

The manner in which things were conducted. The scenery around here is very fine, on the opposite side they have quite extensive works put up for the health of Harrisburg - which place should be burnt down and the archives removed to Philadelphia. I am in good health and spirits and hope we will be sent at once to the front among the New Yorkers. These Eastern men speak very highly of Philadelphia and very meanly of this mean place.

Give my love to all, I remain &c.

James Budd.

Camp Curtin June 24th 1863.

Dear Father,

We are still in this dirty camp. Yesterday we were mustered into the service of Uncle Samuel to serve in the Department of the Susquehanna, during the time of the present emergency - consequently we are of the U. S. volunteer force. All are very anxious to leave; I believe our men would much rather be down at Chambersburg than in this mean place - the meanest city in Pennsylvania. I send my watch down home - through the kindness of Mr. J. J. Jarney who I presume will have called upon you before this is delivered. They are working our men very hard, having one half of the company upon guards of some kind every other day. The New Yorkers are in the advance in Knipe's Brigade, near Chambersburg. Several New York Regiments are in the trenches upon the other side of the river. I was in Harrisburg last night for supper - the place looks very warlike. I got a very good meal at Jones Hotel - the best one since I came here. We see some confederates brought in every day some of whom seem to possess more than the usual amount of intelligence. How long we are going to stay I cannot say - rumor speaks of our movement this afternoon. We are in good health and spirits. I will keep

Copies of letters received from James M. Budd, during his absence with the Pennsylvania militia on the occasion of Stuart's raid Sept. 1862.

Chambersburg Wednesday Sept. 17 / 1862.

Dear Father,

We broke camp at (Little Mac, Capital Hill,) Harrisburg on yesterday morn - arrived here about 11 in the night - have very good quarters in a church - every thing comfortable. They were going to send us to Hagerstown, but the Greys objected, and kept us upon the track for two hours waiting for orders from the Gov. - our Regt would go there in a minute. Col. Day is in command. We have six companies of the Blues - and four other Philadelphia companies, making a fine Regiment. This is a very pretty town; entire contrast to that dirty hole Harrisburg. We are all well and in high spirits. The Cumberland valley is a beautiful tract of land. The Blue Ridge bounded our vision all the way; I should judge that we were about fifteen miles from them. Don't write; I will try to inform you of my movements. Give my love to all.

I remain your affectionate son,

James M. Budd.

P. S. I wrote on Sunday - Saw Bailey is with our Regiment.

Bank Hole - between Chambersburg and Hagerstown.
Sept. 18th 1862.

Dear Father,

The people of Chambersburg were very kind to us. A lady, who I found was a connection of Prof. Budd gave me a fine breakfast. We left there about 10 A.M. and marched five miles to Camp McCabe. We left

Then at 10 P.M. and marched seven miles and encamped for the night, the
 received during his absence in the second falling out of the *Wuthia* from 65.

Hannibury June 19th 1868.

After waiting nearly long enough to almost weary me in the

arrived at Flomberg this morning at 11 o'clock. We expect to start for

bin. There were several New York Regiments there who are being forwarded

first of which there is a scarcity. I am well furnished. Everything looks

My dear Mr. Garrison, although I may seem to sleep (read) in a dream, yet I am not asleep, as I am well.

and there can be no certainty of the wife reaching me.

Kamp Lintin June 22/63

Dear Father,
We are still here much in our discomfiture and agony. No rest

has turned out splendidly and is being pushed ahead. We are anxious to
be sent to the front. The Pennsylvania State is on station. But some foolish

unlike of making in has obtained Mr. To-morrow we expect to receive
and hope to have forthwith. Our Regiment is composed of fine material

which if it ever becomes disciplined will make a crack Regiment of

some thirty-five thousand sweeps at his disposal. We have a full company

The first night we arrived at Ohio Camp located as per point (of the survey).

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

Then at 10 P.M. and marched down miles and encamped for the night, where

From all accounts little Mac. has been doubling them to some purpose.

quetry - *diagnosum* Septembris 00th/1862. We left our camp about July

Sloughton at about 5 o'clock P.M. We have encamped upon the same

When Arthur we were married (not upon quiet duty and I had the

(see above) (see below) (see below) (see below)

says that Ben. Mac has the will enclosed between the Whinnac and a semi-
circular envelope of his white paper. There are some thing shrouded there of all

(Kinds and description. We may see service of arms and - perhaps free killing
guarding prisoners - fencing in the wounded. Bush's lancea are some

other about four; the Andersons prepared a valuable service. They have lost one killed and one prisoner so far. I have some North prisoners this morning.

Amly exercised, but forced, high spirited, handsome man - seemed to take
 plain condition with great composure. I met him here now, brought into my

penicil will write. So our answer my father in law. The men are from
me into this. By themselves. Give our love to all your family.

demain je m'affranchise.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

dressed in hoop skirts. Mr Janney delivered your letter all right. If I want
any thing I shall buy it. I am in usual health - everything having so
far suited me very well. Give my love to all. I remain

James M. Budd.

Camp near Fort Washington June 30th 1863.

Dear Father,

Having just returned from supporting our pickets, I write to tell
you of those things which have happened since my last. I suppose the newspapers
will have it magnified into a grand battle. About 12 o'clock yesterday we fell in
and took a position to the right of our camp. We had hardly gathered there
before artillery firing commenced in our front and continued at intervals
until night with occasional musketry. We could see the guns firing and
the shell exploding about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in our front: one piece being engaged on
each side. I heard that the 71st New York lost six men and it is reported that
some of their men (the 24th) were seen to tumble from their horses. We
passed a quiet night but a very uncomfortable one - it raining at inter-
vals and it being quite cold towards morning. I stand it well - have not
felt sick in fact was never better in my life than at the present time.
We have just heard of the removal of Lighting Joe - nearly every one here
seems to be of the opinion that Mac should either have command of
his army or of this one. The rebels are trying a deep game, one which
may be successful but one which may end in their utter rout and
discomfiture. This may end the war. If they try to take these forts our
men will give them a hearty welcome. I don't see how they can carry
the main works; the pits and advance lunettes may be taken but with
considerable loss, if it is the intention of our Generals to hold them. Our
men are very cool - of course. They cannot manoeuvre - but if there is any-
thing in looks I should say that the Pennsylvania militia will turn

you apprised of our movements. Give my love to all.

I remain &c.

James M. Budd

Camp near Harrisburg June 28th 1863.

Dear Father,

We are about to start three miles out upon picket duty. Last
night various details were at work strengthening and completing the
forts - constructing rifle pits; a large force of axe-men were engaged
in cutting down a piece of wood upon our front, felling the trees so
as to form a pretty effectual abatis through which an enemy would
have to force his way under a galling fire from a long range of rifle
pits. All the works are of the best description and of such size as to dis-
may some of our confid. friends if they try them. The forts and rifle
pits extend in a circle upon the banks of the river and down the
turnpike - all the commanding heights (hills) and every day adds to
the strength of a naturally strong position. We are in strong
force having some thirty or forty thousand men. I have heard it
rated as high as eighty thousand. As soon as this force is ready I think
we will move forward and fortify as we go.

I had commenced this letter but was interrupted by an order to
fall in. Our men have retreated and we are ordered into the rifle
pits. Miller's battery and the New York 23 and 55 regiments were down
at Harrisburg and have gradually retreated before the rebels - forming
in line of battle every few miles falling back as the confederates ad-
vanced. At about 12 o'clock to-day we were startled by hearing the report of
guns, and found at once that it was the rebels shelling out our

pickets. We are now in the advance; I do not know what the result will be. But our men are cool and I think will fight if the Rebels try it. We are at a loss to know what has become of "fighting Joe Hooker" if he does his duty the Confederates will be in a tight place. Written in haste.

Love my love to all.

James M. Budd.

Camp near Harrisburg. June 27th 1863

Dear Father,

Yesterday afternoon we lay in the rifle pits waiting the approach of our enemy who did not make his appearance. We lay there until about eight o'clock, Miller's battery being just behind us. We were then relieved and turned in to take a snooze which did not last long. About twelve o'clock we were waked up and three Regiments were ordered to the front to capture a squadron of cavalry which was reported to be within our lines. We lay on the watch for about two hours and then returned to camp. They say that the Rebels are in force. I cannot see how that can be if General Humburg Joe does his duty. Oh! for three weeks of Mac - They would not stay three days here after they heard that Mac had been appointed to the command. We have a very fine Regiment, one which will be a credit to our city. The men are very cool; as for myself, I lost all my nervousness last fall and now care very little about anything that can or will turn up. We have been worked very hard especially our company - somebody has either a grudge against us or thinks us the most efficient command in the regiment. We have the right of the line. Pay no attention to foolish rumors that you may hear. The reality is bad enough without annoying the yourself with newspaper lies. Our men seem to be troubled by the thought that the Confederates are allowed to pillage unmolested in

this beautiful valley. What does the government mean. Hooker must have a large and well appointed army - largely superior to Lee in numbers; why in the name of goodness does he not stop the movement. As soon as they fall back we will advance and occupy the country; I should much prefer driving them out of the state but that does not seem to be the policy of our Generals. In good health and spirits, with love to all, I remain,

James M. Budd.

Written before the two preceding ones but not received until July 2nd between 8 & 9 A.M.

Saturday June 27th 1863.

Dear Father,

After having performed, ever since we arrived at Camp Curtin, nearly all the guard duty necessary to watch and guard the commissary stores at that point - we broke up camp yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and marched in heavy order, with knapsacks, haversacks - one day's rations, and twenty rounds of cartridge, to about one mile the other side of the entrenchments, which are situated on a very high and commanding eminence overlooking the surrounding country. They are very strong and would puzzle the Confederates to take by assault. We expect to go to work to day putting up other works more in the advance. There are a great many rumors but nothing reliable. The confeds are believed to be about ten miles on the other side of Carlisle, foraging. We have a pretty good force of militia and N.Y. troops here. If the Rebels advance I suppose that we will fall back upon the forts and give them something to digest. The works consist of a very deep and wide ditch - very high and strong breastworks with positions for the guns at intervals. There is a New York regiment on picket about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile ahead of us. We were six hours yesterday under our knapsacks in the midst of a pouring rain - mud was very plenty and many of the men complained that it was not quite as pleasant as marching up Chestnut St. The Gray Reserves are I believe to go home. I hope they will be

Lunkton July 7th 1863.

Dear Father,

We left Carlisle upon July 4th and marched 18 miles to Pine Grove in the South Mountain Gap, closing the Gap. It rained hard and the miserable road was the hardest road I ever travelled. We rested upon Sunday. On Monday we marched 14 miles over the mountains by hidden paths - very hard marching - came out upon the turnpike 14 miles from Gettysburg - 12 miles from Chambersburg. We camped there for the night. This morning we started and marched some 15 miles, encamped at this place at 6 P.M. for the night. This place must be near the State line. We are glad to get out of the mountains, it rained hard nearly the whole time that we were there. The rebels are deserting by hundreds and being captured nearly as fast. We captured one this morning who said that this had been a dear raid for them. 3000 of them passed through here yesterday. Report says that the rebels will be entirely cut off. We have been worked very hard but are in good spirits. Have fired upon air and water and marched 15 to 18 miles per day. Our movements have been of considerable use - making the rebels nervous about our approach in their rear. We seem to think that the Rebels are on their last leg and that will be cut off before they get to Virginia.

Love to all, I remain,

James M. Budd

Written by camp fire.

out to be men every inch of them; nevertheless it would satisfy all hands if the army of the Potomac was to commence thundering at their rear. I suppose that Pennsylvania is now making up - They are slow - your city should take means for her defence for it is not improbable that they may turn their attention in that quarter. Keep Tom and George at home if possible. There are men enough that can stand the exposure without them. It is impossible for us to know what is going on but through hearsay. You are able to hear more and know more than we do. There is a force of men in front of us, how many we do not know. I think that they will try to flank us by crossing the river in preference to making an attack. There may be an artillery duel - don't get alarmed. It may happen that I cannot write for several days or we may be moved about - do not needlessly alarm yourselves on my account; all will go well and I hope the confeds. will pay dearly for this raid. Love to all -

James M. Budd

Camp near Fort Washington July 1st 1863.

Dear Father, We were under order to march forward last night but there was a great difficulty in procuring rations, which detained us till this morning. We will move as soon as possible. It is supposed that we are going to Chambersburg. Our brigade is composed of the 26 Pennsylvania (the Blues), 50 Pennsylvania (the Grays), Star's Battery and Miller's Battery with some cavalry under command of Colonel Brisbane who looks like a soldier and has seen service. It promises to rain and will be a very disagreeable march. I suppose that Meade's army is making a movement upon their rear. We were visited by the committee of the Councils yesterday who made us a speech - upon dress parade. I believe that they have some money for us

which General Couch did not want paid while the rebels were in front
of us - even would not let them visit our camp for fear that the city fathers
would demoralize us. The people have left their houses - the consequences are
that the 71st New York and some Pennsylvania men are disgracing
themselves by their pillage, not only using those things which are of use
to themselves but destroying sundry things - such as beds - glassware &c.,
Give my love to all. I remain yours,

James M. Budd.

Baltimore July 2nd 1863.

Dear Father, Since my last we have been in the midst of stirring, exciting
and picturesque scenes. We broke up camp at Fort Washington yesterday morn-
ing at about seven o'clock and marched to this place in heavy marching order
knapsacks, haversacks canteens &c. - 18 miles - very hard upon green men. The
weather was very warm and of course about 1/2 of our men were used up. We
arrived at Baltimore about six o'clock at night - marched into the main
street - ordered arms - stacked and unslung knapsacks. I had just got my
face washed and ordered some supper prepared when "here come the rebels -
take arms" brought me into line. The infantry was drawn up on the pavement
the artillery in the middle of the street. Whiz, whiz, bang came a rebel shell
bursting right over our heads - they fired four shells and three solid shot past
the front of our regiment. Co. K. was nearest the confederate company in
the army. One of our men was wounded by a ball from the shell. I was about
two feet from him - the pieces of shell were flying pretty thickly. The
corporal of our artillery company had his sword knocked out of his hand by a
solid shot and three fingers torn off by a shell. He was just in front of us.
We were afterwards sent to picket a wheat field about one square from the
Barracks. The rebels kept shelling the town until three o'clock in the morning
the shot and shell passing and bursting directly over our heads - many of

them being intended as special compliments to our Regiments. About
twelve o'clock the rebels set fire to the Barracks - a most beautiful sight if
witnessed under different circumstances. They have done considerable
damage to the railroad burning the bridges and playing the mischief
generally. The damage to the Barracks is very considerable. The Rebels were
about 3000 strong under command of Fitzhugh Lee. They sent in a flag
of truce and demanded the surrender of the town, which was refused of course.
The rebels shelled Baltimore without any notice to remove the women and
children - the shells and shot penetrating nearly every part of the town.
They sent in two flags of truce - one of which ordered the women and
children to be removed by ten this morning - which was only a ruse to
cover their retreat. The rebels have taken a great many horses from this
valley. I am very tired and sore from my march and the want of
sleep last night but otherwise in good health and spirits. Give my love
to all. The Rebels have retreated back toward Maryland. Don't be alarmed.

I remain,

James M. Budd

A note from Captain Audemire about five.

Phila. July 8th 1863

Mr Thomas A. Budd.

Dear Sir,

I left Piquette, 18 miles from Baltimore on Sunday
morning July 5th at 12 o'clock. Your son is perfectly well and has been enjoy-
ing good health. Gen. Smith's forces were halting on the mountain and
expected to remain there for a day or two.

Respectfully yours,

J. E. Audemire.

The encumbrance of the veterans. There is quite a large force of men here - the 11th army corps, Kilpatrick's cavalry, 7 or 8000 strong, 50 or 60 pieces of artillery. As I write I hear that Kilpatrick's force is off to Williamsport to cut them up as they are trying to cross. God grant that he may give them enough of it. I hope that this will reach you in time to quiet the anxiety which the miserable sensation reports will raise. Keep cool, I will come through all right and even if I don't my duty is here not picketing the banks of the Wissaickon creek as I hear that old Fuss and Feathers is doing. I have seen on the look out for Bush's cavalry but cannot find them - they are farther to the left. In good health and spirits, with love to all,

I remain yours -

James M. Budd

Hagerstown July 15th 1863.

Dear Father,

The emergency is over - Lee has not withstood Meade and crossed just as we were prepared to pitch into him. I heard that our reconnaissance was for the purpose of selecting positions for our artillery which was to commence operations early yesterday morning. The rebels commenced crossing at 12 o'clock in the night. Kilpatrick at once attacked them near captured 4 or 5000 and some of their guns - driving 5 or 600 into the river where they were drowned. The army are disappointed they thought that they were to give the finishing stroke to Lee. As it is the rebels will not try Pennsylvania soon again they caught it if it had not been for the large amount of horses they took - their retreat would have been slower and consequently have given Meade a better chance. O for McClellan, if he could have had such a chance. With double the number of troops what Generalship to allow them

Wagnestown July 9th 1863.

Dear Father,

We are here at Wagnestown, the little Antietam in sight the State line about one mile off. Beside our own force there are the 3 Pennsylvania Cavalry and 1 Brigade of volunteers. Meade's army is in the rear and on the flanks of the rebels and in a few days General Lee will have either to surrender or die - retreat is impossible except into the arms of our militia. The rebels have lost largely by desertions. All seem to admit that this is the worst defeat that they have had and we hope that this will be the crowning event of the war. One of the prisoners told me that this was a dear aid for them, that the mass of their army was opposed to crossing the river. We are encamped in a beautiful country - such a change from that through which we have travelled. It has rained very hard adding much to the discomfort of troops marching hard all the time - in light order without tents. From what I can hear the battle near Hagerstown cannot be deferred, they are purchasing and of course Meade will soon attack them. What disposition they will make of us I cannot tell - it would be a glorious thing for the Pennsylvania militia to have a hand in crushing Lee. Anticipating the result, I remain with love to all,

James M. Budd.

Camp on picket near State line July 11th 1863.

Dear Father,

We are still in position here about one mile from the line and the same distance from Wagnestown. We were placed upon picket night before last - and I suppose will be relieved this morning. The only excitement that we have met here was an attempt to surround

150 Rebels who had ventured rather near our lines. It was an abolition - through the kind services of a farmer who told them that there were pickets in the woods. We hauled him over the coals. There must have been an engagement somewhere yesterday. We could hear artillery firing quite plainly. We are elated by various rumors - the confirmation of which are anxiously awaited - Vicksburg is taken some believe - Richmond is taken so we hope - Lee will be whipped so our army has determined - as a fixed fact. We hope to make a string of acorns and sell off, Catholic fashion, the dogs and hounds of the Southern Confederacy. We have been pushed hard for some thing to eat - railroad communication having been destroyed and our movements being too rapid for the quartermaster - we have had to depend upon a country that has had 200,000 men fraging things. Of course everything is scarce and high, 50 cents being the price for small loaves of bread. Had it not been for the money which I had with me I should have been sick but I have managed to get enough to eat by paying well for it. Since we have been stationed here things are a little better, our rations are becoming more regular. The men here know everything remarkably well but I think that when the emergency is over all hands will be willing to return and stay at home in future. The New Yorkers are a set of thieves, complaining all the time and looking forward to the expiration of their 30 days with evident gratification. We have been treated like dogs - marched 18 miles a day upon nothing to eat, our miserable mountain roads through drenching rains without tents - yet all hands are in perfect health and good spirits. I have written frequently keeping you apprised of our movements. I asked Captain Anderson to call upon you and suppose that you have seen him by this time. We are a kind of out of the world here. Not a newspaper to be found or seen since we ~~left~~ have been here. We know nothing of our army but suppose that there cannot help but be a large battle before

many days, if indeed it is not progressing now.

With love to all, I remain,

James M. Budd.

Hagerstown July 14th /63

Dear Father,

We left camp near Shunkston yesterday morning July 13 - and marched 10 miles to this place. The Rebels were driven out of the town on Sunday. The 11th army corps occupying the place with Kilpatrick's cavalry. We reached here about 5 o'clock and encamped with our brigade just outside of the town. Our Regiment with Kilpatrick's cavalry were started on a recon^{miss}ance towards Williamsport. We had hardly got 1 1/2 miles from town before we touched their pickets. A ~~right~~ sharp fire at once commenced resulting in the loss of several wounded and one killed in our regiment. The cavalry charged down the road and drove their pickets - when they found that the militia were pushing they they opened one piece upon them - shells make a great noise but do little harm - our men are used to them now. The militia stand fire remarkably well - one of our companies charged them driving them. The regulars say that the Rebels cannot stand a charge any longer. General Kilpatrick complimented Col. Taylor very highly upon the efficiency of his regiment. The rumor is that the Rebels have got across the river. You may feel easy about this thing our men will not be placed in an exposed position unless the safety of our cause demands it. Cannot you send word to the South West corner of 5th and Walnut, up stairs, 2 story, to R. Foote Jr. send engraver, and tell him that his son, Surg. R. K. Foote of Co. C. is well, having passed through the fire unscathed? We are right among the army of the Potomac and have received

service. With love to all - I remain

James M. Budd.

Sunday July 19th 63

Hagerstown.

Dear Father,

We are still here - We thought that our destination was home, but were much surprised to hear that General Bristane had received an order to go to Williamsport and picket the river from Williamsport to Falling Waters. To which order he returned an answer that his brigade was without the limits of their department, that they had been worked very hard, half fed and that there were plenty of fresh men between Hagerstown and the river competent to do all the duty necessary. This morning we had an order read from Smith taking leave of us, stating that the emergency was over and thanking those of the brigade who were in the fight of the 18th for their bravery. General Bristane made a speech to the boys in which he said that he would take care of the sick of the boys and the wounded of the Blue's. I hear that the draft is taking place in the city. Two of our company have been drafted. How can they draft men in our Regiment - a regiment which is regularly mustered into the United States service for the emergency to serve in the department of the Susquehanna. We are not State troops but United States troops. I would not serve for three years in the war under any consideration. They had a chance to finish the war and were entirely too slow. Lee has escaped, he might have been annihilated. It looks as if Charleston will be captured and the end of the conflict must be at hand if there is any kind of generalship used. The rebels took quite a large amount of goods from this town. We have been guarding some

to slip from under the nose of our pickets. Kilpatrick is a dashing man - rather effeminate in appearance, but as a lion, he leads his men as a person and they seem to think him invincible. He lost some 200 men in trying to cut them up. He was in bed when they heard the news and bolted right out and ordered an advance. We lay still hearing the rapid firing of his artillery. At 4 1/2 were in line but did not move. Midway passed us yesterday with part of a wagon train, 100 of which he captured from the rebels. His men looked worn but showed discipline and numbered some 600 or 700. Pennsylvania militia is at a premium since our fight. A Rebel prisoner when asked what he thought of the men who drove in their pickets said that they were a "daring set of devils" and would not believe it when told who they were. Lee has not many men left and if Meade makes the same movements as McClellan tried, having the inside track he can force a fight before Lee reaches the Rappahannock. They say that the Governor will be here to day and we expect to get home within the month. The railroad will be completed soon, they are laid at work at it from both ends. Now that they have no use for us I hope that they will take the earliest opportunity to send us home.

In good health and spirits, with love to all,

I remain,

James M. Budd

Hagerstown July 16th 1863

Dear Father,

We were expecting orders to march for home last night and were drawn up in line to have them read when to our astonishment their purpose was entirely different from what we expected. Gen. Bissane was made military governor of Hagerstown. This morning they marched us into town upon garrison duty, searching houses for rebel officers and arms doing miserable contemptible work. We hear that General Smith has said that as soon as transportation is ready we will be sent home. The New York troops have all left for home. I was at dinner at a hotel in this place - General Knipe who had command of the New York's told one of his staff in my presence, he being directly opposite to me - that he would not give a brigade like Bissane's for all the New York militia that came out. Things are very quiet here - the militia and some squads of cavalry being the only troops here. Meade has crossed the largest part of his army at Harper's Ferry and I hope will whip Lee before he gets far. There is nothing new and we are all well -

With love to all, I remain -

James M. Budd.

Hagerstown July 17th 1863.

Dear Father,

We are still here doing garrison duty. It is hard to tell when we will get off. An aide of Curtis visited camp yesterday and made a speech telling the men that the emergency was over and that Curtis would leave for Philadelphia to make arrangements for paying the militia before they cross the Susquehanna, upon their return home. Our services are not required here; several regiments of three months militia came

into town yesterday. We have been overhauling the chimney - and have found several wounded officers and soldiers. It is necessary for me to get something to do next year, and since I am not at home to show matters - I wish you would hurry up uncle in regard to that brick farm and if possible have it divided. Find out something about it, either as that or put up buildings in the neck. I must go at it next spring - you all can feel the importance of it. My next birthday will bring twenty three and it is time that I had a chance. Delay can accomplish nothing with Uncle George. The only way is to push him until he does as you wish. Now is the time, it will not do to leave it any later - there is but just time to make arrangements. I hope that when I get home I will find every thing in order. I would have written about it before this if it had not been that I was not satisfied in my own mind whether I should ever get home. Now that there is a certainty, I think that time enough has been wasted - nearly two years of uncertainty - so much time that I want no more of the same sort. We were quartered in an engine house last night - a place none the cleaner but affording ample protection against the rain which poured down very hard all night. We have certainly chosen the rainy season for our campaign. I was amused at one of these Pennsylvania militia regiments telling of the hard time that they had - came to find out they came in the cars to Shippensburg and had marched about 18 miles - had plenty of food and good tents. We have marched over 100 miles, over gap roads and bidle paths - half starved and without tents - and but one clear day during the whole of our marching days - had three fights with the rebels and behaved like the regulars. If our men were better drilled in the Battalion we could be superior to $\frac{7}{10}$ of the regiments in the United States

Ladies, Mrs Magil and Misses Magil, wife and daughters of Dr Magil - who with his sons, are in the rebel army. They left this last raid. When Kilpatrick charged through the town last Monday week, some of his men were shot by rebels concealed in their house. We have had them in charge and I believe they are to be sent South. We are well. The rumor is that we are to march to Green castle to morrow then to take the cars for Philadelphia with Lee Wall,

I remain,

James M. Budd

Green castle Wednesday July 22nd 1863.

Dear Father,

We left Hagerstown yesterday morning. The roads being bad - made a detour which lengthened our march some four miles making fifteen miles hard marching. We expect to march to Chambersburg to day and may get into Philadelphia by Saturday, we know nothing however of the programme. If it had been the Pennsylvania Central the track would have been in running order at Hagerstown by this time. I suppose that the draft has taken place in the night ward by this time. Tell my body to buy substitutes for if the whole army is used as we have been none but the strongest can stand the exposure, it is a wonder that they can get a man to serve, there is no fun about it. The fighting is the easiest part camp life is a miserable apology for existence. If our administration uses proper energy the South will be whipped in less than three months with our present force. I see in the Baltimore American that we have now in our hands ninety thousand confederate prisoners.

They count a reinforcement of 180,000 to our army. I hope that you will hurry up Uncle George in regard to the Maryland farm. It is extremely necessary that I should have something to do next year - find out what can be done, there is no time to lose. Either have that farm fixed up or put up buildings in the week. Now is the time, there is no danger. But that Maryland's position is fixed. You have the right to that farm why not reap the benefit of the improvements rather than sell at a low price for some other man to pocket the gain to be derived from its increased value. Give it your attention. I hope to be at home next week. I continue in good health,

Give my love to all,

James M. Budd