

GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Veterans of the 81st Regiment.

Through the courtesy of E. B. Ross, Esq., who visited the 81st Regiment at the instance of the War Commission...

- COMPANY A.—ELIAS A. FISH, CAPTAIN. Amos M Copeland, Oswego; Harmon Ernst, Schroffpel; Miles Sullivan, do; George Beatty, Oswego...

- COMPANY B.—L. B. FORT, CAPTAIN. Wm Moore, Oswego; Wm M Horton, Bertha; Joseph V Parkins, Oswego...

- COMPANY C.—L. B. FORT, CAPTAIN. L. V S Mattison, Oswego; Wm F Stewart, Oswego; Wm Strobeck, Oswego...

- COMPANY D.—L. B. FORT, CAPTAIN. William Bredow, Oswego; James Urothers, do; John J Owens, Madison Co...

- COMPANY E.—JOHN T. DE FOREST, CAPTAIN. Joseph W King, Oswego; Sam W Dunham, Granby; H H Patterson, Hamilton...

Adjutant Albany,

called the Bureau of Military Statistics, Inspector 6th Division duty at these Head-Quarters

BY ORDER

in a full biography of the State, to be preserved in due time, to be published, no doubt, by order of

copies shall be full and authentic I desire to place the of Gentlemen, competent from personal acquaintance and complete record, together with such conclusions as may individual.

fore if you will write for this purpose a biography of

and your esteemed a great favor. Will you have the kindness to

much respect, Your Obedient Servant,

- COMPANY G.—HUGH ANDERSON, CAPTAIN. Chas E Lston, Oswego; Daniel Madden, do; Blue W Litchfield, Oswego; Robert Rodden, do...

- COMPANY H.—JAMES MANTIN, CAPTAIN. Mrs Lukanalloy, Oswego; James Dallahan, Oswego; Edward Mitchell, Oswego; Simon Lekey, Oswego...

Chief of Bureau of Military Statistics.

HEAD QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK

Adjutant

Albany,

CO. K, 81ST REGIMENT.

We are indebted to Mr. John Samson, of this Village, for the following statement of the condition of Co. K, 81st Regt., in Sept. last. Changes have, doubtless, taken place since then :

- Captain, James Martin—Vice J D Steele, resigned July 22, 1862. Wounded at Fair Oaks.
- 1st Lieut., John W Burke—Vice James Martin, promoted.
- 2d Lieut., Brantley G Read—Vice L J Steele, dismissed, August 16, 1862.
- 1st Lieut., Henry W Greene—Resigned June 7, 1862.
- Sergeants—1st, John King, Henry Squires, Eli B Crane, James M. Crolius, Levi L Gilman, John F Youngs, Promoted Q. M. Serg't, December 20, 1862; John Gilman, Discharged December 4, 1862; John P Winn, Discharged, September 16, 1862; Alston C Whitney, Discharged November 14, 1862; Heman A Hubbard, Discharged January 16, 1863.
- Corporals—Isaac E West, Nelson D Bates; Daniel H Adams, John E Tryon; Joseph Hager; George H. [redacted] Feb 7, 1862; Charles H. [redacted] May 29, 1863; Fay O Robb, [redacted] May 28, 1862; William H. [redacted] transferred to Invalid Corps, August 11, 1862.
- Musician—Decator Harmon.
- Field and Staff Officers—
- Colonel, Jacob J De Forest.
- Colonel, [redacted], resigned July 7, '62.
- Lieut. Colonel, William C Raulston, re-stated.
- Major, David B White.
- Major, John McAmbly, killed at the Battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862.
- Adjutant, Edward A Cooke.
- Surgeon, William H Rice.
- Ass't Surgeon, C Macfarland, promoted Aug 15, 1863, to Surgeon of the 115th N Y Vols.
- Ass't Surgeon, George W Earle, resigned March 26, 1863.
- Qr. Master, B S De Forest.
- Chaplain, Isaac G Duryee.
- Non-Commissioned Staff:
- Sergeant Major, J Henry Waid.
- Qr. Master Serg't, John F Youngs.
- Com. Serg't, Henry Smith.
- Hospt. Steward, Charles S Hart.
- Ord. Serg't, David Sears.
- Privates, Anthony, George W; Austin, John W; Arthur, Lewis K; Allen, Henry M; Allen, Joseph W. S. died Sept 23d 1862.
- Burnett, Joseph J, discharged April 7, 1862; Bootle, William W, discharged; Brockway, Jefferson W; Burt, Charles, discharged Dec 4, 1862; Bedell, Henry E; Bookman, Morris; Ballard, H P.

called the Bureau of Military Affairs, Inspector 6th Division at these Head-Quarters

\* \* \* BY ORDER

*a full biography of State, to be preserved in due time, to be preserved*

*lic shall be full and complete record, together with*

*if you will write of*

*med a great favor.*

*uch respect,*

*Your Obedient*

- Crandell, Benjamin; Collins, Thomas H, transferred into U S Artillery, Nov 3, 1862
- wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862
- Coger, Charles C, discharged Feb 17, 1862
- Chappello, Eugene, Wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862—wounded March 24, 1863
- Cullen, James, deserter; Cross, Charles G, discharged; Conroy, Peter; Calkins, Bellette, deserter
- Diamonds, Nathan H, discharged; Demons, Charles, discharged Sept 21, 1862
- Dalton, James, discharged Oct 21, 1862
- Davis, Henry, discharged Feb 10, 1862
- Dunn, Hugh; Dumble, Albert, deserted July 5, 1863.
- Elliston, Joshua; Elliston, Joseph; Enslow, Charles W.
- Fry, John S, discharged Feb 16, 1863
- Fry, William; Ferris, Doranes, deserter
- French, Charles, discharged April 7, 1862
- Gordon, Aram, deserted March 30, 1862
- Gallagher, Patrick, deserted March 28, 1862
- Gunn, Lewis, wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. Deserted July 20, 1862.
- Hills, Clarke J, died June 12, 1862; Hubbard, Willard, discharged Oct 4, 1862
- Tunt, John, wounded and taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862
- Harrigan, Jeremiah, wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862
- Halliday, Levi P; Harbord, Myron B, discharged Sept 7, 1862
- Kenyon, Andrew F, discharged July 12, 1862
- Letson, Rh d s F, died of wounds received at Fair Oaks; Letson, Peleg C; Letson, Isaac W, dead; Longnot, Charles, discharged Dec 23, 1862.
- Matteson, Charles E, deserted April 1, 1862; Mills, Samuel D; Martin, David L; Mason, James, died Nov. 12, 1862; Moffit Charles O, deserted Feb 10, 1862; Moyes, William T.
- Paddock, William A; Preston, Delavan M, discharged June 15, 1862; Phillips, Richard, transferred to Invalid Corps, Aug 7, 1863.
- Remore, Andrew J, deserted Dec 28, '62
- Rea, Walter H, discharged Feb 10, 1862
- Remore, Benjamin F, discharged Oct 24, 1862, from wounds received at Fair Oaks
- Richardson, Reuben P; discharged Jan 16, 1863; Richardson, John H; Rylands, William.
- Samson, Dexter; Sears, Charles H; Stearns, Daniel P, discharged Nov. 8, 1862, from wounds received at Fair Oaks; Smith, William, killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862
- Smith, George; Smith, James; Spencer, George O.
- Thomas, Henry; Todd, Robert; Turnbull, Hugh, died Nov 8, 1862; Trotman, Joseph, discharged Jan. 8, 1863.
- Vandercook, Winslow; Van Duzen, James, died June 1, 1862.
- Wimple, John; Wimple, Edward D, discharged June 19, 1862; Wells, Henry C, wounded at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862
- Wells, William, died April 18, 1862
- Wheeler, Merion B, discharged March 25, 1862; Wood, Elias A, died at Fortress Monroe, May 18, 1862; Wilson, Charles D; Weed, Ira, died Aug. 5, 1862
- Wright, John P, deserted March 30, 1862
- Walters, John, wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. Discharged Oct 20, 1862.

Colonel Jacob J. DeForest does not seem (according to the Oswego Times) to get along very well with the affairs of his Regiment. That paper in publishing the following order, says he "is still

in a course which has the appearance of insubordination."

Dr. North's visit is a...

conduct of Col. Jacob J. DeForest, the first New York Volunteer, while briefly commanding the District of Benning, was of highly unmilitary character, and merits the condemnation of the General commanding the Department. Col. DeForest in his brief career as commander of the District, manifested but little care for the good of the country or the interest of the service.

2. The exigencies of the service alone prevents Col. DeForest from being arraigned and tried before a general court martial for violating orders from the War Department, and for manifesting a disregard of the orders of Army Regulations.

3. This order will be read before the army...

*Original July 9, 1863*

MY BROTHER :

I venture on your indulgence, in sending you this sheet—and hope, if consistent with your duty, as a Minister of the Gospel of Grace, you will read the following circular, from your pulpit, at least once, on each of the next three Sabbaths, with any remarks you may see fit to make.

By divine guidance and blessing, I intend to have as pure and brave a body of men as ever took the field, for God and the Rights of Man—and with this view, I beg your permission to make my appeal in the Temple of the MOST HIGH. [The Regiment is progressing well.]

Will you not also, apply, at once, personally, to choice members of your Church and Congregation—(none, too precious, for this cause)—and, if you can, have two, three, or more, unite, and come on, to join our Regiment?—or, better, find some good men, to write for the necessary papers, take hold together, and raise squads of twelve, or twenty, or if practicable, an entire Company. *Their Stage and Rail Road fare will be re-paid here.*

God, the Almighty, bless our whole Country, and have us all, ever in his holy keeping.

Rome, N. Y., Oct. 18th, 1861.

Yours, for the Right,

OLIVER B. PEIRCE.

From years of acquaintance with Col. Peirce—his kindly, but determined characteristics—we believe he will endeavor to carry out, in good faith, the principles enunciated in his circular, for the welfare of the men of his command; and we shall be glad to learn that our brethren of the Ministry, earnestly and practically co-operate.

W. E. KNOX, Pas't Presbyterian Ch., DAVID BELLAMY, Pas't I Baptist Ch., O. P. PITCHER, Pas't Embargo M. E. Ch., J. B. FOOTE, Pas't 1st M. E. Ch., S. R. WARD, Pas't Universalist Ch., J. ERWIN, P. E. Rome Dist. M. E. C.

The effort of Col. O. B. Peirce to raise a Regiment to be composed of men of religious character, and his design to guard them while under his command from the exposures to which the health and morals of our soldiers are ordinarily liable in Camp, is highly praiseworthy, and it is hoped that he may be able to carry out this effort successfully and thus render a most important service to his country in this time of its peril.

Rome, Oct. 1861.

N. BARROWS, Rector of Zion Church.

MOHAWK REGIMENT—GUARDS of  
LIBERTY AND UNION!

Col. O. B. PEIRCE, Com'd'g.

Head Quarters AND Rendezvous, Rome, Oneida  
County, N. Y.

The undersigned, having been commissioned, by the WAR DEPARTMENT of the UNITED STATES, to raise a Regiment of Infantry, (1,018 men,) to which he expects to add a Company of Cavalry, and a Company of Artillery, invites, to the STANDARD of the UNION, the Lovers of the Constitution, Order and Law.

To the citizens of the Slave States, in their rights, real or imaginary, of person or property, we had done no wrong—had threatened no wrong—had projected no wrong—had even conceived no wrong. From the foundation of the Government, we had conceded to them, privileges, unasked by ourselves, and repugnant to our convictions of right. By every form of appropriation and patronage, we have yielded our just claims, to their cupidity and caprice; and have hitherto consented to be controlled by them, in matters of the Nation, and often in affairs of the State.

While, as the fondly infatuated mother, with her child, we were yet caressing and indulging them, as "our brethren of the South," they were

By the hallowed memories of the past—the enduring heroism and fortitude which achieved our liberties—the unflinching devotion and bravery which repelled the arrogant invader, in that unequal contest, the Second War of Independence—by the treasure and blood already profusely given to oppose the march of this unnatural, accursed rebellion—by all the cherished hopes of the future, for every country and every age—let us rush to the Standard of our Country and our God; and hurl ourselves, as an avalanche, on these desolators of our homes and hearts, the disturbers of the peace of the world.

For intellectual, moral and social, as well as for physical and fighting qualities, the MOHAWK REGIMENT shall be second to none, raised, or to be raised, since the days of CROMWELL—"Old Ironsides"—who, while trustfully relying on the God of Justice, and of Battles, was careful "to keep his powder dry!"

Young men and middle-aged men of sound health and good morals, whether married or unmarried, are invited to join the MOHAWKS—assured, that the first great and continual aim of the undersigned, will be carefully and tenderly to guard the health and morals, and consequent comfort of his command; and this, as essential to their greatest military efficiency. We shall carry with us, into camp, and on the march, all the facilities for moral and religious enjoyment.

plotting our ruin. While, in pursuance of a scheme they had been cherishing and maturing for years, they were begging of us in the honied words of fraternity and conciliation, to grant them new favors, unknown to the Constitution, they were in the very act of stealing our arms and munitions of war, prepared for the common defence—were appropriating our revenues—plundering our mails—forcing even our hospitals—were corrupting our officers—seizing our ships and forts—and expelling, robbing and murdering our people—and now, unabashed in their career of crime, they have formally declared war against us, and are employing the means filched from us by years of guilty industry, to ravage the country, prey on our commerce, and destroy our lives—and all, with the guilty object, and insane hope, of subverting the most benign government on which the eye of God has rested, from the creation of the world; and erecting an empire of darkness, founded in the enslavement of mankind. While, some of those States, with a perfidy found only in an Arnold, or a Judas, were prating of *Union!* to lull, yet deeper, our baseless credulity, and save themselves from a deserved and fearful retribution; they were hurrying forward their men and means, to aid the foe, in a more deadly strike at the heart of the Nation. Niggard, always, hitherto, in support of the Government, they were lavish—prodigal—now, for its overthrow.

The day of reckoning approaches. Aroused, at last, from our supineness, like Samson from his fond dalliance and repose, in the lap of Delilah—awakened, though late, from our delicious revery of unreal concord and security, by unfraternal blows which mar our national visage, depress our agriculture—deaden our manufactures; and destroy our commerce—which waste our treasures, augment our taxes, and drain our blood—we are girding on the armor of Justice—impelled by necessity, Nature's *supreme law*, to go forth, in the name of our Country, Humanity, and God, for the corrective chastisement of those *outlaws of Christendom*—the enemies of civilization and our race.

Bayonets teach profoundly. Lenden ambassadors are more efficient negotiators of peace, than gorgeously apparalled Ministers of State. To the madly ambitious, rifled cannon are more impressive instructors in Ethics, than is the chaste orotund professor, or the faithful, fervent divine.

He who strikes for the defence of the Country, strikes to fortify and perpetuate the best of human governments, on Earth, and ensure the largest measure of happiness, for the hundreds of millions who are to inhabit the Continent, in ages yet to come.

Fellow-citizens: will you incur the necessary personal hazard, and make the needful sacrifice of time and effort—trifling, however great—in view of the aggregate blessings, for all time, which would flow from your endeavors. If you are ready, advance, now, to the test of patriotism and duty; and join your fellow-citizens, already enrolled, as Lovers and Defenders of Right—**SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNION**

and progress to which we have been accustomed in civil, social life.

In sickness and health, in hospital or camp, on the march, and the battle-field, he will be ever with his men—*anxious, alike, for their efficiency and honor, in combat, their safety and happiness. He will share their dangers, and rejoice, if it may be, in their triumphs.* He will prove a father to his Regiment—his ear ever open to the complaints, and his hand, ready to right the wrongs, if any, of the humblest defender of his Country's Rights and Honor, or, as it is, of her **VERY EXISTENCE!**

Wives, and fathers and mothers, can trust, under God's mercy, their husbands and sons in his care. His officers, he believes, will be, chiefly, men fearing God, and not ing else—his Quarter Master, to be one of the purest and best business men in the State. Black-legs and petty gamblers, those pests of the army, will be treated with unceremonious severity, as vile than rebel enemies, in arms. That *curse of the camp*, a sutler or regimental grocer, as such, is banished from the Regiment—and the profits of this department will go into a regimental fund, for the benefit of the private soldiers or their families.

Any right man, by enlisting 40 men, (with himself) can secure the place of captain; any man, 35, 1st Lieut.; any one 26, 2d Lieut.; 10 men, 1st Sergeant; 8 men, a Sergeant; 5 men, Corporal. [There are 5 Sergeants and 8 Corporals in each company.] The man working for Captaincy, may select *X* good men as Sergeants, and 3 as Corporals, to help him raise his 40; for 1st Lieutenantcy, 2, as Sergeants, and 2, as Corporals; and for 2d Lieutenantcy, 1 Sergeant and 2 Corporals. It is better, generally, for several men of one town, or adjoining towns, to consult together, and send for three Recruiting Warrants; and so raise a company from one locality. What is to be done, must be done quickly. A person sending, with his Post Office address, the indorsement of his Pastor, and a Supervisor, or Justice of the Peace, will receive by mail, a Recruiting Warrant, with necessary instructions.

Pay of the soldier, liberal, with \$100 bounty when discharged. Pensions, for themselves or families, in case of wounds or death. Pay to commence as soon as they are mustered in.—Board as soon as they enlist.

For years, the undersigned has successfully presented claims for bounty, pensions, land-warrants, &c, for soldiers of former wars; and all business of this kind, for the members of the Mohawk Regiment, or their families, he will attend to *personally, promptly, and without charge.*

Head Quarters, (till the Arsenal can be opened,) the Armory in the Armstrong Block, Rome.

Lieut. MILTON A. EDMONDS,  
Lieut. FRANCIS X. GREENA,  
Recruiting Officers.

Rally, Friends, Rally, and at once for the Whole Country, God, and the Rights of Man.

O. B. PEIRCE

Colonel, Commanding.

Head Quarters, Rome, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1861.

See accompanying letter.

**PROMOTED.**—Lieut. Col. J. J. De Forest, of the 81st Regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, is fast recovering, and will soon be able to join his regiment on the James River. He has been promoted to the Colonelcy, in place of Col. Rose. His brother, J. T. De Forest, who is recovering from typhoid fever, will join the same regiment in a few days.

### The Trouble in the 81st Regiment

EDITOR ROME SENTINEL.—Dear Sir: The Oswego Commercial Times, of July 7th, contains extracts (as it appears) from two letters purporting to come from individuals or members of the 81st Regt. N. Y. Vol. derogatory to the military character of Col. De Forest, of that Regiment, and eulogising the conduct of Lieut. Col. Raulston, of the same Regt. The facts are these: in the first place Lieut. Col. Raulston has been so ambitious to be Col. of the 81st Regt. that his folly has run away with his better judgment, so that an attempt has been made to have Col. De Forest mustered out of the service, which in the end proved abortive, and appears to be reacting upon those engaged in that dirty operation. But this I will say no more about until it appears again, from the other side. I will now confine myself to what appears in the Times. The Times tells us that Lieut. Col. Raulston for some time past has been holding the position of Provost Marshal of Morehead City, N. C. and Collector of the district. Major Curlis, of the 9th New Jersey Regt. was Provost Marshal, for the District of Beaufort, N. C. which included Morehead City. The Major had held this position for some time giving general satisfaction to both Military and civilians, until Brigadier General Spinola came to Beaufort, and assumed command of that District, in the absence of Gen. Heckman. The first move that Gen. Spinola made, was to assume the business of the Provost Marshal, and thereby take it out of the hands of Major Curlis. The general impression was that he wished to embarrass Major Curlis, so that he would ask to be relieved from acting longer as Marshal of the District. Whether this be so or not I don't profess to know—but I do know that Major Curlis did ask to be relieved, which was promptly accepted, and Lieut. Col. Raulston hoisted, as was expected, into his place. The result was, Col. DeForest, commanding the Brigade, and I think the District, (but won't be certain), three or four days after this took place, issued an order relieving Lieut. Col. Raulston from acting as Provost Marshal, and another order replacing Major Curlis who had been shamefully misused by this Father of Bombast and paper orders, Gen. Spinola. If paper orders would subdue the rebels, Spinola would have ended this war long ago. Well, this is the injustice of Col. DeForest of the 81st Regt., who is one of the best and bravest Col's in the service. I would say here that Gen. Spinola commanded the District of Beaufort, instead of the department of N. C., as stated in the Times. Just at the time of Lieut. Col. Raulston's being so hastily relieved as Provost Marshal, Gen. Spinola was about starting for Fortress Monroe, with his Brigade, and for some reason unknown to me Lieut. Col. Raulston was in a hurry to go with Gen. Spinola, his particular friend that had made him Provost Marshal, and off he went. I can't see the point of his wishing to be relieved, for I

**A NEW REGIMENTAL FLAG FOR THE 81ST.**—The old Eighty-First has been the pet regiment of Oswego County since the day it first left for the front, and very justly so. No regiment in the service has endured longer marches or fought more terrific battles. It has sent home three tattered battle flags—two of which we believe have been deposited in the Military Bureau at Albany, and one remains in this city, under charge of the Common Council. This morning we were shown a beautiful silk flag, which the Government is to present to the 81st, in pursuance of an order from the General commanding the Army of the James, who awards it to the regiment for gallant services at Fort Harrison, Va., where it is now quartered. The lettering upon the flag is very superb. It was done at Tiffany's, in New York.—The ensign truly is of the most beautiful silk texture, red and blue stripes, and blue field, emblazoned with gilded stars. It bears the following inscriptions in gilt letters:

Yorktown, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Winton, Kingsland Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, June 1st, 2d and 2d, Petersburg June 16th and 24th and July 9th and 30th, Fort Harrison Sept. 29th and 30th, Fair Oaks. 200129

think that he was relieved before he dreamed of such a change. So far as being Chief of Brig. Gen. Spinola's staff, or any other Brig. Gen., I think it would hardly reach an officer of the rank of Lieut. Col. The affecting scene described by the writer in the *Times* at the departure of Lieut. Col. Raulston, from the Regt., for Fortress Monroe, I did not see, nor did I see the men gather around him in groups and beg to be taken with him to the Peninsula. As for the lack of confidence in Col. DeForest, by some of the officers of the 81st Regt., Col. DeForest against all the opposition brought to bear against the promotion of Raulston's from Capt. to the Lieut. Colonelcy, stood by him, and was the means of securing Raulston's promotion to Lieut. Col. Now I honestly believe from the time of his promotion, down to the present time he has been Col. DeForest's worst enemy. There are some other officers in the Regt. who have also secured their promotions on the recommendation of Col. DeForest, who have followed the fortunes of Col. Raulston, and perhaps they may fear that their ingratitude may return to them, consequently they fear their own shadow. I don't think that Col. DeForest has any desire to hurt one of them, I don't believe that he thinks them worth the powder of his wrath.

Now for Gen. Spinola:—

General order No. 91, in relation to the "general conduct of Col. J. J. DeForest, of the 81st New York Volunteers," &c., never had the honor of reaching so high as a "dress parade," for I never saw or heard of it until I saw it in the *Oswego Commercial Times*, of July 7th. I don't mean to be understood as complaining of the *Times*, for I believe the *Times* means to be just to all. I will say here that the course pursued by Col. DeForest I believe met the approbation of Gen. Heckman, upon his return to his command, a day or two after the removal of Lieut. Col. Raulston, and the reinstating of Major Curtis. Gen. Heckman is a brave and able General, and a gentleman that means to do justice to all under his command. The Majorship of the 81st Regiment, once made a good deal of smoke, that arose partly from the same quarter—or at least from a relative of Lieut. Col. Raulston's, and ended in smoke. At that time the charges which the Major (White,) were tried upon first appeared in the *Times*. The editor of that paper acted the part of a gentleman, refusing to take any part in the matter until a fair trial had been had. Well the trial was had and the accusing party failed to sustain the charges.— Now, as far as Lieut. Raulston is concerned,

I will say that he is one of the best of drill officers, and if he would not let his ambition get the better of his judgment he would be a good officer.

The 81st Regiment is one of New York's best, and if it were not for a few in it who wish to make trouble, everything would run smooth, and Col. DeForest would have no trouble. But other Colonels besides Colonel DeForest, have secured the promotion of men who have proved vipers, ready to sting them at the first opportunity. My humble opinion is that the 81st Regiment is as well thought of by the Commanding General, as any other Regiment in the Department of N. C.

Yours, &c.,  
A SOLDIER.

# COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Greensboro, Tuesday Evening, July 7.

## CITY AND COUNTY.

**COL. RAULSTON OF THE EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—By a letter from a member of the 81st Regiment to a gentleman in this city, we learn with pleasure the high estimation in which Col. RAULSTON is held, both by the members of the 81st and the General commanding the Department. — Although the letter was not designed for publication, the gentleman receiving it has favored us with a perusal of it, and we feel certain the many friends of Col. RAULSTON in this city and vicinity will be gratified learning the patriotic and unselfish conduct of that officer. For some time past Col. R. had been holding the position of Provost Marshal of Morehead City, N. C., and Collector of the District.

A short time since, Gen. SPINOLA was relieved from his position as Brigadier-General Commanding the Department of North Carolina, and was ordered to Fortress Monroe with all the troops that could be spared from the Department. Notwithstanding the lucrative and pleasant position in which Col. RAULSTON was placed, he also desired to be relieved from his duties as Provost Marshal that he might accompany General SPINOLA to the Peninsula. The General was naturally surprised at such a request it being out of the usual course of events for an officer to voluntarily throw up a comparatively pleasant post to hazard the chances of a doubtful campaign on the Peninsula. Being convinced, however, that it was the earnest desire of Col. R. to again serve on the Peninsula, Gen. SPINOLA immediately tendered him the command of a regiment. The troops in that department are principally composed of Pennsylvania nine months volunteers, and Col. RAULSTON declined, and Gen. SPINOLA then appointed him chief of staff. The writer describes the scene as most affecting when he bade farewell to the regiment. He had endeared himself to both officers and men by his uniform kindness and soldierly conduct. — The men gathered around him in groups and begged to be taken with him, as they all wished to go back to the Peninsula.

By another letter from the 81st, we have a corroboration of the above, and learn that many of the officers of the regiment are distressed at the departure of Lieut. Col. RAULSTON. This may probably be explained by their lack of confidence in Col. DEFORREST, they evidently feeling that Lieut. Col. R. stood between them and injustice from the Colonel commanding. The estimation in which Col. DEFORREST is held, may be gleaned from the following General Order:

HEADQRS. DEPT. NORTH CAROLINA, }  
15TH ARMY CORPS, June 21st.

GENERAL ORDER No. 91: 1. The general conduct of Col. Jacob J. De Forrest, of the 81st New York Volunteers, while briefly commanding the District of Beaufort was of highly unmilitary character, and merits the condemnation of the General commanding the Department. Col. De Forrest, in his brief career as Commander of the District, manifested but little care for the good of the country or the interest of the service.

2. The exigencies of the service alone prevents Col. De Forrest from being arraigned and tried before a general court martial for violating orders from the War Department, and for manifesting a disregard or ignorance of Army Regulations.

3. This order will be read before the several Regiments and Detachments of this Department at dress parade.

F. B. SPINOLA,

Brig. Gen. Comd'g Dep't North Carolina.

We regret to learn that Col. DeFORREST is still continuing a course which has the appearance of courting unpopularity. While the regiment was organizing here, he rendered himself obnoxious to the majority of the officers and men, by his high-handed injustice and tyrannical conduct, but more favorable accounts were heard from him after he came in command of the regiment by the resignation of Col. Rose, and we were in hops he would continue to merit the esteem he gained with our citizens by his gallant conduct at Fair Oaks.

THE 81st Regiment, three or four companies of which were from this vicinity, and the balance from Oswego County, seems to have been in bad hands, if reliance can be placed on the following general order:

HEADQRS DEP'T NORTH CAROLINA, }  
18th Army Corps, June 21st. }

General Order No. 91.

1. The general conduct of Col. Jacob J. DeForrest, of the 81st New York Volunteers, while briefly commanding the District of Beaufort, was of highly unmilitary character, and merits the condemnation of the General commanding the Department. Col. DeForrest, in his brief career as commander of the District, manifested but little care for the good of the country or the interest of the service.

2. The exigencies of the service alone prevents Col. DeForrest from being arraigned and tried before a general court martial for violating orders from the War Department, and for manifesting a disregard or ignorance of Army Regulations.

3. This order will be read before the several Regiments and Detachments of this Department at Dress Parade.

F. B. SPINOLA,

Brig. Gen. Com'g Dep't N. Carolina.

Whatever may be the demerits of DeForrest, our friend Frank Spinola evinces bad policy as well as bad grammar in his order. To dismiss DeForrest would be well enough, but to disgrace him in the eyes of his men and still let him hold his command, is to continue him in command after his men have been notified not to respect him.

THE ASSIGNED... SPINOLA... Yd

**LIFE IN CAMP—THE 31ST REGIMENT.**  
A correspondent of the *Mexico Independent*, writing from Fort Macón, under date of July 26th, gives the following description of the bill of fare and the sanitary arrangements at the Fort where part of the 31st regiment is now stationed:

\* \* \* Truly we are having nice times here; we could not ask for any better. All the troops around here have gone up towards Goldsborough. Five out of eight companies have gone. Company I has gone to Beaufort, Company H to Morehead City, and three others (B, D and G) are here at the fort. We use five the best we have ever had. We draw seven day rations of soft bread out of ten. The bread is baked here in the garrison, and is fresh and nice. We draw one and a half pounds of sugar every ten days. We have potatoes once in four days, baked beans once in three days, fresh beef once in four days, salt beef whenever we wish it, salt pork every day and coffee for breakfast and tea for supper. There was not room for us to cook inside the garrison, and so our company built a cook room outside the fort, and got some brick and built an oven and fire-place. There is hardly any sickness in the garrison this summer. It is kept clean and neat. Every Saturday we scrub and mop our quarters, and the rest of the day we have to wash our clothes. We are now kept as strict as  
We are obliged to touch our hats  
we are reading and an  
get up, lay down our  
Good bye.

#### From the 31st Regiment.

[Extract from a private letter from N. H. GILBERT, Lieutenant commanding Co. E, 31st Regiment.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.  
July, 16th, 1863.

You see by the above that we have changed the base of our operations, and are now in this department. We left Newberne on the glorious 4th of July, at 3 P. M., and marched, and kept marching until we all thought we could stand it no longer, but when we learned that we were to go to a certain bridge where the Rebs were expected in force to cut off our Cavalry,—who had left the day before,—we started up with a new life, and although the weather was terribly hot, we stood it like Majors, a few of my men, however, dropping by the way.—(The Captain being absent I have command of the company.) We arrived at the Bridge in the morning and had a short rest which we all very much needed. We had not been there long, when a company from the 9th N. Y. was sent out as skirmishers, who soon espied some Rebs, and immediately reported to the General, who sent out two of his aids,—one being Capt. RAULSTON of our Regiment,—across the Bridge to make what discoveries they could. A short ride soon brought them in face of the foe. In an instant a whole Platoon of cavalry were after them. They, of course, changed front at double-quick and a sharp race ensued. At one time the Captain thought his chances slim, as his horse fell with him and the Rebels were almost upon him; but he soon righted, and giving his horse an extra spur,

he just escaped being taken prisoner.

The Rebels immediately planted a Battery and began shelling us; but we were prepared for them, and although they had the exact range, none of our men were killed, and but three wounded. We soon quieted them, but they would not stay so, and commenced a second attempt at shelling us, when we again drove them away with some loss.

Very soon the news came to us that the Cavalry,—the 3d N. Y., and by the way they are as brave a body of men as any army could ever boast of,—*were all right*, and were coming in. I met an officer who told me that they had destroyed one mile of the Wilmington Railroad, and with a machine they carried with them had put a double twist into the rails so they never could be used again, also that they burned some Factories, and busted up one Bank and raised the d—l generally. All seemed to feel quite satisfied with their labors.

We marched 10 miles that night, rested two hours, and marched all night, arriving at Newberné about 6 o'clock P. M., with a good number of prisoners. We came into town all right. About half of themen were barefooted, but all kept close in the ranks and marched to the music, and we were often saluted along the streets with—"Bully for the 81st."

\* \* \* \* We, of course, have just learned (since we arrived,) of the glorious success of MEAD and GRANT. "Hurrah for them and the Union!" We will swear by them after this. How feel the Copperheads now? I only wish that I could pull the string that would blow them all to—the other side of Jordan,—I would then be content to have this rebellion closed, as I trust it soon will be, now that the backbone is broken. As soldiers we feel that we can stand anything but this *fire in the rear*,—is it not disgraceful?

The health of the Regiment was never better, and we feel proud of its officers and men,—ever prompt and ready for action.

**THE 81ST.**—Many of the Eighty-First N. Y. Volunteers were recruited from the northern part of this county. To their numerous friends the following resolutions recently adopted by the regiment will prove of interest:

The soldiers and officers of the Eighty-First Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, citizens of the State of New York, having had no recent opportunity of joining their voices with those of her loyal citizens at home, deem it proper in this manner to express their views and sentiments in regard to events and measures now absorbing the attention of the country, to the end that our friends in the North may strengthen their faith in our cause and increase their zeal for the suppression of the rebellion against which we fight; therefore

*Resolved.* That our Government which started with principles declared, objects and aims set forth, that must forever challenge the admiration of mankind, and that cost so much of

patriot blood and treasure, hardship and privation, as was required to maintain and prosecute a seven years war with one of the most powerful nations of the world, is worth as firm pledges and as determined support as at the beginning of its existence, and that it may justly demand and exact them of its citizens; therefore we hail with joy the recent action of Congress, placing in the hands of the President power and means adequate for such purposes.

*Resolved,* That while white men are liable to conscription, there can be no valid reason why "other persons," whose rights above all others have become involved in the issue of this contest, should be exempt or prohibited from giving such aid or support to our cause as they may give, and that whenever and wherever a colored man may be made available in suppressing this rebellion, then and there his services should be required.

*Resolved,* That when we enlisted in our country's service, we put aside all political differences, and left our homes to sustain her flag, maintain its glory and fame, and rather than see one star stricken from its azure field or one stripe torn from its borders, we would see every rood of the territory in which this viper, rebellion, nests, a desolate waste or savage wilderness. Sooner than consent to a peace that shall tarnish its glory or sully its fame, we would lay our bones to bleach beside the graves of our fallen comrades, upon soil already hal-

lowed by their blood.

*Resolved,* That if the time comes when our country requires that our thinned ranks be filled and her strength again replenished, we will look for prompt and cheerful acquiescence at home and able and substantial men to help us. And if any remain at home whose cowardice conquers their patriotism, or whose mercenary love of gold exceeds their love of their own and their country's honor, we leave them to the scorn and indignation of our mothers, wives and sisters, whose prayers and hands are ever raised to sustain and comfort us here.

Signed, Jacob J. De Forest, Colonel; W. C. Raulston, Lieut.-Col.; D. B. White, Major; W. H. Rice, Surgeon; H. Duryea, Chaplain; E. A. Fish, Capt. Co. A; A. G. Bennett, Capt. Co. B; W. C. Newberry, Capt. Co. E; B. W. Richardson, Capt. Co. C; R. D. Tyler, Capt. Co. D; E. S. Cook, Capt. Co. F; H. Anderson, Capt. Co. G; W. W. Ballard, Capt. Co. I; J. Martin, Capt. Co. K; Lieut. R. A. Francis, commanding Co. H; B. G. De Forest, Quartermaster, and every Lieutenant, non-commissioned officer and private present.

FROM THE 81st REG'T.—Our readers will find on the first page a letter from Mr. M. S. MOSES, formerly of this village, addressed to one of our citizens, giving the particulars of an expedition, in which the 81st participated. We have not heard lately from our correspondent Lieut. WILLOUGHBY, of the 81st, but the last news was that he was engaged in organizing a regiment of contrabands, in whose capacity for soldiers he has great confidence.

#### FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

IN CAMP, MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.,  
July 11th 1863.

FRIEND C — —

Dear Sir—Thinking that you would like to hear from the 81st N. Y. Regiment once more, I thought I would write you a few lines and give you a description of the march of Heckman's Brigade into the interior of North Carolina.

The Brigade consisted of the 9th N. J., 17th, 23d and 27th Mass., and the 81st and 158th N. Y.

vois, Battery "K," belonging to the 3d N. Y. Artillery, and Belger's Rhode Island Battery.

The detachment of the 81st at Beaufort received marching orders Wednesday, July 1st, and left there about 11 o'clock p. m. for Morehead City, where we staid until morning, and took the cars for Newbern; at which place we arrived about noon, and remained until Saturday morning, July 4th.

On the morning of July 4th we left Newbern about 3 o'clock a. m. for the country. We took the Trent road, and marched until noon, when we made a halt for dinner near a place called Pollocksville, about fifteen miles from Newbern. The day was exceedingly hot, so we were obliged to make a halt of a number of hours in the shade, or endanger the lives of many of the men by sunstroke. Late in the afternoon we resumed our

march again, and marched until near dark, bivouacing for the night on a large plantation containing a number of thousand acres, and owned by William McDonold previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion.

The next morning at 3 o'clock we resumed our march again, passing through a place called Trenton. This place once contained several hundred inhabitants; the streets are regularly laid out with beautiful shade trees on each side, showing a display of good taste; but since the Rebellion the public buildings have been burned, giving it the appearance of many other Southern towns through which the armies have passed. After leaving Trenton we marched about four miles, to a place called Perry's Bridge, across the Trent River. On reconnoitering we found the bridge had been burned, when the order was given to countermarch, and we fell back about two miles, and came to a halt for dinner, consisting of salt horse and hard bread. As there was no appearance of the enemy in our front we bivouaced for the night.

The next morning we were not called out as early as usual, and it was not until then that we found out the object of the expedition, which was to cover the retreat of the 3d N. Y. Cavalry, who were out on a raid in the interior of the State. Late in the morning the General ordered two or three companies of the 23d Mass. to advance as skirmishers, supported by a section of Belger's Rhode Island Battery. At about 12 o'clock the advance of the enemy was discovered. Their first introduction was to salute us with a few shells of which we took no notice. After changing their position they opened on us with grape and canister, but with no effect. The General then ordered one piece of his artillery into position and opened on them with shell, which caused them to fall back across the Free Bridge, which crosses the South West Creek. There they made a stand again in some high earthworks. The General then ordered the remainder of the 23d forward and deployed as skirmishers to the front, with the 9th on the right and left of the road. The 17th and 27th were placed on a number of other roads to prevent a flank movement, and the 81st and 158th were left to support a battery in the reserve. The pioneers were then ordered to the front, in rear of the skirmishers, to clear the road if necessary for the artillery. I was on a detail from Co. "B." as pioneer. Shortly after getting to the front the enemy opened fire on us again with shell, which burst in our midst, wounding Lieut. Col.