GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

(Continued from page 1.)

not get there; that the country was infested with Confederates; that Mosby's cavalry would "gobble" me up, and the like. But I said I would take the chances! And so, interrogating all "contrabands" en route, and scouting through all the dangerous-looking places, I arrived at Centreville, safe and sound; with only a handful of teamsters and camp followers! It is true, this was two or three days afterward; but the "situation" was still substantially the same, as reported then and there.

Pope Fought Gallantly.

Pope certainly fought sturdily and gallantly, and was loyal to the core. But he was outnumbered at first; and his support afterward came up by piecemeal, and he was beaten in detail, before he could get his incongruous commands to gether and weld them into one. The verdict of history must be, that neither Fitz John Porter nor Franklin supported him cordially—refraining therefrom, either consciously or unconsciously, because of McClellan. Their telegrams and dispatches at that time, as well as their actions (and inactions), go to show this.

I have always thought that both Porter and Franklin, as well as McClellan, should have been severely dealt with, because they then "failed to do their utmost" for the Union cause. For a less offense England shot Admiral Byng in 1757, and by that act did much to make her navy the greatest sea power of modern times. Porter, it is true, was court-martialed and dismissed—and afterward restored. But the judgment of his most thoughtful comrades was, that he was dealt with too leniently—many have always held he ought to have been "shot to death with musketry"—and they have regretfully seen little since in his "newly-discovered evidence," so called, to change their opinions. So, McClellan's telegrams and letters to both Lincoln and Stanton, from the Peninsula and afterward, bordered on insubordination, not to say mutiny; and how the President and Secretary endured their disrespect, not to say insolence, will astonish and amaze our future historians.

Nevertheless, Pope was defeated, and now what was to be done? Poor Kearny had fallen at Chantilly, the idol of his division and the pride of the army. Had he lived, doubtless he would have succeeded Pope. But Burnside was held inadequate, Hooker and Meade had not yet approved themselves; and so, as a dernier ressort, McClellan was allowed to drift into the command again. Then came Antietam—only a drawn battle, when it should have been a great and complete victory. By singular good luck (or kindly Providence), Lee's "plan of campaign" fell into McClellan's hands; and had he moved with celerity, Lee's army would have been struck while badly scattered and beaten in detail—easily, if not overwhelmingly. But "Little Mac" sauntered along up into Maryland, at the rate of five or ten miles a day, after his manner, when he ought to have marched 20 or 30; and when finally he struck the Confederates they had pulled themselves together, and just missed whipping him.

Nevertheless, Antietam was a victory, after a sort—Lee yielding the field at night and retiring into Virginia. It served to rehabilitate "Little Mac," and kept him in command until his extraordinary delay afterward (when he ought to have been whacking and hammering away at Lee's retreating army) finally exhausted the patience of President Lincoln even, and relegated our "Young Napoleon" to the peaceful lines of Trenton, N. J., whence, singularly, he never emerged. In 1864 Grant, indeed, thought somewhat of calling him to a command again; but it never materialized.

A Brave Man and a Christian.

And yet Gen. McClellan was a brave man, a Christian gentleman, and an American of fine parts in many ways. I myself have seen him calm and erect and cheery in exposed positions, amidst a very storm of shot and shell, while everybody else was seeking cover. Notably did this occur on the left at Fair Oaks, Wednesday, June 25, 1862. There was a reconnoissance in force that day, chiefly by Hooker, to feel the enemy and advance our picket line. It was a superb June morning, with a slight breeze among the trees. The spectacle was magnificent, as Hooker swept down across the fields, his line half a mile long, his colors streaming in the breeze, his bayonets glittering in the sunlight; but without a drumbeat. The movement cost us, first and last, about 300 men in killed and wounded, and resulted in nothing—a piece of useless slaughter—our line returning to where it started from. But, in the midst of our advance, McClellan and his staff (including the French Princes) rode over from headquarters, to view the affair from a redoubt to the left of the Williamsburg Road—called redoubt No. 3. Here also were Gen. Heintzelman, and many staff officers of the Third Corps—myself included. The Confederates, from a lookout station on some lofty tree, saw this gathering of officers at redoubt No. 3, and soon began paying their compliments to us in the shape of shot and shell. At first the shells fell short or passed over us, exploding harmlessly in the air, or went wide of the redoubt. But presently they got our range, and pretty soon shell after shell came screaming straight at the redoubt, and every officer dodged or fell flat or leaped down into the ditch, except McClellan, who sat erect on the parapet, smoking a cigar and laughing heartily at our various misadventures. Fortunately the shells burst without injuring anybody; but McClellan's conduct throughout was fine, and nobody doubted his courage afterward.

Popular and Accomplished.

Indeed, McClellan was popular with the army, as a whole, down to the very last. His manners were simple and unaffected. He was always in uniform, but readily approachable. His personal life and character were beyond reproach. He read Latin and Greek well and spoke both French and Spanish like a native. He was a very connoisseur in art. He knew all West Point could teach him, and indeed was an adept in all branches of the military profession, except the last and most important one of all, and that is, how to fight and conquer.

As an organizer, and drillmaster, and disciplinarian, we did not produce McClellan's equal during the war. The Army of the Potomac was far and away the best drilled and disciplined and equipped army we had. But there he seems to have ended—with no power of getting on his legs and marching straight after the enemy and whipping him. He never knew when to take the initiative, and lacked aggressiveness and fighting energy; and so he never "got there," when he ought to have won every time, or nearly so. He never seemed to know the value of time—a vital element in campaigns and battles. He always underestimated himself, and overestimated his antagonist—a capital mistake in military affairs. And so he finally acquired the sobriquet of McClellan the Unready, or our Little Napoleon.

History's Final Summing Up.

I think history will declare, when she comes to sum him up finally, that he would have made an excellent Chief of Staff or perhaps a good Corps Commander. But as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, where he had to think and plan and act for himself and compel others to act, and where at times he had to take tremendous risks, clearly he was not a success; and it is amazing how tender contemporary history has been of him and his deeds, or rather want of deeds—if not misdeeds.

As a candidate for the Presidency against Abraham Lincoln, he was, of course, a war man on a peace platform; and bound to be defeated, after the signal success of Sherman at Atlanta, and the brilliant victories of Sheridan in the Valley. As Governor of New Jersey he did fairly well. His administration, of course, was free from scandals; but it was marked by the same limitations as his army career, and not even his best friends accounted him a Napoleon in civil affairs.

I regret to say these plain things of my first commander—he was so good a soldier and so nice a gentleman. But I must state the truth of history, as we then lived and made it; and this is how Gen. McClellan always impressed me (and many others of his comrades) in those historic war days. Our Southern friends still account him the "greatest Yankee General." But when you ask them how soon he would have conquered their rebellion, and ended our war for the Union, they only look wise and venture no reply.

His losses on the Peninsula were certainly appalling; but it appears difficult to present them accurately. His "Official Report," Aug. 4 ,1863, does not agree with his "Army Returns" in "Official Report," Aug. 4, 1863, does not seem able to give the facts precisely. At least, this is the reply I received to two different letters sent there in February, 1898. He reached the Peninsula April 2, 1862. His "Return" for April 30, 1862 (before Yorktown), shows his strength present for duty, including Franklin's Division (still on transports), as 112,392; his special duty, sick, and in arrest 5,850; being a total of 118,242 present, besides 12,136 absent, making a total aggregate of 130,378. About June 12 he was reinforced by McCall's Division of Pennsylvania Reserves, 9,501 strong, increasing his total to 139,879.

Strength and Losses on the Peninsula.

His losses, in action, April 5 to June 24, including Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, etc., were 1,513 killed, 5,746 wounded, and 1,217 captured or missing; a total of 8,476. His losses, in action, from June 25 to Aug. 23 (the date he left the Peninsula), including the "Seven Days' Battle," etc., is given by the War Department as 1,750 killed, 8,122 wounded, and 6,100 captured or missing; a total of 15,972. This would make his total losses in action 24,448.

His "Tri-Monthly Return" for July 10, 1862 (at Harrison's Landing), gives his present for July as 99,776, and his total aggregate (present and absent) as 157,038. Add to this "99,776 present," his losses in action, as above given, and we have a total of 124,224. But his total strength on the Peninsula, or men received in all while there, as above given, was 139,879; which would leave only 15,655 as his losses from sickness and disease. This seems small, when one remembers our frightful sickness both at Yorktown and Fair Oaks, as well as Harrison's Landing. However, even this would make his total losses both from battle and disease 40,103.

On July 13, 1862, Mr. Lincoln telegraphed him from Washington: "I am told that over 160,000 men have gone into your army. When I was with you the other day (at Harrison's Landing) we made out 86,500 remaining, leaving 73,500 to be accounted for. I believe 23,500 will cover all the killed, wounded and missing in all your battles and skirmishes; leaving 50,000 who have left otherwise. Not more than 5,000 of these have died, leaving 45,000 of your army still alive and not with it."

On July 15 Gen. McClellan answered this from Harrison's Landing, questioning whether he had received "160,000" men present in all; but giving his then present for duty as 88,665, and his present and absent as 144,407. He gave his sick as 16,619, and his absentees as "about 40,000."

These figures, it will be noticed, differ from his "Return" of July 10 (above quoted) by about 11,000 men present. But Mr. Lincoln's estimate of "23,500" as his losses in action does not vary much from mine above (24,448); though I think his guess of "5,000" as having died from disease is more than twice too small. The "absentees" were not all deserters, by a long shot. But thousands of them were good officers and men, who had gone home on furlough or "sick leave," or otherwise, after our bloody and exhausting battles, etc., on the Peninsula, because of the want of hospital accommodations, medical attendance, etc.; and they never returned because of death or prolonged disability, incapacitating them for further service.

Fairly Accurate Figures.

From all which, after much searching of the records and my own actual experience there, and much talk with others there, I think it fair to conclude as follows:

McClellan's total strength on the Peninsula, or men actually received, at least	160,000
His losses in action.....25,000	
His losses from disease..25,000	
	50,000
Remaining	110,000
Present July 15, as per his above report to Mr. Lincoln.	88,665
Absentees	21,335

It is true that Mr. Lincoln puts these "absentees" at "45,000," and McClellan at "about "40,000." But it is believed that, with the foregoing explanations, the above figures of 21,335 are more nearly accurate.

This makes his total losses, then, from both battle and disease, as 50,000, instead of "40,103," as above figured out; and this it is believed cannot be far wrong. In other words, Gen. McClellan lost one-third of his army on the Peninsula, and gained nothing whatever; the Army of the Potomac returning again to Alexandria in August, whence it moved late in March.

Even as, ingloriously,
"The King of France, with fifty thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then marched down again."

Well might Robert E. Lee air his sometime Latin, and serenely sing, "Parturiunt montes nascitur ridiculus mus!"

A short history of a Notable Regiment will appear each week.

A Fighting Regiment.

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REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

THIRTIETH OHIO INFANTRY.

EWING'S BRIGADE—BLAIR'S DIVISION—FIFTEENTH CORPS.

(1) COLONEL HUGH EWING; BVT. MAJ.-GEN. (2) COLONEL THEODORE JONES; BVT. BRIG.-GEN.

Companies.	Killed and Died of Wounds.			Died of Disease, Accidents, In Prison, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	1	..	1	.	..	..	15
Company A	1	12	13	.	15	15	116
B	.	9	9	.	9	9	119
C	.	13	13	.	11	11	107
D	.	14	14	.	17	17	129
E	.	11	11	.	23	23	101
F	.	10	10	.	12	12	90
G	1	12	13	.	20	20	127
H	2	13	15	.	13	13	94
I	2	12	14	.	10	10	105
K	2	13	15	.	19	19	112
Totals	9	119	128	.	149	149	1,115

128 killed = 11.4 per cent.
Total of killed and wounded 473.

Battles.	K. & M.W.	Battles.	K. & M.W.
Laurel Creek, Va, Sept. 23, 1861	1	Kenesaw, Ga	12
Little Birch, Va., Oct. 21, 1861	1	Nickajack Creek, Ga	1
South Mountain, Md	24	Battle of Atlanta, Ga	4
Antietam, Md	23	Ezra Chapel, Ga	9
Vicksburg Assault, May 22d	13	Siege of Atlanta, Ga	7
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss	5	Jonesboro, Ga	2
Jackson, Miss	1	Fort McAllister, Ga	2
Mission Ridge, Tenn	11	Bentonville, N. C	5
Resaca, Ga	2	Guerillas	2
Dallas, Ga	1	Place Unknown	2

Present, also, at Carnifex Ferry, W. Va.; Savannah, Ga.; The Carolinas.

NOTES.—Organized at Columbus, August 28, 1861, and ordered immediately to West Virginia, where it remained for one year, during which it was stationed at various points and engaged in several minor affairs with the enemy. In August, 1862, it was ordered to join the army in eastern Virginia, and, passing through Washington, it then joined Pope's Army, at Warrenton Junction. The regiment was in reserve at Manassas, sustaining no loss though under a heavy artillery fire. It marched with General McClellan's Army through Maryland; it was then in Scammon's Brigade, of Cox's Kanawha Division, this division being then temporarily attached to the Ninth Corps. The regiment lost, at South Mountain, 17 killed, and 53 wounded; at Antietam, 13 killed, 49 wounded, and 18 missing,—both color-sergeants being among the killed. The regiment was hotly engaged in both these actions, the fighting at times becoming very close and deadly, bayonets and clubbed muskets being freely used. The Kanawha Division returned to West Virginia soon after the battle of Antietam, and in December, 1862, the regiment moved by transports down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Helena, Ark., where it was assigned to Ewing's (3d) Brigade, Blair's (2d) Division, Fifteenth Corps, in which command it was present at the siege of Vicksburg. In the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, the regiment lost 6 killed, 43 wounded, and 2 missing. In November, 1863, the division—General Morgan L. Smith commanding—moved to Chattanooga, where it fought at Missionary Ridge. In 1864, the Thirtieth fought in the Atlanta campaign, and then marched with Sherman to the Sea.

The 4th Wis. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly give in The National Tribune a brief history of the 4th Wis. Cav., and greatly oblige—Henry B. Fay, Rumsey, Minn.

The 4th Wis. Cav. was organized at Racine, July 2, 1861, as the 4th Wis., and its designation changed to the 4th Wis. Cav., Aug. 22, 1863. Two new companies were organized in the Spring of 1864, and assigned as Cos. L and M. The regiment was mustered out May 28, 1866. The first Colonel was Halbert E. Paine, who was promoted to Brigadier-General, March 13, 1863, and succeeded by Col. Sidney A. Bean, who died of wounds received at Port Hudson, and was succeeded by Col. Frederick A. Broadman, who was killed at Olive Branch. He was succeeded by Col. Joseph Bailey, who built the Red River dam, and was promoted to Brigadier-General. Lieut.-Col. Nelson F. Craigue was in command of the regiment when it was mustered out. The 4th Wis. Cav. belonged to Emory's Division of the Nineteenth Corps, Army of the Gulf, and lost 117 killed in battle and 314 died of disease. Its heaviest loss was at Port Hudson, where it had 49 killed, 117 wounded and 53 missing.—Editor National Tribune.

The 19th Ind.

Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly give a short history of the 19th Ind. in your valuable paper? Also, was the 19th Ind. one of the fighting regiments?—M. Duckworth, Edinburg, Ind.

The 19th Ind. was one of the fighting regiments, and organized at Indianapolis July 29, 1861. The original members, except veterans, were mustered out July 28, 1864, and the veterans and recruits consolidated with the 20th Ind. The regiment lost 199 killed, 16 died in Confederate prisons and 101 from disease. It belonged to the Iron Brigade, Wadsworth's Division, First Corps. The Colonels were Solomon Meredith, who was brevetted a Major-General; Samuel J. Williams, who was killed in the Wilderness, and John M. Lindley, who was brevetted a Brigadier-General.—Editor National Tribune.

The 6th N. J.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a brief sketch of the 6th N. J. in your valuable paper.—J. N. Henderson, Millville, N. J.

The 6th N. J. was organized at Trenton, Aug. 24, 1861, and mustered out Sept. 7, 1864, with the veterans and recruits transferred to the 8th N. J. The first Colonel was James T. Hatfield, succeeded by Gersham Mott, who was promoted to Brigadier-General and succeeded by Col. George C. Burling. Lieut.-Col. S. R. Stroud died. Lieut.-Col. John P. Van Leer was killed at Williamsburg, and Lieut.-Col. Stephen R. Gilkyson was in command of the regiment when it was mustered out. The 6th N. J. was a fighting regiment, and belonged to the Second Jersey Brigade of Humphreys's Division, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac. Out of a total enrollment of 898 it lost 115 killed and eight died in rebel prisons, with 64 from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

The 1st Mich.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 1st Mich.—Wm. N. Stannard, Eldred, Pa.

The 1st Mich. was a fighting regiment from the first, and belonged to Morell's Division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. It fought at Bull Run in its three-months organization, under Col. O. M. Willcox, and was reorganized for three years under Col. John C. Robinson, of the Regular Army, who became a Brigadier-General and brevet Major-General. He was succeeded by Col. Horace S. Roberts, who was killed at the Second Bull Run with four Captains and three Lieutenants. He was succeeded by Col. Franklin W. Whittlesey, and he by Col. Ira C. Abbott, who was promoted to Brigadier-General, and Col. William A. Throop succeeded him. The regiment was finally mustered out July 9, 1865, with Lieut.-Col. George Lockley in command. It lost 187 killed, 32 died in Confederate prisons, and 118 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 13th Pa.

Editor National Tribune: Please give me a little history of the 13th Pa.—Wm. Edwards, Deer Park, Wash.

The 13th Pa. Reserves, called also the 42d Pa. and the 1st Pa. Rifles, was organized at Harrisburg June 21, 1861, and mustered out June 11, 1864. It was a fighting regiment, and belonged to Crawford's Division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and lost, out of an enrollment of 1,165, 162 killed, 16 died in Confederate prisons and 74 from disease. Its Colonels were Thomas L. Kane, promoted to Brigadier-General; Charles J. Biddle; Hugh W. McNeil, killed, and Charles F. Taylor, killed. Maj. W. R. Hartshorn was in command of the regiment when it was mustered out.—Editor National Tribune.

The 184th Pa.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please publish a history of the 184th Pa.? I have been a reader of your paper for a long time, but have never seen any account of my regiment.—Robert B. Ammerman, Crowl, Pa.

The 184th Pa. was organized at Harrisburg in May, 1864, and mustered out July 14, 1865. Its Colonel was John H. Stover. The regiment belonged to Gibbon's Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, and lost 113 killed and 122 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

The 97th Ind.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 97th Ind. I have been a reader of The National Tribune for about 28 years.—William E. Koss, Anselmo, Neb.

The 97th Ind. was organized at Indianapolis, Sept. 20, 1862, and mustered out June 9, 1865. The Colonel was Robert F. Catterson, who was promoted to Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. Aden G. Calvins was in command of the regiment when it was mustered out. The regiment belonged to C. R. Woods's Division of the Fifteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and lost 54 killed and 178 died in prison, from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 57th Ill.

Editor National Tribune: I have been a reader of The National Tribune for many years, and feel lost when I do not get it. I was a member of the 57th Ill., and served two terms in that regiment. Two of my brothers also served in the 57th Ill. I look often for some item concerning the members of my old regiment, but I have never yet found anything. Please oblige an old reader by giving a short history of the 57th Ill.—J. W. Hendricks, Danville, Ill.

The 57th Ill. was organized at Chicago in December, 1861, and mustered out July 7, 1865. The Colonel was Frederick J. Hurlbut, who was drowned in the Chicago River, April 27, 1865. It belonged to Corse's Division, Sixteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and lost 68 men killed and 112 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

The 74th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please give a short history of the 74th N. Y.? Is that regiment numbered among Fox's 300 Fighting Regiments?—J. J. Birmingham, New York.

The 74th N. Y., also called the 5th Excelsior, was organized at New York in June, 1861, for Sickles's Brigade, and belonged to Hooker's Division of the Third Corps. It was a fighting regiment, and lost 130 killed, 10 died in Confederate prisons and 59 of disease. It particularly distinguished itself at Williamsburg. The regiment was mustered out June 26, 1864. The Colonels were, Charles K. Graham, who was promoted to Brigadier-General and brevetted a Major-General; Charles H. Burtis, Thomas Holt, brevetted a Brigadier-General, and William H. Lounsbury.—Editor National Tribune.

The 6th Me.

Editor National Tribune: I would like to have The National Tribune print a short history of the 6th Me.—Daniel P. Thompson, Annapolis, Md.

The 6th Me. was a fighting regiment, and belonged to Russell's Brigade, Wright's Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac. It was organized at Portland, July 15, 1861, and mustered out Aug. 15, 1864, with the veterans and recruits transferred to the 7th Me. The Colonels were Abner Knowles,; Hiram Burnham, promoted to Brigadier-General, and who was killed, and Benjamin F. Harris.—Editor National Tribune.

The 139th Pa.

Editor National Tribune: Kindly favor me with a short history of the 139th Pa.—J. W. Klingersmith, Dime, Pa.

The 139th Pa. was a fighting regiment recruited principally in Pittsburg and vicinity, and left the State Sept. 2, 1862, joining the army just before the battle of Antietam. The Colonel was Frederick H. Collier, who was brevetted a Brigadier-General. It belonged to Wheaton's Brigade, Getty's Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and lost, out of a total enrollment of 1,070, 145 killed and 91 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

The 129th Ind.

Editor National Tribune: I would like to see a little history of the 129th Ind.—C. B. Deardorff, 555 Stephenson St., Pullman Station, Chicago, Ill.

The 129th Ind. was organized at Kendallsville and Michigan City from Dec. 16, 1863, to April 11, 1864, and mustered out Aug. 29, 1865. The first Colonel was Charles Case, who resigned and was succeeded by Col. Charles A. Zollinger. The regiment belonged to Hascall's Division of the Twenty-third Corps, Army of the Ohio, and lost 21 killed and 168 died from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 1st Ohio L. A.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of Battery I, 1st Ohio L. A.—J. H. Goddard, 747 E. Main St., Ravenna, O.

The 1st Ohio L. A. was organized at various camps in Ohio from Aug. 6, 1861, to June 4, 1862, to serve three years. March 13, 1865, Battery M was consolidated with Battery I. Battery I was known familiarly as the Leather Breeches Battery, from the garments worn by Capt. Hubert Dilger, an accomplished German artillerist, who made a high reputation. It served first in West Virginia, and suffered heavily in the Second Bull Run. It was in the Eleventh Corps, and transferred with it to the West after Gettysburg, where it became part of the Twentieth Corps. It was mustered out July 24, 1865, and lost 14 killed and 15 died from disease. The first Captain was Henry F. Hyman, who resigned, and was succeeded by Capt. John A. Bennett, who also resigned, and was succeeded by Capt. Hubert Dilger, who was in command when the battery was mustered out, and was brevetted a Major.—Editor National Tribune.

The 149th and 188th Pa.

Editor National Tribune: When convenient please give through your columns a sketch of the 149th and 188th Pa.—John Miller, R. F. D. 1, Montgomery, Pa.

We gave a history of the 149th Pa. only recently.

The 188th Pa. was organized of the surplus members of the 152d Pa., or 3d Pa. Art., the reorganization taking place in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, April 1, 1864, for three years. It took the field with 900 men, a large proportion of whom were veterans, and joined the Army of the James at Yorktown, where its fighting career immediately began. It was one of the fighting regiments, and lost 124 killed and 68 died from disease, in prison, etc. It belonged to Brooks's Division of the Eighteenth Corps, Army of the James, and was mustered out Dec. 14, 1865. The Colonels were George K. Bowen, John G. Gregg, James C. Briscoe, who was brevetted a Brigadier-General, and Samuel I. Given.—Editor National Tribune.

The 21st Mo.

Editor National Tribune: Since renewing my subscription and unswerving loyalty to the official organ of the "Coffee Coolers" and "Hardtack Bums" I have so far made a fruitless search through the columns of your widely-circulated paper for some evidence of other survivors of my regiment, the 21st Mo. I enlisted in the 21st Mo. on my 15th birthday, July 15, 1861. Will you kindly favor me with a brief sketch of my regiment?—Benjamin F. Triplett, Colorado Springs, Colo.

The 21st Mo. was organized Feb. 1, 1862, by the consolidation of the 1st and 2d N. E. Mo., and mustered out April 19, 1866. The Colonel was David Moore, who was brevetted a Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. Joseph G. Best was in command of the regiment when it was mustered out. The 21st Mo. belonged to Garrard's Division of the Sixteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and lost 70 killed and 239 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

Served With the 68th Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: I have been a subscriber to your splendid paper for the last year, and wish to renew my subscription again, as I should feel lost without it. I am totally blind and cannot read it myself, but enjoy having it read, especially the "Opening of the Mississippi," by John McElroy, as I served in the Army of the Tennessee under Grant for three years, and am now receiving a pension of $12 per month under act of June 27, 1890. Never voted anything but the Republican ticket; cast my first ballot for Abraham Lincoln. I should like to hear from the boys of the 68th Ohio through The National Tribune, as I have failed to see any mention of them.—Jacob Shade, Co K, 68th Ohio, 604 Hillside Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

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The 22d Mass.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish a short sketch of the 22d Mass.—H. A. G. Ferald, Clarksburg, W. Va.

The 22d Mass. was a fighting regiment, and was organized at Lynnfield and Boston in the Fall of 1861, for three years, and mustered out Oct. 17, 1864. It joined the Army of the Potomac, and later became a member of Griffin's Division of the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. The first Colonel was Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator and afterward Vice President. He resigned after he had succeeded in organizing the regiment, and was succeeded by Col. Jesse A. Gove, of the Regular Army, who was killed at Gaines's Mill, where the regiment lost 58 killed, 108 wounded and 117 missing. He was succeeded by Col. Charles Griswold, and he by Col. William S. Tilton, who was brevetted a Brigadier-General. The regiment lost 216 killed out of a total enrollment of 1,393, and 103 died from disease, of whom 16 died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

The 13th Ind.

Editor National Tribune: I have just renewed my subscription to the glorious old National Tribune. I have taken it so long that it is one of the family, and receives a place of honor among the papers that I take. Please give a short history of the 13th Ind. The 13th Ind. was my father's regiment.—John A. Mackey, Sergeant, 45th U. S. Inf., R. F. D. 23, Kent City, Mich.

The 13th Ind. was organized at Indianapolis, June 19, 1861, and mustered out Sept. 5, 1865. Its first Colonel was Jeremiah C. Sullivan, who was promoted to Brigadier-General and succeeded by Col. Robert S. Foster, also promoted to Brigadier-General, and succeeded by Col. Cyrus J. Dobbs, who was mustered out, and Lieut.-Col. John H. Lawrence was in command when the regiment was mustered out. The 13th Ind. belonged to Ames's Division of the Tenth Corps, Army of the James, and lost 107 killed and 148 died in prison, from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 10th N. Y. H. A.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 10th N. Y. H. A., and greatly oblige a constant reader of your valuable paper.—Charles D. Becker, Waterloo, Iowa.

The 10th N. Y. H. A. was formerly known as the 1st, 2d and 4th battalions, Black River Artillery, and organized at New York in the Fall of 1862. The original members were mustered out June 23, 1865, and the recruits consolidated into three companies and transferred to the 6th N. Y. H. A. The Colonel was Alexander Piper, of the Regular Army, who was discharged, and Maj. James B. Campbell was in command when the regiment was mustered out. The regiment belonged to Martindale's Division of the Eighteenth Corps, Army of the James, and lost 47 killed and 220 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

The 24th Mass.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a brief history of the 24th Mass.—G. D. Arnold, Fall River, Mass.

The 24th Mass. was organized at Readville in September, 1861, and mustered out in December, 1864. The first Colonel was Thomas G. Stevenson, who was promoted to Brigadier-General and succeeded by Col. Francis A. Osborn, who was mustered out, and Lieut.-Col. Albert Ordway was in command when the regiment was finally mustered out. The 24th Mass. belonged to Terry's Division, Tenth Corps, Army of the James, and lost 97 killed and 123 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

The 4th Vt.

Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly give a brief history of the 4th Vt.?—J. A. Mahurin, Co. D, 4th Vt., Center, Tex.

The 4th Vt. was a fighting regiment, and organized at Brattleboro, Sept. 21, 1861, with Edwin H. Stoughton, of the Regular Army, as Colonel. He was promoted to Brigadier-General and succeeded by Col. Charles B. Stoughton, who resigned, and was succeeded by Col. George P. Foster, who was brevetted a Brigadier-General. The regiment belonged to Getty's Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and lost 162 killed and 280 died from disease, out of a total enrollment of 1,658.—Editor National Tribune.

The 57th Pa.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish a history of the 57th Pa., and greatly oblige—Wesley McDowell, Grove City, Pa.

The 57th Pa. was organized at Harrisburg Dec. 14, 1861, and finally mustered out June 29, 1865. It was a fighting regiment, belonged to Birney's Division, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, and lost 161 killed, 50 died in Confederate prisons and 167 from disease. The Colonels were William Maxwell; Charles T. Campbell, who was promoted to Brigadier-General; Peter Sides and George Zinn, who was brevetted a Brigadier-General.—Editor National Tribune.

The 11th Ky. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Would you be kind enough to give me a history of the 11th Ky. Cav.? I am an old reader of The National Tribune.—F. Slater, Moore's Hill, Ind.

The 11th Ky. Cav. was organized at Louisville from Sept. 26, 1862, and mustered out at different dates, with the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 12th Ky. Cav. The Colonel was Alexander W. Holman, who resigned, and Lieut.-Col. Milton Graham was in command when the regiment was mustered out. The regiment belonged to Stoneman's Division of Cavalry, Army of the Ohio, and lost 24 killed in battle and 238 who died in prison, from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 80th Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly favor me with a brief sketch of the 80th Ohio?—D. H. Protzman, Leesville, O.

The 80th Ohio was organized in the State-at-large from October, 1861, and mustered out Aug. 13, 1865. The first Colonel was Ephraim H. Eckley, who resigned, and was succeeded by Col. M. H. Bartilson, who died of disease, and Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. Morris was in command when the regiment was mustered out. The 80th Ohio belonged to Quinby's Division of the Seventeenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and lost 52 killed and 172 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

The Song-Man Spy.

Referring to the death of the "song-man" spy, Comrade I. N. Stanford, Shelbyville, Tenn., writes that "the spy was kept under guard near a spring close by the mouth of a cave, with a ball-and-chain attached to his leg. The guard was instructed to kill him if he attempted to escape. It was said the cave extended beyond our picket lines and had an outlet, so the spy was enabled to go in and out without detection. In some manner he came under suspicion, and was arrested in the mouth of the cave. Papers were found on his person that revealed his true character. One morning he lifted his ball-and-chain and made a run for the mouth of the cave. The guard fired and killed him, for I saw his dead body lying about 20 feet from the mouth of the cave. This man was a singer, and sold songs. He was also a spy, but whether he was E. W. Locke or not, I cannot say."

Anticipated Regret.

(Lippincott's.)

Her husband had died very suddenly, and her friends were calling to comfort her. She listened very attentively and seemed to be more cheerful, but suddenly she cried out, "All you've told me is very true, but I'm sure I shall never love my second husband as much as I did the first."

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