

411

in his inscrutable providence, to remove from us, by death on the battle-field at Port Hudson, Lieut. H. P. Corbin, 114th N. Y. S. Vols., a classmate whose nobleness of character and amiability of soul—whose genial qualities and generous nature rendered him a dearly loved member of our circle, and whose continued association with us during our college course, has only led us to esteem him more highly and mourn his loss more deeply :

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives and friends of our departed classmate, the assurances of our deep and earnest sympathy in their great bereavement, hoping that they may be sustained in this hour of sorrow by the consolations of the gospel, and by the remembrance of his noble life, and heroic death in the discharge of a soldier's duty in the maintenance of the most sacred institutions, and in defense of the most cherished rights of country and of manhood.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish in our hearts the memory of our dear departed classmate—of his friendship, of his gracious character and noble death—as one of the most precious recollections of our youth.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badges of mourning for thirty days, and also during the Commencement exercises; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent for publication to the Democratic Republican, the Utica Herald and the Examiner.

By order of the Class of 1863, of Madison University,

R. V. W. SNOW, President.

E. ARTHUR WOODS, Secretary.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the 114th—Letter from Capt. Bullock.

The following is an extract from a letter of Capt. D. D. BULLOCK, of the 114th, to his family, which has been kindly handed to us for publication. It will be seen that he puts our loss in the assault of the 14th ult., on Port Hudson, when Col. SMITH was wounded, at 3,000. In that portion of his letter which we are compelled to omit, for want of room, he states the Union losses in the assault of May 27th, at 1,700 wounded and 1,000 killed. They have heretofore, in official reports, been stated at 1,000 in all.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 20, 1863.

* * * We come now to the general charge made last Sunday by our entire line, on the enemy's breastworks. This was more terrific than any previous fighting at Port Hudson. There were five companies from each regiment in every brigade ordered to make the charge; the remaining companies were held in reserve to defend our breastworks in case the enemy tried to make their escape, and as good luck would have it, my company was one of the reserves, and were not in the charge. We were repulsed with heavy loss, and gained nothing. Our loss in killed and wounded will not fall short of three thousand. Our regiment lost eighty in killed and wounded.

Col. SMITH died of his wounds yesterday; his body is now being embalmed, and goes home in the steamer next week. Capt.

S
c
P
re
at

TUCKER is killed, and also Lieut. CORBIN, of the same company. I am unable to give you a list of the killed and wounded from our regiment, as they are scattered over the city in all the different hospitals. The St. Louis Hotel and all the public buildings are seized by Government for hospitals to accommodate the wounded.

Although we have been repulsed, I am confident in our ultimate success. Gen. BANKS has now called for two thousand volunteers to storm the breastworks, and offers to every private who will get inside the works, a commission. Nearly the number have already volunteered. This is what military men would call a forlorn hope.

It is possible the work may have been accomplished ere this, but I think it doubtful. It can only be accomplished by a greater loss of life than we have yet experienced. I hope, however, for the best.

Gen. SHERMAN has had his leg amputated by Dr. STONE, of this city, (a rebel Doctor,) and will probably recover. It is a fact that not one out of a hundred survives amputation.

I hope soon to be able to give a better account of the killed and wounded of our regiment. It is a very hard matter to get any news here or on the battle-field. Our line of battle at Port Hudson is ten miles in length, and the centre of the line knows but little what the right or left is doing. My prayer is, that I may soon be able to say to you, Port Hudson has fallen; that our arms have been victorious. But, let me tell you, it is a Sebastopol to take, and I fear our present force will not be able to accomplish the task. We have but about thirty thousand men, and many of them are fast getting sick: the climate is too much for northern men; the heat is intense, the water bad, and everything is against us. But God is on our side, and we shall succeed; therefore try to keep up good courage.

Another Letter from Or-

LATER FROM PORT HUDSON
IN DANGER—FIFTY C
ERS—SUTLER PARCE
HIS STORES CONFIS ED.

We have another letter from LOCK, of a late date, but have only room for the following extracts:

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.

We are not doing much at Port Hudson, since the charge made on the 13th inst., in which we lost so many in killed and wounded. Our dead remained on the field four days before the enemy would allow us to bury them; and then they became so offensive to them, as they were under their breastworks, they sent to us a flag of truce, requesting us to come and bury our dead. Decomposition had taken place, and they could not be recognized by the regiments to which they belonged. It has been ascertained that our loss at that time, in killed and wounded, was over three thousand in the

general charge. One more grand charge is to be made, and if we are not successful, the enterprise will be abandoned. Our army is being very fast reduced. The bombardment and picket fighting continue night and day, and the number killed and wounded daily, and becoming sick, depletes our army very much. And then we want our forces for the defense of this city. * * * *

The Teche country is now in the hands of the enemy again. They came down to Brashear City, and have taken both cities, Berwick and Brashear, captured our fort, taken all our guns, stores, and camp and garrison equipage, together with all our officers' baggage. All our forces at that place are prisoners. I am sorry to say that my trunk, with all my choice clothing, and all my military paraphernalia and company books, was captured, the value of which is over three hundred dollars of my own private property, aside from my company property. We were ordered to leave all behind when we marched to Port Hudson. I took with me a change of under-clothing, and the balance of my effects have gone up the Teche. I am not alone. A large store-house was filled with officers' trunks, valises, carpet sacks, &c. Such are the fortunes of war.

There were some fifty belonging to our regiment, who were in the convalescent camp at Brashear City, and who are supposed to be captured. Our Sutler, Mr. PARCE, of Norwich, who kept the Hotel at Brashear, is among the captured, and all his goods confiscated.

The guerillas are making their appearance below Baton Rouge, and are attacking our transports. They have already burned four steamboats, and now we convey our stores to Port Hudson guarded by gunboats. Our future looks dark. BANKS has sent dispatches for reinforcements, to what place no one knows. The rebels have made their boast that they would be in possession of New Orleans by the Fourth of July, but we don't believe it. It is certain, however, that we shall have to keep a portion of our fleet at this place and that we must have more infantry here, or we shall fall a prey to our foe.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

We received a telegraphic dispatch from Norwich, yesterday, saying that the body of Col. Elisha Smith, of the 114th New York volunteers, then in New York, would arrive at Chenango Forks Friday (this) morning, and at Norwich Friday (this) evening, where the funeral will take place on Sunday at 1 P. M. He will be buried in Masonic order.

PUTNAM—At Port Hudson, June 1863, Corporal Daniel Putnam, Co. F, 114th Regiment, aged 33 years and 6 months.

This brave soldier and true patriot was the gallant assault made upon Port Hudson, June 15th, where he received a wound in the abdomen and head, with which he lingered in pain until the 18th, and died. He was the only child of Mrs. Lucy Putnam, who survived him but 4 days. She died on the 22d of June, reconciled to God, well knowing that her

Casualties in Co. G, 114th, N. Y. Regt.

We have been permitted to take the following list of casualties in Co. "G," 114th Regt., N. Y. Vols. from a letter of Mr. Jerome Blakeman, to his father in this town:

Killed—1st. Sergt. Chas. F. Sunny.
Privates, Edwin Thompson,
" Phenimore Short,
" James Calahan.
Wounded—Sergt. D. W. Keuney,
" H. Brand,
Corp. Albert Stone.
Privates—D. T. Alderman,
John Barrett,
F. M. Beebe,
F. Brooks,
H. T. Brown,
— Crandall,
Geo. Gilbert,
G. W. Hayes,
" Wm. Howard,
M. Horrigan,
— Hardinburg,
D. C. Loomis,
O. E. Loomis,
— Parker,
F. Saunders,
E. H. Vidlaer,
M. Short,
— Short,
Jerome Blakeman.

Private Ira Powell of Co. "D" is reported wounded.

*Lg amputated.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH NEW YORK.
Lieut. Colonel H. B. Morse, right arm.
John Habraban, Co. C, face.
Solomon White, Co. C, face.
Charles Adams, Co. B, groin.
Jacob S. Smith, Co. E, thigh fractured.
Lieutenant H. E. Moss.

—Appointments.

Dr. H. N. BUCKLEY of Delhi has been appointed paymaster and Dr. D. BULLOCK of Bainbridge assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain in the army. The latter gentleman, I will be remembered, represented the second Assembly district of Chenango county in our State legislature last winter; he was formerly a captain in the 114th regiment N. Y. S. V.

—Soldiers

41

son had just passed from the deadly conflict on the battle field, before her, into the other world. He enlisted in the fall of 1862, in the 114th Regiment, and served his country faithfully, and died heroically, as will be seen by some of his last words to his comrade, E. J. Lawtell, as he parted with him for the last time in the Hospital. When asked what word he should bear to his grandfather, he said: "Tell him I died a good soldier for country, and was not shot in the back." To his wife he says: "Tell Jane to trust in God, and read the blessed promises in His word to such as trust in Him." He leaves a wife and four children, with many friends, to mourn his departure.

Sherburne Items.—Lieut. John F. Buell of Company F, 114th Regt. arrived at Sherburne the 29th ult., from New Orleans—sailed 18inst. He has been quite ill for the past two months and was obliged to ask for a discharge which he obtained through the influence of the gallant Col. Smith, who you are apprised has since been killed fighting for the "Stars and Stripes."

Lieut. B. has never been in active field service though he possesses the many qualities of a brave young officer, much beloved by all in his Company, and by whom he will be greatly missed.

Lieut. B's position was a good one and had his health permitted he would have gladly retained it. Elbert E. Smith and Jacob M. Havelley are the only ones killed from Sherburne.

Chas. Sanford who has been a Clerk in the Surrogate's Office in Binghamton for some time past, returned last week. We understand he has been home for the past months quite sick. Charley is very deserving and able to do anything he starts to do. We learn that he is liked very much as a Clerk. J. S.

OXFORD TIMES.

OXFORD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

Death of Col. E. B. Smith.

The sad event which is announced above, was rendered more than probable by the account in our last issue of the severe wound received by Col. Smith, at Port Hudson, on the 14th inst. Assistant Surgeon Beecher, in a letter to the Chenango Union confirms the death of Col. Smith, on Thursday morning, June 18th, at 1 o'clock, "apparently unconscious of suffering, having previously expressed his willingness to depart, being fully satisfied in his own mind that he could not recover." The death of this brave man will be a shock to a very large circle of friends and acquaintance in this county, by whom Col. Smith was beloved for very many nobl-

and excellent qualities, for although his new life was one of great exposure to manifold dangers, yet, of him as of all others whom we desire to have alive, it may be truly said, "what so unguessed as death." Col. Smith had been the recipient of honors at the hands of the people of this county, in former years, the most important of which was the election to the Convention of 1846, to revise our State Constitution, on the same ticket with Hon. John Tracy, of this village. Subsequently Mr. Smith was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for Congress and Canal Comm'r. But the crowning glory of his life was the patriotic purpose, and the high resolve which, superior to all party ties or partizan considerations, prompted him to the noble self-sacrifice in which he forgot his party and himself, and rose at once to the dignity of the true patriot. We are told that although hardly fully recovered from recent illness, he hurried forward to his command, and received the fatal wound that in a moment raised him from the living soldier to the lying hero. Col. Smith has given all that he could give to his country, and the sorrow for his loss is mellowed by the thought that his death will bring no blush to the cheek of any son of Chenango, for to his country, he has left the priceless boon of a patriot's name and a patriot's example.

Changes and Promotions in the 114th N. Y. S. V.

[Correspondence of the Chenango Union.]

FIELD AND STAFF.—Samuel R. Per Lee, to be Colonel, vice Elisha B. Smith, died of wounds received in action. Henry B. Morse, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Samuel R. Per Lee, promoted. Oscar H. Curtiss, to be Major, vice Henry B. Morse, promoted. Elias P. Pellet, to be Adjutant, vice Charles W. Underhill, promoted. Adrian Foote, to be Quartermaster, from 1st Lieut. Co. "F". Charles W. Crary, to be Asst. Surgeon, appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Dr. Beardaley.

Co. A.—2d Lieut. Daniel W. Turner, to be Captain, vice Oscar H. Curtiss, promoted. Sergt. Lucius Crumb, to be 2d Lieut., vice Daniel W. Turner, promoted.

Co. B.—1st Sergt. Isaac Burch, to be 2d Lieut., vice Edwin O. Gibson, promoted.

Co. C.—1st Lieut. Wm. H. Longwell, to be Captain, vice Platt Titus, resigned. 2d Lieut. Norman M. Lewis, to be 1st Lieut., vice Shubael A. Brooks, resigned. 1st Sergt. John Bagg, to be 2d Lieut., vice Norman M. Lewis, promoted.

Co. D.—2d Lieut. Edwin O. Gibson to be 1st Lieut., vice Wm. H. Longwell, promoted. 1st Sergt. Truman Smith, Jr., to be 2d Lieut., vice Smith Case, resigned.

Co. E.—1st Sergt. Uriah Rorapaugh to be 1st Lieut., vice Nicholas A. Dederer, promoted. 1st Sergt. Charles L. Brown (Co. F) to be 2d Lieut., vice George G. Donnelly, deceased.

Co. F.—1st Sergt. William D. Thurber, to be 1st Lieut., vice Adrian Foote, promoted.—Cyrus J. Hardaway of Berdan's sharpshooters, to be 2d Lieut., vice John F. Buell, resigned.

Co. G.—1st Lieut. and Adjutant, Charles W. Underhill, to be Captain, vice Charles E. Tucker, killed. 1st Sergt. Jerry P. Allis, to be 2d Lieut., vice Henry B. Corbin, killed.

Co. H.—1st Lieut., Robert P. York, to be Captain, vice Dyer D. Bullock, resigned.—Sergt. Theodore Evans, to be 1st Lieut., vice Robert P. York, promoted. Sergt. Edward E. Breed, to be 2d Lieut., vice Edwin M. Osborn, mustered out of service.

Co. I.—1st Sergt. Dennis Thompson, to be 2d Lieut., vice Elias P. Pellet, promoted.

Co. K.—Sergt. Major Elijah St. John, to be 1st Lieut., vice Erastus L. Carpenter, resigned.

Shall our Soldiers Vote?—Letter from a Volunteer Officer.

LEWISTON, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1864.

Editors Buffalo Express—Gentlemen:—My attention has been called to a communication in the *Buffalo Courier* of to-day, signed "Engineer," and purporting to be the composition of "a soldier in the ranks" of Spaulding's Detachment, Engineer Brigade. The writer proceeds at some length to urge his objections to the proposed amendment to our State Constitution, providing for the extension of the elective franchise to soldiers in the field, in time of war; pleading specially that the soldiers' ballot must necessarily be cast as ordered by his commander, and that sufficient sources of information are not open to the army to procure an intelligent use of the privilege.

I do not know that I am acquainted with a single officer or man of the detachment to which this protesting member belongs. It is to be observed that he brings no accusation of undue influence in the premises against his own officers, and that he does not particularize in reference to the "agents under the eyebrows of the national government," by whom his regiment was beset last fall. I am not prepared to say that some of his loose and rambling statements of political partiality in the matter of furloughing soldiers to come home to vote, may not be truthful. Having served with the Army of the Gulf for the past year, I have no personal knowledge of the matter. But the questions have been put to me, since my return from Louisiana on a brief leave: "Is it possible that these things can be true? Have you the power and the will to control the soldiers under you in their choice at the polls? Have you instructions from your superiors to pursue such a course?"

The individual who makes such charges as are contained in this article, be he in the service or out, is guilty of an unwarrantable and enormous libel upon the honesty

of the volunteer officers and the intelligence of the men under their command. Can it for a moment be supposed that these latter—educated sons of the North, who have for years been accustomed to the independent exercise of the elective franchise at home, are to be made subject to the arbitrary direction of their officers in this, a *purely civil duty*? Be assured that such can never be the case. The right to cast their ballots according to their own pleasure has never been delegated to their officers, and will not be interfered with by the latter. If our volunteer army was composed of other material than the free and intelligent masses of the North, the assumption might be at least plausible; as it stands, it is merely ridiculous. Further than this, I wish to enter my own protest against such wholesale charges against the volunteer officers as are contained in this communication. Can any person of sound sense believe that the relation between officers and men is one of abject and slavish submission on the one side, and of systematized terrorism and tyranny upon the other? Is it credible that men of honor, laboring in a profession which in an eminent degree calls for the exercise of honorable principles, will consent to prostitute their positions in this manner?

These questions readily suggest their answers. It is always easy for "soldiers in the ranks," under cover of anonymous signatures, to vent their spleen against their superiors in rank, through the ready medium of a partisan press. It is just as easy to put forth the extraordinary and *untruthful* statement, that soldiers in the field are not afforded sufficient mail facilities to acquaint themselves with the information disseminated by the press. But it is not quite as easy for any disaffected "soldier in the ranks" to convince the world and his fellow soldiers that the army is to be made the victim of a gigantic fraud through the instrumentality of its own officers.

I have no desire, in this connection, to inquire into the relative proportion of our soldiers in the field who belong to this or that political party. The question bears more directly upon the *honor of volunteer officers* of the State of New York; and I unhesitatingly call upon the army at large to bear me out in the following propositions:

That the privilege of voting has always been most eagerly desired by the soldiers; that they have always availed themselves of it when extended; and that those upon whom it has not been conferred are anxious to avail themselves of it at the first moment practicable. And further: that the New York volunteers in the field are not in the least afraid that their rights in this regard, when granted, will be interfered with by their officers.

Only those who perfectly understand the character of the relations between the officers and men of our armies, can know how indignantly the assertions put forth by "Engineer" will be scouted by the rank and file. His is the first voice of protest that I have heard from the army against enlarging the political sphere of the soldier,

and may be correctly styled *vox et praeterea nihil*. Good taste, if not correct discipline, might perhaps remind him that his slurs and insinuations against the administration which controls our armies and stands at their head, are unsoldierly and partizan; but these can more readily be forgiven by his comrade, than his sweeping misrepresentations of a subject which lies near the heart of every soldier.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES F. FITTS,
Captain 114th Regt., N. Y. Vols.

ANOTHER YOUNG SOLDIER GONE.

The Death of Captain Daniel C. Knowlton, of Cazenovia—A Life Given to Save the Nation's Life.

We had occasion, a day or two since, to chronicle the death of a heroic young man who, almost a lad in years, had calmly laid down his life in the service of his country. A second instance of this patriotic devotion has just been brought to our notice. At the battle of Cedar Creek fell Captain Daniel C. Knowlton, at the early age of twenty. Captain Knowlton was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Knowlton, of Cazenovia, and nephew of Daniel P. Wood, Esq., of this city. He entered the 114th regiment of New York Volunteers as a Lieutenant, distinguished himself by bravery at the storming of Fort Hudson, and was, in consequence of his heroism in that action, promoted to a Captaincy. His conduct as an officer, through his whole military career, merited and received the highest encomiums. Although he did not reach the legal age of manhood, yet his death can hardly be said to have been premature, for his brief existence was so crowded with noble deeds that they might have sufficed to fill an extended life-time with fame.

The following letter is written in connection with this subject, and is marked by such a spirit of patriotism that we venture to lay it before our readers:—

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1864.

D. P. Wood, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Your note of inquiry to Mr. Knowlton was received yesterday. In compliance with his request, I would reply that your fears therein expressed are a reality. Daniel laid his life on his country's altar at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19th. On the following Saturday (the 23d) the sad news was telegraphed from Utica by a friend there, who received it from New York. The next day his parents dispatched a man to recover his remains if possible.

During the following week they received a letter from Major Curtis, of the 114th New York, confirming the mournful news. He said that Daniel's company were well nigh gone, but he stood there loading and firing his musket when he fell with a musket ball in the head. While they were carrying him to the rear he died. He was buried on the field, but on Saturday the Major wrote he had been disinterred and sent to Winchester for embalming. Mr. Borden found him at Martinsburg, where he lay all packed ready to be sent home, but Mr. B. had him embalmed and his remains arrived last night.

As he lays there in the glory of his manhood that serene, composed, *satisfied* expression seems to rebuke the inconsolable grief of his stricken mother. The sublime grandeur of such a death, in such a cause, is glorious to me. It seems to me if my two sons who have been offered to their country had fallen, I should have been lifted into such an atmosphere of resig-

tion as would absorb all earthly grief, leaving me a heavenly peace.

How consoling it should be to his parents that they had so noble an offering for their country, and one who has done so grandly. His two years of heroic services are immeasurable when compared with ordinary life. How else could he have died to have left so imperishable a memory?

His funeral will take place on Saturday at two o'clock P. M.

Yours, with much respect,

AMELIA L. THATCHER.

Special Correspondence of Chronicle.

LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIERS.

Letter from the 114th Regiment.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR HARRISONBURG, VA., }
September 26, 1864.

EDITORS CHENANGO CHRONICLE:—Just one week has elapsed since the great battle and victory near Winchester, of the 19th inst., and after a close pursuit of the flying enemy of more than seventy miles, Gen. Sheridan's army has halted for a brief rest. An opportunity is now given me to furnish you with a description of the important part taken by our Regiment in this action, and to attempt to do justice to the glorious record which it has made. You will probably be furnished by others with complete lists of the killed and wounded, and with particulars of individual bravery on the field which I would gladly mention if time and space allowed. It has seemed to me that a comprehensive summary of what the 114th did in this engagement—how it fought, where, how long, and under what circumstances—must be of deep interest as well to the friends and relations of the gallant slain and wounded, as to the host of those who feel pride in the Regiment and its good name; and to a mention of these particulars you will permit me to confine myself. With the field at large I had nothing to do, but of that part of it held by the 114th, and of the action at that point, I can speak with almost entire accuracy.—Should the narrative grow lengthy under my hands, the deep interest of the subject must be my apology.

The battle of Winchester was fought in a northerly direction from the town of that name, some four miles from the turnpike road running to Berryville, and began at twelve o'clock, noon. The ground upon which it was fought was a succession of woods, clearings, and rolling intervals, with stone and rail fences crossing them. For two weeks previous to the fight, our army had lain in an intrenched camp, several miles east of Berryville. Leaving it at three o'clock on the morning of the 19th, we moved across the turnpike and proceeded toward Winchester. Circumstances occurred to delay the 19th Corps so that it did not reach the vicinity of the enemy until eleven o'clock; but in good time, however, for its share in the battle. Several batteries had been throwing shell from the head of the column during the march, the reports of which came back to the rear

frequently and distinctly. Reaching a clearing, bordering a wood of unusual thickness, the corps was formed in order of battle under a heavy shelling from some artillery out of sight. Our Brigade moved through this wood in column by regiment, the 114th in advance. The 29th Maine had been sent farther to the right, and the 30th Massachusetts was in the rear guarding a wagon train; so that but two regiments followed ours—the 116th and 153d New York, in the order named. I mention these facts distinctly, as their bearing will presently be seen.

Our Regiment moved straight to the front, through a half-mile of dense woods and underbrush, and during the last quarter shells and bullets burst and whistled over and around it. The fire grew very annoying before we cleared the woods; several of the men were struck and disabled; Col. Per Lee's horse was wounded under him, and Maj. Curtis's instantly killed. But there was no sign of faltering or hanging back; the regiment bore itself right through the woods (which for the last three hundred yards projected in a triangle having clearings upon either side of it) and halted in the open space several rods beyond it. The order to commence firing was given, and a rapid and effective discharge of musketry was instantly opened. The men loaded and fired with the most perfect coolness, the officers animating and encouraging them, and for more than one hour their fire continued unslackened. All seemed to stand to their work with a will and determination to win.

But the sight that met our eyes barely two hundred yards across that clearing—who that was there can ever forget it? Three rebel battle-flags were tossed defiantly in the air from a line-of-battle apparently four times the length of our own, while the smoke of an incessant discharge of musketry and artillery welled away from the field. *Two hundred yards* is a small measure of ground, but when it is considered as the space separating two hostile lines; filled with screaming, bursting shells, and whizzing balls, and with all the demonism of a battle raging over it, it becomes fearfully narrowed. I had supposed it impossible that a more galling fire could be encountered than that which swept through our ranks before Port Hudson, but at Winchester our loss was proportionately greater by one-sixth. Not merely from our immediate front but from both flanks a murderous fire was poured upon us. It is my deliberate conviction that at this point the 114th withstood more than a whole Brigade. Of three hundred and fifty in action, *one hundred and ninety* were killed and disabled, and the clothes, knapsacks and accoutrements of many of the survivors were found to be cut and torn by balls. The statistics of the war may well be challenged to produce so frightful a record of casualties as this.

For more than an hour this slaughter was

endured with firmness, and then, to save his command from utter decimation or destruction, Maj. Curtis (Col. Per Lee having left the field, seriously wounded) gave the order to retire. The two other regiments in the meantime had formed one line some hundreds of yards in our rear, and were lying down in the cover of the woods when our crippled regiment came back, bearing its wounded, and facing about from time to time to send a volley back to the enemy. A poor remnant was rallied on the colors and moved by the flank to the right of the 116th, ready to prolong the contest. The order was given, and the three regiments moved out of the woods and crossed the clearing on the double-quick with

a yell of defiance to the rebel line, from which a furious fire burst out anew. A rail fence crossed this clearing, to the left of which, and much in advance, was the line of woods which the 114th had been compelled to abandon. Halting at this fence, the brigade lay down and opened fire. For *three hours* this position was maintained unflinchingly, under a terrific rain of shells and bullets, with dead and dying lying thickly around. The brigade behaved nobly, gallantly; and, in spite of the severe ordeal to which it had been subjected for the last hour, the 114th did its full part in the work. I had intended, in writing this account, to avoid all mention of individuals, because all behaved well; but in speaking of this fight upon this second line, I cannot refrain from alluding to the noble death of 1st Lieut. Edward E. Breed, of Co. H. The color-bearer had been wounded on the first line, and Lieut. Breed carried the flag when the brigade moved forward to the fence. He was wounded mortally, in the breast, not a yard from me and carried to the rear.—Many, very many, had been stricken down beside me in death, or with painful wounds, but to him my attention had been particularly drawn. His conduct was gallant from first to last, and a brave, true heart grew still when he died. Peace to his ashes, and lasting honor to his memory!

After a lapse of two hours, it was plainly to be seen that the rebel fire was slackening. Their line had not advanced a foot from the first, from which fact I infer it was much cut up. But just at this time the cartridge-boxes were completely emptied, and it became necessary to fall back across the clearing into the edge of the wood, in order that the men might not be unnecessarily exposed while out of ammunition. The brigade retired in the very best order, took up a new position, received a fresh supply of cartridges, and again renewed its fire. For another hour it continued the fight, while our men fell fast around us—one stern, terrible hour more of effort and exposure, and then Gen. Emory rode up to the line. I fancied that the veteran looked sadly at our shattered and wasted ranks, as he was told that this little handful represented the 114th New York. "I will relieve you,"

418
he said, and we were at once withdrawn with the Brigade into the cover of the wood. The 8th Corps, which had not yet been in the action, was moved up past us; a stirring cheer burst from their long line, and the charge which ended the day's work followed. Our Brigade joined in the pursuit which was instantly commenced, and passed over the field. It was completely strewn with the dead and wounded of both sides, with arms, accoutrements, knapsacks, and all the horrible debris and wreck of the battle-field. A few shells from the retreating rebel batteries exploded in front of us, but the work had been done which sent the rebel army flying panic stricken through the streets of Winchester, and a cavalry charge near the town completed the rout. One hundred and twenty men were all of the 114th that were with its colors the following morning, and to-day there are less than one hundred and seventy available men present.

I will state here what I omitted to say in its proper place—that a portion of the 2d Division of our Corps had been repulsed in front of the first position of the 114th, and that a disorganized mass of stragglers fell back upon us. Many of these were rallied to our colors, and acted with us during the remainder of the day. The official report of Maj. Curtis, which I have been permitted to read, will, I think, corroborate every essential statement which I have made. When it is considered that the regiment fought for over an hour in an advanced position, without supports on either flank, and with a vastly superior force of the enemy, losing more than one half of its numbers—that it fell back only at the last moment, in the last extremity, and then carried all its wounded from the field—that it afterward renewed the fight with the Brigade, and continued to fight for four hours, on a footing with two regiments which had not before been seriously exposed—that through all this fiery ordeal it kept up its organization, carried its colors, and when the day was gained, joined in the pursuit—when these facts are remembered, I think the judgment of our people at home upon the 114th must be, "It has done well."

I should apologize for occupying so much of your space, at the same time that I omit the services of the Regiment during the pursuit of the enemy up to this day. Some other hand, I hope, will describe the stirring scenes of the 24th inst., when our regiment was on the advanced skirmish line, and again measured arms with the enemy; the thousand and one moving incidents of the battle-field, with its accumulation of horrors, its dead, its dying, its groans of pain and writhings of distress, and its appearance after the fight, with its burden of ghastly slain—these I have no heart to particularize. They are the inseparable attendants of every battle, but never have I been so deeply impressed with their painful aspects as in this, the greatest battle

of the Shenandoah Valley.

The praises of the Regiment should perhaps be sounded by some other than one of its number, but in this statement I have merely repeated facts which are well known throughout the entire Corps, and talked of by every camp fire. A copy of Gen. Dwight's congratulatory circular accompanies this letter, which please publish. Well as I have known the bravery of this Regiment, I know it now still better. Its reputation for unflinching courage under fire has been established beyond all cavil, and it has gained for itself a name of which we are all justly proud. Ours is the only Regiment in the Division complimented by the General for its work on the 19th.

A ragged sleeve, a twinge of the arm, and the remonstrances of the Doctor, remind me that I am not entirely whole from the fight, and that my pen must be laid aside. Allow me to remain,

Very truly yours,

J. F. F.

Chenango American.

Greene, Thursday, July 6, 1865.

Company E, 114th.

We give below the roster of Company E, 114th N. Y. V., as it existed at the time of its departure for the war in September, 1862. We also note names of men promoted by commission, (with the remarks of the registry thereto) and warrant, and give a list of names transferred, discharged, and deaths, adding such remarks as appear upon the Company Register in regard to those killed in battle.

Captain—Ransom McDonald.

1st Lieutenant—Nicholas A. Dederer.

2d Lieutenant—George G. Donnelly.

Sergeants—John C. Reynolds, Uriah Rorapough, John W. Toombs, Ephriam Betts, William J. Rogers.

Corporals—Seymour C. Horton, Wm. W. Johnston, George N. Palmer, Austin D. Cable, Edwin C. Read, John C. Stoughton, George Williams, Daniel A. Tremain.

Privates—Ezra C. Adams, Henry Andrews, Andrew P. Aylesworth, Geo. W. Bodurtha, William A. Bolt, Otis G. Banks, Charles R. Bump, Smith Barnes, Wm. R. Corbett, Jack Chidester, Theodore Cable, Edmund L. Carter, George N. Chappel, John Campbell, Moses Delamater, Henry Davis, Sidney A. Delamater, James Dennis, Charles B. Davis, George O. Fitch, William A. Fuller, Christopher Grant, James W. Gilmore, Sophronus Hinman, Lewis Handy, Charles R. Hayward, William M. Horton, James S. Ireland, Isaac B. Jones, Russel A. Johnson, George W. Jones, C. Alfred Johnson, Andy Kinnier, Jeduthan Kendall, James H. Knicker-

bocker, William L. Lamson, William T. Marvin, Richard Marvin, David McBirney, Duncan McKellar, Francis McNeil, Horatio K. Mosher, Francis M. Mead, William Marvin, William W. Newby, Andrew H. Nichols, Henry W. Nutter, Wilberforce L. Pike, Charles M. Pittsley, Benjamin W. Pittsley, Charles E. Potter, Edward Post, Carroll Post, Preston R. Peck, David W. Pettis, Deloss Howe, Jesse Rockwell, Peter Rogers, Lewis O. Robbins, Handford D. Rowe, Benjamin E. Rudolph, Chauncey Simmons, Edwin E. Salisbury, Frank M. Skillman, J. H. Skillman, Martin H. Skillman, John Starkweather, Jos. S. Smith, Aaron H. Seward, John W. Sutliff, Andrew Sawyer, Chester P. Tryon, Zenas H. Tarbell, Wm. H. Truax, Albert H. Teachout, Moses Tuttle, Hector S. Vanderburg, Wm. H. White, Horace J. Wood, Artemas J. Webb, Emery A. Williams, Calvin E. Weld, Freeman S. Wedge, Robert Wedge, Reed Yale, William Rogers, Gilbert Rogers, Albert Rogers, Lewis G. Mosher, Henry Keach, Wm. H. Spencer, Albert Salisbury, Wm. McNeil.

Transferred—Moses Tuttle, Deloss Rowe, George Williams, Preston R. Peck, Joseph H. Skillman, James H. Knickerbocker, H. J. Wood, B. E. Rudolph, Henry Keach, Gilbert Rogers, Wm. Rogers.

Discharged—Wilberforce L. Pike, James S. Ireland, Horatio K. Mosher, Geo. N. Palmer, Chester P. Tryon, Wm. H. Truax, Russell A. Johnson, Aaron H. Seward, Charles E. Potter, Seymour C. Horton, John C. Reynolds, Freeman S. Wedge, Benjamin F. Pittsley, Chauncey Simmons, Uriah Rorapough, Ephriam Betts, Charles A. Johnson, Andy Kinnier, Jack Chidester, William J. Rogers, Carroll Post, Lewis G. Mosher, Daniel A. Tremain, William Marvin, John C. Stoughton, Edward Post, Sidney A. Delamater, Wm. H. Spencer, Wm. W. Newby, Charles R. Hayward, Emery O. Williams, Edmund L. Carter.

Deserters.—Smith Barnes, from Baltimore. Not heard from.

William Marvin, Dec. 16, 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C. Charges removed by command of Maj. General Augur.

James W. Gilmore, July 26, 1864, from Washington, D. C. Charges removed by command of Maj. General Augur.

Missing—Albert Rogers, since 1864, at Grand Ecore, La. Supposed to have died on the march.

OFFICIAL REGISTER OF THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Ransom Macdonald, Captain, Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned and Honorably Discharged, at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6, 1862.

Nicholas A. Dederer, 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1862. Promoted to Captain vice Macdonald, resigned, Nov. 6, 1862. Resigned and honorably discharged at

Natchitoches, La., March 31, 1864.

George G. Donnelly, 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1862. Commissioned as 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1862, vice Dederer, promoted, but never mustered. Died from injuries received in discharge of his duty, at Brashaer City, La., April 26th, 1863.

Uriah Rorapaugh, 1st Lieutenant, July 20, 1863. Promoted from 1st Sergeant, vice Dederer promoted.—Muster to date from Sept. 1, 1863. Wounded three times at Port Hudson. Participated in the engagements of Bisland, Port Hudson, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane River, Mansura, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. Promoted to Captain of Co. H, March 14, 1865.

Elias P. Pellet, Captain, May 9th, 1864. Promoted from 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant. Muster to date from July 1, 1864. Assumed command of Company E, July 26, 1864.—Participated in engagements of Fort Bisland, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane River, Mansura, Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek.

John C. Stoughton, 1st Lieutenant,

March 27, 1865. Promoted from 1st Sergeant vice Rorapaugh promoted.—Muster to date from March 27, 1865.—Participated in engagements of Bisland, Port Hudson, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane River, Mansura, Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Captured at Port Hudson, June 14, 1863; recaptured July 9, 1863. Captured at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; escaped same day.

OFFICIAL REGISTER OF PROMOTIONS BY WARRANT.

William L. Laman, Jeduthan P. Kendall, Preston R. Peck, Christopher Grant, Calvin B. Weld, William R. Corbett, Henry Andrews, Charles M. Pittsley, Charles B. Davis, Zenas Tarble, William McNeil, Moses E. Delamater, George O. Fitch.

[The above are names taken from the list of privates, since the original organization of the Company.]

LIST OF DEATHS.

Albert H. Teachout, at Baltimore, Sept., 1862, of typhoid fever.

Martin K. Skillman, in Gulf of Mexico, Jan. 1, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Otis G. Banks, at Quarantine, N. O., Jan., 1863, of small pox.

Chas. R. Bump, at Bayou Boeuf, March 27, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Lewis O. Robbins, at Brashaer City, April 11, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Hector S. Vanderburgh, at Fortress Monroe, June 10, 1863, of diptheria.

Robert Wedge, at Baton Rouge, July 28, 1863, of chronic diarrhea and wounds received at Port Hudson.

Henry W. Nutter, in Barracks U. S. Hospital, N. O., Sept. 24, 1863, of chronic diarrhea.

John Campbell, at New Iberia, Oct. 26, 1863, of remittent fever.

Andrew P. Aylesworth, Nov. 3, 1863, at Marine Hospital, N. O.

Lieut. G. G. Donnelly, at Brashaer City, April 26, 1863, of injuries received while in the discharge of his duties.

John Starkweather, at New Orleans, Sept. 1863, of chronic diarrhea.

Andrew J. Sawyer, at New York, April 28, 1864, of chronic diarrhea.

Joseph S. Smith, at New Orleans, May 6, 1864, of wounds received at Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864.

David W. Pettis, at Annapolis, Sept. 13, 1864.

Corporal Wm. R. Corbett, killed while manfully discharging his duty at the battle of Opequan. As a man and comrade he was ever genial and pleasant; as a soldier, none braver ever faced the enemy.

William M. Horton, killed while manfully discharging his duty at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864.

Francis McNeil, Calvin B. Weld, Francis M. Skillman, and Sergt. John W. Toombs were each wounded at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, and subsequently died from the effects of their wounds. Of each of these it is said: "Always prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duty, he died honored and respected by his Company.

William W. Johnston, killed at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.

William A. Fuller, wounded at Port Hudson and at Winchester, and killed at Cedar Run, Oct. 19, 1864. Always a good soldier.

COMPANY K.—This gallant Company of the 114th, received a handsome reception upon their arrival home at Cazenovia. They were met by Civic Societies and marched into town where thousands greeted them with cheers and other demonstrations of joy.—Rev. A. L. Eddy in behalf of the citizens, made an eloquent and appropriate Address, and the "Girl I left behind me Society" furnished a bountiful supper. Every thing passed off pleasantly. The Cazenovia *Republican* gives a lengthy account of the reception.