

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

(Continued from page 1.)

ly supported by the 45th Mass., the 2d La., of Dudley's Brigade, and the reserve of the 21st Me. "O'Brien shook hands with the officers who brought him the last order, and, turning to his men, who were lying or sitting near by, some on their cotton bags, others on the ground, said in the coolest and most unhesitating manner: 'Pick up your bundles, and come on. The movement of the stormers was the signal for the whole line. A truly magnificent sight was the advance of these battalions, with bayonets flying and borne steadily toward the front; yet not for long. Hardly had the movement begun when the whole force—officers, men, colors, banners and all—found themselves inextricably entangled in the dense abatis under a fierce and continuous discharge of musketry and a withering cross-fire of artillery. Beside the line, pieces of heavy ordnance were fired. Two 24-pounders poured upon their flank a storm of missiles of all sorts with fragments of railway bars and broken chains for grapeshot, and the noise and raking of the scrap-heap for canister. No part of the column ever passed beyond the abatis, nor was it ever possible to extricate the troops in any order, and the ground was covered with the list of casualties, already of a fearful length. Banks was all for putting Dudley over the open ground directly in his front, but before anything could be done the batteries were on the left, and at last it was clear to the most patient that the day was miserably lost. When, after nightfall, the division commanders reported at headquarters, among the first things mentioned, it was known that the result was even worse than the first accounts.

"The attempt had failed without inflicting serious loss upon the enemy, save in ammunition expended, yet at a fearful cost to the Union army. When the list came to be made up, it was found that 15 officers and 273 men were killed, 90 officers and 1,455 men wounded, two officers and 155 men missing; making the total killed 239, total wounded 1,545, total missing 157, and an aggregate of 3,951 men, of whom the missing were unquestionably dead. Worse than all, if possible, the confidence that but a few hours before had run so high was shattered, and the long line under the men felt the same faith in themselves, and it is but the plain truth to say that their reliance on the Department Commander never quite recovered.

"The heavy loss in killed and wounded taxed to the utmost the skill and untiring exertions of the Surgeons, who soon found their patients were being exceeded by the unlooked-for demand upon them. All night long on the 27th of May the stretcher-bearers were engaged in removing the wounded to the field hospitals, and the ambulances were soon filled to overflowing, and many rested under the shelter of the trees. Hither, too, came large numbers of men not too badly wounded to walk, because all tired troops the whole night was rendered dismal to the last degree by the groans of their suffering comrades mingled everywhere, the wounded with the well, the dying with the dead.

"Among the killed were Col. Edward P. Chapin, of the 116th N. Y.; Col. David S. Cowles, of the 45th Mass.; Lieut. Col. William H. Rodman, of the 38th Mass.; Lieut. Col. James O'Brien, of the 48th Mass.; Capt. John B. Hubbard, Assistant Adjutant-General of Weitzel's Brigade; Lieut. Colonel Wrotowski, Topographical Engineer on Weitzel's staff; Lieut. Col. Oliver W. Lull, of the 8th N. H.; and Abel Smith, Jr., of the 165th N. Y., were mortally wounded. A long list of wounded included Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, Brig.-Gen. Neal Dow, Col. Richard E. Holcomb, of the 1st La.; Col. Thomas C. Smith, of the 1st La.; Col. William F. Bartlett, of the 49th Mass.; Maj. Gouverneur Carr, of the 55th N. Y."

Meager Reports.

As said before, the official reports are astonishingly meager. Everybody seems to be so angry and so indignant with the glaring mismanagement to trust himself to write any account for publication. The gist of the few reports made is in substance as follows: Col. T. G. Kingsley, 26th Conn.: "The regiment in Gen. Dow's Brigade and in the Second Division, commanded by Gen. Sherman. We were ordered to march upon the works, and to do it in four lines. The first line was formed by the 6th Mich.; second, 15th N. H.; third, 26th Conn.; fourth, 12th N. Y. In advancing this line of battle we encountered three high, parallel fences, and in getting over them much confusion ensued, and before we could get into the enemy's position, with our grape, canister and musketry, mowing our men down by scores. As our men advanced the ranks were thinned, until, after one hour's fighting, our men were compelled to seek shelter behind stumps, logs, etc. Gen. Sherman and Dow were both wounded and carried from the field. The 26th Conn. was ordered to march, and did not leave the field until past 8 p. m. This is the first time the regiment has been under the enemy's fire, and permit me to say that, with the exception of two or three companies, I do not believe I am in the hospital, badly wounded (not fatally), and have not the opportunity of giving you any account of the nature of the wounds as I should like."

Lieut.-Col. Joseph Selden, 26th Conn.: "The brigade was ordered forward on the double-quick, and the confusion and the intermingling of the companies, which greatly impeded our advance. In passing these fences the different regiments were thrown into confusion and became somewhat mixed up. On entering the field a perfect shower of grape, shot and canister met us, severely wounding Gen. Sherman and Dow and cutting down our ranks by scores. Still, we advanced, and for more than two hours held the ground, and when obliged to fall back it was not in disorder, and the men formed the regiment near the entrance of the field, and we held the ground occupied by our brigade during the day. This being the first time the regiment had been under fire, I must be permitted to say that they conducted themselves with great gallantry and bravery, for the truth of which assertion I have but to point to the record enclosed."

Capt. Francis S. Keese, 128th N. Y.: "From there we moved forward and formed a line of battle with the remainder of the regiment under command of Col. D. S. Cowles. We moved to the charge about 2:10 p. m., the 128th being the rear regiment of the brigade. The whole regiment was ordered to charge, and were in the light. These two companies were deployed on the right as sharpshooters. Several fences broke the line of battle at intervals, and the charge, throwing the troops into confusion and confusion and disorder. A deep gully upon the right of the ground occupied by our brigade during the day. This being the first time the regiment had been under fire, I must be permitted to say that they conducted themselves with great gallantry and bravery, for the truth of which assertion I have but to point to the record enclosed."

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of my regiment, the 24th Ill.—Rudolph Schulz, Moulton, Iowa.

The 24th Ill. was organized from the German-Americans at Chicago in 1861, and the original members, not veterans, mustered out in August, 1864. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into one company, which mustered out July 31, 1865. The first Colonel was Frederick Hecker, who resigned, and was succeeded by Col. George Schlotzky, who died from wounds received in action. The 24th Ill. belonged to Johnson's Division of the Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and lost 89 killed and 84 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish a short history of the 14th Ill.—W. E. Spears, Richmond, Kan.

The 14th Ill. was organized at Camp Butler, Sept. 18, 1862, and the original members mustered out Oct. 1, 1865, with the recruits transferred to the 14th Ill. The 14th Ill. was commanded by James W. Judy, who resigned, and Lieut.-Col. Samuel N. Shoup was in command when the regiment was mustered out. The 14th Ill. belonged to Tuttle's Division of the Fifteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and lost 47 killed and 163 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: Would you be kind enough to give a history of the 82d Pa. as a part of the grand old Sixth Corps?—D. B. Graves, Paoli, Ill.

The 82d Pa. was organized at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh on August 18, 1861, and finally mustered out July 13, 1865. Its first Colonel was David H. Williams, who resigned, and was succeeded by Col. Isaac C. Bassett, who was in command when the regiment was mustered out and brevetted a Brigadier-General. The 82d Pa. belonged to Wheaton's Division of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and lost 111 killed and 67 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish a brief sketch giving the war record of Barna Hickie, Co. K, 4th N. Y. H. A., Wilmot, Mich.

Eight companies of the 4th N. Y. H. A. were organized at New York and Rochester in 1861. The 4th N. Y. H. A. subsequently other companies were united to make it a full regiment, and it was mustered out Sept. 26, 1865. The 4th N. Y. H. A. belonged to the division of the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, and lost 116 killed and 338 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

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D. M., but afterward many again advanced to the front, and from behind stumps and logs kept up an incessant fire upon any of the enemy who showed signs of wavering. The parapet, shot by Arthur De Witte, Co. F, was wounded in the arm while in charge of the advance guard or storming party. Lieut. Charles L. Van Slyke, Co. E, was killed during the storming of the parapet, while nobly cheering on his men. The bodies of many of our dead were found within a short distance of the parapet, and the men, while none retreated until the command was given to that effect."

Lieut.-Col. Frank H. Peck, 12th Conn.: "At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 27th our brigade advanced in line through the woods, driving in the enemy's skirmishers and reaching the clearing in front shortly after 6. We were received as we emerged, with volleys from artillery and infantry. I received orders from Gen. Dwight, temporarily in command of our brigade, to advance to the front and left flank, the latter the direction of the firing grade and canister into our lines.

"We moved by the flank, under a heavy fire, past four pieces, and took the position of the parapet. The men were sent forward as skirmishers, and soon came upon the skirmishers of the enemy, whom they drove before them. A detachment was sent from the left to the works, which attempted to turn our flank.

"Our left being entirely unsupported, I sent one company, which succeeded by sharp fighting in repelling the attack. The entire regiment was engaged, and by noon had succeeded in driving the enemy inside the parapet, and in a short time afterward had silenced four pieces of artillery, two of which being well served with with-drawn, the other two (mounted on barbette), the two wings of the regiment, relieved each other in guarding till late in the evening. The parapet, when it reached the parapet, and at one time the extreme right had succeeded in scaling the work, but for want of harmonious support of other corps were repelled. The day closed with an armistice, when we were relieved by another regiment and rejoined our brigade upon the right of the center."

The Work of the Fleet. The fleet had been lying in the river ever since the 15th of May. The vessels above Port Hudson, The Hartford, Commodore Palmer's flagship, lay at anchor around the bend above the place, and with her were the Albattross, Sloop of War, and the Belvidere. They were anchored the Monongahela, Richmond, Genesee, Essex and the mortar flotilla. These kept the river closely guarded with front batteries which were kept to intercept any communication with the garrison. They kept up a steady fire, and during the attack they assisted it by a hot bombardment from all the guns which were brought to bear. This only contributed to the success by some annoyance to the garrison from the rain of shells.

Across the river Col. Benedict of the 162d N. Y. and his regiment and 110th N. Y. and a section of artillery, held position to interfere with any raid from the land side or the garrison.

Lamentable in Every Way. Except to gain advanced positions the result has been an immense failure in every way. Whether the place could have been taken by a well-organized assault is doubtful, but it certainly could not have been taken by the uncoordinated operations, where Weitzel was fought to a finish by 9 o'clock or thereabouts and Sherman's attack did not begin until 2:30. After this had failed very disastrously, the result was a lamentable in every way.

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

A Fighting Regiment.

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REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

SEVENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY—"CALIFORNIA REGIMENT."

PHILADELPHIA BRIGADE—GIBBON'S DIVISION—SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. EDWARD D. BAKER (Killed). (2) COL. ISAAC J. WISTAR; BRIG.-GEN. (3) COL. RICHARD P. SMITH.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Field and Staff, Company A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, N, O, P, Cos. L, M, N, O, P. Rows: Officers, Men, Total, Killed and Died of Wounds, Died of Disease, Accidents, in Prison, &c., Total Enrollment.

Total of killed and wounded, 565; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 21.

Table with columns: BATTLES, K. & M. W., BATTLES, K. & M. W. Rows: Picket, Va., Sept. 21, 1861; Falls Church, Va.; Poolesville, Md.; Ball's Bluff, Va.; Fair Oaks, Va.; Picket, Va., June 3, 1862; Picket, Va., June 8, 1862; Picket, Va., June 9, 1862; Peach Orchard, Va.; Savage Station, Va.; Glendale, Va.

Present, also, at Yorktown; Malvern Hill; Bristoe Station; Topotomoy.

NOTES.—Recruited in Philadelphia, May 1861, by Edward D. Baker, United States Senator from California. In July the regiment proceeded to Fort Monroe, whence, after a short stay, it returned to Washington and commenced active service in Northern Virginia. In October it was assigned to Stone's Division, and soon after took part in the affair at Ball's Bluff. Colonel Baker, who was in command of the brigade, was killed there, the regiment losing 13 killed, 40 wounded, and 228 captured or missing. The Seventy-first was organized with fifteen companies, but after the Peninsula campaign the five superfluous companies were discontinued, and the men transferred to the others. It was assigned to the Second Division of the Second Corps, in which division it remained without change. Sedgwick commanded the division at Antietam, where it was engaged in one of the bloodiest contests of the war. Its loss in that battle was 26 killed, 95 wounded, and 18 missing—one-third of its number on that field. At Gettysburg, it was stationed at the angle of the stone wall against which Armistead and his Confederate brigade made such a desperate attack during Pickett's charge. In this battle the Seventy-first, under Colonel Smith, lost 21 killed, 58 wounded, and 19 missing, out of 24 officers and 397 men carried into action. The regiment was mustered out July 9, 1864, its term of service having expired.

THE TOCSIN OF WAR.

(Continued from page 1.)

for the preservation of the Union was considered good. Lincoln's Administration and the conduct of the War Department were not taken by these men, and, like a former military hero, they would not have been elsewhere for thousands. In the meanwhile company commanders had been directed to report at the headquarters of the Colonel. After some search these headquarters were found to be near a tree where he had by chance stationed himself. At that council of war the Colonel informed us that the large cornfield in which we were then was to become our headquarters. The company was laid out by an educated military officer—a Capt. W. S. Rosecrans, of the Regular Army—and in honor of our Government the company was named in his honor. It was our duty to be vigilant as if in the presence of an enemy, and these duties were now to be taught to volunteers fresh from their homes, stores, and shops, and upon whom no God, alone depended the existence of this Republic and the unity of these States.

provided themselves with horses, and they made use of them by appearing upon parade. To us it looked quite gallant to see our field and staff mounted on their horses, and their dress and their very steady at regimental headquarters, and the clatter of hoof gallop down the rear of our lines, passing our left flank, and then suddenly appear with a rush upon our front and center. The commander would then assume command, putting us through our facings of right and left, for as we had no arms the manual had to be omitted. About that time inspecting officers chanced to witness our dress parade, and a change came over the face of things. Afterwards commandants of parade, together with their staff, did not appear mounted on company horses, but while standing in line, and a general change and improvement was inaugurated. This will serve to show how meager was the extent of our military knowledge, and how readily and willingly we were to be taught to volunteers fresh from their homes, stores, and shops, and upon whom no God, alone depended the existence of this Republic and the unity of these States.

ly or confidently it was done. This was not Camp Jackson, Camp Dennison, and we were older by two weeks, and, as we believed, better soldiers. At night no one was to pass the lines without the countersign, and any one at such a post intruding upon the rules was to be halted and held by the sentinel, who was then to sing out to the Corporal of the Guard to come and relieve him of his prisoner. No new camp, I suppose, was ever formed but that the sentinels made the welkin ring with their cries for the Corporal, and no Corporal but at first, at least, was proud of hearing his importance proclaimed by such frequent calls for him. At that time our Corporals were without their chevrons. A drunken soldier was arrested out of camp after nightfall and turned over to a Corporal to convey him to the guard-house, and the Corporal worked and trudged with his man and finally got him to the lines in front of the guard-house, when the drunken soldier straightened up and turned the exhausted Corporal over to the guard-house, and before the Corporal could recover himself, explain matters to the sentinel, the drunken soldier hustled him into the guard-house, and the drunken soldier shied off to his quarters to sleep the night away.

Guard Duty.

Guard duty seems the most irksome and tedious to volunteers, especially when their camp is in the immediate vicinity of the enemy. They are surrounded by the securities and protections remote from an enemy. Still, in peace we must prepare for war, and when in fact security we must train ourselves to be vigilant as if in the presence of an enemy, and these duties were now to be taught to volunteers fresh from their homes, stores, and shops, and upon whom no God, alone depended the existence of this Republic and the unity of these States.

Trying the Guards.

Officers, in making their rounds after night to examine as to the vigilance of sentinels, would make every effort to get into the guard-house, and the sentinels by offering to show the sentinel how to hold his gun while receiving the countersign; but should the gun be gotten up, then the officer would bid the sentinel stand an unarmed and defenseless man, and at his mercy, reminding the soldier that the safety of the camp might be jeopardized by such carelessness, and that the guard-house could not be overlooked; that his gun must be kept from him, and in disgrace he must be taken to the guard-house, and another soldier entrusted with his duties.

The 102d N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please publish a sketch of the 102d N. Y.—Frank F. Atkinson, First Lieutenant, and A. Q. M., 102d N. Y., McCune, Kan.

The 102d N. Y. was organized at New York City on November 21, 1861, and finally mustered out July 21, 1865. The first Colonel was T. B. Van Buren, who resigned, and was succeeded by Col. James C. Lane, who resigned, and was succeeded by Col. Harvey S. Chatfield, who resigned. The 102d N. Y. belonged to the division of the Twenty-fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and lost 73 killed and 155 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

The 11th N. Y. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: I would like to see a short history of the 11th N. Y. Cav. in your good old paper. Please oblige me with the same.—Wm. D. Mewhiney, Co. F, 5th Ky., Louisville, Ky.

The 11th N. Y. Cav. was organized in the State-at-large in June, 1862, to serve three years. It was also called Scott's 90th. The first Colonel was James W. Smith, who resigned, and was succeeded by Col. Harvey S. Chatfield, who resigned. The 11th N. Y. Cav. belonged to the Nineteenth Corps, Army of the Gulf, and lost 23 killed and 321 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

Oil Cure for Cancer—Epithelioma on Left Side of Nose Cured.

Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Gentlemen—The sore on my wife's nose has entirely disappeared, and she is as happy as a lark. I can say nothing, but she says there is a very small scar where it was, but I think that will go away in time. Yours respectfully, R. H. MARTIN, Lock Box 13, 21 We cure all forms of cancer and tumor with soothing, balmy oils. Most cases treated at home. Doctors, lawyers and ministers endorse it. Write for free books on cancer to the Home Office. Address DR. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 105, Dept. 421, Indianapolis, Ind.

Re-enlisting for Three Years.

All of the companies of the 4th Ohio re-enlisted for that term and were mustered into the United States service, and early in June entered the enemy's camp at Antietam, in the first campaign in West Virginia, where the Confederates had won a great victory at Bull Run; that, in fact, the war of the rebellion had just begun. With the odds then in favor of the Confederates. Then it was that the magnitude of the war for the Union first dawned upon us, and as great as it then seemed there was not by any means overestimated. The greatest source of congratulations to loyalists was that some earnest, adequate preparations had been made by the Government, and that the organization of the three-year troops, among whom the 4th Ohio had honor of being first in the field, and maintaining its position until the last and until the Confederacy collapsed, and until armed resistance to our Government ended.

FOUND DEAD IN BED!

Mr. John C. Harris, a prosperous young farmer of Chambersburg, N. Y., went to bed last Thursday night feeling as well as usual. Next morning he was found dead in bed beside his wife! Was it murder? Yes and no. No, because he died from so-called natural causes—yes, because for months he'd known that he had heart disease, and that sudden death might come from the least over-exertion, or by sleeping on his left side, and this last proved too true! And yet this bright, intelligent young man, with every thing to live for, wouldn't listen to reason—either to his doctor or to the earnest pleadings of his wife to do something. "It don't amount to anything," he'd say, "only a little palpitation. It's my stomach, I think. It will go away of itself." But delay cost his life. Was not this self-murder?

GENS. REYNOLDS AND BRAGG.

Two Officers of the 3d U. S. Art. Who Rose to Great Prominence.

Editor National Tribune: I served in Light Co. C, 3d Art. from December, 1852 to December, 1857, the first four years under Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Braxton Bragg. He resigned in 1856, and John F. Reynolds became our Captain. Will you please give a small biography of these two officers; when they graduated from West Point, and of their classes, and of their careers, and of their prominent part in the war of the rebellion, North or South, and oblige your old subscriber—John M. Glessier, Twin Lakes, Minn.

Understand this is not a "sample" or "trial" of any kind. It is a full and complete book with which you will know your own case as well as any doctor. Both are free.

The 19th Ky. was organized at Camp Harrod, Jan. 2, 1862, and mustered out Jan. 26, 1865. The Colonel was William J. Landrum, who resigned, and was succeeded by Col. A. J. Smith, who resigned. The 19th Ky. belonged to the division of the Thirteenth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and lost 155 killed and 155 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

The 27th Ky. was organized at Camp King and Camp Union, Dec. 16, 1861, to March 21, 1862, and mustered out March 21, 1865. The first Colonel was Charles D. Pennebaker, who resigned, and was succeeded by Col. John H. W. Mackall, who resigned. The 27th Ky. belonged to Hasall's Division of the Twenty-third Corps, Army of the Ohio, and lost 38 killed and 43 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

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