigade pursued, but could not catch him. We went into Arkansas, through northwest Arkansas, into the Indian Terri- tory, pushing on, through hardships and difficulties. The weather became bitter cold, so that we could not sleep. There was snow, rain, sleet, and every night. Rations and forage ran out, and the country yielded nothing. For days we were without food. We were ordered to go on from Nov. 1 to 11 the Commissary had nothing whatever to issue. Still we pursued. The men were famished, and the pieces of blankets on their feet, having no shoes."

ON NOV. 8 we voted, and the ballot was unanimous for Lincoln and prosecution of every man who had any part in the capture of the 12 weeks; fought five battles, marched nearly 2,000 miles; lost 22 killed, 93 wounded, and about 1,500 horses; obliterated Price's army; it never existed afterward."

MAGIC FOOT DRAFTS are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. We send you one to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they did not cure, even after everything else has failed. Since I used the Drafts I walk without crutches. I am much pleased with your Drafts. I have found it to be just as you promised. I never found anything that would help me before trying your Drafts. JOHN W. BRITTON, Grant, Mich. We have thousands of long letters of gratification from men and women cured of rheumatism by Magic Foot Drafts. We send you one to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they did not cure, even after everything else has failed. Since I used the Drafts I walk without crutches. I am much pleased with your Drafts. I have found it to be just as you promised. I never found anything that would help me before trying your Drafts. JOHN W. BRITTON, Grant, Mich. We have thousands of long letters of gratification from men and women cured of rheumatism by Magic Foot Drafts. We send you one to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they did not cure, even after everything else has failed. Since I used the Drafts I walk without crutches. I am much pleased with your Drafts. I have found it to be just as you promised. I never found anything that would help me before trying your Drafts. JOHN W. BRITTON, Grant, Mich.

BUNTSBERGER WENT TO RICHMOND.

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line.

JOHN BUNTSBERGER, Co. H, and Ser- geant, Co. C, 67th Pa., Long Lake, Minn., writes: "June 13, 1862, our camp being by the creek north of Banker Hill, we took guns and cartridge boxes and by double- quick went south of the town and held the rebels in check till our wagon train got out of the field, when we fell back on the pike and followed the train across the creek and into town, where we checked the train. The train was out of sight. By that time they were making for the church, and we had to fall back to it. We had knocked it full of porpoises a day or so before. We took all of our company's baggage. I had \$25 in the Captain's trunk, the rebels con- fiscated the trunk and the contents was converted to help the rebellion, perhaps. You see that I may have rendered aid and comfort to the enemy; so, it was much against my desire. We reached Winchester before noon. Our two companies lay west of the big star fort, exempt from duty till near sundown. The enemy checked the small fort and took it. The troops lay in the big fort till near morn- ing, then marched down the pike near a strip of timber and stacked arms in a field. Just then the rebels fired a signal and a struggle commenced. My Cap- tain was shot and killed. My company was the 58th Va. guarded us to Staunton; from there we went to Libby."

ANOTHER GRAYBEARD SURVIVOR. H. F. Burneister, Adjutant, E. Springer Post, 420, Department of Iowa, Marengo, Iowa, writes: "J. F. Johnson, Quartermas- ter, 37th Iowa, was a very old man, and a term-master-sergeant and later Commissary- Sergeant of the 37th Iowa—the Gray- beards. He is a very active man, and takes a great deal of interest in the Post work."

OFTEN WHIPPED WHEELER. A. S. Kinser, Co. H, 5th Iowa Cav., Noble, Ore., writes: "There is a cer- tain class of papers eternally extolling Joe Wheeler and his great fighting on the rebel side during the civil war. I wish some officer or private of the 5th Iowa Cav. would write to the National Tribune about the four or five times that we met Joe, doubled his command and hustled them out of Tennessee, single-handed, and lost but one man in it—all—Henry Perkins, of Co. K, at Warsaw, Mo. We rode all the way from McMinnville without food or rest and whipped Wheeler before dark so had that he crossed the Tennessee River without striking another lick, and left half of his men to hide and struggle! Not only the brave men and good fighters were with the Confederates!"

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bullet hole through his head. We were thrown into line and placed in support of artillery. The rebels were in an open field about our way. They threw a shell among us and knocked away one of our company of the roll. When that shell came I had a dreadfully strong desire to go home for a talk with my mother—but I remained there—under some apprehension."

EVERY MAN IN THE ARMY, I HAD MORE OR LESS KIDNEY TROUBLE, AND WITHIN THE PAST YEAR IT BECAME SO SEVERE AND COMPLICATED THAT I SUFFERED EVERYTHING AND WAS MUCH LAMER. I SAW AN ADVERTISE- MENT OF SWAMP-ROOT AND WROTE ASK- ING FOR ADVICE.

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EDITORIAL NOTE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its won- derful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable infor- mation, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters re- ceived from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are com- pelled to send for a sample bottle. In sending your name to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, you are sure to receive this generous offer of the "Washington National Tribune." The Proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

THE BRUSH AT SHILOH. Corp'l Milton W. Rhodes, Co. H, 76th Ohio, writes a square letter in a round hand from Ohio (Ill.) in which he says: "The first engagement of our regiment was at Fort Donelson, where our army took 15,000 prisoners. We were very much thought that would about end the war, but somehow it did not. It was only the beginning for us; we were in 35 battles after that, and I had the good luck to get out of the war, though I had to go through every one of them. I was a good dodger and I saved my hide, but I had 12 holes shot through my oilcloth blanket, which was hanging on my right shoulder. I had many a big scare! "When we were in camp, there were 104 men and boys in our company; only 12 of us were left for muster out at the end. "Served three years to a day. It is now estimated that about 100 are now living out of the more than 1,000 who went out with the regiment. "Gen. Lew Wallace commanded our division at Shiloh. I was on the picket line when the engagement opened on Sun- day morning. The enemy made the at- tacks of musketry and cannonading. We were about eight miles from where the fight began. We were soon ordered in, but it was 11 o'clock before we got started and did not arrive till night; late in the afternoon. A sad mis- take; we ought to have started much earlier than we did. "Monday morning we were after them by daylight, and drove them over eight miles over the same ground that they had driven our men over on Sunday. They got off for Corinth, where they started from. There was terrible slaughter of men on both sides. The ground was well covered by the enemy; there was a contin- uous rain of musketry and cannonading all day, till 4 o'clock, when Beauregard retreated. "Our regiment was in the rear line nearly all day and we walked over dead soldiers all day. All these saved our army on Sunday, and we were in camp on Sunday, where the fight began. 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