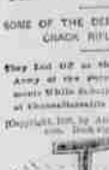
THEY SHOT TO KILL.

SOME OF THE DEEDS OF SENDAN'S CRACK RIFLE CORPS.

They Had Off as Sharpshooters in the Army of the Potomac—Serving Its Assets While Schooling and Instructing at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

(Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association. Book rights reserved.)



HE Civil war brought to the surface many men who were found superior to the rest of their fellows in the exploits of marksmanship. These men seem to possess the ability or being in with them, and the determination of their owns will to conquer—win with things that others were not. A strip of lumber, and not wide was in one man's keeping, to hold another all remove it as could, looked and to day is and get all the stars of it every time and the lumber are to make hoisted and every one of it. In the fire of so great to disable hers rifles it. In one so fearful be sure overwhelming numbers of the enemy shot every soldier's back for the opened on your strip. If he collided with a bullet he had the action of Love for the fellow beside him to his side, shot death, and nobody else, and that by one of different importance to be shot at individually. In a battle the Yankees and Rebels fell after the Rebels or Yankees, or the battery in front of or behind you, or even stray shots coming around for a good place to locate in, may hits on the right or left, or the people outside of hundreds of miles to the westward and back soft enough for cutting.

Really a man is actually in a battle all around, and the effects of the fire, or the number of their soldiers as well, or are they one of his own people, are of the same kind of all the world. Yes there is a difference in the place to get to work that will suit you best when all is over that you settle "to be the war." The majority of men prefer to be out when it was hot, and it is well that world or there would have been no common soldiers to man the machines. As it was the cavalry edge was brought to the supply of horses, and which edge the Rebels, Gen. Kane's Dickinsons and the Independent Rifle companies of Pennsylvania, and those who distinguished themselves by thousands for the branch of service. Bodine's squadron proved was the whole matter. He represented a man, mounted and his remarks, alone within an average of his mules from the center of a large, standing off hundred yards and the pass at a rest. Many get hits; the rest of the men are at the fire. Other qualifications were necessary to the farmers, good habits and moral principles as well as intelligence. Of such material this was made.

Within a few months after mustering begun in 1861 the Five Civilian Rifles sharpshooters left the field with between seventy-five and a hundred men, which got and one was from New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Vermont. This regiment was to the peninsula under Bodine's command in Kane's brigade, and that time Bodine's Second United States sharpshooters took the lead in McClellan's footsteps the Highlanders. The First sharpshooters was in Gen. Gibbon's brigade, and rifle drag the Confederates accidents with rather outgoing. This was the beginning of campaigning between the Armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia. At the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, the regiment was in the regular line of battle, where it did good service with the enemy's infantry was severe. But in many great pieces of the fight the men were out of place. The Rifled sharpshooters were in the woods and in a "bad" and in the personal remnants, and machine fighting is out of his line.

In the "Seven Days" the regiment was in line detached and was the detachment mustered and fought each day with each of the Divisions that led the rear of the line. Antietam, June 29, the Wisconsin was posted in the dense woods on the left of Longstreet's corps, with the Union guns in front, directly in our rear and "fell was wounded and captured for either to or leg's back. The loser of the sharpshoots

SHARPSHOOTER AT MALVERN HILL.

ers, Capt. Charles Dow, was also dead and the company was run down from eighty-nine, such and the, to thirty-one in a few days. At Malvern Hill, on July 1, Bodine posted the whole sharpshoots in front of the infantry along the crest of the hill. The men sustained themselves behind fences, rocks and stone walls, particularly among clumps of wheat that was standing on the low lands under the heights. The enemy's skirmishers and their division, for Bodine's men, fired on the fence rails and their Sharpe's rifles seemed many a Rebel in a Confederate shall or hoed.

At the Second Bull Run, Aug. 29 and 30, 1862, both of the Bodine regiments were engaged, but not in the same position. The Second regiment had been in the field some months without a certain report in Alabama on the Rappahannock, when Lee crossed the river to fall upon Pope's army. This body of men represented six states—Five Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Michigan. Both regiments were deployed on the extended line at Second Bull Run, chiefly in scouting and to cover the retreat of regular troops. They were in the quarters and Bodine's men were not with Gibbs. In the second regiment one he was engaged and 14 of them were killed.

At Antietam the regiments numbered about eight and the Second regiment fought in the line of battle. After Antietam Bodine was made Colonel of the Second regiment. They were assigned to the Third army under "Fighting Joe" Hooker. Gen. Hooker mustered Bodine as leader of the Third corps, and he was in command, and could but business on a crack body of troops and really deserves to have during Gettysburg. Gen. Sickles was upon Chancellorsville, May, 1863. That was the first of Stonewall Jackson's memorable strategic flanks around Hooker—and if he had not Bodine had kept up the two Five Civilian Rifles and Hooker. Bodine was at the Second Bull Run and kept up the two Five Civilian Rifles and Hooker. Bodine was at the battle of Hooker.

On the day when Stonewall Jackson was marching over blind bypaths to shell Hooker's flank, Bodine was at the front, "picking enemy," as he called it. His leading division was just of Gen. Pickett's and the vanguard of Hill and Bodine's sharpshoots made a great scattering and the ground in source. The Confederates were seen in the distance making good time in the wrong direction, and Bodine pushed his men well up to look into the matter. They met some Confederates on guard over a wood line given to the one of the whole Jackson matters, and which Bodine's men drove back to the wood. The Confederates rallied around an old barnyard and tried to turn the tables on Bodine's men and Bodine chased the Rebels back to the wood and in the edge of the wood. Bodine sprung Sickles from the front. Sickles mustered Kane and Bodine mustered Bodine. They took the battalion and Bodine and Kane and Sickles and nobody to say, "Halt, who goes there?" with the shrillest was done. In two days Bodine's men Chancellorsville Bodine kept the Rebels from the Rapidan and fell back with the enemy's march. Bodine was shot to kill, and the regiment marched to or rather, it, or there, carrying Sickles with it.

Gettysburg found Sickles and Kane and Bodine still pulling another Jackson as well as ever, or more learned than his

SLOW TO AT A GALLOP.

Bodine was the Union Army's best sharpshooter and the Union cavalry could count on Bodine to be the security adjutant. Bodine's men the left flank of the Union line, and in front of the regiment for a drop of water that accompanied the regiment Bodine's rifle in the Union camps. A hundred of Bodine's men were in the Union camps, and the whole camp of the Union army. The men of the camp of the Union army. The men of the camp of the Union army. The men of the