

**Lieutenant Colonel
Silas M. Fuller**

4th Maine Volunteer Infantry

**Captain
Company K**
June 15, 1861

Major
September 15, 1861

Lieutenant Colonel
December 2, 1861

Battle of 1st Bull Run
July 21, 1861

***“Presented to
Lieut. Col. S. M. Fuller
by Co. K of the 4th Maine Regt
Jan 1862”***

Inscribed Union Swords: 1861-1865

by

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ISBN #0-913287-00-8

Library of Congress Catalog Number 83-090097

Printed by

Taylor Publishing Company

Dallas, Texas

Technical Advisor

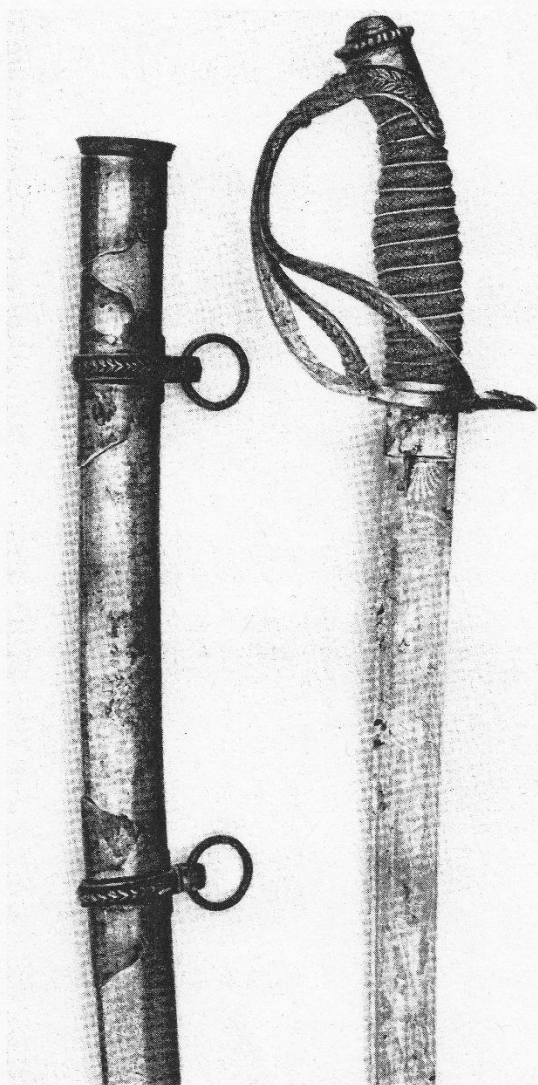
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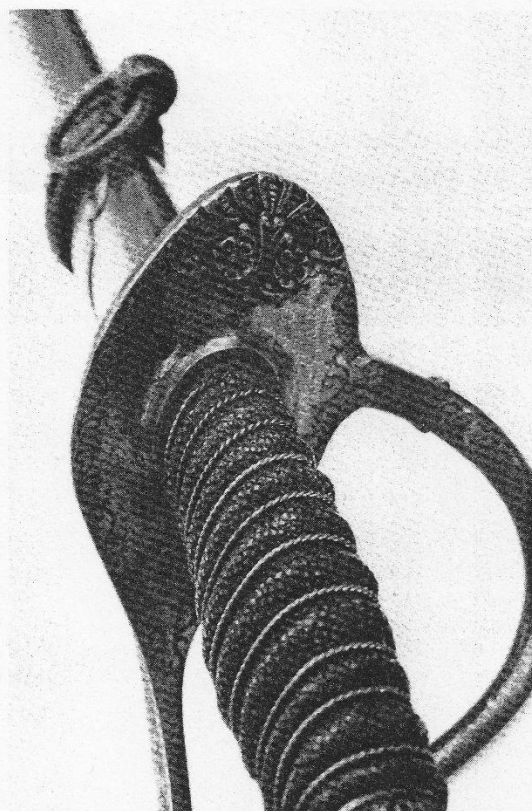
Pinecrest Publishing Company

Kilgore, Texas 75662

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Lieutenant Colonel Fuller's presentation Cavalry sword.
(Author's Collection)



Decoration on the guard.



The inscription.



Design on the pommel.

Lieutenant Colonel Fuller's Sword

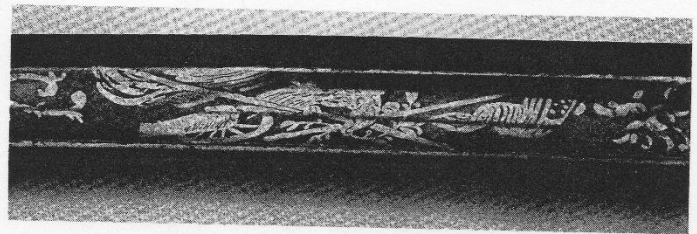
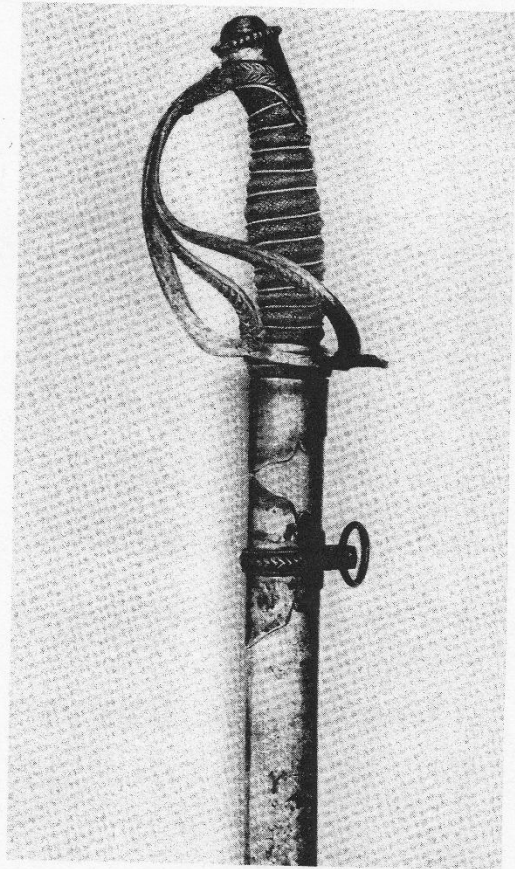
The sword presented to Lieutenant Colonel Fuller is an Officers' Light Cavalry Sword, Model 1860 of presentation grade. The wood grips are covered with sharkskin and wrapped with three strands of brass wire. The center strand is twisted. The brass pommel is decorated along the forward edge with leaves and a flower in the center. The knuckle-bow has a flower and leaf design where it meets the pommel and the side away from the two branches bears a scroll design. The half-basket guard is brass and the two branches have leaf design about one-third of the way up one side away from the blade while the opposite side has a similar design half-way up. The oval counter-guard is decorated with a floral design at the forward edge and along the edge is a scroll design which meets at the knuckle-bow. The blade is etched on the obverse, forward of the ricasso, "Tomes, Son, &/ Melvain/ New York" followed by a bust of George Washington with scroll beneath and rays above. The military motif consists of an American flag, a spread-winged American eagle with its head bent forward clutching an olive branch in its beak. The eagle is also clutching two flags in its talons, one of which is an American flag. Below one of these flags is a cannon and a wheel. The reverse is etched with a Union shield forward of the ricasso followed by crossed cannons, a sword, flintlock rifle and pistol, a decorated "U.S.," and a flag of the American Revolution. There is also a ribbon bearing the motto "E PLURIBUS UNUM" and floral spray and scroll design.

The scabbard is metal with brass mounts, tip, and drag. The mounts are sculptured to conform with the decoration on the scabbard which consist of scroll and flower decoration. The bands have a leaf design identical to that on the branches of the counter-guard. The reverse of the scabbard and mounts have no decoration, but between the mounts is the inscription:

Presented to
Lieut. Col. S. M. Fuller
by Co. K of the 4th Maine Regt.
Jany. 1862

Below the inscription is a small scroll design.

Silas M. Fuller joined the 4th Maine Volunteers as a Captain of Company K. The company originally was known as "Captain Fuller's Company" of Maine



American eagle on the obverse of the blade.

volunteers. When the company was mustered into Federal service as part of the 4th Maine Fuller's name was dropped and the unit became "Company K" on June 15, 1861.¹¹

The 4th Maine left the state for Washington, D.C., on June 20, 1861, and was attached to Colonel Howard's Brigade, Heintzelman's Division, McDowell's Army of Northeastern Virginia, and in this Army they fought the Battle of First Bull Run.¹²

Captain Fuller and his regiment moved with their division to Sudley Springs Ford in an attempt to turn the Confederate left flank. The action of the Brigade was reported by Colonel O. O. Howard:

... I formed the first line, composed of the Fourth Maine, Colonel Berry, and the Second Vermont, Colonel Whiting. This line I marched up the hill. When we cleared the thickets, we found one caisson, and Lieutenant Kirby, with his face covered with blood, on a horse that has been shot through the nose. My line passed this caisson, and just as the Vermont Second gained the crest of the hill the order to fire was given. The Fourth Maine, which was delayed a little by the thicket, then came up into line, and commenced firing. The enemy's battery on the left, and the one on the right, that soon came into position, with the showers of musket balls from the front, made it rather warm work for new men; but they stood well, or rallied to fire between twenty and thirty rounds per man.¹³

Colonel Howard soon noticed the regiments of his command taking heavy casualties while others began to panic and the order for one portion to fall back was understood that all should retire. The Colonel then ordered his men back down the hill; on the way he learned of an order for a retreat. The Union army moved back to Centerville.¹⁴

Colonel Berry turned in his report of the battle on July 16, 1861, and it was the report of a bitter officer. He stated that "this indeed has been an unfortunate affair for this regiment" and added that the weapons they were issued had cost them the battle. "Had they been properly armed, the result of Sunday's loss would have been somewhat different."¹⁵

A reporter of the "Philadelphia Press" mentioned the 4th Maine in his column:

THE FOURTH MAINE REGIMENT.

A correspondent says: I have seen no mention in the papers of the Fourth Regiment, Maine V M. I suppose it happened from the fact that, when the regiment was ordered forward, the reporters had left, as in fact up to this time almost all the other forces were on the retreat excepting Colonel Howard's Brigade. It has also been a noticeable fact that none of this regiment have yet been seen in Washington city, they having come into Alexandria from the old camp at Centerville in good order, under command of their officers. This regiment was the last to leave the field and made, with the Second Vermont, a desperate charge upon the battery of the enemy, and stood receiving the fire of shot and shell for more than half an hour, until ordered to retreat. The battle had been lost before this, but notwithstanding they were aware of it from the fact that their lines were more than once broken by our own cavalry retreating. It was remarked by those who witnessed it that their lines were more steady than any regiment which had gone before them up the hill. Perhaps this fact might have been earlier known had this regiment chosen Washington for a stand, rather than some point near the enemy's line.¹⁶

The 4th Maine suffered the greatest number of casualties among the ten regiments that formed the Third Division. Their loss was 26 killed, 46 wounded, and 121 missing.¹⁷

Captain Fuller remained with his regiment in the defense of the capital until March, 1862. During this time Fuller was promoted to major in September, 1861, and to lieutenant colonel on November 30, 1861.¹⁸ However, during January and February, 1862, he began to suffer from rheumatism in the hands and feet. As it became worse, he found he could no longer perform the duties of his rank and was allowed to leave the army on March 1, 1862.¹⁹

1861 - The 4th Maine is Born and Tested in Battle!

On 18 April the Rockland Gazette announced that Ft. Sumter had been fired upon and "THE WAR BEGUN". The US Secretary of War had requested 75,000 volunteers from the State of Maine, through Governor Washburn. Rockland Mayor Wiggin called for a citizen's meeting to be held on Wednesday, 24 April, at 7:00pm to discuss plans for the preservation of the Union.

On 23 April a meeting was called by A. H. Kimball, and other prominent citizens, to be held at the Court House. Mayor Wiggins announced that those wishing to volunteer could leave their names with him. At this time 23 men did so. Capt C. F. Hodgdon then threw a \$20 gold piece onto the floor and declared that it was for the first man who would volunteer for the military. With the words, "I will!" Stephen H. Chapman picked up the gold coin and became the first man to enlist in the 4th Maine. Then Elijah Walker volunteered himself and the 25 firemen of the Dirigo Engine Company. Early in the morning of the 24th Walker opened up a recruiting office in Rockland, at No. 7 Kimball Block. Later that day the 1st Rockland Company elected its officers. Maj S. H. Allen acted as the Secretary for the election. The officers were: Captain - Elijah Walker 1st Lieutenant - O. P. Mitchell 2nd Lieutenant - J. B. Litchfield

An article in the Rockland Gazette on the 25th of April called for the ladies of Rockland to answer the call and support those volunteers that were soon expected to answer the call to arms. Mrs. R. S. Myhew, Miss Orissa A. Packard and Miss Jennie Grafton, all of Rockland, volunteered to serve the Maine volunteers as nurses.

On the morning of 5 May the 3 Rockland Companies were mustered at the foot of Lime Rock Street for Church services.

On 8 May all Company officers met at the Atlantic Hall, in Rockland, at 2:00 in the afternoon, and elected Hiram G. Berry as the Regiment Commander. Lieutenant Adelbert Ames, a member of the just graduating class at West Point, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, while Thomas H. Marshall, of Belfast, was appointed Major. Col Berry was one of the founders of the Rockland City Guard and already appointed by the State Governor as a Lieutenant Colonel and the inspector of the Fourth Division of Militia.

On 16 May the 4th Maine was mustered into the State Militia service. In the morning the Rockland Companies went into camp, at the top of Tillson's Hill, while the other Companies would follow in the coming days.

On 17 May, at 5:15pm, the Damariscotta Granite Rifles, under Capt Whithouse, arrived in Rockland. Soon the other companies followed; The Wiscasset Company, under Capt Smith, arrived in Rockland on 18 May. On 20 May the Belfast City Greys, under Capt Fuller, and the second Belfast Company, under Capt Cunningham, arrived aboard the DANIEL WEBSTER at Atlantic Wharf, on the south end of the city in the morning. In the afternoon the Winterport Company, under Capt Crowell, and the Searsport Company, under Capt Nickerson, arrived aboard the steamer SANFORD.

The camp was set up on Tillson's Hill, overlooking Rockland. The camp became known as Camp Knox, in honor of Major General Henry Knox. He was Washington's Chief of Artillery in the Revolution and the first Secretary of War of the United States. The regiment also has two nicknames, the "Limerock Regiment" and the "Fighting Tigers".

When Col Berry took command of the Regiment all its men had enlisted for 2-year periods. As it became evident that the war would last longer these 2-year enlistments were no longer wanted. Col Berry formed the Regiment in line and let them know of this change. He then asked that all those not willing to be enlisted for a 3 year period to step forward. Only 2 people in the entire Regiment stepped forward.

On 23 May the soldiers of the 4th Regiment were presented with New Testaments in the afternoon, at Camp Knox. (Capt Robinson now owns one of these small Bibles)

On 27 May, Company F, of Winterport, was disbanded when a large number of its men refused to enlist for a 3-year period. Many of the men from this Company remained with the Regiment, but were spread throughout the other Companies. To replace the Company from Winterport, one from Brooks arrived aboard the steamer SANFORD, with about 60 men. The new Company was about 100 strong but not all could be gathered when they received the orders to march.

By 13 June the Regimental Staff now looked as follows: Hiram G. Berry, Colonel, Rockland Thomas H. Marshall, Lieutenant Colonel, Belfast F. S. Nickerson, Major, Searsport J. B. Greenhalgh, Adjutant, Rockland L. C. Abbot, Quartermaster, Rockland W. A. Banks, Surgeon, Rockland S. H. Chapman, Sergeant Major, Rockland J. H. Crowell, Quartermaster

Sergeant, Winterport Henry Burkmar, Fife Major, Belfast John H. Prince, Drum Major, Belfast

On the morning of 15 June the line was formed and Capt Charles Hight, US Army, examined the men. Deeming them fit for duty, Hight accepted the Regiment into the service of the United States, with the signing of his name at the bottom of the roll.

On 17 June reveille was sounded at 4:00 am, by the Drum Major. The Adjutant began to form the Regimental Line a little after 8:00am. At a little after 9:00am the Regiment moved out preceded by throngs of civilians on foot and in carriages, moving down Middle Street. The soldiers of the Regiment followed this, bayonets fixed and gleaming in the early morning sun. Once on Main Street the Rockland Band joined the Regiment, in full uniform. The Regiment bore a large white banner, with the words, "FROM THE HOME OF KNOX. Once the Regiment arrived outside Kimball Block a halt was called. Here MG Titcomb presented Col Berry with a small silk banner, bearing the arms and motto of the State of Maine. The Regiment then took up the march again, to Atlantic Wharf. The Rockland Gazette reported that between 8,000 and 10,000 people crowded the Atlantic Wharf.

The troops were loaded onto the ship in good order, each Company moving to a position already assigned it by Col Berry. During the embarkation of the Regiment the ship, ALICE THORNDIKE, moored at the wharf, fired a salute from 2 or 3 small cannon mounted on her deck. As the WEBSTER moved away the strains of the Rockland Band could be heard over waters of the harbor, playing the "Girl I left Behind Me",

The WEBSTER arrived in Portland at a little past 4:00pm. Here city dignitaries and Col M. H. Dunnell greeted the Regiment with a battalion of the 5th Maine Regiment.

On 19 June the 4th Maine arrived in New York in the morning at 11:00am. A large crowd of people greeted the arriving Regiment. After disembarking, and forming on the dock, the 4th Maine marched up Broadway, to the Park Barracks. Upon arriving at the Park Barracks the Regiment was marched to the front of City Hall to be greeted by a committee from the Sons and Daughters of Maine. Col Berry then addressed the Regiment and then presented Reverend Issac S. Kalloch, who gave "...a brief but fervent prayer...."

After the prayer two flags were brought forward. One was a regulation size silk National Colors, heavily fringed in gold. The second flag was a blue silk flag bearing the arms of the State of Maine, with the name of the Regiment and the State motto, "Dirigo". (The Gazette article is confusing as it seems to say that the first flag, the Federal one, was embroidered with the Maine State arms and motto and the second flag was inscribed with the words "Presented to the Fourth Regiment of Maine Volunteers by the Daughters of Maine in Brooklyn, June 19, 1861."

Reverend Hitchcock presented the flag to Col Berry. Col Berry said that his men were foot sore and tired by the heavy weight on their backs. He thanked the people of New York and the speakers for their kindness and fine speeches. "Then, taking the flag, he ascended a small platform, and asked, 'Shall this flag ever trail in the dust?' Loud cries of 'No, no!' 'Will you defend it so long as you have a right arm?' 'We will - we will,' chorused the men of the regiment, and a simultaneous shout of approval broke from the assembled thousands...." At about 6:00pm, the Regiment was reformed and departed for a freight boat to Perth Amboy, in New Jersey.

On the night of 20 June the Regiment began to arrive in Philadelphia at 11:00pm the night before and finished arriving very early in the morning. At 6:00am the Regiment boarded a train of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, into Perryville, opposite Havre de Grace, Maryland. Sometime after leaving Havre de Grace Col Berry ordered that each man be issued with ammunition for their musket for the Regiment's march through Baltimore. Company B took the lead in the march through the city, setting a pattern that was to be followed for as long as the 4th Maine was in the field. Soon the 4th Maine was again loaded onto the cars of the next railroad that would take them on to Washington itself, now only 39 miles away. At 9:00pm the 4th Maine arrived in Washington, D. C.

On the morning of 21 June the Regiment was drawn up into line and prepared to march the two miles to their assigned encampment area. The 4th Maine was now encamped at Meridian Hill, next to the 3rd Maine. Lieutenant Adelbert Ames, who had elected to go into the Regular Army and not accept his post with the 4th Maine, came to Camp Knox every day to lend his expertise to the daily drill of the Regiment.

On 8 July orders arrived for the 4th Maine to be prepared to leave camp at 5:00pm. At 3:55pm the order is given to prepare to lower tent and precisely at 4:00pm the tents fell to the ground. At 5:00pm, the Regiment began to march towards Alexandria, to the ferryboats for the crossing of the Potomac. At 9:00pm the Regiment is boarded on two steamers and taken to Alexandria, on the south side of the Potomac. At 12:00am, the baggage is all unloaded and the men lay down where they

could find some sleep.

When the Regiment came to Washington it was dressed in the Maine militia gray uniform. When the Regiment was outfitted in regulation blue, the gray uniforms were packed in boxes for storage. It is not known what happened to the uniforms after this.

At 5:00am, on the morning of 9 July the Regiment began its march to its new encampment ground, at Bush Hill, 2 miles outside Alexandria, and 12 miles from Washington. The 3rd Maine camps to the Regiments left and the 5th Maine is on the right.

On 10 July Companies B and D were ordered out on a scouting detail, departing at 12:30pm. They went closer to the Rebel lines than any other Federal unit, to that point, but did not see anything of the enemy.

By 8:00am, on 11 July, the Regiment is busy preparing Camp Knox to be moved once again. The Regiment is placed on the right flank of the entire Army and the men were expecting the honor of being the first to strike the enemy and give the first blow to preserve the Union. "Col Berry will be in for both and his men will follow him to the bitter end." The Regiment arrived at its new camp about 2:00pm.

On the morning of 12 July, Company's B and C, under Maj Nickelson made a reconnaissance. Col Berry, Adjutant Greenhalgh and Capt Carver joined in the movement. During the recon three Rebel soldiers were captured with loaded muskets. This is the first capture of enemy forces by Maine troops. Company B actually made the capture.

On the morning of 15 July Col Berry called the Company officers together to inform that they were about to move and to take as little baggage as possible.

16 July ORDER OF BATTLE 4th Maine commanded by Col. Hiram G. Berry 3rd Brigade commanded by Col Oliver O. Howard 3rd Division commanded by Col Samuel Heintzelman

At 3:00pm Col Berry gave the order to march and the Regiment began down the road towards Fairfax. The 4th Maine arrived at a position about 2 miles from Manassas Junction between 5:00 and 10:00pm, on 18 July.

At 1:00am, on 20 July, the Regiment was awakened and told to have breakfast and to get ready to march. At 2:30 am Howard was ordered to form his brigade at the rear of Col Wilcox's Brigade for marching. He then had to wait until the sun was up for an hour before moving out. The Brigade moved along the Warrenton Turnpike until it turned into a narrow road to the right. Here Howard found McDowell. As the last Regiment passed McDowell he ordered the Brigade to halt.

At noon Howard was ordered to rejoin the Division. The 4th Maine was posted on the right of the Brigade and Company B took the lead in the advance. At about 3:00 pm the brigade reached Young's Branch where they received orders to move to the right. Howard moved into a ravine along the branch, several hundred yards west of Henry Hill. Instead being ordered to cover the retreat Howard's men were ordered up Henry Hill. Col Howard formed his Regiments into two lines, the 4th Maine and 2nd Vermont in the first and the 3rd Maine and 5th Maine in the second.

Front _____ 2nd Vermont 4th Maine

_____ 3rd Maine 5th Maine

Howard led the first line personally and as he reached the hill he met Lt Edmund Kirby, of Ricketts' battery. His face was covered with blood and he rode on a horse that had been shot in the nose. This was the only officer remaining from Ricketts' battery and he was bringing back a caisson, the only piece of equipment saved from the battery. This quickly told the men of the 4th Maine what awaited them, not inspiring confidence. At Griffin's Battery Lieut Adelbert Ames, back with the Regular army, was wounded while working his gun. Too weak from loss of blood, he remained on the field but was forced to sit on his caisson to give orders. It was reported that he was found like this from some of the Rockland boys, who recognized their comrade and bore him from the field, along with Capt Bean of Company F. Lieut Ames was later awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions and he rose to the rank of Major General during the war.

Howard's troops advanced up the hill to find Reb infantry facing them within 200 yards of the crest. The 2nd Vermont came under fire first and soon the 4th Maine was involved in the heavy fighting. The 4th Maine was ordered to a clear place in

On 12 August the Brigade that the 4th Maine was in was reorganized. The Brigade now comprised the 3rd Maine, 4th Maine, 38th New York and 40th New York. Col John Sedgwick was put in command of the Brigade. This was now called the 8th Brigade.

On 16 August the 4th Maine returned to camp at Bush Hill where it remained in camp until 17 March 1862. That morning the Company B orderly sergeant, Arthur Libby, approached Capt Walker to inform him that several men in the Company felt that they no longer were obligated to being in the military and refused to do their duties. Capt Walker reported this revolt to Col Berry, who was at a loss of words at the situation. Capt Walker recommended that he go to Col Howard, acting Brigade commander, who at once visited the Regiment. He met with those involved and let them know what the consequences were. All but three of the mutineers consented to return to duty. These three were sent, under cavalry escort, to Alexandria "slave pen". They remained here for about 2 weeks and were then ordered back to the Regiment for court-martial. At this time Capt Walker asked that the charges be dropped. This request was approved through the chain of command and the men returned to duty. One of these soldiers later died at Chantilly, while holding the State flag. With the exception of a few desertions, Capt Walker did not have any further trouble within his Company.

On 21 September a second "revolt" hit the Regiment. In the morning Company H was scheduled for detail when they informed the adjutant that they were not going to perform any more duty. They stated that their time of service had expired and that they were going home. Col Berry tried to convince the men that they were making a mistake but they would not listen to him. Disheartened by their refusal to do their duty, Col Berry called Capt Walker and asked him for his advice. Col Berry informed Capt Walker that he had done all that he could do and that "...the men were determined to bring disgrace upon themselves and the regiment..." Capt Walker advised the colonel to turn the men over to the brigade commander and said "Let him put them in the 38th New York. 'Old Ward' will cook them."

Col Berry said that he would break up the Company and get rid of the officers. Capt Walker said that he would take his Company, and part of Company C, to fulfill the picket duty that Company H was refusing to do. While performing this duty, Col Sedgwick arrived at the Regiment and had them formed in front of him. He then asked that all who were unwilling to do any further duty to step forward. About 80 men did so, forming a new front line. Col Sedgwick immediately had the men placed under arrest and placed under guard, in an open field, by men of the 38th New York. The next morning those arrested were escorted to the camp of the 38th New York, where they remained until the 38th time of service expired.

On 22 October Rockland Gazette reported that 4 Companies of the Regiment have been issued with muskets and their sabre bayonets and that the remaining Companies may be outfitted with the same musket sometime in the near future. This should be a Mississippi musket.

On the morning of 11 November, at 2:00am the Regiment was awakened by an order for every man to form and to prepare to march with one day's rations. This was a surprise to all and for the next hour or so Camp Knox was the scene of much activity.

On 12 November BG Sedgwick ordered Berry to "Take the entire regiment, except those needed to guard the tents and recon to the Pohick. Reported that about 400 Rebel cavalry were seen at Accotink and 2 Regiments were seen to encamp at Pohick Church. Heintzelman will send out a force on the left. Take a days ration. Return in the evening and report to this headquarters." At 4:00am the 4th Maine departed Camp Knox to march to Pohick Church, VA. Following the Old Fairfax Road, the Regiment stopped at Accotink and then pushed a recon patrol as far as the Pohick. At 4:30am the Regiment was joined by Capt Todd and 40 cavalymen of the Lincoln Cavalry. Once they passed through the Federal outer line the Regiment was given the order to load their weapons and a full company of skirmishers was posted to the front and flanks. As the regiment proceeded they checked each crossroads closely for a Rebel presence but none was found, and it looked as if there had not been any activity in the area for the last 4-5 weeks. Along the road to Accotink the Regiment did find large tent accommodations that indicated that up to 10 Regiments had been in the area but not in the last 4-5 weeks.

The 4th Maine arrived in Accotink about 9:00am and halted. From here Col Berry carefully reconned the hills and creek, ordering Companies A, B, and K forward to act as skirmishers, across the creek. Col Berry kept the main body "...on this side of the creek..." This group proceeded carefully 2-3 miles further and stretched out through a forest. Here they found signs that the road had been used heavily recently.

The skirmishers had captured 3 men, probably local farmers, and sent them back to Col Berry, who closely questioned them. He learned that a large force of infantry, about 5000 strong, were encamped just 2 miles ahead. Based on this Col Berry left a small force and proceeded 3/4 of a mile forward, with the prisoners in tow, where he halted again. Col Berry then instructed Capt Todd to send out a cavalry patrol to recon towards the Pohick Church.

Capt Todd did so and returned with news that there was a Rebel force of infantry and cavalry drilling about 3/4 of a mile ahead. Under the terms of the his orders, and feeling that a large Rebel force was in the area, Col Berry returned to Accotink and set about to feed his force.

Todd informed Col Berry that he still had men forward somewhere and that he wanted to go search for them. Col Berry agreed to this, placing the 4th Maine near the top of a hill that controlled the cross roads. Placing sentries Col Berry settled down to await Todd's return.

More than an hour later the reports of 3-4 guns were heard by the 4th Maine and in a few minutes 3 men raced into the 4th Maine position, two of them wounded. All carried plunder and Col Berry assumed that they had been shot at by the people they were robbing. Col Berry then ordered the 4th Maine back to camp, noting that Capt Todd and four men were missing.

It was later learned that Todd was captured and wrote a letter to Heintzelman from prison because he was held at fault for an incident at Pohick Church, as the Rebel forces turned out to be Federal troops and a brief firefight broke out between the two cavalry units. In his letter Todd asked Heintzelman to speak with Col Berry, who could confirm his story.

On 15 November the new Company arrived from Maine. It's officers were Capt William L. Pitcher, 1LT Albert S. Spenser, and 2LT George F. Bourne. The Company contained 75 privates, 1 musician and 1 wagonner.

Navigation



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[1862](#)

rough scoundrels ever since the flood." ask it has however; and we dare say if of Lord Fairfax want a certified copy, b.

NOT KILLED.—Our last Thursdays des- ing the death of Lt. Burd is contradicted al a- es. He was severely wounded H, v. I pierced the scalp above the d around the scull below the scalp. The ed and the wound dressed by the sur- suffered much from the loss of blood, prisoner. He was bravely fighting and company when the casualty happened.

PRIVATE LETTERS FROM LT. COL. MAR- 2D. "Our lines were miles long, but into the action the cannonading was tinued for seven hours. Our course was ield in range of the batteries of the nt at a run, the balls and bombs whiz- ing about us. The Maine 4th was , as was said, to support one of our fact the enemies guns were silenced ed at our position." "Suddenly ar- on our right, and began to play with e fell back, but rallied three times. raly deployed on our left to cut off e general order for retreat being given, some disorder, the enemy pursuing at " "When we went into action all the ounted. I secured my horse at the t have not seen him since." The 4th treated in pretty good order. After ivity, 30 miles of marching besides ht, a part of the officers and men lria i- the night in a rainstorm. Col. mer t at A., with whom he had had equaintance, or correspondence, who and his friends the hospitalities of his ol. M., "I found Col. Berry, Maj. young Conant, and we came to the role family treated us nobly. Such have seldom seen. Mr. Lambert is e gentleman, and his lady is alike gant." And we learn from the letter two sons in the confederate army, and

That day he had fed three hundred retreating soldiers. "He said when were suffering, he laid aside other con- hat a comment on the grievous charac- —yet how pleasant an illustration of humane men! Col. M. says: "Our ies escaped wonderfully, under the believe not a Belfast man is known to t. Bean is badly wounded, and proba- also Lieut. Burd." [Capt. Bean is in d Lt. Burd is taken prisoner.] "To ored marches, and put them into bat- physical energies are exhausted, I do " "Our loss of property is immense. ally sickening. I fell in with Capt. t. William and Lieut. Frank Heath,

have been earlier known had this regiment chosen Washington for a stand rather than some point nearer the enemy's lines."

THE MAINE 2D.—The reporter of the same paper says of Col. Jameson: "When ordered to charge the enemy's battery, he led his regiment clear up to the mouths of the guns, driving a portion of the rebels from their entrenchments, and killing scores of them with the bayonet. He killed two with his own hands, and seized the guns of two others and handed them over to his own men. In this regiment the loss in killed and wounded is about 40. During the retreat, when all was confusion and disorder, Gen. McDowell rode up to Col. Jameson and asked him if he could not form his men in line and cover the rear. In a few minutes he formed a line, consisting of about 300 men, and then protected the rear till the army reached Centreville, when Gen. McDowell paid him the com- pliment to request him to march his regiment to his quarters, when he thanked Col. J. and his regiment in person for gallantry and good conduct, and gave the regiment the post of honor for the night, to pro- tect the guns, &c., which they covered and saved."

LETTERS FROM CAPT. CUNNINGHAM.—Capt. Cunning- ham, of Co. A., Maine 4th, writes that his men be- have admirably under the fire, and when the order for retreat came, they would not believe it was by au- thority, and were greatly disappointed. Our old ac- quaintance, private David Kimball had no notion of retreating, but declared that he had come so far to fight, and had only just seen the chance. He retired in the rear of the company, shooting all the way, the effect of his shots being the reducing of the enemy's force some four men.

CAPT. FULLER WRITES.—Capt. Fuller, of Co. J. 4th Maine, in common with many officers, seems to think the retreat at least premature. His company stood nobly under fire for about an hour, firing all the time, but apparently without much effect, their immediate opponents being in a wood. The officers stripped off all unnecessary clothing for the fight, and by chang- ing position in the advance, lost it.

MAJ. NICKERSON'S RECONNOISSANCES.—An occasion- al correspondent in our last, spoke of the valuable services of Maj. Nickerson as the commander of four companies thrown in the advance for reconnoitering. The Washington National Republican of the 17th says: "There was a report in town, yesterday, that Maj. F. S. Nickerson, of the fourth Maine regiment, had been killed in an affair of pickets, on Wednesday night. We satisfied ourselves that the report was without foundation. It may have sprung from the fact that Major Nickerson made a reconnoissance last week, bold and skillful, and covering information so important that the officer commanding the brigade thought proper to communicate its results at once to the commanding general.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE 2D MAINE.—The of- ficial list shows that the 2d was very badly cut up. We have room to note only a few; E. F. Perkins,

about right, and that the PEOPLE will on the whole approve of our course.

To the gentleman who thinks the navy depart- ment conducted with ability and by the proper man, we commend the following paragraph from the Bos- ton Advertiser, a very staid and conservative repub- lican paper, which never prints anything until the entire public have made affidavit to its truthfulness:

A STRICT RESPONSIBILITY. The New York Times thinks that for the millions of money already lost by our merchants through naval inefficiency, "it would be well if we could hold the Secretary to a pecuniary responsibility." Unless Mr. Welles is rich beyond precedent among American citizens, the dividend resulting from such responsibility to the sufferers would be extraordinary small.

So here are two eminent republican papers that don't defend Mr. Secretary Welles. It is said he is good at telling old stories in the chimney corner.

NEW YORK, 21. The brig Cuba, which was captur- ed by the Sumter and retained by Capt. Strout and crew from the prize crew, arrived to-day. The prize crew made a desperate resistance.

On the 14th the midshipman of the Sumter went into the maintop, and when Capt. Strout came on deck he said he wanted to speak with him, but see- ing a pistol in his hand Capt. Strout procured a revolver and ordered him down. The midshipman refusing to comply, Capt. Strout fired at him twice, one shot taking effect in his shoulder when he came down.

Schooner J. S. Waring, captured by the privateer Jeff Davis has arrived. On the night of the 16th, when 51 miles south of Charleston the steward, W. Tilman, colored, killed three of the prize crew with a hatchet. The other two were released on promis- ing to assist in working the vessel. Their names are James Milseor of South Carolina, and Dowsett of New Jersey. Tileston, with the aid of the rest of the crew except one named Donald McLeod, who refused to assist in recapturing the vessel, were brought to this port.

The Lewiston Journal learns from a private let- ter that Mr. Benjamin Pease, of Captain Sawyer's company, in the 5th Maine Regiment, was killed in the battle at Bull's Run. He was married in this city the day before his regiment went to the seat of war, to Miss Mira Hutchings. [Portland Argus.

NOT ALL TRAITORS. Ex-Gov. Isaac I. Stevens, who made the Breckinridge report in the Charleston convention, and who lent his influence to the so called "southern candidate," is colonel of the New York regiment of Highlanders. Where is the man who devised the Chicago platform? If we mistake not he is in Spruce street, New York, buttoned up by his own party, for his dirty capers. Perhaps Brig. Gen. H. Greeley, is a traitor;—at least we caution our republican newspapers to scan the hori- zon all around its circumference.

"NO PARTY." Jonathan Wood, Esq., the late gentlemanly and popular postmaster of Bucksport, has been removed; and a fanatical abolition clergy- man, Albert L. Skinner, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Wood's crime was being a democrat; Mr. Skinner's merit, an abolitionist dipuonist. [Bangor Democrat.

AUG 2, 1861

AUG. 9, 1861

We learn by a private letter, sergeant of the City known to be a prisoner, and relatives in this city and in to hear this much. He was doing well.

us that the Havelock sun early as the time of Moses, paintings. In that case why's of Abraham?

ntlemen were elected at s in this city on Saturday State convention: Hon. cher, Wm. O. Poor, Wm. liken, Geo. Heminway, essive Age.

ducted so carefully that until yesterday. Where

rester American in con- the New York Tribune which lys:

of dictating Gen. Scott and of his want of fidelity and ningly tardy movements, we its dictatorial policy. We a measure, our defeat is the mpatient complaining. The d the Administration have

in view of the fact that the he head of its columns the al order, "Forward to Rich here day after day. That lows:

n's War-Cry.

nd! Forward to Richmond! must not be allowed to meet July! BY THAT DATE THE BY THE NATIONAL ARMY.

ng backed up the Tribune in orce an advance of our army ne American " emphatically and believes that it has con! The American thus conven great aid and comfort to n the disastrous defeat of our demagogue continues to de- rators, as the detected thief Concord, (N. H.) Patriot

ith the republican papers of of the darkest hue, the Ban- w that Greeley is moving the hill, they all are ready to igh they have fed upon the urnished for ten years.

not Barbarous.

formerly of this city and

Military Correspondence.

[Extracts from a letter from Capt. S. M. Fuller.]

BUSH HILL, Va., July 29th, 1861.

Lieutenant Carter with some men have gone this afternoon to build a bridge, as we are to have artillery and cavalry attached to our Brigade. It probably will be some time before we make another push for the enemy. I hope so at any rate; and also hope that the Tribune and other papers will let Gen. Scott have his own way, and not try to crowd the troops into war, until everything is prepared. The rebels are well fortified with masked entrenchments and forts.

At the battle we had, the rebels rushed on, with thirty thousand fresh troops against our two thousand, and our troops on the retreat too, when our brigade arrived.

If they had followed us up they could have shot or taken us all, as our troops were thoroughly used up. A few minutes after we left the hill, there was a perfect line on it, who discharged their guns, but without much effect.

It is said the picket guard of the enemy are very near us now. One of my men says he was out about three miles, and saw four men; one of them beckoned to him; he proved to be an Alabama Lt. with whom he was acquainted when in California. He talked about an hour with him; then they ordered him to come as their prisoner. He went with them a few steps, until he saw four more on horses, and he also saw a good chance to run, which he did for the thick wood, they firing some thirty times at him, and chasing him with horses. He thinks that when he fired he wounded the Lieut. When he returned he had a ball hole through his canteen, and his fingers hurt a little.

We have some five or six regiments camped about us. The third Maine regt. buried a man to-day, who died of diphtheria.

Wm. Gardner is at Georgetown hospital yet; he is sick with a fever, but is getting better. I have about ten sick to-day, but none dangerously. They will probably be well in a day or two. The rest are all well.

I have heard nothing of Walker. Mr. Bisbee was promoted to-day to Sergeant Major.

[Letter from private Hersey, of Co. J, to a friend, —interesting because the writer only tells what he saw.]

BUSH HILL, ALEXANDRIA, July 27th '61.

Dear Frank: Your letter came to hand day before yesterday at which time I was too much exhausted to reply. I will try now and give you an account of the battle, that is, what I saw of it.

non, and any blazes out of the Grays got safe is wounded and got it that Bill mistake. He was in the hospital. The rebels take of their own, surgeons, they the 4th is in every cock and I found that week.] In a chidently the ac the documents old book on must have been the look of the the Marshall. We are now their rifle ball below the knee

LOUISVILLE arrived here last night. He says the troops have

Drafting Virginia. I maintain to be respective 20,000 men in command the Isle of V

The Rich the prisoners Chaplain of

The same the number the day after The regiment vans.

Henry A. reinforcements to the Ball

It is only hung three the Manassas G and the thir

A despatch the 31st say sive character a great whi that there v