

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OFFICE: AT THE SAME OLD STAND.

N. O. WALLACE.

Editor and Publisher.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 27, 1877

Reunion!

An Immense Crowd, Fine Music and Excellent Speaking!

The Reunion of the 25th, 44th and 55th Tennessee regiments, came off last Saturday. The day was clear and pleasant. The crowd began to assemble early, both in town and at the Fair Grounds, and when it had swelled to its greatest magnitude, it was variously estimated at 4,000 to 6,000. The survivors of the regiments assembled at the court-house at about 9:30 A. M., and were there formed by Col. Jno. M. Hughes of the 25th Tenn., Chief Marshal, and his assistants Capt. Jno. Y. Gill and Adj. R. G. Cross. The following was the order of the procession—first, the Marshal and his assistants, accompanied by Col. C. A. McDaniel and Lieut. Col. Shied, the first Colonel and Lt. Colonel of the 44th; then the Helicon Silver Band of Columbia, then the old war-horse of the much-lamented Col. John S. Fulton, led by old uncle Joe, Col. Fulton's faithful body servant. The horse had on the same saddle that Col. Fulton rode him with during the war. From the saddle was suspended Col. Fulton's sword, that had gleamed in the sunlight of so many fields of deadly strife. The sword and saddle were profusely and appropriately decorated. After Col. F.'s horse came the survivors on foot. The procession marched out at the south gate of the court-house yard, and through some of the main streets to the Fair Ground. When the crowd became quiet, Col. McDaniel explained the object of the Reunion; then Col. Tillman introduced Col. James H. Holman, who, in befitting style made the welcoming speech. Adj. Cross being introduced by Col. Tillman, read some reminiscences of the regiments during the war, which we give below—

Twelve years have elapsed since Lee surrendered his sword, and the great captain after a life of usefulness, and whilst wearing the honors of President of the University of Virginia, passed away. That patriotism which brought him to the southern standard carried the men of every southern State, and none more true than the 100,000 Tennesseans of whom the 55th, 44th and 25th Tennessee Regiments were a part. The fields of Farmington, Shiloh, Mumfordsville where about 500 prisoners were taken, Perryville where the lamented Capt. Jones of Fayetteville fell, Manfreesboro where Maj. Ewen of the 44th was mortally wounded and about 40 per cent. of the regiment placed hors de combat, Hoover's Gap where Johnson's Brigade as rear guard of the army had the honor of holding the enemy in check for several days upon the evacuation of Middle Tennessee by Bragg's army, the occupation of the important line of railway, the E. T., Va., and Ga., from Loudon to Charleston, Tenn., under the direct supervision of Gen. B. R. Johnson, connecting with the command of Gen. Buckner commanding at Knoxville; the important part taken by these Regiments on the memorable field of Chickamauga where by a strategic move the enemy's key to his position was carried, and the first spur of Missionary Ridge taken and held by Johnson's Brigade, 2 brass 12 pound Napoleon guns and a train of wagons of the enemy fell into our hands; the fixed ammunition found in one of the wagons being used that day against the enemy's 3 lines of battle. After four hours obstinate resistance, inch by inch his lines were driven back and this ground was resolutely held against that fearful weapon of defense, the Spencer Rifle, which told sadly upon our already decimated ranks, but led in person by that indomitable Commander Gen. B. R. Johnson, then commanding a division, with hat in hand, and voice above the clash of

arms the words resounded, "Forward, my old Brigade," and from that moment victory perched upon our standard. At 6 o'clock the enemy were routed and flying back to Chattanooga. Our line of battle was reformed, arms stacked and our front covered by a corps of observation. A prisoner, a commissioned officer, being sent back reported to the acting Adjutant-General, saying, "had we only taken that 9 gun battery the battle would have been ours." Upon being questioned he said "their instructions were to take the battery, turn 3 guns upon each flank and 3 guns upon the retreating column and with this success the day would have been theirs." This battery was supported by this regiment.

Perhaps a more happy set of men were never seen than those of Johnson's Brigade commanded by the lamented Col. John S. Fulton. The words of Lt. Col. Watt W. Floyd of the 17th Tennessee Regiment were, "this is our first victorious field," shaking hands and embracing the leader at the time. No gleam of warrior's sword in noon day's sun was brighter than the eyes of this brave officer as these words were uttered. The Brigade after a fierce conflict with a confident and able foe, were resting and arms stacked as only veterans could do. The next morning we were confident that Chattanooga was ours and only until we reached Roseville we it generally known that the enemy were entrenched there. After this battle the 25th Tennessee Regiment was consolidated with the 44th and 55th Tennessee Regiments. Our next field was that of Knoxville where we joined Longstreet's forces in an attack upon Fort Sanders. The campaign which followed in upper East Tennessee was among the severest of the war. The lack of supplies of shoes, clothing and frequently provisions and the severity of the season, a hard winter, told seriously upon the zeal of some, but there were true men and patriots, who proved an endurance equal to the men of "Valley Forge." It was in this winter campaign after the fight of Bean's Station the writer saw an officer marching barefooted and leaving in his frozen tracks blood marks upon the snow from his bleeding feet. This was Lieut. Randolph of Co. E, one of the best soldiers of the war.

Being cut off from the army of Tennessee, the Brigade was ordered in the spring of 1864 to Richmond, Va. The writer having been wounded at Knoxville was placed on detached service under orders from the Secretary of War. In the spring of 1864 a letter was received from Col. John S. Fulton, then commanding Johnson's Brigade, at Bristol, a part of which letter I will read:

Adj. R. G. Cross—DEAR FRIEND—Gen. Longstreet has left for Va. Gen. Buckner is now in command of the Department of East Tennessee. Gen. Johnson is still commanding Gen. Buckner's Division.

It is thought that the next and grandest battle of the war will be fought between Lee's and Grant's forces in Va. Both sides are concentrating their forces. I am in hopes this is so. If we could whip them in one grand fight I think peace would soon follow. I think our Division will be in it, if the fight should be a protracted one. We have no enemy in our immediate front; the Yankees have not followed us. I learn that there is a small force at Greenville. I do not think the enemy have much force in East Tennessee—it has either gone to Chattanooga or Virginia.

This command is enjoying excellent health. We are now drilling as hard as we did at Tullahoma.

Yours, J. S. FULTON. The campaign referred to by Col. Fulton was opened early by attempts to cut and tear up the railroads around Richmond, Va., but his Brigade had gone over that part of the road that was damaged before the raid. After having assisted Lt. Col. R. B. Snowden of the 25th Tennessee Regiment in sending 3,000 men to Lee's army, and having arrived at Staunton, Va., my force numbering 70 men was armed to co-operate with Cavalry and Artillery in defence of the R. R. Bridge at that place. The Brigade having been ordered to Richmond, our reinforcements soon found their comrades. On reaching Richmond, Gen. Bragg, then on duty there, invited some of his lady friends to be present at an informal review at the Capital

Grounds. Whilst on the march through Richmond, our soldiers were frequently met by the citizens who offered them their hats, others came out of their stores with supplies of hats and shoes as voluntary contributions. They were glad to see Johnson's Brigade, for they were to be assigned to very important duty on the South Side railroad, where the enemy were reported. After the review, Gen. Bragg's lady friends asked him what he had invited them to come to see this Brigade for? They were without any great attraction. Gen. Bragg's reply was, that the men they had the honor to see were veterans of his "old army of Tennessee." "Ladies, I am glad to meet them, they are good soldiers; who have acted as vigils whilst you have slept securely in your Capital. Look at them; they bear the marks of hard service, are ragged and shoeless in very many instances."

After resting and getting clothing and rations a new theatre of action was to follow. Gen. B. R. Johnson having assumed the important command of the defense of the South Side railroad with his single Brigade appeared as in force, deployed and maneuvered before the enemy as taking up position "for an army," now showing his entire strength in the open field, again deploying in skirmish lines and smaller detachments, which had the effect to check the enemy's advance until our reinforcements could come up. Gen. Grace's Brigade of Alabamians were the first to reach Johnson, then portions of forces from North Carolina came up, then followed a movement on the enemy which resulted in our capturing 4 heavy pieces of artillery, 20 pound parrot guns, and would have resulted in the capture of the ever-to-be-remembered Gen. "Silver Spoon" Ben. Butler, who was commanding the movements of the enemy at Drury's Bluff. Details of this campaign will be given in the history of the Regiment. These incidents are intended to give only partial views of campaigns.

On rejoining the regiment in May, 1864, the enemy were active in our front; the Brigade on duty for its 60th day, and which had relief about the 69th day after almost incessant combat and vigilant duty. The enemy evinced anger by their resolute defense of the positions they had taken, and by reason of their lost opportunity of cutting the railroad which they intended to destroy. In the Drury Bluff engagement, Lt. Col. McEwen was mortally wounded and Maj. McCawer of the 25th Tennessee Regiment killed. Some of our Regiment were detailed to man some artillery to operate against the enemy's gunboats, one of which was engaged and disabled and burnt to the water's edge by shells by a detachment under Lieut. F. M. Kelso of Fayetteville, assisted by Sergeant Geo. W. Porter.

We were moved to lines in rear of the Howlett House, which was on the bank of James River, where the enemy's heavy turreted gunboats were to be met and which were acting in connection with their land forces. These boats opened fire upon and destroyed our poorly constructed earthworks made of logs, dirt and sand bags at the Howlett House. The shells from these guns exploding would scatter, wounding men in the outer works, where Lieut. Dickens of Co. G. was mortally wounded, and men on the line of defense, whilst soldiers in the rear were also wounded by fragments of the shells. On the 16th of June Col. J. S. Fulton, commanding the Brigade, received orders to move immediately to the relief of Petersburg, by forced march, where we arrived awaiting orders before sundown. Never did men march better to meet a foe, and the sequel will show how true. We were put in position by Col. Fulton just before dawn of day, which found us at sunrise immediately in front of the enemy and before Petersburg, where we were busy fortifying their position. A 12 pound Napoleon was immediately brought up to annoy the enemy. Its first shot drove their mounted officers out of view. They soon brought cannon up and replied with but little effect. They could not depress their guns to stop us from fortifying with our tin cups, bayonets and swords. At noon our faithful gunner was the victim of their sharpshooters. About 5 P. M., the enemy commenced charging our line, our right flank had been covered by detachments of Co. B, 44th Regiment, which

occupied 2 heavy earth redoubts, these men poured in terrible and effective volleys upon the advancing enemy. These charges were continued for several successive hours and were constantly repulsed with heavy loss. The result was the capture of 3 Brigades and their colors, which latter was effected by a sallie from the redoubts under command of Lieut. F. M. Kelso, who had the honor of bringing back 3 Brigade standards of the enemy. The prisoners largely outnumbering our force, they were marched by the flank to the rear so that our numbers should not be developed to them. Before midnight under the soft light of the moon they laid their arms down to surrender. About 2 o'clock picks and shovels and hot coffee were brought in. We were then at work making good our previous day's earthwork, when the enemy advanced in 3 lines of battle. They had discovered a breach in our line from the previous day made by a portion of the force retreating to rest. Coming up a ravine and firing simultaneously with their front fire, we had to give back, a hand to hand encounter ensued and men were shot down at the muzzles of our guns disputing every inch in the face of superior numbers, and several men who had been bayoneted got away after the conflict. It was in the ravine mentioned here where Maj. S. M. Crawford, commanding the Regiment, was mortally wounded. At 12 midday we were again placed in line of battle in front of a 12 gun battery, here we made a earthwork and fortunately their heavy fire passed over us. At about 6 P. M., the enemy began again to charge our line—Gen. Beauregard in command. After hours of heavy fighting the enemy gained temporary lodgment in our line, reinforcing from his right promptly and a heavy concentrated fire from both flanks, the ground was regained and thus Grant's promise to take supper in Petersburg that night was thwarted. Fighting continued, caissons on both sides were burning and night was made lurid with their light; the battle still waged in fury. The enemy were discovered making a flank movement to our right, the heavy firing ceased. The next morning found us on an interior line facing the enemy. A telegram from Gen. Lee was read in the trenches, that if we could hold out until 9 o'clock he would re-inforce us with his army. There commenced the defense by Gen. Lee of Petersburg, Va., on the 19th of June, 1864. Our loss by this time had been heavy, our entire Brigade now numbering about 200 guns and its equivalent of officers. Fighting continued for about 4 months, almost incessantly night and day. On the morning of the—July our gallant commander Col. Jno. S. Fulton was mortally wounded. The wounded and convalescent camps of Gen. Lee's army extended for miles along the road in our rear, and the citizens of Petersburg were living in tents and camping out whilst the city was deserted and visited only by the heavy shot and shell of the enemy's guns. We were removed from this position to the left flank when our regiment was commanded by Lt. Col. R. B. Snowden, of the 25th Tenn. Regiment, our duty being to make observation of the enemy. At Fort Harrison and in its immediate vicinity we were in no condition to meet a heavy force. The fort was partially garrisoned by a force from Richmond, Col. J. M. Hught at this time commanding the Brigade. Gen. Lee's lines were now nearly 40 miles long, extending north of Richmond to south of Petersburg. On the night of 8th of October a heavy fire was opened on the immediate front of Petersburg, extending some miles up and down the line. We were impressed that it meant a feint and that we may be attacked. A careful inspection of our front developed the enemy landing in force some 20,000 strong, 2 army corps. This was communicated to Col. J. M. Hughes, which report was endorsed and immediately sent by him to Department Commander at Richmond, and was the only notification from the entire lines of this advance. To the vigilance of the officers of this command is due the safety of Richmond at this time. Reinforcements were immediately telegraphed for and reached the vicinity of Fort Harrison, which they found in the hands of the enemy, with only eleven miles between them and Richmond, and a feeble skeleton line only in their front. They were

immediately and vigorously attacked by the newly arrived forces and thus was Richmond held securely until its surrender in April, 1865. Our effective force having been reduced we were consolidated with Archer's Tennessee Brigade and Col. McComb, of Clarks-ville, Tenn., assigned to the command. On the memorable morning of the 2nd of April, 1865, the 44th Tennessee Regiment, numbering about 90 guns effective, were called on to recapture a redoubt occupied recently by the enemy on our immediate left; the attack was made successfully, by a front and rear assault, the enemy being just ramming their cartridges in their heavy guns when we entered and drove them out. Our ammunition giving out, we cut the cartridge boxes from the enemy's dead, and used it in defense of this position until ordered to retire.

At the conclusion of the reminiscences, Col. Tillman introduced to the audience Judge Albert S. Marks, of Winchester, who made one of the most impressive speeches that our people have listened to for some time. He was lavish in eulogiums passed upon the Confederate soldiers for their bravery during the war, and he was equally complimentary to them for what they had endured since the close of the war, in the cause of peace and liberty.

When Judge M. concluded, the crowd moved to the dining table, just on the east side of the Fair Grounds. Dinner being concluded, the multitude returned to the amphitheatre, and being seated, Judge Cook, of Williamson county, was introduced and made some appropriate remarks. He was followed by James W. Goodwin, Esq., who read an historic account of the regiments, giving all their marches, battles, and achievements, which we will soon publish. Upon the conclusion of the history, the audience were regaled with music, and an hour or more were spent in cheerful conversation, then—dispersed.

Many an old army acquaintance was renewed, and friends grasped the hands of friends whom they had last seen on the ensanguined field. The old horse of Col. Fulton was the centre of no small attraction. Many an old soldier was moved to tears at sight of this old war-horse, which had borne their leader and commander over so many fields of battle.

The most brilliant feature of the Reunion was the Columbia Helicon Band, in their beautiful uniforms. They made good music, without stint.

The train came in from Decatur about 10 A. M., bringing many passengers, and returned at 4:20.

The day was well enjoyed. No place was agreed upon for the next Reunion, but Tullahoma has been suggested.

LYNCHBURG.

TWO MORE GREAT QUESTIONS At Lynchburg Settled!

FIRST—That all who buy their goods from J. L. BRYANT & CO. are prosperous and happy. SECOND—That J. L. BRYANT & CO. have the latest purchase, and the cheapest, freshest and newest styles of goods in Lynchburg. Of course they are selling them cheaper than those who bought at higher prices, without any "bulldozing," which they do not propose to resort to. They invite all their friends, and especially

THE LADIES to call and examine their goods and prices before they buy. They have all the newest styles of Collars, Cuffs, Buttons, Dress Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Scarfs, Flowers, Jewelry, Hosiery, Corsets, Parasols, Umbrellas, Gloves, Fans, and everything that a lady needs. They also keep every article a young man needs, and all that an old man wants, in the Clothing and Agricultural line. They ask all to come and see their goods and learn their prices, and, in fact, to buy what they need, and go home and grow rich. They keep

The Best Sewing Machines, The best Reaper and Mower, **THE BEST HILLSIDE PLOWS,** The best Turning Plows, The best Double Shovel Plows now manufactured, and are selling them at the lowest prices. Their establishment is headquarters for **STOVES AND TINWARE.** Their stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, etc., is unequalled.

The farmers can find no place equal to which to buy their Seeds. All their trade is mutual and reliable. If you don't want \$150 worth, take what you want and they will give you the highest price in cash for the same. J. L. BRYANT & CO. aug. 29

NEW FALL GOODS AT THE TRADE PALACE!

Stoves and Tin-Ware

137

Tin and Stove STORE!

BEING now permanently located in my new building next door to Wright & Wilson. I would most respectfully call the attention of the people of Lincoln county that I am now prepared with the best facilities for the manufacture of tin-ware to sell at wholesale and retail at greatly

REDUCED PRICES in fair competition with any town in the State. My stock of Stoves comprises all sizes and styles.

IRON AND WOODEN PUMPS for wells and cisterns, warranted to draw water any depth desired.

ELAINE OIL, the best in use, a specialty. Lamps and lanterns all sizes, Bath Tubs, Sorghum Pans, Wash Kettles, Skillets and Ovens, a shop a full assortment of

KITCHEN GOODS always on hand. Thanking the generous public for their liberal patronage for the past year, I will try by my endeavors to merit a continuance. jan. 11 THOS. J. MCGARVEY.

Coal.

UNIVERSITY MINES! Sewanee, Tenn.

THE Coal from these mines, formerly worked by H. H. Roberts, now leased by the undersigned, is thus described by Commissioner Kitcher, in his Special Report on the coal-field of Little Sequestiche and the Cumberland Table Land: "There is found nowhere in the State a coal superior to this as a grate coal. It is free burning, very hard and elastic. It resembles the best Pittsburgh coal. It is deep black and shiny and shows a beautiful laminated appearance. It will weather almost as well as limestone rock owing to its freedom from iron pyrite. For transportation on Railroads to distant markets, or for use on steam vessels, there is none superior to it anywhere."

We are prepared to furnish **THIS COAL** in any quantity at reduced rates, to parties ordering this and the next month, for delivery before 1st September. Apply to our agent Mr. J. E. Caldwell, at Fayetteville, or to us directly. July 19-47 GIBSON & JONES.

Rodes & Co., COAL DEALERS, AT THE DEPOT.

HAVE made arrangements to keep on hand a full supply of the celebrated Battle Creek and other good coal at their yard, near the Depot, Fayetteville, and respectfully inform the public that they will be able to supply them at all times with

THE VERY BEST. Their yard will be stocked now with a supply for winter use, and parties may rely upon their being able to furnish them at any time with any quantity they may need. Their coal will be fully protected from the weather. They will screen all of their coal here, and it will all be weighed upon their own scales. Strictly lump coal will be sold at

20 Cents per Bushel delivered, and their customers may rely upon getting what they pay for. July 12-3m

State of Tennessee, Lincoln County.

Daniel Warden vs. Margaret Little and others.

IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Margaret Little and her husband John Little, citizens of the State of Arkansas, August Johnson and Archibald Johnson, of full age, and of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them. It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville for four consecutive weeks, commanding said non-residents to appear before the County Court of said county, on or before the first Monday of October next, to plead and answer, demur or otherwise make defense to said petition, or the same will be taken for confessed against them. sep. 6 P. D. BOYCE, Clerk.

In Chancery at Fayetteville, Tennessee.

F. L. Ezell, Adm'r, et al. vs. Wm. Boddington, et al.

September Term, 1877. IN this cause it appearing from complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that the following defendants are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: Jane Tash and her husband, J. T. Ash, Catherine Rivers and her husband C. W. J. Rivers, Alis M. Rodgers and her husband L. B. Rodgers, all residents of the State of Alabama; Lafayette Bolen, John Beddingfield and the unknown heirs of States and William Malonia, deceased, all citizens of the State of Mississippi, and Sarah Bryant, a citizen of Mississippi, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them. It is, therefore, ordered by the Clerk and Master, that said non-resident defendants appear on or before the first three days of our next Chancery Court, to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in the town of Fayetteville, Tennessee, on the first Monday in October, 1877, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. It is further ordered that this notice be published for four consecutive weeks in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER. A true copy, attested: ALE. S. FULTON, Clerk and Master.

Woods & Woodard, Sols. for Complainants. Sept. 6

GEO. ASQUITH, J. H. HOLMAN, M. D. HAMPTON

Asquith, Hampton & Holman,

PROPRIETORS OF

ELK RIVER

WOOLEN MILLS.

at the Railroad Depot,

Fayetteville, - - Tenn.

In Full Operation!

50,000 pounds WOOL WANTED!

RETURNING our thanks to our patrons of the past, and soliciting the patronage in the future, we respectfully invite the public generally to come and see us and examine our

STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Jenns, in various colors and patterns, Cassimeres, Linseys, Flannels, Blankets, Balmoral Skirts, Ladies' bre'k't. shawls, Gent's shawls, ac.

AND STOCKING YARNS, different sizes and colors. We will also keep on hand

WOOLEN YARNS,

Nos. 500, 600 and 700, at moderate prices, to suit any farmers desiring to make their own goods.

We have opened a house on the North-East corner of the Square, and have added to our stock a general assortment of

Groceries, Boots & Shoes, HATS AND CAPS

and a good line of

DRY GOODS

all of which we offer to the farmers in exchange for Wool and Country Produce or Cash.

We receive Wool in any condition, always deducting for grease, burrs and dampness, thereby placing it on the basis of clean, tub-washed wool. We pay freight on wool and charge to customers, but receive at and return to depot free of charge.

Our stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

we shall keep full and well up to the command of the trade.

Coal for Sale!

We have a

NEW ROLL CARD

and will do custom work in the

BEST STYLE

at short notice, for

CASH OR TOLL.

We are also prepared to

Card and Sew

Yarns for customers, from Nos. 500-700, or from 8-12 cuts in lots of 100 lbs. or more at 25 cts. for white, and 30 cts. for mixed.

MATT BEARDEN, Supt. of Store.

GEO. ASQUITH, " " Wool-

en Mills. april 29

MATT BEARDEN,

—AGENT OF—

Fayetteville Flouring Mills,

Fayetteville, Tenn.

Office at the Store of Elk River

Woolen Mills.

WILL fill all orders left with him for Flour, Bran, Meal, etc., wholesale or retail. Also, Coal from different mines. All goods delivered in the corporation free of charge. Will pay market price for wheat, in cash. april 26

WHEAT, FEATHERS, WOOL, &C.

MR. GEO. J. GOODRICH of the firm

of **Geo. J. Goodrich & Co.,**

Cotton and Commission Merchants, Nash-

ville, Tenn., will make headquarters in

FAYETTEVILLE

during the Summer months, and will either buy or forward for sale all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

such as

Wheat, Wool, Feathers,

BEESWAX, &C.

Those who desire the highest market price for their

Produce

will do well to consult him before disposing of same.

He will be found at the grocery house of Messrs. J. C. & J. F. Goodrich.

may 24

WOODARD & GRAY.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CORN,

Wheat,

&c. &c.

Fayetteville, Tenn.

jan. 4-

GEO. F. ENGLEMAN,

Fashionable Tailor,

Fayetteville, - - Tenn.

Keeps samples of cloth which will be sold for cut when made up.

CUTTING DONE CHEAP!

Shop north side square, over Petty's book-store. June 7