Carrollon in this County Front't 154th Regiment N. Y. V. PORTVICE July 6, 1865.

MR Entron: -Believing that anything pertaining to the 154th Regiment will be interesting to the readers of your paper, I offer for publication a roster of the officers, together with a stalement of the strength, present, absent,etc., at the time of that discharge at

Illmira, N. Y. THE DAND STAFF.

-	Lieutenant-Colonel L. D. Warner
	Assistant-Surgeon Wan A Farley
	Cambian

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Co., B. Capt
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1 st. Lieut.
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1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
co. C., Capt W. L. Cameron
1 P Wellman
1st LieutJ.P. Wellman
co. H. Capt.
the state of the s
co. K., Capt Arthur Hotelikis
(O. K., Lipe Harry Barlow
1st Light Henry Barlow

The following officers and enlisted men were commissioned by His Excellency the Governor of the State, in the grades named, but owing to the reduced strength of the Regiment were unable to muster in in such grade. Licat. Col. Warner, as Colonel, Major Cheney, as Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. Benson, as Major Sargeants Richard McCalden and George Satherland, as 1st Lieutenants, Sergeants Harrison, Covill, Leroy Litchfield, William Caston, Andrew M. Keller, William Canning, and Private Alexander Morton, as 2nd Lieutenants.

2nd Lieutenanis.

The whole number of Officers and Enlisted men who were mustered at Washington previous to leaving for Elmina, was 329; absent, detached, 10; with leave, 9; sick, 110; total, 129. Strength, present and absent, at date of muster, 458. No, who from the various causes named, ceased to belong to the Regiment, as follows:

Killal in action. 60

Aggregate of Officers and Enlisted men who have belonged to the Regiment, 1032; mustered at original organization, 968; recruits at various times, 64. Total killed, wounded and missing in the various engagements in which the Regiment has participated 595. Many of the wounded have recovered and returned to duty with the Regt. The aggregate of losses or casualties, killed, wounded, missing, died, discharged, transferred, deserted &c., is 985, or seventuen in excess of the original strength of the Regiment.

I shall as soon as practicable prepare for publication, a brief history of the Regiment, from the time of its organization, to its discharge from the Respectfully yours, L. D. WARNER.

The above was taken from the Postofice in the absence of the Editor, and was misiaid, which will account for the delay in prolishing.

ff Tun lera -The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the 154th N. Y. Vols., in the actions of June 15th and 15th near Phos Knob, Ga, furnished us by Maj. L. D.

Kill I - Augustus Bodgers, Corp. Co. A. Jan.

Watner:

Kill M - Augustus Rodgers, Corp Co A, June 15; Thomas Haffron, private, Co A, June 16; Leither Weight, Co C, died June 16; Dennis A Brand, Co, D, June 16;

Wounded - Chet. Alanson Crosby, side, severe; Lient, Clinton L, Barnaut, E, thigh slight; Joseph Merkt, A, finger: Elias W Konyon, A, head severe; Colby M, Bayant, A hip, severe; Bryan M, Carter, corp. B, sidendardam, severe; Henry Wallf, B, thigh, slight, Erastus Weight, corp. C, arm, severe; Albert, Erastus Weight, corp. C, arm, severe; Albert, E. Hill, C, berast, slight; Joseph Crowell, D lung and croin, severe; Bent, S, Bartley, Fram, slight; Sourt, John Wilson, E, 100t, severe; corp. Isaac N, Porter, E, abdomen severe Jas D, Quilliams, E, both ankles and thigh severe; James Strain, E, thigh, severe; Sergt H saar A, Ames, F, arm, slight; Murvin Skinner, F, thigh, severe; Sergt, Clark E, Oyer, Gheel, slight; Nicholas Cook, G, jaw, severe Thes, Mison, L, arm, and foot, severe; Henry Burber, Sergt, A, arm, slight.

Total killed, 4, Wounded, 2 officers, and 10 enlisted men. Total loss, 25.

ning to how ---

Augustus Shipley, Serg't co B; Thos. R. Aldrich, Carp't co B; Ozro C, Greeley, Private co. B; George Bishop, Color Serg't co C; Ambrose P, Arnold, 1st Serg't co D; Gilbert Dilse, Corp'I co D; Thomas Willis, Serg't co H; Sandford P, Kinyon, Private co I.

P. Arnold, Ist Serg't co D'Gloert Dise, Corp I of D'Thomas Willis, Serg't co H; Sandiord P. Kinyon, Private co L.

P. H. Jones, Colonel, contusion; C. P. Vedder, Capt co H, contusion.

Go A.—Lunes W. Randolph, Corp'l, right data daugerously; Geo. Williams, private, left dura: Remargo acore, leg.

Go B.—Charles Hall, corporal, left lung, dangerously; Philo A. Markham, corporal, right locarm, amputated; Geo. W. Chapin, corporal, contusion in arm and leg: Frank Rector, private, right leg: Pavid Matteson, upper thigh: Andrew Curts, right hand: A. H. Wellman, left car and check.

Co. C.—Geo. Greck, corporal, both thighs; Peter Nichols, private, hand.

Co. D.—Charles E King, scalp: E. B. Holmes, right side: James Copeland, right side of face; Israel P. cord, imper amputated.

Co. F.—Hiram Lockwood, arm; James Jacquas, finger amputated.

Co. F.—Hiram Munger, neck, severe; Howard Whithout, to amputated; Lewis Jones, corporal, right wist and hip badiy; John Faraham, neutrision in hip: Fordyee Thayer, contusion in lance; Orin University and hip badiy; John Faraham, neutrision in hip: Fordyee Thayer, contusion in lance; Orin University and hip badiy; John Faraham, neutrision in hip: Fordyee Thayer, contusion in lance; Orin University and hip badiy; John Faraham, neutrision in hip: Fordyee Thayer, contusion.

Co. H.—Ii W. Newberry, right leg fractured; Co. H.—Ii W. Newberry, right leg fractured; E. J. Fenley, corporal, nose; Gilbert Rogers, sergennt, lend and wrist; Harrison Covel, serg't in hand; Samel Bryant, contusion.

Co. E.—Copf I Stewart Bailey, right forearm: Serg't Jose K. Green, finger; Benjamin Lee, Serg't Jose K. Green, finger; Benjamin Lee, Serg't John McClear, abdomen, slight, Co. K.—Serg't George Mason, scalp.

Co. K.—Serg't George Mason, scalp.

As the "Roles" remained behind their breast perks after our repulse, consequently captured to prisoners, these reported missing were unforthedly killed. They are as follows: Private decreased Goodman, co. A: Charles P. Allen, co. B: George Baldwin, and Russell Lawrence, co f: Sidney Moore, co. D: Reubin, Ray, and Charles Whitney, co. F.

PECAPITULATION.

HOW AND WHERE.

BY ALICE CARET.

How are we living?
The least on a garden set out in a row,
To cat of the dew, and the sunshine to grow, Our powers of believing
So darkened and dead.
They simply extend to the objects about us,
The mote and the moth that cannot do without us,
The worms in our bed!

If thus we are living,
And fading, and falling, and rotting, alas!
Like the grass, or the flowers that grow in the
Is life worth our having! [grass,
The insect a humming—
The wild bird is better, that sings as it flies.—
Theox, that turns up his great face to the skies,
When the chunder is coming.

Where are we living?
In passion, and pain, and remorse, do we dwell.
Creating, yet terribly latting our hell?
No triumph achieving?

The wild tree does more for his coat of rough He trians with green moses, and checks with the Of the long summer shining. [marks

We're dying, not living ; s shut up in a mystical

Our senses shut up in a mystical dream,
We're floating like corpses a brift in a stream,
Still taking, net giving,
We work not, but wait; [sands,
And when we have mired to our loans in the
Spd feel the rank mildew grow stiff in our hands
We groan for our fate!

Miscellaneous Reading.

Letter from Major L. D. Warner.

CAMP NEAR CASSVILLE, GA., May 21, 1864.

FRIEND FAY :- After seventeen days constant marching or fighting, we have at length halted to take breath and recover our exhausted energies, preparatory to a fresh effort, to finish what has been so gloriously commenced, by driving the foe within the entrenchments of Atlanta, or compelling him to offer battle before he reaches that important stronghold. The 20th corps left Lookout Valley on the 4th of the present month, except Butterfield's division, which preceded the rest by several days. We moved to the right of the bnemy's positions at Tunnel Hill, Dalton, &c. On the eve of the 7th, our division encamped about ten miles west of Dalton, from which we were separated by a high range of hills, (the same in which Buzzard Roost Gap is situated.) A road crosses these hills at a point about four miles south of the last named gap, and the crest where the read crosses was in possession of the enemy. About 11 A. M. of the 8th we were ordered to march on a reconnoissance in the direction of this ridge, which here bears the local name of Rocky Faced Mountain. Arriving at about 11 miles from this point, we were haned, and our brigade was formed in line of battle, with skirmishers in front, and were ordered to orlyance and storm the hill, in front of which was two ranges of fact-hills. stoep and heavily wooded. The march over these hills in line of battle was very fatiguing to the men, and by the time they arrived at the foot of the mala ridge they were well-nigh exhausted. The face of the hill is very steep and covered with loose rolling stones, none of them large enough to afford shelter to the men who toiled up its rugged sides. Along the crest runs a ledge of rocks with a perpendicular face of from five to ten feet, affording a most excellent shelter to the enemy, who, without exposing themselves, could deliberately fire upon our men as they asconded from the vale beneath. After sesting for a few moments, the order to

snort connict they were compelled by superior numbers to fall back, and retreat to the foot of the hill, with a loss of 14 killed and 42 wounded, making an aggregate of 56, besides many who were much injured by the loose rolling stones with which the face of the mountain was covered. Col. Jones, who had for several days been suffering from indisposition, but mounted the hill at the head of his regiment, was thrown from the rocks at the summit, and so severely injured that he was the next day obliged to return to Chattaneoga treatment. Our concrueater tre Bishon, (brother of Lewis Bishon, who lost his life in endeavoring to save our glorious banner at Gettysburg) was shot dead just as he had planted our that fairly upon the crest, and three others were successively stricken down in the endeavor to bring them off, which was done by Corporal Alexander Williams, of Co. D. Thus ended the part taken by the 154th in this unsuccessful attack upon an almost impregnable position, defended by numbers, according to Rebel accounts, superior to the assailants. The attempt to carry the heights was made at other points, all were alike unsuccessful. The 154th was the only regiment which gained a footing upon the crest, and had they been properly supported, they would have maintained their position. The object of the demonstration seems to have been to draw the enemy's attention to this point, while McPherson passed through Snake Creek Gap, in the same range, nearly opposite Resaca, which he successfully accomplished, and thus gained a position in the enemy's rear. The whole loss sustained by our forces on the 8th, was something over 200, the 154th sustaining far the heaviest, being nearly 30 per cent of our whole force. After dark we retired to the open ground near where we first formed our lines, near which place we remained until the 12th, when we marched for Snake Creek Gap, through which we passed, and until the Rebs evacuated we were engaged in the series of manœuvres and fights which ended in Johnson's evacuation and our pursuit. Our boys are in good spirits, although they feel that they have been again sacrificed by being joined with troops on whom no reliance can be placed. The 27th Pa. should not have been ordered in where anything depended upon them, as they (never very reliable) are now very much disaffected, and will not stand under fire. We have now 140 gens, hardly enough to be called a regiment, but as good for our numbers as any in the army. Of the transactions around Resaca, so far as we are concerned, I will probably inform you as soon as I get a little rested, unless we should hear the advance (onward to Atlanta) sounded ere the apportunity occurs. They have had harder fighting in Virginia than here, although we have done something in that line, and should have done more, had Johnson not showed a good pair pair of hoels, and been aided by the railroad in running off his stores. Our folks are putting the railroad in repair very rapidly, and last evening the trains ran into Kingston. WARNER. Yours.

THE ladies of Indianapolis, Ind., had advance was given, and under a gall- a meeting the other day at which Mrs. tabligara ... and looks at

we moved to the right of the bnemy's the positions at Tunnel Hill, Palton, &c. 6 On the eve of the 7th, our division encamped about ten miles west of Dulton, from which we were separated by a high range of hills, (the same in which Buzzari Rost Gap is similated.) A read or sacs these hills at a point about four miles section of the last named cap. and the crest where the road crosses was in possession of the enemy. About 11 A. M. of the 8th we were or lered to the march on a reconnoissance in the direction of this ridge, which here bears the local name of Rocky Faced Mountain. Arriving at about 11 miles from this 1 point, we were batter, and our brigade was formed in line of battle, with skirmishers in front, and were ordered to advance and storm the hill, in front of which was two ranges of foot-hills, steep and heavily wooded. The march over these hills in line of battle was very fatiguing to the men, and by the time they arrived at the foot of the main ridge they were well-nigh exhausted. The face of the hill is very steep and covered with loose rolling stones, none of them large enough to afford shelter to the men who toiled up its rugged sides. Along the crest runs a ledge of rocks with a perpendicular face of from five to ten feet, affording a most excellent shelter to the enemy, who, without exposing themselves, could deliberately fire upon our men as they ascended from the vale beneath. After resting for a few moments, the order to advance was given, and under a galling and deathly fire from the crest, our brave boys advanced (many of them never to return) to the charge, cheering lustily as they climbed the almost perpendicular ascent. As they neared the summit, the fire from above became more fatal, and the 27th Pa, halted and utterly refused to advance, the 73d Pa., which was on our left, (the 27th being on our right) did some better, but they could not be induced to advance to the foot of the ledge of rocks. The 154th, although losing men every moment, advanced steadily to the foot of the glacis, where they were partially protected from the fire of the foe, and halted for a moment to rest ere they made the desperate attempt to mount to the summit. I will here state that the failure of the 27th to come to time enabled the enemy to turn his whole attention to us, and the 154th was exposed to a deadly fire, not only from its front, but from the right flank, (which last was the more deadly of the two). This regiment claimed that their time had expired, and were bold in declaring that they would not fight. At length Col. Jones gave the command to rise up and forward, and what were left of 200 men

mounted the ramparts, and our colors

were planted on the mountain's crest!

To maintain the position, unsupported

as they were, was impossible. After a

Letter from Major L. D. Warper.

CAMP NEAR DALLAS/GA., }

FRIEND FAY :- You have Indoubtediy seen two beligerant cars. (each out of reach of his adversary's klaws) yawling and spitting at eachother, going through with all the formula of a fight, except the pitching into each other, and actually making the fur fly. Hall this is just the situation of affairs here, on this first day of June, as it has been for the past six days, and as far as I can see, is likely to be for days to come. The two beligerant armies are face to face, their advance lines within easy musket range, and each growling and spitting night and day at each other, and each at work night and day strengthening their defenses, and preparing to repel the other's attack should he be so audacious as to make one. The skirmishers in front of the main works are almost within conversational distance, each man hid behind his tree, og, or in a pit dug in the night for his especial protection, and are each intent upon inflicting as much injury upon appropriations the enemy (with as little exposure of himself) as possible. The artitlery and & in the outer of the infantry behind the advance lines of a charse was found Each would like to accommodate the farked on the floor other, but dare not. What loss we are st winter, it is hardinflicting upon the fee I have no means of knowing. One artillery is far superior to theirs, both to quantity and our shells and conster can hardly fail of doing some execution, indeed before 1862. but the thick timber in our front pre- lend nets. vents our judging of the extent of the Cov. Morgan did damage. The loss on our part (since # 1862, put the milthe 24th, when we drove them about I would require too two miles to their present position at a heavy loss to ourselves) has been quite small, yet some are killed and wounded \$00 is not subicion daily. To explain our present position | regiment in cach I will say, that the army left the rail-would make a force road in the vicinity of Kingston on the itwenty-eight thous-234, and striking south, flanked the te, to be armed and Southern State, and t Altoons mountains, through which the pense of the State railroad passes, and where Johnson full involve an exundersteelly intended to make a strong lions of dollars, to stand. On discovering our course the tax of seven falls robel General probably determined to hardly be sufficient. meet, us before we emerged from the middlesthess wold rough hilly region through which we were obliged to pass. But our advance shale appropriation hall already emerged into the more open country, one he could make his tall he district dispositions to check our progress. At collecting a latent Parentain Vine Creek, a considerable flustrate the prob-stream with high banks, which flows Uninistration. clong the main or base of the mountain mails to amount takes, Johnson probably expected to act, but the milling ains, Johnson probasive expected to throw himself in our way, and we had Assembly, on varishing siting with a small body of his cavalry, who attempted to destroy. The wholesale complished and success the bridge, but failed, as our advence from men received commanders, either pressed them too hard. We crossed from the Governor Gen. McPherson was si the creek, our division leading, and ad- hils was not calcu- lungs, so that his de page of about two miles; when we were to place a large been instantaneous. For military pursuately, which has not

Geary's division occupies the front lines, | and has done so since we have occupied our present position. Our men have been for six days constantly under fire, and the want of sleep is telling upon their health. Their spirits are, however, good, and they are ready for what may occur. But I have not time to write more at present.

Yours,

WARNER.

had been energeif thought at the time, So confident as appointed in 1863 hildert. Many per-Ithe Legislature of has the bill, after Legislature, while by persons whethirt postering factors

de, Maria, Paga e · · · · hasareld . S it; anlyer, when

of little practical to say that the ape expense, partieus post lagrand from pr

By reference, say the Senate of this, Jersey, Virginia, M olina, New Timps! seits, from i 1 fore Constitution of the I in the at its at pri was altered in its exam, force for a Carling behavior afformal appropria desprivite province. white man, Ac. of Cohemer B. being chetch" And neve been a violation the Constitution of a well known according he practice of admirefector to visual train first among all of a thirreen." to Virgini side by side with whit

A Present The stlautional Chavention ed its labor, the next be submitted to a vert the State on the first tember. It provides cation, such as was an will be relieved of sla tion is predicted, with its favor. The Conve so to have exceeded by and to have noth wholf of consilierable amount the proposes of civil This has not been using hain Northern States,

"Liverings, regulation Little or restrict, is not the est. It my outs that, descerate fighting has in front of Atlanta, a severe contest of Frida complished, and success patch, which has not

June 1, 1864

stand. On discovering our course the rebel General probably determined to meet as before we emerged from the rough hilly region through which we were obliged to pass. But our advance lead already emerged into the more men country, ere he could make his dispositions to check our progress. At Pungkin Vine Creek, a considerable openin with high banks, which flows alor yould southern base of the monntains, Johnson probably expected to "...ow bimself in our way, and we had some skirmishing with a small body of is caralry, who attempted to destroy the bridge, but failed, as our advance pressed them too hard. We crossed the creek, our division leading, and advancal about two miles; when we were stopped by a heavy fire from the enemy, who were concealed in the thick woods which skirted the road. This was about - noon. Our division of course come to v a sudden halt, and awaited the arrival of the rest of the corps, which with the his was on the same road. From some prisoners who were brought in we learned that Hood's and Hardee's corps were in our front. It was near night when the proper dispositions having Shoon made, the advance commenced ; and drove the enemy about two miles, when darkness put an end to the conlliet for that night. A heavy shower of rain fell just after dark, which wet as to the skin, but we were obliged to lay upon our arms all night without either the or supper. All night the showy in our front were hard at work digging rifle pits and throwing up obstructions, and when day dawned they were in a condition to make a strong defense, should our forces renew the lastle, which we did not do, but on the contrary set to work building counter th entrenchments, and here since that time we have been, looking bayonets and bullets at each other, but neither making any further advance.

Our loss in the affair thus far is two officers and nine men wounded by gun shots, and one man with an axe, while cutting trees for abatis. This makes our whole number of casualties since we left Lookout-63-or 54 per cent of our whole force, added to this is about 30 who have given out from sickness, making near 100 in all. A pretty heavy Was for a regiment so small as ours. Call Jones has not yet rejoined us, but is daily expected. When he comes he will take command of the brigade, as und. Buschbeck has gone home with his regiment, the 27th Pa., and Col. Jones s next in seniority. Col. Allen has gane home, and so the command devolves open myself. Capt. Hotchkiss has gone to the rear sick. We have now but four officers for duty in the line, but that is enough for the number of men. How long the present state q Miles in this place will continue, it t immossible for one in my position to verguess. Judging from the move useds of troops in our rear to-day, the is something of importance on for

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wn works and waiting the course of ly along the Marietta road in the direcwere found to be deserted, they having trains, in fact, they are the worst I ever Bully withdrawn during last night, saw. Horses and mules have frequent-We are now, while I am writing, occu- ly to be unhitched, and with the aid of ging their deserted works, and specuring as to what would have been the About 11 to-day we experienced the The conclusion arrived at is, that it perienced. For the space of about an would have been decidedly damaging boar the windows of leaven were opened the spin indeed the whole series with the soldier there was no retreat to a regard to have been under construct friendly shelter, we must go marching ion since the evening of the campaign, along as if the sun was shining clear, is write by mile the ground is disput-I are gained, and no one can prophesy with any certainty when the campaign Ill col.

But the order to murch has come and I must close for this time, and go hunt at the enemy among these endless Cleorgia hills and forests.

WARNER. Yours,

Is run Weens, June 21, 1864.

FREND VAY :- As intimated at the close of my communication of the 17th, the familiar "fall in" sounded along the lines, and at 10 A. M. we were once more in motion, in pursuit of the retreating fee. After marching through brush down and packed up tents, and then and climbing over logs about a mile had a half, we emerged from the woods and debouched into a section of cleared land probably a mile square, much the largest clearing we have encountered since the 24th of May. The further side of these fields was bounded by a range of heavily wooded hills, and behind these hills is the road from Marietta to Dallas. It was at once evident that these hills were occupied by the enemy, and that here was another of their defensive lines. To the left and on a line meanly in continuation of these hills, is the higher peaks of Golgotha, covering La approaches to Marrietta in this di-Hardly had our columns emerged into the open grounds when we were saluted by the rebel batteries, in a way that proved beyond question that they considered us as entitled to notice and consideration. Our artillerists were men of too much politeness not to return the salute, and a brisk exchange of compliments was the result. This was the first opportunity we had enjoyed for a long time to use this area of the service, and we went in with a celerity which soon convinced the rebels that they were getting more show they bargained for. Meanwhile the infantry formed in line of battle and alvanced across the open fields and Haongia a thicket on the right and took attitus in front of the range of hills, while the usual line of skirmish-" was thrown out as near the enemy of possible. As usual, our brigade was a the front line and considerably ex-I to the memy's fire. A brisk five I dirk, when we advanced our lines ing between the benes. ne fine consent of the strongles,

weeds. This waiting it seems was, tion of the town. The roads, owing to exercer, no part of the programme of the almost incessant rains of the month, he reles, and this marring their works are becoming literally impassable for chains, extricated from the slough holes. salt of an assault, (if well defended). beaviest rain storm I think I ever exthe party making the attack. These in carnest, and the watery fixed fell o vi w, probably, of just such a syss although wet to the skin and wading and defensive operations as the to- half have deep in most and water. ograndly of the country is well adapte. About 12 we came to a bait, (having There is said to be a similar line advanced but about 21 miles, and being cheme two males sentir of this, and there within 4 of Marietta) as the enemy was e off probably cars to mother halt, again in position in our front, and ready al Tare will be a repetition of the to dispute our further progress. And day, with, probably, the same result. here we still remain, with our usual skirmishing and bashwhacking in full blast. On the evening of the 19th the 154th was engaged until past midnight building entrencluments in our front, which was, as usual, the front line. On the morning of the 20th, (yesterday) our brigade was all moved to the right to relieve the 3d brigade, and had to rebuild their works, which were within easy musket range of the enemy. About 6 P. M. we were ordered to fall in, as we were to be relieved by a brigade of the 4th corps, while we were to move to the right and relieve the 3d division of the 20th, which was to take the place of the 14th, &c., &c. Well, we took waited for the troops which were to relieve us, who did not come until about 7 this morning. Of course we rested well last night without any tents, with our guns in hand expecting every moment to leave, for day and night are all the same here, and one is as likely to I march at midnight as at noon. Well, this morning we were relieved and marched to the right about a mile and a half, and are now again in position behind a line of weeks of our own construction. We expect to remain here through the night, but there is no certainty of such an event. The weather still continues wet, and while I am writing it is raining, with every indication of a wet night. There has been but five or six fair days this month, and it now looks likely to set in for a rainy spell. This campaign has been a trying one to the physical powers of the men. We have now had seven weeks of constant marching, digging, bushwhacking and some fair lighting, with an accompaniment of heat, dust, rain and maid, especially the two last. And when the campaign is to close it will require one superior to men to predict with any certainty. Our progress, though sure, is slow, and it may be many weeks ere the spires of Atlanta will glisten before our eager gaze. Bat be the time long or short, we are bound to win in the end. Our boys are in the best of spirits and sanguine of success. We have lest but one man since my

last. James McFarling, of Co. D, was wounded while on the skirmish line on = (2 of up between the ekirmish lines ball just above the ankie, the ball lodgthe 18th. He was struck by a musket

Library and moved to the user in a day of skirmishing and artillery duckall t, and finally died away to a scat- once more retired under cover of the tening eldirmish lire, which was kept up night, taking with them all their guns nearly all night. Meanwhile our troops and material. Their fires were still were to work and fortified their post-burning when we ascended the hill, but tion, and daylight found us in the same no other signs of life were visible. Afe witin we were in at Dallas, as reter a brief examination of the premises special each other, only that here their I returned to report the occupation of which overlocked our entrenchments paratory to the day's work, which was and gave them a decided advantage. in anticipation, namely, another adin position, and shelled us in a manner trench and probably wait until the reb-nor at all pleasant to sensitive nerves. els judged it prudent to again evacuate. We however, gave as good as we re- As expected, we were on the move own works and waiting the course of ly along the Marietta road in the direchowever, no part of the programme of the almost incessant rains of the mouth, the relis, and this morning their works are becoming literally impassable for were found to be deserted, they having trains, in fact, they are the worst I ever tying their deserted worlds, and specu- chains, extricated from the slough holes, looing as to what would have been the About 11 today we experienced the The conclusion arrived at ic, that it perferred. For the space of about an our of thefensive operations as the to- half knee there is and and water. will on L

But the order to murch base me and I ment chies be this time, and go hant theoretic hills and forests.

WARNER. Yours,

As the Woods, June 21, 1861.

. the matter in present of the retreate of the 14th, &c., &c. Well, we took

see meaning a surup one from the ene- boards for the last four weeks. After a fraction beat force were en- Libering upon our entrenchments until I asked too yards beyond the ofter I A. M. of the 18th, we lay down for a pap, and awake at-daylight to be seen and awake at-daylight to see and one to describe behind find a shower of rain falling, and rendered from the control of the questions from A sharp fire was kept. age for all are an lone, when the robels, then, as we had no tents, and besides but age their abada is exacing decidedly the most was of a very uncertain depth, the lost is received according to the results of a certain tenacity. This was a eath which fully a pulled that of the ling, without any perceptible change in the first time our boys had but a chance arrillery effectually of meed that of the to the antique of and they went onemy. It was preficted that the enwith these choice and a tiger, and my would brace during the coming of an analysis and particular declares was en-The whom the relationabled over the job of up on the picket, (which was in to struct a strong forced time; its (which my charge) time their retreat might it but been proported for just such an possible by a concellar was ACSAM, emergency) and a beauty for was again of the 10th the picket was relieved by d mean our advant ber lines, which frosh troops, and no pains was taken to be the the movement from the enemy, if to the product of the product of the state o torns in abilitis of some strength, which part of the skirmishers, across a very soft being further progress. Our supparting lines halted when within about up the hill until we found ourselves in partial and opened line upon the peaceful possession of their works on works, which was kept up far into the the cress, they having as was especial. position was on the crest of a ridge their works, and to get my conice, pre-They had also several pieces of artillery vance, another halt, skirmish, then enceivel, meanwhile strengthening our about 9 A.M., our course being easterevents. This waiting it seems was, then of the town. The reads, owing to abutly withdrawn during last night, saw. Horses and males have frequent-We are now, while I am writing, occu- by to be unhitched, and with the aid of result of an assault, (if well defended). beaviest rain storm I think I ever exwould have been decidedly damaging bon, the windows after an were opened to the parity modeles; the nituals. These in earnest, and the watery flood fell we have as indeed the whole series with not indeeps but be strongs. But to a like this kennence witherness is taken, the soldier there was no extract to a are held to have taken under construct friendly studies, we have go marching then show the opening of the campaign, along nelf, the sun was slining clear, in view, probably, of just such a systallingth wet to the skin and washing pagraphy of the country is well related Albant 12 we cannot a hair, thaving all there is said to be a similar line advanced but about 25 miles, and being about two rolles south of this, and there within 4 of Marietta cas the enemy was as and probably course is madiser half, as aimine position in our from, and ready and to so will be a repetition of the to dispute our faither progress. And play with probably, the same result, here we still remain, with our usual The average by rolle the ground is dispute stimulating and bushwhaphing in full Claud gained, and to one can prophety blash. On the evening of the 19th the with any certainty when the compatgat 154th was engaged until past midnight building entrenchments in our front, which was, as usual, the front line. On the morning of the 20th, (yesterday) out the money among these embess our brigeds was all neved to the right to relieve the 34 brigade, and had to rebuild their works, which were within easy musket range of the enemy. About 6 P. M. we were ordered to fall in, as Unimply I've: As intimated at the we were to be relieved by a brigade of close of my communication of the 17th, the 4th corps, while we were to move to firefline "fall in" sounded along the to the right and relieve the 3d division es, and at 10 A. M. we were once of the 20th, which was to take the place

"Wm. Willover, I, leg, secore, June 23.
"Patrick Garvy, P, hand, slight, "This swells the list of killed and wounded since the opening of the campaign, to one hundred and one, or more than fifty per cent of our effective strength on May 4th. Few regiments can show a stronger record than this. It shows that where there was danger we were to be found. I think there is no regiment in the corps (I know none in the division) that has been in the front line more than ours, or then has acquitted itself better. Our boys, notwith standing their severe losses, are in the best of spirits, and enjoy the excitements of the picket line as well as ever they did squirrel shooting at home. They will sit for hours, peering from behind their tree, log, or rail pile, with their musket cocked and the finger upon the trigger, waiting patiently for some Johnny to expose his cranium, (with the same object in view) and then sights his mark and blazes away, and whether the ball comes within an inch or a rod of his aim, it is ail the same, he has had a shot at a rebel, and perhaps has hit him, and perhaps (which is much the more likely) helonly caused the butternut to duck his head and then return the fire. Occasionally the pickets, which are generally within hailing distance, will suspend their fire, and hold a short discourse with each other, generally of the bluckguard order, and winding up with "Take care, rebels, or Yank," when bang goes the musket, and the conference is at an end, and each looks out for his own head. Picket firing, which is much in vogue here, is a great weste of material, with but little result. This is particularly so in the night, when they generally fire at the report or flash of each other's guns. Sometimes an innocent fire fly is unwittingly made the target, being mistaken in the wood for the aforementionedillumination

I remarked at the commencement of my letter that we occasionally had a glimpse of a human hall in these is none the boad of the column this is true, if not, we more frequently obtain a glimpse of where the house was. If your cariosity prompts you to pursue your re-searches further, and ascertain the whereabouts of the habitation itself, you will not unfrequently find the boards, shingles, &c., serving as floors, or roofing to the soldier's humble demicil, while the heavier timber forms a constituent element in the breastwork that defends him from the assaults of the enemy. With regard to the furniture, what the owner did not take with him when he left, is appropriated to the temporary use of the soldier. Go out upon the picket line, which has been established near some mansion whose disloyal owner has left at our approach, and you can find the skirmishers reclining upon matrasses, or even feather beds, or sitting in chairs with all the composure of a veritable Turk. This may seem revolting to our sense of right, and illy calculated to pacify the people, or impress them with the idea that our only object is to make war upon and put down armed opposition to the government. But it must be borne in mind that no wars, and especially of the nature of this, was ever carried on without abuses and wrongs, or without mis ery being brought upon the innocent as well as the guilty. Another feature here is that it is Louly those who, from conscious guilt, flee at our approach, leaving their dweilings empty and thus inviting the spoiler, who suffer in this manner. The Union man who with his family remains at home, escapes, with the loss, perhaps of a few chickens, or pigs, provided that the

Letter from Hajor L. D. Warner.

Camp 15fru Resimest. IN THE PIELD STAR MARKETTA, GA., July 1, 1864.

Farano Fay: Hight weeks of hard and rough empalgring, and still we find ourselves enclosed within the limits of this seemingly endless forest, with only an occasional glimpse at cleared fields and human habitations. Were I to quote the poet, the builden of my song would be, Oh! for a peop outside this wilderness. But as the early dawn heralds the approaching day, so the larger patches of cleared land and smaller intervals of forest which we now encounter, is evidence that we are surely approaching the bounds of civilization, and may hope at no very distant day (provided J druson will allow it) to emerge late the open country. The open, cultivated regions of central Georgia are said to be one vast corn and wheat field. The wheat is now fist ripening, and if they can secure the crop ere the country is overron by the Yankees, it will add materially to their means of subsisting their army. It is undoubtedly of great imporcance to them to becare these crops, although judging from the appearance of those rebels who have fallen into our hands, they are far from being in a starving condition.

Our moves since the date of my last letter may be summed up as follows: On Monday morning, June 27th, our brigide was move I to the left, and in front of the position of the 1st and 3d prigaces, and then with those was brigades for support, we advanced about threefourths of a mile, a part of the distance at a double-quick, and finally come to a halt by running into our line of skinnishers, who were engaged with a strong line of the enemy's, which latter were supported by a strong line of works about six hundred yards in their rear. It was very soon evident that we had advanced a trifle too far for pruience. I was on the extreme right with the 154th, and I found tayself somewhat exposed to a sharp fluid; fire, as the line on our right did not advance with us to cover our flank. Well, I immediately whoeled the right of the regiment to the rear, so as to cover the flank, and we went to work, even while the balls were ratiling through the bushes, and threw up the dirt in a field in our front, and put up a barricade of logs and rails, which protected the men and rendered this position secure. After securing our first position, we went to work and put up a substratial line of works, a little in the rear, where we remained until last evening, when we were relieved by a division of the 14th corps, an I marche I to the rear, and then to the right, post the 1st and 3d divisions of the 19th coaps, and then to the front and relieved a division of the 2411. This move c pled nearly the entire night, it being 32 A. M. when we got into position, and our skirmishers are having alively time in front, while the balls are discovising their own position music as they duri through the trees over our heads, at too high an elevation, owing to the conformation of the ground, to be any ways atarming. Our es an e-tag that have been one man killed end sven were let, as follows:

Privite D. B. Nichtlie Co. E. Juna 28.

Trivate M. D. Pathaell, H. fost, severe June 24.

"W. W. H. C. F. C. L. Savers,

"W. W. H. C. F. C. L. Savers,

"S. A. White, G. Leal and health, "The Subsect of Subsections of Way, W. Barrey, 1, 1 severes, June 25.

"Wen, W. Barrey, 1, 1 severes, June 25.

"Wen, W. Barrey, 1, 1 severes, June 25.

"Particular of Subsections of Subsect our show a stronger record than this. It shows that where there was danger we were to be found I think there is no regiment in the coops (I know more in the division) that has been in the freet line more than ones, or that has require I have fatter. Our bays, in swithstending their severe lesses, are in the best of Prints, and only y the excitements of the picket

rebels have not already stripped him in this re-Still, it is but too true that many acts of wantonness are perpetrated, which are a disgrace and a stigma upon the parties engaged therein. But for these the responsibility rests upon those who are responsible for the com-mencement and continuance of the war, with all its attendant horrors and evils, of which no one who has not been an eye-witness can form ev lust blen

When will the deluded people of the South ee and appreciate the enormous train of evil and suffering that the few thousand aristocrats in their midst are bringing upon them, and entailing upon their posterity. May the scales full from their mental vision ere irretrievable ruin overtakes them. Even now it will take years of patient toil, amid privations and suffering, to restore this land to its condition in 1860.

Yours, WARREN. tiv

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MATTERSATHOME.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE

IT THE ILLUSTRATED PHERENOLOGICAL JOUR-NAL FOR JULY. - Vol. 40 begins with a double number, now ready, containing portraits, characters and biographies of leading men, living and dead, such as HANCOCK, SEDGWICK, WADS-WORTH, HAWTHORN, MURILLO, President of Columbia, S. A.; the Dying Gladiator, with portruits, characters and biographies. Also, Eth-nology, or the Baces. Physiology, or the Laws of Life and Health. Phrenology, with choice of pursuits. Physiognomy, or "signs of character." · Psychology, the Science of the Soul, and much other matter, to be found in no other publication. It is a handsomely illustrated monthly, with ninety-six columns of rich reading matter. Newsmen have it. Sold at 20 cents, or \$2 a year, by Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, New York.

gif Our Cnors. We are receiving cheering ews for the poor. We see it stated in Wash-54 Co news for the poor. ington that Commissioner Newton, has received

necent advices 300K .- We inadvertentwheat evop to; last two numbers of as regards execut we would assure the straw. The yielect did not arise from age one, but that this most excellent it is thought, bppearance on our table proved quality is long since established gg. A Rang best exchapges, and

on Monday last mes to give due considripe tomatoes fumns. We appreciate CHAPMAN, of Vergable publishers, and We lelieve ad the Lady's Book to of Cayuga Billgod household companturing vegetablears it has merited and this seeson in ricusands, until, beyond the Buffulo musicm a basis as any pubat home or abre last number (July) which he sold a steel engraving called He sold at the sh in itself is worth the worth of honey followed by a double
—h is indeed beautiful.

En The show wood engravings of don't mean to 'ty. Its literary conwax fit and blime yet to peruse, but bidded up this e of contents find artithey agreed to it subjects, twenty-two boots \$14; pully the finest steel and \$12; common ang the Lady's Magaand. If our edes country, we certainly much sunering, first. Address Louis

who want the b our advice is to judgment, is the the stomach of a good bread and have it for sale, har New York.

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o work, as fast as they are out.

ULINTILLAS

If received at Geo. Brodis' it

RES,

AND

Selected Poetry.

When "They Miss Me At Home."

They miss me at home, they do miss me,
When dayle ht is paling on high;
When the West is all crimson with beauty,
And night soffly wooth the sky;
'Tis then the voice of a parent
By more,'s sweet angel is sent—
It whispers delightfully ever,
A parent's love never is spent!

When Aurora is touching with silver
The East in her earliest hae,
And mermaids are playing in waters
While twinght is lowing the blue;
Then tather and mother are thinking
Their matins of tenderest plea,
As volves of angels revealing
The fullness of glutness to rae!

When strewing the god-light in fullness,
The sun mounts triumphantly high,
And arching the earth with brightness,
Is keystone of noon in the sky;
The then the sun of affection
Shines out from its home in their heart,
And crowneth the soul with its gladness,
Illumining every part!

And when the clear divlight has faded, and mourus in the robe of the night, When silence is wielding her scepter, and darkness imprisons the sight; Tis then the past with its pleasures hisses quick to the parental review, and joys that are gone by torever, Have charms for them to pursue!

When Spring fairies float in the meadows, And flowers smile "How do you do?" When April is budding to blossom, And May is in fragrancy, too; "Tis then hat parental emotion So holy, so blissful, is seen, An Eden of randare numeraured, Is the love of my Mother I ween!

When Summer is sultry and ferrid,
'Mid the glow and the fire of July,
When breezes and zephyrs are fainting,
And water is steam in the sky;
'Tis then that acuteness of feeling
Is kindling the founts of the soul,
My father! for me he is bleading,
With ferror he cannot control!

When Auturn is laden with plenty,
And fruitage is giving her store,
September is yi-lding her narvests,
October is offering more:
In the midst of such boundless abundance,
Profusion so gushingly free,
In vision I picture my parents—
As thinking and wishing for me!

As timining and wishing for me.

When the Sabbath, the garner of blessing,
Droppeth heavenly gits on the earth,
And pleasures, cestate, immortal,
Are springing to glorious birth;
'Tis then coming back to delight me,
Memorial echoes I hear,
'Tis the murmur of motherly music—
To melt the heart to a tear!

And when the hour of departure

From its rest in the future is berne,
And the death pall is shading in darkness,
And the shroud by the body is worn;
Tis thee I hope you'll not miss me,
Where seeaphs and angels allure,
Where the good are united forever,
In Faradise hely and pure!

Miscellaneous Reading.

Letter from Hajor L. D. Warner.

CAMP 15 fra Regiment, Is run Fund, Ga., July 8, 1861.

TRIEND FAY :- Now that another Annicasary of our National Independence, with its usual attendants, such as patriotic speeches, big dinners, rides, balls, powder burnings, &c., to say nothing of the amount of good, middling and had liquor expended on the glorious occasion, has come and gone, not to return for a twelve-month, I venture to of security as of yore. again call your attention to the soldiers, who, while these festivities are in full life, amid the surroundings of his distant home, is sweltering under the heat of a Georgia July sun, and daily, as well as nightly engaged in fighting, watching, digging, and marching, toiling over rugged hills, through deep and tangled ravines, and almost impenetrable jungles, charging up to the cannon's mouth, or the deadly rifle-pit, meeting wounds or even death without fliaching, and for what? For the presservation of those institutions for which our forefathers, eighty-eight years since, pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors, scaling the compact with their blood, and then nobly

light on the 3d we were on the move in Lieut. Col. Allen and Dr. Van Ac pursuit of the retiring foe, pressing nam returned o the Regiment yeste hard upon their rear, and picking up day, looking nuch better than whe many prisoners, or rather they who they left for have. But I have written should be called deserters, as they evidently fell back for the purpose of coming within our lines, even the fears of Yankee cruelty, and Northern dangeone fading from their minds as nothing in contrast with the miserable life they leading while fighting for their sinking, hopeless cause. As they passed to the rear, instead of appearing dejected they seemed like men who had just escaped some great peril which was about to overwhelm them.

The retreat of the rebels was covered by cavalry, not so much to hinder our advance as to prevent their own men from fallieg to the rear and giving themselves up. Our boys were in the best of spirits, and all eager to be in the advance guard. Whenever or whereever there is a chance to bag game the 154th needs to urging. But all things terrestrial have an end, and so had the chase for that day. Coming out into a clearing on top of a high hill, we saw, on another ridge :bout two miles ahead, the enemy again avaiting our approach behind a strong lne of works, which every man was had at work rendering as much stronger is possible. Well, it was clear to everyone that our advance was nearly at an end, for this time. Still we kept onto near the base of the hill on which We enemy was posted, and bivounced for the night, at the same time advancing a strong line of pickets well up to their position, and placing our artillery in position, where it could make their roost a very insecure one to sit upon. Everything being in proper shape, we quietly awaited the result. The morning of the 4th was ushered in by the music of the various brass bands belonging to our army. The whole catalogue of National airs was gone through with, much to the edification, no doubt, of the Johnnys, who must have appreciated this concert, got up in a measure for their especial benefit. Wonder if the echo of there old National senga among the hills of Georgia did not awaken in some rebel bosom a foeling of regret for the doings of the past three years, and that they could not now sit beneath the folds of our glorious old flag, and gaze upon its laster with the same proud feeling

The 4th passed without any perceptible change, other than a little skirmishing between the pickets. The day was intensely warm, and we stuck to our shade, intent only on keeping as cool as possible. A ration of "commissary" was issued to those who take a fancy in that direction, and some had their patriotism much strengthened thereby. But the demonstrations were not as positive as we generally witness at home on like occasions.

Early on the morning of the 5tlf it was again ascertained that the rebels had again taken unto themselves legs and left one more series of defensive works as monuments of their digging propensities, and proof that the last CLOTING. redeeming their pledge. And no less propensities, and proof that the last ditch is not yet. These hills are crowned

too long a letter of a hot day, and wil

.. WARNER.

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Call and see for yourselves. Small profits, quick axies and one price, is my motto.

R. O. SMITH.

G'S. | Ole an Excelsion, 1964.

FRIEND FAY :- Now that another Anniversary of our National Independence. with its usual attendants, such as patriotic speeches, big dinners, rides, balls, powder burnings, &c., to say nothing of the amount of good, middling and had liquor expended on the glorious occasion, has come and gone, not to return for a twelve-month, I venture to again call your attention to the soldiers, who, while these festivities are in fail life, amid the surroundings of his distant home, is sweltering under the heat of a Georgia July sun, and daily, as well as nightly engaged in fighting, watching, digging, and marching, toiling over rugged hills, through deep and tangled ravines, and almost impenetrable jungles, charging up to the cannon's mouth, or the deadly rifle-pit, meeting wounds or even death without flinching, and for what? For the presservation of those institutions for which our forefathers, eighty-eight years since, pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors, sealing the compact with their blood, and then nobly redeeming their pledge. And no less nobly will we, their children, in this hour of our country's peril, redeem the pledge made and renewed, to transmit to our descendants the precious casket (without the loss of a jewel therefrom) which has been placed in our keeping, and for which we are responsible to future generations.

But I have wandered from my subject, and will now return to the soldier, whom we left down in Georgia, longing for the cool shades and crystal springs of Cattaraugus, and dreaming of pleasures in store "when this cruel war is over." The past week has wrought some changes in the situation of the opposing forces, and although we have not yet been allowed to cross the river and enter the promised city, like the ancient Patriarch, we have been allowed to look upon its tall spires and stately structures, glistening in an may never enter them.

But to my journal. The date of my last letter (July 1st) left us entrenched do the same thing, but from experience well knowing they would not. Thus passed the time until the night of the works in our front, and at the same time withdrew from their impregnable and of course gave up Marietta. This ken place for several weeks. At day- fashionable as at present.

pecial benefit. Wonder if the echo of three old National songs among the hills of Georgia did not awaken in some rebel bosom a feeling of regret for the doings of the past three years, and that they could not now sit beneath the folds of our glorious old flag, and gaze upon its lastre with the same proud feeling of security as of yore.

The 4th passed without any perceptible change, other than a little skirmishing between the pickets. The day was intensely warm, and we stuck to our shade, intent only on keeping as cool as possible. A ration of "commissary" was issued to those who take a fancy in that direction, and some had their patriotism much strengthened thereby. But the demonstrations were not as positive as we generally witness at home on like occasions.

Early on the morning of the 5th it was again ascertained that the rebels had again taken unto themselves legs and left one more series of defensive works as monuments of their digging propensities, and proof that the last ditch is not yet. These bills are crowned with the most extensive system of works from which we have yet driven the enemy. But as we did not halt for a close examination, neither will we attempt a description.

The retreat of the enemy was better conducted than the last, and we took but few prisoners. After marching some four miles, we ascended a high hi'l about a mile and a half from the river, and from whence a very fine, though somewhat distant view of Atlanta is obtained, especially in the aftermoon, when the sun is shining upon this side of the buildings. We are distant from the city about ten miles, more or less. The enemy occupied (as usual) a range of hills between us and the river. Well, we halted here for the night, and the next day we moved to the rear and left, into a position where afternoon's sun. Yes, my eyes have it was believed we were to remain for beheld the gates of the city, though I several days to rest, and renew our clothing, &c. We laid out and fitted up our camp, and had just got in shape when on the 7th we found we were not in the enemy's front, and they in ours, just in the right place, and must move they probably hoping and expecting we again. So we packed up and marched would advance, we hoping they would about five miles, and found ourselves about three fourths of a miles from where we set out. Here we expect to remain two or three days to rest and make up 2d and 3d, when they abandoned their monthly returns, muster rolls, &c. Wish we might also have a visit from the paymaster, as funds are decidedly low. positions on the Kenesaw Mountains, This class of men will hardly venture so far to the front with their money is the most general retreat that has ta- chests, especially while raids are as

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amourats. | doubt learned of the effect upon their men. vmour to There are no such fears entertained with regard to our boys. The inducements to desert to the

enemy are so very small that they fail to alls

appreciated by the mon, after the long period

der fire. We have complet our present comp

places that we may tay avorat does to come, yet our movements vid probably be governed

by those of the enemy. If we could have the

benefit of your Northern gardens and berry

fields, and have what fresh vegetables we would wish, we would be constitute where time where

new men. Seventy days with an enclusive illet of ment, bread and only in this hat climate will tell upon the health of the most robust, and on, it is reported that there are some cases

of sourcy already diveleged in the army, with

removed that the paymester is about to make

flow days it would offect a great change.

how much to the I commit say. If we could get at what onless at I points a we could eat for a

in which they have been almost constantly un.

since the 7th lust, and it is thought in high &

e confiartillery skirmishing, there is quiet along this rty pre- part of our lines. And it is a mist which is vill find w at his itia that · Nation of a riot d' Mary-Colonel M. had mini just e politimese, or e to see do our nization.

us a visit. I hope this may prove to becomest, as we are very touch in want of green backs and are willing to take them at par, even though it 4; New takes 32 60 to key 81 69 in gold among the rth Car- Wall Street gamblers. The last payment made assachus to the many was to December 31, 18 3, and of the executently there is new dramenths' pay due. tes and these soldiers who have a miles at home dependant upon their cautings for rood and clothio to the ing are many or them treathed, (while languable Pennsyling their lives for their homes, with vidons or , it apgain want entering and installing himself withparlification their cottage homes, while the unxious mothtimerius er nathers her little flock around her and in-" there takes Heaven's lid, in this her day of thid, if color a field no doubt to made good were the stray to the fine time, and the man allow doesn't have been their six as in the pay, less what is due forth, satiets, and what sley leep for their necessary of 1776, in 1778
in 1778
in 1778
"every have some standing of the prices of provisions, as well as thy go ds. most bear hard again the families of these men. • Here is no hard some second of the process of wag is (no small at arts to hard pace with the cast of below Whall shouthese scipated who are responsible for the present inflated. lebarred price could for a twelven, athle forced to subetions or sist upon the soldier's weres.

scents to ally, through the politicises of the picket, ere letter of still filled with the same bombast which has . It is filled their columns since the opening of the men that compaign. They still my to look brave, and to persons that persons their readers believe that all is well, that their leader is master of the situation, that he may not be the wantshim. es voted campaign, to draw the federals away from their ntil 1830. base of supplies, and to sure destruction, when the opportune tanment for opening the offenand Con- sive should arrive, &c., &c. This was un loubtcomplet- edly very satisfactory when Sherman was ution will hundred miles from Atlanta. But when from people of their house tops they can see the glimmer of the federal beyonets, Lear the beeming of our 7 in Sep- cannon, and the bursting of our shells, the mlar edu- matter must have assumed a different phase, own in a and such kind of broggadocio is simply ridicuhis State less. But still it is kept up, although somewhat modified. For instance, a late number of Its adop- the Atlanta Intelligencer is deploring the 3 vote in efficiency of their cavalry, and imploring the ppears al- commander-in-chief to send Forrest for at least ve power, his clouk) to lead them in a raid upon Sherman's communications. If Forrest, says the Intelligencer, were here, the milroad between ioney for Sherman's reir and Chattaneega would be speedily several, and Georgia would be at once I of this scourge which is turning her fertile delds into a desert.

It is reported, but I do not wouch for the truth of the report, that two corps of our army ers on the other side of the river, having crossed dove our position.

The following dialogue is said to have occurred letween our pickets a few nights since: Federal—"Hallo!" | Pebel—"Well, Yank,

what's wanting ?" Yank - "How are you over there?" Estat-"M yight. we have been re-inferred by two corps." Tank-"Where did you get them?" Eebel-"Why, from your army. Yank-"Where did Sherman sent them over to us." Yank -"All right; we will send you more of the same sort. rough the Hooker will come in a few days." WARNER.

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED .- There are anblished; now about fifteen thousand sick and

To D. Warner CAMP-ISTH REGREAT, NEAR CHATTAHOCORE RIVER GA., July 14, 1884.

Punso Fay :- Well, after sixty-five days of tretty rough campaigning, during which we have driven the enemy (or rather, as the Atlanta papers explain it, have been drawn into the trip which Johnson, with such consumate skill, bas set for our destruction) from one line of deuse to another, till be has passed the river with all his forces, and expecting to interpose that as an insummentable barrier to our approach.

Trives of

My, to get n t obtain who were the honor . not enlist)emergats. symour to

regiments rve confiparty prewill find now at his nilitia that nof Marye Calonel ame politicourse, or sition, but like to see ild do one funication.

T.d. New titles and there mail 1800.

played to to the city, we have at leath bulled to take through and recuperate our straight by a few hank of the river in our front, which is in the n ighisothood of two miles and a half below where the inflroad crosses. The pickets are al ng the water's edge, and they are on very good terms, and quite a traffic has sprung up in the articles of coffee and tobacco. The rate of exchange agreed upon is, as I am informed, one pint of coffee for three plugs of tobacco. The rebel officers try to prohibit this sort of intercourse, but with little effect. They are no doubt fearful of the effect upon their men. There are no such fears entertained with regard to our boys. The inducements to desert to the enemy are so very small that they fail to discover it. With the exception of some little artitlery skirmishing, there is quiet along this part of our lines. And it is a quiet which is appreciated by the men, after the long period in which they have been almost constantly under fire. We have occupied our present camp since the 7th inst., and it is thought in high he Nation | places that we may stly several days to come, es of a riot vet our movements will probably be governed by those of the enemy. If we could have the benefit of your Northern gardens and berry fields, and have what fresh vegetables we would ould, had wish, we would become in a short time almost them just new men. Seventy days with an exclusive diet of meat, bread and coree, in this hot climate will tell upon the health of the most robust. Indeed, it is reported that there are some cases of scurvy already developed in the army, with how much truth I cannot say. If we could get what onions and potatoes we could get for a few days it would effect a great change. It is rumored that the paymenter is about to make as a visit. I hope this may prove to be correct, by Times, as we are very much in want of greenbacks and are willing to take them at par, even though it takes \$2 00 to buy \$1 00 in gold among the North Car- Wall Street gamblers. The last payment made Massachu- to the army was to December 31, 1863, and es of the consequently there is now six months' pay due. These soldiers who have families at home dependant upon their earnings for food and cloth-ing are many of them troubled, (while hazard-I Pennsyl- ing their lives for their homes) with visions of de, it ap- grim want entering and installing himself withqualifica. In their cottage homes, while the anxions mothsupportions or gathers for little flock around her and invokes Heaven's aid, in this her day of trial. Small as is the soldier's pittance, many a heart small as is the somer's pittance, many a near would no doubt be made glad were the army pold at this time, and the men allowed to send of their roy- home their six months' pay, less what is due stations, and what they keep for their necessary expenses here. The present high prices of provisions, as well as dry goods, must bear hard to the provisions of these pages of the provisions. 1) "every and the families of these men, as there is no introcess of vages (to small at first) to keep the with the cost of living. Would that these who are responsible for the present inflated. These small for a welvementh be forced to sub-

Conflictes or sist upon the soldier's wages. The Atlanta papers, which we get occasionthe Colors to ally, through the politoness of the picket, are believe of still filled with the same bemlast which has the life their columns since the opining of the of their fruit companies. They stin up to be sufficiently state their readers believe that all is well, that he empaign. They still try to look brave, and to properties their readers believe that all is well, that their leader is master of the situation, that he is given by the state it was in accordance with the plans of the ross voles, sampaga, to draw the federals away from their loss of supplies, and to sure destruction, when shifth Consistent and the opportune moment for opening the offen-siver Louis Siverhout Lerrive, &c., &c. This was undoubtg e applete city very satisfactory when Sherman was one inition will be people of as he Sept amon, and the bursting of our shells, the quality columnator could have assumed a different | hase, new grown and such that of briggadacio is simply ridicu-

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in's army, est inter-) Friday, 1 progress tring the army had Gen. Mellant, acthe Union or West. mst have

ificial dis-

line stood firm and met the enemy with $\frac{\log x}{x}$ such a fire of grope and numbertry that their advance was at once of eight. At the same time the 1st Davison, which was on our right opened their fice with give deadly offer. Though bailed, the foe phi was by no means disposed to abandon. av an the attempt to force our position, and twisson the light extended along our whole front, involving a port of of these STATE title aps on the left, and the 14th on 20cm, the right. Their assaults were everytions where repulsed, and about dark they Part-withdrew with a loss of over six thoupromb sand killed, wounded and prisoners, man with eight stand of colors. The entire e falls I bion loss was seventeen hundred and ment is eventy-live. The enemy light with a ment seventy-five. The enemy light with a and Welesperation that would seem to indie Horreute an approach to the last disch.

to be Johnson has been relieved of his comrecurrently which has been transferred to mant Hood, a manual less contion and more fight than his predecessor: This may the account for the seeming change in the the spirit of his army. At one time they myth charged right up to the butteries of demuone Division and a handstehand conwood that for the possession of the guns lasta med for some minutes, when the enemy ild I were forced to rotire with only the conallo, tents of the guns, instead of the gans themselves, in their passession.

On the 224 the Rebs made a despedir rate attack upon the position occupied by the troops of McPherson, in which has some guns, about thirty-five tundred killed and wounded and missing, besides the General himself, who ye s affect during the fight. The ene-FRIEND EAVI-You will see by this thy were a paids I in five consecutive assaults and finally retired with a loss of twolve stand of energy from eight to on the usual killed, weambed art netsoners, including Gas. II when who is into capleonis maiable wounded and that the text day. If ice the 221 than has leven no general elegazement, bet no gaze upon these same spipes from hillmisting all along the line. What may be the result of the shelling on our part we have no means of knowing, as their universes and lines are mostly covered by heavy limber. With regard to their e issiles they too only exche no terror, but are a subject for joke and merriment on the part of our boys, who them the Prior East of their fire on this atmosf the service have learned la despise them.

We have been gradually alvinding. perinter, we used drilly dearly findding all we get, until we are now within about two miles of the centre of the city, and one shell must very name's distant the quiet those L. Still these entry here is preciation of the honor our visit conare at the portals of a great Syntheen elly, except the glimpse that we get ons to these for whose benefit they are of the pires thereof over the tops of extemporized. These exhibitions on the rile and through the forest in our invacioned a lead, of ex country as

Letter from Major L. D. Warner.

In Prest of Artista, July 28, 1864.

that the wish expressed while viewing the glistening spines of the Gate City, from the kill, away beyond the Chalahoselile, that a nearer view might be vouchsufed me has been gratified, in a measure, it not fully, for we can now tops less than three unites distant. The Star of the 20th new resis to the northward of the town, and if we have not visited its classic halfs in preson, we knye sent many messengers with our complinately to the undersities, (our first greeting would have been to the ladies, but they learning that the Yaukees were all barbarians or Tarks, did not await our arrival). Our from mesgangers have in their usual explosive tone, assured the residents of our proximity and friendly proctine, and the Chivalry have responded with even londer and more demonstrative assurances of welcome to bloody graves. They have sent us an above constant. fors, closing each day's festivities with a grand pyrofechnical exhibition beauriful to behold, but somewhat dingerextemporized. These exhibitions on the filter and through the freet in our account we would whitely disbense with as we are after to a ston-

star of the 20th now rests to the north-ward of the town, and if we have not visited its classic halls in person, we we have no means of knowing, as their compliments to the authorities, (our by heavy timber. With regard to tops less than three mues manner. sengers have in their usual explosive tone, assured the residents of our proximity and friendly greeting, and the hurts us but little it is all right.

and by the light of the moon crossed ouaced for the night. On the 18th we advanced some 24 miles, driving before 19th we again moved forward, and just before night crossed Peach Orchard Creek and took position, the enemy retiring but keeping up a brisk skirmish with our advance guard. This night we again worked upon cutrenchments until past midnight. On the 20th the corps took up position—the 1st Division on the right, then the 21 and the 34. The second was for some reason advanced considerably beyond the 1st. About mon Col. Jones was directed to some 400 yards in front of the line and hold a hill. The 33d N. Y. was accordingly advanced to the hill, and themed into line preparatory to entreaching, the picket being advanced a short distance in front of the line. Our whole! At this critical moment the enemy, who unbeknown to us had been massing under cover of the forest, opened a heavy fire upon the front and right flank of the regiment, and immediately advanced to the assault with heavy columns. Thus tlanked and unsupported the 33d could only fall back to the

compliments to the authorities, (our their missiles they not only excite no ladies, but they learning that the Yaq-kees were all barbarians or Turks, did the remains on the part of our boys, who kees were all batharians or Turks, doll not await our arrival). Our iron mass the amount fine part explosive this arm of the services have learned

imity and friendly greeting, and the Chivalry have responded with even bander and more demonstrative assurances of welcome to bloody graves. They have sent us an almost constant shower of testimonicles of their high appreciation of the honor one visit confers, closing each day's festivities with a grand pyrotechnical exhibition beau, are at the portals of a great Southers 2. We have been gradually advancing, a grand pyrotechnical exhibition beginfiful to behold, but semewhat dangerous to those for whose boundt they are
extemporized. These exhibitions on
our account we would willingly dispense with as we are appeared by the series and through the forest in our
invariant to denote that we
are at the portals of a great Southern with a second with the pertails of a great Southern with a second pense with, as we are averse to esten- have found a level, open country as tation, but as we are their great guests they must have their own way, and as long as it is at their own expense and from rear, right and left. There are At the date of my last letter the oth Corps was resting in the date of my last letter the oth Corps was resting in the other than the first letter the other than the first letter the other than the first letter than the 20th Corps was resting upon the time in the annucle greater proportion of hills north of the river. On the eve of time severances there have in the envi-Sunday the 17th inst., we broke camp and by the light of the moon crossed section with result in the envithe river upon two pontoon bridges, pare than the Allegany and after advancing near one mile bir- vation, leaving out the improvement which the white man less made thereon.

Our loss since crossing the river has us a small rear guard of the enemy. been light. One man hilled, one offitranching our position. We had prom- man missing-supposed to be a prisonised ourselves a level, open country as er. Capt. A. Crosby died at Nashville soon as the river hills were passed, but on the 9th inst of the effects of a wound we find dense thicker, more imponental received near Pine Knob. June 16th, ble, if possible, than before. On the be was a young mon of very prepessessing manners and appearance, of ood moral character and of fine mental qualities, an ornament to society as well as to his profession, (that of a lawyer). The announcement of his death, coming unexpectedly as it did, has cast a gloom over the regiment with which he has so long been connected, to the members of which he had become encleared by his many excellent qualities, as a soldier, companion and filend. I feel that I can say for advance one regiment of his brigade his late companions in arms, that they sympathise with his family and friends at Lone in their bereavement, and would add this testimony as to the worth of the departed, while they drop a tear over his grave.

While I write, the balls of the Rebel position was covered by a dense forest. shurp-heoters are whistling nearer my head than is at all pleasant or conducive to a clear head or steady hand, and hoping that my next may be penned under more favorable circumstances, I subscribe myself yours &c

The Democracy and the Draft.

The course pursued by the democratmain line, which after some resistance ic press and partizans of the State and it did, with a loss of seventy men. Ela- county in reference to the coming draft? ted by this partial success the enemy can be accounted for on no other, hyfollowed up their advantage, fulling pothesis than a desire on their part to upon the right flank of the Division line prevent the filling of our quota by seforcing it back in some considerable caring volunteers. They desire a draft disorder and loss. But here came a for political objects, and hope to secure turn in their affairs. The left of our capital for their party in the disaffec-