NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

VOL I. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY OCTOBER 21, 1862. NO 165

Davidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, *Mayor.*
WILLIAM SHANE, *Recorder.*
JOHN CHUMBLEY, *Marshal.*

Deputy Marshals—W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker, and James A. Steele.

Clerks of the Market—John Chumbley, *ex-officio*, first; Jas. L. Ryan, second; and John Reddick, third.

Tax Assessor—William Driver.

Revenue Collector—A. B. Shankland.

Water Tax Collector—E. B. Garrett.

Treasurer—R. Henry.

Wharf Master—Thomas Leake.

Superintendent of the Workhouse—J. Q. Dodd.

Superintendent of the Water Works—James Wyatt.

Chief of the Fire Department—John M. Seabury.

Sexton of the Cemetery—T. B. McBride.

Street Overseer—J. L. Stewart.

City Attorney—John McPhail Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—M. M. Brien, President; J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H. G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheatham, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb.

Common Council—W. P. Jones, President; William Roberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Louis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southgate, A. J. Cole, Jas. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Knowles, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance—Knowles, Scovel and Cole.

Water Works—Anderson, Smith and Claiborne.

Streets—Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, Mayfield, Cheatham and Claiborne.

Wharf—Newman, Stewart and Turner.

Hospital—Jones, Mayfield and Sloan.

Schools—Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.

Fire Department—Cready, Driver and Newman.

Gas—Driver, Cheatham and Davis.

Cemetery—Smith, Stewart and Newman.

Market House—Roberts, Stewart and Turner.

Slaves—Hough, Claiborne and Davis.

Police—Cheatham, Brien and Anderson.

Springs—Hough, Claiborne and Brien.

Workhouse—Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.

Improvements and Expenditures—Cole, Scovel and Cready.

Public Property—Brien, Cheatham and Turner.

Poor House—Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

☞ The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

Captain—John Baugh.

First Lieutenant—Wm. Yarbrough.

Second Lieutenant—John H. Davis.

Policemen—Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Davis, Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William Layo, John Ingles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hullitt.

☞ The Police Court is opened every morning nine o'clock.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—James M. Hinton. *Deputies*—Thomas Hopson and J. K. Buchanan.

Register—Phimess Garrett.

Trustee—W. Jasper Taylor.

Coroner—N. H. Belcher.

Ranger—John Corbitt.

Revenue Collector—J. B. Bailey.

Railroad Tax Collector—W. P. Robertson.

Constables for the Nashville District—John D. Greer and J. E. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Hon. James Whitworth.

Clerk—P. Lindsley Nichol.

☞ The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—Hon. Nathaniel Baxter.

Clerk—David C. Love.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge—Hon. William E. Turner.

Clerk—Charles E. Deggans.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in April, August and December.

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor—Hon. Samuel P. Frierson.

Clerk and Master—J. E. Cleaves.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in May and November.

I. O. O. F.

JOHN F. HIDE, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at *Nashville, Tenn.*

Tennessee Lodge, No. 1—Meets every Tuesday Evening, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are: O. S. Leasseur, N. G.; J. E. Mills, V. G.; J. L. Weakley, Secretary; L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

Tribune Lodge, No. 10—Meets at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are: R. A. Campbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, Secretary; R. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Smiley Lodge, No. 26—Meets at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday Evening. The officers are: O. C. Covert, N. G.; Frank Herman, V. G.; James Wyatt, Secretary; W. M. Mallory, Treasurer.

Aurora Lodge, No. 102, (German)—Meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Thursday Evening. The officers are: Charles Rich, N. G.; P. Friedman, V. G.; —— Bitterlich, Secretary; Geo. Seiferle, Treasurer.

Ridgely Encampment, No. 1—Meets at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P.; T. H. McBride, H.P.; G. F. Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. Hide, Scribe; R. R. Cutter, Treasurer.

Olive Branch Encampment, No. 4—Meets at the above Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. The officers are: Jas. T. Bell, C.P.; Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Morris, S.W.; R. Friedman, J.W.; Charles Kitcher, Scribe; J. N. Ward, Treasurer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY—*Continued.*

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Post—Headquarters on High street. Gen. Negley, commanding.

District—Headquarters on Summer street. (Dr. Ford's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 15th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Provost Marshal—Headquarters at the Capitol. A. C. Gillem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry.

Chief Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters on Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingham.

Assistant Quartermaster—No. —Cherry street. Capt. R. Stevenson.

Assistant Quartermaster—Vine street, near Mrs. Polk's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb.

Assistant Quartermaster—No. 37, Market street.—Capt. J. M. Hale.

Chief Commissary—Headquarters, No. 10, Vine st. Capt. R. Maxfield.

Commissary of Subsistence—Broad street. Capt. S. Little.

Acting Commissary of Subsistence—Corner of Broad and College streets. Lieut Charles Allen.

Medical Director—Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old residence.) Surgeon, E. Swift.

Medical Purveyor's Office—Church street, Masonic Building. J. R. Piper, Surgeon, 8th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NASHVILLE UNION.

THE NASHVILLE UNION was commenced a few weeks since, for the purpose of opposing the Rebel Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to secede. It holds as friends all who support, and as foes all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but FREEDOM AND NATIONALITY.

With rebels and traitors it has no compromises to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwithstanding.

It contends for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our liberties and institutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring the Union must perish, no matter by what name it may be called.

To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the rebel despotism at Richmond by a perfidious Governor and corrupt Legislature, and who have felt so heavily the awful curse of treason and anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of rebel office-holders, Vigilance Committees, and Minute Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and avaricious men who have plotted our ruin for their own aggrandisement be fastened to the pillory of shame, no matter how high their station in society. Let it be shown how the self-styled defenders of "Southern Rights" are now leading marauding bands of free-booters and moss-troopers over our State, kidnapping negroes, stealing horses and cattle, breaking into houses, burning railroad bridges and cars, and murdering unarmed citizens in cold blood. Let the truth, so long excluded by the Southern conspirators, now circulate freely through every neighborhood, and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal men everywhere aid us in the dissemination of facts and the advocacy of Free Government?

Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.

Daily Union, single copy, per annum	$8 00
" " clubs of ten, each	7 00
Tri-weekly, single copy	5 00
" clubs of ten, each	4 00
Weekly, single copy	2 00
" clubs of ten, each	1 50

☞ All communications on business with the Office, will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION, and all communications to the Editor will be addressed to S. C. MERCER.

Editors of loyal newspapers will do us a great kindness by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance.

The current transactions in Tennessee for months to come will be highly interesting to all lovers of their country and her free institutions, and the columns of the Union will furnish the earliest and most reliable history of these events.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(TEN LINES OR LESS TO CONSTITUTE A SQUARE.)

1 Square,	1 day,	$1 00—each additional insertion	$ 50
" "	1 week,	3 00—each additional square	1 50
" "	2 "	4 50 " " "	2 00
" "	1 month,	6 00 " " "	3 00
" "	2 "	9 00 " " "	4 50
" "	3 "	12 00 " " "	5 00
" "	6 "	18 00 " " "	8 00
" "	12 "	25 00 " " "	10 00

To ADVERTISERS in DETAIL

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column,	1 month	$15 00
" "	2 "	20 00
" "	3 "	25 00
" "	6 "	40 00
" "	12 "	60 00
Half Column	1 month	20 00
" "	2 "	30 00
" "	3 "	35 00
" "	6 "	55 00
" "	12 "	85 00
One Column	1 "	30 00
" "	2 "	40 00
" "	3 "	45 00
" "	6 "	70 00
" "	12 "	110 00

Advertisements occupying any special position inside, 20 per cent. additional; special position outside, 10 per cent.

☞ Advertisements inserted in the Local Column charged at the rate of twenty cents per line.

Changes may be made periodically when agreed upon; but every such change will involve extra expense, to be paid for by the advertiser.

☞ *Advertisers exceeding the space contracted for will be charged for the excess.*

Marriage and Funeral Notices.

When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the usual advertising rates.

Announcements of Candidates.

FOR STATE OFFICES	$10 00
" COUNTY "	5 00
" CITY "	3 00

Cash required in advance for all advertisements, unless by special agreement.

We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the above rates, to which we hold ourselves strictly to adhere.

WM. CAMERON, for the Union.
JOHN WALLACE, for the Dispatch.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

Nashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deaderick Streets.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1862.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

The Battle of Chaplin Hills.

BATTLE-FIELD, Oct. 9, 1862.

When time shall have furnished an opportunity for truth to detail the incidents of the battle of yesterday in the hills where the now glorious Third Division lies, the battle of Chaplin Hills will be recorded as one of the hardest contested and bloodiest conflicts of this war. In all its features and incidents desperate—in its conduct reflecting honor and glory on the gallant Brigadier who commanded and the brave men who fought it, this battle will be known for its terrible casualties on both sides, and for the fury with which immense masses of desperate rebels hurled themselves against the little band of determined men who repulsed them so bloodily. The long list of the killed and wounded will tell how bravely our men fought. The battle-field this morning reveals hundreds of evidences of how the rebels fought.

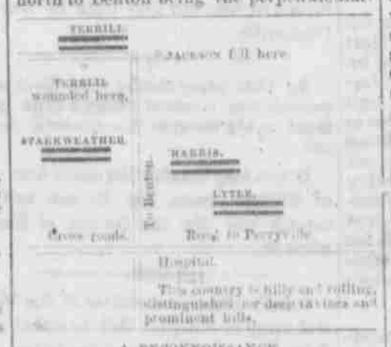
THE PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS.

The Third Division of General Lovell H. Rousseau and that of Gen. James S. Jackson left Louisville on the 1st of October, and on the night of the 7th encamped at Mackville, in Washington county. On the morning of the 8th the corps commander, Maj. Gen. Alex. McD. McCook, ordered the march to be resumed, and ordered General Rousseau to take the advance. General Jackson was entitled to the van in the day's march, as General Rousseau had had it the day before, but as the troops of General Jackson were very raw, and those of General Rousseau were old and tried, the Third Division was placed in front, Lytle's Seventeenth brigade having the advance and the Tenth Ohio, Lieut. Col. Burke commanding, being the vanguard. The route taken was southwest to Perryville, in Boyle county, where it was understood the two columns of Crittenden and Gilbert, Second and Third *corps d'armee*, were encamped, with the rebel army of Bragg between them and Harrodsburg. The Rebel left, it has since been discovered, rested at Perryville, and the right at a point on Chaplin creek, two miles northwest of it. General Gilbert we found immediately on the right of our present position, the battle field of yesterday, and two miles east of Perryville.

The men made a rapid march to the position at which they fought. In the distance, along the march, they were in hearing of the artillery, and many feared that the fight would be over before they could arrive. But General Rousseau assured them that it was our troops taking position, and repeated his promise of the morning that they should have a fight before morning. But few halts were made, and though they suffered all the horrors of thirst, but few halted or straggled for water.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE FIELD.

The road to Perryville nearing the battle-field ascends a high ridge and crossing it again descends into the valley of a branch of Chaplin Fork of Salt river. This ridge is extensive and runs northwest from the road for half a mile, the left of the ridge overlooking a valley far to the north through which runs a road to Benton. This road crosses the Mackville road on the highest and most southernly point of the ridge. This cross road was the southwestern corner of the battle-field. Due east from the cross roads, about a quarter of a mile distant the creek crosses the road to Perryville. About the same distance due north the road to Beton makes a sharp angle to the left, and thence northeast through the valley before mentioned. From the creek on the road to Perryville to the angle in the road to Benton our line was originally established, but this was forced on General Rousseau by the disposition of Terrill's brigade too far to the front. It will be seen from this description that the line of battle was the hypothenuse of a right angled triangle, the road east to Perryville being the base, and the road north to Benton being the perpendicular.



A RECONNOISSANCE.

On approaching the cross roads, Gen. Rousseau halted and made a reconnoissance. Firing had been distinctly heard over the high hill on which the roads cross, and it was feared we might get into the fight at the wrong end of the line. A reconnoissance, however, revealed the fact that the fight was simply of artillery, and by the time Col. Lytle's brigade—the seventeenth—reached the top of the hill, the cavalry brigade of Gen. E. Gay filed out of the woods far to the right, and pushed along the bed of the creek to the road to Perryville. He communicated with Gen Rousseau, and stated that he had been reconnoitering the country and shelling the woods in his front. He stated that he had two small guns, and asked for a regiment of infantry as a support for his section. While the Tenth Ohio was being moved forward on the road to Perryville to support Gay's guns, the latter were put into battery on a prominent point of the ridge running along the line of battle afterwards assumed by Rousseau, and began shelling the woods. No reply, however, was drawn. The enemy's cavalry, however, left the woods in our front and were seen beyond the range of Gay's smoothbores, retiring toward Harrodsburg. Gen. Rousseau ordered Capt. Loomis to throw his two Parrott guns into position and shell the rebels beyond. Capt. Loomis, who is the promptest artillerist I have seen in the service, soon had his long-range guns into position where Gay's had been, the latter retiring. The remainder of Capt. Loomis's battery remained near the cross roads, and the infantry remained in the fields and woods beyond. Col. Starkweather's brigade had been cut off from the rest of the division by the interposition of Jackson's two brigades, and was still in the rear. Gen. Terrill's brigade, with those of Col. Lytle and Col. Len. Harris, of Gen. Rousseau's division, were on the hill about the cross roads, but Col. Webster, of Jackson's, and Stark Walter's, of Rousseau's, still remained below, the latter in the rear completely, and, as it afterwards proved, unfortunately cut off from the rest of the division. The shelling of Capt. Loomis had elicited no reply, though continued for two hours. All his long-ranged ammunition had given out, and his battery was being retired. Gen. McCook had gone to report to Gen. Buell, and to learn what disposition to make of his corps.—Gen. Rousseau and staff were near the creek, on the Perryville road, awaiting orders. Gen. Gay was retiring his cavalry from the reconnoissance, when the rebels opened the ball with shell from a battery a mile in the front. A moment before several persons in the vicinity of Gen. Rousseau had announced the approach of the enemy in force by various exclamations. The silence of the enemy induced Gen. Rousseau to doubt this, and he was expressing this doubt when the explosion of a shell from a rebel piece put all doubt at an end. "Now they show themselves," cried the General. The shell went over our heads and exploded. The crowd about the General scampered in every direction. He immediately ordered Col. Lytle's brigade into line and pushing to his centre, formed Col. Harris on Col. Lytle's left. Both of these brigades were in the open field, Lytle being on the right, posted on the ridge with Capt. Simenson's battery to support. The Forty-Second Indiana held the right at the creek, the Third Ohio, Col. Beatty, was on its left, and the Fifteenth Kentucky, Col. Pope, was in the rear of these two, forming the second line. Simenson's battery was supported on the left by the Tenth Ohio, Lt. Col. Burke, the Eighty-Eighth Ohio, Col. Humphrey, being in the rear and on the second line. Col. Harris formed on the left of Col. Lytle's brigade, the Thirty-third Ohio, Lt. Col. Moore, being on the immediate left of the Tenth Ohio, on the left of the Thirty-third was the Tenth Wisconsin, Col. Chafers, and then Capt. Harris's battery, (this battery belonged to Col. Webster's brigade, of Jackson's division,) on its left Gen. Rousseau stationed the Second Ohio, Lt. Col. Kell, and the Ninety-ninth Ohio, Col. Fritzelle. This left only the Thirty-eighth Indiana, Col. Scribner, in reserve.

THE FIGHT OPENS.

Col. Starkweather's brigade was not yet up, and Capt. McDowell, of General Rousseau's staff, was sent to hurry him up to position on Col. Harris's left. But in the meantime Gen. McCook ordered Gen. Terrill's brigade of Jackson's division into position on Col. Harris's left, and the brigade advanced down the road to Benton, going beyond the angle. This was far in the advance of Gen. Rousseau's line, and in ordering the movement it is hardly to be supposed that Gen. McCook fully understood the situation. The enemy was now approaching in splendid and extended line of battle, and Gen. Terrill advancing to meet them had hardly formed in line before he was struck by the column of the enemy, and almost completely overwhelmed in an instant. The rebel sharpshooters and skirmishers shot down the horses of Capt. Parsons' battery. The rebel line became engaged immediately afterward, and after standing a few rounds, the brigade broke and retreated in confusion.

TERRILL'S BRIGADE DEFEATED.

But though of short duration, the fight of Terrill's brigade was a bloody one, and the rebel dead left on the field attest how well it fought. Gen. Jackson himself accompanied the brigade and urged the men forward. While engaged in cheering on the One Hundred and Twenty-First Illinois to a position on the right, Gen. Jackson was struck by a piece of an exploded shell and almost instantly killed. He fell from his horse. The line immediately broke and fled to the left and rear, leaving the body on the field, and Capt. Parsons's battery in the hands of the enemy. Gen. Jackson's body was afterwards recovered, but it had been stripped and rifled by the enemy. Shortly after, Gen. Terrill, while attempting to rally his broken column, was struck in the left shoulder by a shell, and has since died of his wound. Many of the men of Terrill's brigade were left on the field, and the column suffered severely in wounded.

STARKWEATHER INTO LINE.

The brigade of Terrill, broken and scattered, fleeing to the rear, Gen. Rousseau hastily got Starkweather into position on the line originally chosen by him. At the same time, while his orders were being obeyed by Starkweather, Gen. Rousseau endeavored, but in vain, to rally the retreating column of Terrill. He drew his sword and attempted to drive them back, but his efforts were fruitless. His sword was broken in the attempt to drive back the panic-stricken and raw troops. They fled in confusion many miles to the rear, and by night are said to have been in Springfield.

Gen. Rousseau returned to the brigade of Col. Starkweather and pushed it forward to the west of the hill under which it had been stationed. Capt. Stone's First Kentucky and Capt. Bushes Fourth Indiana battery were placed on the summit overlooking the valley in the front. The First Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Bingham, on the left, and the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Col. Hambright, on the right, supported the batteries, while the Twenty-first Wisconsin, Col. Sweet, and the Twenty-fourth Illinois, Capt. Mauf commanding, were on the extreme right of the brigade. This line was finely formed. Capt. Stone's battery was soon in play and did splendid execution. The First Wisconsin was a noble support, and the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania left nearly a hundred noble fellows on the field while supporting Capt. Bush's battery.

THE ENGAGEMENT BECOMES GENERAL.

By this time the whole lines had become engaged, and the rebels found themselves confronted by a solid line, single it is true, except upon the extreme right. The men were enthusiastic and determined. Gen. Rousseau had ridden along the line, loudly proclaiming that we were not whipped, though Terrill's brigade had fled, and declaring that "we will whip them yet." He rode along the whole line, now exposed to a withering fire, with his hat upon his sword, broken in the vain endeavor to rally the new recruit of Jackson. Along the whole lines of Starkweather and Harris the men with enthusiastic shouts hailed their General. The men of the First Wisconsin cried, "He's the General for us—put us all in front," and from the Germans of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvanian and the Twenty-fourth Illinois went up enthusiastic cheers for "Rousseau." Amidst a hail-storm of shell, bullets, and solid shot, their General remained among the men, ever present on the line—alas, the only line, there being, unfortunately, no supports. But that front line never wavered on the left, the presence of their gallant General being inspiration to them, and that inspiration an enduring spirit of determination and bravery never excelled or defeated. Passing to the centre, the hero of the day was received by the Second Ohio and Thirty-eighth Indiana with cheers that renewed courage with the extremes and put to shame the fleeing, panic-stricken troops of Jackson; for in the rear along the lines the commanding officer grasped their brave General's hand, and the men rising from their reclining position, swore to die with him. Gallant Major McCook, of the Second Ohio, grasped Rousseau's hand and said: "General Rousseau, we have lost one-fourth of our regiment, but we will all die for such a General as you." And the General, unmindful, perhaps criminally unmindful of his safety, stood near the front on the west side of the hill and swore that he would ever be present with him. Capt. Harris's battery (belonging to Jackson's division, welcomed the gallant General on whom they now felt all depended, and, with renewed energy, sent their shell and shrapnel and grape into the ranks of the advancing solid columns of the enemy. Along the line of the Thirty-eighth Indiana—now baptized in blood and christened "Glorious and brave Thirty-eighth"—men shed their tears and blood, with the same freedom, and, with parched lip and tongue that had not tasted water during all that terrible day, broke into loud and enthusiastic cheers for him who led. Their gallant Colonel (Scribner), whom Rousseau proudly calls "Gallant Little Scrib," seated on his horse, kept business in beautiful order, and managed them magnificently. In the front he kept them, and bravely they stood by the General this battle has so endeared to them, for he shared the danger on the front line with them.

THE REBEL LINE OF BATTLE.

The enemy's line was a magnificent one, extensive and deep, there being not less than three columns advancing, and a heavy reserve visible far in the rear.—As the whole line came simultaneously into view it was a most magnificent sight. The troops moved in magnificent style, and when the order came the skirmishers deployed as if on dress parade. They rushed forward from the line spreading as beautifully as a fan in the hands of a practised coquette. As from the nest a covey of quails flies spreading over the field, so did the beautifully drilled troops of the rebels deploy from the line as skirmishers. With desperate fury the front fell upon Terril and drove him from the field, and then the whole column fell upon Rousseau, admirably disposed, but without supports. To-day it was known that the enemy was three divisions strong, composed of the divisions of Frank Cheatham, Buckner, and Humphrey Marshall. Cheatham was on their right and fought Starkweather; Buckner was in the center and fought Len. Harris; Marshall was on the left and fought Lytle. The first line of the rebels is known to have been composed of the brigades of Gen. George Maney; their right, Donelson (cousin to the candidate for Vice President with Fillmore), Stewart, Jones and Johnston's. The second and third lines are not known at this time, but they were brigades of the three divisions named. Bragg was on the field and directed the battle. It will be consoling for Bragg to know that Rousseau—citizen and not West Pointer—gave him his sufficiency of grape.

THE CONFLICT ON THE LEFT.

Starkweather's brigade held our left. I have before described its disposition. Stone's First Kentucky battery and Bush's Fourth Indiana battery fought with this brigade. Stone's was, with great labor on his part, brought to the crest of the hill in time to give the rebels canister as they emerged from the woods in pursuit of Terrill's flying brigade, and came into the open cornfield below. The Seventy-ninth Pennsyvania and the First Wisconsin opened a terrible fire upon them. Stone's men shouted and laughed like devils at every shot. The gunners caught the pieces ere their recoil had been completed and pushed them into position again. The rapid firing of musketry and artillery here was never before excelled, and a perfect hailstorm of shell and solid shot fell among them. It was a glorious sight, worth the danger and exposure to witness. At the left of Stone's battery stood Rousseau, his presence lending courage to the faintest, as his tall, large figure was exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharp-shooters. By him his staff—Jones, Williard, McDowell, and the rest, gallant and brave boys that they are. The tall, slim figure of Starkweather was visible in every part of the field. On the left, seconding the efforts of Rousseau and holding his men gallantly to their work, Stone, with his battery, watched with calm anxiety the effect of his shots, and kept his men at their glorious work. His battery was worked with fine effect, as was that of Captain Bush, and with their supports of infantry they retained their position until the very last. Bloody was their fight, and hundreds were left on the field in their front. In Captain Stone's front I this morning saw four dead rebels who had been killed by a single shot. The top of the head of the first was taken off, the entire head of the second was gone, the breast of the third was torn open, and the ball passed through the abdomen of the fourth. All had fallen in a heap, killed instantly.

There was no manœuvring of troops in Starkweather's brigade. The left of the line was never broken. This brigade was the only one posted on the line of battle originally chosen by Gen. Rousseau. Harris and Lytle had to be advanced from Rousseau's chosen line to sustain Terrill's brigade, and they had eventually to fall back to the line which Rousseau had determined upon. But Starkweather's brigade never moved. The rebels advanced upon him three times, and three times were they repulsed.—Along the whole line of his brigade he kept up a terrible fire, withering and destructive. In the woods and cornfields in his front the rebels lie thick, and the graves tell that officers have fallen in plenty. The rebels buried most of their officers, but many of their men lie on the field to-day, and we are in possession of it. I cannot express in general terms the gallantry of the men and officers on our left. To say that Starkweather and Hambright and Bingham and Mauf were bravely at their post in the heat of the fight is only to say what all who know them will guess. To say that Stone and Bush were at their guns is only to say that they did their duty. General terms cannot express it, and I leave it to the imagination of the reader. They all deserve the admiration and thanks of their country.

THE BATTLE IN THE CENTRE.

The brigade of Gen. Harris was in the center and met the shock simultaneously with the left and right. The whole brigade was in the open fields with the rebels in the woods before them. Long and gallantly did they sustain their exposed

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]