

Historical.

HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

MILITARY RECORD.

Three Years Service

35th Regiment.

SIXTH RESERVE.

Company A.

"The Iron Guards"

William W. Ricketts, April 22, 1861, promoted to colonel July 27, 1861. Wellington H. Ent, April 22, 1861, promoted to major September 21, 1862. Samuel Waters, April 22, 1861, promoted to lieutenant July 27, 1861, to captain March 1, 1863, to brevet major March 13, 1865, wounded at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864, mustered out with company June 11, 1864. Jacoby Alonso, July 8, 1861, mustered out with company June 11, 1864. Kern William, July 13, 1861, mustered out with company June 11, 1864. Korta Josiah, April 22, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate August 27, 1862. Kramer Julius C., May 22, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate August 27, 1862. Kostander M. V., July 13, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 31, 1861. Karns Moses, April 22, 1861, transferred to U. S. regular army July 18, 1862. Kern Henry, July 8, 1861, transferred to 191st regiment P. V. May 31, 1864. Kurtz Emanuel, April 22, 1861, promoted to principal musician November 1, 1862. Kluge John, April 22, 1861, died August 31, 1861. Lewis Hiram B., April 22, 1861, mustered out with company June 11, 1864. Linn Henry, April 22, 1861, died March 1, 1863, of wounds received in action. Mendehall Theo., November 29, 1861, mustered out with company June 11, 1864. Millard Augustus, April 22, 1861, mustered out with company June 11, 1864. Mapo Andrew W., April 22, 1861, mustered out with company June 11, 1864. Metz David, April 22, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 31, 1862. Mcgargall Detlev H., April 22, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 4, 1863. Mason Malcomb W., April 22, 1861, died February 12, 1864. Monroe Robert, July 13, 1861, died January 2, 1863, of wounds received in action. McBride Isiah, April 22, 1861, killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862. Nulton Henry, April 22, 1861, transferred to 191st regiment P. V. May 31, 1864. Palmer William H., April 22, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 4, 1864. Price William H., April 22, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 5, 1863. Quinby Frank J., April 22, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 5, 1863. Raup William, April 22, 1861, mustered out with company June 11, 1864. Ross David S., April 22, 1861, transferred to 191st regiment P. V. May 31, 1864. Ramsey James H., July 23, 1861, transferred to U. S. Signal Corps December 18, 1863. Rehr Franklin, August 11, 1862, died of wounds March 13, 1863. Sterling Batis, July 13, 1861, mustered out with company June 11, 1864. Shortz Abraham, April 22, 1861, mustered out with company June 11, 1864. Sineman Leonard S., April 22, 1861, discharged March 30, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862. Strauser Franklin, April 22, 1861, discharged April 15, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862. Seitzinger Ludwig, April 22, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 13, 1863. Staler Henry P., April 22, 1861, deserted September 21, 1862. Schwaderer C. F., April 22, 1861, deserted August 21, 1862—Schuykill county. Smith Asabel W., April 22, 1861, not on muster roll. Waiber Reuben H., April 22, 1861, discharged for wounds received February 5, 1863. Tremble George W., April 22, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 29, 1862. Waters George, April 22, 1861, mustered out with company June 11, 1864. Whitteight P. C., April 22, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 18, 1862. Walter Samuel C., April 22, 1861, killed at Drainesville December 29, 1861. Wittman James S., July 13, 1861, died September 1, 1861. Young Jeremiah S., April 22, 1861, transferred to U. S. Signal Corps August 21, 1861. Zeigler Alexander, April 22, 1861, mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

stores burned, and the army fell back, McCallan having been beaten in the Seven Days fight. The Regiment reached Harrison's Landing on the 1st of July. The last days of July came the three days' maneuvering fight at Warrenton. After the Second Bull Run the Regiment moved towards South Mountain and took position on the extreme right. They performed a gallant service in capturing the rebel position on the mountain top, and the next two days were in the victory gained by McClellan at Antietam. And so it continued in battle, counter-march and drill, and in due course moved on toward Fredericksburg, in which battle it took a very prominent part. It made the celebrated "Mud March," and on the 25th moved from Fairfax Station to join in the Gettysburg campaign. Thence to Falling Waters, Rappahannock, Bratton Station, New Hope Church, through the campaign of the Wilderness, and on to the battle at Bethesda Church, fought after its term of enlistment had expired, and gaining a final victory, it started for Harrisburg 1 June, 1864, where it was mustered out on the 11th of the same month, with a military reputation unsurpassed by any in its service.

Pennsylvania Wheat Fields.

Perhaps no county in the State will give so good an idea of the wheat crop of the State as Lancaster county. The original fertility of the soil has been carefully kept up by intelligent farming, and it has well earned the "golden county" of the State. A trip through it just at this particular time, well calculated to convince one that the appellation it has received is a correct one. The best portion is seen by leaving the lines of public travel and by carriage conveyance passing through the rich agricultural districts. There probably never was a crop of wheat so good as this year has given. As to the actual yield per acre, it is of course too early to expect measured returns, but we may form a reasonably accurate opinion as to quality and average per acre. The spring opened early and the area planted was larger than planted last year. The weather has been on the whole exceptionally good for growing grain. The crop has come forward splendidly. A storm recently beat some of it down badly. The yield of bread-corn and winter wheat will be eighteen to thirty bushels per acre. In a few instances in this county the farmers are trying Groff's new method of cultivating wheat. On the farm of Mr. Ranck we noticed a field of wheat containing twenty-five acres that had been cultivated according to this new mode. Its probable yield is estimated from 1,000 to 1,300 bushels. For several years this field has been in wheat drilled in the ordinary way, and its yield has been from 200 to 600 bushels, a gain of more than one hundred per cent in favor of the cultivated wheat. This man has been very skeptical on the subject of cultivating wheat, heretofore, but now says he will sow no other way. On the farm of Mr. Groff we found the reaper cutting some of the finest wheat we ever saw. He has thirty-three acres that he cultivated by this new method. In looking over the fields it would not be suspected that the wheat had been drilled far enough (seven inches) apart to admit of driving a horse between the rows, for it did spread out at the top and completely hid all traces of rows. Every head was well developed, and the straw stood erect. It has been estimated by competent judges that it will yield from fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Other fields adjoining it, uncultivated, with a heavy growth of straw but diminutive heads, are estimated to yield not over twenty bushels per acre—a difference of thirty bushels, and perhaps more, to the acre, due only to the cultivation. We think this matter of cultivating wheat cannot be urged too strongly. We have examined it carefully and are satisfied that it will increase the yield very largely. The wheat crop in the United States this year will be the largest ever harvested, 400,000,000 bushels being the estimate of total yield, and judging from the latest European crop reports the surplus will be wanted at paying prices. The season has proven very unfavorable to the ripening of crops in England, and the supply from home-grown grain will undoubtedly be smaller than last year. The Russian grain fields are reported very light, and the culture irregular on account of the disturbed state of national affairs. We may therefore conclude that the European demand for breadstuffs will be ever greater this year than last.—Practical Farmer.

The Judgment Day.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE BOLIPHS. In the dark path of the late eclipse across Texas, 116 miles in width, there were thousands of ignorant people, both white and black, who had not heard that anything peculiar was about to happen. Many of these people the eclipse surprised at work in the fields. Many ludicrous scenes are reported. Especially on the plantation of United States Senator Coke, near Waco, was it that the negroes went to praying, believing very truly that the day of judgment had come. A terrible tragedy in Johnson county may be set down to the eclipse. Ephraim Miller, colored, with his wife and family of four children, lived near Buchanan in that county, who had been removed from Tennessee six months ago. On the morning of the eclipse he said he had heard of the world coming to an end that evening, and if so he intended to be so sound asleep the trumpet of the Angel Gabriel could not wake him. When the eclipse commenced, and the darkness of totality came on he ran from the field to his house with a hatchet in his hand. He was followed by a negro woman named Nancy Ellison, who also thought that the world was coming to an end. As she got to the house Miller's wife rushed out under the same delusion, and looking up at the beautiful corona of light around the black moon screamed, "Come sweet chariot!" at the same time rushing across a cotton field wringing her hands. In the meantime, Miller wishing to take his ten-year-old boy with him to the other side of Jordan, raised his hatchet and split his son's head open. Leaving the latter weeping in his blood and struggling in the last throes of death, he ran on a ladder, ascended to the top of the house. Here with a new razor he cut his throat from ear to ear, and he fell to the ground a corpse. His two little daughters escaped by hiding under a bed.—St. Louis Democrat.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS—NOT IN BATTLE HISTORY.

Geikin Frank, unaccounted for. Geikin Jeremiah, unaccounted for. Crowley John A., see 112th, 2d Artillery, Battery F. Willard Augustus, returned with company June 14, 1864. Smith Peter B., unaccounted for. Downman Joseph P., unaccounted for. Fox Aaron, unaccounted for. Brown John, unaccounted for. Metz John, unaccounted for. On Thursday, June 14, 1864, "The Iron Guards" returned to Bloomsburg and had a cordial reception. The following are the names: Col. Wellington H. Ent, Adjutant George S. Coleman, First Lieutenant A. B. Jameson, Second Lieutenant H. J. Conner, commanding company, Sergeants James Stanley, W. S. Margerum, Corporals W. H. Snyder, Benjamin F. Sharples, Joseph C. Hess, Marks B. Hughes, Privates Charles Achenbach, H. C. Bowman, Alfred Beck, Thomas Griffiths, Henry Gotschall, William Hollingshead, Elyester Hower, Theodore Mendehall, A. W. Mann, Batis Sterling, George Waters, Nelson Bruner, Joseph S. Eck, Charles S. Farnwald, Samuel G. Gotschall, P. S. Hamlin, J. H. Hughes, John Kern, Augustus Willard, William Raup, Abraham Shortz, Alexander Zigler, Emanuel Kurtz.

Col. Ricketts died at Orangeville.

—having been discharged on surgeon's certificate February 27, 1862. Wellington H. Ent was promoted from Captain of Company A to Major September 21, 1862, to Lieutenant Colonel May 1, 1863, to Colonel July 1, 1863, to brevet Brigadier General March 13, 1865; wounded at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864; mustered out with Regiment June 11, 1864. The Regiment was organized June 22, 1861. On the 11th of July it moved to Greentown, Pa., and on the 22d was ordered by the way of Harrisburg and Baltimore to Washington. It was mustered into the service of the United States July 27, 1861, and assigned to the Third Brigade of McClellan's Division. On December 20th the battle of Drainesville was fought, in which the Reserves won their first victory. It is impossible to follow the Reserves in all their movements and marches. It would be almost a history of the war. On the 13th June, 1862, it embarked for White House, Va. On the 28th it was abandoned and the

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ANTI-FAT. Cures all Pain in Man and Beast. "I was a general condition of the bowels, and suffered from indigestion, and was unable to eat any food."

GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA. I had twelve strokes of Paralysis, My leg, arm and tongue were paralyzed, and I was unable to eat any food.

WOMAN. In my family, and for the sick, I have used Gile's Liniment of Ammonia with the most successful results.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLE. PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

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