FIGHTING THEM OVER.

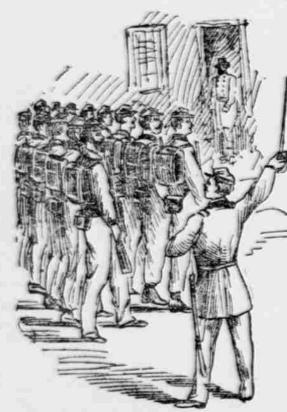
What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

SOME WAR TALES.

High Jinks.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: About the 1st day of October, 1862, the 1st Kan. went into camp at Jackson, Tenn. An extra effort was made to fix up things in camp. Substantial bunks were made in the tents, many of them had board floors, and the beds were soft as feathers.

After a tedious afternoon of hard work every man was in bed at "taps," and doubtless all were asleep and dreaming peacefully of home, sweetneart, or mother, and when the Orderlies came with the abrupt command, "One hundred rounds and three days' rations," "Holy Moses," or other appropriate remarks, were heard on every hand. On the line of march to the station the boys exhibited much disquietude; in fact,



THREE CHEERS FOR GEN. GRANT.

they made all the noise possible in singing "John Brown." On account of the disturbance Gen. Grant, all his staff and his Orderlies were out to "keep the thing quiet" Ohio Railroad, and pounded along all night to Big Bethel, where a bridge was burned, and we were compelled to take it afoot for 25 miles. Grant said he wished he could degrade the 1st Kan. All day was a hard, forced march. We could hear the sounds of battle far away. Late in the afternoon, as in safety to Ship Island, we entered Corinth, in the suburbs, marching as an "Irish Brigade," with the harp and Stars and Stripes carried by the 7th Mo., here and there could be seen dead men, shot in all conceivable ways. One, where a shell his shoulder and arm.

These things were trifling compared with the carpage in town. In front of Fort Robinett, in the space of 100 feet square, were 400 rebel dead. A forlorn hope led these brave boys to their death.

But what I wanted to tell you was about a little joke on Grant. You remember what we used to say, and some people meant it-"Anything to beat Grant," When we left Jackson, Tenn., the regiment heard of a slighting remark uttered by Grant, so they "had it in for him." Along in December, 1862, when the army was going to capture Vicksburg by going down the Mississippi Central Railroad, while Sherman would "take in" the garrison, who might surrender to him at Chickasaw Bayon, Grant was with his army, and "in touch" with all.

However, at Oxford, as the army passed through the little town, the division and brigade commanders would march a block or two out of the way, halt their troops in front of Headquarters, and give three hearty cheers for Gen. Grant; and they were all

The time came when our brigade came up to encourage our great chief with applause. In front of Headquarters was the General on the street was the 1st Kan., facing their old friend. Lieut.-Col. Tennison, while the boys were at parade-rest, proposed "Three cheers for Gen. Grant." Not a sound or and ble whisper was heard. Then Capt. Tucker, on the left, proposed a cheer, but all were dumb. A teamster, passing with his pix mules, said "Hooray !"

It is most remarkable to me, out of so many men there was not one to raise his voice. Not that they didn't like Grant, but for a little unguarded remark they had him slated just for fun. Then we were even. Tom Higgins, of Co. A, 1st Kan., was a

good soldier, and, like many good soldiers, was full of fun. He was known among the colored people within a hundred miles of Vicksburg, while we were near there, in Mississippi and Louisiana, as "Mr. Patterson." When a contraband came in he would in quire for Mr. Patterson. They looked upon | him as a Messiah, and he carried out his role. As a practical joker the whole army had few of his equals.

At Natchez, one Sunday afternoon, he gave it out that there would be preaching at a plantation a short distance out of town, and all the colored people for miles around were invited to be present. In the regiment was an intelligent man-a modest printer named Busby-and Higgins induced him to accompany him to the meeting. A great erowd greeted Mr. Patterson and his friend, but Busby was greatly embarrassed when Higgins introduced him as the preacher. and gave his auditors a most elegant sermon.

joke he played on Jim Liddle of his own company. Jim was a great ladies' man, and was very careful that his personal appearance should not suffer from any little dust on his clothes or the lack of an extra curl to his hair. While stationed at Black River. 12 miles east of Vicksburg, during the Winpeople, mostly women and children, who were allowed to purchase supplies at Vicksburg. Serg't Liddle one day had charge of the detail. A day or two after he received a letter from a young lady who signed the name of Alice Simms. She thanked him for the courtesy and kindness shown her in Thompson. passing through the lines; said she had taken a kindly interest in him; that her mother was a widow, with a large plantation in Mississippi and one in Louisiana, both being neglected. She had speken to her mother about the bright young Sergeant ; proffering him charge of their business.

Jim had been a railroader under Gen. McPherson, and the General was his good friend. To him he took the letter, and requested that he be mustered out to enable him to assume the new relation of a planter took the matter under advisement.

At an appointed date the Sergeant put on several times later, when he appeared at the | death in the hands of Gen. Canby. picket-post to meet the young lady, only to receive "letters of regret," written by Tom | the prominent ones of Greenwood Cemetery,

Drunkenness is a Disease.

Will send free Book of Particulars, How to Cure "Drunkenness or the Liquor Hubit" with or Dr. J. W. Haines, 187 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HELD THEM AT BAY. Incidents in the Career of Gen. George C.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: A ship having on board several scamen and a young coast of Florida, arrived at Ship Island, Miss., ending of this sorrowful war." in April, 1862. The girl was the daughter of a physician in New Orleans. Her presence here excited great interest, and everybody was ready to serve the child. Gen. A Little Joke on Grant and Tom Higgins's Butler employed the best means he could to restore her to her father. He dispatched the Chief of his Staff, Maj. George C. Strong, to

Biloxi, a small watering place across the sound, equi-distant between New Orleans and Mobile, with instructions to place the child in charge of a magistrate, on condition that he would take her at once to her parents. In due time Maj. Strong arrived before Biloxi and displayed his flag of truce. He was accompanied by Capt. Conant, of the 31st Mass., and a crew of sailors. Presently a boat came off and the business in hand was made known. The child was given up in proper form to a person who was described to be a Justice of the Peace. It was now quite dusk, and in attempting

to get over the bar Maj. Strong's schooner got aground. Upon seeing this, some Secession soldiers on the shore demanded that he should surrender. They tried by threats of violence to frighten him, but the Major simply sent his "dinky" to Ship Island, a distance of 12 miles, for assistance. In the meantime, he was aground, the object of oblogny and insulting menace; but, though having but two persons on board his little craft, he was defiant. The Secessionists to the number of 39 persons came off in two boats and demanded instant surrender.

"I am here under a flag of truce performing an office of mercy to one of your citizens," said the Major, "and if you attempt to violate the laws of this sacred mission I will blow you with this howitzer" (placing his hand as he spoke upon a round piece of wood, which resembled the arm named). "I will blow you so deep into -- that your Commander-in-Chief will find it a difficulty to produce you at taps."

Upon this the Mississippi heroes retired to the shore to consult with their companions; and the beach parley over, they came

out again within hailing distance to ask: "How many men have you got?"

"Enough to defend this vessel!" While saving this, his two companions, by action and speech, appealing to the empty hold of the schooner, "Be quiet, don't come on deck yet," etc. The Major's determined manner, coupled with the belief in the mind of the Secessionists that the belly of the schooner was full of men, seemed to pepsia. deter them from coming on board. Further ish rebels for this special indignity.

Finally, the 39 Mississippians pulled off, and after a discharge of musketry at Maj. | at his office again the next day. Strong, disappeared in the thickness of night. The gunboat New London came to south, to his office, I met a man who was the relief of Maj. Strong, and conveyed him | carrying a box labeled "Vitalizer." I had | call their names to mind.

subsequently the youngest full-rank Federal | Vitalizer and let the doctor go?" I obtained Major-General graduated from West Point, who lost his life in the civil war, and the senior officer killed by Confederate fire from where a Parrott 12-pound shot carried away brought up in Massachusetts, where his I felt its good effect. I began to have an apancestor, John Strong, had secured a grant | petite, and the food would now stay down. of land early in the 17th century. His educaton was directed by an uncle, Alfred Lyman Strong, who furnished him with instructors, and later he attended Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

> Finally, in 1853, through the family friendship of Hon. Daniel Webster, and the Blood Vitalizer as the greatest blessing ever the large fort, and in that way we became self wounded in the head and leg. He got kindness of Representative Davis, he se- offered to men and women. Yours truly, hotly engaged, but succeeded in keeping on his feet again, took a horse from one of cured an appointment to the United States | Geo. M. Kolseth. Military Academy, and four years later graduated from that institution, standing among the first five in his class, and holding at the time the highest military office in the Corps of Cadets, that of first Captain.

Strong entered the army as a brevet Second Lieutenant of Ordnance; was stationed at Washington, D. C.; Budesburg, Pa.; Mt. Vernon, Ala., and Watervliet, N. Y. At the opening of the war, the commandant at Watervliet openly showed his sympathy with the Secessionists to such an extent that Lieutenant, now General, Horace Porter and he, Strong, went to that officer, at risk of court-martial, and asked if he, the commanding officer, was going to sustain the



GEN. GEORGE C. STRONG.

The result was that the Colonel, for Soon, however, Busby took in the situation the citizens of Troy with a fine horse and each division, under cover of which the equipment, which he subsequently trans- work should be accomplished. Another story of Tom is concerning a ferred to the Conte de Paris; refusing the commission of Colonel of the first volunteer regiment raised in the vicinity, he asked of the Twentieth Corps. active service.

He was with Gen. McDowell at Bull Run. officer's request, organized for Gen. B. F. spurs of the Confederate General, Jeff of the houses.

Refusing the military Governorship of Louisiana, which was offered him, he was being carried at a "trail," and halted near ordered to take command of a brigade on the | the picket reserve post of the First Brigade, South Carolina coast, and was wounded while | where we lay down upon the ground. The leading a hight assault upon Fort Wagner. | formation of the regiment was eight com-Morris Island, in which the first colored regi- panies in the front line and two companies that the mother joined heartily with her in ment organized in a Northern State-the in reserve. 54th Mass,-behaved so gallantly and lost so many of its numbers, including its gallaut young Colonel, Robert G. Shaw, who had requested for his regiment, against Strong's | hill, which at once began firing on the advice, the right of line.

For this attack Strong was made a Majorand a prospective bridegroom. McPherson | General, but he died in New York, to which city he had been taken by steamer 12 days later, without knowing of his promotion; an extra polish to his appearance, as he did notification of it arrived the day after his

The inscription upon his monument, one of | bound, Higgins. - Robert Tracy, St. Joseph, Mo. Brooklyn, N. Y., gives his age as 29 years. In the first part of my story is shown the coolness, bravery and joking proclivity of this pits, and backed as these were by a strong inform the undersigned of his whereabouts, young officer. His honesty is shown in the two following incidents:

While at New Orleans a civilian, accom- | tremely hazardous. When the fourth shot | Mansfield, O.

him and said that there was a lot of cotton hidden in a bayou not far distant, awaiting a chance for shipment to Europe. Strong

"I did not come South to make money, girl who had been taken from a wreck off the but to do what I could to bring about the

Most of his West Point classmates and personal friends in the army had gone into the military service of the Confederacy. The following note, published in the New

York Tribune, is the other instance: In your issue of the 23d inst. it is stated by your New Orleans correspondent that I "get the credit for all those able State papers that Gen. Butler has issued." Though the General would, I am sure, prefer that the article in question should not be noticed in this manner, I cannot refrain from stating that such "credit" is spurious, and that all inportant orders and correspondence from Gen. Butler's Headquarters are, and have been, written by himself. I would say, moreover—what I sup-posed was well understood—that no staff or other officer in the flue Army of the Gulf ever had the opportunity or the ability to furnish brains for the Commanding General.

GEORGE C. STRONG, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Everett House, New York, June 24, 1862.

Strong had the highest commendation as to bravery and efficiency from all with whom he served-Gens. McDowell, McClellan, Butler, Gillmore and Halleck, then commanding the army. He was the author of "Cadet Life at West Point," published in Boston, 1863. He had one brother, Charles L. Strong, of the firm of Lecount & Strong, publishers, San Francisco, later an associate of Senator Hearst and others in the development of the Gould & Curry Mine, of Virginia City, Nev. In 1859 he married the only daughter of William A. Budd, of the then firm of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., of New York, by whom he had one child, a son, now a member of Col. Robert G. Shaw's old company, F, of the New York 7th Regiment, N.

The National Government honored Gen. Strong late in 1863 by renaming Fort De Kalb, Arlington Hights, Va., one of the principal defenses of Washington, and Fort Wagner, S. C., which was taken from the Confederates, Fort Strong, and veterans, their wives and sons have in several States, notably Massachusetts, Kansas and New York, adopted his name.-WILSON B. STRONG, 51 West Fifty-eighth street, New

A Blessing to Men and Women. Spokane, Wash., Jan. 13, 1896. Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill. Dear Sir.-I have long been thinking of writing a letter about the remarkable effect of Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer in my case. I am in a position to testify to the wonderful merits of this prepame. For years I had suffered with dys-

About one year ago I went to Minneapolis,

often heard the remedy spoken of, and the The Maj. Strong above referred to was thought just struck me, "Why not try the

some of the remedy and commenced using it. The next morning I took the train for exploded just when he was struck; another, Fort Sumter. He was born in Vermont and had no more than taken about six doses than the coast, where I had contemplated going. I

> I had also suffered with severe pains in the back, frequent headaches and palpita-

A NOTABLE CHARGE. Action of the 13th N. J., July 27, 1864, Most Important,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In a recent issue reference is made to an event that took place July 27, 1864, when 200 picked men from the Twentieth Corps charged and set fire to some buildings right under the guns of a fort on the Atlanta campaign.

We who partic pated in the charge are proud of the action of our regiment (13th N. J.) on two occasions, to which I shall refer. The lines of the armies, mostly fortified, were uncomfortably close in front of the Twentieth Corps, and there were some irregularities in our picket-line which it was desirable to straighten, and directly in front of our regimental position, on a knoll in a cleared field, stood a cluster of houses and

The enemy's picket-line was established in front of the houses on the edge of the hill, while our picket-line was at the foot of the hill, and therefore at quite a disadvantage. Behind these houses a strong line of rebel breastworks had been constructed; a large fort projected from this line, protected by abatis, cheveaux de frize and other obstructions which made them invulnerable; but this fort could not be seen by our batteries posted on the hill alongside of the Atlanta

Gen. Hooker's attention was called to this fact, and a person familiar with the rebel line stated that if these houses could be destroyed the rebel works and the fort would be uncovered and exposed to view. The houses seemed to stand as a menace to our army, and as our brigade occupied a prominent position in their front, the question of charging the enemy's line and setting fire to them was frequently discussed, but no one seemed to crave the duty. It was a hazardous undertaking, and yet the feeling seemed to grow that somebody would have to perform the work.

It was determined that the movement should be made, and with the view of attractwhom and whose family both subalterns had | ing the attention of the enemy, it was ordered the highest regard, resigned. Strong was | that a united demonstration along the entire then placed in command, and presented by line be made by one regiment selected from

The 13th N. J. was selected for this important special duty from the First Division

Orders came from Brigade Headquarters for a detail of two men from each company later with the French Princes; on the staff in the regiment to report there for instrucof Gen. McCiellan, and, finally, upon that tions. Volunteers were called for, and a prompt response was made, and they were ter of 1863, it was the custom to send a Butler the military sections of the Ship known as the "firing party". They were Sergeant and 10 men beyond the river as an Island and New Orleans expeditions, travel- each furnished with a bundle of split shingles outpost. Here passed into the lines many | ing through New England, and by speeches | and plentifully supplied with hemp and arousing the patriotism of the people. At other inflammable material. The regiment New Orleans he was Chief of Staff and Adju- was assembled in light marching order, and tant-General, and personally led an expedi- it became evident that we had once more tion which captured Pouchatoula, securing | been selected for some important special as mementoes the presentation sword and duty, which we soon learned was the firing

The regiment then moved into the woods on the left of our breastworks, our guns

When all was ready for the charge, Col. Carman gave the signal-the waving of a white handkerchief-to our battery on the enemy's line. By this time the whole army seemed to have a knowledge of what was going on. From the breastworks for over a mile there was an unobstructed view of our situation, and thousands of anxious men were watching us with a deep interest. For the time we held that vast audience spell-

The mission on which we were engaged was an important one and dangerous. The F, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, whose present enemy had a very strong force in the rifle- residence is unknown. Whoever will first fortified line of breastworks, the duty in- so I can correspond with him, will be libposed upon us seemed very difficult and ex- erally rewarded. Address S. S. Balliett,

panying the military expedition, came to was fired from the battery, the first line

arose and moved steadily forward. As we entered the cleared ground some of the rebel skirmishers fired at us, but we pushed on and mounted the rifle-pits. So rapidly was the movement executed that but few of the pickets of the enemy at that point escaped, but the larger number, including two commissioned officers, were captured. Immediately behind us came the 'house burnere."

As soon as the skirmish-line was captured, they at once proceeded to the houses and applied the torch. The second line also came up on a run, the men shouting and velling at the top of their voices, and closed in around the houses. So far we had accomplished our object without lose, but as soon as the line appeared on the top of the hill the enemy poured a heavy fire into us from their breastworks, and the guns in the fort opened full upon us. The first fire from the enemy's artillery

struck Orderly-Serg't Richard Brown, taking off one of his legs, from the effects of which he soon died. The commands of the Confederate officers to their men were plainly heard by us. We at once concentrated our fire on the embrasures of the fort, thereby silencing their gons. Another battery farther to the left then opened upon us, but did no serious damage. The enemy soon resorted to more effective measures to regain possession of the hill. While they kept up a lively fusilade from their breastworks a large body of troops moved into position some distance to the right for the purpose of attacking us. We noticed the movement of the enemy. By this time the buildings were all ablaze, and the command was given to return to the

Our work for that day was accomplished. We retired in good style, bringing 33 prisoners captured on the rebel picket-line. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was also considerable. As we marched back, loud and continued cheering from the thousands of spectators greeted us. The enemy soon after reoccupied their old picket-

This exploit was a frequent theme of conversation throughout the whole corps, and gave us considerable renown. That night a complimentary order from Col. Carman was read to each company in the regiment. The order conveyed the thanks of Gen. Williams, our division commander, for the success of the charge, which he emphasized by saving: "You have done well!"

This achievement has always been rightfully considered one of the most gallant and important the regiment ever performed. It ration, as it has proven a great blessing to required pluck, prompt action, and coolness from both officers and men; but what was of the greatest value to the regiment was spondent, as I then thought there was no wounded, the former dying on the 29th of battle ended at 11 o'clock a. m. In proof of East Tennessee during the Winter of 1863-John H. Sterling, of Co. C, and Henry Bed- he says, manned the battery we were guard-

plished that we captured about 60 prisoners. Chas. Griffin was our First Sergeant, and The close proximity of the enemy's line | commanded the company. tion of the heart; was never able to do a of works and the fort rendered it difficult good day's work, but now, after the use of the to throw up the intrenchments. In the the charge of the 1st Kan, and 1st Iowa, Vitalizer, I have no pain, no headaches, no same manner as when we were on the hill riding at the time with the last-named dyspeptic symptoms. I feel, in fact, like a before, a portion of the men kept up a steady regiment. His horse, a dapple gray stallion, new man. I recommend Dr. Peter's fire, directed mainly at the embrasures of continuous line of works, almost like those of a line-of-battle.

Notwithstanding the exposure, the regiment did not suffer heavily, but we had accomplished an important work, of which we were justly proud .- T. R. DEVOR, President Veteran Association 13th N. J., 740 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

Reduced Rates to Washington.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will hold their Annual Meeting in Washington, D. C., July 7 to 13. For this occasion the B. & O. R. R. Co. will sell tickets from all points on its line East of the Ohio River to Washington at one single fare for the round trip, July 6 to 8, inclusive, valid for return passage until July 15, inclusive, with the privilege of an additional extension

Agent at Washington. connecting lines. Delegates should not lose sight of the fact

that all B. & O. trains run via Washington. WHAT CAPT. DICKINSON DID

Commanded Those Living Near His Home,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In a recent ssue was a letter from a party at Ocala, telling of the exploits of Capt. J. J. Dickinson. Probably the affair referred to was the capture of the gunboat Columbine at Horse Landing, five miles below here.

"After a hot engagement of 45 minutes, I have succeeded in capturing the gunboat Columbine, carrying two fine 32-pound rifled guns and 148 men. We have 66 prisoners; the rest were killed and drowned. Among them are eight commissioned officers. We pelled to burn the boat."

had passed fired on her. A lucky shot cut jumped overboard, some getting ashore and finally reaching St. Augustine; most were return them. drowned.

The old wreck stuck out of the water for years after I came here, and I have talked with people who were then residing here and familiar with the facts.

Again, Capt. Dickinson surprised and The attention of Fathers and Mothers is captured 62 men and two officers at this place with a force of 60 men. It was a clear case of culpable carelessness. No guards were out, and all were getting breakfast, and surrendered without ceremony. After this, with 25 men, he surprised and captured, with 10 of his men, 32 men at Fort Gates, or Fort Butler, a few miles up the river from this place, getting good stores. Of Capt. Dickinson's ability as a commander there is no question, his men hav-ing the utmost confidence in him. He was brave yet cautious, and a very humane man. His command was composed of those living in these parts and familiar with the few crossings and roads. He also had the aid of people living in all directions, who gave him all information they could.

The Captain has written a book of his service, and it is a very interesting and truthful book. He is yet alive, and, I believe, living near Ocala. There are many ex-Union soldiers living in this County, and good G.A.R. Posts. Pomona Post, 27, has 40 members-five miles from here-with George W. Otterson, Commander, -FRANK WALDRON, Co. F. 29th Ohio, Welaka, Fla.

Wanted-Lewis Balliett, formerly of Co.

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the

Line.

Old Salisbury. D. Sheehan, Sergeant, Co. H, 20th Mich. Niles, Mich., writes: "I have read with pleasure the article from Constade Mason, 59th N. Y., about the outbreak at Salisbury Prison, 25th November, 1864. I-was one of the Sergeants promoting the uprising, and have in my possession a memorandum of the daily occurrences, as near as I could get them. escaped Jan. 25, '65, and went through western North Carolina and East Tennessee to Strawberry Plains, where we arrived on 27th of February. Many of my comrades with, I have no doubt, remember me, as I had charge of the second equad, first division, occupying the ground in the corner of the yard, northeast and only a few feet from one of the guns that dealt out death and destruction on the 25th of November. The men of my squad were composed of the 2d Md., 48th Pa., 2d Mich., 8th Mich., 20th Mich., 60th Ohio, and 1st Mich. Sharpshooters. If any of those men survive I would be glad to hear from them, and particularly those who tramped over the mountains with me, and were guided by the brave and heroic Alexander Johnson and James Harder, Union scouts of the 2d N. C. M't'd Inf.

A Knight of the Throttle. L. Gilbert, 2913 Easton avenue, St. Louis, | ment moved with the army toward Chatwrites: "I am an old army Locomotive tanooga. Sept. 6 it crossed the Tennessee Engineer of the war. I was with the Army River at Bridgeport, and Sept. 9 crossed of the Potomac, and was there when it was | Lookout Mountain, and thence marched not 'all quiet.' What has become of the through Rossville and Ringgold to Lee & boys of the throttle, boys then, old men now, Gordon's Mills. The regiment was in the for I am 71 years old, and have in my days battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20. seen much service on railroads. I went into | During the battle the 79th charged and captmeet for orders, if not here, on the other road beyond the river."

Wilson's Creek. John Hinsman, Corporal, Co. B, 2d U. S., Lamberton, Wis., writes: "In your paper of geant of Gen. Lyon's old Co. B, 2d U. S. The completion of the work was accom- The battery was of four guns, and commanded plished three days later. On the 30th, the by Lieut, Dubois, and manned or served by skirmish-line was ordered to be advanced to | general service, or unassigned Regular rethe top of the hill where the houses had cruits. D. S. Stanley was Captain of the 1st been burned, where the new line was to be U. S. Cav. I think he had work enough on established. As a "reward of merit," the hand that day with his own company. I 13th was selected to support the advance. | did not see him with the battery. Co. B, At daylight the movement was made, and | 2d U. S., had no non-commissioned officer so suddenly and skillfully was it accom- named D. W. Burke at the time of the battle;

was killed under him, and the General himtheir gans silenced. The rapid firing made his Orderlies, and rode back to where the 2d it necessary that we should soon be relieved; | Kan. was lying in reserve. He ordered the the line when completed was a very strong, regiment forward, marching up the hill to the left of the 2d U.S. battalion and Lieut. Dubois's battery and in rear to the right of Capt. Totten's Battery F. 2d U. S. Art. The regiment was marching in two columns, and Gen. Lyon riding to the left with the first column. Having arrived at the place where the General intended to form line-of-battle, he ordered Col. Mitchel to form the regiment. At this moment the enemy, drawing up about 100 yards ahead of them, fired a volley at the regiment. This fire killed Gen. Lyon, wounded Col. Mitchel in two places, and also killed and wounded several

other men of the 2d Kan." Fort Blakely Controversy. W. H. Stone, Co. C, 38th Iowa, Alta Vista, Iowa, writes in regard to Fort Blakely : "Of the contestants for the honor of whose until July 31 by depositing tickets with Joint | regiment was the first over the rebel works at Blakely on that long-to-be-remembered Tickets will also be on sale at stations of all | 9th of April, 1865, I think the comrade of the 83d Onio-Samuel Ivins-has the right of it. He should have said, however, that it was the 44th and 83d Ohio consolidated. He is correct in regard to the formation only in this, that we were placed five feet apart instead of four."

Scattering. A. A. Sedgley, Geneseo, Ill., says that until it was ordered to proceed home for any soldier's widow or daughter who cares discharge. The command arrived Indianmore for a home than wages, should corre- apolis Jan. 7, and was finally discharged spond with him. Geo. W. Wachtel, Myersville, Md., writes | the field upon active campaigns, never hav-

that a medal has been found on the South Mountain field inscribed: "A. J. Prink-Capt. Dickinson's official account of it was ham, Co. D, 5th N. H. V., Dover." Where is 1,000 prisoners. The original enlistment of the owner? THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has a letter for

Capt. Jesse H. Jones, of Georgia. There is also a letter in care of the Editor for Comrade Delevan Bates. W. W. Bowers, of Geneva, O., Co. K. 7th

Wis., desires to return thanks to many comhave, also, 65 stand of arms and eight stand | rades who have responded to his request for of colors. No loss on our side. Were com- information relative to the desirability of a change of his residence to the Southland. Capt. Dickinson had his artillery well He cannot answer the many letters he has masked in the swamp, and after the gunboat | received giving much valuable information. W. W. Hill, Box 95, National Home, O., her rudder-chain. She grounded, and was | says he has photographs of some of the Lexcompelled to surrender. Most of the troops | ington's crew, taken in 1862 and 1865. He were colored, and a panic ensued. They would loan them for copying purposes if those who want them will pay postage and

Beware of Imposition!

called to the fact that Castoria is put up and sold in one-size bottles only, and not in any other form. It cannot be purchased in bulk. The wrapper around each original bottle of Castoria bears Chat H. Heltchire All others are frauds. We caution the public against an unprincipled druggist who offers for sale a preparation giving it a name sounding similar to Castoria which is intended to deceive the public and enable him to make a few cents more profit, at the same time risking the health of children using such a preparation. Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon

having Castoria having Castoria and see that the fac-simile hat H. Heltcher. signature of 45 is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

THEIR RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services Various Commands.

The 79th Ind. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The 79th Ind. was organized at Indianapolis. Ind. during the month of August, under the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 man, and mustered into the United States service Sept. 2, 1862, for three years, with Fred Kneffler as Colonel, and at once forwarded to Louisville, Ky., which was menaced by the approach of the rebel army under Gen. Bragg. Stevens was promoted to the Captaincy. t participated in the work of preparation After that it was known as "Stevens's Batfor the expected attack until the arrival of tery"; and the mounment erected on Culp's Buell's army, when it was assigned to the Hill, Gettysburg, bears the inscription, "Stev-First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-first ens's 5th Me. battery." With all honor to Corps. Early in October it left Louisville | Capt. Stevens, who was a good soldier, and with the main army and joined in the pur- | who still lives, I say that the monument at suit of Bragg. It was present in reserve at Gettysburg should have been inscribed in the battle of Perryville. After the battle the letters of gold, "Leppien's 5th Me. battery," regiment joined in the pursuit of the enemy, for a braver man never drew his sword in and at Crab Orchard skirmished with the defense of his country than George F. Leprebel rear-guard, losing one killed and two pien. Besides the nine battles that are wounded. The regiment then marched to credited to the battery by the War Depart-Logan's Crossroads, then counter-marched to ment, it was engaged at Second Bull Run, Gallatin, Tenn., crossing the Cumberland Antietam, and Fredericksburg, giving it a River, and went into camp near Nashville. total of 12 battles. - Thos. G. Jones, 192 It took part in the battle of Stone River, Washington Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Dec. 31, 1862, and the 1st and 2d of January, 1863. After the repulse on the right the regiment was moved to the left wing and took part in the fight, forming a part of the advance-line. On the 1st of July the regi-

the river, crossing the Long Bridge at | ured the 1stVa. battery, of Longstreet's Corps. Washington, Feb. 8, 1865; the span gave | The regiment fell back to Chattanooga way, and the locomotive, fireman and myself | with the army, and was on duty during went down. I ran the U. S. Grant engine | the siege by the enemy. On the reorganfrom City Point, Va.; built the Weldon Rail- | ization of the army, the 79th was assigned road, and rendered much other valuable to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth service. I write this hoping some of the Corps. Nov. 23, the army moved to attack other engineers will see it, and that we may the enemy under Gen. Bragg. Then folhave a reunion once more of hearts and lowed the battles of Lookout Mountain and hands, provided there are any left. They | Missionary Ridge. The 86th Ind. was ordid brave service for Uncle Sam, but I never | dered to be temporarily consolidated with hear of them now, though I hope we may | the 79th, and both regiments placed under command of Col. Fred Kneffler. This consolidated force led the column which stormed and captured Missionary Ridge, planted the first colors on the rebel works, and captured 11 pieces of artillery and several hundred Oct. 10 issue Comrade James Wilson, Co. prisoners. On the 27th the regiment moved the high confidence expressed in its se'ec- E, 2d U.S., writes of the killing of Nathaniel with the army and Gen. Sherman to the -all without avail. So the 1st Kan., 31st questions and answers were had, however, Minn., to see some reliable physicians there to minneapons, the last Kan., 31st questions and answers were had, however, Minn., to see some reliable physicians there to minneapons, the last Kan., 31st questions and answers were had, however, Minn., to see some reliable physicians there Til., 7th Mo., and Bissell's Engineers took but Maj. Strong repeated that he would not three long freight trains on the Mobile & only not surrender, but that he would punch o'clock when Gen. Lyon was killed. The Casualities in the pattle of wilson's Creek. He about my trouble. One of them said I had says it must have been between 12 and 1 of that city Dec. 6. The division to which than the would punch o'clock when Gen. Lyon was killed. The East Tenuessee during the Winter of 1862. show for me. The doctor told me to call July and the latter on the 1st of August. his statement he refers to Gen. Stanley, who, 64, suffering much from exposure. It was almost constantly engaged in reconnois-As I was walking down Washington Ave., ford, of Co. E, were killed outright. Sev- ing, and also to D. W. Burke, Major, 20th sances and skirmishes during the four weary eral others were wounded, but I cannot now U.S., Fort Clark, Tex., who was First Ser- months that followed its advent into East Tennessee. In the month of April, 1864, the 79th rejoined its corps at Chattanooga, and, for the first time in 10 months, rested in camp. May 3, it marched to Catoosa Springs, Ga., thence to Tunnel Hill and Rockyface Ridge, where it was engaged in skirmishing. The regiment was present in reserve during the battle of Resaca. The 79th was in the battles of New Hope Church, Burnt Hickory Ridge, and Pickett's Mills, and accompanied the main column to Pine Top Mountain, Lost Mountain, and Kenesaw. It took part in the heavy skirmishing that preceded the evacuation of that stronghold. It then marched to Marietta and the Chattahoochee River, crossing the river July 14. The regiment effected the first crossing of Peach Tree Creek, capturing the rebel works and many prisoners. It was present and in active duty during the siege of Atlanta from July 22 to Aug. 24, when it moved with the main army to the south of Atlanta on the Macon Railroad, and was engaged in the actions at Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, Ga., Sept. 1 and 2. Returning to Atlanta it remained in camp until Oct. 3, when it marched with the corps in pursuit of Gen. Hood, and continued the chase until it reached Gaylesville, Ala. There the Fourth Corps was detached from Sherman's army and sent to the support of Gen. Thomas at Nashville, Tenn., arriving at Pulaski, Tenn., Nov. 1. On the approach of the rebel army under Hood the regiment fell back to Columbia, Spring Hill, and Franklin, where, during the battle, its division formed the reserve. The regiment arrived with its corps in front of Nashville Dec. 7, and took its position in the fortifications. It was present at the storming of Overton Hill, which was captured, with nine pieces of artillery, by a portion of the brigade. The regiment then took part in the pursuit of the rebels, driving them across the Tennessee River. It marched to Huntsville, Ala., at which place it arrived Jan. 6, 1865, and remained until March 17, when it moved by rail to East Tennessee for the purpose of participating in the contemplated advance on Richmond.

The 79th marched back to Nashville, arriv-

ing there April 26, and remained in camp

June 11, 1865. The 79th was constantly in

ing been detailed for garrison duty. It

captured 18 pieces of artillery and over

the regiment was 1,002 officers and men.

While in the field 26 recruits were received. making a total of 1,028 enlistments. Its loss was 26 men killed in action, 19 died of wounds received in action, five died in Andersonville, and 120 died of disease and other causes; making a total of 170, or over 164 per cent, of the enlistment, -Capt. E. M. BYRKIT, Co. I, 79th Ind., Michigan City,

The 5th Me. Battery.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the issue of April 18 was published a sketch of the 5th Me. battery. This battery was known up to the battle of Gettysburg as "Leppien's Battery." Capt. Leppien was mortally wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, and died May 24, 1863, not 1865. Lieut.

A Liver That's Torpid

makes life a burden. Your head and bones ache and nothing seems to please. The Swiss German remedy called

Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer

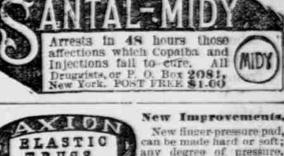
in constant use over one hundred years, is what you need. It relieves the body of all refuse matter, while it tones and invigorates the system. It is an almost infallible remedy for all diseases caused by impoverished or impura-blood or from a disordered stomach. No drug-store medicine; is sold only by regular Vitalizer agents. Persons living where there are no agents for Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer can, by sending \$2.00, obtain twelve 25-cent trial bottles direct from the proprietor. This offer can only be obtained once by the same person.

Write to DR. PETER FAHRNEY, 113 and 114 So. Hoyne Ave.,

y. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fareand hotel bills, and nocharge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POISON we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obsti-nate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physiclans. \$500,000 capital behind our une tional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

I will send FREE to any man the prescription,

A sure cure for all weakness in young or old men. Cures Failing Mandood, Nervous Weakness, and kindred Diseases in 15 days; disease never returns. Will also furnish remedies if desired. Correspondence private. Address T. C. Barnes. News Dealer. Box 352, Marshall, Mich.



TRUSS House M't'g Ca., 744

ADIES I MAKE SIG WAGES doing pleasant home work, and will gladly send full particulars to all send, ing 2c, stamp. MISS B. L. STESSINS, LAWRENCE, MICH.

Mention The National Tribune. De J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY.

A Weekly Series of Historical Text-Books.

ALREADY ISSUED.

No. 1. STATISTICS OF THE WAR .- Containing the number of troops furnished by each State, losses on both sides and complete statistical data relating to the Rebellion. No. 2. LINCOLN'S WORDS.—The Gettysburg Address, Second Inaugural,

and copious extracts from speeches and letters. No. 3. MISCELLANEOUS MEMORANDA. - Dates of the great events relating to the opening and close of the War of the Rebellion; Physiological

Statistics of the Army; List of General officers killed on both sides. No. 4. PENSION STATISTICS. - Number on the roll of each class; ex-No. 5. HISTORY OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

By John McElroy. Its Introduction; Early Efforts at Emancipation; its stimulus the

Cotton Gin; Struggle in Congress about extension into the Territories; Emancipation.

Illustrated by Portraits. No. 6. PRESIDENT MONROE AND HIS DOCTRINE. - By Byron Andrews. Biography of Monroe, History and Text of Doctrine, Olney's Letter and

Cleveland's Message, Portrait, Map, etc. No. 7-8 (Double Number). COMMANDERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—By John McElroy. Contains splendid full page half tone etchings of the best-known portraits of the 17 Commanders from the adoption of the

Constitution to the present time; a sketch of each; strength of the Army at various dates. No. 9. THE STORY OF CUBA. -By Byron Andrews. History of the Island from the Discovery by Columbus to the Administration of Weyler. Map and 16 illustrations, including portraits of Gomez, Maceo, Campos, Weyler, and other leaders on

both sides. No. 10. THE LIFE OF MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS .-

Cumberland, with half-tone portrait. No. II. LIFE OF MAJ. WM. McKINLEY .- By John McElroy.

TO BE ISSUED.

No. 12. LIFE OF GEN. P. H. SHERIDAN.

OTHER NUMBERS OF CREAT INTEREST WILL FOLLOW.

Terms \$2 a year. Five cents a copy, except double number 7-8, 10 cents. Six of the numbers for 25 cents, counting 7-8 as two numbers. Sent postpaid, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.