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Weekly Oskaloosa Herald.

POSITIONS OF FORCES.

Federal.

SNAKE

Confederate.

000000000

Grump's Landi

GEN.L.WALLACE DIV

SHERMAN

3

VOL. 35. NUMBER 35.

OSKALOOSA, MAHASKA COUNTY, IOWA, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1884.

Morning of April 6th

Marning of April 7th

ESTABLISHED 1850.

against Wallace's front, but was driven

back. It returned to the attack with

the like result. Nothing daunted, how-

ever, it moved up once more, but in

withdraw. Gibson was ordered to carry the position with his brigade. The

troops charged in a gallant manner,

but were literally mowed down by the

musketry in front and an enfilading

fire from the battery. Another charge was made and met with a like reception.

Those who escaped could only beat a

hasty retreat. Two more charges were

with only a fragment of his command.

Hindman's two brigades then tried to force Wallace from his position. They

advanced boldly to the charge, but the

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the Third immediately beyond Adams-SHILOH. ville on the road to Purdy. This division was held in readiness to join the main force the moment it should be-DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE come necessary to do so. BATTLES NEAR PITTSBURG INITIAL OPERATIONS. Landing. Nothing was done with a view to de-

fense, for the simple reason that no at

tack was apprehended. The universal impression was that as soon as Grant was joined by Buell and his army, a

movement would be made on Corinth. As early as March 6, Halleck had re-

ceived information that Beauregard had 20,000 men at Corinth, and was

rapidly fortifying it. The latter officer

had, toward the end of February, sent

SKIRMISHING

THE REBEL MOVEMENTS.

With the surrender of Fort Donelson

THE VARYING FORTUNES OF TWO BLOODY DAYS-SUNSHINE AND STORM-DEFEAT AND VICTORY. WENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY

THE EVENTS RECORDED-A

nents. The army, with its stores, was

gathered on a fleet of boats between

MEMORABLE SUNDAY a field battery supported by two regiments of infantry to occupy the river AND MONDAY. bluff at Pittsburg Landing, but they were driven away March 1 by Lieuten-Specially Written for the Chicago Tribune. ant-Commander Gwin with two gun-I wenty-two years ago the 6th and boats-the Tyler and the Lexington. 7th of April fell on Sunday and Mon-day. So they do now. Twenty-two Maj.-Gen. C. F. Smith met with an injury to his leg early in March, which Roads and Drains staked out and Graces location and grade of drains, sizes of tile to be used, etc. Landscaping and drafting. Correspondence solicited. resulted in the death of this noble soldier April 25. Brig.-Gen. W. H. L. Wallace took command of his division with Maj.-Gen. McClernand. The latwas probably one of the ablest com-manders in the Rebel service, in lookter officer had by letter requested Grant, who visited the forces at Pittsng over a map showing the course of burg Landing daily, to move his head-Tennessee River, pointed out a quarters to that place. This was March 27. He arranged to do so April 4, when spot marked "Shiloh Church," and said, prophetically, "Here the great battle he received a letter from Buell request f the southwest will be fought.' Feb. 15, of the same year, Gen. U. S. Irant was assigned to the command of the Military District of Tennessee.

He did not, however, arrive until the did not how did not did the Military District of Tennessee.

After the surrender the following day of Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland and waited to meet him. Immediately on receipt of Halleck's River, by the Rebels, he was, on the River, by the Rebels, he was, on the news reaching Washington, appointed Major-General. At this time Major-General Halleck commanded all the Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. A.

Major-General. At this time stajor-General Halleck commanded all the armies in the Valley of the Mississippi.

McD. McCook, moved out, and by the McD. McCook, moved out, and by the 20th it was followed by the Fifth, under Brig.-Gen. T. L. Crittenden, the Sixth, under Brig.-Gen. T. J. Wood, recting the course of immediate operaons, which contained, among other Sixth, and the First, under Brig.-Gen. George H. Thomas. This army was made up etails, the following:
"Transports will be sent to you as "Transports will be sent to you as on as possible to move your column of 37,000 men in all. The roads were so bad and the creeks so swollen from up the Tennessee River. The main obalmost incessant rains that considerect of this expedition will be to destroy able difficulty was experienced in makhe railroad bridge over Bear Creek, ing even reasonable progress. A bridge ear Eastport, Miss., and also the conhad to be built over Duck Creek near ections at Corinth, Jackson and Hum-Columbia. Before it was completed Avoid any general engagement Gen. Buell learned that Gen. Grant's with strong forces. It will be better to army was on the west bank of the Tenetreat than to risk a general battle." nessee. Gen. Nelson obtained per-The objective point that suggested tself to Halleck was Memphis. He mission to push rapidly on to Savannah. His division arrived there April telegraphed to Grant the 4th: , and he reported to Cen. Grant, who "You will place Major-General C. F. mith in command of the expedition a position south of Savannah and about five miles from the point opposite Pittsburg Landing, there to hold himnd remain yourself at Fort Henry." THE TRIP UP THE TENNESSEE. The same day the forces at Fort self in readiness to reinforce the army Donelson marched to the Tennessee on the left bank if necessary. Gen liver, where they were joined by Gen. Buell came in some time in the evensherman's division and other reinforce- ing of the same day.

About April 1, the commanding of-cers became conscious that there was Fort Henry and the railroad bridge. the 11th, and the 14th Gen. Smith sent Sherman's division up the river to strike the railroad near Eastport. Rain fell in torrents, and the expedition was arrested by a swollen and unfordable sance on the Corinth road. Buckland tream. Returning, the boats stopped marched about five miles out to the tream. Returning, the boats stopped to Pittsburg Landing, about nine miles between the roads. Posting the brigade between the roads he dispatched two above Savannah. Brig.-Gen. Hurlbut's above Savannah. Brig.-Gen. Hurlbut's division had already arrived there the 14th. The previous day Halleck telegraphed to Grant to assume immediate command of his army.

Between the roads he dispatched two companies on each road. Both encountered hostile cavalry and began skirmishing with them. A larger body of cavalry was seen beyond. The comommand of his army. By War Order No. 3, issued March panies were recalled and returned to 11, the two departments then under the respective commands of Gens. Halleck and flunter, together with so much of Lieutenant and seven men. Informathat under Brig.-Gen. Don Carlos Buell, tion was sent to Sherman, who dis-Commander of the Department of the Ohio, as laid west of the north and bouth line indefinitly drawn through pany was sent out by Maj. Crockett to Knoxville, Tenn., were consolidated scout beyond the picket line. Gen. Buckland hurried off Maj. Crockett and designated the Department of the Mississippi. The command of it was given to Halleck. He at once ordered Ruckland started with a bettalion to Buckland started with a battalion to Buell to march his army to Savannah. the rescue. The second company had

PITTSBURG LANDING. been attacked and Mai, Crockett killed. Pittsburg Landing, about twenty- Buckland continued on a distance of about two miles, and attacked, unseen, the place selected by Gen. C. F. Smith a body of cavalry that was in the act for the assembling or the army. To of charging upon the first company. use Horace Greeley's description of it. Sherman's cavalry came up. was "An insignificant two-house Rebels were driven off and pursued acleus of a prospective village." The Many of them were killed. After proocality was, however, well chosen. It | ceeding a mile the pursuers discovered had been only very recently settled, infantry and artillery in front of them and that very sparsely. About three They were fired on by the artillery, and miles apart are two creeks, named re- returned, bringing in ten prisoners be-Built on short notice. Also have good Brick for sale at lowest market price.

night Osksloosa Iows.

River. Lick is above and Snake, which empty themselves into the Tennessee River. Lick is above and Snake below the Landing. At a distance from Lick had four wounded. A written report Creek, varying from three to five miles, of the skirmish was sent by Buckland and nearly parallel with it, runs Owl to Sherman. The next day (Saturday) the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, attached to creek. Between these creeks and the Sherman's division, made several reriver is an undulating stretch of table- connoitering expeditions to the point Mickey's which was reached Saturday land from eighty to one hundred feet and frequently encountered bodies of above the river-level. The river-front of this table-land is dissected by sever-Buckland, of Sherman's division, on bogs and ravines. There is a piece visiting their picket-lines observed of rising ground about a mile back from the river and about the same distance in the woods beyond. The pickets above the Landing, from which extend the head ravines of Oak Creek, a stream cautioned his officers to be prepared lowing westward and passing within for a night attack. The same day Gen. few hundred yards of Shiloh Church. McClernand went out with Col. Mc-This stream is treated as the main Pherson and a battalion of cavalry on branch of Owl Creek, and is so desig- a reconnaissance and saw a few Rebel the road being narrow and nated in the reports of Sherman's division. The head ravines of Brier Creek, a deep gorge which runs almost due north, empty themselves into Snake Creek. With the exception of perhaps a dozen open fields, containing about eight acres each, the greater portion of the large was of the opinion to hold his division (Smith's) in readiting the road being narrow and beavy through continuous rain, the deployment and formation of the army was not completed until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The men were so weary and beavy through continuous rain, the deployment and formation of the army was not completed until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The men were so weary and beavy through continuous rain, the deployment and beavy through continuous rain, the the land was covered with tall timber and a thick undergrowth. Lying back of his being threatened Grant also from the river was a road connecting advised Sherman to be ready to move the Landing with Hamburg Landing, in support with his whole division, and about six miles above. Another road with Hurlbut's if necessary, should an ran from the Landing across Brier and attack on L. Wallace be attempted. Snake Creeks to Crump's Landing be-low. Near the Landing the road to there was no probability of an immedi-Corinth divided itself into two routes, one by way of Shiloh Church and the other keeping nearer the river, but rode out to Sherman's line Saturday,

uniting again a few miles out. The 5th. Grant concurred with Sherman Purdy road runs due west from the in his judgment. In his report to Gen. Landing, north of Shilob Church. Halleck, sent that day, Grant stated Monterey is about ten miles out on the that he had "scarcely the faintest idea P. O. Block, Ottumwa, Ia. Corinth road, and consisted of about of an attack (general one) being made. nalf a dozen houses. In a letter written the same day The position was, upon no less au- Sherman to Grant the following occurs: thority than Gen. Sherman, a naturally "I do not apprehend anything like an strong one. It was amply protected by attack upon our position." the river and Snake and Owl Creeks. fancied security not a single entrenchment was thrown up nor a defense of The only point accessible was on the south, which was the open way to and from Corinth to the Landing. With this exception it was a formidable natural fortification, and might have been impregnable. There was, too, ample room for an army to camp. The whole vicinity was mainly covered by the primeval forest and traversed by a primeval forest and traversed by a primeyer of small creeks and rayines. Savannah, on the opposite side of the

number of small creeks and ravines. GRANTS ARMY. Gen. Grant arrived at Savannah from Fort Henry March 17, and asamed command. He found one part fe the army on one side of the Tennesof the army on one side of the Tennessee river and the other on the other see river and the other on the other side. Within an hour he issued orders for the concentration of the whole force on the left bank of the river. He force on the left bank of the river. He mained at Savannah to personally superintend the organization of the troops constantly arriving from Missouri, and because from his then location he could communicate more readily with Buell.

As soon as the several divisions of Grant's army were concentrated at and

Johnson to the Army of the Missis sippi. Thursday afternoon the Rebet orce was set in motion with brigh opes, assured, as they were, of success. They were in light marching order and without tents. The army was divided into three corps and placed under the respective commands of Polk, Bragg and Hardee, with a reserve under THE MARCH TO THE FRONT.

Hardee's corps, masked by cavalry, narched out in advance Thursday af termoon, and halted Friday afternoon at Mickey's house, about seventeen miles from Corinth. Bragg's corps bivouacked in the rear of Hardee's. Behind was Clark's division of Polk's corps. Cheatham's division was to assemble at Purdy, march thence to Monterey and take up his position near afternoon. Breckenridge, using a cross road, could not get his wagons through the mud, and failed to reach Monterey Friday night. It was Hardee's cavalry that was encountered by Buckland's two companies Thursday. His advance Friday was on Cleburne's brigade.
It was decided at Corinth that the columns should deploy at 7 o'clock Sat-urday morning and begin the attack at 8 o'clock, but through unforeseen delays, fight. Beauregard was of the opinion that the opportunity was lost, as it would be impossible to effect a sur-prise. He therefore advised the abandonment of the attack. Johnston thought otherwise. He directed the troops to bivouac. Double guards were tions to shoot any man who, no matter upon what pretext, attempted to pass. No fires were allowed to those nearest the Union camp. The men had nothing but the cold, damp ground for a resting-place, with the sky for a canopy. Sleep could only be thought of, nothing more. At 8 o'clock a council of war was held and the necessary details arranged for a sudden and over-

whelming assault at daybreak. Every Colonel received orders to have his regiment under arms and ready to move at 3 o'clock in the morning. Thus the mantle of the night of April 5 fell on the Rebel army, and neither Grant nor any of his commanders knew that the enemy, 43,000 strong, was within

Sunday, the 6th of April, was a gloriously bright spring day. Quiet had reigned over the camp of the Army of reigned over the camp of the Army of the Tennessee during the previous night. If proper precautions had not been taken the day before at least some one was early on the alert now. Two hours before sunrise the preliminaries to the battle of Shiloh were unknow-ingly initiated by Gen. Grant's army. Three companies of the Twenty-fourth Missouri, attached to Col. Peabody's camped at Edgeneid. He moved out with his command Feb. 18, to Murfreesboro. The object was that his force should be joined with that of Gen. Beauregard, or they would be beaten in detail. Corinth was the point determined on for concentration, and there to collect the largest possible force, and with it crush the Union army, Murfreesboro was not on the direct route to his destination, but it was

closely up. This order was, however, after the contest once began, and, owing to the nature of the battle-field, not long maintained. After proceeding less than a mile the Union pickets were reached. These fell back contesting every inch of ground. Col. Moore's regiment was the first to receive the shock of battle. He had not proceeded more than 300 yards when he met the advance of Shaver's brigade, Hardee's corps. Halting on the edge of a field, Moore immediately opened fire, and not only checked the Rebel advance,

but actually repulsed it. During this engagement, Col. Moore was wounded, and the command was taken by Lieut.-Col. Van Horn, who, being re-enforced, held his ground until overpowered by superior numbers, when he was com-pelled to fall back to the support of THE FIRST SHOCK. The direction of the advance of he Rebel army was such as to bring it first in contact with Sherman's left and Prentiss' right. The latter was first to receive the shock, and it can be with telling force. His division consisted of two brigades only. Peabody's was the first to bear the brunt. The pickets came rushing in with the Rebels close up. The enemy's cannon opened fire and was followed by a rap-id discharge of musketry. Still advanc-

ing, the Rebels continued firing deadly volleys at close range before the Union soldiers had time to form in battle. Dead and wounded men strewed the ground in all directions. The slaughter was as terrible as it was unexpected. After some delay Prentiss succeeded n forming his division in the rear of the camp. As soon as this was accom-plished the order was given to face to the front, and the men fought with stubborn desperation for a time. It was hopeless nevertheless. They were soon everwhelmed by Withers' Brigade and fianked on either side, Chalmers and nanked on either side, Chaimers on the left and Jackson on the right. Col. Peabody was killed, and Prentiss and his division were not only driven back in confusion but were cut off from the rest of the Union army and the Landing. With an obstinate cour ge and the heroism of a soldier, Prentiscontinued, separated as he was from a large parties of his roommand, to fight. large portion of his command, to fight during the day, until he and what was left of his division—three regiments were surrounded by an overpowering Rebel force and made prisoners. They were dispatched to the Rebel rear, and shortly afterwards started on the road to Corinth.

SHERMAN'S DIVISION. As the Rebels approached Sherman's division they saluted his pickets with a volly of musketry, compelling them to fall back on their camp. Gen. Buck-land was notified. The necessary directions were given and the division was formed. To use Gen. Sherman's own words, all his troops were in line of battle ready, and the ground was favorable to them. Sherman was riding along his lines when the first volley was fired by the advancing Rebels. His Orderly was killed. The Rebel lines of battle were coming down on them as far the eye could reach, sweeping across their frent towards their left. It was an imposing sight. A ravine, the continuation or source of Oak Greek, was between them. Word had already been sent by Sherman asking McClernand for support to his left, to Prentiss that the enemy was in force words, all his troops were in line of

read not interest and not interest and not interest and everying look days. For price and minimal provided in the control of t

THE SCENES OF THE BATTLES, DEPICTING THE PRINCIPAL MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS. driven back by the Union soldiers. Gen. Johnston, seeing that no headway was being made, dispatched two brigades, Russell's and Johnson's from the third line, commanded by Gen. Polk, to co-operate in the assault, but Gen. Beauregard moved them to his right,

cent. Buckland's troops, however, were equal to the occasion, and twice drove hem back with terrible slaughter. they persisted in their vain endeavor of death, and when Pond's brigade of Bragg's corps came up in support, and pausing on the wooded bank, beheld he carnage that had taken place, they nade no attempt to cross it.

With all the bravery displayed by Buckland's troops, it was impossible for him to hold out much longer. Tay-lor's battery was taken in flank by Wood's brigade. Three guns of Watermined and combined onslaughts of the

divisions.

Skirmishes, and charges, and countercharges continued all day, until about 4 o'clock Sherman moved his battered division so as to cover the road by which division so as to cover the road by which At Sherman's headquarters in the Ruell and Grant met.

Cook reached Pittsburg Landing early Monday morning with Rousseau's brigade and one regiment of Kirk's brigade.

At Sherman's headquarters in the Ruell and Grant met. Lewis Wallace was to arrive, and evening Gens. Buell and Grant met. biyouacked for the night.

It was determined to continue the druggist, Oskaloosa. Large bottles 50 During the early part of the day Mc-Clernand's division was engaged, as has been shown, in supporting Sherman.

The assault by the Rebel troops on Col. Marsh's brigade was made with irresistible force. In a few minutes the maintiest of the flat officers were killed and the Rebels were very little better off. Everything was calm and continue the back of the day Mc-Clernand's division was engaged, as has been shown, in supporting Sherman. The assault by the Rebel troops on Col. The Union army was entirely without shelter and the Rebels were very little better off. Everything was calm and continue the back of the day Mc-Clernand's division was engaged, as has been shown, in supporting Sherman. The union army was entirely without shelter and the Rebels were very little better off. Everything was calm and continue the back of the day Mc-Clernand's division was engaged, as has been shown, in supporting Sherman. The union army was entirely without shelter and the Rebels were very little better off. Everything was calm and continue the back of the day Mc-Clernand's division was engaged, as has been shown, in supporting Sherman. The union army was entirely without shelter off. Everything was calm and continue the back of the day Mc-Clernand's division was engaged, as has been shown, in supporting Sherman. The union army was entirely without shelter off. Everything was calm and continue the back of the day Mc-Clernand's division was engaged, as has been shown, in supporting Sherman. The union army was entirely without shelter off. Everything was calm and continue the back of the day Mc-Clernand's division was engaged, as has been shown, in supporting Sherman. The union army was entirely without shelter off. Everything was calm and continue the back of the day of majority of the field officers were killed comparatively still, except the pattering of the rain and the report from the in the center of the brigade, seemed to in the center of the brigade, seemed to have a special attraction for the enemy's fire. All the horses were either killed or disabled. The Forty-eighth Illinois was soon deprived of its Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. Both To some it must have been heartrending the first control of the cont

etreating Rebels. Bowen's brigade, of Breckenridge's reserve corps, under command of Col. Martin, was coming up in support. The men laid down in the ravine until the fugitives had passed over, then rising charged suddenly upon the pursuers. The effect was electrical. Numbers of those in front fell. Those who escaped streamed back in disorder. After some more skirmishing and maneuvering there was no more fighting in Nelson's front. When Crittenden took his position in

the morning his skirmishers were advanced across the open field to the edge of the dense timber-growth in front, and soon became engaged. A battery concealed in the woods beyond opened on the troops in line, to which the skirmishers replied. They were sent back to their original position, while the enemy's guns were silenced by Bartlett's battery. The skirmishers were again withdrawn on a line of reached the head of a wide deep ravine, charges were made, including a furious one by the Rebels on Smith's brigade thickets. Sharpshooters were posted along its border. When Gladden's brigade, commanded by Col. Adams, moved against Prentiss and advanced up the slight ascent, it was suddenly checked by a slaughtering fire from the summit. It force that he had opposed was comslaughte ng fire from the summit. It force that he had opposed we reeled, sitated for a moment, and manded by Gen. Breckenridge. then retreated, learing only its dead and dying to mark the attempt. The brigade of A. P. Stewart was then led

had returned from their effort to oppose Crittenden, they were shifted towards the Rebel left, to McCook's front. A company of Union regulars (Rous-

same merciless fire wounded Hindman and forced back his command. The brigades led by Gen. Stewart fearlessly rushed along the acclivity a second time with the certainty of destruction time with the certainty of destruction
-at least they were so disabled that
they were not fit for further than the disabled that they were not fit for further than the disabled that they were not fit for further than the disabled that the disable they were not fit for further service that day.

A little to the right of this scene of frightful carpage flow leavest and large upon him. The struggle was a A little to the right of this scene of frightful carnage Gen. Johnston was wounded in the leg by a minie ball, which proved fatal. This was a halfpast 2 o'clock. The loss was a serious one to the Rebel army. There was a partial suspension of hostilities on the part of their commanders for about an hour. This was especially so in regard to the attack in front of Prentiss and Wallace. At the salient, where they Wallace. At the salient, where they joined, some very destructive work was done by Hickenlooper's four guns until compelled to withdraw by the combined efforts of eleven batteries of the enemy. Later on Wallace and Prentiss became annoyance to the division. Bouton's surrounded. In an effort to cut his way through Wallace fell mortally

of Hurlbut's Division, went to the support of Gen. Sherman early in the morning. Receiving a request from Prentiss for assistance, Hurlbut Prentiss for assistance, Hurlbut marched with his First and Third Brigades, commanded respectively by Col. Williams and Brigadier-General Lemmon, out by the Hamburg road. The brigades were formed, the right of the Third connected with Prentiss' left. Here they withstood several charges by the enemy. The attacks of Gladden's brigade, commanded by Col. Adams, were valorously resisted time the enemy McClernand, after an obsti after time until Adams was wounded, when the brigade beaten and demoral.

McCook now extended his right by killed, and Col. Pugh took his place. AID IN THE AFTERNOON.

In the afternoon valuable aid was Sherman to advance and recover his rendered the Union army by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, commanded ments, and the column being formed by Lieuts. Gwin and Shirk. Beauregard, who had assumed entire right of McClernand's camp. He next command on the death of Gen. Johnston, about 5 o'clock ordered his command to retire and go into bivouac. It was 1 o'clock when Nelson's divis- and Stewart on his right. He then adion of Buell's army began to move. Gen. Ammen's brigade was the first to artillery and musketry. cross the river. Thousands of fugitives were on the banks. The Thirty-sixth ward to the support of the battries. The Sixth Ohio was marched up in re-

bivouacked. beyond Hindman, to engage McClenand. Cleburne, with his brigade of six regiments and two batteries, went to the assistance of Anderson. Coming up on his left the fresh troops dashed into the ravine of the creek and made a desperate effort to allow his many division. Sherman's division was ergy. perate effort to climb the wooded ascent. Buckland's troops, however, were regiments that had escaped capture returned to to their division camp. Hurlbroken, disordered, and surrounded out to the front of the reserve artillery was posted near to and parth. (which was posted near to and northlosses. It was a fearful sacrifice. One-third of the brigade were hors de com-bat. The residue was a fearful sacrifice. One-division, which biyouacked along the

Gen. Lewis Wallace's division was imity to W. H. L. Wallace's division. THE CONFEDERATES.

Wood's brigade. Three guils of water house's battery were captured. Capt. Waterhouse was killed and two Lieuthonse was killed and two Lieuthonse wounded. The Fifty-seventh Creek, and the other two brigades of broken. The utmost confusion ensued, and soon the Rebel forces were in full and so and Seventy-seventh Ohio were assailed in flank by Wood's advance and fell back in disorder. Anderson's brigade at last succeeded in gaining the plateau they had struggled so hard to reach.

Ruggles' division selected a resting place to the east of Shiloh Church. Jackson's brigade, of Withers' division, was virtually annihilated. Chalmers they had struggled so hard to reach.

Parkles The utmost contrusion ensued, and show the Rebel forces were in full and disorderly retreat. The struggle was over. The Union army was victorious.

The Rebel loss, including killed, Buckland's rear was within range of a rendered. All that was left of Gladden's hostile battery, and threatened by brigade bivouacked near the Hamburg 11,000. Wood's brigade. Sherman, notwith-road. Of Breckenridge's reserve, Teathose standing his splendid gallantry and the desperate resistance he had made, could no longer withstand the deter-brigades were located between the nement and combined onslaughts of the river and Shiloh Church. Of Polk's nemy, and was driven to take up anther position to the rear along the other position to the rear, along the vicinity. Cheatham's division marched back to its camp of Saturday night.

the river, Grant stopped at Crump's Landing and directed Lewis Wallace to be ready to move with his division.

Arriving at Pittsburg Landing, he rode to the front and found Sherman struggling to hold his position, sent word to Wallace to move, to Nelson to hasten his march, and then visited the other divisions.

Skirmishes, and charges, and counter
day's battle, while the Rebel loss equaled it in killed and wounded; the loss in prisoners was small.

Late in the evening the remainder of Nelson's division followed Ammen's brigade. Some hours afterwards Crittenden's division arrived and took up a position north of Nelson's division and west of the reserve artillery. MocCook reached Pittsburg Landing early Marsh's Golden Blood & Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and inspure Blood. Two bottles of Marsh's Golden Blood & Liver Tonic cured me. I value it highly."—H. L. Martin, Dubuque, Iowa.

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MARSH'S Golden Blood purifier and Tonic, the great blood purifier and the prisoners was small.

Late in the evening the remainder of Nelson's division afterwards Crittenden's division arrived and took up a position north of Nelson's division and west of the reserve artillery. MocCook reached Pittsburg Landing early Monday morning with Rousseau's tonic transfer to the qualed it in killed and wounded; the loss in prisoners was small.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and inspure Blood. Two bottles of Marsh's Golden Blood & Liver Tonic cured me. I value it highly."—H. L. Martin, Dubuque, Iowa.

the lilinois was soon deprived of its Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. Both were wounded and taken off the field. The regiment finally became disorganied. The other regiments gradually fell back. The battery was lost. The First and Third brigades retired in disorder. When the division formed again its right connected with Sherican and the division formed again its right connected with Sherican and the division formed again its right connected with menerable the life with W. H. L. Wallace's right although intersected with impenetrable thickets and ravines. Shortly after its new position had been taken McClernand's elected fire that it suddenly recoiled and hastly sought shelter. Later on another attack was made. The builets poured thick and fast into them. The field was dotted all over with the slain and disabled. Gen. R. Johnson was wounded, and his brigade quitted the pour thick and fast into them. The field was dotted all over with the slain and disabled. Gen. R. R. Johnson was wounded, and his brigade quitted the field in full retreat, leaving Polik's battery behind. Still later on in the day. Pond, with three regiments of his brigade, and crist should be comed as an option with the same of the pour department of the deletes of the pour department of the should be comed and his brigade quitted the field in full retreat, leaving Polik's battery behind. Still later on in the day. Pond, with three regiments of his brigade, and crist should be comed to the complex of the pour department of the complex of the pour department of the delete should be completely frustrate. Over two hundred dead and wounded were left in the ravine.

The private of the field in the pour department of the complex of the pour department of

SHILOH CHURCH. Acting by the direction of Gen. Buell McCook deployed Rousseau's brigade into line, facing toward Shiloh Church. Retreat by the Rebels must be by the road passing the edifice. It was thereever, it moved up once more, but in ore imperative that McCook should withdraw. Gibson was ordered to carry hold his position to the last. Ruggles' and Cheatham's divisions, with one of Clark's regiments, were put on the Rebels' left at Shiloh, Church. Wood's and Teabue's brigades to the right. After Russell and A. P. Stewart

made, only to meet with repulses and heavy loss. Col. Allen then led his regiment up the slope with desperate determination. His men fell in all directions, and he was driven to retire seau's brigade) was sent into the woods as skirmishers. They were soon driven back, follow by the Fourth Kentucky Regiment and Fourth Alabama Battalion attached to Teabue's Brigade. Heavy and rapid firing ensued on both sides, and the Rebels were ultimately ompelled to seek the shelter of the timber. Another vigorous assault was made, but the steady and well-directed fire of Rousseau's troops forced them to retire. It was warm work while it of concentration with both armies. Veatch's brigade of Hurlbut's division was moved forward by McCook and ex-tended his left. The enemy's artillery was causing considerable trouble and battery was now brought forward and distributed among each brigade. Rebel batteries in front of Gibson were wounded.
Col. Veatch, with the Second Brigade

Rebel batteries in front of Gibson were rapidly silenced, and McCook became rapidly silenced rapidly connected with the forces to his right. After Nelson and Lewis Wallace had opened fire on the enemy McC!ernand moved across the ravine of Brier Creek to the large open field, where his line was dressed. His command consisted, besides six regiments of his own divis-ion, of three regiments of other divis-

when the brigade, beaten and demoralized, withdrew. Col. Williams, commanding Prentiss' First Brigade, was gion. The two divisions connected. SHERMAN'S ADVANCE. Early in the morning Grant ordered he marched to a field to the extreme eved the head of his column to Gen McClernand's right, formed line of battle with Buckland next to McClernand vanced steadily under a rapid fire of

On the opposite side of Brier Creek Gen. Lewis Wallace discovered in the Indiana landed first and was sent for- morning the presence of a hostile line It was Pond's brigade and serve. Half a mile to the right of the batteries the Twenty-fourth Ohio scoured the country to the front without meeting the enemy, and there the bluffs facing Snake and Owl creeks. and came into the fields in rear of Sher-Want of space prevents a more de- man's camps. A hot engagement foltailed description of the actions of the lowed-Thompson's battery with a various divisions of both armies. When the day's battle was over Prentiss' di-

advance was made. The enemy with but's division was after dark moved stood it bravely for a time. Closer and closer grew the lines. hotter and hotter, but the troops on west of the landing) with its left near both sides were standing their ground eastern camp-ground of W. H. L. Walwere beginning to weaken. It was not long before some of the regiments or out of the fight all day. At night it had taken up a position on the east bank of the Brier Creek, in close proxgard saw that all was lost. There was nothing for his beaten army but re treat. It was a crushing blow. Orde The Rebel army, when night came, was sent to his extreme right to retire occupied Sherman's, McCiernand's and Prentiss' original positions. Pond's now to secure that retreat. As he was

The Rebel loss, including killed wounded and ressing, was about The Union loss, including those taken prisoners, made a total of

. "GOOD RESULTS." Marsh's Golden Blood & Liver Tonic is Valued Highly.

other position to the rear, along the Purdy road.

GRANT.

GRANT.

While at breakfast at Savannah, Gen. Grant heard the firing. He dispatched an order te Gen. Nelson to bring his division up the river opposite Pittsburg Landing. A dispatch was sent to Gen. Buell advising him of the order given to Nelson. Proceeding up the river, Grant stopped at Crump's caughed it in killed and wounded: the rearrange of Saturday night. Cleburne's camp, and McCleburne's brigade, Hardee's corps, occupied Prentiss' camp, and McClernand's camp furnished a resting blace for Wood's brigade. Shaver's brigade, what was left of it, was scattered all over the battlefield.

The Union army lost nearly 10,000 in killed, wounded and captured in this day's battle, while the Rebel loss City, Mo.

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tenden's division well taken care of. Bad teeth are no it masticatom of the food, and breed in Rebel battery, dyspensie