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SOME YANKEE HEROES.

THE FAMOUS "FIGHTING FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE" REGIMENT.

Led by a Gallant Colonel Under Gen. Sumner, Hancock and Miles, It Earned the Distinction of Carrying the Heaviest Death Roll in the Union Army.

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Ethi is another regiment holding a list of crack organizations which gave gallant fighters and heavy losses in battle. The claim of the Fifth New Hampshire for a first place in the roster of the Union regiments in the civil war is sustained the greatest loss, numerically, in killed and mortally wounded. Below is a table showing the different regiments in the front, as follows:

The First Maine Heavy artillery lost the heaviest loss in killed and mortally wounded, 210, and the heaviest loss, numerically, of any regiment in any one battle, namely, 293.

Among infantry organizations the 20th New York (Duryea's Zouaves) sustained the highest aggregate loss, killed and mortally wounded, in a single battle, namely, 177, at Second Bull Run. This was 35 per cent. of the number engaged.

The First Minnesota lost the highest percentage both in killed and mortally wounded and in aggregate of casualties in a single battle. At Gettysburg 26 per cent. were killed, and the killed and wounded together amounted to 82 per cent.

The First Texas (Confederate) infantry lost at Antietam 63.5 per cent. killed and wounded, and in killed alone 20 per cent.

The Second Wisconsin stands No. 1 in percentage of loss in killed and mortally wounded during a whole term of service, namely, 19.7 per cent.

The Twenty-fourth Michigan suffered the highest loss, numerically, in killed and wounded of any Union regiment at the battle of Gettysburg.

One regiment of Hills (fourth Carolina) Confederate sustained a loss, numerically, in killed and mortally wounded during its whole term of service equaled by no other infantry regiment in the war, namely, 192.

The Fifth was organized in the fall of 1861 from the average of volunteers of that time, after men had taken a second thought about the war, had seen the wounded from Bull Run and knew by many signs that no shoddy would have to be hurt before the war should end. The first colonel, E. E. Cross, was a New Hampshire man, who had seen active life in the west as an editor, as a regular cavalry officer and as lieutenant colonel in the Mexican army. He resigned his Mexican commission to engage in the civil war.

The regiment went to the peninsula to Gen. Howard's brigade, Hitchcock's division of Sumner's second corps, and had its baptism of fire at Fair Oaks. With the rest of the division it crossed the Rodes Chickahominy river, over Grapevine bridge, on the first day of the battle, to help retrieve the disaster to the Fourth corps. The Fifth had constructed Grapevine bridge, by the way, the only one that withstood the flood and which proved the salvation of the army. The regiment acted as advance guard and led the way through the swampy thicket close up to the enemy. Night coming on, the contending armies bivouacked within earshot of each other. On the morning of June 1 a spirited Confederate attack was made on Richardson, but he returned the assault, and Howard's brigade advanced to within thirty yards of its opponents. Howard was wounded and his men suffered heavily. Col. Cross took the Fifth to the front to relieve the other regiments of the brigade. The Confederates were well posted and opened fire on the newcomers only to receive answer in kind.

Col. Cross was hit, and 114 killed and wounded were the casualties of the regiment in about twenty minutes' work.

The seven days' battles at the close of June cost the Fifth 16 more in killed, the wounded swelling the loss to about 100. Its next picket battle was at Antietam, where, on the 17th of September, it fought along "Bloody Lane," and in the adjoining woodlot. The Irish brigade of the same division, Richardson's, opened the ball on that immortal ground by a brilliant charge that carried it to a rose bordering the line where the Confederates were sheltered. The Irish regiment lost heavily, and Col. Cross led the Fifth in to relieve one of them, passing by command of companies through the sunbrown house of the Poffenberger family and formally forming for further advance.

This was one of the bitter actions of the war. The contest for possession of Bloody Lane was between one contending force, and behind this on the Confederate side was

PICTURE OF "WAR PAINT."

A field of corn, and still farther back an orchard swallow on rising ground. A concealed battery near the orchard played upon the Union columns as they advanced. The Sixteenth Maine was then filed with Confederate infantry. Cross advanced his line accordingly across the sunken road into the corn. In a short time he discovered a Confederate force similarly searching up on the flank of Richardson's line, and charging his regiment by the flank, he faced his men rushing with the Confederates for a brief time, successfully the field. The Yankees won the race, and the Confederates gathered new strength and tried it again.

The Confederates were led by Gen. D. H. Hill. His charges that a field stricken on Richardson would hold his line back to the Antietam. But Richardson's men partook of the nature of their corps leader, "Old Bull" Sumner, and had the thought of holding the Union center in Hill. Col. Cross at length passed his line in the Sunken Road, already packed with fear, and with arms rendering upon vacant Fifty footed his men in their desperate work. His wounded head was bound with a handkerchief and blood streamed down his face. Up and down the ranks he moved, telling the men to pick out "your man" and mind the "war paint." With the powder and of their torn cartridges the men streaked their faces and joined in the outcry until the whole remounted above the din of battle.

A frenzy seized upon each man, and the fashion with their show, beside holding guns, they use the bayonet, rising from the crest of the dead and wounded and fired them with rapidity, at those seeking the sunken road with the bullets from the Confederate ranks. And they was, 300 on the Bloody Lane and Crowded and Orchard, and gave up the contest. Col. Cross and the Fifth New Hampshire were pressed on all sides from McClellan's heavy artillery fire, for their gallantry at the Bloody Lane, and after that day the regiment was known throughout the army as the "Fighting Fifth." The casualties were 118 killed and wounded. Many of the wounds were from musket and saber, and the mortality was light (18 only) in the regiment.

The Fifth marched forward again in Virginia with about 300 men. Its losses in Pleasant and Middle Bridge refreshed its ranks. Sayer from an original roll of 900 in eight days was in front of the enemy and at Fredericksburg, when it went to assault the head of Hancock, Gen. Richardson's movement. The Fifth was to Hancock's front line, side by side with the Irish Brigade in that terrible charge. Hardly a man short, number and uniform here through the ranks. Still the lotters swept on over ditches and fences, over killed and piled the gun in the same manner, gaining with a wilder and a struggling wreath of powerful men working their arms. On they went, without a man to cower them or a man to support them until they stood up free of every stream facing the wall that sheltered Lee's offenses. Here they took their stand, and, as Hancock said, "refusing to yield an inch of ground, died where they stood."

Cross was wounded, the major was killed and twenty-nine who succeeded to the command were killed. Out of 19 officers 8 were killed and 11 wounded, and the overall list of dead and wounded was 215 out of 300 engaged. The death list was 97, and according to those figures, given by Col. Cross, the percentage of killed and of several casualties exceeded that of any other regiment in the battle.

At Chancellorsville the regiment, with the rest of the Second corps, set off with a slight loss. It rounded to Gettysburg with 177 officers and men. Col. Cross had been promoted to command the brigade, although a brigadier's star was persistently declined him, nevertheless being that Howard had frequently urged it in reward of his brilliant services. Hancock commanded the Second corps at Gettysburg, and on July 2 was wounded in the thigh. Gen. Cross' brigade and the Fifth, into the whirlpool of battle at the wheatfield. On the march down the line Col. Cross saluted from an old coat and exclaimed gaily, his prophetically, "Gentlemen, I am never going to get that coat."

HAND TO HAND, TOUGH.

Cross' brigade went in with the Irish brigade, each one followed by the two companion brigades under Gen. Zook and Col. Brooke. What a harvest Death reaped on that wheatfield is an old story. The Fifth lost its share in wounded and Cross was mortally wounded in front of its splitted banner while trailing his boys, as he had ever done in the heat of battle. The next day the regiment was under fire from Lee's batteries during Pickett's charge and came out of the fight with a death roll of 31, the total killed and wounded numbering 90. This left but 37 men and officers, not more than one full company, to march back with the victors to Virginia.

But the regiment was too glorious to be given up, and the remnant was sent home to the old state to fill up the ranks and make the national bounties. It reported back to the army and received its place in the brigade on June 1, 1864, on the field of Cold Harbor. On the 3d it charged out at daybreak, 377 strong, with arms at "shoulder shift," and decked forward half a mile in the famous grand assault, bounding over the parapet of a Confederate battery without firing a shot. This was Hancock's celebrated charge, unequaled for daring and unprecedented in the slaughter suffered by the assailants.

The Fifth passed through the battery and rallied for the enemy's second line, but was met on the way by strong opposition from the front and both flanks. No support coming to its aid, retreat was necessary, and it fell back to the battery, disputing every foot of ground in a hand to hand struggle. The Confederates had been captured in the outward rush repudiated their parole, and catching up weapons from the fallen New Hampshire boys opened fire upon their late companions.

At the battery the conflict was fierce indeed, the artillerists throwing themselves in front of the retreating men and having hand to hand with them by main force. But the gallant fellows of the Fifth rallied to their comrades' aid and beat down their foes one by one. A capsule of the Fifth was one of the last to abandon the battery, and his parting blow was a sword cut that split a Confederate artillerist from the shoulder down, leaving him dead and nearly decapitated beside his gun. Terrible work, this, and the Bloody Lane, with its orange was a sheaf, and the stone wall, and the wheatfield, but such is war, if one goes to win. In this charge 326 fell, of which 97 were killed.

The regiment went on into the Petersburg campaign under Gen. Nelson Miles as brigade and division leader in the Second corps. In a skirmish on June 18 it lost 15 killed and 15 wounded, and C. E. Hapgood, second lieut. Co. W. A. Orth, who had passed through many grave from sergeant up, took back one corpse. In the trenches it lost 15 killed and 15 various battles 16. In the Appomattox campaign it had a killed at Sailor's Creek, and at Farmville, April 7, was commanded by a desperate charge, losing 26 killed, 47 wounded and 47 captured, and of Hapgood's company, Capt. Fogg, Richards, the lieutenant, and Sergt. Hooper, was in command, and was wounded in that charge, which he, overcoming his wounds, was taken prisoner and died in Libby prison, Lieut. Richards, who was wounded, died in Libby prison, Sergt. Hooper, who was wounded, was taken prisoner and