

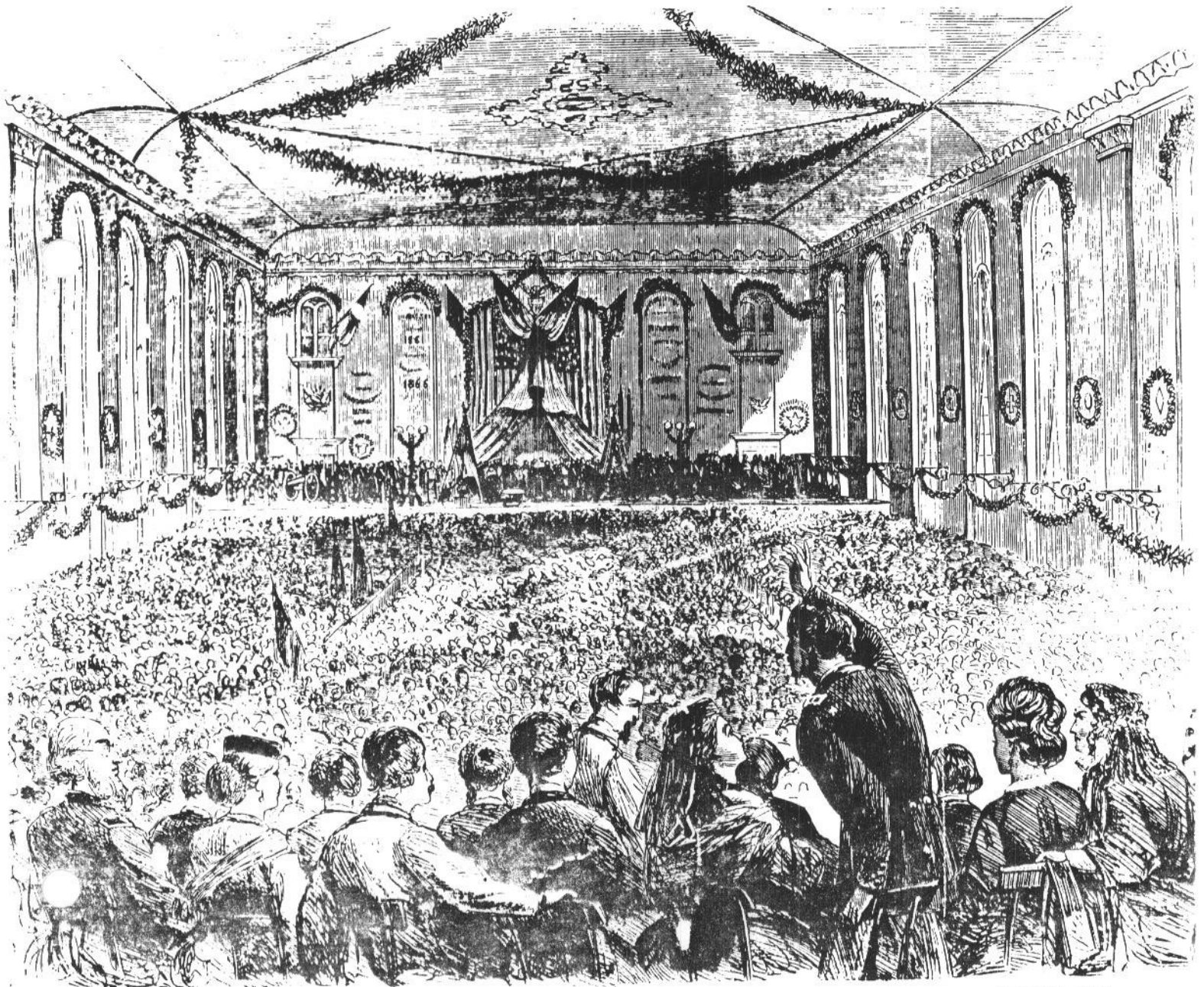


THE OFFICIAL NATIONAL ORGAN OF THE G.A.R. HISTORIAN & COLLECTORS

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MEETING OF THE SOLDIER' AND SAILOR' CONVENTION AT PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

# THE GREAT REPUBLIC

Published by  
**Roger L. Heiple**

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## Letters to the Editor

Dear Roger

*I have just started collecting GAR badges and would like to see some kind of price guide for badges.*

*Do you have any guides, or do you have plans to publish one?* Jim

Dear Jim - The answer is no. I will assist you on a personal level and help appraise items in your collection, but I have no plans for a price guide.

The reasons are many. With a price guide, everyone raises prices to equal or surpass the published price. This includes the dealer of an occasional badge. Where will you find that special bargain then? Prices vary according to the section of the country. A Michigan item is much more valuable to a Michigan collector than to someone from New York. Should a price guide reflect the Michigan collectors value?

With time you will assign your own values to pieces you wish to purchase or trade. This value will be based on scarcity, the need in your collection, the condition, and other reasons. Your study will be rewarded and you will grow in knowledge of the GAR. I started collecting GAR materials because I couldn't afford the Civil War materials. There are very few collectors of GAR items and the prices still are very reasonable today. I think a price guide would not help collectors. Ed.

Dear Roger

*I have gone over and over "Richard's" reply to my observations that "only Governments give medals. I admit that there is a grey area between badges and medals. However, he takes my breath away when he can see no difference between an American Legion Scholastic Award (medal or table medal. One is portable [wearable] or non-portable) and an Armed Forces Service Award (medal) for service in a combat zone during time of war. Obviously, the gentleman is not a veteran. As for there being no difference between a Theatre War Service Medal and a VFW membership badge?? I own both. The Service Medals were awarded by the Government and I purchased my VFW badge. All the Parade Badge, Ceremonial Badge, or Membership Badge denotes is the fact that I paid a membership fee plus annual dues to belong to a particular Veterans Society. Whatever their rules of eligibility are, all that the badge signifies is that I applied for membership and was accepted in that particular society.*

*Convention badges are for purposes of recognition and souvenirs of a particular convention, GAR Delegate badges were used primarily as a ticket or pass into the restricted convention hall. With 50,000 to 75,000 members in attendance and only 1200 delegates, some method was needed for control.*

*As far as looking like a medal goes, two examples come to mind. The 1893 "30 yrs." medal given by the State of New York to surviving veterans for service at Gettysburg, does not look like a medal, but is. The 75th Anniversary of Gettysburg badge looks like a medal, but isn't. It was named and sent only to surviving veterans who wished to attend. They used the badge at the train depot to obtain free transportation and at the tent city to show they were entitled to free food and quarters.*

*So in conclusion I will admit that some societies do give medals as awards. I believe that they should be called exactly that, i.e. - American Legion Scholastic Award. Possibly, the Legion does not wish to confuse the troops with the correct terminology. I have no problem at flea markets with medals vs. badges. I take it for granted that they don't know the difference and don't care. As a recognized group of knowledgeable collectors we should conduct our affairs on a higher level of accuracy.*

Joe Attwood

Thanks again for the time you took, Joe, to write and give us your thoughts on terminology. Debate could go on for a longer time than necessary on the specific designation of various items. Our terminology in respect to the GAR materials is quite clear; we have membership badges, delegate badges, reunion badges, and post badges. The GAR was a society, even if they sometimes thought they had official standing, and as such the materials should be called badges. I am going to stand clear of terminology on other areas. The "grey" area will always exist and the incorrect designation by disinterested parties should be overlooked. I thank both writers for bringing this out to the readers and for their concern. Ed.

## EDITORIAL CREDITS FOR FEB

Cover and Page 3 - Warren Barber  
Rear cover - John Ferry  
Page 6 and 7 - Henry McGonagle  
Page 10 - cartoon - Robert Neidhamer

# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1866.

## SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION AT PITTSBURG.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland has met the same fate as the Philadelphia Convention of August 14. Neither of these Conventions were successful in their aims. They were, indeed, an expression of sentiments which responded to those of a large portion of our people. But, as the event proves, they did not touch the practical and immediate question before the people. They had their influence, but they did not create a new party. The Democratic party, condemned in every successive election since that of 1860, during the war insisted upon its claims to popular support, in a manner extremely offensive to all patriots; and now it has determined to reiterate these claims and calculates upon the prestige of Presidential support as a certain condition to its triumph. But the people have spoken in Maine and Vermont, and their verdict is clearly against trusting to the Democratic party the restoration of the country to peace. The case stands simply thus: the people are compelled to choose between a party which has carried them triumphantly through the most troublous and critical period of our history, and a party whose immediate antecedents excite their most hearty indignation.

It is at such a political turning-point that a Convention of soldiers and sailors has been held at Pittsburg, the assembling of which we illustrate on our first page.

The Convention met September 26. The evening previous there had been a torch-light procession. It was an occasion of popular excitement and enthusiasm scarcely paralleled in even the processions of our great metropolis. At an early hour on the morning of the 26th the City Hall of Pittsburg was thronged with an enthusiastic audience, of whom a good proportion were ladies.

An eloquent speech was made by General MOODY.

At twelve o'clock General NEBLEY called the Convention to order, and General FRANCIS F. BARLOW, after the delivery of a prayer by Rev. GRANVILLE MOODY, read the call of the Convention.

In the afternoon General JACOB D. COX, of Ohio, whose portrait we give herewith, and whose military record has been one of great and deserved distinction, was chosen President of the Convention. He took the chair, which had been temporarily occupied by L. EDWIN DUDLEY, a private of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, and made a brief speech, in which he insisted that Congress had the sole right to determine upon the conditions of restoration.

General BUTLER, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following platform, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the action of the present Congress in passing the pending Constitutional Amendment is wise, prudent, and just. It clearly defines American citizenship, and guarantees all his rights to every citizen. It places on a just and equal basis the right of representation, making the vote of a man in one State equally potent with the vote of another man in any State. It righteously excludes from places of honor and trust the chief conspirators, guileful rebels, whose perjured crimes have drenched the land in fraternal blood. It puts into the very frame of our Government the inviolability of the National Debt, and the nullity forever of all obligations contracted in support of the rebellion.

*Resolved*, That it is unfortunate for the country that these propositions have not been received in the spirit of conciliation, clemency, and fraternal feeling in which they were offered, as they are the mildest terms ever granted to the subdued rebels.

*Resolved*, That the President, as an executive officer, has no right to a policy as against the Legislative Department of the Government, that his attempt to fasten his scheme of reconstruction upon the country was dangerous as it is unwise: his acts in sustaining it have retarded the restoration of peace and unity.



GEN. J. D. COX, PRESIDENT OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION AT PITTSBURG.  
[PHOTOGRAPHED BY ANTHONY.]

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg was one of the early events that gave the Grand Army of the Republic national recognition. O. M. Wilson, Adjutant-General of the Dept. of Indiana wrote to the district commanders: *I am directed by Major-General R. S. Foster, Commanding Dept. of Indiana, G. A. R., to request you to take immediate measures for full representation, en masse or by delegates, from your District to the Pittsburg Convention of Soldiers' and Sailors, to be held on the 25th of this month.*

Other organizations attending were Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Boys in Blue, Kansas Veteran Brotherhood

O. M. Wilson states, *By special appointment I met comrades to give them the secret work of the G. A. R. I carefully avoided parading the Order, for it was a convention of soldiers irrespective of organizations. --- It was, however, no secret that we claimed to represent the G. A. R., and from the fact that Indiana headquarters was sought by so many representative soldiers from other States, who asked to receive the "work", we assumed that our badge had drawn many, as it was the only badge representing the G. A. R. in that Convention.*

Those that received materials from Wilson included; Hantranft - Penna., Shaw - Rhode Island, Whittaker - Conn., Devens and Cushman - Mass., McKeon, N. Y., Jardine - N. J., Dennison - Maryland, Young - Ohio, Martin and Anderson - Kansas, Lubey - Washington D. C.

## RARE PERSONAL VIEW OF THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT FOUND AT THE INDIANA HISTORICAL LIBRARY, INDIANAPOLIS.

Very few unofficial views of the GAR National Encampments have ever been discovered. This rare insight into the trip West and the events during the National Encampment at Los Angeles in 1912 is one of the most complete descriptions known. The following manuscript has been copied exactly as it is, and no corrections or changes have been made.

### FORTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Sept. 9 to 14, 1912

#### REMEMBRANCES OF J. W. KATCHAM Indiana Historical Library

We left Chicago Monday morning, Sept. 2 at 12:30 P.M. on a special train deluxe consisting of 12 Pullmans; including a baggage car, a diner, 6 or 7 Pullmans and 3 or 4 tourist cars.

As it was a special conducted train there was no one on the train except Grand Army men and their wives and relatives, and of course they were at once acquainted.

Most of the "high gentilitie" of the Grand Army that attends National Encampments were there. Wiessert who would otherwise have been on this train had to stay over for the wedding of his daughter. Wagner and Beath came with the Pennsylvania train by the southern route; but among the goodly company were: Tanner, his two daughters, Johnny Gilman, his wife and Eph Stillings, Gen'l. Black and his Brother Capt. Black, Gen'l. Burdett, Commander-in-Chief Trimble, his wife, daughter-in-law and two sisters or sisters-in law, Col. Watrous, Capt. Koch. And a goodly company it was; all imbued with the same general ideas, all looking forward to a pleasant reunion and all willing and anxious to make the journey as pleasant as it was possible for the journey to be made.

As we rolled on over the miles and miles of cornfields of Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, I could not but think of "this pleasant land of France". I never before saw such teeming cornfields, such evidences of abounding harvest, with its hope and promise of prosperity.

Our first stop was at Princeton, where the entire community was out to meet their honored fellow citizen and Commander-in-Chief and to greet him. I had been warned that some speeches, that bane of any gathering of Americans, would be expected and that I would be expected to lift up my voice with the rest. Well when we rolled in, the crowds were there, the bands were there, the enthusiasam was there at fever heat; a congratulatory speech was made by one of the citizens of the city and a response by Judge Trimble, after which there were congratulatory speeches made by Tanner, Burdett and Black. Some of these speeches were drawn out so that very greatly to my delight before they got to me the train pulled out and my speech remained uncorked, at which I felt happy and the town was to be congratulated.

We crossed the Mississippi into Iowa about sun-down and spent the most of the night getting over to the western border. We did not run into Omaha but took a cut off and went around the city and were here joined by the contingent from Minnesota and Iowa; notably Torrance Van Sant, Collins, and made no further stops until we reached Denver along in the afternoon. Here people, myself included were notified that there would be further speech making, which I was glad to see was omitted. We had been told that there would be a reception, a banquet, rides around the city etc. but when we got to Denver we found it was principally a reception by George Cook in his own honor. The State of Colorado and the city of Denver were principally conspicuous by the absence of its officials, and while we were taken to Brown Palace Hotel and given a dinner, there were no formalities of reception in speech making and nothing special except the presence of Col. Cook and his wife and an unlimited privilege to use the bar at the hotel, of which I think there was not very much use made; although I did not investigate carefully.

Along toward midnight we loaded up on our train and started for Salt Lake over the Denver & Rio Grande, by way of Colorado Springs,

Pueblo, the Royal Gorge, Grand Junction and Glenwood Springs. We passed through Colorado Springs and Pueblo in the night, the Royal Gorge rather earlier in the morning and reached Glenwood Springs along in the afternoon. Here we debauched on the train and went to the hotel to pay our respects to Gen'l. Grenville M. Dodge, who was summering there. It is a most delightful place and we had a most delightful visit at General Dodge's. He was greatly touched by it. There was some speech making, some songs by Johnny Gilman and Taylor of Chicago, a good time of miscellaneous conversation. Gen'l. Dodge who is quite old, I should think beyond the age of 80 and feeble was immensely pleased with the compliment of the visit, as he might well be.

As I had ten years before made this same trip during the meeting of the American Bar Association at Denver, I will not pause to describe it other than to say that it is a wonderful trip and one that would be enjoyed by any one under much less favorable circumstances than those under which we were situated.

Left Glenwood Springs along towards evening and ran through the night reaching Salt Lake about 8 o'clock in the morning.

In anticipation of passing through Salt Lake I had written McNiece whom we would be there and expressing the wish that he meet me. Since my return I have learned from McNiece, that he was supplying a pulpit in Brigham City, Utah, some 70 miles away and did not get my word. I looked for him in vain at the station and tried to call his house by telephone but could get no answer; at which I was considerably disquieted; for in the circular letter from Merrill giving an account of the class he had said that McNiece had had a pretty savage time with his health. He had gone to Los Angeles for the winter hoping to restore his health and had been benefited by it; that he had fallen off from 115lb. to 98lb., and while he was slowly improving he had not as yet reached a satisfactory condition, and not being able to see him or get into communication with him, I was afraid that this condition in a man 74 years of age, who has always been rather frail in health, was a dangerous one and I was greatly relieved sometime after my return to hear from him, that he had not given my letter and therefore had not met me and that he was improving greatly and was enjoying the work that he was engaged and greatly enamored of the place and people.

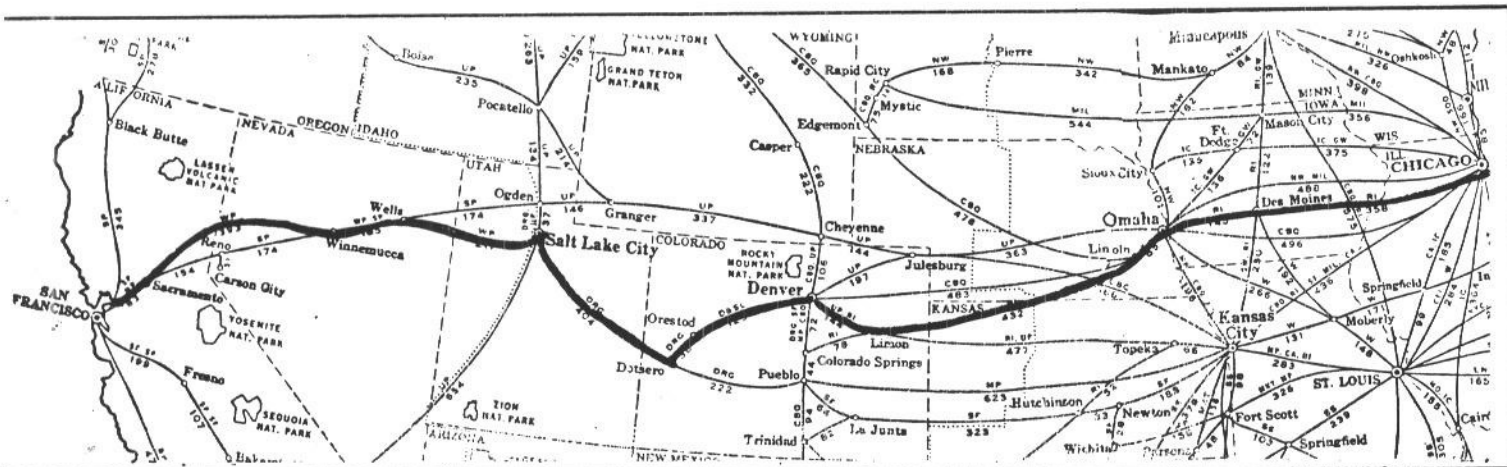
My experience at Salt Lake 3 years before, where I went after leaving my mother very low on the coast of Maine, when I would not have left her but for the engagement I had made for Salt Lake and where I felt all the time that any moment I might be called back by telegraph; where I was all the time under a strain and the entire outcome of the encampment, while personally gratifying to me was not at all flattering and did not leave a very favorable impression of the city, and I was not very much disposed to run around with the crowd.

I went up to the Utah Hotel, which is a most wonderfully beautiful building, but did not go to the Tabernacle, or make the circuit of the city much. I was more interested in trying to get some word to McNiece than in the city or anything else, and came away sadly disappointed with my short stay.



## REMEMBRANCES OF J. W. KATCHAM

continued from page 4



## FROM SALT LAKE TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN

We pulled out from Salt Lake about noon of Thursday 5th; here we left the Denver & Rio Grande and took the Western Pacific; the road which in connection with his efforts to break into Pittsburg in the one case and antagonizing Cassatt and the Pennsylvania Co., and in the other antagonizing Harriman and the Union Pacific; resulted in the down fall of Gorge Gould, which without very much to go on has always been a matter of regret to me. His father was one of the brainiest financiers of his day, but absolutely unscrupulous, and built up a fortune by methods that ought to have put him into the penitentiary. His daughter the Countess de Castellane; and Princess de Sagan was so wholly disreputable in nearly every respect that no one could have very much sympathy for her but except that he spent money too lavishly and did not have the ability to enable him to compete with his rivals George himself, I have always understood to be rather a decent fellow, at any rate in every respect except in ability he was so wonderful an improvement of his father, that I thought it was a pity for him to go down and his sister Helen Gould seems to have been the salt of the earth; kindly, charitable, decent, public spirited, possessing every virtue that was so conspicuously lacking in her father. It seems a pity that she should have been left in the financial condition, that her brother's incompetence and ambitions took the Gould properties with all their attending risks and wrecked them on the shores of finance.

In my childhood all geographies in maps and other wise pointed out, "The Great American Desert", which seemed to cover an immense stretch of territory beginning not far west of the Missouri River and extending nearly or quite into California. As I have journeyed in later years 1902, 1909 respectively to Denver and Salt Lake and saw the teaming fields of grain and alfalfa where ever a little water could be spilt on the ground I was moved to wonder what had become of the Great American Desert, but we had not left Salt Lake very far behind us before we found it. It was not a fanciful designation but a grim reality. First there was a long stretch, adorned only with sage brush, gophers, an occasional bush of grease wood, but his gradually disappeared and it became a desert in truth and in fact as well as in name, Sahara must be attractive along side of it, for there I understand an oasis can be found, but here for miles and miles and hundreds of miles there was nothing but a dreary waste of sand and alkali formation looking for all the world like a dreary waste of salt without a sign of life; animal or vegetable, hemmed in by dreary and forbidding mountains in the dim distance when traveling to Salt Lake over the Union Pacific through the plains of Wyoming and Utah. I cannot conceive that any use can ever be made of this stretch of territory for the purpose of growing anything, grass, trees or any kind of vegetation. It is simply a dreary barren waste, relieved only by the forbidding mountains up, over and through which the narrow strip of iron bends climbed.

Some where, I think however before we ran into Salt Lake, but possibly after leaving it Watrous came through the train with the report that General MacArthur while addressing the comrades of his regiment had fallen and expired instantly. A telegram of condolence was prepared by the Colonel, signed by most of us and wired back to Milwaukee.

## REPRINTED FROM THE GRAND ARMY RECORD, Boston, Mass. 1895.

A touchy point in the GAR was the subject of an Encampment on Southern land. Both Atlanta and Richmond had expressed interest in having the GAR meet in their cities. Most of the veterans had very strong feelings - usually against.

## ANOTHER EUNUCH.

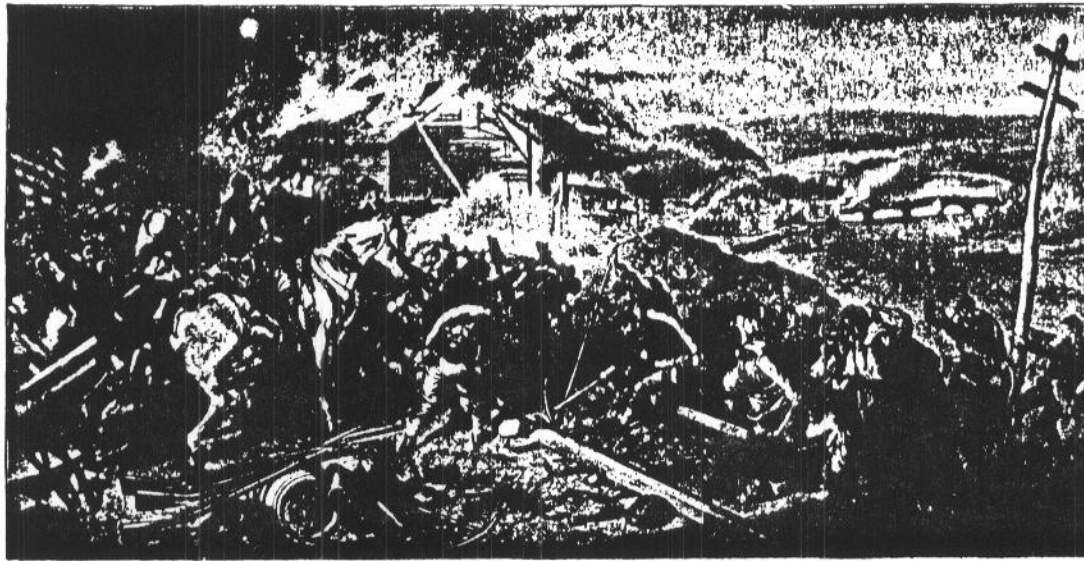
The Confederate Veteran Says:—  
"Hon. Washington Gardner, Secretary of the State of Michigan, a Past Department Commander of the Grand Army, a constant patron and friend of the Veteran, in writing that he is looking anxiously for report of the great reunion at Richmond, adds: "I wonder if the time will not come when somewhere on the border land we cannot have a joint reunion of the survivors of the two great armies which shall result in pleasure and profit to all concerned?"

A man who can consent to be a member of a Privileged Class in the Grand Army, contrary to its original constitution is also prepared to regard the Rebellion as a sort of dog fight, with both sides equally right and equally wrong.

A Soldier's widow living at Winchendon, Mass., writes to ask if she can obtain a pension, as she is poor and needy. She remarried and is now a widow again. The only way she could get a pension under those circumstances, would be by a special Act of Congress. But the President has decided to veto all such special Acts—unless they are for the benefit of some "high-toned" widow with personal or political "pulls" upon Congress and Washington aristocracy.

## SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 15, 1864,  
to Savannah, Ga.,  
Dec. 10, 1864.



We print above a small reproduction of the great historical picture, five feet long and three feet wide of "Sherman's March to the Sea." But 2,323 copies were printed, after which the plate was destroyed. The cost of the original plate was over \$10,000, and required four years of labor to make it. Artist proof copies of the original now sell as high as \$150 for each picture. It is so true to life that it will retain its value for all time to come. It is a National Historical Work and gives the germ history of the cause, the prosecution, and the final issue of the Great Pro-Slavery Rebellion. Human Slavery was the prime cause of the Rebellion. In its defence and for its extension the Slave-holders lighted the flames and horrors of war; and the war was ended by the subjugation of the armed Rebellion against the enforcement of the laws of the United States, and by making Freedom National. The representation is so perfect that hardly any explanation is needed of that which so well explains itself. It represents the advance of the Union Army which extends for many miles, and about 40 miles in breadth, marching about 15 miles per day. It required three weeks to march from Atlanta to Savannah, 300 miles.

In the foreground the Union Soldiers are tearing up the railroad, burning the depot and cars, heating and bending rails, marching off with captured muskets, bales of blankets, etc. The ever present "contrabands" are coming in leading "Massa's" cow. The Union Soldiers, loaded down with their blankets tied in a coil over their shoulders and carrying other impedimenta, are cutting down the

telegraph poles. The officer at the right of the commander is from the advance calvary force with the important news that the enemy's batteries are heaving in sight, and that they must hurry up the Union batteries to the front. At the left of the commanding officer, an orderly is in the act of mounting his horse carrying back the message to hasten the batteries to the burning bridge as quickly as possible. In the middle distance they are collecting commissary stores from the enemy's field. At the near right a lot of "contrabands" are crossing the river on flat boats. In the far distance, at the right are the enemy in force. Their pickets, just across the bridge fired the supply of stores, then the bridge, in time to prevent the cavalry's pursuit. The occupants of the plantation houses are trying to secure the safety of their cows and bags of valuables as well as their own persons.

The approaching thunder storm from the left, the falling rain over the hills, the winding river, burning bridges, depot, and cars, together with the intense activity in the foreground, all conspire to make a scene *absolutely grand*. The landscape illustrates the hilly character of Georgia. And this was the "Marching through Georgia" which was the early streaks of the dawn of Freedom and Liberty to a chastised, humiliated, and regenerated nation. Henceforward it was Freedom that was to be National and Slavery was obliterated from the American Continent.

Early in May, 1864, General Sherman commenced his campaign from Chattanooga, Tenn. to Atlanta, Ga. Atlanta having been finally

captured and destroyed, the Great March to the Sea was commenced from Atlanta to Savannah on November 15, 1864. Infantry, cavalry, and artillery aggregated 62,204 officers and soldiers which were divided into two wings, the right wing commanded by General O. O. Howard, and the left wing by General Henry W. Slocum of New York. The right wing was composed of the 15th Corps commanded by P. J. Osterhans, and the 17th Corps commanded by Frank P. Blair. The left wing was composed of the 14th Corps commanded by Jefferson C. Davis, and the 20th Corps commanded by A. S. Williams. Sick men and all except strong, able-bodied, and experienced soldiers were sent to the rear. The soldiers had no idea of their destination; they only knew that they were about to commence a very long and difficult march. They were cautioned not to scatter as stragglers, because foragers would be picked up in detail by a hostile people. Nothing but provisions and ammunition were allowed in the wagon train. The habitual order of march was to be in four roads as nearly parallel as possible.

A fuller and more elaborate description of this famous picture, with copious extracts from General Sherman's memoirs, will be found in the GRAND ARMY RECORD for January, 1896, occupying nearly a full page of that issue.

We have an enlarged copy of this famous picture of the size of one page of the Grand Army Record very finely executed, on the nicest artist's proof paper, which we will sell for \$1.50 each postpaid. Address GRAND ARMY RECORD Co., 31 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

REPRINTED  
FROM THE  
GRAND ARMY  
RECORD 1895  
Boston, Mass.



### THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

BY PAUL PHILIPPOTEAUX.

THE REPULSE OF PICKETT'S CHARGE, OR LONGSTREET'S ASSAULT, AT  
THE STONE WALL, ABOUT 4 P. M., JULY 3, 1863.

In the picture is seen that part of the Final Repulse of Pickett's Charge which took place at the Bloody Angle of the Stone Wall—which has very properly been called the "High Water Mark of the Rebellion." In order to paint the Battle of Gettysburg (which is the greatest work of his life) Paul Philippoteaux came to America and spent several months on the Battlefield of Gettysburg taking sketches and drawings of the country, consulted the official maps at Washington, and obtained from Gens. Hancock Doubleday and others, details of the fight as it really took place. This picture, therefore, is of historic value, and of great interest to all. A fac-simile of this picture has been produced in full colors of the original, and is pronounced the best picture of the latest battle of modern times.

The morning of July 3, 1863, found Oak Ridge, or, as it is now more commonly called, Seminary Ridge, in entire possession of the Rebel Army under the command of Robert E. Lee of Virginia, and lately a West Point officer in the United States Army. Seminary Ridge is a low swell of ground running in a general way from north to south, and its northern extremity is something over a mile west of the town of Gettysburg.

About one mile east of Seminary Ridge, and running in the same general direction from north to south, is Cemetery Ridge, so called after an ancient burial ground at its northern extremity. In like manner a Lutheran Seminary at the northern extremity of Oak Ridge has given to that swell of ground the name of Seminary Ridge. Cemetery Ridge terminates at its southern extremity in two rocky peaks, called respectively Little Round Top and Round Top. The Emmitsburg Road is a highway running from the town of Gettysburg at the northern extremity of Cemetery Ridge, southwesterly till it strikes the southern extremity of Seminary Ridge, the general course being diagonally over the plain between the two Ridges.

On the morning of July 3, 1863, the Union Army was in possession of Cemetery Ridge, which is materially shorter from north to south than is Seminary Ridge, then held by the Rebel Army. Cemetery Ridge has been compared to a fish hook, the barb of which is Culp's Hill, easterly from the north end of Cemetery Ridge. The shank of the fish hook terminates in the two Round Tops. On July 3, 1863, the wings of the Rebel and Union armies had been engaged in encounters of greater or less severity until 11 a. m., when all was stilled. This ominous quiet continued until 1 p. m., when the signal guns from the Rebel Army on Seminary Ridge announced the time for the last desperate efforts of the cohorts of American Slavery to utterly destroy every vestige of Freedom and Liberty in the American Republic.

"Before the echoes died away the whole line of Rebel batteries was blazing like a volcano. There seemed to be but one flash and one report; and their simultaneous discharges pealing out deafening salvos went rolling and rolling on through the valleys and echoing among the hills in one mighty volume of sound, vying with the loudest thunder. It was sublimely grand, sublimely terrifying. Without a moment's warning, as if the heavens had opened and the earth below yawned beneath their feet, the Union Soldiers found themselves in the midst of the pitiless storm. A tornado of shot and shell burst upon Cemetery Hill, tearing the air, rending the rocks, ploughing up the ground, and dealing death on all sides at once,

This terrific cannonade, under which the solid earth shook, the sky was darkened at noonday, and the valley filled with the thick rolling smoke, the air with explosions and nameless rubbish, seemed announcing the coming of the Last Day."

Another eye-witness also paints this picture:—

"The storm broke upon us so suddenly that the soldiers and officers who leaped as it began, from their tents or from lazy siestas on the grass, were stricken at their rising with mortal wounds, and died; some with cigars between their lips: some with pieces of food in their fingers: and one, at least, a pale, young German from Pennsylvania, with a picture of his sister in his hands. Horses fell shrieking out such awful cries as Cooper told of, and writhing themselves about in hopeless agony. The boards of fences, scattered by explosions, flew in splinters through the air. The earth torn up in clouds, blinded the eyes of hurrying men: and through the branches

## BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG!

A picture of the final Repulse of Pickett's Charge at about 4 p. m. on July 3, 1863, nicely printed on very excellent paper, sent to any post office address for ten cents in postage stamps. Below the picture is printed a vivid description of the scenes here represented. Lieut. Cushing, just in front of Gen. Webb, is mortally wounded and discharges his cannon by the weight of his dying body, shouting: "I will give them one more shot." The Rebel Gen. Armistead has just leaped the low stone wall with his cap on the end of his uplifted sword, crying out, "Give them the cold steel, boys," when he falls after advancing about thirty paces.

On one side of the picture is an alphabetical list of the Grand Army Posts in Massachusetts, made expressly to accompany this picture. On the other side of the picture is a brief statement of the nature and objects of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic. Altogether this is a typical sketch of the great "High Water Mark" of the Great Pro-Slavery Rebellion, and is very handy and convenient for reference.

Price only 10 cents by mail, post paid. Address

GRAND ARMY RECORD,  
81 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

REPRINT FROM 1869 JOURNAL

## Society of the Army of the Potomac.

AS ADOPTED AT THE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

*Held at Steinway Hall, New York, Monday, July 5th and 6th, 1869.*

### ARTICLE I.

*Sec. 1.*—This Association shall be known by the name and title of "THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC," and shall include every officer and enlisted man, who has at any time served with honor in that Army, and been honorably discharged therefrom, or remains in service in the Regular Army, who shall have given his assent to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, and paid his initiation fee.

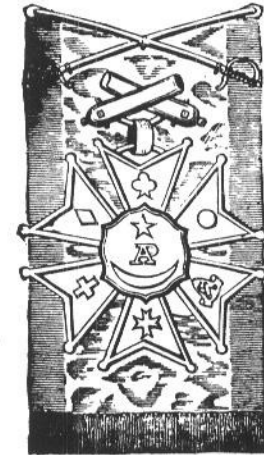
*Sec. 2.*—Honorary members may from time to time, be elected from those who have served with distinction in any of the other Armies, or in the Navy of the United States.

### ARTICLE II.

The objects of this Society shall be, to cherish the memories and associations of the Army of the Potomac, to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed from companionship in that Army; to perpetuate the name and fame of those who have fallen either on the field of battle, or in the line of duty with that Army, to collect and preserve the record of its great achievements, its numerous and well contested battles, its campaigns, marches and skirmishes.

The Executive Committee named at the preliminary meeting brought before the Society two devices, for a badge or decoration to be worn by members, with a recommendation in favor of the one made by Mr. Kritzmar of Philadelphia. The two designs were exhibited for the inspection of the members, and on submission to a vote, a decision was made, adopting the badge recommended by the Committee, as the decoration of the Society.

The following is the design adopted:



SOCIETY BADGE.

The badge of the Society (see cut on the cover) is now manufactured by Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle, the leading jewellers of Philadelphia, at Chestnut and Twelfth streets, and is furnished at the reduced price of \$10. It is of fine gold, handsome enamelled, and finished in the best style, with cannon, cross sabre and ribbon complete.

Frequent requests are received for a case to hold the badge when it is not in use. Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle have prepared a leather case that will hold also one other badge, which they will forward to the address of the members upon receipt of postage free.

### ARMY OF POTOMAC BUTTON.

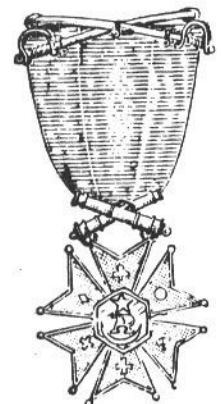
The button adopted by the Society will be forwarded by the Treasurer, Colonel Samuel Truesdell, No. 93 Nassau street, on receipt by him of twenty-five cents. Remittances may be made by postal notes or stamps.

The Certificate or Diploma of Membership is very handsome, lithographed by the Major & Knapp Engraving Co., of New York, on heavy plate paper, size 18x24. It contains the portraits of the commanders of the Army of the Potomac—Generals McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade—and four battle pieces representing the several arms of the service. The price, including the engraving of the member's name and postage, is but \$2. Send orders for money direct to Col. Samuel Truesdell, Treasurer, No. 93 Nassau street, New York.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

E. M. Bidwell, No. 25 East Fourteenth street, New York City will send by mail photographs of the First, Fifth, and Sixth Co. Societies, and of the Grand Stand at Woodlawn Park, on receipt of \$1 for each.

SOCIETY BADGE AS PICTURED IN THE 1915 JOURNAL



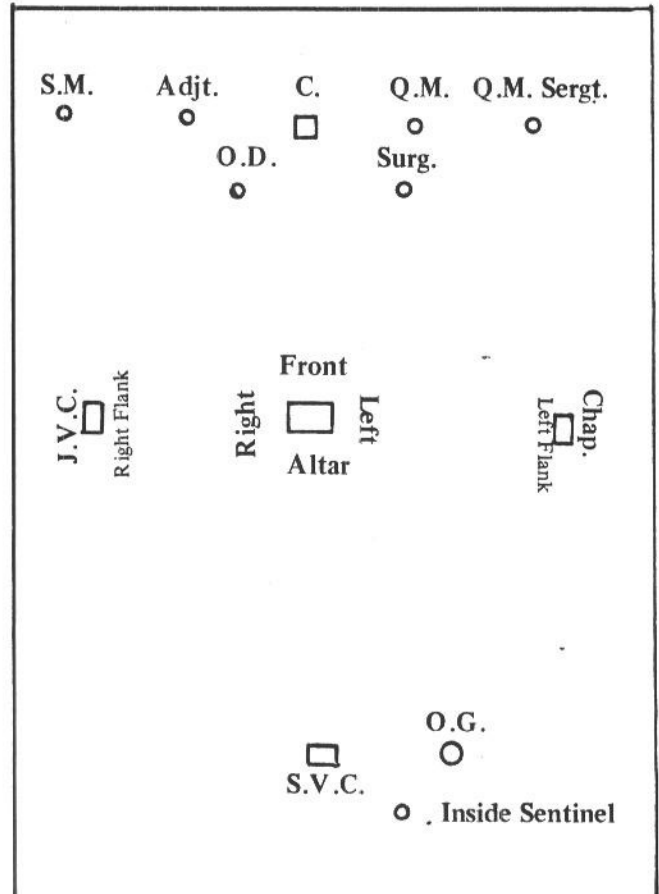
MATERIAL FROM THE GRAND ARMY RITUAL

Post meeting rooms had a specific layout, as shown in the various rituals of the order. This layout below was taken from a ritual dated February 1, 1898, but is the basic plan found in all the rituals. Study of the meeting room plan assist the investigator of a post by providing the relationships in the room. During an investigation of a post in Florida, the variations in the stain on the floor of the meeting room which had been converted to an office, pointed out the stations of the officers and the altar. Without the sketch of of the basic plan, little would have been found that had meaning. Another clue to the discovery of a post room is the peep-holes in the entrance doors. These holes were used by the inside sentinel for viewing those requesting entry.

GENERAL NOTES FOR POST COMMANDERS

- I. The detailed instructions are in accordance with action of the National Encampment, sessions of 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882, and must be strictly followed.
- II. The altar will be place in front of the C., and in the center of the room, a flag covering the altar, two swords crossed upon the flag, the hilts toward the C., and an open Bible resting on the swords.
- III. The officers should be in Grand Army uniform, with side arms; should preserve a proper military bearing, and give strict attention to all details.
- IV. Commands will be given in a clear, distinct, but not over-loud tone.
- V. No one can be admitted during the opening, muster-in, or closing ceremonies.
- VI. All salutations, except where otherwise directed in the instructions, will be given by raising the right hand to the visor of the cap, palm to the front, right elbow nearly as high as the shoulder.
- VII. Comrades, in crossing the room, will pass in rear of the altar, and salute the C. in passing, being careful never to pass in front of the altar or between it and the Commander, except when engaged in the muster-in ceremony.
- VIII. Comrades, except those under arms, will remain uncovered during prayer and during the administering of the obligation.
- IX. Whilst the recruits are being prepared for muster, the Commander should caution the members against any speaking, whispering, or moving about during the muster-in ceremony, and especially during the obligation.
- X. All officers are earnestly urged to memorize their parts, and so dispense entirely with the use of the book.
- XI. Posts are permitted, at their option, to dispense with the formal reception of officers at opening. - [Resolution National Encampment, 1874.].

PLAN OF THE POST - ROOM  
as described in the G.A.R. RITUAL



- C.—Commander.
- S. V. C.—Senior Vice-Commander.
- J. V. C.—Junior Vice-Commander.
- Adjt.—Adjutant.
- Surg.—Surgeon.
- Chap.—Chaplain.
- Q. M.—Quartermaster.
- O. D.—Officer of the Day.
- O. G.—Officer of the Guard.
- S. M.—Sergeant-Major.
- Q. M. S.—Quartermaster-Sergeant.
- G.—Guard.
- R.—Recruit.

KEY TO CIPHER.

W	Q	P	I	S	K	L	X	F	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
J	C	F	B	E	A	V	S	M	W
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
H	Y	A	T	G	R	U	P	N	C
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
U	E	A	The	R	Post	O	I	D	Dept
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Z	G	C	Nat'l.						
42	43	44	45						



of the trees and among the gravestones of the cemetery, a shower of destruction crashed recklessly. The hill, which seemed alone devoted to this rain of death, was cleared in all its unsheltered places within five minutes after the fire began."

At about 3 p. m. the Rebel guns ceased firing as suddenly as they had commenced the work of destroying the Union Army. Eighteen thousand Rebels were formed in two lines as they emerged from the woods just over the crest of Seminary Ridge. On they marched with the precision of trained and experienced veterans. It was fully a mile that this forlorn hope of splendid human animals boldly marched into the jaws of death and into the pit of hell. General Gibbon cautioned the Union Soldiers: "Hold your fire, boys, they are not near enough yet."

When Pickett's men were within one hundred and fifty yards the order was given to fire. Then a terrible volley, and the boasting, self-confident Rebel line had vanished like grass before the mowing machine. When the smoke rolled away the charging lines were inextricably mixed together—and nothing was left but a frantic mob covered with blood and dirt.

Another writer has given a vivid description of the terrific and deadly fire on Pickett's men by the Union Army:—

"No sooner had the long gray lines come within range than the Union artillery opened fire upon it, right and left. For a quarter of an hour the march was kept up in the face of a storm of missiles. Cemetery Hill was lighted up by the flashes. Little Round Top struck in sharply. Smoke and flame burst from the batteries along Cemetery Ridge. Solid shot tore through the ranks; shells were bursting under their feet, over their heads, in their faces; men, or the fragments of men, were being tossed in the air every moment; but, closing up the gaps and leaving swaths of dead and dying in their track, these men kept up their steady march to the front, as if conscious that the eyes of both armies were upon them. They had been told that the enemy's artillery had been silenced.

With a rush and a roar, heard above the din of cannon and musketry, the surging mass came rolling and tumbling on like waves against a rocky shore, firing, screeching, brandishing swords, the next emerging a few paces nearer. Officers became separated from their men. Generals no longer led their own brigades, but with uplifted swords rushed on to the front, calling on their men to follow. One after another they fell. Individual example and heroism were the only things that could count here, and neither was wanting. One thought and one purpose seemed to animate them and that was they must either conquer or die. Sublime heroism! Sublime folly!"

The Rebel General Longstreet thus describes the scene as it appeared to him from Seminary Ridge:—

"Pickett swept past our artillery in splendid style, and the men marched compactly and steadily down the slope. As they started up the ridge over one hundred cannon from the breastworks of the Federals hurled a rain of canister, grape and shell down upon them: still they pressed on until half way up the slope, when the crest of the hill was lit with a solid sheet of flame as the masses of the infantry rose and fired. When the smoke cleared away Pickett's division was gone. Nearly two-thirds of his men lay dead upon the field, and the survivors were suddenly retreating down the hill. Mortal man could not have stood that fire. In half an hour the contested field was cleared and the battle of Gettysburg was over."

## SECOND GAR ENCAMPMENT

It is coming soon!!!! On April 24th and 25th. the second meeting of the GAR Historians and Collectors will take place. Those who were there last year have endorsed this second meeting. We are hoping for 30 tables of GAR materials, both display and sale/trade.

On Saturday night our meeting will again take place at the Ashland College. David Klinepeter will make a short presentation of the Allied Order of the GAR. Your editor will have slides of various GAR sites. Others that wish to make a short presentation on their speciality are most welcome to step forward and volunteer.

If you are planning to attend the show, please drop a note to this office so we can look for you. R LH





Subscribers are allowed one free ad (30 words) for each subscription. Additional words at .10 each. Count name and address as three words. Ads will be placed in issues as received. Ads received after classified column is full will be placed in the next issue. Display advertising rates: Full page (8X10) \$25.00, Half page (4X8, 4X10) \$18.00, Quarter page (4X5, 2 1/2 X8) \$12.00, Eighth page (2 1/2 X4) \$3.00. There is a 40% discount for ads that run for six consecutive issues.

**WANTED** Gilmore, Butler, Kearny Medals, Civil War Medal of Honor. Have Civil War items and hundreds of GAR badges, etc. Deals must include a wanted item. Howard Averbach, 363 S. Highland Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15206.

**WANTED** GAR Department membership badges, Grand Rapids Michigan National Encampment material 1925, 1927, 1935, 1948. Warren Barber III, P.O. Box 43, Richland, Mi 49083.

**TRADE** NY, Oh, Pa, or Md ladder badges for those from Iowa or 55th. Illinois, plain or personalized. **WANTED** ribbons with embossed corps badges or engagements. H. Semken, 1725 Winston, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

**STATE OWNED MUSEUM** wishes contact with other GAR collectors. Seek Civil War and GAR materials especially from Wis. Will Trade. GAR Memorial Hall Museum, Capital 419 North, Madison, WI 53702.

**WANTED** Any material marked 3BN-GAR. National Delegates Badges 1948, 1947 and before 1890. Also National Journals, Dept of Pa. Delegate badges, various state journals. Officer badges. Dav...linepeter, 32 S. 24th. Street, Harrisburg, PA 17103.

**GAR Medals, Badges, Emblems** Always wanted to purchase. Collection or accumulation. Buy outright or sell at auction. We are the largest medal dealers in America. Hold 4 auctions a year. \$10.00 per year or write for free catalog. Johnson & Jensen Box 1085, Danbury, Connecticut 06810

**FOR SALE** Lot of ribbons from the 20th O.V.I. 1895, 1888, 1903, 1909, 1918, 1923. \$18.00 or trade. Roger Heiple, P.O. Box 16, South Lyon, Mi. 48178.

**WANTED** G.A.R. memorabilia, Buy, Trade. Howard Siglag, 183 Hazelwood Dr. Westbury, N.Y. 11590

**WANTED** Brass UCV Reunion tokens, Jacksonville Fl. 1914. Fair Condition. Trade for FAR item of similar value. Bob Myers, Bay Point Box 124, Panama City, Fl, 32407

**WANTED** Items pertaining to veterans organizations C.W. thru S.A.W. especially G.A.R. membership badges, national encampment, Penna. ribbons, correspondence welcome, for private collection not resale, Rance Hulshart 4000 Old Orchard Rd. York, Pa. 17402.

**WANTED** Interested in Lincoln medals, tokens and ribbons, Pa. State Encampment badges, Have other states for sale or trade. Richard Crosby, 2543 Penn. Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222

**WANTED** G.A.R. membership badges and National Journals, I collect the badges by die variety. Does anyone else? Jim Lyons, Box 608, Mt. View, CA 94942

**WANTED** All GAR items badges and ribbons from H.W. Post No. 13 N.J. Also any information. Thomas Rung, 1060 Schneider Ave. Union, N.J. 07083

**WANTED** Member badges and Post officer badges. Also "souvenir" type nat'l encampment badges and copy of Beaths History of the GAR. Dennis R. Loba, Rt 2, Box 181, Crozet Va, 22932.

**GAR BADGES** and Exonumia bought and sold. Write for free auction catalog. Will purchase large collections or single items. Rich Hartzog, P.O. Box 4143 NS, Rockford, Illinois 61110

**BOOKS FOR SALE** Regimental histories and other civil war books. Lists issued five times per year. Ray Russell Books, P.O. 1008, Rochester, Michigan 48063.

**WANTED** GAR Michigan annual Encampment Badges- All years. Herbert Hochradel, Box 16, Maybee Michigan 48159.

**WANTED** Gettysburg Souvenir, Reunion and Monument dedication ribbons, badges and medals. Also paper items related to Gettysburg. John Bellinger, 724 German St., Elmira, N.Y. 14901

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## Reprint

162

NEIGHBOR'S HOME MAIL.

October,

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CHAPLAIN OF DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK,  
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,  
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Will make a LIMITED NUMBER of engagements to deliver his

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"Boots and Saddles!"

"Flanked by 'Stonewall!'"

"In the Shenandoah with Sheridan!"

FOR THE BENEFIT OF POSTS OF THE G. A. R., the MINIMUM PRICE for which these will be given is \$25 00, and rail-road and stage fares and entertainment. Special terms (at an advance upon above) to lecture committees, clubs, &c

ADDRESS,

Col. Foster, at Newark, N. Y.,

Or, T. B. FOSTER, care T. W. Durston & Co., University Bookstore, Syracuse.

Circulars containing Press notices wherewith to advertise the above Lectures will be supplied upon application.

The following will indicate the satisfaction with which these spirited Lectures have been received:

The lecture by the Rev. Mr. Foster, of Newark, on reminiscences of the war, delivered before the guild of Christ church, on East Avenue, last Friday evening, is described as being one of the most interesting as well as novel lectures of the winter. The reverend gentleman was a member of the first cavalry regiment that went into the war, and his description of a cavalry charge was most vivid and stirring. He delivers this lecture this week at Lima.—*Rochester Express*, Feb. 13, 1880.

"BOOTS AND SADDLES."—Rev. J. P. Foster, Department Chaplain of the G. A. R., formerly of the Fifth New York Cavalry, delivered his famous lecture entitled "Boots and Saddles," last evening at St. John's Chapel for the benefit of the church building fund. The reverend gentleman is a polished orator and he delivers his chosen theme in an entertaining manner. The sanctuary should have been crowded. The opportunity to listen to such an entertaining subject for the small price of twenty-five cents rarely ever occurs.—*Auburnian*, Auburn, Feb. 6 1880.

MAYVILLE.—We understand that the Rev. J. P. Foster, rector of the church at Newark, is to deliver his thrillingly interesting lecture, entitled "Boots and Saddles," at this place some time during the summer. The lecture is written and delivered by one who knows by experience and that he says. It is full of war stories and descriptions of military adventures. The citizens of Mayville will be both pleased and instructed by the lecture of our friend and brother Col. Foster.—*Kalendar*, Buffalo, July 24, 1880.

"BOOTS AND SADDLES."—The lecture, "Boots and Saddles," delivered by Col. J. P. Foster of Newark, N. Y., in this village, on Tuesday evening of last week, was an excellent one: one which all who had experienced active service could appreciate and enjoy. It was a faithful and truthful picture of the scenes and times that tried men's souls—full of patriotism, finely written and well delivered. This lecture ought to draw a crowded house in any place under favorable circumstances. The beauty of the lecture is that it is not overdrawn but is a truthful and natural picture of army life as seen and participated in by the gallant Col., now Rev. J. P. Foster.—*Lake Shore News*, Watout.

"BOOTS AND SADDLES."—The lecture of Rev. J. P. Foster, formerly colonel, at the Reformed church, East Newark, on Tuesday evening last, for the benefit of the library of the Union Sunday school, was well attended, and fully met the expectations of those who from an acquaintance with Mr. Foster anticipated a rare treat. The lecture of "Boots and Saddles" is an interesting and animating one, made up to quite an extent, of the personal experience of the lecturer which showed that while in the army he was where duty called, and shrank not from it because bullets, shells and the saber met him in the face. He was one that said, "Come on boys," and led the way. The financial success of the lecture was more than expected by those who had the matter in charge. The

receipts are enough to put the library of the Sunday school in good condition; and it will be an incentive to those who have devoted years to the good work to renew energy and continued self devotion to the noble work. We congratulate Mr. Drake, the superintendent, and the people of East Newark in securing so good and entertaining a speaker as Mr. Foster, and the final result of the enterprise.—*Union*, Newark, N. Y. June 21, 1879.

REALLY A FINE LECTURE, was that of Rev. Col. James P. Foster, of Newark, delivered Friday evening, Jan. 23, 1880, in Baptist Hall, Clifton Springs, under the auspices of Gordon Granger Post, entitled "Boots and Saddles." The audience was large and gave the most positive proof of being well pleased and highly delighted from first to last. The colonel grew eloquent as he proceeded, ever and anon portraying scenes of the most beautifully thrilling effect. It is one of the most elegant and entertaining lectures that an American audience ever listened to. We trust it shall be our good fortune ere long to hear the same repeated.—*Home Mail*, Feb. 1880.

"BOOTS AND SADDLES."—Arrangements have been made with Col. J. P. Foster, rector of St. Mark's church in Newark, who will deliver his lecture, under the auspices of Gordon Granger Post, G. A. R., in their hall in this village Friday (to-morrow) evening, January 23, 1880. Those who have heard the lecture pronounce it excellent in every respect. The local press speak highly of him as a man, and as a pleasing and entertaining speaker. The following is an extract from the Newark *Union*: "The lecture of 'Boots and Saddles' is an interesting and animating one, made up, to quite an extent, of the personal experience of the lecturer which showed that, while in the army, he was where duty called, and shrank not from it because bullets, shells, and the saber met him in the face. He was one that said, 'Come on boys,' and led the way."—*Clifton Springs Press*, Jan. 22, 1880.

FLANKED BY "STONEWALL."—Ex-Colonel and Rev. Jas. P. Foster, of St. Mark's church, this place delivered for the first time his new lecture entitled "Flanked by Stonewall," at Grand Army Hall, on Monday evening last. The lecture was good, by many pronounced better than "Boots and Saddles," from which the reverend gentleman is gaining quite a reputation. His map and description of the Shenandoah Valley were quite correct and interesting, especially to those who had campaigned in that Department. His description of being "flanked," and in return flanking of "Stonewall," and the escape of a portion of the cavalry with a wagon train, was entertaining and exciting both to those who were in the war and those who were not so fortunate. The Colonel's delivery is so easy, and his language so plain, that it is not tiresome, even for an hour-and-a-half. He gets right down, as though talking to you alone and in common conversation, and then, under the excitement of the moment, you imagine he is in the very battle itself, a born cavalryman. The worst criticism we have heard

of the lecture was that it was too short, although it lasted nearly an hour-and-a-half. The lecture was for the benefit of Vosburgh Post G. A. R., of this place, and to which the Colonel donated the entire receipts.—*Newark Union*, Feb. 14, 1880.

To the Editor of the Syracuse Journal:

On Tuesday evening the inmates of the hotel and cottages had a rare treat of an intellectual character. The Rev. James P. Foster, rector of Grace church, Cortland, gave a most thrilling account of Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign. Mr. Foster, as is well known, was captain then in the Fifth New York Cavalry, and afterwards promoted to a colonelcy. He gave an account of what he saw. But for his modesty he might have told what he did. But his friends knew full well that he had a good record in the war. What he said of the losses in many of our fights on account of the too free use of whiskey was one of the most painful parts of his thrilling narrative. It is only justice to add, that his recitations of several war poems, by different authors, as well as his own, were unsurpassed in pathos; in fact, was true eloquence. And we all felt, as we intently listened, that such power would only be given to them by one who not only deeply sympathized in our nation's just cause, but also had been in many an action and cared for the dead and dying soldier. Such a lecture delivered in Boston (the writer's residence) would command an audience of a thousand people at any of our lyceum courses. N. G. A.

McGrawville Correspondence.

McGrawville, Jan. 17th, 1874.

MR. EDITOR: The first lecture for the benefit of the "Soldiers' Monument Fund," was delivered in the Presbyterian church last evening, by Rev. J. P. Foster, of Cortland, who was Colonel of a cavalry regiment during our late war.

Considering the state of the weather, the attendance was fair. The merits of the lecture, however, demanded a crowded house. Under the title of "Boots and Saddles," the speaker narrated reminiscences of his military life, in so thrilling and fascinating a manner, as to command, throughout the entire evening, the rapt and undivided attention of his audience. The Colonel unmistakably possesses, in no small degree, that rare and happy faculty of word painting, in virtue of which he transports his hearers to the actual scenes of conflict, and presents to their mind's eye the camp, the hasty march to meet the enemy, the rush, the swoop, the shock of the contending squadrons as they meet and grapple in deadly conflict, in such vivid and striking colors, that one almost imagines he hears the crack of the pistol, and the ring of the sabre. The account of their first engagement with Ashby's cavalry, of his own feelings as they approached the enemy; of the ludicrous and ridiculous actions of their drunken major, whose horse gave out, at the moment the enemy appeared in sight; of the capture of their gallant serjeant, Whitecomb, and how he cunningly outwitted the Johnnies, making good his escape to the regiment, was peculiarly interesting and entertaining.

During the retreat of Gen. Banks from Strasburg, through Winchester, Stonewall Jackson pressing close upon the rear, the speaker, at that time captain of a troop of horse,—was ordered by the General in command, to return beyond the old camp at Strasburg, to the very verge of the enemy's lines, and bring off a wagon train. It was a peculiarly hazardous undertaking. The chances were ten to one that the troop would be entrapped by the enemy's cavalry; but the Captain, accustomed to obey orders, attempted the task. So skillfully did the speaker portray every incident of this exciting and hazardous exploit, that we could see, not only every inch of ground passed over by that troop, but were in constant expectation, that at every cross road Ashby's cavalry would swoop down upon the heroic little band. Here also, the Colonel gave us an illustration of how fickle and uncertain a thing is fame; for although he and his troop assumed all the responsibility, and incurred all the danger of escorting the train in safety to the main body, still in the diagram and report of the proceeding, published in a leading journal, the credit of the achievement was all awarded to a captain of reserves, who at that time was far distant from the scene of action. It was a very interesting lecture, is the general verdict of those who were present. Those who were absent, lost a rich feast.—*Prof. Pease*, State Agricultural College.

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