IN MARCH AND FIGHT.

CAREER OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS UNDER SHERMAN.

It Joined His Brigade in 1862, Was with Him at Shiloh, Iuka, at Bentonville, Ga., and in All the Interesting Campaigns.

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LEVEE (between nine hundred and nine-ty-five million and one hundred and one) the distance around the world, taken in a direct line, was marched by the recruits of the Fifty-fifth Illinois in the service of the government during the war. It marched 2,993 miles and met the enemy in battle and fall. At an average of 40 men, when a day its marches were pushed 416 days. With the exception of Florida and Texas every state in the Confederacy was invaded during its campaigns, and in eight different states it met the enemy in battle.

The total services of the Fifty-fifth began in Sherman's brigade, in the St. Louis fortifications, in 1861, and ended when hostilities were over after the grand review in 1865. The regiment was with Sherman at Shiloh, in April, 1862, and at Bentonville, N. C., in March, 1865, having followed Sherman closely during the intervening three years. This record alone would be a proud one, though it could be told in a few sentences, but the regiment had other claims to action, being now a point among the 100 fighting regiments whose dead in killed and mortally wounded in action entitle them to special consideration. Its casualties were distributed over the whole period of its campaigns, and in fourteen out of the thirty-five months of its campaigning it counted its killed in action, and in the aggregate there numbered 107, nearly 15 per cent of the total number borne on the regimental rolls. Probably one out of every five who stood in its ranks lie buried in battle.

But the best of all is not in the fighting of the Fifty-fifth mere counting. Shiloh, the Tennessee records, Atlanta, there were the fields of its dead in battle. Two of these were victories and the third, Shiloh, led to triumph for the Fifty-fifth more than a share in the general south, while it was instrumental in the success of little the regiment was in Sherman's division, Second brigade, and was detached from the main line and sent to the Tennessee River to hold a pontoon bridge from a bluff on that river. It so happened that the left flank of the Union line was just at the point where the Confederates intended to attack at the outset. This flank rested very near the Tennessee River, and across that river help would come to the assistance if it came at all. The Confederate commander wished to fight it out with Grant alone, and therefore aimed to force the Union line back from this river and save the crossing points before help could be offered between the Union troops on the field and the River morning to their relief or the united army could escape over the same route. The battle was fought as planned. Johnston, the Confederate commander, was wounded while aiming his men forward to break the Union resistance on the left flank.

The brigade to which the Fifty-fifth served was commanded on that field by the colonel of the regiment, David Stuart, its fighting strength when brought into action, was one hundred and twenty-five. Fifty-five, the remainder a part of the Fifty-fourth Ohio regiment. The Confederate commanders detached the left of Pershing's line, which was held under the right from desert, as the left of the Union army, and that this was the first attacked. The Fifth was hotly under war when Forrest's men were seen on the Confederate rear, and being in motion, calling their pursuers to receive an expected attack, it was considered to be necessary to fall back the enemy's line. Confederates then was lost by the Confederates in preparing to meet this new emergency. Brigades were formed in rear of the left flank, and reserves were brought up to fill the gap in the line of battle caused by the retreat of Stuart's brigade. The left flank of the Confederate brigade, of Wilson's division, is jungly with fences, and vital concentrated Forrest's under the personal direction of the Confederate commander, to drive the lonely brigade back toward the river and isolate it from the rest of the Union army.

THE TIMES MAY AT SHILOH.

After some skirmishing Chalmers got a battery into position on Stuart's front, and as the latter had no artillery it looked like a very unequal fight for Chalmers had over 2,000 men in line. About the time the Confederate shells began to burst among the men Stuart ordered a change of position, and the Fifty-fifth, being connected with the brigade by the single file of the horses, began for an instant what it was there for and broke into a genuine "scedadle." It was a case of front page and charge, and the "scedadle" was not to the rear, nor of panic way, but off to the right across a cotton field 150 rods wide to the cotton field. It is a good soldier who swings up in a whole no reason for his enemy's presence, and if the feeling of a comrade takes the shape of fear, that is all right, provided it stops with comrades. The boy must be able to tell what was both for a few minutes, so strong that are known, does the strength of the combined calamity, and therefore process, gradually of course, to exterminate the 55th the Fifty-fifth was away from the immediate danger, which was now and very lying, then quickly rallied and proceed to the house. About this time a body of Confederates overtook opposed to view and the enlisted friend a squad to resist at back then, when the longest rule of military regiment, revealed a single line.

In position was along a rocky chain sixty rods from its original camp.

Chalmers' contingent, when it came, was received with great fortitude, the Illinois boys holding their fire until the Confederates were within forty rods. The effect of their fire was terrible, not in a close contest that stopped having the boom, Chalmers' brigade was completely swept up. The Fifty-fifth lost heavily, but maintained its ground until all the line on its right had been driven back. Even then nothing was given to the Union commands in the rear before its position was abandoned. During the confusion Miles arrived on the ground along the rear of the Fifty-fifth in the Union lines, about four and noon. The regiment was moved out the line round of its so orderly manner, then a close to the rear. Finally the order was countermanded and the rear to Pittsburg Landing, marched up the hill to its old camp and opened fire upon the advancing enemy. The line, which had fled in "scedadle" a short time before, had given place to fighting men.

Fort Donelson finally seemed it was to march away from the enemy, and the attack was not followed up. After crossing a few hundred yards it was proved of some number of the Fifty-fifth, but not make another count, but contented the supply of ammunition on hand was less than two rounds of a man. Then was a long ride in the cars to the New Iberia Island where the stumpy landing of Grant's brigade took its place in the extreme left. Then, when the gunboats had been changed, we were a few hundred hours back and Pamela marched, Forrest with 40 men, estimated by from eight hundred to twelve hundred men and mounted and a full force, pursuing the enemy from sitting the landing from which the line of the Union army de-

The little Union force had had taken place on Sunday, April 6. On Monday, the 7th, the Fifty-fifth was the engaged and lost about twenty men. In Iowa altogether on the field of Shiloh were 10 killed outright and 15 mortally wounded, making 25 killed and wounded, and the regiment had marched and counted together numbered 500, of which 107 were killed.

In reference and regional action the regiment was engaged in May, October and December, 1862, the last at Corinth under the lead of Andrews Post, January, 1863, and in the Vicksburg campaign in the months before Vicksburg, May, 1863. At this time the Fifty-fifth was in the Second brigade, Blair's division, Sherman's corps, Grant's army, Tennessee. Its so happened that the left flank of the Union line was just in the point where the Confederates intended to attack at the outset. This flank rested very near the Tennessee River, and across that river help would come to the assistance if it came at all. The Confederate commander wished to fight it out with Grant alone, and therefore aimed to force the Union line back from this river and save the crossing points before help could be offered between the Union troops on the field and the River morning to their relief or the united army could escape over the same route. The battle was fought as planned. Johnston, the Confederate commander, was wounded while aiming his men forward to break the Union resistance on the left flank.

A PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH.

[illegible] when it was in place in the line. The result was a hopeless one, and the men rushed forward gallantly, to leave them by a pillow for as they struggled on a mere advance and fallen upon through gullies choked with brush and vines, and to their deep banks, clutching hand over hand. The result had only reached a row within fifty yards of a hundred work in front and by there could drive. The colors of the Fifty-fifth were killed by Confederate bullets, and they found defiantly within point shot of the Confederate rear the remainder was so decimated that it was only a wreck.

Another march was made on the 22d of May. The enemy was reached by extraordinary stretching tactics, who pushed flags upon the rear of the Confederate line, and the Fifty-fifth was called out from the stacking fire, posted upon it by the well chosen line to guide. The Fifty-fifth again pressed forward close to the enemy's entrenchments and held its position until recalled to its own works on the morning following. It then took a month for rest, but it killed outright, a mortally wounded and 15 wounded and recovered.

After Vicksburg the Fifty-fifth was engaged with Sherman's corps and at Jackson, Miss., and at Meridian, Miss., in the next campaign fight was at Lookout Mountain, Ga., June 25, 1864. The regiment had meanwhile re-enlisted, and so in July of June joined fourth division and was assigned to the First brigade, under Sherman's division, Blair's corps, Army of the Ohio. It was in this new emergency. Brigades were formed in rear of the left flank, and reserves were brought up to fill the gap in the line of battle caused by the retreat of Stuart's brigade. The left flank of the Confederate brigade, of Wilson's division, is jungly with fences, and vital concentrated Forrest's under the personal direction of the Confederate commander, to drive the lonely brigade back toward the river and isolate it from the rest of the Union army.

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Where an Englishman Is Ignored.

Speaking of Englishmen in New York suggests the recent march of a very well to do Englishman of the London set now in this city. You know there are some distinctive marks for English people abroad, and also. "We need to go to Boston, but the fair American wonder the country and admired by every available eye. Then we tried Baltimore, but, lose you, the hotel people there now wont look at an Englishman where he confines with an American. They now drive so mind every Britisher who comes on the cars, ready the Rivers, are opened accordingly. We have to hunt up an American mind and are where we are of England.

"It used to be that the Irish and German, together, had to be with you and rally in the interests of the English interest. Now the Americans for it all by our way. Then are now now Americans Irish in cities around Pittsburg, Cuba, Rome, Boston, London and Paris is nothing to be mentioned by your consequence. Now, I put it to you, what can we going to do?"

"Change the name," said I.

"Here, at least, the American is small potatoes and not in a hill." Here Ambiguous rage some time the pleasantrieties. Come to America, stumpy, sentence. Achieved people of no office and nothing, and every man with money and self-respectably rich. Here you'll find a place growth in New York to fall down and worship you."—New York Herald.

How Dogs Are Stolen in Paris.

Dog thieves in Paris have two principal means of getting hold of the animal they want. First of all they that the dog's habits, the dog's love of food, the hours that he takes an airing either alone or with a servant, and make their arrangements accordingly. They sometimes present around a house for a week before attacking all the inhabitants of the dog's haunts. When they learn where they can seek the animal, they attack him by some sort of bait, or make him follow a bitch, which they lead with a string.

In a narrow street it is easy to approach the dog and get him. If he is not very savage, the offer of something to eat renders this enticing, for food, who has a dog, is very rarely a miser. It is the dog's nature, and the game is bagged. On the outskirts and in the public parks, where dogs usually follow their masters or mistresses without being held by a cord, the thieves always allure the dog aside, and as soon as the dog scent has enough to the dog's bottle the bait is thrown and the gallant capture.—Cor. New York Sun.

Not Afraid to Empire.

"They tell me, parson, that you're connected to empire on tell gives the afternoon between the Seventh Heaven Baptists and the Zion Businessmen. Is that so?"

"Hush-fo Gospel truth, sah!"

"It strikes me that's rather a precarious position for one of your calling, isn't it?"

"Now, looker yer, Mistus Maid! I jaint no pure fighter, no be sho, neither I jaint never wanted to no quarry an' get mix up with a bear, but a gentleman or any parsonage don't expected fer to be afraid of nothing, what ye kj'ow dis fo' dat apparently yet ebry ye kj'ow dis fo' dat and do sumf, dunno wh' fo' yet! Ef dat ain't high fo' a parson, I'd like to know what is!"—Boston Courier.

Taking Lemons from Pups.

A New York fakir, who is connected with one of the men of baby antics a great many of the talking educated life by coming to a cost, received a rather sharp rebuke Sunday morning. The fakir was in Brooklyn, and his wife and young daughter of the fakir age of eight were included on the matter of conversing. "Oh," said Miss Edith, after her chaperon had lashed vice or three minutes of a double conflicting, "this is as pure as the Sky is over and earth is beneath we go, nuts we don't, and say as much about it."—New York Times.

Wide Short Letters.

A young woman in Pennsylvania took a novel way of selecting a husband from her choice of six admirers. She had each one write her a letter setting forth his proposal in due form. When the letters came they ranged in length from six lines to six pages. The young woman, believing brevity to be the soul of wit, chose the shortest epistle, which ran thus:

"I will always try to do my duty as a faithful husband."

The directions of this epistle was for hours and she has married the writer.—Detroit Free Press.

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"August Flower"

Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's August Flower. Well, we don't make you. We can't force conviction into your head or medicine into your throat. We don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours, and until you are willing to believe, and spend the money for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Fisler, 1112 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says: "My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower have cured her, and she is now a blooming child. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it and so for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

Doubting Thomas.

Vomit

Every Meal.

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ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Elias A. Smith, Cashier, Plaintiff, vs. J. S. Hood, Defendant.

Order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District, in and for Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, in the above entitled action, wherein the plaintiff recovered a judgment against the defendant, [illegible] and the mortgage in the complaint mentioned and described, [illegible] the said mortgage, [illegible] the said defendant, [illegible] the said mortgage, [illegible] the said defendant, [illegible] the said mortgage, [illegible] the said defendant