NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

VOL I. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1862. NO 177

Davidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

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

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

Clerk of the Market—John Chumbley, co-office, Brat. J. L. Hyde, second; and John Reddick, third.

Tax Assessor—William Driver.

Revenue Collector—A. H. Shankland.

Water Tax Collector—S. B. Garrett.

Treasurer—R. Henry.

Wharf Master—Thomas Lake.

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. H. McBride.

Street Overseer—J. L. Stewart.

City Attorney—John McNail 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.

Sloans—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.

Post 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 Mayo, John Engles, 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 Hobson and J. K. Buchanan.
Register—Phineas Garrett.
Trustee—W. Jasper Taylor.
Coroner—N. H. Belcher.
Ranger—John Corbitt.
Revenue Collector—J. G. Briley.
Railroad Tax Collector—W. D. Robertson.
Constables for the Nashville District—John D. Gower 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 K. Turner.
Clerk—Charles E. Diggons.

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

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor—Hon. Samuel D. Frierson.
Clerk and Master—J. E. Gleaves.

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

I. O. O. F.

JOHN F. HIGH, 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. Leseur, N. G.; J. E. Mills, V. G.; J. L. Weakley, Secretary; L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

Trabue Lodge, No. 15—Meets at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are: R. A. Campbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, Secretary; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Bailey Lodge, No. 90—Meets at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday Evening. The officers are: O. C. Covert, N. G.; Frank Harman, V. G.; James Wyatt, Secretary; W. M. Mallory, Treasurer.

Aurora Lodge, No. 105, (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. Seiferie, 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. B. McBride, H. P.; G. F. Fuller, S. W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J. W.; John F. Hide, Scribe; B. 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. Moker, S. W.; B. Friedman, J. W.; Charles Kircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward, Treasurer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY—*Continued.*

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

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

Brigade—Headquarters on Summer street. (Dr. Ford's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 18th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Provost Marshal—Headquarters at his Capital. 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. 21, Market street.—Capt. J. M. Hale.

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

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. Pierce, 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 compromise 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 grandizement be fastened to the pillory of shame, no matter how high their station in society. Let it be known 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	25 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 "	125 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 OFFICERS	$18 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 bind 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 NOV. 4, 1862

Sketch of General Rosecrans.

Our readers will peruse with great interest the following sketch, from the Louisville *Journal*, of the distinguished officer, who has recently taken charge of the Department of the Cumberland. A gentleman informs us that there has been a universal ovation in the army since his arrival, every soldier being fired with a new martial enthusiasm. May the same fortune which has hitherto smiled upon him in all his battles continue to follow him, in this great struggle for human rights, and free government.

General William Starke Rosecrans has been appointed to the command of the Department of the Cumberland, including the State of Tennessee East of the Tennessee river, and such parts of Georgia and Alabama as the Union armies may occupy. He was born in Kingston township, Delaware county, Ohio, on the 6th of December, 1819. His parents were Crandall Rosecrans, whose ancestors were originally from Amsterdam, Holland, and Jemima Hopkins; the former, a native of Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ohio in 1808. The early years of the present General were passed in close application to his studies, so that at the age of eighteen he was well fitted for his appointment as cadet at the military academy at West Point, in 1838. He graduated with high honors in 1842, being third in mathematics and fifth in general merit, in a class of fifty-six, numbering many distinguished competitors. He entered the corps of engineers as brevet second lieutenant on the 1st of July, 1842, and served that year at Fortress Monroe, as first assistant, under command of Lieutenant Colonel R. E. DeBussey. He was ordered to duty at West Point, in 1843, as assistant professor of engineering.

About this period General Rosecrans was united in marriage, at St. John's Church, in New York city, to Miss A. E. Hegeman, only daughter of Adrian Hegeman, of that city. In 1844, he was detailed as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy. In 1845-7 he served as assistant and first assistant profeisor of engineering, and had charge of the department to which Captain Swift had been attached, while that officer served in Mexico, and was also for nine months post quartermaster. He was ordered to Newport in 1847.

In 1852-53, he was charged with the survey of New Bedford and Providence harbors, and Taunton river, under an act of Congress appropriating a stated sum for the purpose of improvement. In April, 1854, he was ordered to report for duty to the Secretary of the Navy in the bureau of docks and yards; then assigned as constructing engineer at Washington navy yard, until November, 1853, when, on account of ill health he felt compelled to resign his position, and tendered his resignation to the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis. The resignation was not accepted from a desire to retain so valuable an officer in the service, and a leave of absence was granted, with the understanding that, at its terminus, if the resignation was insisted upon, it would be accepted, which was subsequently done in April, 1854.

From that date to June, 1855, General Rosecrans occupied an office in Cincinnatti, as consulting engineer and architect. When Gen. McClellan was appointed, he at once selected Gen. Rosecrans as his aid and acting chief engineer, with the rank of Major. The Legislature of Ohio then purposely created the office of chief engineer of the State, which was intended for Gen. Rosecrans and accepted by him. On the 10th of June, 1861, he was appointed by Gov. Dennison, Colonel of the 23d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and was sent upon a mission to Washington City, to arrange for the maintenance and payment of the Ohio contingent forces. On the 20th of June he was nominated, by the President, a Brigadier General in the regular army, and assigned to duty under Gen. McClellan, then in Virginia. He served under McClellan with distinguished gallantry, and when Gen. McClellan was called to Washington to take charge of the army of the Potomac, Rosecrans was appointed to the command of the army in Western Virginia, and, whilst in that position, made one of the most successful and truly brilliant campaigns of the war, and added new lustre on the American arms. When the campaign closed he went to Wheeling, Va., and established his headquarters there, but the life was so monotonous, and he was so anxious for active service, that the President assigned him to a command under Gen. Grant. While in this position he fought and won two of the most important battles of this war—Iuka and Corinth. Although outnumbered by the rebels at the latter place, he handled his men with so much skill, and their unflinching bravery, stimulated by his conduct, the army were repulsed and completely scattered, being chased for many miles. We believe Gen. Rosecrans has never been defeated in any battle he fought. He is a good general, taking advantage of any opportunity and making the best out of it. We hope in his new field of labors he will be as successful in the future as in the past.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Capture of Galveston.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 20th inst., furnishes the following intelligence of the capture of Galveston, Texas, by the Federals:

From the Houston Telegraph Extra, Oct. 4, 1½ P. M.

GALVESTON FALLEN.

The following has just been received from the telegraph office. We shall have further particulars on the arrival of the operator at Virginia Point:

GALVESTON, Oct. 4, 2¼, P. M.—Heavy firing at the fleet.

2:20 P. M.—The steamer is past the fort. I am preparing to leave.

2:30 P.M. One Federal steamer is now at the Central wharf, having passed the battery at Fort Point. The telegraph office is closed; operator left for Virginia Point. Flag of truce had not yet returned.

[Later.]

GALTESTON DEPOT, Oct. 4, 4:15 P. M.—Troops have left Galveston for Virginia Point. Telegraph office will be opened there in half an hour. Federal steamer opposite Central Wharf.

About 1:35 P. M. a Federal steamer crossed the bar with a flag of truce flying. Our battery at Fort Point opened on them, when they fired several broadsides at it, and passed up into the bay. The battery and fort at Fort Point were then set on fire and evacuated.

The troops were all marched to the depot and sent to Virginia Point. The Federal steamers are lying all together about a mile down, and our men are communicating with them.

[Still Later.]

HOUSTON, Oct. 4, 9 P. M.—We give to-night all the intelligence we have received to-day from Galveston. Our last despatch is from the Galveston railroad depot at 8 P. M.

GALVESTON, Oct. 4, 8 P. M.—At 7:40 P. M., before the flag of truce boat got to the fleet five steamers started in off the bar with flags of truce flying at their mast heads. As they approached Fort Point our batteries opened on them and they returned it.

The second shot from the steamer struck our gun at the point, and the third shot dismounted it. Our troops destroyed all the works. The steamer came into the bay and our batteries at Kuhn's wharf opened on them, but all the shot fell short.

The troops immediately commenced evacuating the city, and the city presented a scene of utter confusion; and as I write, the depot is full of people trying to get away. The Federals notified us they would give us time to move the women and children if we erected no more batteries. All is confusion at the present.

[Special to the Tribune.]

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, Oct. 27.

As the preliminary account has been permitted from headquarters, there can be no impropriety in stating that a general movement has at last commenced.

A portion of General Burnside's troops left Pleasant Valley yesterday morning and moved down to Berlin, five miles below Harper's Ferry, where a pontoon bridge has been thrown across the Potomac. The remainder, embracing the three corps under Burnside's command, will speedily follow. Simultaneously with this, the troops at Sharpsburg, composed of Hooker's old corps, now commanded by Reynolds, and the corps of Fitz John Porter, are also on the march. They probably encamped last night near the head of pleasant Valley, ready to follow Burnside's troops.

The elements are unpropitious. Until yesterday morning, the roads were dry and in splendid condition for marching. But soon after daylight a cold, driving rain commenced, and has continued without interruption up to this morning. The roads are already very muddy, and after being kneaded by a few thousand infantry will be almost impassable. The storm is exceedingly severe on the men.

The evacuation of Winchester by the rebels, and their falling back toward Staunton is confirmed by several citizens who came into our lines yesterday.

The small-pox has broken out with unusual violence both among the people of Winchester and the troops, and probably hastened the departure of the rebels. The general health of the army is good, and the number of sick unusually small.

The commissioner of Pensions has appointed the following Medical Examiners to-day: G. C. Weber, Cleveland, Ohio; R. S. Lewis, Dubuque, Iowa; Jas. S. Hildreth, Detroit, Michigan; Ligman J. Bros, Jonesville, Wisconsin; James Diefendorf, Milwaukee.

General Banks left here this morning in a special train for New Jersey, to organize an important expedition for the South. Heintzelman has been put in command of the defences of Washington during his absence.

[Special to the Herald.]

Brigadier-General Thos. A. Morris has been appointed a Major-General of Volunteers.

Gen. Hooker rode into the city to-day. He will be able to take the saddle in a week or ten days.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—By the direction of the President, the State of Tennessee east of the Tennessee river, and such parts of Northern Alabama as may be taken possession of by United States troops, will constitute the department of the Cumberland, to be under command of Gen. Rosecrans. The troops under the command of Gen Grant will constitute the 13th army corps, and those assigned to the command of Gen. Rosecrans will constitute the 14th army corps.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.—Gen. Buell has issued orders, saying that all captured recruits for the rebel army will be sent to Vicksburg as prisoners of war, and there paroled for exchange; also, that all persons who have actively abetted the invasion of Kentucky within the last three months, will be immediately arrested and sent to Vicksburg, and forbidden to return to Kentucky. General Boyle is charged with the execution of the above.

At Cumberland Ford the rebels recently hung Capt. King, of Lincoln county, Ky., formerly of the 3d Kentucky regiment, his two sons, mere youths, and twelve other Unionists.

Several passengers by stage from Nashville to the railroad report being rifled by the rebel pickets of letters to Ohioans.

Sick and wounded Federal soldiers continue to arrive here.

Important Results of Destroying Salt Works.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—Refugees who have reached the U. S. bark Kingfisher, on the coast of Florida, report that the late destruction of the extensive steam salt works in St. Joseph's Bay, Florida, on the 8th ult., by the Kingfisher, was a heavy blow to the rebels, and created great excitement throughout Georgia and Florida—these works having been the main sources on which these States relied for a supply of salt for this winter's provision for their troops, and that it was a greater injury to the rebel cause than if we had captured 20,000 of their troops—about 200 deserters from the Army of the Potomac were this morning sent back to their respective regiments.

Two new Monitors building near Philadelphia are far advanced toward completion. One of them, the Sangamon, was to have been launched yesterday. The other will be launched in a few weeks. These vessels are nearly similar to the old Monitor, but they are more substantially built, and apparently impregnable. The armor is of such a character, and the machinery so well protected, that all attempts to sink or blow them up with ball or shell would appear to be impossible. These vessels are 200 feet long, 47 feet wide, and 11 feet 6 inches deep.

Narrow Escape of Gen. Hooker from Death.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Gen. Hooker to-day very narrowly escaped being killed at Williard's Hotel. The General had come into town to communicate with the War Department, and was in the room of McDowell, when a gentleman, who was also present, exhibiting to them an improved carbine, fired it accidentally, and the charge, passing between the two gentlemen, shattered the wall behind them.

CONTRACT FOR GOVERNMENT MULES.—A contract for two thousand mules for government use was awarded by Captain Jenkins in this city yesterday, to Mr. James Leavel, of Lancaster, Ky., at $93 per head. It is stipulated in the contract that the mules shall be over three and under nine years of age, fourteen hands in height, and that one-half the number shall be deliverd in six days and the remainder in ten days.—*Louisville Journal.*

CLOSE CUTTING.—A private in the 10th Ohio regiment, who was in the engagement at Chaplin Hills, had both his ears cropped by Minnie balls shot by the enemy: otherwise he was not injured.

A frolicksome husband in Syracuse, a few nights since, hid under his bed, and when his wife unconscious of his concealment, came in, took her suddenly by the leg. She shrieked, fell senseless, and is now a raving maniac.

Important from South Carolina.

A Severe Fight at Pocataligo.

Important Reconnissance Effected.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The *Herald* has from its correspondent a very full account of the late battle on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, referred to in the dispatches of Beauregard. Our troops proceeded from Hilton Head on the night of the 21st, and were conveyed in fifteen gunboats and war steamers to Mackay's Point, at the confluence of the Pocataligo and Board rivers. The object of this movement was to make a complete reconnoissance of Broad river and its tributaries, to test, practically, the rapidity and safety with which a landing could be affected, and to learn the strength of the enemy on the main land; guarding the railroad between Charleston and Savannah; and to accomplish so much of the destruction of the railroad as could be done in a single day. Having met the enemy in large numbers, they drove them across the Pocataligo river. Our loss, however was a very severe. Our soldiers and sailors all fought splendidly, and our batteries were worked with great skill and effect. The Union forces were under the command of Brigadier General J. M. Brannan, Gen. Terry being second in command. The rebels were commanded by Col. Walker, until our arrival at Pocataligo Bridge, when Beauregard, who had just arrived from Charleston commanded in person.

Fresh troops rapidly arriving from Charleston to reinforce the rebels, our troops were withdrawn in fine order, Gen. Terry remaining on shore at Mackay's Point until the last man had embarked, when the buildings which had been occupied by rebel pickets were destroyed. Our loss was fifteen killed, one hundred and six wounded and two missing. The troops engaged were the 47th Pennsylvania, 6th Connecticut, 4th New Hampshire, 55th Penn., 7th Connecticut, 76th Pa., 3d New Hampshire, detachment of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, a section of the 1st United States Artillery, Company E, 3d United States Artillery, 3d Rhode Island Artillery and New York Volunteer Engineers. Colonel Chatfield and Lieut.-Colonel Spidell of the same, were among the severely wounded.

The Times says about the late battle at Pocataligo, instead of the rebels gaining a victory, our troops defeated them in the very hard-fought engagement which took place a week ago to-day, drove them from both of their chosen positions, and compelled them to retreat in haste across the Pocataligo river, at which they destroyed the bridge in their rear to prevent further pursuit, and although General Mitchell did not, on this occasion, succeed in carrying out the magnificient programme which he had conceived, he did make a complete reconnoissance of the region between the Island of Port Royal and Charleston Railroad, and administered to the rebels a thorough chastisement.

It is stated that the Federal military authorities have levied contributions to the amount of $35,000 on the rebels of Caseyville, and within a radious of ten miles of that town, to reimburse Union men for the losses they have sustained from guerillas in that vicinity.

THE WAY TO MAKE AN OMELET.—The Scientific American says it is surprising that a dish so easily prepared and so delicious as omelet has come into use to so small an extent in this country; there are extensive districts where it has never been heard of, and many housekeepers who meet with it in their travels never have it upon their own tables, because their cooks do not know how to prepare it. Omelet is simply egg beaten and fried in butter. Break three fresh eggs into a bowl, add a pinch of salt and a teaspoonfull of water, and beat the eggs thoroughly. Then put a tablespoonful of good butter into a flat frying pan, and hold the pan over the fire with the handle a little elevated so as to incline the bottom at a small angle. As soon as the pan is warm, pour in the eggs, and as the mass begins to cook run a case knife under it to keep it from burning to the pan. As soon as the surface is about dry fold one half of the omelet over the other, and it is ready to serve. It can be made in five minutes, and is an exceedingly delicate and delicious morsel.

STOLEN,

A NOTE FOR FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, executed by James H. Wilson to Benjamin H. Waters, payable in Silver, dated sometime in June, 1861, and due about the first of January, 1863.

All persons are hereby warned not to buy said Note, as it has never been assigned or transferred to any one by me.

Oct25-1w BENJAMIN H. WATERS.

NOTICE!

NASHVILLE, October 23rd, 1862.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE firm of RICHARD STEVENSON, will please call on the undersigned, at the Office of Elliott Lewis, or on Mr. Bull, and settle the same. And all persons having claims against the estate will present them for settlement to his father.

Oct24-1w C. S. STEVENSON, Administrator.