

During the war there were 110,070 killed or mortally wounded; 249,458 deaths from other causes, or a total of deaths of 359,528, as follows; officers 9,584 enlisted men 349,944.

There were over 300,000 men who enlisted just before the war closed, who never saw active service or ever fired a shot, and it is doubtful if there were at any time 2,000,000 who were actually engaged during the whole war.

Among the casualties of the union soldiers during the war there were murdered 520; killed after capture, 104; committed suicide 391, executed by military authority 267, (In this connection I witnessed the shooting of five for bounty jumping,) executed by the rebels, 64, died from sun-stroke, 313, died from causes unknown and not classified, 2,034, and from causes not stated 12,121.

During the war there were over 250,000 enlisted men honorably discharged from the service for disability arising from wounds or disease.

The desertions during the war amounted to 268,530, but the provost marshal of the army considers that they were wrongly reported and he places the actual number at 201,397; of this number 76,526 were arrested and sent to join their respective regiments.

The number of drafted men held to service (that didn't reach Canada) numbered only 53,068, but in addition to this there were 75,429 conscripts who sent substitutes, and besides these substitutes there were 42,581 who enlisted as substitutes for men who had been drafted, but secured exemption therefrom by sending men into the field in their places. There were also 86,724 drafted men who received exemption upon payment of \$300 each.

The regiment in all the union army heretofore credited with having sustained the greatest loss in battle was the fifth New Hampshire Infantry, its loss being 295 men killed or mortally wounded in action during its four years service; but from later reports from the muster-roll of that regiment and from data on file in the war department, it gives the honor to the seventh New York, the written regiment, its loss being 280, against the fifth New Hampshire's 277. In the volunteer light artillery branch of the service, the first Pennsylvania is recorded as suffering the greatest loss, while in the regular army battery B, first artillery, stands first, and light battery K, fourth artillery stands second. In the heavy artillery, the first maine leads the roll of honor, with a total killed of 210, out of 950 who went into the battle Petersburg.

Gettysburg, which has been credited as being the greatest battle of the war, sustained a loss of 3,063 killed, 14,492 wounded, 5,435 captured, making a total of 22,990. In the killed, or those who died from wounds, the number comes up to 5,291. If Gettysburg is to be considered the greatest battle of the war, Antietam was the bloodiest one, as more men were killed in one day (September 17th 1862) than on any other one day during the war, being a total killed of 2,108, wounded 9,549, missing 753, or a grand total of 12,410.

The largest number of general officers killed or died during the war will surprise a great many and were as follows: 11 major generals, 27 brigadier generals, 6 brevet major generals, and 5 brevet brigadier-generals. There were also 23 brevet brigadier-generals killed

in action without brigade commands, but doing duty either as regimental or staff duty. In addition to those killed there were 35 general officers died of disease during the war. There were also 34 colonels killed while commanding brigades.

Surprise will also be manifested when you learn that of the commissioned officers killed, there were 11 chaplains, many of whom were recommended for bravery on the field of battle. Chaplain Fuller, of the sixteenth Mass. was killed at Fredericksburg with rifle in hand, and Chaplain Bennett, of the thirty-second Ohio, carried his musket and fought in the ranks. Among the brigade commanders killed at Cold Harbor was Rev. J. C. Drake, colonel of the 112th New York.

We also find that during the war there were 40 surgeons killed and 73 wounded; this will also show that non-combatants are not always in a safe place as is supposed by many who are unacquainted with military life, especially field service.

The two great battles of the age are those of Waterloo and Gettysburg, and were fought with from 70,000 to 82,000 on each side, and the combatants lost about 23,000 each.

It is indeed a very peculiar fact that the regiments that lost the most men in battle incurred the least loss by disease, and, through, the war, there were more men lost by disease than by bullet, and also that one-fifth of the deaths from disease occurred in regiments that were never in battle.

During the war there were 112 battles fought, and in all them were 1,882 engagements, battles, skirmishes on affairs in which at least one regiment was concerned.

Of the 45,613 union prisoners confined there, 12,912 died, or 28 per cent. The greatest number present at one time was 33,114, on August 8th, 1864. The greatest number of deaths in one day was 127 on August 23rd, 1864.

The largest military prison in the North during the war was at Elmira, New York, and at one time there were confined 11,916 prisoners, of whom 2,994 died, and of the total number that died 2,998 were buried in the field that has since been ploughed over and planted, and now, each summer, the golden grain, and in winter the snow-clad fields, show no sign of the hapless confederate soldier buried beneath the surface.

A few moments will be devoted to the colored soldier. The first appearance of our colored comrade in military operations was at Cincinnati in September 1862, at the time when General Morgan threatened his invasion. A colored brigade of three regiments was organized and assigned to duty in constructing fortifications and earthworks about Cincinnati. These men gave their services freely to the government. They were not armed or uniformed and their service lasted three weeks. It was about this time that General Butler took his first steps in organizing the colored regiments known as the Louisiana Native Guards at New Orleans, and on the 27th of September 1862, the first colored regiment was mustered into the United States service as the 1st Louisiana Native Guard. It is a well-known fact that the colored troops fought well throughout the war and deserve great credit. One hundred and sixty-six regiments of

colored troops were organized during the war, and the total loss in battle amounted to 2,751 killed and mortally wounded, not including the deaths of their officers who were white.

During the rebellion there were organized twenty-five army corps, two cavalry corps, and an engineer and pontoon corps, and a United States signal corps, which were divided among the armies of the east and the west. The artillery was divided among the several armies and had no separate organization, except that at each army corps, division and brigade headquarters there was a reserve corps composed of heavy and light batteries.

Naturally every soldier who served in the late war had his favorite corps, division brigade and regiment, and even a light battery, and I must be excused if, on this occasion I speak more of the army of the Potomac than of the western armies; therefore, in my personal estimation the most famous corps was the fighting third, which was afterwards consolidated with the gallant second.

The most talked of division in the army were the Pennsylvania Reserves, Sikir's division of regulars (which also included a brigade of New York troops) and Hancock's fighting division of the second corps of the famous brigades. The Vermont brigade suffered the greatest loss of life of any brigade throughout the war, which lost in killed and death from wounds 1,172 in the battle of the Wilderness. The next famous brigade was the iron brigade of Wisconsin, whose total loss during the war was 1,131. This brigade was first commanded by General John Gibbon, (recently deceased, and who in Montana in 1869 and 70 commanded the regiment the writer belonged to the 7th United States Infantry.) The Irish brigade next followed, and there followed the first New Jersey, New York's excelsior, at one time commanded by the gallant Sickles, the star brigade of the 18th corps, (Steedman's) Willich's and Horner's brigades of the 4th corps, all of whom suffered heavy losses during the war. With reference to the losses in the Wisconsin and Vermont brigades, due allowance should be made the Vermont brigade having been composed of six regiments, while the Wisconsin had but five regiments, so that in proportion to its number, this brigade sustained the greatest loss. The second Mass. Infantry was considered the best officered regiment in the army. The fifty-fourth Mass. colored, led the assault on Fort Wagner and at an engagement at Olustre, Florida, the sergeant major was commissioned a lieutenant by Governor Andrews, but for a long time the United States government refused to muster him in the service on account of his color. The 6th Mass. will be remembered as the regiment that had its street fight in Baltimore, Md, in 1861, en-route to Washington to protect the capitol. Five companies of the Pennsylvania militia were the first volunteer troops in the war to arrive at Washington—at 7 a. m., April 18th 1861. On the following day, the 26th Pennsylvania and 6th Mass. arrived at Baltimore and in the fight at that city the 26th Penn. lost one killed and seven wounded. The second Rhode Island Infantry was the fighting regiment of the state, and fired the first volley at the first battle of Bull Run. The Wisconsin 8th regiment