Chancellorsville and Gettysburg

By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

BRISTOE STATION.

Meade Begins an Aggressive Movement, But Lee Turns His Right Flank—Meade Wants a Battle, But Lee Eludes Him—The Second Corps Confronts the Whole Confederate Army on the Banks of Broad Run.

Movements in Chasse.

Since the Army of the Potomac seemed for a time indisposed to take the offensive, Lee resolved upon this proceeding himself. He had several strong reasons for so doing. The first, probably was to conceal the detachment of Longstreet by making a show of vigorous aggression. The next was to make some manner of manuver to throw the Army of the Potomac back toward Washington before the beginning of Winter, and thus free Virginia from it for Confederate supplies and recruits.

Lastly, no doubt Lee was willing, in the language of the chess player, to "swap queens"; that is, he was quite inclined to give Richmond for Washington. He might make a rush for Washington, and if Meade retaliated by a rush on Richmond, Lee would let him take the Confederate Capital while he took the Federal Capital. The prestige acquired might possibly bring about the coveted recognition by France and England, and the material loss to the Southern Confederacy would be nothing compared with the Union loss in the capture of Washington. The Confederacy had only a moderate amount of stores and workshops in Richmond, and its Capital could be readily set up somewhere else. It was quite different with Washington. The preservation of the National Capital was almost essential to the successful carrying on of the war for the Union.

Jefferson Davis did not share this far-reaching view of Gen. Lee any more than he had been in accord with Gen. Johnston's proposition to give up Vicksburg, and concentrate the troops there in front of Grant.

A movement to the rear by the Second Corps gave Lee hopes that the Army of the Potomac was being still further reduced to reinforce the army at Chattanooga and prevent its capture.

Lee's plan was in some ways a repetition of his tactics against Gen. Pope of the previous year. He proposed to move his whole army by a "concealed and circuitous route" around Meade's right flank, and strike the railroad in his rear at Bristoe Station. The cavalry was to begin the movement, and for this purpose it was concentrated into two strong divisions, one under Lieut.-Gen. Wade Hampton and the other under Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Fitzhugh Lee was to remain on the Rapidan with some infantry, and keep up a bold front to conceal the movement. Stuart was to take Hampton's Division by the way of Madison Court House to pass Meade's right flank. Hill's Corps was to start to the southeast, and make a wide circuit around to reach Madison Court House, while Ewell was to take another road for the same place. From Madison Court House Hill was to pass to the north of Culpeper, while Ewell was to march directly on that town thru James City.

Lee had been accurately informed as to the general position of the Union troops, and he made his movements with reference to taking them by surprise and beating them in detail. At that time only the Second and Fifth Corps were at Culpeper, while the Third Corps was three miles to the northeast of Griffinsburg, and the First and Sixth Corps were still further away, watching the Rapidan at Cedar Mountain and Raccoon Ford. The latter two were six miles from each other, and 10 miles from the main body of the army. By delivering his blows with sudden celerity, Lee could hope to overcome one or two of these corps before the rest could possibly reach them.

The cavalry movements began on Oct. 7, and were promptly noted and reported by our Signal Corps on Cedar Mountain. The signal men had by this time acquired great skill in reading the enemy's signals, and the messages they were able to catch from the fluttering flags were of such definiteness as to convince Gen. Meade that the enemy was starting upon a movement of importance, which he interpreted to mean that Lee was contemplating a retreat to a stronger position.

Meade Starts the Offensive.

By Oct. 1 the troops sent to New York at the time of the riots had returned to the Army of the Potomac, a number of recruits and drafted men had come in, and Meade found himself at the head of 74,000 men, of whom 68,000 were effectives. It seemed to him that he was now strong enough to strike a blow at Lee, and learning on the morning of Oct. 9 that Lee's pickets had been withdrawn from the Rapidan, Meade decided to cross the river and beat up the enemy's quarters. He issued his orders for Buford to cross Germania Ford at once, and the next day go beyond the Rapidan and turn up that stream to cover the fords by which the infantry should cross. The First Corps was to cross at the ford most convenient to it, with the Sixth Corps moving from Cedar Mountain and the Fifth Corps moving up from Culpeper in support of the other two. While Meade was sending out his orders his alert signal men were reporting to him that the bivouac fires were constantly growing more numerous in the direction of Madison Court House, and that they had caught a dispatch from Stuart reporting his presence on our extreme right flank. This news puzzled Meade as to Lee's intention, but he decided that the safest course for him was to push the army on across the Rapidan, keeping it well together and ready for any manuver by Lee to turn and catch its parts widely separated.

Cavalry Fighting.

On the evening of Oct. 9, while Meade's movements across the Rapidan were still going on, Hampton's cavalry drove in Custer's pickets near James City, and Meade learned at last of a considerable portion of the Confederate army on his right flank. Lee had pushed his movement with all haste, but the march of his army had been unexpectedly slow on account of the roundabout and little-used roads which it was obliged to follow in order to be out of sight. Notwithstanding this his whole army had gotten across the upper Rapidan during Oct. 9, and early on the morning of the 10th was in the neighborhood of Madison Court House, where it could readily turn the Federal right. Meade was informed of this, but he persisted in the belief that only the cavalry and some infantry were there for the purpose of masking the retreat of the rest of the army, and he continued, therefore, his movement toward Orange Court House.

At daybreak on Oct. 10 Stuart came across Robertson's River with the whole of Hampton's Division, and moved briskly forward between Thorofare and Cedar Mountains across Custer's line. Custer having been ordered not to bring on a battle, gradually fell back before the Confederates to the northern end of Thorofare Mountain, where he found Kilpatrick with Davis's Brigade. Seeing the force advance upon him, Kilpatrick sent back to Gen. Prince, of the Third Corps, for help, and Prince sent him the 120th N. Y. This regiment had then lost 300 men, and Kilpatrick was thus in poor condition to encounter Hampton's full division. He dismounted his cavalrymen, and deployed them as skirmishers with the infantry on the slopes of the hill. Stuart dismounted Gordon's Brigade, and sent them forward to attack the Union line in front, while Stuart, personally leading Young's Brigade, galloped around the flank of the line, and struck the 120th N. Y. so suddenly and severely as to capture nearly the whole regiment. The Union cavalry retreated with all haste to James City, with Stuart in close pursuit. Kilpatrick threw forward his reserves, the 5th N. Y. and the 5th Mich. Cav., which made a gallant charge, arresting Stuart's advance, tho his leading troops in the confusion recaptured many of the 120th N. Y. Gen. Prince sent up more reinforcements, but they were few in numbers and insufficient to stay the Confederate advance. Kilpatrick held his troops in dispute of Hampton's Division, and covered the retreat of the infantry to their respective corps to the west of Culpeper. Pleasonton ordered Custer to come to James City, but Stuart was already shelling that point. Pleasonton withdrew his men to Bethel Church. Custer came up later, found the enemy established at James City, and gallantly charged them, but was repulsed, when he fell back to join Kilpatrick at Bethel Church. At this place more infantry came up to strongly hold the point, but Stuart was content with the possession of James City, which covered Lee's movement, and he rested his troops there.

A Revelation to Meade.

About noon on Oct. 10 Gen. Meade received startling news which caused him to instantly reverse his plans. He had full particulars of Stuart's aggressive attack on Thorofare Mountain, and in addition his signal men had informed him that Hill's Corps was moving on the right from Madison Court House to Sperryville. This could mean nothing else than that Lee, instead of retreating, was outflanking him to interpose between him and Washington. Meade at once started his trains back with all haste, countermanding his orders for advance, and at 2 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 11 set his men in motion for a swift march to the north side of the Rappahannock. The three corps, which were marching straight for the fords of the Rapidan, were made to about-face for Culpeper, and Sedgwick and Newton also came to the right-about and marched to join the main army. Buford was already across the Germanna Ford, consequently the orders did not reach him, and he did not find the infantry which was to cross to his support as he uncovered the upper fords. While he was rainly waiting for this to come up Fitzhugh Lee, gathering all the cavalry which had been left behind to screen the movement and massing a force superior to that of Buford's, attacked him fiercely. It was quite important that Buford should be forced back before he could gain any knowledge of the total disgarnishment of the right bank of the Rapidan by all the infantry. After a severe fight, in which both sides lost heavily, Fitzhugh Lee forced Buford to return to the other side of the river, with the latter conducting his retreat with the great skill characteristic of him. Buford joined the main body of the cavalry at Brandy Station, and then followed in the wake of the army. By the evening of Oct. 12 Meade had his whole army across the Rappahannock.

Lee Foiled.

Lee reached the neighborhood of Culpeper on the afternoon of Oct. 11 to find Meade gone. He had been outmanuvered, and his hopes of catching the Federal army in detail had been utterly destroyed. He halted his army at Culpeper for rest and rations until the afternoon of Monday, Oct. 12, when he decided that this movement, having failed, he would make a still more venturesome and sweeping one, one more like his movement of the previous year against Gen. John Pope. He would make another long circuit to the west with the design "of reaching the Orange & Alexandria Railroad north of the Rappahannock, interrupting the retreat of the enemy."

On the afternoon of Oct. 12 Lee's columns were crossing the Rappahannock at Sulphur Springs. Gregg struck the head of the column valiantly, but soon was shown that the weight of the advance was entirely too much for him to encounter with his little cavalry division, and he withdrew after having been severely mauled. The news that Gregg sent post-haste to Meade was of startling importance, and reached him in time to save him from serious disaster. Meade saw at once the real meaning of Lee's movement, and sent out urgent orders to the three corps to return with all speed to the north side of the Rappahannock. They were found in bivouac near Culpeper, and started back with the greatest promptness. Such was the splendid organization of these corps that early on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 13, they were all back on the north side of the river, and the army once more reunited.

Lee continued to move on Warrenton, which he reached on the afternoon of Oct. 13, and put his troops into bivouac for rest and rations. At that time several prominent officers were anxious for Meade to assume the offensive and attack Lee at Warrenton, which they felt could be done with every prospect of success. Under some commanders this would have been the correct policy, and would undoubtedly have resulted in a severe blow to Lee's army, if not, the absolute crippling of it. But Meade's forte was not the offensive, and he never assumed it with brilliant success. He was admirable on the defensive, and naturally preferred that manner of battle. He therefore decided to place himself between Lee and Washington by a rapid retrograde movement.

The Retreat on Centerville.

In the order of this movement it was arranged that the Second Corps, under Gen. Warren, should, after halting at Fayetteville until the Third Corps under Gen. French was withdrawn, cover the rear of the army. Then the Second Corps was to march by the way of Auburn to Catlett's Station, and thence northward along the line of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, with Kilpatrick moving upon its flank. As the army fell back the railroad bridge crossing the Rappahannonck was burned, which made a serious embarrassment in future movements. The Fifth Corps came up from Beverly Ford, and the First from Kelly's Ford to join the Sixth, which was following the line of the railroad in the direction of Bristoe Station. Gregg marched with this main column, while Buford guarded the trains of the army, striking directly for Manassas and the crossings of Bull Run. Meade, seriously alarmed, urged his men forward, and within 24 hours the Sixth Corps had marched over 30 miles before going into bivouac at Kettle Run. The Third Corps arrived at Greenwich about 10 o'clock in the evening, while the Second Corps, being hampered by its trains, did not reach Auburn until 9 o'clock. Gen. Warren had no positive information as to the whereabouts of the enemy, but he had a keen, soldierly intuition that they were not very far away, and posted his men to meet any contingency. He put Caldwell's Division with three batteries of artillery upon the hills which overlooked the right bank of Cedar Run, and commanded the road from Warrenton to Greenwich. As a matter of fact, Lee was only five miles away at Warrenton.

Stuart in a Trap.

Lee, at Warrenton, sent out Stuart with three brigades and two batteries of artillery to reconnoiter toward Catlett's Station. Stuart reached a point at the edge of the wood commanding Cedar Run, where he could look out over the open country, and saw the Federal army retreating, incumbered by long supply trains. Leaving Lomax's Brigade at Auburn to watch the crossroads, Stuart started back to Lee to report his discovery. In the meantime the Third Corps was approaching Auburn, with Graham's Brigade in the advance. Gen. French, having no idea of the nearness of the enemy, had no flankers or scouts out, and ran into Lomax, who gave the first intimation of his presence by a fire which cost Graham 50 men. Graham deployed his brigade and drove Lomax away, resuming his march toward Greenwich. This interposed him between Stuart and Lee. Stuart, finding himself behind the long columns of the Second Corps on the one side and those of the Third Corps on the other, had no other resource than to conceal his command as quickly as possible in the thick-growing pines which spring up so spontaneously on the abandoned and worn-out tobacco fields.

French's men, fatigued with the long march, and intent only upon reaching their destination, made no curious explorations of the country around them, and thus Stuart's lair was undiscovered. As night came on Stuart saw the Federal infantry and trains still sweeping onward.

Caldwell, going into camp on the hills within a few hundred yards of Stuart, rendered the latter's position still more critical, and for a moment the Confederate cavalry leader thought of abandoning his artillery and leading his force, sword in hand, in a dash thru the encompassing lines. Finally he decided to wait till daylight, and, dressing three of his men in the uniforms and accouterments taken from Union prisoners, he sent them marching, knapsack on back and rifle in hand, thru the bivouac of the Second Corps to convey information to Lee as to his situation.

Lee had ordered Hill on the left to march thru New Baltimore toward Alexandria, but to turn to the right before coming to Buckland Mills, which would bring him to Bristoe from the northwest. The Hill had a long route, it was a good road, upon which marching would be easy. Ewell was to march from Warrenton upon Auburn and rescue Stuart, after which he was to follow the road to Greenwich, where he would join onto Hill's route. The two corps would then advance directly upon Bristoe, occupying the right bank of Broad Run and barring the passage of the Federal army.

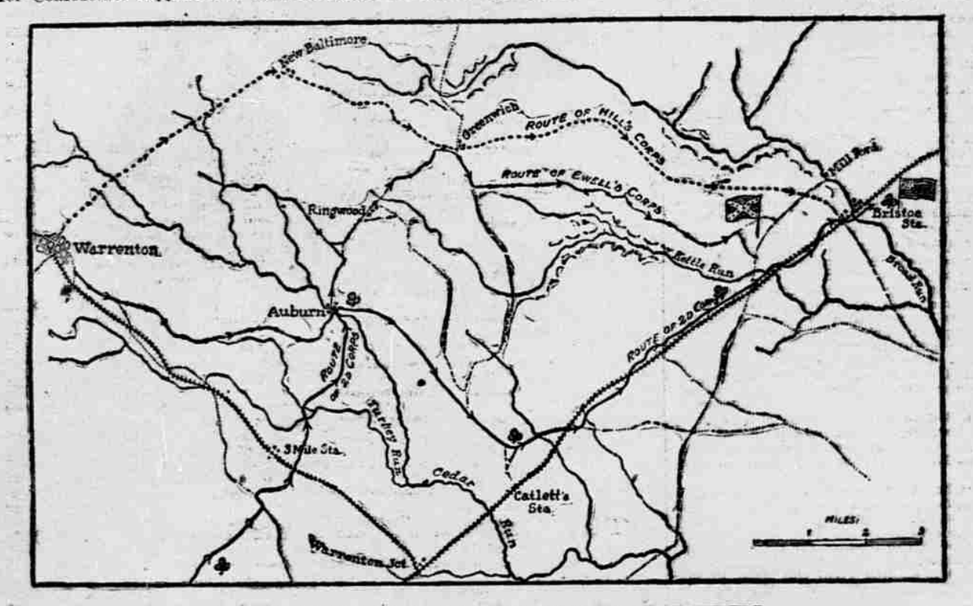
Rodes, who led the march of Hill's Corps, started along before daylight to extricate Stuart. In the meantime the cavalry had been passing a very uncomfortable night, full of alarms and dire apprehensions. Several stragglers from the Union lines had wandered into the woods for one purpose or another, and had been seized, without even a pistol shot to give the alarm, and not one had been allowed to get back. Among these was a Union staff officer, who had been caught making a cut-off thru the woods, and whom Stuart invited to take supper with him. The officer replied with soldierly bonhomme: "All right, General; we sup with you to-night; you dine with us to-morrow."

Caldwell's Men Startled.

By the first dawn on the morning of Oct. 14 Caldwell's men lighted their camp fires on the top of the hill, and began cooking their breakfasts. In the meanwhile Stuart, having learned of the near approach of Rodes, had regained his confidence. He was in the valley, concealed by a heavy fog, while Gen. Caldwell was 400 yards away on the hilltop in plain view. Stuart brought forward his guns, aimed them carefully and opened fire. One shot, it is said, killed seven of Caldwell's men. These guns were the signal for Rodes to begin his attack on the Warrenton road. Caldwell's Division was thrown into temporary confusion, and fell back under the shelter of the crest of the hill. Taking advantage of this, Stuart led his men out of the trap in which he had been caught, on a gallop, and making a long circuit to the south, crossed Cedar Run, and succeeded in joining Ewell, where he received hearty congratulations upon his exceedingly narrow escape.

Caldwell's men speedily recovered themselves, and joined battle fiercely with Rodes's Division. Meade was still rushing the army back toward the hights of Centerville. His orders were that at daybreak all the corps were to resume their march and press it vigorously. The Third Corps had bivouacked at Greenwich, and was to follow the main road from Warrenton to Alexandria, which leads thru Centerville by the way of the Stone Bridge. The Sixth Corps was to continue its march along the railroad, followed by the First and Fifth, and cross Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford. This left the Second Corps alone to cover the retreat, and hold Bristoe Station against the assault which Lee was now pushing. In the midst of the fight with Rodes's men Caldwell's heard the musketry break out on the other side of Cedar Run, and on the road upon which they were to retire. It was Hill's men attacking Hays's Division, which was leading the Second Corps. Warren instantly comprehended the situation, and gave well-conceived orders. Hays was to break the line in front of him, while Caldwell was to fall back fighting, cross the creek and join Hays. Hays's advance struck the 5th N. C. Cav., which he drove back. As Ewell sent up assistance to the North Carolinians, Hays deployed his men so skilfully and his batteries did such good service that Ewell was held at bay until Caldwell could get across the creek. Ewell did not follow any further after Caldwell, but swung around to join Hill. In the meantime Hill, throwing out a line of battle to attack the rear of the Fifth Corps, which had just crossed Broad Run, was startled by the apparition of Warren advancing rapidly along the railroad to Bristoe Station. Warren had expected to find the Fifth Corps there, but instead encountered Hill's Corps, and while the head of the Second Corps was thus confronted Ewell was pressing hard upon the rear. The position was exceedingly critical, for the Second Corps was now in the presence of Lee's united army.

(To be continued.)



LINES OF MARCH OF THE SECOND CORPS AND THE REBELS.
(From Gen. Warren's Map.)

PART OF THE UNION CAMP AT CULPEPER, VA.

The 32d Mass.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish a brief sketch of the 32d Mass.—Carl A. A. Frode, 2007 Bryant avenue, New York City.

The 32d Mass., one of the 300 fighting regiments, was organized at Boston, Concord, Cambridge and Lynnfield from Nov. 25, 1861, to Aug. 13, 1862, and mustered out June 29, 1865. It was commanded by Cols. Francis J. Parker, George L. Prescott and J. Cushing Edmonds in succession. The 32d Mass. was organized originally as a battalion of six companies for garrison duty in Boston Harbor. It joined McClellan just after Malvern Hill, four more companies soon being added to it. At Gettysburg the regiment lost 13 killed, 62 wounded and five missing out of 229 taken into the fight. At Spotsylvania it did some hard fighting, losing at and near the place 23 killed, 101 wounded and five missing, nearly one-half its effective strength. Col. Prescott was killed in the assault on Petersburg. It belonged to Griffin's Division, Fifth Corps, and lost 144 killed and 145 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 516, and 24 of its members died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

The 7th N. J.

Editor National Tribune: Some time ago I asked you for a history of my regiment, the 7th N. J., but it probably has been overlooked.—Geo. W. Derrickson, Owego, N. Y.

The 7th N. J., one of the 300 fighting regiments, was organized at Trenton Aug. 27, 1861, and was finally mustered out July 17, 1865. It was commanded by Cols. Joseph W. Revere, Louis R. Francine and Francis Price successively. The regiment was hotly engaged at Williamsburg, where it lost 26 killed, 90 wounded and seven missing. At Chancellorsville the 7th captured five stands of colors, losing in the battle six killed and 41 wounded. At Gettysburg it lost 15 killed, 86 wounded and 13 missing, Col. Francine being mortally wounded in the battle of the second day. The original members were mustered out Oct. 7, 1864. It belonged to Humphreys's Division, Third Corps, and lost 137 killed and 123 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 485, and 18 of its members died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

Fort Sandusky.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please give me the location of old Fort Sandusky, the very first fort built by white men in Ohio or its territory?—Charles W. Thomas, State Soldiers' Home, Ohio.

We are unable to give the exact date and location of the fort at Sandusky, nor would we say that the fort was the first built in the Ohio Territory. There was a fort there as early as May 16, 1763, when it was treacherously captured by the Indians and all the garrison, except the commander, Ensign Paully, massacred. But there must have been forts before this built by white men on the Maumee and the Wabash.—Editor National Tribune.

The 1st Tenn. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 1st Tenn. Cav.—F. H. Miller, Church Grove, Tenn.

The 1st Tenn. Cav., formerly known as the 4th Tenn., was organized from March to November, 1862. The field and staff and Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F were mustered out in March and April, 1865; and Cos. G, H, I, K, L and M in June, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Robert Johnson, who resigned May 31, 1864, succeeded by Col. Jas. P. Brownlow, who was mustered out April 11, 1865, upon expiration of his term of service. It belonged to McCook's Division, Cavalry Corps, and lost 60 killed and 296 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 10th W. Va.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short sketch of the 10th W. Va.—C. W. Morgan, New Martinsville, W. Va.

The 10th W. Va. was organized at Camp Pickens and other places in the State from March 12 to May 18, 1862, and finally mustered out Aug. 9, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Thomas M. Harris, who was promoted to Brigadier-General March 29, 1865, succeeded by Col. Morgan A. Darnall, in command at the time of final muster-out. It belonged to Thoburn's Division, Eighth Corps, and lost 95 killed and 146 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line.

Past 83.

W. B. Bishop, of South Litchfield, Ill., who is past 83, writes that he cast his first vote for Buchanan in 1856, but the opening of the Southern guns on Fort Sumter made him a Republican. When Lincoln called for troops he left a wife and six little children to go to the defense of his country and flag. He took part in 61 battles and skirmishes, and was mustered out Aug. 9, 1865. He did not receive any pension until 1890, and is now getting $20 under the McCumber act. He is almost blind and getting very feeble, but feels as patriotic as ever. He has five Republican sons and three Republican sons-in-law. Two of his sons-in-law are Democrats. He has 11 grandsons, of whom 10 are Republicans, and three great-grandsons, all Republicans.

A Visit to Tennessee.

Postmaster W. H. Surles and wife, of East Liverpool, O., have just returned from an extended visit to Tennessee, which they made in company with Comrades Jas. E. Porter, J. E. Batchelor and Erasmus Wilson. Among other places they went to the Chickamauga battlefield, where Comrade Surles's brother was killed, and took in the other battlefields of the Army of the Cumberland, in which they served. They stopped at Winchester, Tenn., where Comrades Batchelor and Surles had had a lively experience. They had been sent to Winchester in a detachment of 45 men to patrol the town, and were attacked by a party of Confederate cavalry. They ran into the court house, where they put up a lively fight and drove off the cavalry, killing one.

Sent Five Sons, All Living.

Editor National Tribune: Mrs. L. T. Clark sent five sons to the army, all of whom are still living. Their ages follow: J. H. Clark, 83, lives at Fitzgerald, Ga.; H. A. Clark, 73, lives at Owensville, Ind.; F. D. Clark, 70, lives at Clay City, Ill.; Allie Clark, 67, lives at Creals Springs, Ill.; W. M. Clark, 64, lives at Homer, Ill.; total of ages, 357 years. You see, we are up with Mr. Manchester and 34 years ahead of him—F. D. Clark.

Scattering.

Comrade H. B. Jeffries, Co. F, 28th Pa., 519 13th St. N.W., Washington, D. C., would greatly like to know what has become of his old tentmates, Tom Beer, George Cypher, J. Harry Lowman and Elias McKee, as good soldiers as ever carried a weapon in warfare.

Numerous comrades write to the editor, asking how to obtain the book about Lincoln advertised in our columns by Comrade O. H. Oldroyd. Why not write to him? He has the book on sale, and his address is given in the ad., 516 10th St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

Comrade James Goodheart, Co. A, 94th Ill., 105 S. Lee St., Bloomington, Ill., writes: "Can any comrade inform me where I can procure a copy of the little Hymn Book distributed in hospitals and camps by the Christian Commission during the civil war? The issue I have in mind had this line in it, 'To doubt is disloyalty.'"

Mrs. C. A. Koenig, 229 State street, Auburn, N. Y., has thus far been unsuccessful in efforts to trace Dominick Fleig, supposed to have enlisted early in the war at Chester County, Pa.; was wounded; while convalescent was on detail to escort prisoners North; returned to his company and regiment, which are not known to her; supposed to have been at one time a farmer in Chester County, Pa., after the war.

Comrade Daniel Dawson, 2422 Angelique street, St. Joseph, Mo., wants comrades of the 63d Ind. to write to him.

Comrade C. E. Shank, Box 83, Buffalo, W. Va., writes: "Can you tell me what became of the 28th Ohio? I have not heard anything of them since the Lynchburg raid. Do you suppose any of them still live? I would like to hear from them if any still live. Especially, do you know if a drummer boy named Frand Heedhamer is alive, and where he is and how he fares, and how he is behaving himself?"

Ed. E. Buchecker, Meade, Kan., wants to know who were present with Lincoln and Hancock when they reviewed the First Veteran Corps at Gleasboro the last of March or the beginning of April, 1865. Were E. M. Stanton and Andrew Johnson there, and also what Major-Generals? He would like to have the date of the review.

The 2d and 15th Mo.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of these two regiments.—John Homann, 601 Raymond street, Elgin, Ill.

The 2d Mo. was organized at St. Louis Sept. 10, 1861, and mustered out at different dates from Sept. 27 to Oct. 1, 1864. It was commanded by Col. Frederick Schaefer, who was killed in action at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862, succeeded by Col. Bernard Laibold. It took an active part in some nine battles, belonged to Newton's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost 91 killed and 97 from disease, etc.

The 15th Mo. was organized at St. Louis during August and September, 1861, served out two enlistments, and was finally mustered out Dec. 25, 1865. It was one of the 300 fighting regiments, and was commanded by Col. Francis J. Joliat, who resigned Nov. 26, 1862, succeeded by Col. Joseph Conrad, brevetted a Brigadier-General March 13, 1865. The regiment met with its greatest loss at Chickamauga, its casualties being unusually large for the small number engaged. Col. Conrad, who succeeded Col. Joliat, had been Major of the 3d Mo. After its re-enlistment in January, 1864, it joined Sherman's army as it was starting on its Atlanta campaign. It belonged to Newton's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost 115 killed and 107 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 141st Pa.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 141st Pa.—A. C. Hammerly, Camptown, Pa.

The 141st Pa., one of the 300 fighting regiments, was organized at Harrisburg from August to September, 1862, and mustered out May 28, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Henry J. Madill, brevetted Brigadier-General Dec. 2, 1864, and Major-General March 13, 1865. At Chancellorsville the 141st charged the advancing lines of the enemy, holding them in check until nearly surrounded, when it retired in good order. It lost 23 killed, 152 wounded and 60 missing, a total of 235 out of 419 engaged. At Gettysburg it had been so reduced by death, wounds and sickness that only 198 answered to roll call on the morning of battle. It fought in the Peach Orchard, losing 25 killed, 103 wounded and 21 missing, a terrible percentage. Maj. Israel Spaulding was mortally wounded in that battle. In 1864 it was transferred to the Second Corps, where it took a gallant part in all its subsequent battles. It belonged to Birney's Division, Third Corps, and lost 167 killed and 79 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and died of wounds was 616.—Editor National Tribune.

Good News for the Deaf.

A celebrated New York aurist has been selected to demonstrate to deaf people that deafness is a disease and can be cured rapidly and easily in your own home.

He proposes to prove this fact by sending to any person having trouble with their ears a trial treatment of this new method absolutely free. We advise all people who have trouble with their ears to immediately address Dr. Edward Gardner, Suite 312, No. 40 West Thirty-third street, New York City, and we wish to assure them that they will receive by return mail, absolutely free, a "Trial Treatment."

The 2d Wis. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short sketch of the 2d Wis. Cav.—Mrs. H. C. Thomas, Richland, Mo.

The 2d Wis. Cav. was organized at Milwaukee from December, 1861, to March 10, 1862, and finally mustered out Nov. 15, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Cadwallader C. Washburn, who was promoted to Brigadier-General June 5, 1862, succeeded by Col. Thomas Stephens, who was mustered out upon expiration of his term of service July 3, 1865. At the time of final muster-out Lieut.-Col. Nicholas H. Dale was in command. It lost 24 killed and 258 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 7th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish a sketch of the 7th N. Y. (Steuben Rifles).—Geo. Bell, Mineola, N. Y.

The 7th N. Y., also called the Steuben regiment, was organized at New York City April 23, 1861, for two years, and mustered out May 8, 1863. It was commanded by Col. John E. Bendix, who was discharged Aug. 6, 1861, succeeded by Col. Edward Kapff, who resigned Feb. 8, 1862. Col. George Von Schack then took command, retaining the same till muster-out. It belonged to Hancock's Division, Second Corps, and lost 102 killed and 47 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 52d Wis.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a history of the 52d Wis., when organized and when mustered out.—Eli Woodman, Grey Eagle, Minn.

The 52d Wis., composed of five companies, was organized at Madison in April, 1865, for one year, and mustered out July 28, 1865. It was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Hiram J. Lewis, and lost nine from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

Good Blood

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Alphabetical List of Battles

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