The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862. NO. 6.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, July 10, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

The Enlistment of State Troops--Important General Order.

HARRISBURG, July 7th.—The following important general order has just been issued:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 28.

HEADQUARTERS, PENNA. MILITIA, Harrisburg, July 7, 1862.

In organizing the quota required from Pennsylvania under the late call of the President of the United States, it is ordered—

First. Troops will be accepted by squads or companies as hereinafter indicated, and will as rapidly as possible be organized into companies and regiments.

Second. Persons proposing to organize companies will be accepted under the following provisions, and not otherwise—viz: To be commissioned a captain, the applicant must have furnished forty or more men who have passed the surgeon's examination, and been mustered into the United States service. To be commissioned a first lieutenant, from twenty-five to forty men must have been furnished, as above. To be commissioned a second lieutenant, from fifteen to twenty-five men must have been furnished, as above.

Third. Transportation to the Central Depot, Camp Curtin, will be furnished on application in person, or by mail to Captain R. J. Dodge, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service for Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, to whom report must be made.

Fourth. The actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops raised under this order will be paid by the United States disbursing officer at this post, for a period not exceeding twenty days, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid.

Fifth. Squads will be organized into companies at Camp Curtin as rapidly as possible; the companies formed into regiments, and field officers appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and the regiments immediately placed at the disposal of the War Department.

Sixth. As a reward for meritorious conduct, and also to secure valuable military experience, appointments of field officers will be made (except under peculiar circumstances) from men now in active service.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General.

The War Department has issued the following orders:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., June 21, '62.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, it is ordered that a premium of two dollars shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war; and every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or the volunteer force for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service. This order will be transmitted to the Governors of States and mustering officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1862.

Ordered, That out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing, and drilling volunteers, there shall be paid in advance, to each recruit for three years or during the war, the sum of $25, being one-fourth the amount of bounty allowed by law, such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment to which such recruit belongs, into the service of the United States. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Each new recruit will thus receive one month's pay in advance immediately on his muster into the service of the United States, and joining a regiment already in the field, or, if enlisted for a new regiment, on the mustering of his company into the service of the United States. Each new recruit will also receive a bounty of $25 in advance, to be paid in like manner as his one month's advance pay.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjt. Genl. of Pennsylvania.

The New Position of the Army.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

CAMP AT HARRISON'S BAR, James River, July 4, 1862.

The position which we now occupy is one which our engineers say we can defend against anything Jeff Davis or any other monarch can bring to bear upon us. Our line, instead of being fifteen miles front, with twenty miles of railway to defend, is scarcely five miles long. One of our flanks is the James river, not a railroad to be torn up, nor a highway that may be obstructed, but a sure means of conveying supplies, and easily defended by our gunboats. Our other line is readily held by the force we can bring. We occupy the centre of a circle, which greatly facilitates celerity of movement, and are so positioned that no artillery can be brought to bear upon us by the enemy within effective range.

If we could only have occupied this same position six weeks ago, instead of the difficult one we took, your correspondent would now be dating his letters at Richmond, instead of twenty odd miles below there. Though further from Richmond than we were last Thursday, in miles and furlongs, in effect we are nearer that stubborn capital, and surer of its capture. I will not venture to name the exact date when we shall exchange the hardships of the camp for such luxuries as Richmond will afford, but the day cannot be far distant, if other cooperative movements are properly conducted. The army is in excellent spirits to-day, and disposed to let off a deal of both of July patriotism and powder. The Galena, the Jacob Bell, the Arostook, the Monitor and other gun-boats, are with us, and they are welcome visitors. The river is already full of craft, and is rapidly getting to look the same great mart of commerce which distinguished the Pamunkey at White House.

Worn as the soldiers are after their long continuous marches and severe fighting, they responded heartily to the following order, issued from headquarters early in the morning:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 3.

Circular—I. A National salute will be fired at noon to-morrow, at the headquarters of each Army Corps.—Immediately thereafter, the bands will play appropriate National airs.

The General Commanding will visit all the troops during the afternoon, when the troops will be paraded and a Major General's salute fired in each corps. The troops will be notified at the hour of the visit.

II. Regimental commanders must now see that the sick are taken care of, within the limits of their respective regiments, and not permitted to be sent away, except by orders from these headquarters.

III. The camp of General Headquarters has been removed into the woods, a short distance further up the river, than this morning's camp.

By command of Maj. Gen. McClellan.
[Signed] S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjutant General.

The storm which yesterday drenched many a poor fellow's dusty uniform and chilled his tired frame, and which reduced the clayey soil to that pasty, adhesive condition, which offends the patience of the pedestrian, and tries the nerves of horse and rider alike, passed over during the night, and Independence Day came in with a gladdening sun to cheer the hearts of the army. During yesterday, in spite of mud and rain, the mass of troops which had been poured in here so hastily, was reduced to order, and corps and divisions had their definite positions assigned to them, prepared camp grounds, and the men spread couches to enjoy the first real rest which had been permitted them for a week. The long pull of sleep they got last night told on the troops. It was a far happier, brighter, stronger set of men who stood about the camp fires this morning than that which the day before shivered in the rain. At about noon the bands, such of them as still have musicians and instruments, wholly or partially complete, played National airs, which unusual sounds did much to enliven the camps, for months debarred the luxury of music by an imperative order, necessitated by the near proximity of the rebels, who could, from our music, discover our position. A little after noon General McClellan, with his staff, in costumes cleaned of the mud and rust of the long journey, commenced the round of visits to the different corps. The Commanding General looked in excellent spirits; not discovering in the least any appearance of fatigue. He took the different corps in order, reviewing the men, his arrival welcomed in every division by the firing of a Major General's salute, and he himself received by the troops with hearty cheers, which kept mingling along the whole line, as he passed from brigade to brigade.—It was a touching sight to view the thinned ranks drawn up before their General, the war-worn veterans, no longer the scholar-soldiers whom he reviewed in Washington last November, but heroes of six, eight and ten battles, who had attested their courage and devotion, and won the right to the name of soldiers. Gen. McClellan looked with particular interest on brigades which had suffered very severely in the late battles, and expressed his sorrow at the gaps in their lines, but as Gen. Caldwell told in answer to such an expression of regret in regard to his brigade, they died in doing their duty, and the rest were ready to do the same thing. The visit and review of the General occupied nearly the whole of the afternoon, during all which time, the hills resounded with the salutes. The whole ceremony was one of the most impressive and touching that could possibly be witnessed, and cannot be without its good effects upon commander and men. The soldiers on their own part celebrated the Fourth with the popping of guns—forbidden sport—and best of all, by quietly resting and going over the story of the last week's fights.

In the afternoon the enemy had a sharp skirmish with our pickets on the edge of James river, in which we gave them a few artillery reminders, which stopped their demonstrations, but not until they had killed and wounded some twenty of our men. Otherwise, everything is quiet along the lines.

The Tender of Troops by the Loyal Governors.

The following letter from Gov. Curtin puts to rest some misapprehension in regard to the unanimity which existed among the loyal governors of the loyal states, in the tender of troops to the President of the United States. The letter is addressed to the *Evening Bulletin*, on account of certain statements which appeared in that journal on this subject:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, July 5th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin:

In answer to the inquiry which appears in the *Evening Bulletin* of this evening, I deem it just to the Governors of Iowa and Delaware to make an explanation as the memorial presented to the President last week, by the Governors of loyal States offering additional troops to suppress the rebellion.

At the time the memorial was prepared, we could not reach, by telegraph, either Governor Kirkwood or Burton, and it was sent to Washington without replies from them. On my return to Harrisburg, on the morning of the 4th inst., I received a letter from Gov. Burton, asking that his name be signed to the memorial, and expressing, for the people of Delaware, his cordial approval of the offer, and his willingness to co-operate to any extent, in all just measures for the active prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The letter of Gov. Burton was immediately transmitted to the War Department, and there is no doubt his name has been appended to the memorial, and that the public will be so informed.

Failing to reach Gov. Kirkwood, I united in a despatch with Gov. Morgan, of New York, to Messrs. Grimes and Harlan, Senators from Iowa asking them to call at the War Department, and, if they were willing to assume the responsibility, to sign the name of the Governor to the memorial. I have a letter from them in which they say they called at the Department to sign the name of the Governor, as they knew it would meet his entire approbation, but that the memorial had already been published. There can be no doubt the Governor of Iowa will signify his approbation.

I am, very resp'y, yours &c.,
A. G. CURTIN.

The Skirmishing of the Fourth of July.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—Beyond a few skirmishes, in which our troops gained the advantage, nothing has occurred in the neighborhood of Richmond since my last. The rebel army appears to have fallen back towards the city, and General McClellan now has his position well intrenched. The apprehension that the rebels would stretch themselves down the peninsula, and possibly attempt to blockade with land batteries the James River, has not as yet been realized. Our force at Yorktown is evacuating the place, and most of the guns have been burst. The siege-guns and carriages from that place are now arriving here, and in a few days the rebels, if they are so disposed, will occupy Yorktown unopposed—indeed nearly the whole of the peninsula, with the exception of the comparatively small patch on which the Army of the Potomac is encamped, and the circle commanded by its guns and those of the gun-boats.

Rebel prisoners do not claim a victory, but confess to have failed in the object of their terrific attack, commencing on Thursday, last week, in which their loss was confessedly much greater than our own, including Jackson and other officers of high rank.

Transports leave continually for the James River. A daily mail boat runs between this point and Harrison's Landing, and the two points will soon be in telegraphic connection. Civilians are not permitted to visit the army, except on military business. The rule was rigidly enforced yesterday.—The order of Gen. Dix, requiring sutlers and other stragglers to leave, caused a large number to take passage on the Baltimore boat. Some of them have lost heavily.

A boat came through from Newbern via Norfolk and the canals, yesterday, and returned this evening. It is rumored that Gen. Burnside with a considerable force, was preparing to cooperate with Gen. McClellan. Rumors to the effect that he has advanced from Newbern were without foundation.—Concerning reinforcements for McClellan, I will take this occasion to say that the statement that he has recently been reinforced by 40,000 men is an exaggeration.

Yesterday a small rebel gun-boat was captured in the James river by one of the flotilla, which sent a shot through her steam-chest. Where she came from, or how she happened to be there, I have not heard.

The Massachusetts, from the Gulf, arrived here last evening, having on board the following persons, Five Lieutenants and two Sergeants belonging to the Iowa forces captured at Shiloh: Henry W. Mayers, N. J. Camp, G. H. Logan, George M. Brown, J. S. Argey, J. N. Rhodes, Milson Rhodes. While in prison at Macon, Ga., they exchanged their own for Confederate uniforms, and walked to the river, where they found a boat, in which they floated down the river a considerable distance, when they exchanged it for another, in which they navigated till they were picked up by one of our gun-boats 500 miles from Macon. They proceed by the Baltimore boat this evening.

Persons who have just left the Army of the Potomac, bear testimony to the cheerfulness and state of readiness of the men. Many regiments are greatly reduced, mere skeletons, in fact, and will have to be amalgamated with others, or speedily filled up.—Stragglers are continually coming in by the hundred, and the aggregate will considerably reduce the figures representing our loss. It is understood that the rebels feel much chagrined that Gen. McClellan should succeed in placing his army in a position to receive the direct co-operation of the gun-boats.

The plans of Gen. McClellan appeared to be known to no one but himself. But it is easy to see that the reduction of Fort Darling, the key to Richmond, is likely to enter conspicuously into the new campaign. Situated on the opposite or west side of the river, it will have to be approached by a land force from that direction. The navy do not seem able to accomplish the work, and if the fort is taken at all, it must be by a land attack, the gunboats co-operating.

A large number of negroes of both sexes and all ages have come in from the vicinity of Yorktown and Williamsburg since the recent battles, to escape the returning tide of rebellion. Suffolk has also become the place of refuge for large numbers, and the contraband population of Old Point is receiving large accessions from that quarter.

Among the prisoners brought in is one man who lately received a pass from General Viele to proceed to Richmond for his family. He went into the rebel ranks.

FOUR P. M.—The Warner, which left Harrison's Landing, at 10 o'clock this morning, has arrived. Yesterday our pickets advanced from four to five miles from the river, and saw no enemy, who seem to have mysteriously retired. It is suggested that General Pope will see them next. There was a brisk engagement on Thursday, in which our troops drove the enemy and captured a battery of six pieces, without losing a man.

General McClellan has advanced his lines down to the Chickahominy, and no fears are now entertained of a flank movement in that direction. By noon to-day, General McClellan expected to have his position so fortified as to be able to bid defiance to the enemy, in any shape they might choose to come.

General Casey has arrived, on the way for Washington.

The Bombardment of Vicksburg.

[From the Memphis Bulletin—late the Avalanche—of July 3.]

The Federal ram Monarch, arrived yesterday, from Commodore Davis' fleet, above Vicksburg, brings us intelligence of the most startling character from that point. The particulars, as we learn them from Captain George E. Currey, who was a witness of the whole affair from on board Commodore Porter's flag-ship Victoria, were as follows:

Our readers are aware that some vessels from Commodore Porter's fleet have once or twice before visited Vicksburg and exchanged some shots with the Confederate batteries at that point. Up to Thursday last, however, there has not been at any time anything like a real bombardment at that place.

About daylight on Thursday, however, the signal for a general attack was given. The fire was mainly directed against the fort on the top of the bluff below the town, with mounted eight guns. The firing continued all day, the battery replying with more or less rapidity most of the time. As evening drew on, the firing ceased on both sides.

On Friday morning, the attack was resumed and continued until afternoon, when Commodore Porter signalled to shell the town itself—which was done for about two hours—with what effect could not be definitely ascertained.—The shells could be distinctly seen to burst above the town, but the nearer buildings concealed the exact effect from view.

The batteries on shore replied lightly and irregularly during most of the time. About four o'clock the signal was given to cease firing, and the fleet drew off. About half an hour after the cessation of the bombardment the water batteries suddenly opened upon the Federal mortars, which replied until the batteries ceased firing. No damage was done to the mortars.

During the engagement, the gunboat Octorara fired a number of shots from her 100-pound rifled gun, which exhibited surprising accuracy until the gun became heated and began to throw high.

Soon after the firing ceased, the signal was given for all the Captains of Divisions to report on board the flagship. Here they received orders to open fire again with the entire number of mortars at eight o'clock that night. Accordingly, at the appointed hour, the entire fleet of mortars, twenty in number, commenced to hurl their fiery missiles upon the devoted town.

The scene is described as grand and terrible in the extreme. The bellowing of the mortars was like a continued peal of thunder; the glare of the explosions illuminated the horizon like incessant flashes of lightning. The earth fairly shook with the repeated concussions, and the huge shells seemed to hover above the doomed city as if pausing to select a place in which to plant their deadly missiles. For more than an hour this terrible scene continued, when the order was again given to withdraw.

On Saturday Commodore Farragut, whose fleet was then lying about five miles below the city, got word to the mortars to open fire upon the batteries at four o'clock in the morning, and he would endeavor to run some of his vessels past the batteries. Accordingly the bombardment was recommenced at the hour named, and during its continuance, Farragut succeeded in passing the entire Confederate batteries with eight vessels, viz:—three men-of-war, two sloops of-war, and three gun-boats.

These vessels, it will be remembered, are all wooden ones, being part of the United States sea-going navy, and not iron-clad gun-boats, like those belonging to Commodore Foote's fleet.

During the passage, the batteries continued to pour a shower of shot and shell upon the passing vessels, but without inflicting any serious damage and disabling none.

The fire of the batteries was generally too high, and all the vessels had their rigging considerably cut. The Hartford, Commodore Farragut's flag ship, was struck in the hull twice, one passing through her starboard bulwarks near the bow about ten feet above her water line, the other about the same height near her stern. Otherwise she was but little damaged.—All the vessels also kept up a sharp fire during the entire passage.

Two of these vessels immediately passed on to the mouth of the Yazoo river, the rest, when our informant left, were still at anchor above the town.

The damage to the city in these different attacks must have been immense. Toppling houses, tumbling chimneys, cracking roofs, conflagrations bursting on every hand, trees overthrown, and the ground torn up by bursting shells, present a scene which no pen can depict, and only the most vivid imagination can conceive.

Such is the vengeance which has fallen upon the city, which first, and before even her own State had seceded from the Union attempted to assume control of the navigation of the Mississippi.

It is asserted that a large force of negroes are being employed under orders from Major-General Butler in cutting a canal across the bend of the river on which Vicksburg is situated, which will change the channel of the river and leave Vicksburg an inland town.

Capt. Curry was informed by the people living along the river that the women and children had all been removed from the city previous to the final bombardment, and they are now dwelling along the line of the Jackson railroad, many of them in holes dug in the sides of the hills. He represents the distress existing not alone in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, but throughout that entire region to be terrible. The disturbed state of the country prevented the planters from putting in the usual crops, and the amount of provision taken for the use of the army, has reduced the people almost to the verge of starvation.

From Yazoo River.

We are further informed that a reconnoissance made by some of the Federal rams up Yazoo river last week, discovered strong batteries planted at a point on the right bank, some sixty miles from the mouth of the river. This battery mounts four guns. Just below the battery a heavy raft was moored across the stream to obstruct the upward passage of boats, and below it lay three gun-boats and a transport, the old Mears. The gun-boats were the Van Dorn, the Polk, and another, name unknown. As the Federal rams approached, these boats were set on fire and turned adrift to act as fire ships against the rams, but the latter succeeded in avoiding them. Not having any guns, however, to cope with the battery, the rams returned. They learned, however, from the carpenter of the Van Dorn, who was captured, and also from persons living along the shore, that the gun-boat Arkansas, and some twenty transports, were lying at a point about sixty miles above the battery, and that it was for the purpose of enabling her to be completed that the raft and battery were placed there to impede the passage of the Federal gun-boats.

An expedition, consisting of gun-boats, transports and rams, with sufficient force to remove the obstructions and capture the battery, was preparing to start up the Yazoo when our informant left.

Major General Sherman's Defence.

Letter From General W. T. Sherman to Lieut. Governor Stanton, of Ohio---He Reviews the Criticisms of the Public Press, and Publishes Many Facts Connected With the Battle of Shiloh.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHEWALLA, TENNESSEE, June 10, 1862.

Lieut. Gov. B. Stanton, Columbus, Ohio:

SIR: I am not surprised when anonymous scribblers write and publish falsehoods, or make criticisms on matters of which they know nothing or which they are incapable of comprehending. It is their trade. They live by it. Slander gives point and piquancy to a paragraph, and the writer, being irresponsible or beneath notice, escapes a merited punishment. It is different with men in high official station, who, like you, descend to this dirty work. You had an opportunity to learn the truth, for I saw you myself at Shiloh soon after the battle, and I know that hundreds would have aided you in your work had you been in search of facts. You never inquired of me concerning the truth of events which you must have known transpired in my sight and hearing, but seemed to have preferred the "camp stories" to authentic data then within your reach.

A friend, by mere accident, has shown me a slip of newspaper, dated April 19th, 1862, styled "Extra," published at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and signed B. Stanton. I am further told you are the man. If so, and you be the Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, I hold that you are my peer, and that of Generals Grant, Hurlbut, and Prentiss, all of whom you directly charge with conduct on the field of Shiloh which deserves a court martial, whose sentence, if you have not borne false witness, would be degradation or death. The accusatory part of your statement is all false, false in general, false in every particular, and, I repeat, you could not have failed to know it false when you published that statement. To prove what I say, I now quote the concluding part of your paper:

"Some complaints have been made about the conduct of a few of the new regiments in this battle, including the 54th and 57th. It must be remembered that these are new regiments—that not only have they never seen any service, but that they never received their guns until they arrived on the Tennessee river, two or three weeks before the battle. So with Myer's battery. It has not been more than six weeks since they have had their horses. And yet these regiments and this battery were put on the extreme outside of our camp, and were consequently first exposed to the enemy's fire. Add to this that our lines were so carelessly and negligently guarded that the enemy were absolutely on us in our very tents before the officers in command were aware of their approach. The wonder therefore is, not that these regiments were finally broken and routed, but that they made any stand at all. But the loss sustained by those regiments, especially by Capt. Starr's company in the 54th, shows that they made a gallant and noble stand, and that their ultimate retreat was not the fault of the men, but of the blundering stupidity and negligence of the General in command. There is an intense feeling of indignation against Generals Grant and Prentiss, and the general feeling amongst the most intelligent men with whom I conversed, is that they ought to be court-martialled and shot. (Signed) Yours, &c.,
"B. STANTON."

With Myers's battery I have nothing to do, as it was in Gen. Hurlbut's division, who has made his official report, which proves yours untrue; for instead of being kept on the "extreme outside of our camp," it was, at the beginning of the battle, more than a mile to the rear of mine and McClernand's and Prentiss' divisions. The 54th, Col. T. Kilby Smith, and 57th, Col. William Mungen, did form a part of my command. No one that I ever heard has questioned the courage and gallantry of the 54th, unless it be inferred from your own apology for them, and I know that I speak the mind of the officers of that regiment when I say they scorn to have their merits bolstered up by your lame and impotent conclusions. As to their being on the outer line, it was where they wished to be, and, so far from being surprised, they were, by my orders, under arms at daylight, and it was near ten o'clock A. M. before the enemy assailed their position. This position was so favorable that Colonel Stuart, with his small brigade, of which the 54th formed a part, held at bay for hours Hardee's division, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry.

The 57th was posted on the left of Shiloh, which, I say, and in which Beauregard concurs with me, was the key to the whole position. It was in the very front, the place of honor, to which Col. Mungen or his men could not object. Their front was guarded by themselves, and if negligence is justly charged, it belongs to the regiment itself. So favorable was the ground, that, although the regiment lost but two officers and seven men, Col. Mungen has more than once assured me that he counted fifty dead secessionists on the ground over which he was attacked. As to the enemy being in their very camp before the officers in command were aware of their approach, it is the most wicked falsehood that was ever attempted to be thrust upon a people sad and heartsore at the terrible but necessary casualties of war. That the cowards who deserted their comrades in that hour of danger should, in their desperate strait to cover up their infamy, invent such a story was to be expected, but that you should have lent yourself as a willing instrument in perpetuating that falsehood, is a shame from which you can never hope to recover. The truth is not well understood. For days we knew the enemy was in our front, but the nature of the ground and his superior strength in cavalry, prevented us from breaking through the veil of their approach to ascertain their true strength and purpose. But as soldiers we were prepared at all times to receive an attack, and even to make one if circumstances warranted it. On that morning our pickets had been driven in. Our main guards were forced back to the small valley in our front. All our regiments of infantry, batteries of artillery, and squadrons of cavalry were prepared. I, myself, their commander, was fully prepared, rode along the line of this very regiment, and saw it in position in front of their camp, and looking to a narrow causeway across the small creek by which the enemy was expected and did approach. After passing this regiment, I rode on to Appler's position and beyond some five hundred yards, where I was fired on, and my Orderly, Thos. D. Holliday, was killed. Even after that I gave some directions about Waterhouse's battery, and again returned to Shiloh in time to witness the attack there. It is simply ridiculous to talk about a surprise. To be sure, very many were astonished and surprised, not so much at the enemy's coming, but at the manner of his coming, and these sought safety at the river, and could not be prevailed to recover from their surprise till the enemy had been driven away by their comrades after two days' hard fighting. I have never made question of the individual bravery of this or any other regiment, but merely state facts. The regiment still belongs to my command, and has elicited my praise for its improvement and steadiness in the many skirmishes and affairs during our advance on Corinth. I doubt not the people of Ohio will yet have reason to feel the same pride in this regiment as they now do in many others of the same State of deservedly high repute. As to the intense feeling against Generals Grant and Prentiss,—could anything be more base than that? Grant, just fresh from the victory at Donelson, more rich in fruits than was Saratoga and Yorktown, or any other one fought on this continent, is yet held up to the people of Ohio, his native State, as one who, in the opinion of the intelligent coward, is worthy to be shot; and Prentiss, now absent and a prisoner, unable to meet your wicked and malignant shafts, also condemned to infamy and death. Shame on you! and I know I tell you an unpleasant truth when I assure you that neither he nor his men were surprised, butchered in their tents, &c., but, on the contrary, were prepared in time to receive the shock of battle more terrible than any the annals of American history have heretofore recorded. He met it manfully and well, for hours bore up against the superior host, fell back slowly and in order, till he met the reserves under Wallace and Hurlbut, and fought till near 4 P. M. when he was completely enveloped and made prisoner. Well do I remember the line after line of steady troops displaying the bloody banner of the South, and to me the more familiar Pelican flag of Louisiana, bearing down on Prentiss, who was to my left and rear, and how, though busy enough with my own appropriate part, I felt for his danger and despatched to him my Aid, Major Sanger, to give him notice. My Aid found him in advance of his camps fighting well, but the shock was too great, and he was borne back step by step till made a prisoner, six hours after your surprised informants had sought refuge under the steep banks of the Tennessee.

So much for the history of events you did not behold and yet pretend to comment on. You come to Shiloh on a mission of mercy after danger and before a new one arose. You tarried a few days, but I cannot learn from Ohio Colonels how you dispensed your charitable trust. That is none of my business; but I do know you abused your opportunity and caught up vague, foolish camp rumors from the region of the steamboat landing, instead of seeking for truth where alone you did know it could be found, among the *thousands* of brave Ohio men who were in my camp, and who can still boast of never having seen the Tennessee river since the day we disembarked. You then return to your State and in obscure printed slips circulate libels and falsehoods against men whose vocation and distance made it highly improbable that you could ever be held to an account. You knew that we were in the presence of a fierce, bold, and determined enemy, with hundreds of miles of ambush before us, from which a few stray shots would relieve you of your victims. You knew that our men were raw and undisciplined, and that all our time was taken up in organization, drill, and discipline, leaving us no time to meet your malicious slanders and resent your insults. The hour of reckoning seemed, therefore, distant and uncertain. You have had your day, but the retreat of the enemy and a day of comparative rest has given me leisure to write this for your benefit. Grant and Hurlbut and Prentiss still live, and will in due season pay their respects also.

If you have no respect for the honor and reputation of the Generals who led the armies of your country, you should have some regard to the honor and welfare of the country itself. If your paper could have had its intended effect of destroying the confidence of the Executive, the army, and the people in their Generals, it would have produced absolute and utter disorganization. It not only placed courage and cowardice, stubborn and enduring valor and ignominious flight, upon the same base, but it holds up to public favor those who deserted their colors, and teaches them to add insubordination to cowardice. Such an army as your military morale would produce could not be commanded by any General who hoped to win reputation or who had reputation to lose. Our whole force, if imbued with your notions, would be driven across the Ohio in less than a month, and even you would be disturbed in your quiet study, where you now, in perfect safety, write libels against the Generals who organize our armies, and with them fight and win battles for our country.

I am, &c., W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

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