

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY

Report of the Investigating Commission.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF COL. MILES.

Disgraceful Behavior of the 126th New-York.

CENSURE OF MAJOR-GEN. WOOL.

General McClellan also Censured.

The Commission, consisting of Major-Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A. of Vols., Pres.; Major-Gen. G. Adwalader, U. S. A. of Vols.; Brig-Gen. C. C. Angur, U. S. A. of Vols.; Major Donn Piatt, A. A. G. of Vols.; Capt. F. Ball, A. D. C. of Vols.; Col. G. Holt, Judge-Advocate Gen., called by the Government to investigate the conduct of certain officers connected with, and the circumstances attending the abandonment of Maryland Heights and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, have the honor to report the following:

On the 3d of September, Gen. White entered Harper's Ferry with his force from Winchester. The next day he was ordered to Martinsburg, to take command of the forces there. On the 12th of September he again returned to Harper's Ferry, where he remained until the surrender, without assuming the command.

On the 7th of September, Gen. McClellan, the most of his forces having preceded him, left Washington under orders issued some days previously, to drive the enemy from Maryland. That night he established his headquarters at Rockville, from which place, on the 11th of September, he telegraphed to Gen. Halleck to have Col. Miles ordered to join him at once.

On the 5th of September Col. Thomas H. Ford, 32d Ohio, took command of the forces on Maryland Heights. Forces were placed at Solomon's Gap and at Sandy Hook. Those at Sandy Hook, under Col. Maulsby, retired by Col. Miles's order to the eastern slope of Maryland Heights, two or three days previous to their evacuation by Col. Ford. On the 11th of September the force at Solomon's Gap were driven in by the enemy. Col. Ford called upon Col. Miles

for reinforcements. The 126th New-York and the 39th New-York (Garibaldi Guards) were sent him on Friday, the 12th of September, and on the morning of the 13th he was further reinforced by the 115th New-York and a portion of a Maryland regiment under Lieut.-Col. Downey.

Col. Ford made requisition for axes and spades to enable him to construct defenses on the Heights, but obtained none, with 10 axes, belonging to some Maryland troops, hiring all that could be obtained, a slight breast-work of trees was constructed, on the 12th near the crest of the Heights, and a slashing of timber made for a short distance in front of the breast-work.

The forces under Col. Ford were stationed at various points on Maryland Heights, the principal force being on the crest of the Hill near the breast-work and look-out. Skirmishing commenced on Friday, the 12th, on the crest of the hill.

Early on the morning of the 13th, the enemy made an attack on the crest of the hill, and after some time, the troops retired in some confusion to the breast-work, where they were rallied. About 9 o'clock, a

second attack was made, which the troops being the breastwork resisted for a short time, and until Col. Sherrill of the 126th New-York was wounded, and carried off the field, when the entire 126th regiment, as some witnesses testify, all but two companies, Major Hewitt states, broke and fled in utter confusion. Men and most of the officers all fled together, no effort being made to rally the regiment, except by Col. Ford, Lieut. Barras, Acting-Adjutant, and some officers of other regiments, directed by Col. Miles, then on the Hights.

Soon after, the remaining forces at the breastwork fell back, under a supposed order from Maj. Hewitt, who himself says that he gave no such order; merely sent instructions to the captains of his own regiment that, if they were compelled to retire, to do so in good order. Orders were given by Col. Ford for the troops to return to their position. They advanced some distance up the Hights, but did not regain the breastwork.

That evening Col. Miles was on Maryland Hights for some hours, consulting with Col. Ford. He left between 11 and 12 o'clock, without directly ordering Col. Ford to evacuate the Hights, but instructing him, in case he was compelled to do so, to spike his guns, and throw the heavy siege guns down the mountain.

About 2 o'clock, perhaps a little later, by the order of Col. Ford, the hights were abandoned, the guns being spiked according to instructions.

On Sunday, Col. D'Utassy sent over to the Maryland Hights four companies under Maj. Wood, who brought off, without opposition, four brass 12-pounders, two of which were imperfectly spiked, and a wagon load of ammunition.

Gen. White, on his return to Harper's Ferry on the 12th of September, suggested to Col. Miles the propriety of contracting his lines on Bolivar Hights so as to make a better defense, but Col. Miles adhered to his original line of defense, stating that he was determined to make his stand on Bolivar Hights. Gen. White also urged the importance of holding Maryland Hights, even should it require the taking the entire force over there from Harper's Ferry. Col. Miles, under his orders to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity, while admitting the importance of Maryland Hights, seemed to regard them as applying to the town of Harper's Ferry, and held that to leave Harper's Ferry even to go on Maryland Hights, would be disobeying his instructions.

Gen. McClellan established his headquarters at Frederick City on the morning of the 13th of September. On the night of the 13th, after the evacuation of Maryland Hights, Col. Miles directed Captain (now Major) Russell, of the Maryland cavalry, to take with him a few men and endeavor to get through the enemy's lines and reach some of our forces—Gen. McClellan if possible—and to report the condition of Harper's Ferry, that it could not hold out more than 48 hours, unless reinforced, and to urge the sending of reinforcements. Capt. Russell reached Gen. McClellan's headquarters, at Frederick, at 9 a. m., on Sunday the 14th of September, and reported as directed by Col. Miles. Immediately upon his arrival Gen. McClellan sent

off a messenger, as Capt. Russell understood, to Gen. Franklin.

At 10 a. m., Capt. Russell left for Gen. Franklin's command, with a communication to Gen. Franklin from Gen. McClellan. He reached Gen. Franklin about 3 o'clock that afternoon, and found him engaged with the enemy at Crampton's Gap. The enemy were driven from the Gap, and the next morning, the 15th, Gen. Franklin passed through the Gap, advancing about a mile, and finding the enemy drawn up in line of battle in his front, drew his own forces up in line of battle. While thus situated, the cannonading in the direction of Harper's Ferry, which had been heard very distinctly all the morning—Harper's Ferry being about seven miles

distant—suddenly ceased, whereupon Gen. Franklin sent word to Gen. McClellan of the probable surrender of Harper's Ferry by Col. Miles, and did not deem it necessary to proceed further in that direction.

The battle of South Mountain was fought on Sunday, the 14th.

On the same day, Sunday, during the afternoon, the enemy at Harper's Ferry attacked the extreme left of the line on Bolivar Heights, but after some time were repulsed by the troops under command of Gen. White.

Sunday night the cavalry at Harper's Ferry made their escape, under Col. Davis of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, by permission of Col. Miles, and reached Greencastle, Pa., the next morning, capturing an ammunition train belonging to Gen. Longstreet, consisting of some 50 or 60 wagons. The Commission regard this escape of the cavalry, &c.

Several of the infantry officers desired permission to cut their way out, at the same time the cavalry made their escape, but Col. Miles refused upon the ground that he had never been ordered to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity.

On the morning of the 15th, the enemy opened their batteries from several points—seven to nine as estimated by different witnesses—directing their attack principally upon our batteries on the left of Bolivar Heights. The attack commenced at daybreak. About 7 o'clock Col. Miles represented to Gen. White that it would be necessary to surrender.

Gen. White suggested that the brigade commanders be called together, which was done. Col. Miles stated that the ammunition for the batteries was exhausted, and he had about made up his mind to surrender. That was agreed to by all present, and Gen. White was sent by Col. Miles to arrange terms. The white flag was raised by order of Col. Miles, but the enemy did not cease fire for some half or three-quarters of an hour after. Col. Miles was mortally wounded after the white flag was raised. The surrender was agreed upon about 8 a. m. on Monday, the 15th of September.

The following was the testimony respectively of the officers commanding batteries: At the time of the surrender Capt. Von Schlen had some ammunition, could not tell what amount, but mostly shrapnel; had lost about 100 rounds on Saturday, the 13th, by the explosion of a limber caused by one of the enemy's shells. Capt. Rigby had expended, during the siege of Harper's Ferry, about 600 rounds, with the exception of canister; had nothing but canister left. Capt. Potts had expended about 1,000 rounds, with the exception of canister; had only canister left. Capt. Graham had but two guns of his battery under his immediate command on the morning of the surrender; had probably 100 rounds of all kinds, but no long-time fuses. Capt. Phillips had expended all his ammunition, except some forty rounds of cannister and some long-range shell too large for his guns. Capt. McGrath's battery had been spiked and left on Maryland Heights on Saturday.

It appears that during the siege, and shortly previous, Col. Miles paroled several Confederate prisoners, permitting them to pass through our lines. During the week previous to the evacuation of Maryland Heights, a Lieut. Rouse of the 12th Virginia Cavalry, who had been engaged in a raid upon a train from Harper's Ferry to Winchester a short time before, was captured and brought into Harper's Ferry. He escaped while on the way to the hospital to have his wounds dressed, but was retaken. He was paroled, but returned in command of some Rebel cavalry on the morning of the surrender.

The attention of Gen. A. P. Hill was called to the fact that Lieut. Rouse was a paroled prisoner, but no attention was paid to it. Lieut. Rouse himself, on being spoken to about it, laughed at the idea of observing his parole. On Saturday, the day of the attack upon and evacuation of Maryland Heights, Col. Miles directed that sixteen Confederate prison-

ers be permitted to pass through our lines to rejoin the Rebel army at Winchester. Other cases are testified to, but those are the most important.

BRIG.-GEN. JULIUS WHITE AND COLONELS D'UTASSY AND TRIMBLE.

Of the subordinate officers referred to in this case, the commission finds with the exception of Colonel Thomas H. Ford, nothing in their conduct that calls for censure. Gen. Julius White merits its approbation. He appears from the evidence to have acted with decided capability and courage.

In this connection the Commission calls attention to the disgraceful behavior of the 126th New-York Regiment Infantry, and recommends that Major Baird should for his bad conduct, as shown by this evidence, be dismissed the service. Some of the officers after the wounding of the gallant Colonel, such as Lieut. Barras, and others not known to the Commission, behaved with gallantry and should be commended.

COL. THOMAS FORD.

In the case of Col. Ford, charged with improper conduct in abandoning the Maryland Heights, the Commission, after a careful hearing of the evidence produced by the Government and that relied on by the defense, and a due consideration of the arguments offered by counsel, find:

That on the 5th of September, Col. Ford was placed in command of Maryland Heights by Col. Miles. That Col. Ford, finding the position unprepared by fortifications, earnestly urged Col. Miles to furnish him means by which the Heights could be made tenable for the small force under his command, should a heavy one be brought against him. That these reasonable demands were, from some cause unknown to the Commission, not responded to by the officer in command of Harper's Ferry. That subsequently, when the enemy appeared in heavy force, Col. Ford frequently and earnestly called upon Col. Miles for more troops, representing that he could not hold the Heights unless re-enforced. That these demands were feebly or not at all complied with. That as late as the morning of the 13th, Col. Ford sent two written demands to Col. Miles for re-enforcements, and saying that with the troops then under his command he could not hold the Heights, and unless relieved or otherwise ordered, he would have to abandon them. That as late as 11 o'clock a. m. of the 13th, a few hours previous to the abandonment of this position, Col. Miles said to Col. Ford that he (Col. Ford) could not have another man, and must do the best he could, and if unable to defend the place, he must spike the guns, throw them down the hill, and withdraw to Harper's Ferry in good order.

The Court is then satisfied that Col. Ford was given a discretionary power to abandon the Heights, as his better judgment might dictate; and it believes from the evidence, circumstantial and direct, that the result did not to any great extent surprise nor in any way displease the officer in command at Harper's Ferry.

But this conclusion, so much relied upon by the defense, forces the commission to a consideration of the fact—did Col. Ford, under the discretionary power thus vested in him, make a proper defense of the Heights, and hold them, as he should have done, until driven off by the enemy?

The evidence shows conclusively that the force upon the Heights was not well-managed; that the point most pressed was weakly defended as to numbers, and, after the wounding of the Colonel of the 126th Regiment New-York Infantry, it was left without a competent officer in command, Col. Ford himself not appearing, nor designating any one who might have restored order and encouraged the men; that the abandonment of the Heights was premature is clearly proved. Our forces were not driven from the hill, as full time was given to spike the guns and throw the heavier ones down the cliff, and retreat in good order to Harper's Ferry. The next

day a force returning to the Hights found them unoccupied, and brought away unmolested four abandoned guns and a quantity of ammunition.

In so grave a case as this, with such disgraceful consequences, the Court cannot permit an officer to shield himself behind the fact that he did as well as he could, if in so doing he exhibits a lack of military capacity. It is clear to the Commission that Col. Ford should not have been placed in command on Maryland Hights; that he conducted the defense without ability, and abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him; in the opinion of the Commission, for a command in the service.

COL. D. S. MILES.

The Commission has approached a consideration of this officer's conduct in connection with the surrender of Harper's Ferry with extreme reluctance. An officer who cannot appear before any earthly tribunal to answer or explain charges gravely affecting his character; who has met his death at the hands of the enemy, even upon the spot he disgracefully surrenders, is entitled to the tenderest care and most careful investigation. This the Commission has accorded Col. Miles, and in giving a decision only repeats what runs through our 900 pages of testimony strangely unanimous upon the fact, that Col. Miles's incapacity, amounting to almost imbecility, led to the shameful surrender of this important post.

Early as the 15th of August he disobeys the orders of Major-Gen. Wool to fortify Maryland Hights. When it is surrounded and attacked by the enemy, its naturally strong positions are unimproved, and from his criminal neglect, to use the mildest term, the large force of the enemy is almost upon an equality with the small force under his command.

He seems to have understood, and admitted to his officers, that Maryland Hights is the key to the position, and yet he places Col. Ford in command, with a feeble force—makes no effort to strengthen them by fortifications, although between the 5th and 14th of September there was ample time to do so—and to Col. Ford's repeated demands for means to intrench and additional reinforcements he makes either an inadequate return, or no response at all. He gives Col. Ford a discretionary power as to when he shall abandon the Hights—the fact of abandonment having, it seems, been concluded on in his own mind. For, when this unhappy event really occurs, his only exclamation was to the effect that he feared Col. Ford had given up too soon—although he must have known that the abandonment of Maryland Hights was the surrender of Harper's Ferry. This leaving the key of the position to the keeping of Col. Ford, with discretionary power, after the arrival of that capable and courageous officer who had waived his rank to serve wherever ordered, is one of the more striking facts illustrating the incapacity of Col. Miles.

Immediately previous to, and pending the siege of Harper's Ferry, he paroled Rebel prisoners and permits, indeed, sends them to the enemy's headquarters. This, too, when he should have known that the lack of ammunition, the bad conduct of some of our troops, the entire absence of fortifications, and the abandonment of Maryland Hights, were important facts they could, and undoubtedly did, communicate to the enemy. Sixteen of these prisoners were paroled on the 13th, and a pass given them in the handwriting of Col. Miles, while a Rebel officer by the name of Rouse, after an escape, is retaken, and subsequently has a private interview with Col. Miles, is paroled, and after the surrender appears at the head of his men among the first to enter Harper's Ferry.

It is not necessary to accumulate evidence from the mass that throughout scarcely affords one fact in contradiction to what each one establishes, that Col. Miles was incapable of conducting a defense so important as was this of Harper's Ferry. The Commission would not have dwelled upon this painful

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subject were it not for the fact that the officer who placed this incapable in command should share in the responsibility, and in the opinion of the Commission Major-General Wool is guilty to this extent of a grave disaster and should be censured for his conduct.

The Commission has remarked freely on Col. Miles, an old officer who has been killed in the service of his country, and it cannot, from any motives of delicacy, refrain from censuring those in high command, when it thinks such censure deserved. The General-in-Chief has testified that Gen. McClellan, after having received orders to repel the enemy invading the State of Maryland, marched only six miles per day, on an average, when pursuing this invading enemy. The General-in-Chief also testifies, that in his opinion Gen. McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry, and in this opinion the Commission fully concur.

The evidence thus introduced confirms the Commission in the opinion that Harper's Ferry, as well as Marylaud Hights, was prematurely surrendered. The garrison should have been satisfied that relief however long delayed, would come at last, and that a thousand men killed in Harper's Ferry would have made a small loss had the post been saved, and probably saved two thousand at Antietam. How important was this defense we can now appreciate. Of the 97,000 men composing at that time the whole of Lee's army, more than one-third were attacking Harper's Ferry. And of this, the main body was in Virginia. By reference to the evidence, it will be seen that at the very moment Col. Ford abandoned Marylaud Hights his little army was in reality relieved by Geus. Franklin and Sumner's corps at Crumpton's Gap, within seven miles of his position; and that after the surrender of Harper's Ferry no time was given to parole prisoners before 20,000 troops were hurried from Virginia, and the entire force went off on the double quick to relieve Lee, who was being attacked at Antietam. Had the garrison been slower to surrender, or the Army of the Potomac swifter to march, the enemy would have been forced to raise the siege, or would have been taken in detail, with the Potomac dividing his forces.

Hospital Life.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL,
FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y.,
August 23, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—Once more, through your widely circulated paper, I will give you a little sketch of hospital life at this place, and at the same time communicate to the friends of the 126th and 108th Regiments such information that will be of the most benefit and importance to them in regard to the condition of their wounded. Those who are here as patients from these commands are now all doing well, and some of them will be, in a short time, ready to join their companies again; others will be unfit for some time yet to come, and some will never be capable of performing military duty. The number of patients in this hospital at the present time is about 2,000, and the only thing that now prevents the most of them from improving as fast as they might is a species of mortification called gangrene. It is now found mostly in two wards, and great caution is used to keep it from spreading. As yet none of it has made its appearance in this ward, and we think it is owing to the extra care and caution of Dr. Sanders and the nurses who have charge of this part of the hospital. Dr. Sanders is a surgeon of great skill, and, besides that, a gentleman, who looks well to all soldiers placed under his immediate care. In looks and appearance he reminds one of Dr. Renham of Honeoye Falls in your county.

The boys of Ontario and Monroe counties here can attribute in a great measure their now convalescent condition to the skill of Dr. Sanders, and the kind attention of Jerome Moore, his chief nurse. We have but little reason to complain of medical and surgical attention. But patients here have reason to complain of their rations, which are classed as extra, full and low diet. They are good in quality, but very slim in quantity. And the good people of Westchester and vic. bring in all kinds of vegetables, fruits, cranberries and many other eatables, which are given free, besides that furnished by the government. But it must all be sent to headquarters, and so pass through the ladies' kitchen, and then a part sent round to each man; but that part is a small one for keen appetites.

But having changed surgeons in charge of late, we are now under Dr. James S. Smith, and he says the men shall all have enough to eat if it is here. Some of the boys of the 126th who were here as patients have gone home on furlough, and the rest are anxiously waiting for their turn; and that is the state of those of the 108th, viz: Seeley Meeker, M. Dokey, John Nelson and Robert McVety. Those confined here from wounds or sickness are always pleased to hear or see anything from home; but much more so for a chance to visit the place of their former residence.

There are various ways for the patients to amuse themselves here as fast as they become able. We have a good billiard table, a large library and reading room, a fine church and a sailboat, all for the benefit of the soldiers,—besides many other things for recreation for those who are unfit for duty. But we understand the government will move the hospital in a few months, in order to enlarge the Fort, to a point somewhere between New York and Albany on the Hudson river. The New York morning papers bring in good news from Charleston, Sumter and vicinity. The wounded soldiers watch the papers closely for the downfall of Charleston, and with that the final downfall of

his now pending rebellion. And thus we trust will be the case. But we are mindful of the grit and fighting qualities of the Southern men. Most of the soldiers now have confidence in most of our commanding generals, but Little Mac is their idol still, and with a large number never will be.

A funeral is an occurrence which takes place almost every day, and for the occasion we have quite often instead of only one from two to five corpses for burial. Earnestly hoping that this war will soon cease and the American people will profit by the fruits and misery it has caused, we are contented as far as circumstances will permit, looking patiently forward to the time when the day of this tumult will dawn with peace, no more to be broken by the booming of cannon and the whizzing of rebel or federal bullets, which are everything but pleasant to people with large ears. And we also look forward to the time when our daily rations may be dealt out in the usual way at the usual time by those best calculated for the purpose — woman. Friends of soldiers arrive here almost daily in search of some one, and in many cases find them all prepared for the grave. This to them seems hard, and almost too much to bear when they came here with the expectation of seeing them only slightly wounded. Such as these are not rare but common cases. And when the casualties of this war are finally recorded and history tells the story in a true and impartial detail,

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then and then only will the people of this once
proud republic be brought to realize the extent
and magnitude of the present struggle between
the North and South.

W. R. G.,
Co. D., 126th N. Y. V.

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Geneva

The 126th in Battle!

HEROIC VALOR AND ITS FEARFUL COST!

The Colonel, Three Captains, and One
Lieutenant Killed!

Three other Captains and Five Lieutenants
wounded.

THREE HUNDRED OF THE RANK AND FILE KILLED & WOUNDED!

The great conflict of the war on northern soil, begun on the first, virtually ended on the 3d of July, and has been already heralded to the world as resulting in a glorious triumph to the army of the Union. It is indeed a victory; and simultaneously with its announcement came also the tidings of the final triumph of Grant's army in the Southwest in the capitulation of Vicksburgh. Two events like these would naturally lead to every form of rejoicing—with cannon, and music, and bonfires, and orations. But alas! with the tidings of victory come also tidings of nearest and dearest friends slain! The cup of joy is transformed to one of bitterness and sorrow, and the accents of rejoicing die on the lip, succeeded by lamentations and weeping o'er the sacrifices at which victory has been achieved. Fearful is the aceldama of Gettysburgh, with its bleeding and mangled forms of the best and bravest of *our own neighbors!* As yet, we know only of *two* of our citizens slain, but it needs not imagination to picture that *other* forms of those we know and cherish, lie cold in death on that fatal battle-field. "*Three hundred killed and wounded of the 126th*" is the tenor of messages which reach us; and when we consider that of the five or six hundred who composed the phalanx that under the banner of the regiment engaged in the conflict, upwards of *one hundred* are our own immediate kinsmen and neighbors, we can infer the extent of our losses and bereavements. *Who else have been stricken down?* With beating hearts and quivering lips, and eyes almost blinded with tears, the parents, the wives, the brothers and sisters of soldiers in that regiment scan the long columns of killed and wounded in the daily journals. The familiar name, thank God, is not there! But the suspense is still prolonged—not relieved, nor displaced by sad reality.

The regiment has fought nobly, heroically. The survivors will bear that HONOR with them so long as the record of this battle shall live in history. "Harper's Ferry" and what-

ever of disgrace may have attached to this regiment in connection with the battle and surrender of that place, will fade away and be forgotten—paled in the blaze of valorous light which encircles them as THE HEROES OF GETTYSBURGH.

The particulars in regard to the part taken by the 126th in the battle, are yet quite meagre. We know only that the following officers and men are killed and wounded:

KILLED.

- Col. E. Sherrill, of Geneva.
- Capt. Isaac Shimer, Co. F. Geneva.
- Capt. Wheeler, Co. K. Canandaigua.
- Capt. O. J. Herendeen, Co. H. Manchester.
- Lt. Rufus Holmes, Co. G. Phelps.

WOUNDED.

- Capt. J. H. Brough, Co. E. Rushville.
- Capt. C. A. Richardson, Co. D.
- Lt. Lawrence, Co. B. Yates.
- Lt. Brown, Co. C. Seneca Co.
- Lt. Jacob Sherman, Co. E. Geneva.
- Lt. Owen, Co. H. Ontario Co.
- Lt. Huntoon, Co. H. " "
- Lt. Seaman, Co. K. " "
- Serg. E. Jessop, (unknown.)
- Mordin Older, Co. K. East Bloomfield.
- Bernard Logan, Co. K. Richmond.
- C. S. Gilbert, Co. H. Phelps.
- Leonard Seitz, Co. E. Geneva.

*Gazette
July 10*

Judge Folger of the relief party, en-route for Gettysburgh, ascertained and sends us from Elmira the following facts and incidents relative to the 126th:

"Capt. Brough has arrived home, (at Rushville, we believe—Ed.) He was wounded in the wrist in Thursday's fight, but bound it up and went on fighting, and fought all day Friday. Said a man was a *coward* who would give out from such a wound. He went into the battle with forty-seven men, and on Saturday mustered but *fourteen*.

"Capt. Brough states that Col. SHERRILL lead a charge of the brigade mounted on a *white horse*, against the entreaties of all his officers. He was shot through the body and lived three hours, dying in hospital, with none of his men near him.

"Co. A, Morris Brown, captured a flag from the rebels having on it "Harper's Ferry"—Gen. Hayes rode along the line, saying—"Boys, do you see that name? Now, ——— them, FORWARD ON THE CHARGE!" And FORWARD they went, and *such* a charge was never made before.

"Capt. Richardson is wounded in the heel. Lt. Lawrence through the knee. *Two hundred and eleven* are wounded, says Adj. Brown in a letter to his father. Coleman, ranking Captain is in command of the regiment.—

Phi... at Washington. Capts. Shimer... Merendeen fell within the rebel lines, and their bodies had not yet been found when Capt. Brough left.

Information has since been received showing that the bodies of all the officers killed of this regiment were recovered and interred on the battle-field, and so marked that the friends in quest of the same can readily find them. They will doubtless all be brought to their respective homes for re-interment.

P. S. The Ovid Bee announces the following casualties in Co. C, (from Seneca Co.)

KILLED—Chas. Harris, Sam'l Blew, Joshua Purcell, and Cornelius Basley. E. D. Vaughn and Wash. Conn, mortally wounded—(since dead.) Wilmen Stuart severely, and James Harris, slightly wounded.

Casualties in the 126th Reg't N. Y. V.

We print a complete list of the casualties in the 126th Regiment, in the battle of Gettysburg, which was furnished to the Dundee Record by Rev. T. Spencer Harrison, Chaplain of the Regiment. The list will be of interest to many in the adjoining counties east.

Col. E. Sherrill, killed.

COMPANY A.—Killed, Sergeant David Goff, private Robert Pook; wounded, Sergeants Smith Stebbins, James Henderson, privates Levi Cole, S. F. Brizee, John Frost, Alexander Mosher, Wm. Axie, Frank Pook.
Co. B.—Lieut. M. H. Lawrence, wounded; killed, Serg't Major E. F. Cook, Serg't Erasmus Bassett, Corporal Elias A. Norris, privates Wm. Hebart, Chas. Gaylord; wounded, Melvin Bunce, Serg't Edwin Jessup, Corporals Geo. Chapman, Thos. T. McCarrick, privates John Finger, C. M. Hyatt, Moses Booth, David J. Wilkins, Chas. C. Kicks, Wm. Cassian, Wm. Raymond, Reuben Bullock, Jond. Blance, Chas. H. Dunning, Nathan D. Baden, Mortimer Garrison, Peter M. Norma, Stephen C. Purdy, Amos J. Potter, Orrin Bates, Orrin Edgett, Luther Weaver, Edwin Coryell, Wm. H. Thomas, Franklin S. Pettingill, James K. P. Huson, dead.

Co. C.—Lieut. Sidney Brown, wounded; killed, Serg't C. T. Harris, Corporal C. L. Basley, privates E. D. Vaughn, J. Furcoid, Geo. Kelly, J. L. Grant, wounded, Serg't Ben Swarthout, Madison Covert, Corporals Wm. Harrington, Henry Peterson, privates John M. Chambers, Henry H. Rumsey, Spencer J. Colvin, Richard Lockhart, Geo. W. Comer, Richard C. Dimmick, Eugene K. Holton, J. F. Harris, F. M. Parker, Sam'l Blew, dead, Geo. C. King, leg amputated, Edgar H. McQuigg, Peter W. Appleby, Thomas M. Woodworth, James H. Stall, John Bond, M. Harriel, J. C. Scott, Wilmer Stuart.

Co. D.—Killed, Serg't Edwin W. Tyler, Corporal Hiram B. Wood, privates Henry W. Wilson, Truman B. Comstock, Chas. C. Crandall; wounded, Capt. Chas. A. Richardson, Corporals J. Z. Sabine, Henry Mattoon, privates Wm. K. Chambers, Elyvester Oaman, Barber Kibridge, Geo. B. Johnson, Wm. Snyder, John Goodrich, Jr., Arnold J. Kockly, Mark Dunham, Wesley D. Robinson, Edgar Oatman, John Chaloccy, Frederick Ebert, Robert T. Porter, Hosea Lewis, dead, O. C. Lyon, Thos. Barnett, John D. Rivers, sunstroke; missing, A. J. Wilson, Decatur A. Hedger, Wm. B. Brondo, John proude.

Co. E.—Killed, Harvey Wilson, Joshua Brink, John W. Thompson, wounded, Capt. John E. Brough, Lieut. Jacob Sherman, Orderly Serg't Edwin Barnes, privates Jonathan Creed, Tyler Brink, Henry Becker, Geo. W. Hadling, James Boyd, dead; G. W. Larkham, John Gallivan, B. W. Scott, James B. Reynolds, Lorenzo Phillips, Leonard Betts, John Saulspugh, dead, Joun Sloat, Ambrose Bedell; missing, Geo. W. Turner.

Co. F.—Capt. Shiner, M. Cunningham, John Phillips, John Seehing, killed; wounded, Chas. Terbush, T. G. Wilson, Geo. Carr, O. M. Leland, C. W. Hill, Oliver Perry, John Torrence, J. M. Wilson, E. Craft, A. J. Davenport, Samuel Jacort, Robert Jeffrey, A. N. Fiero, James Camp, Van Buren Wheat, Orderly Serg't Ephraim Dubois, Edward A. Young, Samuel Clark, John W. Bishop, Chas. P. Keetz, Lieut. Augustus Holmes, killed; wounded, Frederick.

Co. G.—Chas. Farnsworth, James Harper, Thos. Yec, Ick Seiter, Geo. Wm. Long, John Morgan, leg amputated, Daniel Day, Geo. Hoffman, G. W. Bailey, John Duffy, Serg't Snyder, dead, James Place.

Co. H.—Capt. O. J. Merendeen, Robert Burns, killed; missing, John L. Bullis, Edward T. Swan, C. L. Gilbert; wounded, Corporal Chas. L. Clapp, David Phipps, Amc Camp, James A. Young, Serg't Anson E. Howard, N. J. Briggs, H. S. Dicena, Theo. F. Stacey, James Sedon, Chas. L. Higelow, James Golden, F. Bayne, Ceylon H. Sheifer, E. O. Hamlin, Geo. Nicholson, F. J. Hopkins, Nicholas Loomis, Theo. Vickery, John H. Russell, Lieut. A. Huntoon, Lieut. H. B. Owen, Wm. S. Westfall.

Co. I.—Sanford Ambrose, Chas. Waters, Wm. H. Eddy, killed; wounded, David Berger, A. H. Peterson, Dennis Ryan, Wm. H. God, Stephen L. Weatherlow, Sergeant Abram Cadmus, killed; Geo. Ackerman, wounded; Thos. Seabring, dead; H. Kellgnor, W. Decker, H. Klipp, John Hart, W. H. Tewksbury.

Co. K.—Capt. Chas. M. Wheeler, killed; wounded, Lieut. I. A. Seaman, Serg't Wm. Criscadon, A. K. Davis, George Prouty, Geo. Smith, Corporal B. Logan, W. H. Adams, missing, H. T. Alcott, missing, Geo. Macomber, Serg't Hetch H. Crippen, Serg't E. Cooper, A. W. Cooper, James Parks, John King, Lester Nelson, killed, A. J. Cady, missing.

Chaplain Harrison says in his letter:

Our regiment has won imperishable laurels, and gained a place in history for time to come, though at a fearful cost. What is left of us are in good spirits, and are now marching forward on the pursuit of our flying foe. The prospect is that Lee will regret ever having come North.