

NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

VOL. I.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862.

NO 178

Davidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor.
WILLIAM BLANE, Recorder.
JOHN GRUMBLEY, Marshal.

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

Clerks of the Market—John Chumbley, Joseph G. Galt, and John Reddick, third.

Tax Assessors—William Driver.

Revenue Collectors—A. B. Shankland.

Water Tax Collector—L. B. Garrett.

Treasurer—H. Henry.

Wharf Master—Thomas Locke.

Superintendent of the Workhouse—J. Q. Dodd.

Superintendent of the Water Works—James Wyatt.

Chief of the Fire Department—John M. Beckury.

Section of the Cemetery—T. B. McBride.

Street Overseer—J. L. Stewart.

City Attorney—John McPhail Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—M. H. Brinn, President; J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H. G. Scott, Wm. S. Chalmers, J. O. Smith, M. G. L. Chalmers, and Jas. Robb.

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

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance—Knowles, Scott and Cole.
Water Works—Anderson, Smith and Chalmers.
Streets—Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brinn, Mayfield, Oesthman and Chalmers.
Police—Newman, Stewart and Turner.
Wharves—Jones, Stewart and Turner.
Schools—Chalmers, Mayfield and Knowles.
Fire Department—Galt, Driver and Newman.
Deacons—Smith, Stewart and Newman.
Market House—Roberts, Stewart and Turner.
Sanitary—Hough, Chalmers and Davis.
Police—Chalmers, Brinn and Anderson.
Streets—Hough, Chalmers and Brinn.
Wharves—Chalmers, Mayfield and Knowles.
Improvements and Repairs—Cole, Scott and Oresky.
Public Property—Brinn, Chalmers and Turner.
Post Office—Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

NIGHT POLICE.

Captain—John Smith.
First Lieutenant—Wm. Yarbrough.
Second Lieutenant—John H. Davis.
Police—Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nick Davis, Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Dittell, William A. Cole, John Ehlers, J. W. Wright, John Pickett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Jones, David Yates, and Charles Hallit.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—James M. Hinton. **Deputies**—Thomas Hops and J. R. Buchanan.
Register—Philmar Gray.
Deputy—Wm. Joseph Taylor.
Comptroller—N. H. Hebler.
Range—John Corbett.
Revenue Collector—J. G. Biffey.
Railroad Tax Collector—W. D. Robertson.
Consul for the Nashville District—John D. Gower and J. E. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Hon. James Whitworth.
Clerk—P. Lindsay Nicol.
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 G. Love.
The Court meets the first Monday in March and September.

ORIGINEAL COURT.

Judge—Hon. William K. Turner.
Clerk—Charles E. Higgins.
The Court meets the first Monday in April, August and December.

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor—Hon. Samuel D. Ericsson.
Clerk—Richard M. E. Gleaves.
The Court meets the first Monday in May and November.

I. O. O. F.

Wm. F. Hines, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at Nashville, Tenn.
United Lodge, No. 1—Meets every Tuesday Evening, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sumner streets. The officers for the present term, are: S. L. Lenoir, N. G.; J. E. Miles, V. G.; J. L. Wensley, Secretary; L. R. Spain, Treasurer.

United Lodge, No. 20—Meets at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are: R. A. Campbell, N. G.; H. Brown, Treasurer.

United Lodge, No. 30—Meets at their Hall, on South Perry street, every Friday Evening. The officers are: O. G. Covert, N. G.; Frank Harman, V. G.; James Yatt, Secretary; W. M. Mallory, Treasurer.

United Lodge, No. 100 (German)—Meets at the corner of Union and Sumner streets, every Tuesday Evening. The officers are: Charles Rib, N. G.; P. Friedman, V. G.; H. H. Hittich, Secretary; G. S. Salfers, Treasurer.

United Lodge, No. 1—Meets at the above Hall the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Miles, C. P.; T. B. McBride, H. P.; F. Fuller, S. W.; Peter Harris, Jr., S. W.; John P. H. Sells, B. B. O'Leary, Treasurer.

United Lodge, No. 4—Meets at the above Hall on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: Jas. T. Bell, P.; Henry Apple, H. P.; L. Baker, S. W.; E. Friedman, J. W.; Charles Kitchner, S. W.; F. N. Ward, Treasurer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY—Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Post-Headquarters on High street. Gen. Noyes, commanding.

District-Headquarters on Sumner street (Dr. Ford's residence). W. H. Sidel, Maj. 15th U. S. Infantry, & A. A. G.

Front-Headquarters at the Capitol. A. C. Gillen, Col. 1st Regt. Infantry.

Chief Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters on Cherry street, No. 19, (Judge Ostrom's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingham.

Assistant Quartermaster—No. 10, Coory street. Capt. R. Stevenson.

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

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

Chief Commissary—Headquarters, No. 19, Vine st. Capt. R. Macfarlane.

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

Adj. Commissary of Subsistence—Corner of Broad and College streets. Lewis Charles Allen.

Medical Director—Sumner street. (Dr. Ford's old residence.) Surgeon, K. Smith.

Medical Surgeon's Office—Church street, Main Building. J. B. Farris, Surgeon, 5th 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, even in the States which have attempted to secede. It holds as its motto, "No Union with the Rebels." It is not a mere newspaper, but a platform for the expression of public sentiment. It is not a mere newspaper, but a platform for the expression of public sentiment. It is not a mere newspaper, but a platform for the expression of public sentiment.

Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.

One Year, single copy, per annum	\$5 00
Three Months, single copy, per annum	3 00
Six Months, single copy, per annum	4 00
Weekly, single copy, per annum	2 00
Clubs of ten, each	1 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 day, \$1.00—each additional insertion 50 cts.
1 Square, 1 week, 5.00—each additional square 1.50
1 Square, 1 month, 15.00—each additional square 4.00
1 Square, 3 months, 40.00—each additional square 10.00
1 Square, 6 months, 75.00—each additional square 18.00
1 Square, 1 year, 125.00—each additional square 25.00

TO ADVERTISERS IN DETAIL.

Quarter Column, 1 month	\$15 00
Half Column, 1 month	8 00
One Column, 1 month	30 00
One Column, 3 months	80 00
One Column, 6 months	150 00
One Column, 1 year	250 00

Announcements of Candidates.

For State Officers: \$10 00
For County Officers: \$5 00
For City Officers: \$2 50

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

For 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.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1862.

Official Report of the Battle of Chaplin Hills.

Report of Major General ALEXANDER McDOWELL McCook, Commanding the First Corps Army of the Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CORPS, ARMY OF THE OHIO, CAMP NEAR CHAPLIN HILLS, Oct. 18.

I have the honor to report that in compliance with written instructions from you, dated October 7, 8 P. M., and received by me at my camp at Maxville, at 2:30 A. M., on the morning of the 8th, I marched at 5 A. M. on the Perryville road. I had but a portion of my corps with me, Rousseau's and Jackson's divisions, the 2d division under Gen. Sill having been detached to march upon Frankfort. The 10th division, Gen. Jackson commanding, was entitled to the advance, but being composed entirely of new troops I ordered Gen. Rousseau's division to take the lead. Gen. Rousseau was ordered to march with great caution in view of the known presence of the enemy at Harrodsburg, and also of your letter informing me that the enemy would resist your advance into Perryville, and that you intended to attack them that day. Hearing reports of artillery in the morning, our march was hastened.

Maxville is equidistant from Harrodsburg and Perryville—the distance being ten miles. My instructions required me to advance on the Perryville road until I reached a point three or three and a half miles of Perryville, or until I came up abreast of Gilbert's corps. The head of my column reached the point designated at 10:30 A. M. Gen. Rousseau advanced his cavalry and a portion of his infantry to the front in order to see if the ground was clear. The artillery (Loomis's battery) was halted on the hill in the rear. Gen. Rousseau soon sent me word that the enemy was reported advancing in force on the position assigned my corps. I rode forward, examined the ground, and saw a few of the enemy skirmishing with the left of Gilbert's corps. My attention was then directed to Gen. Gilbert's left. I saw his infantry in line about four or five hundred yards to our right. I called Gen. Rousseau's attention to this fact, marked out my line of battle, and ordered him to form it. I directed Loomis's battery to be brought up and put in position on a commanding piece of ground to the left of and standing near Russell's house (called Clark's on the map). I had previously ordered Gen. Rousseau to throw forward a line of skirmishes to examine the woods on our left and front, and also sent Capt. Wickliffe with his company of the 2d Kentucky cavalry to reconnoitre the ground on the left of the skirmishers. General Gay's cavalry was making a reconnaissance in front and toward Perryville. I was then well satisfied that the enemy, which had engaged Gilbert's left, had retired from the field. I then informed Gen. Rousseau that my instructions required me to report in person to Gen. Buell, and that I was about to leave the field but would return in a short time.

I had given particular instructions to Captain J. A. Campbell, my Assistant Adjutant General, to post Gen. Jackson's two brigades on a commanding piece of ground immediately to the right of the Maxville and Perryville road, to hold them there in column so that they could be moved in any direction occasion required. I then galloped off to report to Gen. Buell, whose headquarters were about two and a half miles in rear of my right line. I received verbal instructions from General Buell to make a reconnaissance to Chaplin River. I immediately returned to my troops and found that Gen. Rousseau had advanced the line on the right, occupying a commanding ridge about eight hundred yards in front and to the left of Russell's house. The enemy had placed three batteries in position and were firing upon his line. Loomis's and Simonson's batteries were replying. There being then no infantry of the enemy in sight, I sent an order for these batteries to cease firing and economize ammunition. The command suffering greatly for water, I repaired to make the reconnaissance toward Chaplin river, as ordered. Having been informed by my guide, Captain Beverly D. Williams, Assistant Quartermaster on Gen. Jackson's staff, and also by Col. L. A. Harris, commanding 9th Brigade, that by moving a short distance to the left of the Perryville road, I could get high commanding ground for a portion of my line, I went forward in person, after having ordered a portion of the 35d Ohio into the woods on the right, as skirmishers, to ascertain if any of the enemy was present in that vicinity, to a point over-

looking and within 600 yards of Chaplin River. I then sent for Gens. Jackson and Terrill, showed them the water, marked their line of battle, ordered a battery to be posted on the line with strong supports. General Terrill was ordered to advance a body of skirmishers cautiously down the slopes of the hill to the water, as soon as his line was formed. During my presence on the ground, no enemy was seen, save some cavalry on the opposite hills across the river, who, I supposed, were threatening my train in the rear. A few well-directed shots from Stone's 1st Kentucky Battery, posted to the left and rear of this position, but them to flight.

Not being apprehensive of an attack, I left this position and moved toward the right of the line. This was about 1:30 P. M., in the day. At 2 P. M., an attack was made by the enemy on the skirmishers of the 33d Ohio. I then ordered the remainder of the regiment, under Lieut. Col. Moore, to support the line, and the 2d Ohio to support the 33d. My line of battle at this moment was formed as follows: the right of Rousseau's division resting near a barn on the right of the Maxville and Perryville road, extending to the left on a commanding ridge, through a cornfield (the corn being cut and shocked), to the skirt of woods occupied by the 2d and 33d Ohio; the right of Terrill's brigade of Jackson's division resting on some woods running along to the left on the commanding ridge, overlooking a portion of Chaplin River to the north, the left forming a crotchet to the rear in order to occupy the high ground on his left and rear.

Starkweather's brigade and Stone's and Bush's batteries of Rousseau's division were posted to the left and rear of Jackson's left, on high, commanding ground. Webster's brigade of Jackson's division was posted to the left of Russell's house, and in the rear of the centre of Rousseau's line on the right. The attack on my line now became general. My attention was directed principally to the left, where the attack was most fiercely made. I had no apprehension about my right, as it rested near Gilbert's left. A fierce onset being made on Terrill's brigade, and Gen. Jackson being killed at the first fire, this brigade in a few moments gave way in confusion. Gen. Terrill did everything in the power of man to steady them.

At this juncture—2 1/2 P. M.—seeing that I was assailed by at least three times my number, I despatched my Aide-de-Camp, First Lieutenant L. M. Hosea, 16th U. S. Infantry, to General Sheridan, commanding Gen. Gilbert's left division, to request him to look to my right to see that it was not turned. At 3 P. M. I despatched Captain Horace M. Fisher, of my staff, to the nearest commander of troops, for assistance. He first met Gen. Schoepff, marching at the head of his division, and reported my condition to him. General Schoepff expressed a desire to come up, and stated that he was moving to the front for some purpose, and requested Captain Fisher to see General Gilbert, who was riding with the column. Captain Fisher then reported to General Gilbert that my entire command was engaged, that the reserves were all in line, and the safety of my corps was compromised. General Gilbert referred him to General Buell, to whom this officer reported.

At 3 P. M. I also despatched another aid, Captain W. T. Hoblitzell, to General Schoepff commanding the 1st Division and reserve of Gilbert's corps, or the commander of the nearest troops in rear, to inform him of my condition and ask for troops. I remained in rear of my left centre until I saw the enemy's right completely routed and driven back by the gallant brigade of Starkweather, so admirably posted for the work they performed so well. I then galloped to the right of the line, but only in time to see it turned by a large force of the enemy. I then ordered Colonel Webster, of the 98th Ohio, to move his troops to the right and repel this attack, if possible, and it was in obeying this order that this gallant officer received a mortal wound. Returning to Russell's house, I ordered my Chief of Artillery, Major C. S. Cotter, to bring up a section of artillery, to stop their advance. This was done promptly; the guns were well handled, but could not stop this determined attack.

At this time the right of Rousseau's line was also compelled to fall back, to avoid being enveloped by the enemy. The enemy placed a battery in the open field near Bottom's barns, about 800 yards from Russell's house. The fire from this battery was so heavy that the point near Russell's house could not be held. Loomis's battery, having exhausted all its long range ammunition, had been retired from its position in the afternoon, to a commanding ridge about 150 yards in rear of Russell's house and on the right of the Perryville road, supported by three companies of the Michigan Mechanics and Engineers, commanded by Major Hopkins. I ordered Captain Loomis to reserve his canister for close work. This battery opened fire and repulsed this wicked attack for the first time. I then went to the point where the Dixieville and Springfield road crosses the Maxville and Perryville road.

Near this point I met Capt. Hoblitzell with a brigade of Gen. Robert B. Mitch-

ell's division, coming to reinforce us. This brigade was commanded by Col. Gooding, of the 22d Indiana, and consisted of his own regiment, the 59th and 75th Illinois, and Captain O. F. Pinney's 5th Wisconsin Battery. I ordered the posting of his infantry, and then placed Captain Pinney's Battery in position near the cross-roads and in a small skirt of timber to the right. Gooding's attack, assisted by Pinney's Battery, drove back the enemy and reoccupied the position of Russell's house. In this attack, Colonel Gooding's gallant brigade lost in killed and wounded 499 men, almost one-third of his force. At this moment, Brigadier General James Steadman reported to me with his brigade of Schoepff's division. It had grown nearly dark. He posted his battery on the right of Pinney and opened fire.

I conducted his brigade to a position on the right and front of these batteries. The two battalions of the 15 regulars, under Major Frederick Townsend, were posted on a commanding ridge in an open field, the right resting on a wood, the left on the right of Townsend, the right resting on a field. The other regiments of this brigade were in second line and supporting the batteries. The line of Steadman's brigade was about 200 yards to the right and rear of Russell's house. By this time it was dark, and the firing ceased on both sides. I remained in front of Steadman's line until 9 P. M., when I rode to the left and found that the line there had been retired by General Rousseau. Believing that the enemy would renew the attack at daylight, I ordered him to throw his line back, with his left resting on the Maxville and Perryville road, and the line extending to the right on commanding ground to the left of Steadman's brigade. This movement was executed about 12 o'clock at night.

When Gen. Terrill's brigade gave way, a portion of his troops fell back with him to the position occupied by Stone's and Bush's batteries, and at this point, when in the act of rallying his broken troops, at 4 o'clock P. M., he was struck in the side by a fragment of a shell, carrying away a portion of his left lung. He died at 11 P. M.

When Terrill's brigade gave way, seven guns of Parson's 8-gun battery fell into the hands of the enemy. At 6 P. M., four of the guns of Harris's 19th Indiana were also taken by the enemy. The posting of Starkweather's brigade, Stone's and Bush's Batteries saved my left and secured to us the Maxville road upon which stood our entire ammunition train and ambulances. The ground to the right of this road being rough and rugged, prevented the train being taken off the road and parked.

I previously stated that the firing on both sides ceased at dark. The enemy posted their pickets about fifty yards from ours, but the main body escaped during the night, and with such precipitation that they left their dead and wounded, and could not carry the guns captured from the new batteries from the field. The guns were all secured next morning except two Napoleon guns of Parson's Battery, that were kindly exchanged by the enemy for two 6-pound field guns.

The enemy retreated across Chaplin River to the Harrodsburg turnpike, about one-half mile distant from the battle field, thence to Harrodsburg. The battle field was a chosen one of the enemy. They marched from Harrodsburg to give our army battle, at or near Perryville. The ground upon which the battle was fought was very much broken by hills and deep ravines, which offered every facility to them to conceal their troops. The bluffs and dry channels of Chaplin River and Doctor's Fork, also, gave the enemy every advantage for concealing and massing large bodies of troops. I was assailed by at least three divisions. I have since been reliably informed that General Bragg commanded the enemy in person, and that Polk's and Hardee's corps were present upon the field.

Thus ends my account of the part taken by my corps in the battle of Chaplin Hills, the bloodiest battle of modern times, for the number of troops engaged on our side. Rousseau had present on the field seven thousand men, Jackson five thousand five hundred. The brigade of Gooding amounted to about fifteen hundred. The battle was principally fought by Rousseau's division, and if there are, or ever were, better soldiers than the old troops engaged, I have neither seen nor read of them. Great discrimination must be exercised in making a perfectly fair statement, respecting the conduct of the new levies. Exposed, as some of them were, to a terrific fire at the onset of the enemy, it would be extraordinary to expect of them the steadiness and composure of veterans. It was also clearly perceptible that the resolution and obstinate resistance displayed by the old troops in the same brigade, or in close proximity, had a salutary effect in animating and encouraging the new troops. For instance, in the 9th brigade, where the 2d and 33d Ohio, 33d Indiana, and 10th Wisconsin fought so well, I was proud to see the 94th and 95th Ohio vie with their brethren in deeds of heroism.

Commanders have found occasion for severe reflections on individuals, whose

conduct did not entirely justify the confidence reposed in them by their State and country. These cases, happily but few, compel me the more strongly to awaken the attention of our authorities to a more rigid and careful selection of officers, who may join to their other qualifications the essential ones of courage and honor.

The material of the new levies is evidently as good as in the old regiments. My apology for the misbehavior of some of them is want of discipline and confidence in the field and line officers.

If it were not a great pleasure, my duty compels me to call the attention of my superiors and my Government to the conspicuous gallantry and good conduct of Brig. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, upon this hotly contested field. The manner of posting his left and of maintaining its position renders him one of the most conspicuous lights of this war. The attention of my superiors is also called to the good conduct and gallantry of Col. L. A. Harris, of the 2d Ohio Infantry, commanding the 9th brigade; Col. J. C. Starkweather, of the 1st Wisconsin, commanding the 28th brigade; Col. W. H. Lytle, of the 10th Ohio, commanding the 17th brigade. These officers deserve promotion. Capt. Loomis, of the 1st Michigan battery, handled his battery with great success and ability. Captain O. F. Pinney, of the 15th Wisconsin battery, greatly distinguished himself during the close of the action, as did the entire brigade of Colonel Gooding, sent me from Robert P. Mitchell's division. For a favorable mention of other officers and men, I refer you to reports of General Rousseau; also, to those of the Adjutant General of Generals Jackson, Terrill, and Colonel Webster. To my personal staff—

Lieut. Col. J. V. Bomford, 16th U. S. Infantry.
Lieut. Col. E. Basset Langdon, Inspector General.
Capt. J. A. Campbell, Assistant Adjt. General.
Capt. W. T. Hoblitzell, Aide-de-camp.
Lieut. S. W. Davies.
Lieut. S. M. Hosea.
Major Caleb Bates, Vol.
Capt. H. N. Fisher.
Capt. Jas. P. Collier.

I return my thanks for their conspicuous gallantry and intelligence on the field of battle.

Lieut. Colonel Bomford was wounded twice, while posting a regiment in line.

My orderlies, privates Isaac Bailey, 2d Indiana cavalry; Geo. Richardson, 34th Illinois infantry; Avery Graham, 34th Illinois infantry; Henry Kline, 1st Ohio battery; George P. Jennings, 34th Illinois infantry; Wm. Edwards, 2d Indiana cavalry; and Henry Knowles, 2d Indiana cavalry, behaved with coolness and bravery on the field, and are recommended to their superiors for promotion.

To Surgeon George D. Beebe, Medical Director of my corps, my thanks are due for his good conduct on the field, and the kind care he has taken of the wounded. Favorable mention is also made of Surgeons Marke, 10th Wisconsin; Dixon, 1st Wisconsin; Williams, 121st Ohio; Weight, 79th Pennsylvania; Beckwith, 35th Indiana; Sinnett, 94th Ohio; and Fowler, —; Assistants Surgeons Taft, 101st Ohio; Devendorf, 1st Wisconsin; Albright, 79th Pennsylvania; Mitchell, 10th Wisconsin; Reeve and Fuller, 21st Wisconsin, and Shannon, 2nd Ohio.

Major C. S. Cotter, 1st Ohio Artillery, Chief of that arm, behaved with conspicuous gallantry and good judgment during the entire action. He was, unfortunately, taken prisoner after dark. Capt. Beverly D. Williams, A. Q. M., was my guide during the entire day. The battle was fought near his birthplace, and he was of inestimable service to me. Lieut. M. P. Gratz and Volunteer Aid Henry Duncan, of Kentucky, of Jackson's staff, reported to me for duty, after the fall of their gallant General. Lieut. C. C. Parsons, 4th U. S. Artillery, also reported to me after his battery had fallen into the hands of the enemy. He behaved with great bravery during the entire day. The loss of his battery was no fault of his. He remained with it until he was deserted by every man around him.

Captain William P. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General to General Terrill, also reported to me after the fall of his chief, and behaved with coolness and bravery during the day.

My casualties were very large. The nation is called upon to mourn the loss of such spirits as Jackson, Terrill, Webster, Jewett, Campbell, Berryhill, Herrell, and others, who fall upon this bloody field. A list of killed and wounded are herewith enclosed of Rousseau's and Jackson's divisions. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL McCOOK,
Maj. Gen. Comd'g 1st Corps Army of the Ohio.

A young lady went to Washington several weeks ago, to visit her husband, who is in the army, and while stopping at a hotel, she observed that a blanket upon the bed had rather a familiar look, and on examination discovered her own name on the margin, and recognized them as the same she had sent as her husband sometime previous, but which he had never received.