REFUSED TO BURN IT.

COL. WM. E. PETERS DISOBEYED ORDERS AT CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

BRAVE BUT TENDER OFFICER.

A Confederate Declined to Make War on Helpless Women and Children—Was Arrested but Subsequently Released.

Colonel William E. Peters, on the 19th of June, will retire from the chair of Latin in the University of Virginia, after forty-six years of continuous service, leaving a record of which his friends and all former students as well as the admirers of that great school are very proud.

This official severance results from his resignation tendered three years ago. His successor, Professor Thomas Fitzhugh, will take up the work of the school of Latin with the beginning of the ensuing session.

The career of the retiring Professor is one of distinguished honor. He was born in Bedford county, August 18, 1829, and was educated at Emory and Henry College and at the University of Virginia. In 1852 he was elected Professor of Latin and Greek in Emory and Henry. The work in this institution, from 1856 to 1858 was suspended to allow him to spend these years at the University of Berlin.

SPLENDID WAR RECORD.

He resumed his work at Emory and Henry on his return to America, and continued it until the outbreak of the war between the States, when he volunteered for service as a private on the Confederate side, April 17, 1861. He was successively first lieutenant, captain, lieutenant-colonel of infantry, and colonel of the Twenty-first Virginia Cavalry. He was wounded three times.

In 1866 he was elected Professor of Latin in the University of Virginia and entered upon his duties in 1867. His service has been continuous. His admirers and friends propose to signalize the date of his retirement by some tribute of respect to be bestowed on the 18th of next June, during the commencement exercises. Just what form this tribute will take and the details in connection with it, are facts as yet not fully determined.

REFUSED TO BURN CHAMBERSBURG

Perhaps the event in the Colonel's life which his friends will remember with most pleasure is his courageous refusal to make war on helpless women and children at Chambersburg, Pa. When his commanding general ordered him to apply the torch to that town, he promptly and firmly declined to obey the order. He realized that obedience to this edict of war against the town, deserted as it was by all except women and children, would mean a repetition of the awful scenes of looting, rapine, and desolation that had followed the burning of southern towns by northern soldiery.

The Virginia soldier and gentleman preferred the imminent personal risk of violating the orders of his superior officer to responsibility for devoting the defenseless inhabitants of Chambersburg to so direful a fate.

FACTS ABOUT THE INCIDENT.

An authentic statement of this incident is obtainable here. In July, 1864, two brigades of Confederate cavalry, commanded by Generals McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson, the former the senior brigadier-general commanding, reached Chambersburg, Pa. The Twenty-First Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Colonel William E. Peters, was in the advance when Chambersburg was reached. He was ordered to occupy the city with his regiment, which was done. He received a verbal order from General McCausland to distribute his men and to burn the town, and was informed that combustible material would be found in the courthouse.

General McCausland then rode off before a reply was given him. A short time after receiving the order from General McCausland, Colonel Peters sought an interview with General Johnson and inquired of the latter if he had correctly understood General McCausland, that he, Colonel Peters, with his men, was expected to burn the city.

WOULD SOONER BREAK HIS SWORD.

General Johnson replied that Colonel Peters had correctly understood the order. Colonel Peters then remarked to General Johnson that he would not obey the order—that he would break his sword, and throw it away, before he would obey it, as there were only defenseless women and children in Chambersburg.

He was then directed by General Johnson to collect his men, and withdraw them from the city. This was done. Colonel Peters assembled his regiment one and a half miles from Chambersburg.

While there he received a written communication from General McCausland inquiring whether he had understood the order given by the latter, and if so, why it had not been obeyed.

Colonel Peters replied in writing that he had understood the order, but had resolved not to obey it, and had so stated to General Johnson.

PLACED UNDER ARREST.

Colonel Peters was at once put under arrest for disobedience, or rather, for defiance of the orders of Brigadier-General Johnson; but the arrest was broken the same day, and he was returned to the command of his regiment while covering the retreat of the command when pressed by two brigades of Federal cavalry.

It is proper to state that in this affair General McCausland was acting under orders received from General Early.

White, in his history of General Robert E. Lee, alluded to the foregoing incident, and it is also recited in John William Jones's "History of the United States."

During the retreat from the invasion of Pennsylvania referred to McCausland's command reached Moorefield, in Hardy county, and encamped there on the 6th of August.

MAN OF IRON RESOLUTION.

The Confederate Military History says: "The lines were made, the camps pitched, and the pickets posted according to the orders of Brigadier-General McCausland, the commanding officer of the expedition, Brigadier-General Johnson obeying his orders. Next morning before day Averill surprised Johnson's picket on the Romney road, captured the reserve, then rode over the camps of the two Maryland battalions. Johnson just escaped capture, and endeavored to rally his brigade. But the surprise was too nerve shattering.

"The Twenty-first Virginia, Colonel William E. Peters commanding, was the only regiment that could be held in hand. Peters was a man of iron resolution and imperturbable courage. He could not be shaken; earthquakes, tornadoes, electric storms could not move him. He would have stopped and asked: 'What next,' if the earth were opening beneath him and the mountains falling on him.

"Johnson set him to hold Averill, while he brought the rest of the brigade to his support. But the Federal rush, the elan of success was too strong.

"The Twenty-first Virginia Confederate Cavalry, mustering at the time only 350 men present for duty, held the brigade of Federal cavalry in check for thirty minutes, and yielded only after several assaults upon its lines."

Foot-note—"It carried off the Twenty-first Virginia Cavalry like chaff before the whirlwind, leaving Peters shot through the body, mortally wounded, if any wound can be mortal. But human will triumphs over human anatomy and surgical possibilities, and Peters survives to this day as indomitable in his Latin professorship (at the University of Virginia) as he was that drear morning at Moorefield."—Confederate Military History, Volume II., page 130.

COLD HARBOR SALIENT.

The Story Told from the Other Side.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Through the kindness of a friend I am in possession of copies of your paper of dates of February 16th and March 9th, in which correspondents very graphically describe what to us is the other side of that fierce struggle for the so-called bloody salient at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864. Having been a participant in that short but sanguinary encounter, I must say I was highly interested in the perusal. In encounters of that kind it is a source of satisfaction to know who were our opponents, or commonly speaking, we run up against. In that little affair we had no time to ask questions, for our stay was short in that neighborhood. Hence, I am glad even at this late day to learn who it was who put up so strong an objection to our occupying that salient, and it may be equally interesting to those survivors who so bravely defended it, to learn who it was who ran up against them on that memorable 3d of June morning. This leads me to say one correspondent labored under a very wrong impression when he says Hancock's whole corps was there. On the contrary, it was a very small portion of it—in fact, only one regiment, and that regiment, in a measure, new recruits—one of those heavy artillery regiments whose first experience in the field dated no further back than Spotsylvania. It was the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery to which the writer belonged.

In the charge at Cold Harbor the Second (Hancock's) Corps formed the left wing of the army, with the First (Barlow's) Division on the left, and the Second Division in reserve. As near as I could judge, the Seventh Heavy Artillery was on the extreme left of the line. Early in the morning we were ordered forward, and halted near a narrow strip of woods, where we waited for the sound of the signal gun for the charge. We had not long to wait. As we gained the other side of the woods this salient came to our view for the first time. At the command, double quick, it was but a few moments ere we were scrambling up its incline. So quick had been our movements only a few musket shots had been fired by the enemy. And here, let me say, the charge of misbehavior imputed to the occupants of that salient is unjust and untrue; for if any body of troops ever got a warm reception we did. The enemy bravely stood their ground, not waiting for us to come over their works, but meeting us on the parapet. They contested every inch. I remember as I reached the top of the works a brave fellow confronted us. Standing below he thrust his bayonet into the comrade by my side, and was about to give me the same dose, but a charge from my gun changed his mind. It was a hand-to-hand fight to the finish. Clubbed muskets, bayonets, and swords got in their deadly work. Both sides can be equally credited with deeds of valor. In reference to the capture of that flag, the honor of performing that deed was awarded to Corporal Terence Bigler, of Company D. For this Congress awarded him a medal, but he did not live to receive it; he was killed at Petersburg.

Corporal Thomas Healy had a desperate hand-to-hand struggle with a stalwart fellow; but lives to-day to tell of his narrow escape. It was evident from the first that the odds were against the enemy. The bravest could not have withstood the impetuous onslaught of our superior numbers. And like any true soldiers they gave discretion the preference to valor, and doubtless with heavy hearts submitted to the inevitable.

Your correspondent gives the number of prisoners captured at 180. We are credited with capturing 400. Thus far we had had it about all our own way; but looking off in a field beyond, what was our dismay in seeing a long line of the gray approaching on the run. What was to be done? We had lost all semblance of organization—a veritable mob with no means to turn the captured guns upon the enemy. In this dilemma, each man decided that question for himself. Green soldiers though we were, our short experience had taught us to know just when to run, and run we did, I assure you. We did our level best to get to a place of safety, though we did not reach it till many had been stricken down by the bullets of the approaching column and were left between the lines, the dead to lie there till their decomposed bodies appealed for their burial, while the wounded suffered untold agonies in the broiling sun until death came to their relief. None dared to rescue them. In one instance a rescuing party went out in the night and brought in one of our boys, who had lain for two days so near the opposing lines his cries for water awakened the better nature of the enemy who kindly threw canteens of water to him.

Thus the last desperate attempt of Grant to get between Lee and Richmond had failed. Although baffled subsequent events proved the Army of the Potomac was not vanquished. In all that long assaulting line only the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery had succeeded in penetrating Lee's lines. But the honor was won at a fearful cost. We left Cold Harbor with over 400 less in our ranks than when we came. Yet the grand assault was by no means all of Cold Harbor. We who were there well remember those ten or twelve long days that we lay hugging our breastworks, when it was almost sure death to show a head and when at the close of each day came the terrific artillery duel. Then as the boys used to say hell had broke loose. There was no time during the war probably when the sharp-shooters got in their deadly—I might say murderous—work, more successfully.

In reference to the burial of the dead wherein your correspondent intimates a lack of humanity on the part of General Grant in refusing the request of General Lee, permit me to say those of the Army of Northern Virginia should be sufficiently impressed with the magnanimity of General Grant to feel convinced such a refusal would be foreign to his nature. By the way, I was one among the number detailed to bury the dead and have a vivid recollection of the scene—how we chatted familarly with the like detail from the other side while engaged in our gruesome task; how Major Springstead, our officer in charge, and the Confederate officer exchanged cordial greetings. However, that was not all; they seemed to be more interested in the contents of a black bottle than in the burial of the dead. But, Mr. Editor, I fear you will give me a boil down if I further intrude on your space. When we old soldiers get in our war talk mood we hardly know when to stop.

Allow me to say in closing that we who wore the blue have none but the highest respect for those of the gray, who so bravely opposed us on many a hard-fought field. And as soldiers regardless of by-gone differences or the opinions of others, we can stand on one broad level proud in the fact that we demonstrated to the world that the American soldier is second to none on the face of the earth.

A. DU BOIS,
Company F, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, Albany, N. Y.

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(jy 17-W, Sun & w 3 m)

RIPANS.

A friend recommended Ripans Tabules to me, and a more surprised and happy man it would be hard to find. I was bothered with dyspepsia almost every day before I took them, but from the very first one I took I could feel the change.

At Druggists.

The Five-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

WEST POINT CONFEDS

GRADUATES WHO SERVED IN THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERACY.

COMPILED BY CAPT. M'CABE.

The List Contains Many of the Most Celebrated of the Confederate Generals as Well as Many Not So Well Known.

(Below is continuation of the roster of the West Pointers wro served in the Confederate army, compiled for the West Points Cadets' Association by Captain W. Gordon McCabe, of this city, late adjutant, Pegram's Battalion, Artillery, A. P. Hill's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia):

1233..(Born La.) (Ap'd La.)..3
LOUIS HEBERT.*
Brigadier-general, May 26, 1862. Commanded Second Brigade, Little's Division, Army of West; in 1864 chief engineer, Department of North Carolina.

1236..(Born S. C.) (Ap'd at Large)..6
THOMAS G. RHETT.*
Colonel (P. A. C. S.), 1861. Chief of staff to General J. E. Johnston to May 1, 1862; Major (C. S. A.), chief of ordnance, Trans-Mississippi Department.

1255..(Born Fla.) (Ap'd Fla.)..25
EDMUND K. SMITH.*
General, Provisional Army, February 19, 1864. In 1861 commanded brigade, Army of Shenandoah; in 1862 major-general, commanding Army of Kentucky; in 1863 lieutenant-general, commanding Department of Trans-Mississippi, commanded same department as general to May 26, 1865.

1259..(Born Ky.) (Ap'd Ky.)..29
JAMES M. HAWES.*
Briagadier-general, March 5, 1862. Commanded cavalry, Western Department, 1861-'62; commanded brigade, J. G. Walker's Division, in 1863; commanded at Galveston in 1864.

1261..(Born Va.) (Ap'd Va.)..31
RICHARD C. W. RADFORD.*
Colonel, 1861. (1st) Commanded First Virginia Infantry, "State Line"; (second) commanded Second Virginia Cavalry, Army of Northern Virginia.

1263..(Born S. C.) (Ap'd at Large)..33
BARNARD E. BEE.*
Brigadier-General, June 17, 1861. Commanded Third Brigade, Army of Shenandoah. Killed July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va. (He was the man who gave T. J. Jackson his sobriquet of "Stonewall." "Look, men; there is Jackson standing like a stonewall!")

1846.

1287..(Born Md.) (Ap'd Md.)..16
JOHN A. BROWN.*
Lieutenant-colonel, (C. S. A.) Chief of ordnance and artillery, staff of General E. Kirby Smith (Army Kentucky and Trans-Missippi Department.)

1288..(Born Va.) (Ap'd Va.)..17
THOMAS J. JACKSON.*
Lieutenant-General, October 10, 1862. Commanded Second Corps, A. N. V. Mortally wounded at Chancellorsville; died May 10, 1863, Richmond, Va. "Stonewall" Jackson.

1296..(Born Tenn.) (Ap'd Tenn)..25
JOHN ADAMS.*
Brigadier-general, December 29, 1862. Commanding brigade Loring's Division, Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee. Killed November 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tenn.

1306..(Born Ga.) (Ap'd Ga.)..35
WILLIAM D. SMITH.*
Brigadier-general, March 7, 1862. Commanding District of South Carolina in Department of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. Died October 4, 1862, at Charleston.

1308..(Born Va.) (Ap'd at Large)..37
DABNEY H. MAURY.*
Major-general, November 4, 1862. Commanded division in Army of West in 1862; June 27, 1862, commanded the Army of the West; in 1863 commanded District of the Gulf. (Headquarters Mobile, Ala.) In 1864-'65 commanded Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Tennessee.

1312..(Born S. C.) (Ap'd Ga.)..41
DAVID R. JONES.*
Major-general, October 11, 1862. Commanded division, Longstreet's Corps, A. N. V. Died in service January 19, 1863.

1325..(Born N. C.) (Ap'd Tenn)..54
CADMUS M. WILCOX.*
Major-general, August 3, 1863. Commanded light division in A. P. Hill's Corps, A. N. V.

1326..(Born Ga.) (Ap'd Ga.)..55
WILLIAM M. GARDNER.*
Brigadier-general, November 14, 1864. Desperately wounded as lieutenant-colonel, Eighth Georgia, at Manassas, July 2, 1861; November 14, 1861, assigned to command District of Middle Florida; July 26, 1864, put in command of Mil. Prisons east of Mississippi (except Georgia and Alabama); 1865 commanded post at Richmond.

1329..(Born Ky.) (Ap'd Ky.)..58
SAMUEL B. MAXEY.*
Brigadier-general, March 4, 1862. Major-general, April 18, 1864. In 1862 commanded brigade, Cheatham's Division, Army of Mississippi, in 1863 commanding Indian Territory; in 1865 commanding cavalry division, Trans-Mississippi Department.

1330..(Born Va.) (Ap'd Ill.)..59
GEORGE E. PICKETT.*
Major-general, October 11, 1862. Commanding division, Longstreet's Corps, A. N. V.

1847.

1342..(Born Pa.) (Ap'd at Large)..12
DANIEL M. BELTZHOOVER.*
Lieutenant-colonel (in 1864 acting brigadier), March 13, 1862. In 1862 chief of artillery, Western Department; in 1864 commanding brigade in J. H. Forney's Division, Trans-Mississippi Department.

1345..(Born Va.) (Ap'd Va.)..15
AMBROSE P. HILL.*
Lieutenant-general, March 24, 1863. Commanding Third Corps, A. N. V. Killed April 2, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.

1367..(Born S. C.) (Ap'd S. C.)..37
EDWARD D. BLAKE.*
Lieutenant-colonel (captain C. S. A.), August, 1861. In 1861 captain and A. A. G. staff of Major-General Polk; in 1862 inspector-general (lieutenant-colonel) staff General Hardee; in 1863 commandant and Chief of Conscript Bureau, East Tennessee.

1368..(Born Va.) (Ap'd Va.)..38
HENRY HETH.*
Major-general, May 24, 1863. Commanding division, A. P. Hill's Corps, A. N. V.

1848.

1372..(Born N. Y.) (Ap'd N. Y.)..4
WALTER H. STEVENS.*
Brigadier-general, August 28, 1864. Chief engineer Richmond defences, 1862-'63; in 1863-'64 commanding Richmond defences; 1864 chief engineer, A. N. V.

1378..(Born Va.) (Ap'd Va.)..10
WILLIAM E. JONES.*
Brigadier-general, September 19, 1862. Commanded cavalry brigade in A. N. V.; 1862 commanding "Valley District"; commanding cavalry in 1863 in Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee. Killed June 5, 1864, at Mt. Crawford, Va.

1382..(Born S. C.) (Ap'd at Large)..14
THOMAS S. RHETT.*
Colonel, 1861. Commanding Richmond defences; inspector of ordnance, Ordnance Bureau.

1391..(Born Va.) (Ap'd at Large)..23
CHARLES H. TYLER.*
Colonel. Commanding brigade, Shelby's Division, Price's Army, Trans-Mississippi Department. (Culium confounds C. H. Tyler with Brigadier-General R. C. Tyler, killed near West Point, Ga., April 16, 1865.)

1392..(Born Ga.) (Ap'd Ala.)..24
JOHN C. BOOTH.*
Captain Artillery (C. S. A.), February, 1861. Commanding arsenal at Baton Rouge, La.

1393..(Born S. C.) (Ap'd S. C.)..25
THOMAS K. JACKSON.*
Major, November 10, 1861. Chief commissary-general, A. S. Johnson's staff, Western Department, 1861-'62.

1398..(Born Ky.) (Ap'd Ark.)..30
WILLIAM N. R. BEALL.*
Brigadier-general, April 11, 1862. Commanding brigade Army of West; captured at Port Hudson, July 9, 1863. In 1864 and 1865 commanding brigade in Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

1401..(Born Pa.) (Ap'd La.)..33
WILLIAM T. MECHLING.*
Major, in 1864, A. A. G. to Van Dorn; in 1862-'64, A. A. G., First Cavalry Division, Army of Texas.

1404..(Born S. C.) (Ap'd S. C.)..35
N. GEORGE EVANS.*
Brigadier- general, October 21, 1861. Commanded brigade, First Corps, Army of Potomac, in 1862; commanded brigade, Longstreet's Corps, A. N. V.; in 1863-'64 commanded district in Department of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.

1405..(Born Md.) (Ap'd at Large)..57
GEORGE H. STEUART.
Brigadier-general, March 6, 1862. Commanded brigade in Second Corps, A. N. V., in 1862 and 1863; in 1864 commanded brigade in Pickett's Division, A. N. V.

1849.

1411..(Born Pa.) (Ap'd O.)..5
JOHNSON K. DUNCAN.*
Brigadier-general, January 7, 1862. Commanding coast defences of Louisiana, including Forts Jackson and St. Philip. Died in service December 18, 1862.

1423..(Born Tenn.) (Ap'd Tenn)..17
JOHN C. MOORE.
Brigadier-general, May 26, 1862. Commanding brigade, Maury's Division, Army of West in 1862; captured at Vicksburg in 1863. Commanded brigade in 1863-'64 in Cheatham's Division, Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee. Resigned February 3, 1864.

1429..(Born Tenn.) (Ap'd Miss.)..23
JOHN WITHERS.*
Lieutenant-colonel, 1863; major, 1861-'62. Adjutant-General's Department, C. S. A., Richmond, Va.

1431..(Born Va.) (Ap'd Va.)..25
BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.
Brigadier-general, June 9, 1862. Commanding cavalry brigade, Stuart's Corps, A. N. V., in 1862--'63; in 1864-'65 commanded Second District, S. C.

1433..(Born Ky.) (Ap'd at Large)..27
CHARLES W. FIELD.*
Major-general, February 12, 1864. Commanding brigade in 1862 in A. P. Hill's Division, A. N. V. (Severely wounded at the second Manassas.) Commanded in 1864-'65 division in Longstreet's Corps, A. N. V.

1434..(Born Va.) (Ap'd Va.)..28
SETH M. BARTON.*
Brigadier-general, March 11, 1862. Commanding brigade (1862), Department of East Tennessee; commanding brigade, Stevenson's Division (1863) at Vicksburg; later in 1863 commanding brigade, Pickett's Division, in attack on New Berne, N. C.; early in 1864 commanded brigade in A. N. V.; in 1864-'65 commanding troops (mixed) consisting of heavy artillery and infantry reserves, Richmond defences.

1435..(Born D. C.) (Ap'd at Large)..29
DUFF C. GREEN.*
Brigadier-general of Alabama State troops, 1861. Quartermaster-general of State of Alabama.

1438..(Born Va.) (Ap'd at Large)..32
THOMAS G. WILLIAMS.*
Colonel. Assistant to commissary-general, C. S. A., Richmond, Va.

1439..(Born Va.) (Ap'd Va.)..33
THORNTON A. WASHINGTON.*
Major in 1861, A. A. G. to General Van Dorn; in 1862 A. A. G. in Adjutant-General's Department, Richmond, Va.

1440..(Born Tenn.) (Ap'd Miss.)..34
JOHN W. FRAZER.
Brigadier-general, May 3, 1863. Commanding Fifth Brigade, Army of East Tennessee. Taken prisoner September 9, 1863, at Cumberland Gap, where he surrendered to Burnside.

1441..(Born Ga.) (Ap'd Ga.)..35
ALFRED CUMMING.
Brigadier-general, October 29, 1862. Commanding brigade, Stevenson's Division, Army of the West.

1448..(Born Va.) (Ap'd Va.)..42
SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS.*
Colonel, October, 1861, commanding Thirty-first Virginia Infantry, Army of Northwestern Virginia; resigned December, 1861.

1449..(Born Fla.) (Ap'd at Large)..43
JAMES M'INTOSH.*
Rank not known. Killed March 7, 1862, at Pea Ridge, Ark.

1850.

1456.(Born Ky.) (Ap'd Ky.)..7
JACOB CULBERSON.*
Captain, C. S. A., 1861, commanding battery of Mississippi artillery, Loring's Division, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. In 1862 chief artillery (captain, C. S. A.) First Brigade, First Division, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

1459..(Born Ky.) (Ap'd Tenn.)..10
ACHILLES BOWEN.*
1460..(Born Md.) (Ap'd Md.)..11
WILLIAM T. MAGRUDER.*
Captain, August, 1862. A. A. G. Davis's Brigade, Heth's Division, A. P. Hill's Corps, A. N. V. Killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.

1463..(Born Ga.) (Ap'd Ga.)..14
JAMES P. FLEWELLEN.
(There was a James T. Flewellen, lieutenant-colonel Alabama infantry, Dea's Brigade, Withers's Division, Army of Tennessee.)

1464..(Born Tenn.) (Ap'd at Large)..15
LUCIUS M. WALKER.*
Brigadier-general, March 11, 1862. Commanding cavalry brigade in Sterling Price's Army. Killed in duel September 19, 1863, by Major-General J. S. Marmaduke.

1466..(Born Va.) (Ap'd Va.)..17
ARMISTEAD L. LONG.*
Brigadier-general September 21, 1863. Chief of artillery, Second Corps, A. N. V.

1467..(Born N. C.) (Ap'd N. C.)..18
ROBERT RANSOM.*
Major-general, May 26, 1863. Commanding division, A. N. V., at battle of Fredericksburg; in 1864 commanded Department of Richmond.

1471..(Born Md.) (Ap'd Md.)..22
CHARLES S. WINDER.*
Brigadier-general, March 1, 1862. Commanding brigade, Jackson's Division, A. N. V. Killed August 9, 1862, at Cedar Run.

1475..(Born Ky) (Ap'd Ky.)..26
N. BARTLETT PEARCE.*
Brigadier-general, May 1, 1861. Commanding brigade in Trans-Mississippi Department.

1476..(Born S. C.) (Ap'd at Large)..27
WILLIAM R. CALHOUN.*
Colonel, 1861, commanding First South Carolina (Regular) Artillery, Fort Sumter. Killed in duel, 1862, by Major Alfred Rhett, of same regiment.

1477..(Born Va.) (Ap'd Va.)..28
ROBERT JOHNSTON.*
Colonel, commanding Third Virginia Cavalry, Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade, A. N. V., 1862.

1478..(Born Pa.) (Ap'd Pa.)..29
THOMAS BINGHAM.

1482..(Born Va.) (Ap'd Va.)..33
WILLIAM L. CABELL.
Brigadier-general, January 20, 1863. Commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Army of the West.

1483..(Born Tenn.) (Ap'd Tenn.)..34
JAMES. H. WILSON.*
Lieutenant-colonel Eighth Arkansas Infantry.

1486..(Born Va.) (Ap'd at Large)..37
ROBERT G. COLE.*
Lieutenant-colonel, 1862. Chief commissary of subsistence of Army of Northern Virginia.

1487..(Born La.) (Ap'd La.)..38
JOHN J. A. A. MOUTON.*
Brigadier-general, April 16, 1862. Commanding brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department. Killed April 8, 1864, at Mansfield, La.

1489..(Born S. C.) (Ap'd S. C.)..40
JAMES L. CORLEY.*
Lieutenant-colonel, 1862. Chief quartermaster of Army of Northern Virginia.

1493..(Born Turkey) (Ap'd Md.)..44
DONALD C. STITH.*
Colonel, 1863. Staff of General Stephen D. Lee, Army of Tennessee.

1851.

1497..(Born Tenn.) (Ap'd Tenn.)..4
WILLIAM T. WELCKER.*
Major, 1862. Staff of Major-General Van Dorn, 1862.

1500—(Born Mass.) (Ap'd Mass.)..7
CALEB HUSE.
Major, 1861. C. S. agent for purchasing ordnance supplies in Europe.

1502..(Born Ky.) (Ap'd Ky.)..9
BEN HARDIN HELM.*
Colonel First Confederate Kentucky Cavalry, September, 1861. Brigadier-general, March 14, 1862. Commanding Kentucky ("Orphan") Brigade, Breckinridge's Division, Army of Tennessee. Died September 21, 1863, of wounds received September 19, 1863, at Chickamauga.

1526—(Born N. C.) (Ap'd at Large)..33
JUNIUS DANIEL.*
Brigadier-general, September 1, 1862. Commanding brigade, Rodes's Division, A. N. V. Killed May 13, 1864, at Spotsylvania.

1529..(Born Ala.) (Ap'd Ala.)..36
MELANCTHON SMITH.*
Colonel. Chief of artillery, Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee.

1530..(Born La.) (Ap'd La.)..37
EDWARD A. PALFREY.*
Lieutenant-colonel, 1862. A. A. G. in Adjutant-General's Department, War Office, Richmond, Va.

1531..(Born D. C.) (Ap'd D. C.)..38
JOHN T. SHAAFF.*
Captain, A. C. subsistence General Villepigue's staff, District of Mississippi.

1535..(Born N. C.) (Ap'd N. C.)..42
LAWRENCE S. BAKER.*
Brigadier-general, July 23, 1863. Commanding Second Military District, Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia.

1862.

1540..(Born N. Y.) (Ap'd Ct.)..5
JOSEPH C. IVES.*
Colonel, A. D. C. to President of Confederates States, Richmond, Va.

1545..(Born N. C.) (Ap'd N. C.)..10
GEORGE B. ANDERSON.*
Brigadier-general, June 9, 1862. Commanding brigade, D. H. Hill's Division, Second Corps, A. N. V. Mortally wounded September 17, 1862, at Sharpsburg; died October 16, 1862, at Raleigh, N. C.

1547..(Born La.) (Ap'd N. J.)..12
HENRY DEVEUVE.*
Captain, Engineer officer to Major-General Loring, First Corps, Army of Mississippi.

1552..(Born Ky.) (Ap'd Ky.)..17
GEORGE B. COSBY.
Brigadier-general, January 20, 1863. Commanding brigade of cavalry, Stephen D. Lee's Division, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and Eastern Louisiana.

1553..(Born Ky) (Ap'd Miss.)..18
ROBERT B. THOMAS.*
Major, February, 1862. A. A. G. to Brigadier-General Finnegan, commanding District of Florida.

1556..(Born N. C.) (Ap'd N. C.)..21
MATTHEW L. DAVIS.*
1557..(Born N. C.) (Ap'd Ala.)..22
JOHN H. FORNEY.
Major-general, October 27, 1862. (1st) Commanding brigade in A. N. V.; (2d) commanding District of Gulf in 1862; (3d) commanding district in Trans-Mississippi Department, 1863-'65.

1558..(Born N. C.) (Ap'd at Large)..23
MARSHALL T. POLK.*
Lieutenant-colonel, February, 1863. Chief of artillery, Pork's Corps (Army of Mississippi), Army of Tennessee.

1568..(Born N. J.) (Ap'd N. J.)..33
PHILIP STOCKTON.*
Colonel, June, 1862. Chief of ordnance, Army of Mississippi, in 1862. Afterwards commanding arsenal at San Antonio, Tex.

1574..(Born Ala.) (Ap'd at Large)..39
ARTHUR P. BAGBY.
Brigadier-general, March 1, 1864. Commanding brigade of cavalry (1863) in Texas; in 1864 commanding division, Army of Western Louisiana.

1577..(Born S. C.) (Ap'd Ala.)..42
RICHARD V. VONNEAU.*
Captain C. S.; afterward major and chief C. S.

1853.

1582..(Born Ga.) (Ap'd Ga.)..4
WILLIAM R. BOGGS.
Brigadier-general, November 4, 1862. Chief of staff to Lieutenant-General E. Kirby Smith (1864), Trans-Mississippi Department.

1591..(Born Ga.) (Ap'd Ga.)..13
JOHN S. BOWEN.*
Major-general May 25, 1863. Commanding in 1863 Third Brigade, First Division, Army of Mississippi; in 1863 commanding Fourth Division, Western Department. Died July 16, 1863.

1593..(Born Fla.) (Ap'd Fla.)..25
JAMES L. WHITE.*
Major, Nineteeenth South Carolina Infantry.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SSS
SKIN DISEASES

The skin is provided with millions of little pores and glands invisible to the natural eye, yet through these tiny outlets the larger part of the deadly matter that daily collects in the body is carried off. But nature never intended that poisons of an irritating or acid character should be eliminated through the skin, the Liver and Kidneys being their natural outlets, and it is when these important organs fail to perform their functions that these acid poisons are absorbed into the blood and find their way to the surface of the body through the pores and glands of the skin, producing intense itching and burning, inflammation and swelling, and eruptions of every conceivable size, shape and character.

Skin Diseases differ greatly in their general characteristics and degrees of intensity. Red and angry looking spots break out upon some part of the body with a mass of small pustules or blisters, from which is discharged a clear or straw colored fluid, which dries and flakes off in bran-like particles and scales, or forms into hard and painful sores and scabs. The skin often hardens and dries, cracks and bleeds from the effects of the fiery acids, which the blood is continually throwing off. Pimples, blackheads and blotches are evidences of a too acid blood, which has inflamed and clogged the pores.

Skin Diseases being dependent upon the same causes require the same treatment, which must be constitutional and not external. Nothing applied locally to the inflamed surface can bring much relief. The disfiguring eruptions will continue to annoy and pain you in spite of soaps, washes or powders. There is no hope of getting rid of a skin disease except through the purification of the depreciated blood and neutralizing and filtering out of the circulation all poisonous substances and acids.

Ottumwa, Iowa, April 10, 1901.

In 1883 I broke out with Eczema on my head, legs and arms. The Doctors treated me for about two years without giving relief. I next tried various ointments, soaps and washes, but these did me no good. I finally quit taking medicine, as the physician said the disease had become chronic and incurable. Having endured this tormenting malady for about 16 years, I determined to make another effort to get rid of it and began S. S. S. in July, 1900, and continued it until November, when I discovered, to my surprise and joy, that not a spot could be found on my body, which before had been almost covered with the eruption.

It has now been nearly a year since the disease disappeared, but not a sign of it has ever returned, and I am satisfied the cure is permanent.

F. C. NORFOLK, 1017 Hackberry Street.

The purifying and tonic properties of S. S. S. soon manifest their influence in skin affections; the debilitated system is invigorated and toned up, and the gradual disappearance of the eruptions show that the polluted blood is being brought back to its natural purity and strength. Old chronic skin disorders, which have resisted all the ordinary methods of treatment, readily yield to the curative powers of S. S. S., and there is no reason why the long time sufferer should feel resigned to his fate under the mistaken idea that some skin diseases are incurable, for S. S. S. has cured and is still curing cases perhaps far more desperate than yours. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy, containing no Potash, Arsenic or any of the poisonous drugs which constitute the basis of so many so-called skin cures.

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