

# Diary of Wallace P. Benson, Algonquin, IL. Company H, 36th Illinois Volunteers

## Diary Pages

1861 Sept Oct Nov Dec

1862 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sept  
Oct Nov Dec

1863 Jan Feb Mar Apr May

## Battles

Pea Ridge March 7, 1862

Corinth May 29, 1862

Perryville October 8, 1862

## January through May 1863

### Lexington Hospital and Return Home

#### January 16

Snow fell twenty-two inches deep, the deepest known for forty years.

#### January 30

John Brink and Mr. Bunker called. They had **Orlando Nash** and **Al Bunker's** bodies. Henry Tower called and brought me something from home.

(Ed.- Orlando W. Nash was a resident of Algonquin and private in Company H. He was son of a local farmer, E. B. Nash. Alvin S. Bunker was a Corporal in Company H and from Woodstock. John Brink was civil engineer (surveyor), age 50 from the Algonquin area. Henry Tower is unknown.)

#### February 9

I received twenty-six dollars from U. S. and sent sixty dollars home by Briggs.

(Ed.- Morris Briggs was First Lieutenant in Company H and was resident of Algonquin. In 1860 there was S. M. Briggs who was a farmer in Algonquin who came from Ireland.)

#### February 17

I called at Mr. Cole's and stayed all night. The first time I have slept on a bed since I left home about fifteen (?) months.

(Ed.- Mr. Cole is unknown person.)

#### February 25

I wrote to the Sentinel.

(Ed.- Sentinel was the newspaper printed in Woodstock, IL.)

#### March 1

I attended church in the evening, the first time since I volunteered. Choir singing with a fine organ.

#### March 5

I went before a board of examiners. They decided I would not be fit for service for a long time and my certificate of disability was made out.

#### March 12

## A GIRL OF THE CIVIL WAR

By Martha Josephine Buck Harwood

This diary was written by Martha Josephine Buck, who lived on a farm in Algonquin Township near Crystal Lake. The Buck family moved from Elmira, Chemung County, New York to Crystal Lake in 1944. Martha provides us with a genealogical record of the Buck family, as well as a description of her life in Crystal Lake between 1844 and 1863.

The Buck family were members of the First Congregational Church of Crystal Lake. In November 1863, Martha marries the church minister, Rev. James Harwood. Beginning with January 8, 1863, Martha begins to keep a detailed diary which provides us with an engrossing and lovely story of life in Crystal Lake over a century ago.

Her diary entry of February 5<sup>th</sup> 1863 provides some insight into the circumstances of the burial of Orlando Wells Nash, a Civil War soldier, who was killed at the Battle of Stones River at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. It was this diary entry which started my quest to find out more about Orlando Nash, and the discovery that his grave did not have a headstone.

The original diary is owned by Martha's great-grandson, Stanley Jones. Many thanks to Stan for permitting me to copy the diary's fragile pages and print this transcription for all to read.

Diana Kenney  
Crystal Lake Historical Society

*Thursday, February 5<sup>th</sup> (1863). It has been snowing nearly all day, -- and I think if we make a great deal of haste about it, we can manage to get a sleighride yet this winter. It can't be possible for it to last a great while. This has been a pretty busy week so far. I feel in my bones that it has. Tuesday the funeral of Orlando Nash took place. The corpse arrived the day before. It had been buried about 3 weeks when Mr. Brink got there. He gave \$90 for a metallic coffin and had the body taken up and brought home. It looked quite natural even after so long a time so those say who saw it. The coffin was not opened at the Church. There was a great crowd there. Mr. Harwood delivered an excellent discourse on the occasion.*

ratifying and glorious success in his expedition up Arkansas river. The following is the telegraphic version of the fair:

On Saturday, the 12th inst, the main portion of what was Sherman's Vicksburg expedition, convoyed by the Louisville, found City, Cincinnati and three of the Mosquito fleet, entered the Arkansas River through the cut-off, about fifteen miles below Arkansas Post, which is forty miles above the Arkansas, placed in a sort of horse-shoe bend of the river, well calculated for defense. A landing was made on Saturday, a mile below the fort, under cover of the gunboats, but out of sight of those at the fort.

The gunboats then proceeded up the river, took positions, and at about 3 p. m. commenced firing heavy guns upon the defenses. The land forces arrived on Saturday afternoon, and the bayou was found interfering. A division sent out for the purpose, discovered a way to get over it, but met rifle pits. These latter were flanked with some difficulties, consuming the remainder of Saturday. Sixty rebel prisoners were taken. In this our loss was small. The fort was then in full view on the next morning.

On Sunday morning, we found the enemy, from the loss of the rifle pits, had spent the night intrenching. Our forces advanced upon them, at 8 o'clock, over battis, rifle pits, &c. As they advanced in divisions, they also relieved each other. It was then found that a thousand rebels had reinforced the fort from St. Charles. They were held in check by these and our forces. The gunboats and river batteries were in the meantime fighting an earnest duel, and for three and a half hours this duel continued. On each side, every nerve was strained for victory. The fort's casemates were made of three feet of solid timber, covered with railway iron, supposed to have been impenetrable; but the iron hail from our heavy guns on the gunboats was too much for them. The battered rails tumbled down; splinters from the timbers flew with fatal effect among the Confederates. The second shot entered a casemate, and killed seven rebels: by another, a caisson exploded, killing six more and nine horses.

With this going on in front, there was an advance of two sections of Federal troops in the rear. There was but one course left for the defenders of Arkansas to pursue. They must succumb, and they did so.

The loss on our side, killed, wounded and missing, was about from 300 to 500.

the secesh, down here." A series of Resolutions were introduced, and unanimously adopted, embracing the views of all loyal Union men, not only here, but must commend themselves to the conscience of all friends of our country and humanity throughout the whole country. OBSERVER.

From the 36th Illinois Regiment.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn.,  
Jan. 8, 1863.

EDITOR WOODSTOCK SENTINEL:

As there is a chance to send mail to-day—the first since the battle—I will pen a few hurried lines to inform our friends at home of our present condition, and of the awful casualties which befel our Regiment, and particularly Company H, during the great battle on Stone River, near this place.

Our Company lost seven killed and twelve wounded.

Corporals O. W. Nash, and W. H. Hutchins, killed. Also, Alvin S. Bunker, Robert Archibald, Harrison Jones, Washington M. Floyd, Lorenzo D. Keys, all killed. Lieut. Smith, missing. Sergeant Chittenden wounded in left arm. Sergeant Sherwood, wounded in head. Sergeant Wolf wounded in the thigh. Calvin Jones wounded in the breast. Myron Harris shot through the leg. J. H. Sacket wounded in the hips. D. L. Warwick shot in the arm. J. C. Ford wounded and a prisoner. M. M. Turrop shot in the hand and a prisoner. Jackson Conroe slightly wounded in the head. Other wounds slight. Our Regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing, 268. Major Miller wounded and taken prisoner. Our Regiment stood two charges from the enemy. On the second charge, they advanced six ranks deep, and the Regiment that was supporting ours ran at the first appearance of the Confeds, thus throwing their whole fire upon us, which accounts for our being so badly cut up.

Gen. Sill was killed in the early part of Wednesday, and Col. Greusel immediately took command of the Brigade.

Our boys were all killed on Wednesday, Dec. 31st.

We are now in camp near the Shelbyville Pike, two miles south of Murfreesboro. What remains of us are in good health.

SENTINELS of Dec. 24th received.

Yours, Q. R.

Losses in Company A, 36th Ill. Regiment.

RICHMOND, Jan 15, 1863.

EDITOR WOODSTOCK SENTINEL:

a valley of lead into our ranks from two a cross fire. We were now out of ammunition, almost surrounded, and no help. We ran. When I say we, I mean 220 over 500 that went into the fight. We had forty-three of our brave comrades in grave, who were shot in their tracks.

Behind those ranks were Bunker, William Hutchins, Wadsworth, Floyd, Orlando W. Nash, Lorenzo D. Harrison Jones, and Robert Archibald shot mortally. Horace Chittenden, Nelson B. Sherwood, 2d Sergt., J. C. 4th Sergt.; David Hartman, 1st Corp., Dygert, Chas Crawford, J. C. Conroe, Harris, Calvin Jones, Bob Key ran the night before, J. H. Sackett and W were wounded. That night Company stacked 14 guns. The Company was commanded by 5th Sergt., W. Lawson. Smith has not been seen or heard from the fight. Our severe loss on that day is attributed to Gen. Johnson's neglect or traitorous conduct.

If his star was placed on the shoulder of Greusel it would not be degraded.

Your son, Miles D. D.

From the Chaplain of the

COLLINSVILLE, Tenn. Jan. 12,

EDITOR OF WOODSTOCK SENTINEL:

For the last five mornings, we have awakened from our slumbers at 4 a. m. and formed in line of battle, expecting the dawn, an attack from the guerrilla infest this place. But none of them dared to approach our lines as yet. If they have done so, they would not have caught us napping. We expect to be on the march for Memphis, and then perhaps can sleep for a few mornings, at least the usual time for reveille.

I am sorry that I cannot report to you in as good health as usual, there are about 120 complaining more or less. There are, however, but one or two that are seriously ill. Dr. Merritt requested to form the kind friends of McHenry county your columns, that one great want of the regiment was acid food, and if they were kind enough to send pickles and cures the 95th, they would prevent many deaths and much suffering. Mr. Abraham of Belvidere, will visit the Camp in three weeks, and they can send them with me immediately. The weather reminds me of my May. Yours, T. R. SATIERFELT

—The correspondent of the New

front of Crittenden's left with his staff, der the line of battle, when the enemy ed a full battery and emptied two saddles e escort.

an Cleve's division was sent to the right, Beauty's brigade in front. The fire cond to approach on the right with alarm- pidity, extending to the centre, and it clear that the right was doubling upon est. The enemy had compelled us to a complete change of front on that and were pressing the centre. Gen. rans, with splendid daring, dashed into urious fire, and sending his staff along ine, started Beauty's brigade. Some teries opened and sustained magnifi- ire

ectly a tremendous shout was raised he whole line. The enemy began to ck rapidly. The General himself he troops forward. The rebels, thory punished, were driven back fully a The same splendid bravery was disl in the centre, and the whole line ad- l.

ntime, the enemy made formidable de- rations upon our left, while they pro- for another onslaught, on our right.

hile orders had been issued to move ft upon the enemy. Before they had o execute them, they burst upon our with awful fury, and it began to break. ab's division was carried into the magnificently by their glorious lead the enemy again retreated rapidly e dense cedar thicket.

in they essayed our right, and again e driven back. This time the num- stragglers were formidable, and the ct was discouraging, but there was no

The G-neral, confident of success, ed to visit every point of the field, ith the aid of Thomas, McCook, Crit- , Rousseau, Negley, and Wood, the battle was again turned.

at 2 o'clock the battle had shifted ie right to the left. The enemy, dis- g the impossibility of succeeding in ain design, had suddenly massed his in the left, crossing the river, or mov- rder cover of high bluffs from his and for about two hours the battle with unremitting fury, to the advan- the enemy, for a considerable length , when they were checked by our us-fire of both musketry and artil-

The scene at this period was magnifi- errible. The whole battle was in full the enemy deploying right and left, g up their batteries in fine style; our niting smoke and iron missiles upon ith awful fury, and our gallant fel- owing to the front with unflinching , or lying flat on their faces to escape l fire until the moment for action.—

was not a place on the field that did e men a satisfactory idea of a hot fire. hot, shells, and minie balls rattled like hail. Rosecrans himself was itly exposed. It is wonderful that he

His chief of staff, the noble Lieut. resche, had his head taken off by a ot, and the blood spattered the Gen- some of his staff. Lieut. Lyman, hind him, was lifted clear out of his y a bullet which shattered his left hree Orderlies, and gallant Sergeant nd, of the 4th United States cavalry, led not ten feet from the General, or six horses in the staff or escort uck.

en 4 and 5 o'clock the enemy appa- exhausted by the rapid and incessant took up a position not assailable abundant artillery, and the fire on es slackened, and finally ceased at he battle having raged for eleven

since necessary morning they amount to about 4,000 killed and wounded, of whom 600 are killed. Our loss of prisoners is several thousand.

**GEN. ROSECRANS' OFFICIAL REPORT.**

HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, IN FRONT OF MURFREESBORO, JAN. 3 VIA NASHVILLE, JAN. 4, 1863.

To Major General H. W. Halleck: On the 29th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns, Gen. McCook by the Nolansville Pike, Gen. Thomas from his encampment on Franklin Pike via Wilson Pike, and Gen. Crittenden on the main Murfreesboro Pike. Our left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits. The rolling or hilly routes, skirted by cedar thickets and farms, intersected by small streams with rocky bluff banks, formed serious obstacles.

Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolansville, and occupied the place. Gen. Crittenden reached within a mile and half of Lavergue. Gen. Sherman reached Wilson Pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee from Nolansville, and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles towards Shelbyville, which found that Gen. Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro.

Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before, occupying the line of Stewart's Creek, and captured some prisoners, with slight loss.

Gen. Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolansville, when he was partially surprised and thrown into confusion and driven back.

Gen. Sherman's division had repulsed the enemy four times, and protected the flank of the center, which not only held its own, but advanced until this untoward event, which compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right until it should be rallied and resume a new position.

On the 1st the rebels opened by an attack on us and were again repulsed.

On the 2d inst., there was skirmishing along the front with threats of an attack, until 3 o'clock p. m., when the enemy advanced and threw a small division across Stone River to occupy the commanding ground.

They were reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery. I saw a heavy force coming from the woods and advancing in line of battle three lines deep.

They drove our little division before them after a brief contest, in which we lost seventy or 80 killed, and 375 wounded. They were finally repulsed by Gen. Negley's division and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. Morton's Pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their entrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty.

They lost heavily. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at four o'clock in the morning.

The 3d inst. was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition.

It has been raining all day and the ground is very heavy.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, JAN. 4. To Major General Halleck:

Following my dispatch of last evening, I have to announce THE ENEMY ARE IN FULL RETREAT.

They left last night. The rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it between the left wing and centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night.

This occupied my time until 4 o'clock and fatigued the troops. The announcement of the retreat was known to me at 7 o'clock this morning.

was mortally wounded by a six pound shot striking him on the right breast and carrying away part of his right arm. His words as he fell were: "My love to my wife-my wishes to my country." The 58th Ohio, 8th Missouri and 24 Kentucky regiments sustained considerable loss in Saturday's battle.

Gen Banks and Commodore Farragut were expected to cooperate from below, but did not. Steele's division, composed mostly of Indians, did bloody fighting as he turned the enemy's left.

The dispatch boat Rocket, on her trip down to Vicksburg on the 26th, was fired into by a party of guerillas. She received no less than 100 shot in her cabin and pilot house. She headed around, and replied with grape, canister and musketry, from a detachment of the 11th and 24th Indiana volunteers.

On Sunday night, Sherman was reinforced by 9,000 men from Grant's command, by way of the river. Our whole force now at Vicksburg is about 40,000 men.

We have captured ten guns and 700 prisoners

Holly Springs, Jan. 4, 1863.

To Gen. Halleck:

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman and the naval command were received at Helena on the 31st. The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries. Gen. Sherman was inland, three miles from Vicksburg, hotly engaged. From rebel sources, I learn that the Grenada Appeal says the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT, Major General Commanding.

**SPLENDID VICTORY IN WESTERN TENNESSEE!**

Forrest's Rebel Force Destroyed!

OUR LOSS 100 KILLED AND WOUNDED!

REBEL LOSS OVER 1,000!

The following important news we gather from a special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated Cairo, Jan. 5th:

On the 27th two Union men came into camp at Trenton, and reported Forrest with 5,000 men at Dresden, moving in the direction of Huntington. General Sullivan was duly notified of this, and promptly forwarded the 2d, 27th, 29th and 63d Ohio, the 50th Indiana, Kidd's 14th Indiana battery, and the 7th Wisconsin battery, to reinforce Gen. Haynie, then busy planning how to attack the Confederates.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, Capt. Bubridge's cavalry was sent forward to take and hold the bridge over Bear Creek, so as to allow the troops to cross. These were attacked by Forrest's extreme advance. Our infantry hastened forward and crossed the stream, the pickets retreating and made Huntington at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

The morning of the 30th it was found that the enemy, not being able to enter or pass through, near Huntington, was making a detour, intending to reach Lexington. Gen. Sullivan, late that evening, ordered Col. Dunham's 2d brigade to march forward and intercept them. He started and marched nine miles to Clarksburg, where he bivouacked during the night, and early next morning moved to Parker's Cross Roads. At this point were concentrated the whole of Forrest's forces, the General himself in command. Their number has since been ascertained to have been at least 7,000. He had cavalry mostly, and few guns.

The fight commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and lasted, hardly contested, for

wit: Arkansas. Te cept the parishes of J. Ferraco, St. Jk James, Ascension, La Fourche, St. Mar leau, including the Mississippi, Alabat South Carolina, Nort ia (except the 48 West Virginia, an Berkley, Accomac, City, York, Princess eluding the cities of N which excepted parts precisely as if the issued; and by virtue the purpose aforesaid that all persons held nated States, and p henceforward shall Executive Governor including the milita thereof, will recogniz dom of the said pers upon the people so abstain from all vild sary self defense, and that in all cases wh faithful for reasons declare, and make kn of suitable condition the armed service of garrison forts, positio places, and to man said service.

And upon this, sinc act of justice, warrant upon military neces sderate judgment of cious favor of Almh In witness whereof my hand and caused States to be affixed

Done at the City of day of January, in the thousand eight hund and the Independence of America, the eighty Signed) AB

By the President: W. H. SEWARD,

Rebel new-pap Buren, Ark., admit killed and wounded, at Grove, to be 4,000. I correspondence of Gen ft contains much valu will be forwarded to the

**THE MA CORRECTED WEEK Tuesday E**

- Wheat, No. 1 Spring.....
- Wheat, No. 2 Spring.....
- Rejected.....
- Corn.....
- Oats.....
- Rye.....
- Barley.....
- Hides-green.....
- Hides-dry.....
- Lard.....
- Eggs.....
- Timothy Seed.....
- Chickens.....
- Turkeys.....
- Butter.....
- Tallow.....
- Onions.....
- Potatoes.....

medy.—Sir James illa. This valuable re of all those pain- ident to the female re all obstructions, gs on the monthly Inul affection, pain a fatigue on st ght rt hours.

with musketry and artillery at this period was magnificent. The whole battle was in full enemy deploying right and left, our batteries in fine style; our smoke and iron missiles upon awful fury, and our gallant fighting flat on their faces to escape until the moment for action.—not a place on the field that did not a satisfactory idea of a hot fire, shells, and minie balls rattled hail. Rosecrans himself was exposed. It is wonderful that he, chief of staff, the noble Lieut. General, had his head taken off by a bullet which shattered his left Orderlies, and gallant Sergeant of the 4th United States cavalry, not ten feet from the General, and five horses in the staff or escort

and 5 o'clock the enemy appeared by the rapid and incessant firing up a position not assailable by our artillery, and the fire on our side ceased at length having raged for eleven

hours on our side, considering the terrific nature of the firing, was comparatively light. The whole casualty list that day, on our side, did not exceed perhaps, one-fourth were killed. The care taken to make the most of the enemy's loss was more than severe. But amongst our ranks such noble souls as Gen. August Willich, Col. Garesche, Col. King, 1st Ohio cavalry; Col. King, 15th Ohio; Col. McKee, 3d Kentucky; Col. Farmer, 13th Kentucky; Col. King, 15th Ohio; Lieut. Col. Shepard, 18th regulars; Major Carpenter, 19th regulars; Major Bell, Wise, Barry, McDonough, York, and Lieut. McAllister, 1st Major Townsend, 18th regulars; Long, 4th regular cavalry; Miller, Nullers and Foster, 27th

and the battle closed, the enemy occurred which was ours in the morning. The advantage is, therefore in their

of Stone's River, Tenn., Jan. 31st. The battle of Stone's River is decided. It has continued three days and nights yesterday and to-day. The rebels pronounce it the greatest battle fought on this continent. The rebels moved upon our right, from Nashville. Our right was on Osterman's Creek; but on our right too strong, they moved upon our centre, but were repulsed by the left of the corps of Thomas, and the right of Critchfield. The day they fiercely assailed, and were again repulsed.

woods and advancing in line of battle three miles deep.

They drove our little division before them after a brief contest, in which we lost seventy or 80 killed, and 875 wounded. They were finally repulsed by Gen. Negley's division and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. Morton's Pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their entrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty.

They lost heavily. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at four o'clock in the morning.

The 31st inst. was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition.

It has been raining all day and the ground is very heavy.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, JAN. 4.

To Major General Halleck:

Following my dispatch of last evening, I have to announce THE ENEMY ARE IN FULL RETREAT.

They left last night. The rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it between the left wing and centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night.

This occupied my time until 4 o'clock and fatigued the troops. The announcement of the retreat was known to me at 7 o'clock this morning.

Our ammunition train arrived during the night, and to day was occupied in distributing ammunition, burying the dead and collecting the wounded from the field of battle.

Pursuit was commenced by the centre, the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of Stone River this evening.

The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known. We shall occupy the town and push the pursuit to-morrow.

Our medical director estimates the wounded in the hospital at 5,500, and our dead at 1,000.

We have to deplore the loss of Lieut. Col. Garesche, whose capacity and gentlemanly deportment had already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose gallantry on the field of battle excited the admiration of all. W. S. ROSECRANS.

NEAR MURFREESBORO, TENN., JAN. 4.

There was a battle on Friday afternoon, and another on Saturday night, with results most favorable to the army.

The rebels have evacuated Murfreesboro. They set fire to the long railroad bridge near the town, which our advance extinguished before the structure was much injured.

Bragg was whipped and has fled. All are in fine spirits here. Our loss in killed and wounded is between 5,000 and 6,000. The rebel loss is believed to be double that number. The Federal loss is not so great as was supposed from the terrific fight.

Tennessee is redeemed from the rebellion. Bragg's men may make a stand near Tallahassee, but probably not this side of the Tennessee.

It is said that Gen. Sherman's first expedition from Memphis returned to that city in consequence of a betrayal of its secrets by a member of the Chicago Mercantile Battery who deserted and went over to the rebels. He was a Mississippian, who had for some time been a resident of Chicago, and who probably joined the Battery for no other purpose than to return home.

Speaking of the recent disgraceful affair at Holly Springs, the Cincinnati *Genius* makes this comparison: "The rebels are active and daring. We are—quite the contrary."

the 22d, 27th, 29th and 63d Ohio, the 59th Indiana, Kidd's 14th Indiana battery, and the 7th Wisconsin battery, to reinforce Gen. Haynie, then busy planning how to attack the Confederates.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, Capt. Budge's cavalry was sent forward to take and hold the bridge over Bear Creek, so as to allow the troops to cross. These were attacked by Forrest's extreme advance. Our infantry hastened forward and crossed the stream, the pickets retreating and made Huntington at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

The morning of the 30th it was found that the enemy, not being able to enter or pass through, near Huntington, was making a detour, intending to reach Lexington. Gen. Sullivan, late that evening, ordered Col. Dunham's 2d brigade to march forward and intercept them. He started and marched nine miles to Clarksburg, where he bivouacked during the night, and early next morning moved to Parker's Cross Roads. At this point were concentrated the whole of Forrest's forces, the General himself in command. Their number has since been ascertained to have been at least 7,000. He had cavalry mostly, and ten guns.

The fight commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and lasted, hardly contested, for three hours, the enemy opening the ball with his artillery. At the end of that time, Forrest had driven Dunham's devoted brigade with some slaughter, in fact he fully surrounded it, and demanded its surrender.

A parley was going on when a shout rent the air—"Hurrah! the first brigade is advancing!" and it was so. Gen. Sullivan and Haynie appeared over the knoll near Parker's House. They shouted "Forward!" and the artillery rattled down in haste, partly hid from the rebels, and at double quick time.

Then came infantry deploying at a double-quick. The rebel artillery did not fire a shot after ours came in sight, but allowed everything to be captured by the rush of the Federals.

In vain did Forrest in person try to rally his artillery. His cavalry huddling closely about Dunham's corps, could not be deployed. They took the infection, jumped from their horses, and ran helter skelter, and were many of them killed or captured before they could reach the shelter of the thick woods.

After capturing all the horses, &c., Col. Latham was on the 1st inst. detailed with a fresh brigade to pursue Forrest to Clifton on the Tennessee.

Fuller's brigade accompanied him, and if the gunboats were only at Clifton, as reported, ere this the entire rebel force must have been gobbled up.

The results of this battle are as follows: Federal loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will not exceed 100, though reported yesterday at 600.

The rebels, by their own admission, lost in killed wounded and prisoners, about 1,000.

We took 400 privates, 6 guns, caissons and ammunition, 500 horses, and a large quantity of stores.

John Van Buren was guest at the late festival by the Sons of New England in New York. In response to a sentiment, he said he was proud to be present. He paid a high compliment to New England, and declared himself strongly against anything like a reconstruction of the Union with New England left out in the cold. The Tories of the North-west should look to John, or they will get "set back" in their projects.

It contains much valuable information and will be forwarded to the War

THE MARKET  
CORRECTED WEEKLY  
Tuesday Evening

Wheat, No. 1 Spring	.....
Wheat, No. 2 Spring	.....
Rejected	.....
Corn	.....
Oats	.....
Rye	.....
Barley	.....
Hides—green	.....
Hides—dry	.....
Lard	.....
Eggs	.....
Timothy Seed	.....
Chickens	.....
Turkeys	.....
Butter	.....
Tallow	.....
Onions	.....
Potatoes	.....

**The Great English Remedy.**—Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills. This valuable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, loss of strength, hysteria, Sick headache, whites, and all the

**Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers.**—This extraordinary preparation has been for many years the most certain and speedy remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Diseases of the Chest and Lungs. To those suffering from obstinate and confirmed Coughs, they give the most immediate and perfect relief; and when great liability to take cold exists, and a troublesome cough succeeds the slightest exposure, these Wafers produce the most marked results. They at once relieve the cough and other symptoms, and entirely remove that morbid irritability and weakness of the

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION**  
PHILADELPHIA  
For the relief of the sick and distressed  
Virulent and Chronic Diseases  
of the Organs of the Sexual Organs.  
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis by  
Resident Surgeon. Valuable Remedies employed in the Discharge of the duties of the office. Two or three Shillings for postage. Address: DR. J. SKILLIN, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, South-Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

Notice to Subscribers to Read the Great Rebellion. I have received of the first volume of the Great Rebellion. I will be on hand to distribute it.

and cares more for its representative House. ant legislation has yet shared of either of these bodies, and edict how the session may nated. It is now openly nder certain circumstances bers will vacate their seats; to be parties directly or in- the base and dishonorable which alone the Copper- nd manœuver. se, Burr, of Scott, and Ful- are the admitted mouth- side; whatever they indi- d at once. On your side, e, of Boone, is an old mem- n of ability, but appears en- odest for the present evil is in all respects a good man. f Lake, is also an old mem- whom much was expected ession, but he has not ob- fluence and control which icipated. Wakeman, of Mc- nan, of Cook, Underwood, one of whom occupy a more ion than your member, Mr. e the live men of the House. udging of your people by is of some of Mr. Wake- essionors, I did not know wheth- anybody else up there, who nt old McHenry, especially, of her brave sons had un- ir swords and gone to the o be baptized heroes. But e is represented and never I have had the fortune to ings of this body. Mr. regarded here as one of the nen, one of the few upon ty can lean with safety. ate, Underwood, Green and ae Democratic side; Mack, ters and Lansing on the Un- re admitted leaders. Mr. Lan- n sick ever since the com- of the session, but notwith- t, he has been in his seat nd acquitted himself credita- Lansing is on five of the most ommittees. He has already d the credit of being the best r in the Senate, and no one at he has the entire confidence and as much personal influ- ther side, as any Republican boast. He has, also, been

[We assure our friend that we have mailed the SENTINEL regularly to his address, and cannot account for its non-reception by him.—ED. SENT.]

From the 20th Ill. Regiment.

CAMP BRADLEY, Tenn., )  
Jan. 29th, 1863. }

EDITOR SENTINEL:

If there is any more lack of water in the Cumberland for the next ten years, it will be a mystery to us all, where so much of the aqueous fluid goes to, for it has been rain, sprinkle, drizzle, pour, for the past four weeks, and the face of the earth presents one grand mud hole.

Saturday last, our brigade went out to guard a forage train, in the direction of Shelbyville. The advance companies fired a couple of shots at rebel scouts, but we saw nothing of them. About 11 o'clock it commenced raining, and did not slacken until we reached camp, just after dark. Imagine our surprise when we had just commenced cooking our suppers, four old familiar faces suddenly appeared among us—viz: George Bunker, of Ridgefield, John Brink, Mr. Ford and Mr. Sherwood, of Algonquin. Our uncomfortable day's work was soon forgotten, for, it is needless to say, every one was highly gratified to grasp the friendly hand of an old neighbor, direct from home.

Their stay with us was very short, as they started back Monday. They convey homeward the remains of Alvin Bunker and Orlando Nash, two young men who possessed the entire confidence and respect of all their comrades, and their absence throws a deep gloom over the company. They died as a "soldier loves to die," nobly defending their country's honor.

Lieut. Colonel Jenks has arrived from Mississippi, and taken command of the regiment. Just before the battle, the number of our brigade and division were changed. Gen. Sheridan now commands the 3d division, and Col. Greusel the 1st Brigade.

The following promotions have been announced in company H, to fill vacancies. Samuel Archibald, to be 6th Corporal, Barent Van Ness, 8th Corporal. We have now twenty-two men for duty. Our wounded boys, so far as we know, are doing well.

Respectfully Yours, q. a.

gunboat *Mercedita*, carrying eleven guns and 158 men, which was sunk in five fathoms of water. Her Commander, Captain Stellwagen, with a boat's crew, came on board and surrendered. One shot pierced her boiler, going clear through. Capt. Sleetwagen and crew were paroled by Commodore Ingraham. Capt. Tucker, of the *Chicora*, reports sinking another Federal gunboat, and disabling the steamship *Quaker City*. The latter was set on fire by the *Chicora*, and the steamer hauled down her flag and surrendered, but afterwards managed to escape with only one wheel. She was very seriously damaged. The number of the blockading fleet outside, at the time of the attack, was thirteen, with two first-class frigates—the *Susquehanna* and *Canandaigua*. The Federal loss is very severe. It was a complete success on our part, with not a man hurt. Our gunboats were not even struck. All the blockaders have disappeared.—There is not one to be seen within five miles with the strongest kinds of glasses. Our boats are now returning to Charleston.

The true state of the matter was given on the arrival of the British steamer *Princess Royal* at Philadelphia on the 8th.—It seem that the whole contest lay in capturing the vessel, which was endeavoring to run the blockade, and carrying to the rebels a valuable cargo of munitions of war. The rebels were defeated. Following is the dispatch:

Philadelphia, Feb. 8th.

The iron steamer *Princess Royal*, in charge of Acting Master Van Sice, arrived off the Navy Yard to-day. She brings highly important intelligence both as relates to her capture and the rebel attack on our blockading fleet at Charleston, showing conclusively that there is no foundation for the assumption of the rebels that the blockade of Charleston was ever raised by the departure of the blockading fleet.

Only two vessels out of the eight or ten were disabled or obliged to leave.

It appears from the statement of an intelligent eye witness that the cause of the attack of the rebel rams on our squadron was owing to the capture of the *Princess Royal*, the captain and pilot of that vessel having escaped ashore during the darkness of the night, and communicated the intelligence to the rebels.

The *Princess Royal* endeavored to run the blockade by way of Beach Inlet, on the 29th, but was discovered by the pilot boat *Blunt*. The *Unadilla* gave chase on signal being given, and captured her without other assistance. It was then discovered that the captain and pilot had succeeded in getting ashore by a small boat, carrying important dispatches to the rebel Government.

At daylight a thundering of guns was heard, accompanied with sharp flashes of

ian stated that in the campaign he proposed his line.

—The same extra-ter. Elderly North every Avenue Baptist prayer the other gauges: "O Lord, defend Lincoln!" Southern aristocracy portion of the 2 down on him: him?"

—Gen. Hood the right direc divisions in his into one mass. is doing, and w will also be four cement, as it staffs, as well as

—Southern favor, and the favorably of J der. We have our hands than so that double cartel, as before

—The N. Y from Washington awaiting the ar. It does not seem to New Orleans cision rests with there in favor of War. In a ce reason to bel chance.

—Gen. Scott failing. He is in the Fifth Av ly helpless; an that his mind is under the we trouble. He these his most i

—The Unit has reversed th by an Iowa e Island Railroad So the bridge w stand without first report, the preme Court w true.

Don't Cor. —Bryant's Pub- you in ten min sore throat and compass to you perfect singing without delay. et, and then fire For sale by all