

of Infantry, was known as the "Eagle Regiment," on account of the live American eagle it carried through the war perched on a staff beside the colors.

In the armies of the union, during the war there were classed three hundred fighting regiments. These regiments being so classed, each lost over 130 in killed or died of wounds during their service in the rebellion.

At the outbreak of the war there were 286 commissioned officers of the army, ranking from brigadier generals down to battalion second lieutenants who left the service (deserted old glory) and joined the south. All those who so thus deserted (among the number being the noted General Lee) were classed as deserters in an order published by the war department.

Regarding the professions, there were of farmers, 48, mechanics 24, laborers 16, commercial 5, professional men 3, and miscellaneous 4 per cent.

As regards nativity, it appears that out of 2,000,000, three-fourths were native born Americans; of the other fourth, Germany furnished 175,000, Ireland 150,000, England 50,000, British America 50,000, and other countries 75,000.

The mean age of each recruit was 23 years. When classed by age, the largest class was that of 18 years, from which the classes decreased to that of 45 years. Of the 1,012,273 recorded ages taken from the company rolls, there were 133,475 of 18 years of age; 90,215 at 19 years, and so on, the number at 25 years being 46,626, and at 44 years, 16,070. There were in addition to these figures musicians (company) fifers, drummers and buglers, an enormous number under 16 years, the writer of this being at the age of 10 years 1 month and 2 days when enlisted, and enjoys the honorable distinction of being the youngest soldier ever enlisted in defence of the flag.

The average weight of our soldiers are incomplete, but the general average appears to be put down as 143½ pounds, yet in one company of the 3rd Maine Infantry the average weight was 170 pounds.

The average height of our soldiers as shown by the returns of recruiting officers appears to be 5 feet 8¼ inches. The West Virginians average 5 feet 9 inches. The tallest man (whose record was verified) in the army was Capt. Van Buskirk, of the 27th Indiana, who was 82½ inches in height in his stocking feet. The shortest man was a soldier in the 192nd Ohio, who, at the time of his enlistment was 24 years old, was 40 inches in height. Colonel Butterfield, his commanding officer stated that the little fellow could endure the greatest hardship, fatigue and exposure. The tall man as a rule proved to be poor material for a long and tedious campaign, as at the end of a hard day's march the "Ponies" were generally on hand to answer roll call, while the head of the companies in the mornings were behind, coming into camp later on.

The officers of the 79th N. Y. "Highlanders" wore kilts. The 84th N. Y. was called the "Orange Blossoms," having been recruited in Orange county. The 86th N. Y. was known as the "Steuben Rangers" and full of fight. The 110th N. Y. (National Zouave) organized a working lodge of Masons, called the National Zouave lodge, and held their meetings in a cosemate at

Fort Monroe, Va. The 115th N. Y. was dubbed the "Iron Hearts," and the 7th N. Y. (the writer's regiment), the "Ellsworth Avenger's." The 100th Penn., was nicknamed the "Round Heads," having been recruited in that part of the state which had been settled by the English roundheads and Scotch-Irish Covenanters. The old 113th Penn. was well known throughout the army of the Potomac as the "Bucktails." This regiment was the one that in all the Union forces was most dreaded by the "Johnnies," and it was this regiment that made the famous charge across the stone bridge at Antietam. The 71st Penn. was the "California regiment," having been recruited at Philadelphia by Senator Baker, of California, who was killed at Bal's Bluff. In the 82nd Penn., one company was composed of Jews, the Jewish citizens of Chicago having contributed \$10,000 to organize them. The 8th Michigan was known as the "Wandering regiment," on account of being changed so often from place to place. The 37th Iowa was termed the "Gray beard regiment," as all members were over the age of 45. The 6th New Jersey was called the "Jersey Blues." The 54th Massachusetts (colored) refused their pay at \$7.00 per month for seven consecutive pay days, and on September 28th, 1864, the men were paid in full from day of enlistment at \$13.00 per month.

During the war there were 922 wounded by the sabre and bayonet. General Custer had been credited with capturing the first rebel flag in the war, at an engagement on May 24th, 1862, at New Bridge Va., but in the report of Lieutenant Bowen of the Topographical Engineers, and Colonel Woodberry, 4th Mich. Cavalry, I find no such record of the capture of a rebel flag, although both officers highly recommended Lieutenant Custer for his gallant conduct on that occasion. Lieutenant Custer is the officer who rode out in front of his cavalry division at Woodstock, Va., on Oct. 9th, 1864, and after saluting his former classmate, the rebel General Rossiter, charged and drove the rebel 26 miles up the valley. General Rossiter lost everything on wheels except one gun, even his headquarters wagon was captured by the Union Cavalry. Before closing these remarks, I desire to give a few extracts taken from some of the muster rolls of a few regiments. These extracts I think will be very acceptable and many of them perhaps are made public for the first time, and also a few remarks on the "women" who were found in the army serving as men.

In the 37th Wisconsin Infantry Color-Sergeant W. H. Beunett, of Co. "C," was recommended for promotion in action at Petersburg, being wounded in both legs, he crawled from the field of battle dragging the colors with his teeth. He died July 27th, 1864, of his wounds before he received his well-earned commission. In the 5th Wisconsin, Francis Lee of Co. "A," was the first man of his regiment to reach the enemy's works in the assault of Petersburg, April 2nd, 1865. Sergeant Plunkett of Co. E, 21st, Mass., lost both arms while carrying the regimental colors.

In the 7th N. Y. infantry (the writer's Regt.) John Evans of Company K, had a ball pass through a pack of cords and a plug of tobacco, the ball lodging against the skin opposite his heart.

In the 26th Penn. Charles D. Fuller of Co D. was discharged, detected as being a female. Sergeant Frank Mayne of Company E, 126th Penn. deserted August 24th, 1864, and was subsequently killed in battle in another regiment, and when being buried, was found to be a woman whose real name was ascertained to be Frances Day. Franklin Thompson, Company E 2nd Michigan, deserted. The charge of desertion was removed by the House of Representatives (committee) February 7th, 1867, the soldier having a good record and fought well in several battles, but proved to be a woman whose real name was a Miss Seylee.

It must not be supposed that the few I have quoted are all the women who were found in our ranks serving as men, for I am personally acquainted with a soldier who served with the writer of this, a corporal in a New York regiment in Sikles's Brigade, who gave birth to a young infantry man while in camp at Falmouth Virginia, in the winter of 1864, the husband of the supposed corporal being a member of the same company and cook for the officers mess, who was able to cover up his wife's identity until the unexpected arrival of the young recruit.

The war officially commenced on April 15th, 1861, and ended August 20th, 1866.

The Grand Reviews of the armies in Washington occurred as follows: The army of the Potomac on the 23rd, and General Sherman's army on the 24th day of May, 1865, and after that date our armies were immediately disbanded and our volunteer soldiers returned once more to civil pursuits, and to those they loved, and as the cloud of war passed away, the stars and stripes again floated over every state of our republic.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. DUNNING.

Captain National Guard of Utah.

THE SILVER PARTY.

Despite the fact that Monday night's silver meeting at the Theater was rushed at in a hurry and very little opportunity given to advertise it, quite a good audience had assembled when General A. J. Warner, Hon. Thomas G. Merrill, ex-Congressman Bartine of Nevada and Johnson of West Virginia, Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins, Col. Richard Mackintosh, Col. M. M. Kaighn, Speaker Denny of the State House of Representatives and Hon. A. J. Evans and others filed into the building and took seats upon the stage.

In a few well-chosen remarks Col. Mackintosh presented Hon. J. L. Rawlins for chairman, which seemed to meet with much favor, as was evinced by the applause which followed.

Mr. Rawlins then stated the object of the meeting. It was called merely for the purpose of showing to the people of Salt Lake the degree of progress which had been made in the East with regard to the silver question. The gentlemen at the head of the movement had fought the silver battle for many years and of late had succeeded in opening up new fields in favor of the white metal—fields which were inhibited by a class of people who once scored and derided the idea of free coinage. He asked for the pleasure of the meeting.

J. J. Daly moved the appointment of