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of Hanover Court House.

The Forty-fourth regiment New York state volunteers, like some others of New York, which we hope to notice when we shall receive authentic accounts, bore a conspicuous part in the action at Hanover Court House. For two hours the regiment stood its ground against an enemy four times its number. During the whole engagement every officer and man in the regiment did his whole duty, and some affecting incidents of bravery and devotion are recorded of many of the wounded.

The work given to the Forty-fourth was of such a kind as needed the utmost determination to achieve victory or die in their tracks. The regimental flag was pierced by more than forty balls. Four times the colors were struck down, but each time, as soon as they fell, a volunteer rushed to seize them and bear them aloft. The firing was so long continued that the supply of cartridges began to give out, and men were detailed to collect those of the dead and wounded, and thus a fresh supply was obtained.

The enemy were covered by fences and embankments. Several attempts on their part to advance beyond these were each repulsed by the steady fire of the gallant Forty-fourth. Most of the officers, following the example of the Lieutenant-Colonel, used the muskets of their dead comrades, and thus, by their spirited example, encouraged on their men. Many of the wounded, who could not be carried from the field, lay on the ground and loaded muskets, for men in the ranks to fire. Many of the arms were shattered in the hands of our men by a sweeping cross fire which the enemy opened upon them. When the ammunition was nearly out, the men fixed their bayonets and prepared to receive the charge which would have been made when they were forced to cease firing. They would not fall back.

At the close of the engagement, the wounded were gathered up for the surgeons by their comrades, and then the heroic dead were laid with their faces to the foe, ready for burial. The regiment lost over twenty per cent. of the force it brought into action in killed and wounded—one fifth of its number.

The following instances of personal bravery and good conduct have been recorded for us by a correspondent: Adjutant Knox, while cheering on his men, was struck in the arm by a musket ball, which shattered both bones. He bound up the shattered limb with a handkerchief, and returned to his duty, till after some time he fainted from exhaustion. Not a man of Captain Larrabee's company left the ranks during the engagement. When this gallant officer was asked whether his company would join in a charge upon the enemy, he replied—"All will follow you, save the dead." Corporal Young, of Company F, fell pierced with balls, as he rushed to the front and raised the flag, which had just fallen to the ground. Private Frank B. Schutt twice raised the flag when it was shot down, declaring that while he lived he would never see it down. A wounded private would not suffer himself to be removed from the field, declaring that there was no time then to look after him.

Private Leland, Company F, fired more than twenty rounds after he had been twice wounded in the head, and after his finger had been shot off. "Is the day ours?" asked a dying man of his officer, at the close of the engagement, who was stooping over him to catch some dying request; and receiving the answer "Yes," he replied, "Then I am ready to die!" and fell back on the field.

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we shall have a tough time getting to Richmond, and many more noble souls must go away from this world first. I hope I shall be spared to shake you by the hand; but time alone can decide that.

I am, as ever, your friend, VAN.

BATTLE OF HANOVER COURT HOUSE.

THE PART THE 44TH TOOK IN THE FIGHT.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FOURTH N. Y. V.
BIYOUCO, NEW BRIDGE, Va., June 9, 1862.

History will record the engagement of the 27th ult., at Hanover Court House, in which the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers acted so distinguished and gallant a part, as one of the most severe and brilliant contests of the war. The enemy's force, composed of seven regiments of North Carolina and Virginia troops, under command of General BRAGG, numbered at least, in the aggregate, forty-five hundred. Our force consisted of the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, (450 men,) Second Maine, (310 men,) Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, (250 men,) and a section of MARTIN'S battery from Massachusetts. The battle ground was a circular field, bounded almost entirely by woods.

The enemy were in front, and in the woods, on our right and left. At the enemy's first fire, many of the artillery horses were killed and wounded, the gunners driven from the artillery, and the pieces were obliged to be abandoned, under the murderous fire. The Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, which had fought so gallantly, and had lost so many officers and men, in a previous engagement during the day, after sustaining the terrible fire of the enemy, with great firmness, for a few moments, was ordered to retire. The Second Maine and the Forty-fourth New York were now left alone to wage this unequal contest. Again and again, the enemy attempted to advance and charge on our small but gallant line, but in vain. The cross-fire of the enemy was terrible, but our ranks were invincible. The field was covered with our dead and wounded, yet to yield a foot was annihilation. It now became merely a question of life or death. To retreat would invite a charge upon our feeble line, from the entire force of the enemy, which would have cut into fragments our whole command. There was but one alternative, and that was, *to die if need be, but never to retreat.* For nearly two hours this terrible struggle lasted. Our muskets became so heated, by our rapid firing, that many of them discharged in the act of loading, and obliged us to cool them with water from our canteens. Our cartridges were fast being exhausted, although each man had sixty rounds, and amid the flying storm of balls, we emptied the cartridge boxes of the dead and dying. Frequently, the enemy now attempted to advance and charge upon us, but with balls and defiant cheers, we kept him at bay. At length our cartridges nearly failed. No reinforcements were in sight. It was a question of death or defeat; and, preferring the former to the latter, orders were given to fix bayonets

and prepare for a charge. Just at this moment reinforcements broke through the woods and ended the contest. God only knows with what eager, anxious, grateful eyes we looked upon those advancing colors, as the different regiments came to our assistance. The struggle had lasted nearly two hours. We lost thirty killed and seventy wounded—over twenty per cent. of the entire force of our regiment, engaged in the action. The enemy's loss was one hundred and seventy killed and four hundred wounded. Our flag was pierced with over forty balls. Torn and tattered, four times it was shot down, but willing, patriotic hands, now cold in death, quickly raised it, and those stars and stripes proudly, defiantly waved in the face of the enemy, till he turned his back in retreat upon them. The victory was ours. The reinforcements pursued the routed enemy. We tenderly gathered up and cared for the wounded. The dead we collected, and fittingly laid out in the field, in line, with their faces looking towards the retreating foe. This last tender and beautiful act towards the dead, rendered by their surviving comrades, had scarcely been performed, when the curtain of night fell, and the the fearful, truthful tragedy was ended. I am, respectfully yours,

JAMES C. RICE, Lieut. Col.

LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF COMPANY A, 44TH REGIMENT.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 4, 1862.

MY DEAR PARENTS—I have a few moments before the mail goes, and will improve them in writing you. I have been in two hard fought battles and one skirmish within the week past. In two of them I escaped without a scratch, but in the battle of July 1st I was slightly wounded in the right shoulder. In the battle of Tuesday last I had many narrow escapes. In it we were surrounded and had to retreat. Our regiment stood until the last, and our company, with three others, held our ground until all other troops had left. Our division lost almost all except what we had upon our backs—knapsacks, blankets, and everything, and suffered for the want of them for some days. Our Captain was sick, and so was not with us. Our Orderly Sergeant commanded us, who is a truly brave fellow.

In the battle of the 1st, our regiment's loss was very heavy—one hundred killed, wounded and missing. Our company lost just half the men they went in with. We had lost a great many on Tuesday, so that we went in with only thirty and came out with fifteen. Our regiment made a bayonet charge and routed a whole brigade of gray jackets, when suddenly, as from the ground, arose another brigade and poured into us a murderous volley, by which we lost many men. We then marched back, after having taken a Rebel flag, formed a new line of battle, poured volley after volley into them, and held them back until reinforcements came; then, as our ammunition was out, we fell back and fresh troops took our place. We have only three staff and four line officers left in the regiment.

* * * I have seen plenty of fighting, just

all I wish to see, and could I have my choice in the matter I would witness no more such scenes. The Rebel killed and wounded lay three and four deep, and when we charged bayonet we had to run over the bodies of the wounded. * * * Our company was again in command of our Orderly, who was wounded, and Lieut. WOODWARD, of Company H, was then put in command. He was shot through the head. Three files on each side of me were mowed down, and I am left to express my thankfulness to my kind Heavenly Father for his watchful care, and to-day (4th July) to rejoice over our success. My wound is slight and I shall not leave our mere skeleton regiment, but I think many have left who are less wounded than I am. G. T. G.

14TH REGIMENT—NOTICE TO ABSENTEES.

HEADQUARTERS 44TH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.,
BIVOUAC NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va.,
July 14th, 1862.

General Orders No. 207 :

The Commanding Officer hereby orders all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the 44th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, who are fit for duty, to report at once to Regimental Headquarters; if not fit for duty, but able to travel, to report to the United States General Hospital at Annapolis, Md. If not able to comply with either of the above orders, to forward to Headquarters a certificate from a United States Surgeon, stating that he has personally examined the case, and that rejoining his Regiment, at the present time, would endanger his life or render permanent disability liable; also, stating the probable time when he will be able (if at all) to rejoin his Regiment or report at the General Hospital at Annapolis, Md.

By order of JAMES C. RICE, Lieut. Col. Com'g.

All officers and men belonging to this regiment who will report to Major SPRAGUE, at 562 Broadway, Albany, on or before Wednesday, the 23d of July inst., will be furnished with transportation to Regimental Headquarters.

THE ELLSWORTH REGIMENT.

THE PART TAKEN BY IT IN THE RECENT BATTLES.

HEADQUARTERS 44TH REGT. N. Y. S. VOL.,
BIVOUAC AT HARRISON'S LANDING,
JAMES RIVER, Va., July 7, '62.

Editors of the Evening Journal :

I desire to furnish the readers of your paper with an accurate description of the part taken by the 44th New York State Volunteers in the two late severe battles of Gaines' Mills and Malvern Hills; and especially to call the attention of your readers to the gallant conduct displayed by the General commanding this Brigade, and the skillful disposition which he made of his troops on both of these fields:—

THE BATTLE OF GAINES' MILLS.

At daybreak the Brigade was under arms and in motion towards the field selected as the position of defence against the expected attack of the enemy. The natural character of this position is an extended field of high rolling ground, skirted in front and on the right by a thin copse of wood, and a small creek running through a deep ravine. On the left, a meadow extends along the Chickahominy as far as the eye can reach, while the rear is protected by the same river and the low marshy ground and the dense growth of forest through which it runs. The ground in front of this position, and which was taken by the enemy as his line of attack, is high and rolling, overlooking the meadow, and frequently furrowed by deep ravines and sluggish streams. Over these ravines and streams our forces had previously thrown strong-timbered bridges, to gain easy access to those which had been built across the Chickahominy. Early as eight o'clock in the morning the reserve, of which our Brigade formed a part, had taken its position, while the main force and rear guard were gradually, and in good order, falling back and joining it. The General had assigned to the Pioneers of the Brigade the duty of destroying these bridges, lying between the house of Doctor Gaines and the line of our defence, so soon as the rear guard had passed, and ordered Colonel RICE to take command of the same and see that the work should be faithfully and effectually accomplished, so as to check the advance of the enemy's artillery. In obedience to this order, the Colonel at once examined the construction of these bridges, and determined upon the most expeditious manner in which they could be destroyed. Having prepared every thing for the speedy destruction of the bridges, he rode forward to the rear guard, which was more vigorously pressed by the enemy, leaving the Pioneers, with axes and spades in their hands, ready to commence cutting away the same as soon as he should conduct the rear guard across. Although the enemy was in sight, he seemed to have mistaken the course taken by our forces, and pressed considerably beyond Doctor Gaines' house on the main road, before he truly apprehended our true position. This fortunate circumstance enabled the Colonel to conduct the last of our artillery safely across the bridge, to effectually destroy them, and securely fall back with the Pioneers. (The

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bridges. Having been destroyed between the rear guard and enemy, Colonel RIOS reported the facts to the General, who immediately ordered him to superintend the felling of trees in front of his Brigade as an abatis, and the construction of a dam on our extreme left, across the stream, to more effectually obstruct the approach of the enemy. This order of General BUTTERFIELD, was indicative of that keen military foresight and sagacity, of which he is in such an eminent degree possessed. The 44th New York State Volunteers holding the extreme left of the line, had thrown up a temporary earthwork of considerable strength, by order of the General, in addition to the other defences he had ordered for the protection of the Brigade, and these speedily thrown up defences eventually saved the left of the line from entire annihilation. Scarcely had these obstructions been thrown up, before the line of skirmishers in front of the Brigade gave evidence of the approach of the enemy. For nearly two hours, while the enemy was massing his troops into position on our centre and right, the skirmishers and sharpshooters of the Brigade held in check the right of the enemy's forces, and frequently compelled entire regiments to fall back under cover of the woods, to escape their deadly fire. This line of skirmishers and sharpshooters in front of our masked forces was of the greatest benefit. They constantly reported to the General the movements and disposition of the enemy's forces, and continually thinned his ranks by their unerring fire. The names of the officers of these skirmishers belonging to the 44th New York State Volunteers, who so often during the day exposed their lives to promptly inform the General of the movements of the enemy, are Captain LARRABEE, Lieutenants GASKILL, KELLY, WEBBER, BROKER, and Orderly Sergeant GRANNIS, of Co. H. Favorable mention should be made in this connection of the name of Acting Adjutant Lieut. E. A. NASH, who was with the skirmishers in front most of the day, and constantly communicated the various changes in position taken by the enemy. Nor should mention here be forgotten of the most gallant conduct of Major BARNUM, of the 12th New York State Volunteers, who constantly exposed himself to the greatest danger to give information as to the enemy's position. This gallant officer now sleeps in death. He fell mortally wounded at the head of his regiment on the first instant. His last words were, "*My Wife, My Boy, My Country's Flag!*"

The thousand streams of the Peninsula are red with the best blood of the North; but none are crimsoned with purer and nobler than that which flowed from his heart—a heart devoted to his country. Major EARNST VON VEGERSACK, A. D. C., Major WELCH and Capt. HOYT, A. A. G., acted most gallantly;—their services during the day were invaluable to the General commanding. At thirty minutes past twelve o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy commenced, along our entire line, a most determined attack. On the left of the line he was constantly repulsed, till six o'clock in the after-

noon, when an entire brigade of his forces charged upon our lines, broke through the left of the forces on our right, and vigorously attacked the right flank of our brigade. Thus severely pressed on the right and in front by a superior force, the regiments which supported it were obliged to fall back. They were now quickly rallied by the General, and animated by his immediate presence and encouraging words, they sustained for a few moments a most murderous fire. It was but a short time ere the enemy had turned the right of our entire line of battle, closing upon our rear and right in overpowering numbers, and pouring into our ranks a most deadly fire. Not far from this time Col. McLANE, of the 83d Pennsylvania volunteers, gallantly fell at the head of his regiment, the noblest soldier of all. Here, too, fell Major NAGLE and many other gallant officers of the same regiment, who freely gave their lives for their country. They all sleep well. Their names are immortal. The 44th, exposed to the deadly fire of the enemy, from our rear and right, leaped over the earthworks, and poured its fire into the ranks of the enemy, now closing in upon them. At the same time the enemy had pushed forward a regiment, not more than one hundred yards to our front (now our rear.) The 83d Pennsylvania and 16th Michigan had quickly changed front to meet the attack of this regiment. Information was now brought to the Colonel, that this regiment desired to lay down their arms and surrender. (This information, as to the desire of this regiment to surrender, in addition to the fact that our skirmishers had already taken twenty prisoners, and were just bringing in ten others from this very regiment, induced the Colonel to send out Capt. CONNER, a trusty officer, to ascertain the facts. At the same time the Colonel was impressed with the apprehension that the reason why this regiment so long withheld its fire, arose from the fact that it had mistaken us (from the opposite direction of our fire) for its friends. This apprehension soon proved true. In the meantime, the 83d Pennsylvania and the 16th Michigan, not being able to stand the deadly fire of the enemy from the right and rear, joined the 44th New York State volunteers. At this moment Major VON VEGERSACK, A. D. C., informed the Colonel, that the General had ordered him to bring off from the field

the remaining regiments of the brigade, but that he would be pleased to advise with the Colonel before he gave the order to retreat. The Colonel, seeing the utter hopelessness of the unequal contest, ordered a retreat. The column had scarcely passed by the right flank from the rear of the earthworks, and fled into the ravine running for a short distance in the direction of the river, before the regiment of the enemy in our rear discovered its mistake and opened upon us a severe fire, while along the entire right upon the crest of the hill the enemy poured into our ranks, from both artillery and musketry, a sheet of iron and lead.

Still the column pressed forward across the long meadow, its ranks becoming thinner and thinner, till at length, through marsh and swamp, and tangled underwood, almost impassable, amid falling and bursting shells, it reached the river, and plunging in, waded to the opposite banks. In this retreat, not less than one hundred of this fragment of the brigade were either killed or wounded. Having crossed the river, the Colonel formed the fragment of the brigade in line, and commenced the line of march towards the headquarters of Gen. McCLELLAN. When opposite Gen. SMITH's, his Assistant Adjutant General informed Col. RICE that the General desired the troops under his command, to support him against an expected attack of the enemy during the night, and desired that he should place his men in rifle pits to the left of the fort, for this purpose. Our men were exhausted, and without food and ammunition. The General at once ordered rations and ammunition to be dealt out to them in abundance, and soon made our wet and weary soldiers comfortable, by his soldier-like kindness. His command well quartered and supplied with food, the Colonel started at 11 o'clock at night, and walked, with Capt. CAMPBELL, of the 83d Pennsylvania, to Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters, to report to Gen. BUTTERFIELD, where he received orders to bring up his command to that place, which he did on the morning of the 28th ult. The 44th New York State volunteers lost in this battle, five killed, twenty-two wounded, and twenty-nine missing. Most of the missing were killed or wounded in the retreat, and remained in the hands of the enemy. Captains VANDERLIP and McROBERTS, and Lieutenants GASKILL and BECKER, were wounded in this battle. The following named officers have been specially and favorably noticed for gallant and meritorious conduct:—

- Captains*—Conner, Larrabee, Shaffer, Vanderlip, Danks and McRoberts.
- Lieutenants*—Nash, Gaskill, Webber, Kelly, Becker and Gibbs.
- Sergeants*—Mason, Dunham, Weaver, Bomas, Grannie, Campbell, Rexford, Godfrey, Johnson and Tenbroeck.
- Corporals*—Longwell, Buckman, Hillabrandt, Luff, Oliver and Samnias.
- Privates*—Foster, Ferguson, Risle, Downing and Case.

The most favorable notice was also taken of the fearless and faithful conduct of Surgeon Wm. Frothingham, who was continually under fire, attending to every wounded soldier.

THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILLS.

On the night of the 30th ult., the 44th Regiment New York State Volunteers, with the other regiments of the brigade, wearied and exhausted by the unparalleled marches made by the Army of the Potomac during the previous three days, slept on the field upon its arms, awaiting with determined spirit the expected attack of the enemy, in the morning. The sound of the enemy's artillery aroused the weary soldiers from their deep slumbers, and at sunrise the brigade was under arms, and moving to the position in the order of battle,

assigned to it by the General commanding. The character of the ground held by our forces is admirably adapted by nature for defence. It is a semi-circular field of considerable extent, of high undulating character, and rising to the nature of a bluff in the rear, and marshy grounds lying between it and the James River. The left is protected by a low broad marsh, flanked by a dense growth of timber, while the front and right gently slope for a distance of a thousand yards, terminating at length in an extensive plain of woods. Partially and diagonally intersecting this field is a thin skirt of woods, which leave an open space in passing to the front, of not more than two hundred and fifty yards, through which the main road runs. It was on the edge of the left of this skirt of woods, and in their rear, that the Third Brigade was stationed, as a reserve, during the early part of the day, to support either the left or the right of our lines as the nature of the attack of the enemy might require. During the forenoon the enemy shelled this skirt of woods quite vigorously from his right; but fortunately without injury to this brigade. Early in the afternoon the General received information that the evident intention of the enemy was to attack our left, and breaking through our lines at that point, to advance through the open space before referred to. He therefore ordered the brigade into single columns, by divisions, right in front, to take its position in this space, which was sufficiently wide to deploy two small regiments in line of battle. The 83d Pennsylvania was stationed on the right, and the 44th New York State Volunteers on the left, supported by the 16th Michigan and the 12th New York State Volunteers, respectively. Directly in front was General MARTINDALE's Brigade, and between his and our own was a battery of artillery. For two hours the brigade calmly and firmly endured the severest fire of shell, grape, cannister, shrapnel and round shot, without a man leaving the ranks, save those who were wounded. At about five o'clock in the afternoon the enemy attacked the left of our line with great vigor, and the General moved up the 83d Pennsylvania and the 16th Michigan, to support certain batteries in front, and soon after the 44th New York Volunteers was ordered to deploy and prepare for action. At this time, while the musketry fire of the enemy was terrific, and he seemed to be successfully advancing against all opposition, the bugle sound of the Third Brigade to charge, was heard above the din of battle. The Forty-fourth was ordered immediately to advance, although the General was far in front and beyond sight, leading on the other regiments of the brigade. The 12th New York Volunteers followed. Passing line after line of our troops, who loudly cheered our bullet riddled flag, as we steadily and firmly pressed on, till at length beyond the extreme front of our forces, and within one hundred yards of the enemy, the regiment was ordered to charge bayonets upon his line. Scarcely had the regiment charged fifty yards towards the enemy, before his lines

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broke and fell back, leaving his colors upon the field, some twenty or thirty yards in front of our regiment, which we captured, there being the name "Seven Pines" inscribed thereon, having belonged to some regiment of the enemy's forces, who had distinguished itself in that battle.

Another brigade of the enemy was now advancing towards us. Our regiment was ordered to halt and commence firing. For nearly half an hour the regiment held this brigade at bay, by their unerring fire, till the General commanding the corps—Gen. Fitz John Porter—personally led up reinforcements to our relief, whose valor turned the fortunes of the day, and ensured a most signal victory to our arms. The 44th entered this engagement with two hundred and twenty-five men. Its loss was eleven killed, eighty-four wounded, and four missing. Among the wounded were Captain Shaffer and Lieut. Woodworth, the latter mortally. At ten o'clock at night, the Colonel, in company with Surgeon Frothingham and Assistant Surgeon Bissell, with a detachment from the regiment, went over the field of battle, gathered together all of our wounded, many of whom were lying among the wounded of the enemy, and carried them over a mile by hand, in blankets, there being no ambulances in the field. The particular attention of Gen. Butterfield has been called to the gallant conduct of private James B. Hitchcock of Co. K, who after four color bearers had been shot down, asked permission to carry the colors, and although subsequently twice severely wounded, he refused to resign the flag into any other hands than those of the commanding officer, who had entrusted it to him.

Hitchcock is from Seneca Falls, Seneca county, where his parents now reside. For his noble conduct on that field, he was, on the spot, promoted to a Sergeantcy in his company. Corporal Blasedell, of Co. H, was shot in the arm early in the action, and was urged by his Captain to go to the rear; but he preferred to remain, when he was again struck in the head and face by the enemy's balls, and fell, supposing himself mortally wounded. Lying upon the ground, he bade his captain farewell, and told him to say to his parents that he "died in a good cause." Afterwards recovering from the first shock, he walked from the field of battle during the night to Harrison's Landing, carrying his musket and straps, and delivered them into the hands of his captain, with the request that he should preserve them until he should be able to return to duty. Corporal N. Thompson, of Co. H, by order of the commanding officer, was sent to the rear to bring up provisions for the regiment, and when he returned he found his regiment engaged in action. He immediately joined the regiment and remained with it until it was relieved by the Irish Brigade. Not having had time to exhaust his cartridges, he joined the 69th New York, and remained with it until his ammunition was expended, when he returned to his regiment. The following officers, non-commissioned of-

ficers and soldiers have been commended to the favorable notice of the General for good conduct, in addition to those whose names I have already mentioned:

Captains—Conner, Larrabee, Shaffer and Danks.

Lieutenants—Woodworth, Nash, Webber and Herndan.

Sergeants—Russell, Dunham, Rexford, Thomas Johnson, Sentell, Weaver, Campbell, Mason and Hatch.

Corporals—Hillabrandt, Wilber, Kinney, Longwell, Harris, Whitbeck and St. John.

Privates—Watson, Ferris, Pabodie, Skinner, Wood, Burnett, Clanathan, Case, Buck, Argus, Ferguson, Seely, Oliver, Dauennes, Duff and Wendell.

Surgeon Frothingham, as at the previous battles, was untiring in his attention to the wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Lieut. FRED. R. MUNDY,
Quartermaster 44th Regt. N. Y. S. V.

Appointments in the Forty-Fourth New York Regiment.

It will be seen by the following special order from General Fitz-John Porter that several changes have been made in the list of officers of the Forty-fourth regiment of this State. The promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Rice to the Colonelcy of the regiment is a proper recognition of the gallant services of that officer:—

"HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL CORPS,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
JULY 14, 1862."

"Special Orders, No. 75.

"The following named persons are hereby appointed to fill vacancies in their several regiments, occasioned by resignations, dismissals and losses in battle since July 26, 1862:— * *

"FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. VOLS
—Lieutenant Colonel James C. Rice to be Colonel, vice Colonel S. W. Stryker, resigned July 4th, 1862; Major Edward P. Chapin to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel James C. Rice, promoted July 4th, 1862; Captain Freeman Connor to be Major, vice Major Edward P. Chapin, promoted July 4th, 1862; First Lieutenant Edward B. Knox to be Captain, vice Captain Freeman Connor, promoted July 4th, 1862; Second Lieutenant C. D. Gaskill to be First Lieutenant, vice First Lieutenant Jones, died May 14th, 1862; First Sergeant William R. Bourne to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant C. D. Gaskill, promoted May 14th, 1862; First Sergeant James H. Russell to be Second Lieutenant, vice Second Lieutenant J. W. Anthes, promoted June 1st, 1862. * *

"These appointments are made for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle, and are subject to the confirmation of the Governors of their respective States.

"By command of Brigadier General E. J. PORTER.
FRID. F. LOCKE, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

"Official:
"R. T. AUCHMATTY, A. A. G., THOMAS B. HOYT,
A. A. G."

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THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—AN APPEAL FOR RECRUITS.

The following communication is sent us by Acting Adjutant NASH, of the 44th Regiment:

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FOURTH REG'T N. Y. VOL.,
BIYQUAC, NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING VA.,
ON THE JAMES RIVER, JULY 16, 1862.

Editors of the Evening Journal:

The officers and privates of this regiment desire, through the columns of your extensively circulated paper, to call the attention of the friends of the Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers to the condition and wants of the same. It is now about nine months since this regiment left its rendezvous, at Albany, to join the Army of the Potomac. Immediately on reaching Washington it was assigned to BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade. This brigade was encamped in front of our National Capitol during the winter. Here, under command of Gen. BUTTERFIELD, it acquired that efficiency and discipline which has since enabled it to gain its worthiest laurels. This brigade has been among the foremost in the advance of the Army of the Potomac, sharing its duties, its fortunes and its victories. Prominent in every action of the brigade has been the Forty-fourth, mingling the blood of its officers and men upon every field, and adding new lustre to the arms of the Empire State. This regiment has won a reputation by its deeds. It has bought a name upon the battle field. The casualties of war have greatly reduced its numbers, but it has been an honorable reduction. Side by side with the Forty-fourth has been that excellent regiment, the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by the late gallant Col. McLEAN, composed of like material, rivals only in high and soldierly conduct. There exists between the two regiments a mutual feeling of attachment. At all times placed under like circumstances, the present condition of the two regiments is similar.

The citizens of Pennsylvania, and especially the people of Erie, have taken measures to abundantly supply the wanting members of the 83d Pennsylvania. Will not the friends of the 44th and the citizens of the State of New York generously increase its numbers, that it may go on side by side with its comrades from the old Key Stone State, winning new victories for our country and our flag? Will not every town and ward, village and hamlet throughout the great State of New York, send one good man from their midst to fill up our ranks? Are there not hundreds of young men throughout our State willing to make any sacrifice to preserve our country, when to outlive that country's safety and glory is worse than a thousand deaths? Young men of New York, we welcome you to our ranks. We ask you to join us, determined never to leave the field until our arms shall be crowned with victory, and peace be restored throughout our whole land.

Journal Dec 20, 1862

THE FORTY-FOURTH IN FREDERICKSBURG BATTLE.

Extract from a Letter to Prof. JEWELL, of the Normal School:—

FIFTH DAY'S FIGHT AT THE
BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

DEAR SIR—To-day I am on my knapsack or a seat, on the brick sidewalk of Main street, Fredericksburg. The batteries are playing around us, and the musketry occasionally hrows in its war to make the din of war complete.

The boys of Co. E crossed the Rappahanock on Saturday at 8 P. M. We were marched directly through the town, along or near the rail road. As we reached the outskirts of the town, a destructive fire poured upon us. We were ordered to lie down, so as to get under cover of a small hill in front of us. I thought, then, that it was more galling to stand the enemy's fire after this fashion than to be actively engaged. We lay in the mud, however, when we were again ordered forward. We advanced in line of battle up quite a steep hill, marching directly to the front of the enemy's fire, which was very severe, volley after volley thundering forth at the briefest possible intervals. Many of the 44th fell wounded, and our Color Sergeant was killed. Our Adjutant and Lieutenant Colonel were wounded in the arm.

The command devolved upon Major KNOX. The brigade was at the summit of the hill. The order to "lie down" was again given, and as soon countermanded; and we rushed on, to relieve others in front, who were sheltered by a little hill, and were without ammunition. The 13th New Hampshire broke under the severe fire, and ran back a few rods to the left of our regiment, crowding our company some but the regiment kept the line finely.

We were out from an hour before sunset on Saturday till 10 o'clock P. M. on Sunday; and we are expecting every minute to march into action.

I have to hurry off my letter, or I shall fail to send it, so excuse the tumble-down news that I throw together.

Two only of the Normal School company were hurt:—GEO. McBLAIN, shot in the leg, and W. W. M'WNSON, missing. Capt. KIMBALL was hit by two spent balls; but without resulting in serious injury. Of the regiment only one was killed—the color sergeant,—and about 40 were wounded.

We are having a terrible battle here, but we have high hopes in the Ruler of all things, that we shall ultimately succeed.

I am writing to you on a blank leaf from an old ledger of a Rebel merchant. My sheet must remain unfinished, as I am to send this by a sergeant across the river at once.

I remain as true and firm in battle, as I hope to be in the battle of life,
Yours, &c.,

C. H. W.

P. S.—In my other letter, which was lost, I mentioned the deaths of ALBERT SMITH and THOMPSON BARRICK.
C. H. W.

THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

List of Killed and Wounded up to Time of Leaving the Chickahominy.

KILLED.

COMPANY A.—Corporal George T. Gates, Privates John Wagoner, Ferdinand Bennett, George W. Baker.

COMPANY B.—Sergeant L. Gibney, Corporal G. H. Blackman, Private Wm. Moore.

COMPANY C.—Corporal Thomas R. Southery, Private George W. Francisco.

COMPANY D.—Privates Charles Colt, Chauncey H. Beal.

COMPANY E.—Privates Sidney W. Burrows, J. A. Richards, H. Crawford, David Claus.

COMPANY F.—Privates John Mitchell, John Vanderheyden.

COMPANY G.—Private William Lasher.

COMPANY I.—Capt. Seth F. Johnson, Privates Chas. Tyler, William Eckerson.

COMPANY K.—Corporal James H. Krake.

WOUNDED.

FIELD OFFICERS.—Lieut. Colonel Freeman Conner, Major E. B. Knox.

COMPANY A.—Capt. B. K. Kimberly, Sergts. Erastus B. Goodrich, Isaac Russell, Corporals Wm. G. Cunningham, Horace Hill, James McCutchin, Privates David Wood, Walter Chubbuck, James W. Jones, Joseph Sandman, Matthew Wilson, Elias Farrar, David Davis, Thos. Martin, Thos. McDoogle.

COMPANY B.—Lieut. John Hardenburgh, Sergeant J. B. Blackman, Corporal James Lane-gan, Privates Jas. Coburn, E. Blackmer, Simon Driscoll, Wm. R. Howland, C. Miller, A. Red-ley, J. Russell, A. H. Smith, Peter Shaffer, Wm. Erwin, J. Q. Stone.

COMPANY C.—First Sergeant Royal G. Kin-der, Sergeant G. Hobart, Corporals George R. Hunter, Emery C. Green, Lucien L. Osgood, Color Corporal George W. Wing, Privates L. Martin Meade, Walter Ferner, John T. John-son, Stephen I. Dye, Charles Ferner, O. E. Watkins, Andrew W. Giddings, Samuel Coral, Avery Herrick, John L. Tidd (since died), Peter Hains, Albert W. Worth, J. L. Field (since died).

COMPANY D.—Sergeant S. Ferris, Corporal Charles Hoyland, Geo. G. Beckwith, Patrick Conlon, Privates Gideon Evans, George W. Stephens, Alexander Davis (since dead), David Edwards, David Banner, Henry George, Capt. Eugene A. Nash.

COMPANY E.—Sergeant Nelson Thompson, Corporals Wm. Oliver, Wm. Swan, Privates Joseph H. Rowe, Hicks Campbell, Moses S. Eldrich, Patrick Riley, Herman S. Rowley, John Madden, Perry Thompson, Charles E. Thorn.

COMPANY F.—First Sergeant Andrew Love, Corporals Philip Ostrander, Elisha Babcock, Henry C. Wygant, Privates James Mallory (since dead), Theo. Nelligan, Joseph Kerwin, Oscar Legg, Van Zandt Bradt, Edward A. Bennett, Jas. Gillen, Richard Carkner, John J. Moreland, Menzie Moure, Lieut. Chas. Zelman.

COMPANY G.—Capt. Jacob Fox, Lieut. Theo-dore Hoes, Sergeant Cyrus T. Ingersoll, Cor-porals Henry D. Wigg, Harvey Miller, Darius Lillie, Frandlin Carlow, Privates Ambrose Herbert, Joseph L. King, Albert S. Clover, Henry B. Illsley, Wm. Joanson, Chauncey D. Garvey, John McManus, David M. Long (since dead), Andrew G. Cossford, John B. Packer, Jr., Isaac Bevier.

COMPANY H.—Lieut. Anthony G. Graves, Corporals Burt Inman, Jacob Hoffman, Pri-vates Samuel Ricely, (since dead), George Elliot, Wm. W. Allen, Lewis I. Gilbert, Henry B. McCready, Calvin B. Crandall, Henry C. Hall, John H. Wheeler, John Smith.

COMPANY I.—First Sergeant Wm. W. Dela-mater, Sergeant David B. Dunham, Corporal Seth Cole, Privates Allen De Freest, Joseph Graham, Henry Lampare, Ira Bancroft, Sid-ney White, Wm. Thrasher, Xavier Garner, Allen Barringer, Wm. Vandenburg, William Gammell.

COMPANY K.—Lieut. R. McCormick, Drum-mer E. Han Allen Crane, Corporal Anthony Baker, Privates George Green, Titus White, Jacob Tobias, Anson Sean, James Smith, Henry T. Shu elt, Frazer Rosenkrans, John Flans-burgh.

MISSING AND PRISONERS.

COMPANY A.—Valora D. Eddy, Azle Jen-nings, Lieut. Edward Bennett.

COMPANY B.—Corporals M. H. Bliss, S. De-long.

COMPANY D.—Sergeant John Kimball, Pri-vites Chauncey Beal, — Boynton.

COMPANY E.—Captain Bradford R. Wood, Sergeant Chas. Prudem, Corporals John Hock-nell, Robert M. Gardner, Tooker, Privates Robert McDuffie, John Hocknell.

COMPANY F.—Wm. Thompson.

COMPANY G.—Lieut. O. L. Munger, Private Lewis McKoy.

COMPANY H.—Charles McGregor.

COMPANY I.—Privates Allen Lewis, Larry O'Leary, — Nash.

COMPANY K.—Sergeant Walter Angus, Cor-poral Kysar, Private Ami Rankin.

A portion of the above prisoners were re-captured by Sheridan's Cavalry Corps in their celebrated raid in the rear of the Rebel army.

Total loss in killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and eighty-seven.

THE STORY OF A HERO.—During the late battle, in which the 44th Regiment partici-pated, SAMUEL W. CHANDLER, of this city, fell mortally wounded under the following circum-stances:—The color-sergeant, while holding the flag, had been shot through the head and instantly killed. The flag was then seized by a man named YOUNG, also of this city. No sooner had he raised it than he was shot, the ball severing his jugular vein. When he fell, young CHANDLER, who had been wounded in the leg and arm, and with his wounds bleed-ing, crept to the staff, and with great effort raised it the third time. In a moment he was shot in the breast, and also fell. After linger-ing a few days in intense agony, death came to his relief. His last words were:—"I regret that I have only one life to give to my country."

It is impossible to conceive of an act of nob-ler daring than that of young CHANDLER. His two comrades lay dead at his feet. He was himself badly wounded. The balls were whistling thick and fast over his head. Know-ing that it was almost certain death to attempt to raise the flag, he did not hesitate a moment, preferring to die in its defence. Young CHAN-DLER leaves a wife and two children, who were dependent on him for support. We under-stand that they are in the most straitened cir-cumstances. Would it not be well to testify our respect for the memory of this young hero by seeing to it that his family do not come to want?

ATTENTION FRIENDS OF THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—All persons wishing to send letters or very small packages to their friends in the 4th Ellsworth Regiment, can send them direct by leaving the same at Bew's Clothing Store, Post Office Building, or at McMurray's, North Albany, in care of John J. Moreland, who saves direct for the regiment, June 27th.

2677

RECRUITING FOR THE FORTY-FOURTH.

Major Chapin has been detailed to recruit for the Forty-fourth, whose gallantry has been fully tested on the field of battle. Corporal Wagoner, of Company F, of this city, is also detailed for the same service. An office will be opened in a few days, when those who wish to do service for their country in one of the best regiments in the field, will have an opportunity to enroll their names. *Call for info July 1, 1862*

THE DEAD OF THE ELLSWORTH'S.

At a meeting of the members of Company "F," 44th Regiment N. Y. S. V., at their Quarters, Camp Butterfield, Falls Hill, Va., January 3, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our ranks, our esteemed comrades and fellow soldiers, Corporal Isaac J. Roach and Private Addison J. Fellows, by death, therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the respective families, relatives and friends of our deceased brothers, and would offer them our warmest sympathies and most sincere consolations.

Resolved, That, though called away from the scene of active service, whilst in the discharge of a sacred duty,—though their dying pillows were smoothed by strangers, and the cooling draught held to their fevered lips by other than loving relatives, yet, their names are recorded in that hallowed list of Patriots that forms a glorious page in the stirring and eventful history of their country,—and the memory of their many virtues are embossed in our hearts, second, only, in fervency, to that of dotting parents and affectionate sisters and brothers.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the "Albany Evening Journal" and "Morning Express," and to the respective families of the deceased.

CHAS. H. ZELLMAN, Committee
SAMUEL W. CHANDLER, }
JOHN A. RAMSAY, } Resolutions,
GEORGE W. B. SEELY, Secretary.

ANOTHER OF THE ELLSWORTH BOYS TURNED UP.

Among the "killed, wounded or missing" in the Forty-Fourth Regiment after the late battles before Richmond, was DAVID McCULLOCH, of Coeymans. His parents heard nothing of him since the "seven days' fight," and had almost given him up as dead, when, to their joyful surprise, they received a letter from him a day or two ago from Harrison's Landing. He writes that he was "taken prisoner the 2d of July, after six days' hard fighting," and adds:—"I stood up like a man, and never yielded until they took me by the point of the bayonet; so I was marched to Richmond that night, and I had a long march of about twenty miles. I have just been released, and am now back home with my regiment."

THE 44TH (ELLSWORTH) PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The following list of prisoners of the 44th (Ellsworth) Regiment, in the hospital on Main street, Richmond, is taken from a private letter recently received in this city:—John Smith, Co. F; Henry Shepard, Co. F; George Barnard, Co. I; James Dangle, Co. H; Warner, Co. H; Sergeant Grannis, Co. H; Seilly, Co. I; Morgan, Co. E; H. C. Hammond, Co. A; W. J. Bain, Co. A; Wm. Mahan, Co. —, (probably McMahon); Luther Frier, Co. E. *July 18, 62*

Sick and Wounded in Alexandria.

The following were among the sick and wounded brought to the Alexandria Hospital, up to and including the 15th inst.:

- Charles E. Wood, M, 7th N. Y. A.
- James H. Paddock, L, 7th N. Y. A.
- George Varian, H, 2d N. Y. A.
- John Connolly, F, 2d N. Y. A.
- Isreal E. Halleck, C, 2d N. Y. A.
- Martin B. Adams, E, 2d N. Y. A.
- David H. Rouse, A, 2d N. Y. A.
- Alfred M. Warren, H, 2d N. Y. A.
- James Rosa, B, 7th N. Y. A.
- Nathaniei Roe, B, 7th N. Y. A.
- Nicholas Hickey, C, 7th N. Y. A.
- Charles Ducharme, 1st Lieut. H, 7th N. Y. A.
- James Wiley, B, 1st U. S. S.
- Bernard Lynch, 1st U. S. S.
- Peter Fish, H, 44th N. Y.
- Robert Granwell, D, 44th N. Y.
- S. S. Osgood, corporal C, 44th N. Y.
- John P. Packer, G, 44th N. Y.
- Peter Shaffer, B, 44th N. Y.
- Andrew Lore, 1st sergeant F, 44th N. Y.
- Ells J. Farrar, A, 44th N. Y.
- W. H. Erwin, D, 44th N. Y.
- Charles E. Thorn, E, 44th N. Y.
- B. G. Tinner, 1st sergeant C, 44th N. Y.
- James Smith, K, 44th N. Y.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE FORTY-FOURTH.

The following is said to be the official list of the killed and wounded of the 44th, in the battles of Friday and Saturday of last week:

KILLED.

George Seitz, Co. A; Eugene Walker, Co. A; Edward Fredericks, Co. G; Charles Luff, Co. G; Sergt. Darling, Co. H.

WOUNDED.

Co. A.—Corp. Harris, slightly; Jas. Brondall, Chapin Babcock, James Chawlin, leg; W. H. Cuff, legs; Jas. Dow, hand; O. Horton, leg; H. C. Hammond, arm and side; George Hill, leg; W. H. Rockwood, leg; Wm. Sales, neck; Wm. Wood, arm.

Co. B.—Capt. L. S. Larrabee, hip and finger; Second Lieut. J. Hardenburgh, head; James King, leg; Wm. B. Horton, leg; Jas. Gould, thigh; Jacob Blackman, leg; Peter Schofer, hand.

Co. C.—Second Lieut. Jas. H. Russell, thigh; Nathaniel King, arm.

Co. D.—E. G. Stevens, leg, (prisoner); Oscar Thomas, back; J. W. White, shoulder; M. O. McNiff, side.

Co. E.—Sergt. S. B. Johnson, hand; Isaac Bevier, hip; John Shore, ankle; D. Little, leg.

Co. F.—Lieut. C. W. Gibb, arm; D. S. Weaver, hip; John Downing, leg; Wm. Leovary, leg; S. Dearstyn, neck and side; J. Mitchell, hip; Wm. Smith, foot, (missing.)

Co. G.—H. A. Vischer, breast; David Fikes, side; Geo. Rider, knee.

Co. H.—Second Lieut. E. A. Nash, leg; Jas. Doogal, leg.

Co. K.—Wm. H. Sentell, hand; George W. Webster, arm; James B. Case, hand; H. D. Buck, thigh.

MISSING.

Co. A.—A. J. Hand, prisoner; F. Bennett, A. Jennings.

Co. B.—Hugh Gallagher, H. A. Smith.

Co. D.—M. Shaw, prisoner; L. Grain, prisoner; W. H. Tompkins, prisoner; P. Friak, prisoner; Geo. Spay.

Co. E.—Ira Conkling, David H. Gordon.

Co. F.—A. G. Graves, Ralph Dougal, M. S. Hill, L. D. Ladon, C. F. Balow, A. Nichols, Wm. Eckerson.

Total killed, 5; wounded, 40; missing, 19.

2nd Bull Run

Army Correspondence.
FROM THE NORMAL SCHOOL COMPANY.
ANTIETAM FORD, MD.,
Oct. 24th 1862.

ED. STATESMAN:—Knowing the deep interest manifested by the people of N. Y. State for the welfare and success of Co. E, of the 44th Reg't. (Ellsworths) I have thought I could employ the few moments I have this afternoon very profitably in giving you a brief account of our wanderings to and fro, since we left Albany and our prospective future. We received our arms (Springfield Rifle Musket,) and accoutrements at Jersey city, and were, therefore, prepared for any emergency which might occur. We reached Washington about noon on Saturday, the 19th inst., and remained here at the 'soldier's retreat' until Monday eve, when we left that city and proceeded at once to join our Regiment, which is located 3 miles from Sharpsburgh, 8 miles from Harpers Ferry, and 1 mile from the Potomac.

This Brigade (Butterfield's) is encamped only about three miles from the ford where the rebels crossed when they succeeded in gaining an entrance into Maryland, a few weeks since, and have occupied this ground since they were driven out by our forces. A part of Porter's Division is now encamped 5 miles up the river, and may be seen distinctly in a clear day from our camp. The exact distance of the enemy from us at the present writing is not known but our men reported this morning the rebel pickets were within a mile of our lines.

This afternoon our Brigade underwent a general inspection, to ascertain its exact strength. The result I have not been able to learn, but that you may form some idea of the sad havoc made in some of our best Regiments during the past year, I will cite you to one instance. The 44th Regiment, to which we are connected, and which one year ago last Wednesday, left your city 1020 strong, to-day when drawn up in company front, the largest Co. did not cover our centre and the remaining companies decreased in a fearful ratio, one numbering only 9 men. I do not wish to convey the idea that the remainder have been killed by the bullet, but those not killed are either wounded or prostrated by disease at home. Such is the fortune of war. *It is pretty generally conceded by the men here that there is about to be a grand advance of our forces.* Last evening the orders were read forbidding the issuing of any more knapsacks to the soldiers, and only so much clothing as was actually needed, that they might not be burdened with it during the 'impending movement.' It is expected we will be ordered to cross the river into Virginia and pitch our tents in a few days, perhaps, to-morrow.

Our boys are all well and in good spirits, and are anxiously awaiting the day when they will be permitted to aid in suppressing the rebellion, by meeting the enemy in mortal combat, if necessary, to which end they stand firmly resolved. B.

THE FORTY-FOURTH.—Capt. B. R. Wood, put down among the missing of the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, is reported by Col. Conner as unhurt up to Sunday morning, (the 8th) when the Regiment, being in the extreme front, was suddenly flanked by a large body of Rebels and forced to fall back, leaving the Captain and a number of men, who were too far ahead to hear the order, and who were captured. But Capt. Wood, with others, had the good fortune to be rescued by Gen. Sheridan's cavalry. Col. Conner was shot at this time, probably by some of our own men in the second line. The ball struck him under the arm-pit and passed out over his left breast—fortunately not striking a bone. He is doing finely. Lieut. Col. Knox was hit a few minutes after the Colonel, a piece of shell striking him in the back of the head, inflicting an ugly but not dangerous wound. The Regiment has lost ten officers—killed, wounded and missing—out of seventeen, and nearly two-thirds of its men.

Wounded of the Forty-Fourth Regiment.—The following is a list of the wounded in the 44th regiment, during the first and second day's fighting in June:
Capt. B. R. Kimberly, Capt. E. A. Nash, Privates E. J. Farrar, S. A. Love, E. A. Cram, R. Shaffer, W. H. Ervin, J. Smith, Sergt. R. S. Skinner, C. E. Thorn, Corp. Geo. S. Beckwith, of Cazenovia, J. B. Packer, D. Doner, J. Boown, W. T. Shuffelt.

CASUALTIES IN THE 44TH REGIMENT.—The Albany Journal contains the following list of casualties in Co. "A." 44th, (Ellsworth) Regiment:

Killed—Corporal George T. Gates; private John Wagoner, Ferdinand Bennett, George W. Baker.
Wounded—Capt. B. R. Kimberly, Sergeants Erastus B. Goodrich, Isaac Russell; Corporals Wm G. Cunningham, Horace Hill, James McCutchin; Privates: David Wood, Walter Chubbuck, James W. Jones, Joseph Sandman, Matthew Wilson, Elias Farrar, David Davis, Thomas Martin, Thomas McDoogie.
Missing and Prisoners—Valora D. Eddy, Azie Jennings, Lieut. Edward Bennett.

Wounded in the Forty-Fourth (Ellsworth) Regiment.

The following are reported wounded in the 44th (Ellsworth) Regiment, in the recent battles in Virginia:—J. Ellendorf, tbigh; H. T. Shufeld, J. Brown, D. Doner, E. J. Farrar, Sergeant A. Low, E. A. Cram, R. Schifer, W. H. Ervin, Jas Smith, Sergeant R. S. Kloner, C. E. Thorn, J. B. Packard.

Accident on the Central Railroad.

Commercial Advertiser.

Friday Evening, September 4, 1863.

LOCAL & MISCELLANEOUS.

EXECUTION OF DESERTERS.—The following letter, written by a soldier from Buffalo, and giving an account of the recent execution of five deserters, will be found of melancholy interest:

CAMP OF THE 44TH N. Y. VOLS.,
BEVERLY FORD, VA., Aug. 31st, 1863.

EDS. COMMERCIAL:—Other and better pens will undoubtedly give you earlier accounts of the military execution which occurred in our Division on Saturday last; but knowing that no "special" occupied the "stand point" from which these "observations" were taken, and thinking some of them may not be altogether uninteresting to you and your readers, I subjoin the following account of the shooting of five deserters from the 118th Penn. Regiment, First Brigade, First Division and Fifth Army Corps.

About a week ago it was reported through all our camps here that five conscripts or their substitutes, from Pennsylvania, had deserted on their way to the regiment to which they had been assigned, had been apprehended, tried by a court martial, sentenced to be shot, and that the sentence, approved by the President, was to be executed on Wednesday. But Tuesday evening it was rumored that their execution had been postponed till Saturday afternoon, to give them more time for preparation. Ours is a merciful Administration, surely; but let none, because of its lenity, contemplate or encourage desertion, for the wages of that sin in the army is death.

About noon on Saturday, the several drum corps connected with our Brigade began beating a Dead March, for practice, in the woods near by, and so unconsciously gave to us a sense of sadness and solemnity, which ere long increased as flocks of soldiers from other Corps commenced passing through our camp, or were seen going along the various roads that led to the ground, or were already observed in groups collected there, reminding us painfully of the fact that we were on the eve of another occasion not soon to be forgotten.

Our regiment was ordered to be formed at half-past one P. M., as were the others of the Third Brigade, and the other Brigades must have had the same order, for scarcely had we formed on the color line when from beneath the white ponches that crown nearly every hill-top in sight, and where but a short time before there were few soldiers to be seen, there merged long lines of blue, trimmed with rows of shining brass and gleaming steel glittering in the sunlight. Soon came the General's orders, repeated by a hundred voices along the lines, and followed by the heavy regular tramp of armed men marching to the notes of martial music. Having reached the spot at which we were to report, there was the usual amount of halting and fronting, of right and left dressing, till the whole was