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Chicago Daily Tribune, April-June 1862

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Day Entertainment	25 Cents
Children under 10	13 "
Schools admitted on liberal terms.	
Evening Entertainment	15 "
Children under 10	10 "
Reserved Seats	25 "

The General and suite appear in Waukegan 6th Kenosha 7th, Racine 8th, Milwaukee 9th, 10th, 11th.

Alfred Cately, Business Agent.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, January 1, 1862, p. 3, c. 7

Albums! Albums!!
At Fassett & Cook's
Emporium of Photographic Art.

Fassett takes this method of informing his friends, customers and the public generally that the promised stock of

Photographic Albums,

Selected and purchased by his Agent in New York,

Have Arrived,

And are the Richest, Most Elegant, and at the same time the Cheapest ever exhibited in Chicago. Now, while the assortment is fresh and complete, is the time to make selections

For Holiday Gifts.

Fassett & Cook are still making three hundred daily of those exquisite keep-sakes,

Cartes de Visite!

The beauty of which has created for their establishment an enviable reputation.

Photographs,

Plain, Colored and Retouched in India Ink; Ivorytypes and every style of desirable Pictures made to suite [sic] the taste of sitters, and the public may rest assured that the aim of Mr. Fassett (the resident member of the firm) is to produce and sell none but the

Best Pictures,
Unsurpassed by any in the Country.

We have also the largest and best selected stock of

Gold and Rosewood Frames

Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere.

Advice to Sitters:

Ladies wishing to bring their children for Likenesses should dress them in light colors, small figures, plaids or plain goods, and chose [sic] a bright morning, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. The best hours for adults these short winter days are between 8 A.M. and 3 P.M.

We would advise all parties wishing Colored Pictures

For Holiday Gifts,

To hand in their orders at once, so that we may have sufficient time to accommodate all.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, January 21, 1862, p. 4, c. 9

Pipers Wanted for the
Scotch Regiment.

Apply personally or by letter at 101 Washington street, Room No. 8

Daniel Cameron, Colonel Commanding.

Parties raising Companies or parts of Companies are requested to apply as above. Every facility will be extended, and liberal inducements offered to parties recruiting in the country. The Scotch Regiment will probably be the last accepted by the Government from Illinois.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, January 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 9

Valentines for 1862.

My stock for the approaching season will be entirely new, and will far surpass that of former years.

Valentines, Single, from 1 cent to Twenty Dollar
Valentines in \$5 Lots,

Valentines in \$10 Lots; Valentines in \$20 Lots.

Comic and Sentimental Valentines Assorted,
Patriotic comic Valentines, Envelopes,
Cards, Writers, &c.

No Commission, but Cash Sales at Half the Price.

John W. Norris, 102 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, January 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 9

Bryan Hall.
Metamorphosed into a Psychomanteum.
On Monday Evening, Jan. 27th, 1862.
And following Evenings of the Week.
Extraordinary Event.
First appearance in Chicago of that Great Artist,
Prof. Anderson,
The World-Renowned and Greatly Celebrated
Ambidextrous Prestidigitator
The Famous Magician, Illusionist,
Prestidigitator, Physicist and Traveler.

And the only artist in the profession of Magic who performs with the entire Absence of any Apparatus, and who can alternate his performance with illustrations of the Mechanism of Magic using apparatus, which cost \$30,000.

A Few Facts Relative to This Extraordinary Entertainment.—A Night in Wonder-World is cyclogical; it has gone the wide world round, traveled with the same principal actor, the same company and the same properties. A Night in Wonder-World is ecumenical, not appealing to one nation or one class but giving general delight to all, and understood by all, no matter what language or customs. A Night in Wonder-World is eclectic; its elements of pleasing have been selected from all sources and blended in one harmonious whole. The following is an exact account from Prof. Anderson's book of the number of times this extraordinary Entertainment has been represented in its present forms:

In England, Scotland and Ireland	3,121 Times
On the European Continent	893 do
In the lands of the Orient	401 do
In Australia and Tasmania	12 do
In California	205 do
And in the United States on the Atlantic	1,076 do
	<hr/>
	6,035 Times

No Master in the Magic Art has practiced this art more successfully, become more eminent, traveled further or achieved more wondrous deeds than has Prof. Anderson. On Monday Evening, Jan. 27th, will be produced the grand Magico-Drama of

A Night in Wonder-World!

Amidst the Mystic, Weird, Wonderful and Enchanting. The Entertainment being on the same scale of Grandeur as recently produced by the Professor at the Academy of Music, New

York; Academy of Music, Boston; Academy of Music, Brooklyn; Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

The Experiments are New and Grand,
Inexplicabilities Abound!
Mirth Goes Hand in Hand with Mystery!

In the course of the performance, Mr. J. H. Anderson, Jr., will out rival the Davenport Boys, by doing their Rope-Tying Trick without any recourse to spiritual aid.
Pianist, Retro-Reminiscent Clairvoyant and Second-sighted Sybil.....Miss Anderson.
The Fairy of the Portfolio.....Miss F. Anderson.

Grand Afternoon Performance, Saturday, Feb. 1, at 3 P.M.

Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age, accompanied by their parent, 25 cents. Places secured at the Ticket Office, daily, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Doors open every evening at 7 ½ o'clock; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, January 23, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

For Chapped Hands
Use the

Cocoaine Soap,	Cocoaine Soap,

For all roughness and exfalliations [sic] of the Skin. Nothing equals it, and for producing an abundant pasty lather it is guarranteed [sic] equal to the best English or French Soaps. Put up in boxes containing three cakes at 35 and 50 cents per box. We also offer over 100 different varieties of English, French and American Soaps of the best makes.

Smith & Dwyer,
Druggists and Chemists,
Opposite the Tremont House.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, January 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 7.

To Printers.—We offer for sale the following described lots of

Wood Type,

At prices annexed. By comparing them with Foundry prices for same article, it will be seen that we make a discount of about 50 per cent. This type is in good order, and is sold only because we have a surplus on hand. Terms—Cash, to accompany the order.

6 A Font, 60 line Tuscan	\$25.00
3 " 10 " Antique	3.00

3	"	12	"	Shaded	6.00
3	"	50	"	Gothic Condensed	10.00
3	"	40	"	Tuscan	14.00
3	"	20	"	"	7.00
3	"	6	"	Antique	3.00
3	"	20	"	Tuscan Shaded	7.00
3	"	100	"	Tuscan	*30.00
3	"	100	"	Grecian Condensed	*25.00
3	"	24	"	Full Faced "	6.00
3	"	20	"	Tuscan Shaded	7.00
3	"	70	"	Antique Condensed, u. & l c.	*25.00

*Less than half price.

Address Wm. H. Rand,
Tribune Office, Chicago.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, January 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 8

Bronchial Cigarettes,
Bronchial Cigarettes,

For the immediate relief of Asthma, Bronchitis and other affections of the Throat. Prepared and sold only by

Gale Brothers, Druggists,
No. 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, February 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 8

List of
Military Books
for sale by
S. C. Griggs & Co.,
39 & 41 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Jomini's Art of War. A new edition with appendices and maps; translated from the French by Capt. G. B. Mendell and Lieut. W. P. Craighill. Price \$1.50.

Jomini's Campaign of Waterloo. Price, 75c.

Military Surgery; by S. D. Cross. Price 50 cts.

Notes on the Surgery of the Crimean War; by Macleod. \$1.50.

Guthrie's Surgery of the War in Portugal, Spain, France, the Netherlands, and the Crimea. 6th edition. \$2.25.

Revised U. S. Army Regulations. \$2.00.

Ordnance Manual of U. S. Army. \$2.50.

Instructions in Field Artillery. \$2.50.

Anderson's Evolutions in Field Artillery. \$1.00.

Roberts' Hand Book of Artillery. 75 cts.

Coppee's Field Manual of Evolutions of the Line. 50 cents.

Mahan's Field Fortifications. \$1.00.
Mahan's Advanced Guard Out Posts. 75c.
Douglas on Fortifications. (London). \$3.75.
McLellan's Bayonet Exercises. \$1.25.
Kelton's Manual of the Bayonet. \$1.75.
Berriman's Sword Play. \$1.00.
Wilcox's Rifles and Rifle Practice. \$1.75.
McLellan's Field Service of U. S. Cavalry. \$1.50.
Cooke's U. S. Cavalry Tactics. 2 vols. \$1.50.
U. S. Cavalry Tactics. 3 vols. \$3.75.
U. S. Infantry Tactics. 1 vol. \$1.25.
Scott's Infantry Tactics. 3 vols. \$2.50.
Hand Book for the United States Soldier. Paper, 25 cents.
Hodson's Twelve Years of a Soldier's Life in India. \$1.00.
Scott's Military Dictionary. \$5.00.

The most complete collection of Military Books in the West may be found upon our counters.

Dealers will find our prices low and terms cash.

Any of the above books mailed, postage paid, on receipt of the price, and ten cents on each dollar's worth to cover postage.

S. C. Griggs & Co.,
39 & 41 Lake Street.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, February 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 9

Just Received.
Skirt Braids,
Black, Brown and Assorted colors.
Also, a large lot of
Gilt and Steel Buttons, Linen Shoe Laces, &c.,
At J. M. Stine's,
33 Lake St., corner of Wabash Avenue.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, March 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 9

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines
[illustration of woman seated at machine]

We prefer them for Family Use.—[New York Tribune.
They are the Favorites for Families.—[New York Times.
It has No Rival.—[Scientific American.
There are 85,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is Profitable and Available a Life-Time.
It is equal to Ten Seamstresses.
An Annual Dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating-Hook, and using the Glass-Foot.

Geo. R. Chittenden,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
163 and 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Circular may be had on application or by post.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, March 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 9

L. Cornell & Co.'s
Sewing Machines.
Prices from \$35 to \$90.

Taggart & Fair's Patent.

Wilcox & Gibbs Patent.

Empire Patent.

All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches, Single Thread Stitch; Double Lock Stitch, (from two common spools); Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides). An experience of Five Years in the business and a practical knowledge of every Sewing machine of any standing, fully warrant us in saying that we have, by far, the best, stillest, most simple and reliable machines, taking All of These Stitches. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that each in its place, is preferred by different parties. Ours is the only office where you can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the real merit of the different stitches, and have your choice, with privilege of exchanging. Different sizes will suit all parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are as large and heavy as Singer's, while they run lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth of the noise.

We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and we Rent Sewing Machines by the week or month.

A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. Read our Circular before purchasing.

Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 133 Lake Street, (up stairs.)

Address L. Cornell & Co., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, March 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 7

P. Peugeot,
Manufacturer of
Willow Cabs,
Children's Gigs,
And Carriages,
to be had only at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
108 Lake Street.

Also on hand a large assortment of

Marbles, Balls, Tops, &c., &c.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

A letter from the Tennessee river, contains the following paragraph about the loyalists who have appeared on the Tennessee river:

This invaluable class is composed--according to a careful analysis made by an eminent chemist on the spot--of ten parts unadulterated Andy Johnson Union men, ten of good lord good devil-ites, five of spies, and seventy-five scalawags, too lazy to run, therefore disqualified for service in the Secesh army, and too cowardly to steal on their own responsibility, but willing to be enrolled as "Home Guards," so as to plunder their neighbors under the Union flag.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 9, 1862 (Wednesday) [Summary: battle of Pittsburg Landing reported from "last night's dispatches"], p. 1, c. 3

From Cairo. Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. Cairo, April 8, 1862.

... "Dr. Simons, the Medical Director, leaves this evening for the Tennessee, with two large hospital boats, most completely fitted out, under the direction of J. E. Yeatman, Esq., of the St. Louis Sanitary Commission. They contain 800 beds for the wounded. The hospital here have [sic] accommodations for 1,400.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Sheets, bed ticks, shirts and drawers, are urgently wanted by the Sanitary Commission immediately. A dispatch received last evening calls for a large number at the earliest possible moment. Contributions are earnestly asked to be sent in at once. These wants will continue to be pressing as the wounded and sick will be increasing.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Money Wanted.

The Sanitary Committee of this city is an organization acting with great intelligence and effectiveness, and without pay, for the welfare of our soldiers in the field. Thus far the money that it has expended has been contributed mainly, if not entirely, by the people of this city; but in spite of the generosity of the patriotic here, the Committee is in want of funds. In its name, and by its request, we make another appeal to the people of the country, as well as city. Yesterday a hasty collection supplied its immediate wants and enabled a large corps of surgeons and nurses to go to the battle field at Pittsburgh; but to-day the demand will be as pressing as it was then. A thousand things essential to the comfort of our brave boys are wanted, and nothing but money will obtain them. Nurses cannot go, in most cases, unless their expenses are paid; and special trains cannot be run for nothing, even in war times. Let us who are secure at home, who are made secure by the self-sacrificing gallantry of our troops who, for their country and for us, are now suffering by the remorseless disasters of a hard fought field--let us do every man what we can for their relief. We appeal to city and country alike, for both alike are interested. If but little that each can give, let that little be sent. A single dollar may save the life of a brave and loyal man. Every cent will assuage suffering and mitigate woe.

All monies sent to Judge Mark Skinner, Chicago, the Chairman of the Board, will be

faithfully, intelligently and conscientiously expended in the Committee's Samaritan labor; and all sums, large or small, will be thankfully received. We know the people of the Northwest, and we do not plead in vain!

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. Cairo, April 9, 1862--2 P.M.

General Strong is sending up every boat at command to bring down the wounded. He has telegraphed to the Governors of neighboring States and to Sanitary Commissions for nurses and hospital supplies.

Cairo, April 9, 1862--10 P.M.

Gen. Strong has received notice of large numbers of physicians, nurses, and hospital stores coming from Chicago, Springfield, St. Louis and other places. Several barges of ice are ordered up the Tennessee river for the wounded.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

Louisville, April 9.--At a large meeting of citizens, the Mayor presiding, to make arrangements for taking care of the wounded from Corinth, \$2,500 dollars were contributed, and any further amount desired offered. The steamer *Commercial* left for the Tennessee river to-night with medical and other supplies. The steamer *Diligent* will leave to-morrow with nurses and supplies. Any amount of hospital accommodations in this city were offered.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 10, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

The Sanitary Commission [long list of donations for week ending April 5, 1862]

To meet a heavy requisition made on the Sanitary Commission from the Medical Purveyor and Medical Director at Pittsburgh and Savannah, the Sanitary Commission made application through C. G. Wicker, Esq., to the Citizens' Relief Committee for aid in furnishing the necessary supplies, and received through Mr. Wicker the following list of articles, costing \$185.43, viz:

2 bxs oranges, 2 bxs lemons, 3 brls green apples, 1 hf brl dried beef, 2 kegs butter, 3 bxs prunes, 12 doz candlesticks, 2 doz tamarinds, 1 bag dried apples, 1 brl dried peaches, 4 doz canned fruit, 1 bag codfish, 2 doz chamber pots, 2 bxs star candles, 1 hf chest Oolong tea, 4 doz solidified milk.

The following articles have been purchased by the Sanitary Commission at a cost of \$283.20, in order to meet the requisition mentioned above:

200 lbs. arrow root, 400 do farina, 100 do sago, 20 do cloves, 10 do sponge, 10 do chloroform, 500 do pearl barley, 100 do tapioca, 20 do cinnamon, 10 do nutmegs, 100 yds adhesive plaster, 12 urinals--20 packing boxes for same.

The following articles have been contributed to meet the same requisition:

Wm. Blair & Co.--1 box containing 1 dozen razors, 1 doz razor strops, 6 doz scissors, 8 doz candlesticks, 1 doz spittoons.

J. K. Botsford & Co.--6 doz tin plates, 1 dozen wash bowls.

H. O. Stone--1 doz razors, 2 doz cork screws.

Van Schaack--1 doz razors.

Wm. Wheeler--10 doz graters.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 10, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

Aid for the Wounded.

Immediately upon the reception of the news of the great battle at Pittsburg Landing, the heart of the people became as sad--notwithstanding the great victory--as it had on the previous day been pleased and elated at the bloodless success of Island No. Ten. Well did that people know that Chicago was largely represented in the ranks of the Federal troops engaged in the severe and bloody battle that had been fought. Pale faces and tearful eyes surrounded the bulletin board of the Tribune office all the day, and there was an intensity of feeling pervading the entire community in regard to the result that no previous battle of the war had brought out.

There were reports in the streets, started by wretches simply unfeeling and heartless, that the Nineteenth Regiment and the Hecker (German) Regiment were engaged in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and their ranks had been dreadfully cut up. So far as yet learned these were merely cruel rumors without foundation, in fact and not to be relied upon. But enough was known to show that a large number of men were wounded and suffering. Steps were immediately taken to ameliorate their condition.

The Board of Trade, whose members are always foremost in humane and charitable movements, held a meeting at twelve o'clock, a subscription from the merchants on 'Change, amounting to \$975.50, was quickly raised, and to render all the aid in their power, the Board in a corporate capacity donated \$2,000 more, making an aggregate from this class of men of nearly \$3,000. It is no more than we could have expected from them.

The next move made was a call of the Sanitary Commission for surgeons and nurses to go to the scene of the battle to aid in caring for the wounded. This was promptly responded to by many of our best citizens. The following is the list of

Surgeons.

Dr. Warren Miller,	Dr. Geo. K. Ammerman,
" J. P. Ross,	" E. L. Holmes,
" Alex. Fisher,	" James Bloodgood,
" Chas. G. Smith,	" L. D. Boone,
" R. C. Hamill,	" Edwin Powell,
" J. P. Lynn,	" Davison,
" E. Ingalls,	" C. H. Ray.
" S. Wickersham,	" C. H. Ray.

Dr. Gillette.

The following persons volunteered as

Nurses:

E. B. Wright	A. S. Chadbourne,
Sam'l. Polkey,	Frank Mehler,
Theron Potter,	Frank Beasley,
Walter B. Scates,	S. H. Bottomley,
Alonzo Atkinson,	A. C. Matchette,
John Zhan.	A. S. Phelps,
W. H. Tilton,	J. M. Loomis,
Eugene Marguerat,	Ed. Bacon,
U.F. Linder, jr.,	B. W. Thomas,
Addison Graves,	S. M. Wilcox,
C. J. Hutchings,	J. M. English,

John R. Parsons,
Amos Jackson,
T. J. Sloan,
Miss Skeer,
G. W. Wilson,
Carlisle Mason,
Reverend Rob't. Collyer,
J. E. Morse,
H. D. Aylesworth,
Jas. E. Aikin,
Mrs. D. F. Kimball,
H. S. Sackett,
J. E. Maple,
Geo. See,
C. E. Allen,

M. Tuttle,
Paul Cornell,
S. H. Smith,
G. B. Smith,
Jas. Nesbitt,
A. H. Boyden,
W. W. Stewart,
D. L. Moody,
N. W. Farley,
H. C. Mowry,
Thos. Sexton,
John Dixon,
C. W. Hawley,
J. B. Annis,
H. C. Hollingsworth.

The above nurses and surgeons left the city on a special train over the Illinois Central Road for Cairo at five o'clock last evening, and are to be put through to that city by eight o'clock this morning. While some of our readers are sipping their coffee and reading their paper at breakfast, the delegation will be embarking upon a steamer, prepared and in readiness for the purpose, and starting upon their way to Pittsburg Landing.

Col. C. G. Hammond, of the C. B. & Q. R. R., went to Quincy on Tuesday night, accompanied by Dr. Brock McVickar, for the purpose of bringing a steamer, the property of his road, into immediate use for the accommodation of the soldiers, the surgeons and nurses.

With the Chicago delegation went *one hundred and four boxes of hospital supplies* from the Sanitary Commission, and at Cairo this number will be largely increased by a quantity of the same supplies already shipped, and which will be taken also to Pittsburg Landing.

All honor to the Board of Trade, the surgeons and nurses and the Sanitary Commission. They are doing a noble work.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 10, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

Dispatch from Gen. Strong--Prompt Action of the Board of Trade.

The Chicago Sanitary Committee received a dispatch this morning from General Strong, commandant at Cairo, asking for surgeons, nurses and medical stores, immediately for our wounded soldiers in Tennessee. He states our probable loss in the great battle at 10,000.

The announcement was made at the Board of Trade at noon, and a private subscription of between \$400 and \$500 was raised on the spot. The Board also unanimously voted to contribute \$2,000 to be given to the Sanitary Committee for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. That amount not being in the treasury, in cash, George Watson, Esq., Treasurer of the Board promptly offered to advance the sum on behalf of the Board.

Let our citizens follow this noble example, and promptly and generously help the Sanitary Committee in their good work.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 11, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Wisconsin Takes Care of Her Soldiers.

So far as can be now learned, there were four Wisconsin regiments in the battle at Pittsburgh Landing. As soon as Governor Harvey ascertained the fact, he telegraphed to the Chamber of Commerce in Milwaukee, to Janesville and to Beloit, appealing to the citizens of those cities to furnish immediately such surgical *materials* as could be gathered, and forwarded to this city. The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, on receipt of the telegraph at noon on Wednesday, voted at once \$200, to bear the expenses of Drs. Wolcott and Bartlett, the best surgeons in the city, and of sending the desired articles. Gen. E. H. Brodhead, a prominent gentleman of the same city, accompanies them to assist in their humane mission.

Gov. Harvey and Commissary General Wadsworth arrived last evening at the Tremont, where they were met by the Milwaukee delegation, and to-morrow morning the whole party, consisting of the Governor, his Secretary, General Brodhead, and nine surgeons, leave on the Illinois Central Railroad for their destination, taking with them *ninety boxes* of hospital supplies for the wounded Wisconsin soldiers. When we consider that these abundant supplies were raised within less than twenty-four hours, by the three cities that we have mentioned, and by the people of Madison, we can but accord honor to the prompt benevolence which is thus manifested, and to the energy and humanity of Gov. Harvey. The Illinois Central, with its usual patriotism, carries the surgical *material*, free. If the State authorities everywhere took as good care of their volunteers as those of Wisconsin do of theirs, there will be little neglect to complain of. All honor to them.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 11, 1862, p. 1, c. 5
Cairo, Wednesday, April 9, 1862.

The Chicago delegation of physicians and nurses, arrived this morning, and have gone to Pittsburgh in the hospital steamer Louisiana.

Dr. McVickar is here awaiting the arrival of Gov. Yates, on the steamer from Quincy, to see specially to the Illinois wounded soldiers, and will establish a depot hospital here for our sick and wounded. No official despatches [sic] received here this morning.

Gov. Yates will arrive to-night with about 100 surgeons and nurses *en route* for the Tennessee River to look after wounded soldiers.

The surgeons and nurses from Chicago--seventy in number--arrived by special train this morning and were placed by Gen. Strong on board the hospital boat Louisiana and dispatched at once up the Tennessee.

Gov. Morton, of Ind., telegraphs Gen. Strong that thirty or forty surgeons would leave in special boat from Evansville for Pittsburg, Tenn., this evening. Other delegations of surgeons and nurses from various Sanitary Commissions in Illinois will arrive in the morning and will be sent forward promptly to Pittsburg.

Cairo, April 10, 1862.

Every preparation possible is being made for the reception and care of our wounded at this point.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 11, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

St. Louis, April 10.--Two steamers fitted up as floating hospitals left here yesterday for the Tennessee river. Large contributions of all kinds, and supplies are being made to-day to furnish two more, which will leave this evening.

The Western Sanitary Commission are moving earnestly and energetically with this matter, and every effort will be made for speedy relief to our wounded soldiers at Pittsburg Landing.

Evansville, Ind., April 10.--The steamer Charley Bowen left here at 11 A.M. for Pittsburg Landing with a delegation of surgeons and nurses, and a full supply of hospital stores, from Indianapolis and Watwick county, Ind. They will take on board another delegation of surgeons and supplies from Posey county, Ind., at Mount Vernon.

Peoria, April 10.--\$1,700 in money and one car load of delicacies have been contributed by the citizens of this place for the benefit of the wounded at Pittsburg.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 11, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

To a Generous Public--In Behalf of the Wounded Soldiers.

Brigadier General Strong commanding at Cairo made requisition by telegraph yesterday upon the Chicago Sanitary Commission for surgeons and nurses saying, "The slaughter up the Tennessee has been terrible."

The Commission promptly chartered a special train and two of the members left yesterday at 5 o'clock, accompanied by sixteen surgeons, fifty-two nurses, having in charge a car load of special stores.

The Commission have labored assiduously for some weeks past and have forwarded all the goods they possibly could *in advance of the battle*, having sent special agents to accomplish this end. But notwithstanding all they have done and can do, there exists a great and pressing want. Thousands of our brethren are suffering; we must relieve them. All was done yesterday that could be accomplished on so short notice. Will not our citizens send in *to-day* to the Commission Rooms No. 41 Wabash Avenue, delicacies for the sick, bottled ale, or porter, brandy, sheets, shirts, drawers, towels, bandages, single bed ticks, and money?

An officer of the Commission will leave in charge of such stores as may be sent in at once, and see to their distribution personally. Let the people of Chicago act promptly.

By order of Chicago Sanitary Commission.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 11, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

The City Council Votes \$10,000 Relief Fund for Our Wounded.

A special meeting of the council was held yesterday afternoon, present:--Aldermen Bottsford, Joy, Tittsworth, Myers, Holden, Salomon, Hubbard, Harvey, White, Prindiville, Perkins, Comisky, McDonald--being just a quorum. It was voted to appropriate \$10,000 for the relief of our wounded at Pittsburg Landing, one half to be delivered at once to Hon. Mark Skinner, President of the Sanitary Commission, and the balance held subject to order. This generous action will give unalloyed satisfaction to all our people.

Surgeons--The following is a corrected list of the surgeons who volunteered to go to Pittsburg Landing, and who left on Wednesday for that place, via the Illinois Central Road:

Dr. Warren Miller,

" J. P. Ross,

" Alex Fisher,

Dr. Geo. K. Amerman,

" E. L. Holmes,

" James Bloodgood,

" Chas. G. Smith,
" R. C. Hamill,
" J. P. Lynn,
" E. Ingalls,
" S. Wickersham,

" L. D. Boone,
" Edwin Powell,
" Davison,
" Hemingway,
" Robt. L. Rea.

Dr. Gillette.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

The Sanitary Commission in this city is overrun with applicants, ambitious to serve our wounded at Cairo. Some even come from a distance to offer themselves. We are requested, therefore, to announce that no more are needed at present, and that the Commission has no power to pass surgeons or nurses except in an exigency [?] upon special authority being given from headquarters at Springfield or Cairo.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

From Cairo. Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. Cairo, April 11, 1862.

Gov. Yates arrived this morning from Springfield, *en route* for Tennessee, to look after the wounded of the Illinois regiments. He was welcomed with a salute from Fort Cairo.

Cairo is filled with physicians, nurses and civilians from Chicago, Springfield, Indiana and Iowa, all desirous of going up the Tennessee. The civilians will all be disappointed, as Gen. Halleck, before his departure yesterday, issued stringent orders against granting passes.

A large number of wounded were brought down from Pittsburg this morning to the Mound City Hospital.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

Telegraph Direct to Savannah, Tenn.

Louisville, April 11.--Telegraphic communication was opened between here and Savannah, Tenn., this afternoon.

Forty physicians and nurses arrived from Frankfort this evening and immediately left on the steamers Autocrat for Fort Donelson and Pittsburgh Landing. Several other boats with similar aid are passing down the river from this city and elsewhere.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

[Dispatch to the Chicago Sanitary Commission.]

Cairo, April 11.--Seven hundred of the wounded from Pittsburg Landing reached here this morning. Among them were Colonels Haynie, Hix, and Ransom.

The Chicago delegation for the Tennessee, left last evening on the Louisiana.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Female Nurses--The following named ladies have been appointed a committee by the Sanitary Commission for the purpose of examining and receiving female nurses for our hospitals, and they are requested to meet at the room of the Sanitary Commission, this forenoon at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. A. Hoge,
" D. P. Livermore,

Mrs. E. Warner,
" Morgan,

" Elisha Wadsworth	" Sloan,
" Wm. H. Osborn,	" Dr. Tiffany,
" J. C. Haines,	" Jno. M. Wilson,
" O. E. Hosmer,	" Dr. Everts.

Applications to be made immediately at the Sanitary Commission room.

A Correction.--Among the names of those who recently left this city at the call of humanity to minister to our wounded at Pittsburg, that of Dr. Eugene Margaurat was incorrectly given as among the nurses. This does injustice to the position and mission of Dr. M. He has just come among us from Ithaca, New York, and brings an excellent reputation as a man and a surgeon of value and excellent skill. He is doubtless among the "nurses," but will, by his skill and acquirements, serve an even higher purpose. This correction is due him, though following tardily the list published two days since.

To Clergymen--It is suggested that the clergymen of the several churches in the city would do a good work towards aiding the Sanitary Committee in their efforts to afford help and comfort to our wounded and sick soldiers, by receiving supplies and announcing the fact at their places of worship on the coming Sabbath. In this way many sheets, towels and other needful articles might be contributed by persons who would not think of bringing them to the depot of the Sanitary Commission, and the clergymen receiving them could thus do much good at this moment of great need.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

The great fleet of over one hundred transports poured into the very heart of Secessia, that which some military medical man terms the "blue mass for the cure of the rebellion." Savannah, in Hardin county, on the east bank of the river, was made Gen. Grant's headquarters, but the bulk of the troops were thrown forward to Pittsburg Landing, twelve miles further up the river on the opposite bank. Savannah is a town of 1,500 inhabitants. The bluff there is bold and high, the town lying a little back. Dr. Reilly reached Savannah on Tuesday, April 1st. Gen. Grant's headquarters were in the large brick house of Mr. Cherry, on the verge of the bluff, a sound Union man. There were only three regiments there at that time, the 52d and 53d Illinois, the 52d Indiana, and the troop of Capt. Ned Osband, detached from Col. Dickey's 4th Illinois Cavalry as Gen. Grant's body guard. Gen. Grant daily went up the river on his steamer, the Tigress, to supervise operations at Pittsburg. On this day, Tuesday, he had sent an expedition of one thousand men with three gunboats, up the river beyond Pittsburg to a point two miles above Hamburg, to take a rebel masked battery there posted. This was easily accomplished, the enemy having deserted it on the approach of our forces, leaving behind six fine 32-pounders, which our boys spiked.

During that day, at Savannah, heavy firing was heard at Pittsburg, causing great uneasiness and endless flying rumors of a battle in progress, all relieved by the return of the Tigress, when it was known that it was only artillery practice in our camps.

...On Wednesday Dr. Reilly went up the river on the Tigress, to join the regiment to which he had been assigned, the 45th, Lead Mine, above referred to. ... [description of Pittsburg Landing] On the plateau is one log cabin, now the camp bakery. On the crest of the bluff is the military post office, and this is all there is [column 3] of Pittsburg Landing.

... Two miles ride through the forest brings the observer to the first token of

civilization, a small clearing of less than one hundred acres, with a small farm house and its contiguous negro quarters, a dozen or so scattered cotton bales, all giving the Southern characteristic traits to the premises. The brigade to which Dr. Reilly's regiment belonged we have already spoken of, as commanded by Col. C. C. Marsh, and comprising the 11th, 17th, 20th and 48th Illinois regiments, with cavalry and artillery attached (and detached) as aforesaid. The week was passed by the young surgeon in the active duties of the camp hospital. There was enough to do to prevent the rust of idleness from gathering upon him, and yet the interim sufficed to allow him an intelligent observation of the great camp. A reference to the diagram will save us a column of description as to location of forces.

... The days were occupied with brigade and regimental reviews, held most of them on the large natural opening set down in one diagram. Gen. Grant and his staff came up the river daily. Saturday was set down for a grand division review. On Thursday evening, in lovely moonlight, the splendid band of the Lead Mine Regiment serenaded Gen. McClernand at his headquarters, about two miles and a half from Pittsburg, and that officer responded in a stirring speech to his men. And [column 4] here an incident. In the hospital tent near at hand lay a poor fellow in the low stage of typhus. As the liquid strains of the band floated out upon the night, there was a hushed stillness among the camps as the air became "Home, Sweet Home," and the sick man with a groan turned his face to the canvas wall, and died with the last notes of the music, which in that far off camp hospital brought back too forcibly upon his mind the joys and comforts of home, never sweeter than where they minister at the sick couch.

... The ambulances were made ready, the sick who could walk were sent off to make their way to the landing. The hospitals were to be cleared for the wounded. There was not time to spare; the air rang with the volleys of musketry, and so near had the tide of war rolled, that *in fifteen minutes* after the 45th went out of camp their wounded began to come in, first those who could walk unaided, then those more grievously stricken borne on stretchers by their comrades.

By half past 8 o'clock, the Federal line had been driven back, and the balls began to fall thickly about the camp. We are writing of the 45th Illinois. The din was terrific. The wounded were hastily ordered down into the ravine described earlier in this account, and there under the trees the surgeons fell again at work. In this removal there were no ambulances, and Dr. Reilly had great difficulty in removing his patients. The 77th Ohio, which had broken and run in Gen. Sherman's line, came streaming by, and some of these were persuaded to aid in carrying the cots. One of these men Dr. Reilly had difficulty in persuading to render this service. Not ten minutes after himself following the wounded, the Dr. saw the same Ohioan stretched on the ground, bleeding to death from a wound in the neck which severed the carotid artery. "Ah," said the poor fellow, recognising [sic] the surgeon as he bent over him, "If you hadn't stopped [column 5] me, I should not have lost my life." They were his last words. If he shared in a cowardice which endangered the whole day, the poor fellow expiated it in a last act of humanity.

The storm of battle now raged furiously. The shot and shell hissed and screamed harmlessly over the surgeons who were at their humane labors in the ravine. Then came a lull in the firing in this part of the line. ...

In following the advance of the brigade, Dr. Reilly dressed the wounds of three rebels. They told him they belonged to a Mississippi regiment that had arrived at the rebel camp from Bainsville only the night before, and had come in at double quick, seven miles to the battlefield, getting in just in time to fall in to line, and be ordered up with the reserve under Breckinridge, 15,000 strong. All agreed in this statement. ...

..... If we leave to other accounts the further details of this part of the field, it is for a

reason directly traceable to some rebel rifleman, for Dr. Reilly here was the recipient of a Minie ball, which passed through the calf of his leg, just grazing the fibula, the ball making for itself an adit and exit of the open character that pertains to its to its [sic] class of missiles. Perhaps an episode from the mouth of a medical man may not be out of place in a battle account. How it feels to be shot in battle. The sensation, says Dr. Reilly, was precisely that of a smart blow on the leg. There is nothing of a piercing, cutting or tearing pain, the swift missile taking the nerves entirely by surprise, and deadening the adjacent parts before sensation can begin. It was time for Dr. Reilly to go to the rear, and so departing, the wounded lost an excellent surgeon, and our readers the continuance of his observations on the fight.

... The nearer the approach to the river the greater the throng of wounded and stragglers. There was an interminable and inextricable confusion of vehicles of all classes pressing hither and thither. Ambulances bound to the steamers at the landing, or on their return. Ammunition wagons full and empty. Commissary and Quartermaster's teams struggled and got tangled with each other in the main roads. ... We must follow the wounded surgeon on board the hospital steamer City of Memphis, which was filled with the wounded. She took two loads of wounded to Savannah, where excellent hospital preparations had been made, though limited in extent. If Dr. Reilly remained on board and preferred to bring his wound much farther northward for treatment, no one will blame him. "The Grove" is quite another place from a crowded military hospital.

As the City of Memphis came down the river the transports were busy bringing over Buell's division. The aspect and the feeling among our soldiers was blue, and the general opinion was that the day was lost. The arrival of Buell was a ray of light ahead.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 6
Cairo, April 12--12M.

Large delegations arrived this morning from all directions bound up the Tennessee. Gov. Harvey, of Wisconsin, and suite, are here, and were received with a salute from Fort Cairo.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 7
Cairo, April 12--10 P.M.

The body of Gen. Wallace of Ottawa, accompanied by his staff and Col. F. L. Dickey, arrived on the steamer Woodford this evening. She brought down some 600 prisoners, on their way to St. Louis. A special train with the body of Gen. Wallace will leave this evening for Ottawa. ... Gov. Harvey and party with a boat load of hospital stores left this evening to relieve the wounded. Cairo, April 13--10 P.M. The following is a list of Illinois soldiers wounded at the battle of Pittsburgh--in the Mound city Hospital. ... Gen. Strong and staff visited the Mount City Hospitals personally, to look after the interests of the wounded.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 9

Louisville, April 13.--The steamer Minnehaha arrived to-day with about 240 wounded soldiers from Pittsburg Landing, whereof one-fourth are rebels.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.] Aboard Steamer Commodore Perry, Evansville, April 11, 1862. We send you a list of wounded taken from the field at Pittsburg Landing and conveyed aboard the steamer Commodore Perry on the 8th inst., the day after the fight at that place. We arrived there on Tuesday, at 4 P.M., with five hundred troops from Nashville, expecting to be in time for the fight, but we were a little too late, so I immediately organized

those under my command, and sent them into the field to gather up the wounded and bring them aboard. We left there Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M., under the advice and assistance of Dr. Murray, Medical Director of Gen. Buell's forces, one of the most kind and efficient Surgeons in the field. Every attention was shown us at Paducah by Drs. Austin and Haines, contributing largely to the comfort of the wounded. ...

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Our State Officers.

The earnestness and promptness with which Gov. Yates and his Adjutant, Gen. Fuller, are going to work for the relief of the wounded Illinois troops at Pittsburg Landing, are worthy of unqualified praise. We only regret that they have not at their command more abundant resources, that their power to do might be commensurate with their will; but that they will make the wisest use of the means at their disposal there can be no doubt. The thousands of families in Illinois who will be stricken as a result of the struggle, when they are known, and the men of right feeling everywhere, have cause to bless the noble promptings of the hearts that have thrown themselves into this humane work. Yet this is the Governor every fibre [sic] of whose being is alive to the honor of the State and the interest of her sons, whom that bogus Convention would legislate out of office to make way for Hacker, Buckmaster, or O'Melveny, or another of that ilk.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 3-7

As your correspondent reached the third line of our forces, he met several thousands of stragglers, many of them from the hospitals, but many more who had never before witnessed the service of the battle-field, and who, so far, had not found it much to their liking. Their faces were turned to the river and neither persuasion nor threats could induce them to change their course. I must say, that at this juncture, your correspondent was strongly reminded of the great panic at Bull Run, for appearances indicated that the same scenes were likely to be re-enacted upon this occasion. Men and women came promiscuously, singly and by dozens, filling the road, limping, staggering along, in some cases supported on the arms of comrades or others, but all having the same destination, and bent on the accomplishment of the same purpose, viz: To escape from the sound of the whizzing balls, which were flying in every direction. ...

All the wagons and other vehicles of transportation on their way to the camps were turned back, and the road given as far as was practicable to the use of the ambulances, which were now getting to be very plenty. They were not, however, sufficient for the demands of the occasion, there being in many cases but two to each regiment, and heavy army wagons were used to make up the deficiency. These rattled along over the hagged [sic] road, through the mud, over roots and stones, filled to the top with the wounded and such of the sick as were unable to leave the regimental hospitals without assistance. ... Foot by foot the ground was contested, a single narrow strip of open land dividing the opponents. Not having had time in their hasty departure from their camps to bring forward the hand stretchers so necessary for the easy transportation of the wounded, such available means as were at hand were adopted, and the soldier's outstretched blanket received his crippled comrade, as the only available method by which he could be carried to the rear. Many who were maimed fell back without help, while others still fought in the ranks until they were actually forced back by their company officers. ... Some of our Ohio regiments have suffered severely, although the number of those severely wounded is comparatively small.

Gun shots in the arms and legs are very plentiful, it seemingly having been the object of the enemy to wound rather than kill outright, being in adherence to the policy that it requires four men to take care of one wounded, while none are required to look after the dead.

The Scene at Midnight

As I sit to-night, writing this epistle, the dead and wounded are all around me. The knife of the surgeon is busy at work, and amputated legs and arms lie scattered in every direction. The cries of the suffering victim, and the groans of those who patiently await for medical attendance, are most distressing to any one who has any sympathy with his fellow man. All day long they have been coming in, and they are placed upon the decks and within the cabins of the steamers, and wherever else they can find a resting place. I hope my eyes may never again look upon such sights. Men with their entrails protruding, others with broken arms and legs, others with bullets in their breasts or shoulders, and one poor wretch I found whose eyes had been shot entirely away. All kinds of conceivable wounds are to be seen, in all parts of the body, and from all varieties of weapons.

It is midnight, and beside the cries of distress, all is silent, save the hourly discharge of a broadside from the gunboats, sending heavy shells into the vicinity of the enemy's camps. I should judge that they are having rather a sleepless night, under the circumstances. The rain is beginning to fall heavily and mercilessly on the poor wounded who are exposed to its peltings. Every particle of sheltered space is occupied by them, and yet there are hundreds who have no protection from the storm. Yet these are the circumstances incidental to this terrible war.

... As I write this I just learn of the deaths of Lieutenant Colonel Canfield, of the Seventy-second Ohio, Capt. Bertram of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, and Capt. Warner of the Forty-eighth Ohio. The case of the former named officer is peculiarly affecting. His amiable lady has reached here, in company with her young son, in time to learn that her husband has been sent to Savannah severely wounded. He is now dead, and his body has been placed aboard the J. W. Pattin for transportation to Paducah.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 14, 1862, p. 4, c. 4

Wanted for the Wounded.

The Sanitary Commission want drawers, sheets, shirts and bed sacks *immediately*. Preparations need to be made for six thousand wounded. Recent dispatches urge the immediate forwarding of these supplies in utmost haste. The Sanitary Commission are having new articles prepared, but those that can spare articles already made can accomplish more good than at any time since the commencement of the war. Please send to the rooms of the Sanitary commission, No. 41 Wabash Avenue, at once.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Cairo, April 14, 9 o'clock p.m.--The Hiawatha brought down 260 wounded to Mound City, to-day at noon. An adequate supply of transports lying at Pittsburg have been loaded with the wounded ready to come. Some go to Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Sanitary Commission did nobly in relieving the wounded; so did those of St. Louis.

Cairo, April 14--Two thousand and five hundred wounded loyal troops still lie on the transports at Pittsburg, receiving medical care. Every facility is given by General Strong to friends to help them in the search of wounded and killed.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

St. Louis, April 14.--The steamer January arrived at our wharf last evening, with several hundred of our sick and wounded from Pittsburgh. Capt. Bartlett of the January, reports that the Minnehaha, laden with wounded, has gone up the Ohio. The city of Memphis landed 1,000 wounded at Mound City.

List of Sick and Wounded Brought to St. Louis by Steamer January, from up the Tennessee River. [From the St. Louis Democrat, yesterday.]

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 8

New York and Illinois
Hoop Skirt Manufactory.
[illustration of cage crinoline from side]

At wholesale and retail, No. 79 South Clark street (opposite the Court House), and 156 Lake Street (Marine Bank Building.) Chicago Illinois.

Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from 3 springs, children's to 64 springs, ladies' size.

N.B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.

Notice to Wholesale Buyers.

As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London,—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. Trager, Proprietor for Chicago.

New York Factory, 35 Bowrey.
Chicago Post Office Box 4555.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 8

The Steamship
Great Eastern,
Walter Paton, Commander,
Will be dispatched from
New York to Liverpool,

Saturday, May 31st.

Rates of Passage:

1st Cabin.....\$95 to \$135.

According to accommodation.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve, half fare. Infants free.

3rd Cabin.....\$30 to \$50.

According to accommodation, including cooked provisions.

Children under eight, half fare, and under twelve months, five dollars.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Freight Taken on Favorable Terms.

For passage or freight apply to

Jas. Warrack, 12 Lake street, Chicago.

Howland & Aspinwall, Gen'l Agents, New York.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 7

Field, Benedict & Co.,

34 & 36 Lake Street,

Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres,

And Vestings,

Together with all the various styles of Goods for Men's Wear, such as

Cordoroys, [sic] Satinets,

Moleskins, Cottonades,

Velveteens, F. and M. Cass,

Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,

Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens,

Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat,

Kentucky Jeans Ital'n Cloths

Fancy Linens Tweeds

You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 16, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

Cairo, April 15.

Gen. Strong has just received the following dispatch, dated Pittsburg:

"Sick and wounded all off.

"Stop all Sanitary Commissioners, nurses and citizens. We don't need any more.

(Signed)

H. W. Halleck, Maj. Gen."

Rev. Mr. Collyer reached this city last evening, having left Pittsburg on Sunday last. This well known clergyman, whose name has almost become a synonym for charitable deeds,

was one of the party who at the first call from the disastrous field at Pittsburg, went down from Chicago fully freighted to relieve and succor the wounded. And on their arrival at Pittsburg they found enough to do, so many of our suffering soldiers claiming their services. After some days of protracted and arduous labors, the party, surgeons, nurses and physicians are now on their return, as boat after boat comes down the river to land its freight of wounded at the appointed hospitals. By the above dispatch it will be seen that no more aid of this character is at present needed at Pittsburg. It is also shown by a dispatch in another column, that the hospitals are all full and new ones are to be immediately opened at various points on the river. We derive information that will interest readers from Mr. Colyer and other gentlemen thus freshly returned from a scene lately the theatre of such horrors, and destined still further to know like events, not the same we trust however.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 16, 1862, p. 1, c. 4
Cairo, April 15--9 P.M.

The steamer Blackhawk, with Gov. Yates and party, arrived from Pittsburg this afternoon with about 150 wounded Illinois troops. The steamer belongs to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and was placed at the service of the State of Illinois by Col. C. J. Hammond of Chicago, Superintendent Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. She usually runs between Quincy and Hannibal. The State pays only her expenses as she was fitted out by Col. Hammond, and has been under his personal supervision during the entire trip.

Of course every comfort was provided and being a fine, airy boat she brought untold blessings to many a sorrowing heart. Drs. McVickar & Brown with our efficient corps of surgeons and nurses have done most efficient service. The Blackhawk left for St. Louis. As soon as passes and furloughs could be arranged all who can endure the jaunt will at once be sent home. All are comfortable. ...

The Medical Director, Dr. Wright, telegraphed to Dr. Taggart to-day that all the hospitals at St. Louis were full, save those at Cairo and Mound City, and Gen. Strong at once telegraphed to Paducah to have the hospital stores sent to Louisville, New Albany, Cincinnati and other Government hospitals up the Ohio.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Facts of the Great Battle.

[Editorial Cor. of the Chicago Tribune.]

Cairo, April 15, 1862.

Every Illinoisian in the city has to-day been more than ever proud of our State. Not only have our gallant batteries and noble regiments won imperishable honor in the field; but the promptness with which our excellent Governor and State Officers, professional men and civilians of all classes, with scores of self-sacrificing, devoted women, have gone to the battle-field to care for and relieve the wounded, is a most appropriate exponent of the holiest feelings of humanity.

The steamer Black Hawk arrived at the levee this afternoon from her errand of mercy to the wounded of our State, still left upon the ever memorable fields of Pittsburg. She belongs to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and usually runs between Quincy and Hannibal. She was placed at the service of the State by the generosity of Col. Hammond, without cost, save

only the actual expenses of the trip. Col. Hammond himself superintended all the arrangements, and has given his personal attention to the company of surgeons and attendants, and the wounded, and it is needless to add that every thing that could be done most effectually to make the trip all that it should be, was accomplished. Governor Yates, Secretary Hatch, Drs. Boone and McVickar, Dr. McArthur, and many other gentlemen whose names we did not learn--professional men and others--did all it was possible to do for our brave boys, and their contented, bright buoyant countenances told how fully they appreciated what had been done for them. Good parsons Porter, Savage and Folson were on board with their books and papers, and many of them were thoughtfully scanning their contents. Their wounds had all been carefully dressed, nurses were attentive in supplying every comfort, and angels might well rejoice over the scene which that steamer presented. Hearts at home as well as on that mercy-laden steamer will weep in gladness over the noble deeds of the good Samaritans who are its ministering spirits.

On arriving at Pittsburg yesterday morning, the first care of Gov. Yates and party was to examine the battle-field. This required active exertion on horseback till about 2 o'clock. Meantime word had gone about the camps that all the wounded Illinois boys should be notified and placed upon the steamer in the afternoon. The facts narrated by the members of the party are full of thrilling interest. Most of the battle-field is heavily wooded, and the trees on both sides are, in some parts of it literally filled with musket balls--the side of the tree in which they are found at once indicating the source from whence they came. The underbrush appears literally mowed off about breast high, by some unheard of machinery that has gone crashing through with fearful power. The effects of the cannon shot are of course the most marked and terrible. Some awful fiend seemed bent on mutilating the [column 4] grand old forest in every conceivable form. Every where all the elements of death and desolation seemed to have followed the battling hosts, and to have grappled in hateful strife for the mastery. No language can give even a faint idea of the fearful reality. One of the tents, where Dickey's cavalry was encamped, showed two hundred and thirty bullet holes through it.

Arriving near the landing a crowd of the Illinois boys greeted Gov. Yates and his party with the heartiest welcome. Many were the joyful greetings "We knew you would come--we were sure you would not forget us," and every other mode of expression by which grateful hearts can make known their feelings, were on their tongues. Companies of the 27th Illinois, Col. Hall, came bearing their flag with twenty-seven ball holes through it, and the staff nearly shot away, telling more plainly than any language could where that regiment had been in the fight. Gov. Yates, in a few pithy remarks, told the brave fellows how proud their friends at home were over the gallant deeds of their fathers, sons and brothers, all confident that the flag of their country would never suffer disgrace from them. They would never be among the front ranks of freedom, and would never cease to fight till treason was crushed out forever. ...

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 17, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Letters from Secessia. Pictures and Writings of Rebel Life. From the Camps of Island No. 10. Our own correspondent with the expedition on the Mississippi, sends us a budget of letters from the captured rebel camps of Island No. 10. They constitute graphic pictures of phases of Southern life under the rebellion, and we give them verbatim and liberatim without comment:

... From another letter, dated Saline, La., Feb. 22, 1862, and signed Hassa Mobley: "I do hope by the blessing of God that peace will be made shortly, and all the soldiers return back to their beloved homes; and the only way is to put all of our trust in God, and be prayerful. Are there any cotton cards in Columbus? I heard there was some there. There is a great call for

cards here. Most all of the women and girls have gone to spinning and weaving. You just ought to be here to see how industrious we all are. It is the hardest times I ever saw about getting anything."

... One W. B. Terral of Union Parish, Louisiana, writing to his brother, says: "I an' my Fammerley are all well we have got plenty of meat and bread but we are nearly destitute of clothing and no cards to spin any with Jim I want to know if there is any cotton cards whare you are if there is you and tom miles must send a box of them here so we can card and spin several of you fling in and send back a box Jim I want you to come back when your time is out if you vollenteer [sic] in three weaks [sic] after you get here for I want to see you and the girls wants to see you and Martha and the children wants to see you so we all wants to see you Jim I recon you think hard of me for not writing to you oftener but this is the last paper I have got in the world nor cant get no more for it is not here and I have got no money neither to send a letter with nor cant get it at all for it is not here."

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 17, 1862, p. 4, c. 4

Relief to Wounded Soldiers.

Extract of a letter received at the Sanitary Commission rooms, dated Cairo, April 14, 1862--"Rev. Mr. Savage, who has just come down from Pittsburg Landing, says that the supplies from the Sanitary Commission of Chicago were most opportune. They were the first that reached Savannah where the wounded soldiers were collected. Seven steamboat loads of wounded were supplied by the stores of the Louisiana from Chicago, the supplies from Cincinnati were met by the Louisiana on her return, about half way up to Fort Henry from Paducah." The above information will be gratifying to the people of Chicago who have so liberally and promptly responded to the call made upon their benevolence.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 18, 1862, p. 1, c. 3-4

To Pittsburg Landing and Back. An Interesting Letter from Rev. Robert Collyer. The Sick and Wounded.

Chicago, April 17, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

... When the first news of the battle came over the wires, surgeons, nurses and supplies for the wounded men were instantly got ready. Forty-eight nurses, eighteen surgeons and supplies in vast abundance were sent by the Chicago Sanitary Commission. I was earnestly requested to go, with a sort of power as director to the nurses, because I had been before and could suggest from past experience what was best to be done. The Sanitary Commission, like the wise Virgins of the parable, had the lamps burning and the oil in the vessels. It sent us through from Chicago to Cairo between five o'clock of the day when the news came, and eight o'clock of the next morning; had a breakfast waiting for us, and was able to cut various pieces of red tape that had got knotted between our company and the first boat to start, "The City of Louisiana," and got us on board with all we needed for supplies in a marvelous short time. I need not write of our passage up the Tennessee. Our boat was beautifully fitted up to bring down the wounded--full of nice clean beds on small, compact, solid bedsteads, with nurses and attendants complete, and as nice as a new pin. She was fitted out at St. Louis. At Paducah, we passed the boat that was carrying Gen. Halleck to the field; saw him standing quietly on the

upper deck, a solid iron-grey looking man, every inch a soldier. And in good time we arrived at Pittsburg Landing. The whole region round about the battle field is clothed in the garments of the first fresh summer. The woods are full of green leaves, flowers, red buds, and singing birds. The orchards, few and far between, are in full blossom.

The gardens are as forward as ours at the end of May, and the wheat four or five inches high. But the soil at this time is soaked through and through with the heavy rains. It seems as if the cannon had broken the windows of heaven, and I find myself recalling what I used to read in the missionary magazine, when I was a boy, how the heathen when they wanted rain would go out in great crowds and beat their drums or whatever they would make a big sound, the good missionary telling them meanwhile how vain and foolish it was; yet telling us that there was rain, but not for their beating; and then I wonder whether they were not nearest right, working in a dark dim way in the grooves of law.

We saw Pittsburg Landing through a heavy rain the whole time we were there, except for a few hours on Sunday morning. No description of the field itself is needed or can be given here. There is no town--merely a great steep river bank, wooded here and there; at the foot of the bank a long line of steamboats, two or three deep, reaching well into the stream. On the crest of the bank were the tents and camp fires of the men. We got ashore presently, and found mud so deep and so churned by thousands of feet and wheels, as to be the most genuine mud I ever saw. Scores of bags of white corn were laid along the foot of the bank, forming a sort of wharf--left there, I suppose to await transportation. They gradually became stepping stones, sinking deeper as the hundreds of hapless mud-haters pass over them, thinking they will certainly be wasted, and feeling that if ever waste can be pardonable it is here. Right up the bank, I found five or six dead men, some wrapped in their blankets, (the soldier's coffin,) and some bare of all but the garments they wore when they died. The rain beat pitilessly down upon them all day long. I stopped to look at them for a moment--common men, not beautiful when they were alive, ghastly now that they are dead, in the mud and rain; but I think of a time I can easily remember, when they must have been very beautiful to some poor mother, waiting, perhaps even now, to hear from her boy who has gone beyond her life and ours, into the great Hereafter. I pick up a scrap of paper that lies near one, and make out that it is a letter, written from a place called Prairieville, by a father or brother. There are words of hearty, homely cheer in it, but the letter and the man were alike silent beyond a certain line. At the crest of the bank, I came to the tents of the men and more signs of the awful day--dead bodies here and there still unburied, and limbs, shattered and cut away, useless debris even to the living, who, a week ago, held them at priceless worth. But we cannot dwell with the dead; and our great purpose is to see whether we cannot save some brave fellows who are near to death. The steamboats are gradually filling with wounded men, and to care for them is our sold business. On the boat, as we came up the river, we got into working order. Doctors and nurses were classified and organized, each doctor had his own nurses to go with him, wherever he went "God bless the Sanitary Commission," many a brave man said in my hearing, and I feel like echoing that cry.

We found the steamboats loaded with wounded men, and almost destitute of stores. The army officers here, as everywhere, are like the foolish virgins--lamps out and no oil. The wise virgins, this time, did give of their oil--they were there for that purpose. Drs. Rea, Lynn, Ingalls, Gillette and Miller, with thirteen nurses, were detailed to the Hiawatha to take charge of I think, 285 wounded. I went with them, and what was done there is a fair sample of how things are done all round. We found the steamboat bare--no beds, no medicines, no stirs. Some male nurses, clever only at shirking; some female, ditto, remarkable for hoops. From the army supply,

we were able to get flour, and swap it with another boat for bread, sugar, beef tea, lint, sponges, soap, towels, quinine, nitrate of silver, 100 bed sacks, 60 to 80 cots and a few minor articles. From the Sanitary Commission we get isinglass, plaster, morphener [sic?], spirits, sponges, chloroform, wine, brandy, apples, butter, ale, eggs, lemons, oranges, solidified milk, jellies, apple-butter, soft rags, (one of the most precious treasures after a battle) sheets, drawers, shirts, pillows, pads, buckets, brooms, pearl-barley, sago, adhesive plaster, tea, (first rate), quilts, blankets, comforters, bed sacks, undershirts, and a vast number of minor articles. These things did not come in sparse measure, but in plenty--not with vast labor and running miles to get them; but Mr. Patton and Dr. Douglas were there and put them on board for us, and then said heartily, "Now can we do anything else?" This, however, is not true of all the boats. Cincinnati sent three or four fitted up most generously with everything. St. Louis has two equally good. But the mere Government boat, put in at the last moment, is a deplorable thing. The City of Memphis, sent down ahead of us, and bare of supplies and nurses, lost forty men, if I am rightly informed. Our boat, cared for by the Sanitary Commission, and the Chicago surgeons and nurses, lost only one, Captain Stephens, of Dixon, who said to me a little while before he died, "I was not fit to go on the field; I had the flux very bad and was weak; but I felt that I was needed, and that my country might not count me unfit, so I went through it. My leg was taken off, and I shall die, but I am peaceful. I have done my duty." Among those 285 men, many of them officers of intelligence, I gathered the only clear ideas and conclusions I was able to come to, concerning the battle. I will give them as I got them. They were so evidently the true convictions of the men that I listened to them with the deepest interest, not so much because they must be true (though I think that is of great value), but, above all, because that is the way the fighters think, not individually, but in masses. First, all who said any thing about it, said that the fatal surprise of Sunday morning was the result of unpardonable negligence on the part of the commanders. The men themselves knew that the woods all about them were swarming with the enemy; (I quote the exact phrases) but there was no effort made to get a clear knowledge of the real condition of things, and not even a picket guard sent out until perhaps Saturday, and that this knowledge of a certain danger was near them, for which their officers made no provision, made the men feel unsteady and unstrung. If they could have known exactly what was hidden among the trees and ravines, they would have had better courage to grapple with it when it sprung upon them. So when the enemy came, storming down with a fierce, determined onslaught almost without parallel in battles, they were taken at a double disadvantage. They were outnumbered and dispirited at the same time. Second, the battle on Sunday was badly managed. The men said to me, "We would have fought, we meant to fight; we wanted to fight; we will fight; but we were outflanked every time. Just as sure as we made a stand, we had to fight superior numbers, put where they could do as they liked, and we could only do as we could. We did run away, we don't deny it; we got under the bank and staid [sic] there; we could not come out. Why? Because it was no use. If a man gives his life, he wants to get the worth of it." Third.--The Tennessee river, the gunboats, and Col. Webster saved Grant's Division on Sunday afternoon, from a second Bull Run, or annihilation. The river held the troops in, and the gunboats, with the batteries skillfully placed by Col. Webster, protected them until Buell came up. Not a man or a steamboat probably would have been left but for these cannon. Fourth--These same men who had run on Sunday went in with Buell's men on Monday. Fragments of regiments patched together in the haste of the morning, gathered new spirit when they knew what they had to do; and the universal testimony is that they fought well--never men fought better than those that went back to fight again. Fifth; the battle on Monday was a battle on the part of the enemy in

which he apparently did his utmost before he began to retreat. He did not mean to retreat, but he had to do so because we beat him back. Still, while on the Sunday, we were routed, on the Monday he retreated and was not routed. His retreat was well done. Such is the universal testimony. The cavalry made very little impression on him in the retreat, for three reasons: first, his forces were well ordered; second, the roads were bad for cavalry; and, third, they could not tell what sort of a trap might be set for them in the woods. I inquired diligently after the idea of the men as to the final result, and it was that we are about where we were a week before the battle with a loss of eight thousand men in killed, wounded and missing. Yet that, with every desire to see fair, the prestige of the battle remains finally with our forces. As soon as we fought at all on equal terms, our men beat them without the shadow of a doubt. The men everywhere, wounded and well, are in good heart. I saw no sign of depression anywhere beyond what comes out of pain and loss of blood. The men look serious, as if they had grown older; but I did not speak to a man who did not say we can beat the enemy every time if we get fair play. ...

On our boat, the Hiawatha, Miss Safford, of Cairo, whose praise is in all the hospitals, cheerfully volunteered to help us, and did tirelessly what only a true woman can do, suggesting and preparing what the men would like, and was the good angel of the time. Drs. Rea, Lynn, Ingalls, Gillette, and Miller, each did faithfully and skillfully whatever of surgery was to be done, carefully perfecting the hasty work of the battle field, and lifting great burdens from some who had been treated unskillfully. And all day and night long our nurses were true to their trust, bearing about from one to another fresh water, comforting food and drink, tender words, and tender hands, and tender hearts. And the men, through their tears, thanked them for what they did, never thinking that it was a vast debt the country owed and was trying to pay to them. At Mound City, where our wounded were placed, the hospitals are in beautiful condition, and the utmost efforts made to make all the sick and wounded thoroughly comfortable.

Robert Collyer,
Minister at Large.

Chicago, April 17th, 1862.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 18, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

A Romantic Female.

On Sunday evening as an officer of the North Division was patrolling his beat at a late hour of the night, his attention was called to a woman found standing at the corner of Chicago Avenue and Clark streets, having a small bundle in her arms. He accosted her, learned that she had no place to stay and kindly took her to the station house, where she was transferred to the Police Court, told her story, and was discharged, there being no testimony adduced that she was other than a poor but honest girl. Yesterday forenoon the same policeman, as he was passing along Rush street, near the bridge, had his curiosity considerably excited by something peculiar in the appearance of a man dressed in soldier's uniform, walking ahead of him. He followed the person into a saloon and there recognized the quasi soldier as the girl he had taken to the station on Sunday night. Of course he arrested her, charging that she was a woman in man's attire, which was at first stoutly denied, but afterwards confessed. Yesterday afternoon she was again brought to the Armory and upon being questioned, gave her name as Mary Fitzallan, said she was eighteen years of age, unmarried, a native of Kentucky, and had under the title of Harry Fitzallan worn male habiliments for the past seven months, four of which she had passed as a

Union volunteer in the 23d Kentucky regiment, and previously working as a hired hand on a farm near Newport, Kentucky. When asked as to her former history and what made her dress in clothes unbecoming her sex, she refused to be communicative, but answered that she had her peculiar reasons, and that her history would be of no avail to the Court. She is a girl of medium size, rather embonpoint, with heavy and not wholly unhandsome face, her features being more masculine than otherwise, and hair black, cut short in the present style, and parted on one side. Her eyes are blue. Her hands betray evidences of manual labor. She stood in the presence of the Magistrate with not a bold but confident air, answered the few questions she wished to respond to deliberately, and apparently truthfully, betraying but little of the modesty and shrinking nature we have been the habit of attributing to the share of the gentler sex.

Justice Akin, after giving the young woman some sound advice, fined her \$20, under the ordinance, but suspended execution to allow her to get of the city, and she made her exit from the court room in her male attire, and deliberately walked down into the street. Whether she will take her departure for Canada, or remain here, hunting up a friend--or lover--and again get arrested, remains for the future to solve.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 7

New Boot and Shoe Store.
142 Lake Street, Chicago.
One Price System.

Saunders, Brother & Co., of Boston, have established a Branch Store in this city for the purpose of conducting the Boot and Shoe business upon the Cash System, and are now opening a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes from their own factory, and from the most eminent factories in America, made from the best material of stock, and work of the highest order. After a practical experience of twenty-five years in the business, we feel justified in saying that our stock of Boots and Shoes, in regard to material, style, strength, fit and adaptation to the market can not be excelled. We ask the indulgence of the citizens of this city and interior to an examination of our stock.

In the Ladies', Misses and Children's line are found—

Satin Francais, English and French Lasting, and Heavy Serge Gaiters, Congress, Balmorals, Button Boots, Plain, Tipped and Full Trimmed Double Sole, Welted, mock Welt, and Single Sole stitched and sewed. Glove, Pebble and Grained Calf, Kid, Goat and Morocco Balmorals and Congress, Laced Boots, and Highland Ties, Triple, Double and Single Soles, Stitched and Sewed.
Pegged and Nailed Kip, Calf, Buff, Grain Kid and Morocco Enamelled [sic] and Split Balmorals, Lace Boots, Congress, Polka, &c., &c.

Gents', Boys and Youths'

Stitched, Black Welts and Sewed French Calf Boots—single and double soles; Congress, Balmorals, Scotch Boots, Wellingtons, &c., made from French Calf, Glove Calf, Kid, Goat, Pebble and Patent Leather Calf; Pegged Calf, Kip and Grain Pump, single and double sole Boots; Pegged Hunting, Cavalry and Sporting Boots, from 14 to 24 inch tops; Pegged Brogans, Plough Shoes, Hunting, Wellington, Scotch and Highland Boots, Oxfords, Balmorals and

Strapped Shoes, &c., single and double soles, tipped and plain.

And also of common goods, we have all styles for Jobbing, and with weekly receipts of fresh goods from our Store in Boston, we feel that we can offer Boots and Shoes to Merchants in the country, at such reduced prices as will secure a quick sale after an examination of our stock.

Saunders, Brother & Co.,
142 Lake street, Chicago,
63 Pearl " Boston.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] Cairo, April 18th, 1862.

The wounded in the hospital at Savannah are dying at the rate of 8 or 10 daily.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 21, 1862, p. 1, c. 9

Great Bargains.
W. Forsyth & Co.,
18 John Street, New York.
Offer the following inducements to purchasers of
Valuable Jewelry.

Possessing unrivalled facilities for this method of selling, we feel confident we can give entire satisfaction to all who patronize us. We ask one trial to satisfy the most incredulous that what we say is true.

50,000 Worth of Watches, Chains, &c.,

To be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value and not to be paid for till you know what you are to receive.

Look at the following List of Articles to be
Sold for \$1 Each.

150 Watches, varying in price from \$15 to \$100, all in good order and warranted.	
250 [?] Ladies gold watches	\$30.00 [?] each.
500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver watches	15.00 each.
2,500 vest and neck chains	\$5.00 to 10.00 each
3,000 Gold band bracelets	5.00 to 10.00 each
3,000 " " "	3.00 to 5.00 each
3,000 Cameo brooches	4.00 to 6.00 each
3,000 Mosaic and Jet brooches	4.00 to 6.00 each
3,000 Lava and Florentine brooches	4.00 to 6.00 each
3,000 Cameo ear drops	4.00 to 6.00 each
3,000 Lava and florentine ear drops	4.00 to 6.00 each
3,000 Coral ear drops	4.00 to 8.00 each
5,000 Gents' Breastpins	2.50 to 8.00 each
3,000 Watch keys	2.00 to 6.00 each

2,500 Fob and ribbon slides	2.00 to 6.00 each
2,500 Setts [sic] of bosom studs	2.50 to 6.00 each
2,500 Sleeve buttons	2.50 to 6.00 each
5,000 Plain rings	2.50 to 5.00 each
5,000 Stone set rings	2.50 to 6.00 each
5,000 Locketts	2.50 to 10.00 each
10,000 Sets Ladies' jewelry	5.00 to 10.00 each
10,000 Gold pens, finest article made	4.00 to 5.00 each

All of the above list of Goods will be sold for One Dollar each. Certificates of all the various articles, stating what each one can have, will be placed in envelopes and sealed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On receipt of the certificate you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

In all transactions by mail, we shall charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the Certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1, eleven for 2, thirty for \$5, sixty-five for \$10, and one hundred for \$15.

Agents.

Those acting as agents will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate and remit 25 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps. Great caution should be used by our correspondents in regard to giving their correct address, town county and state.

Send for Circulars, which will be mailed free.

Address

W. Forsyth & Co.,
13 John st. New York.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 21, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

The Trip of the Black Hawk. The Governor's Expedition to Pittsburg Landing.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] Cairo, April 13, 1862.

Immediately upon the reception of the news of the great battle of Pittsburg Landing, His Excellency Gov. Yates collected by telegraph, from different parts of the State, over a hundred physicians, surgeons and nurses, and chartered the steamer Black Hawk, which immediately repaired from Quincy to Cairo, under the direction of Col. Hammond to meet his party. The Governor left Springfield promptly on Thursday, the earliest moment after the receipt of the news, accompanied by Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, Col. John Moss, Aid [sic] to His Excellency, Major Allen, Hon. N. M. Knapp, (of Scott Co.), Hon. J. G. Nicolay, Private Secretary to the President of the United States, M. H. Cassel, Esq., Canal Commissioner, Mr. Henry Wirt Butler, son of the State Treasurer, J. W. Bunn, Esq., Pension Agent, and other friends and assistants, and arrived at Cairo on Friday morning, where the party was joined by Dr. Brock McVicker of Chicago, who had been invited by his Excellency to take charge of the Surgical corps, and superintend the execution of the objects of the expedition. At Cairo the party was delayed till Saturday morning by the non-arrival of the boat; during which delay the Governor and a number of surgeons who had arrived, en route, made a trip to Mound City, where was met

the first fruits of our dearly bought victory in the shape of about 500 wounded soldiers, who had just come to the landing on the steamer "City of Memphis," and were being borne to the splendid hospital there situated, on stretchers, litters, beds, or on the shoulders of men, as the character of their wounds rendered necessary. ... The Governor went through all the wards of the extensive hospital, to see that the patients were amply provided with clean beds, careful nurses and suitable supplies, and to give to the sick and wounded inmates a smile of approbation, words of encouragement and kind assurances that everything in his power should be done to render them as comfortable as their condition would permit. ... Early Saturday morning the Black Hawk came to the wharf, well provisioned and supplied with hospital stores. Considerable time was, however, occupied in putting on board a large quantity of stores that had accumulated at Cairo, consisting of every conceivable thing that could be thought of for the comfort and nourishment of the sick and wounded, the prompt and abundant free-will offerings of the noble mothers and daughters of Illinois. There is nothing that so nerves the arm and braves the heart of the soldier as these evidences of sympathy and careful remembrance by the people at home. As the boat was about to move off, a serious embarrassment was about to occur; during the delay, hundreds of surgeons, fathers, brothers, and friends had arrived, all clamorous to obtain a passage up the river, and the Governor was beset with appeals that to his kind heart were irresistible, such as, "I have a son in ____ regiment, and that regiment is cut all to pieces;" "I had a son in the fight, and he is wounded, and I must go;" "I had a brother killed in the battle, and I am after his body," and so on; no appeal could be more moving; yet to grant their requests was impossible; the party already summoned by the Governor would fill the boat to its utmost capacity; the Governor therefore committed the whole matter to Col. Hammond, Dr. McVickar and his Aids, who by issuing tickets and placing guards at the gangways were enabled to get the boat out of port without being overwhelmed; though very much crowded. Nothing of note occurred on the trip except meeting two or three boats with canvass screens upon their guards, and the yellow flag flying, indicating that they were loaded with heroes tricked down by traitors, till we arrived at Fort Henry, when we met a boat just swinging out from the landing, on whose deck we recognized the honest, cheerful face of "uncle" Jesse K. Dubois, on his return from the battlefield, where he had been to pay a visit to his son, Lieut. Dubois of the Regular Cavalry, who signalized himself in that conflict. ... The boat was delayed at Savannah long enough to permit a visit to the hospitals at that place, in which were about 2,000 wounded, who seemed much gladdened by the visit, and were found in as good condition as the pressing duties of the present situation would permit. ... Monday morning brought us in sight of the fleet of boats that line the shore at Pittsburg Landing. As soon as the boat touched, the writer leaped ashore and made immediately for the scene of the late conflict, anxious to hear from the participants, and to see for himself what was to be seen. The camp, which is four miles wide, and six miles long, is composed of regimental camps scattered in the woods upon chosen points, having reference to drainage and water for use; with regard to order or relation to other camps, appearing like a succession of irregular villages upon the high points of ground with valleys between. ... Memento hunters were gathering up what they could find to take home to make their friends gape with wonder; canes marked with shot, gun flints, Bowie-knives, balls, cartridges, pelican buttons, &c, &c. By the way, it is difficult to tell why the rebels have given up the Eagle and taken the pelican, unless it be that it fitly symbolizes their past and future, in this: that the pelican has a large sack to carry off what it steals, and a stretched neck to foreshadow the coming fate of the rebel leaders! The Governor visited the field, and was everywhere greeted with the wildest enthusiasm by our soldiers. All seem to idolize him as their commander-in-chief, and

feel that he has risked everything for their comfort. The fact that he remembered them in this hour of trial, seemed to sink deep into every heart. There is no party among soldiers; they are in for true men, who prove themselves friendly to them, and to the country. On returning to the boat we found its decks covered with wounded soldiers, all Illinoisans, Gov. Yates having obtained the privilege, accorded to the Governor of no other State, of selecting our own wounded, of loading his boat indiscriminately. At 8 o'clock, P.M., thanks to the energy of Dr. McVickar, whose plans were promptly carried out by his associates, the boat was divided into wards, nurses and surgeons assigned, and steaming down the beautiful Tennessee with race-horse speed. The Governor and his aids accompany the boat to Quincy to give passes to the soldiers on the different railroads to their homes; and to procure her immediate return to bring off those left behind. ...

[signed] Black Hawk.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 3
Letter from Cairo. The High Water--Hospitals--Sanitary Commission.
[Editorial Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]

Cairo, April 18, 1862.

... In this connection a more specific paragraph is due to our Chicago Sanitary Commission. It accomplished a good work in securing the arrival at Savannah of a large quantity of stores in advance of the battle. These were sent up by Rev. E. Folsom, agent of the Committee, who arrived there the 31st of March, and all unite in attributing great praise for this foresight. On Wednesday, the 9th, on receipt of the news of the battle, the Commission sent from their depot at Cairo another large shipment, which arrived in charge of Dr. Douglas, 48 hours in advance of any other supplies. On the arrival of the special train from Chicago on Thursday, with additional supplies, the surgeons and nurses accompanied by the supplies, were at once sent on the Louisiana (hospital boat, and arrived, as all testify, in good time to do efficient service. Never were funds applied to a better purpose--never did the same amount of money contribute more directly and efficiently to save life and alleviate suffering humanity. When they call for more money let it be given without stint. It is God's work they are giving.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 4
Chicago Sanitary Commission. Report Concerning Supplies Sent to Pittsburg Landing.
The undersigned would present to their associates and the public the following report of their mission to Pittsburg Landing, after the battle of the 6th and 7th inst.

As soon as the news of the battle reached the city, on the forenoon of the 9th, a special meeting of the Sanitary Commission was held, and it was determined to charter a special train for Cairo, and to freight it with hospital supplies in duplicate of those forwarded two days before to the scene of conflict, which, with a hundred other boxes sent the week previous to Savannah and Pittsburg, it was supposed would largely meet the demand upon us. Two members of the Commission were requested to accompany them to their destination, taking along a corpse of volunteer physicians and gentlemen nurses.

Events on the Passage.

At 5 o'clock p.m. the train started, having in addition to ourselves, nineteen physicians and forty-two nurses. On the way to Cairo, to systematize the work and thus secure its easiest

and most perfect accomplishment, the nurses were divided among the physicians, and required to accompany and labor with them, wherever the former were assigned by the Medical authorities of the army. Subsequently the return passes were made out in a similar manner, and placed in the hands of the physicians, that the nurses might be held to strict accountability and not neglect their professed work to engage in sight-seeing.

Arriving at Cairo about 9 o'clock Thursday morning, we encountered at first considerable difficulty in having a boat assigned to convey our company and stores immediately to the battle field; but as soon as we obtained a personal interview with Gen. Strong, our way was clear. He directed the hospital boat "Louisiana," from St. Louis, to receive us and to start without delay. At noon everything had been transferred to the boats by the aid of wagons and the personal labor of ourselves and some of the nurses, and we started for Pittsburg Landing. Our boat was large and swift, and admirably fitted up to receive several hundred wounded men. Indeed we saw no other boat that would compare with it. It was under the charge of Dr. Wagner, Assistant Surgeon of the Regular army, with one or two assistants and a corps of military nurses. Dr. Wagner entertained us kindly and freely, without charge, on his hospital stores. Learning that he had no hospital fund with which to purchase supplies of delicacies for the sick, and that his boat was to remain permanently in service, following the army as a floating hospital, we donated for such a fund one hundred dollars in behalf of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, for which Dr. Wagner sent us a handsome letter of acknowledgment.

It was our happiness to be accompanied on the boat by Dr. Simons, medical director of the department, and Dr. Brinton, brigade surgeon on Gen. Grant's staff, with whom we held important and pleasant conferences respecting matters of material interest. From them we learned that since one of the undersigned (Rev. Mr. Patton) reported on Mound City hospital, and expressed his disbelief of the charges floating through the community and the newspapers against Dr. Franklin, the Surgeon in charge, two official commissions of inquiry have investigated its affairs--one appointed by the War Department at Washington, and the other by the medical authorities of the army at Cairo. These examined witnesses under oath and have made written reports honorably acquitting Dr. F., and confirming the positions taken by Rev. Mr. Patton in his report. At this very time Dr. Simons had left Dr. F. as a substitute during his own absence from Cairo, in the office of Medical Director.

Rev. C. S. F. Savage, the Western District Secretary of the American Tract Society, Boston, also joined us at Cairo, with books and papers for the soldiers, and rendered efficient service as nurse after our arrival, as also on the Black Hawk at his return. His books were also a source of much pleasure to the slightly wounded who could engage in reading.

Dr. Douglas, agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, also went with us, and as usual was of essential service. The passage up the river was pleasant, with the exception of the continual rain, and was employed in perfecting still further our plans. The nurses were placed under the general superintendence of Rev. Mr. Collyer, whose experience gave him great advantage on such an expedition. The physicians were headed by Dr. Isham. Rev. Mr. Patton gave attention to general matters of business, while both of us personally dispensed the supplies and kept strict account of the same. We left on board, for the use of the Louisiana, on her return with the wounded, a box of tamarinds, a case of Welch's Patent Splints, a barrel of porter, and a little fruit. Her general supplies were ample, and were derived from the "Western Sanitary Commission" of St. Louis.

On Thursday evening, a large and interesting prayer meeting was held in the cabin, to

prepare the company the better for their work of love, and to invoke the divine blessing on the wounded, and on our country.

Arrival.

Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock we reached our destination. We found Pittsburg Landing to be only a landing, or a road leading up the steep bank into the back country. A fleet of thirty or forty transport steamers lay along the shore, two or three deep. Our two gunboats, the Tyler and Lexington, frowned grimly at the opposite bank. Owing to the incessant rain since the battle, and the continual passing of heavy army wagons, the mud on shore was beyond our previous experience in fluidity and depth, and fordable only by those of martyr spirit or of supreme indifference to cleanliness. As soon as our boat touched the Tigress, on which were the headquarters of Gen. Grant, we went aboard, and were immediately welcomed by himself, Col. Webster and Dr. Murray, the Medical Director of Buell's forces, and the senior medical officer on the ground. From Gen. Grant we obtained accurate information as to the nature and results of the battle, which was duly embodied in two letters to Judge Skinner, our President, and mailed the next morning, the 12th inst., with the assurance they should go that evening. They reached Chicago on the 18th, two days later than our own return--a fair specimen of army dispatch. After a conference between Drs. Murray and Isham, five steamers were assigned to the labors of our physicians and nurses, viz., the John J. Roe, Crescent City, War Eagle, Chancellor and Hiawatha, it having been plainly announced by us before our arrival, that from the moment of our reporting the list of names to the army authorities our responsibility ceased, and the company must consider themselves subordinate to army rules and direction. We refer to this, that in the reports to come in, it should appear that any physician or nurse came in collision with the army medical officers, the fault may not be imputed to us. Our whole idea was to offer assistance to the Government, and in no wise to set aside its arrangements or supersede its officers, and with that understanding our offer was most gratefully accepted.

It will be gratifying to our associates, and the friends of the commission to know, that Chicago, though one of the points most remote from the battle ground, was, by its characteristic energy, again the first in the field with the necessary supplies. Much to our own surprise, we found ourselves nearly a day in advance of others, and when we ascertained the utter destitution that existed, we wished it had been possible to be there much sooner, that not a boat might have left without the necessary supplies. As it was, three boats had gone down the river poorly equipped, and the suffering on board must have been intense, as we know that the mortality was great.

Distribution of Supplies.

No sooner had our physicians distributed themselves among the boats with directions to report as soon as possible the articles that were needed, than they streamed back with the declaration that they needed everything; that the boats were crowded with wounded men, in a most wretched condition, and no means of doing anything for them. We proceeded, therefore, at once to the work of distribution. To the "John J. Roe" we furnished apples, butter, desiccated vegetables, chambers, urinals, tapioca, brandy, bandages, tea, one hundred tin cups, oranges, lemons, a barrel of eggs, a barrel of porter, brooms, bed-ticks, pillows and cases, socks, drawers, and plaster. To the "Crescent City," we gave one hundred tin cups, a barrel of apples, oranges,

lemons, barrel of porter, tea, arrow root, prunes, butter, barley, chambers, sponges, cinnamon, and candles. To the "War Eagle," two hundred tin cups, apples, eggs, porter, whiskey, lemons, butter, comforters, blankets, pillows and cases and pads. The "Hiawatha" we fitted out still more abundantly, and also gave largely to the "Emerald," and subsequently to the Louisville boat, the "E. H. Fairchild," and a few articles to the "Chancellor," but have no space to communicate the particulars.

When the most pressing wants of the steamboats had been supplied from our stores, the Louisiana began the same evening to take on board the wounded she was to carry to St. Louis. We busied ourselves till after midnight in waiting upon these and objects brought from the tents on the bank through the rain, groaning with pain at the motion, with filthy clothing, and wounds that had not been dressed since the day of the battle, many with limbs needing amputation, or balls not yet extracted from their bodies. Oh, how gratefully they received the soft beds, the clean shirts and drawers, and the refreshing water and lemonade.

Catching a few hours imperfect sleep, we resumed our labors on Saturday, removing our stores to a tent, on the bank, kindly furnished by Dr. Grimsted, the Medical Purveyor, and thence supplying all appropriate applicants.

Dr. Hewit.

We met also Dr. Hewit, the Medical Director of Gen. Grant's forces. Though, since our mission, he has been suspended, to allow inquiry into the charges preferred against him upon previous matters by parties at Cincinnati, concerning which we have not knowledge and express no opinion, we must do him the justice to say, that in thoroughness of professional knowledge and plans for the army, he is one of the ablest surgeons whom we have met in the service, and has uniformly treated us with perfect courtesy, and co-operated willingly and actively in our measures. And inasmuch as many have attributed to his incompetence or neglect, the destitution of medical and hospital supplies after the battle, we would barely state three facts: 1--Dr. H. made application in vain (we have seen and read the official answer) nearly a month before the battle, for a supply adequate to such an emergency. 2--On the Sunday after the battle, the regimental hospital supplies on hand were plundered by the enemy, when the camps were taken. 3--General Buell's army, in its haste, left its supplies behind. Hence there was no possible way of caring for 3,000 to 5,000 wounded men unexpectedly thrown upon the hands of the surgeons. Even rags and bandages were wanting, except as we supplied them, and new sheets were torn up by the surgeons for such use, while we turned over to the medical purveyor a large part of our stock of chloroform his own being entirely exhausted!

Other Arrivals.

During Saturday, Sunday and Monday, numerous boats arrived, loaded with physicians, nurses, and supplies from all quarters. Cincinnati, through her Sanitary Commission, sent two finely equipped boats, Louisville two, St. Louis one or two, and Evansville one--while Gov. Yates came for the Illinois wounded with the "Black Hawk" from Quincy. The arrival of so many well furnished boats relieved the pressure upon us, and we turned our attention to the wants of the regimental hospitals in the camps, some of which we visited. At our departure we left a large amount of stores with our clerk, Mr. Goodsmith, whom we had transferred from Cairo, and who writes that he has continued to supply the sick in camp, to the great joy and

gratitude of the soldiers. Mr. G. also left twenty boxes of our goods for the hospitals, at Savannah, as he came up. We had previously sent forty boxes there by Mr. Folsom. ...

Nurses and Physicians.

From Rev. Mr. Collyer we have received a very satisfactory report of his own labors and those of the nurses in general, but as the substance of it has already been published, it is unnecessary to make extracts. Suffice it to say, that many of the nurses worked all the night of our arrival, and that they ceased not their exhausting care for the wounded but for brief intervals of rest, till the sufferers were delivered at the various hospitals. While praising all the nurses of whom we have had report, we must make special mention of Judge Scates, of whom Mr. Collyer says in his report--"He was the best among us. The elder of the party, no man did as much hard work or did it better, or wrought so many hours at a stretch."

As yet we have received but partial reports from our physicians, though we have knowledge of the faithful labors of nearly all of them. Dr. Rae communicates an account of the labors on the Hiawatha, of himself, Drs. Ingalls, Lynn, Miller and Gillette of this city, and two physicians not from this city, and not under the employ of our Commission, but who came on board at Cairo, one of whom neglected his patients, and became intoxicated on the brandy furnished for the wounded, and was detected in it and reprovved. Some of the physicians, as well as the nurses, spent the whole of Friday night in dressing the wounds of the soldiers, and a portion of them never went ashore to the battle ground, but worked on the boats till these reached the hospitals. With one or two exceptions, all remained with the boats to which they were originally assigned, and maintained an oversight of their nurses. That there was a single exception is matter of regret.

Having accomplished all that seemed practicable at the time, the undersigned left Pittsburg Landing Monday evening, the 14th inst., on the E. H. Fairchild, by courtesy of the Louisville Sanitary Commission, to whom supplies had been furnished, and whose indefatigable corps of physicians and nurses we endeavored to aid by our personal exertions, till we parted from them at Paducah.

Rejoicing that our plans were carried out successfully, and our object accomplished without confusion, delay or waste, and grateful, also, that we have been allowed to participate in so good a work, we remain yours, in behalf of the suffering,

Wm. W. Patton,
Ralph N. Isham, M. D.

Chicago, April 21, 1862.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 22, 1862, p. 3, c. 3-5
Young Men's Christian Association. Fourth Anniversary Meeting.

... Bro. D. L. Moody, without any official action on the part of the association, has given his entire time and energies in executing the several plans of doing good referred to herein, and to his efforts mainly are we indebted for their practical execution. Not having raised any funds outside of membership dues, for general purposes, we have not been able as an association, to make him any remuneration. "Trust in the Lord and do good, and verily thou shalt be fed," has been literally acted upon and fulfilled in his case, but our duty as an association has not been fulfilled, though it has been and still is his desire that no pecuniary obligation should rest upon it

on his behalf.

With what fidelity and earnestness his whole time has been given to the master's work, is only known, fully, by him who requires a whole sacrifice, and by those who have received his labors.

For the past two weeks, with a corps of twelve nurses and two surgeons from our association, he has been among our wounded soldiers who participated in the fearful struggle at Pittsburg Landing. He went upon the special request of the Sanitary Commission, who appreciated his labors at Fort Donelson, and desired again to send him on such an errand of mercy. I scarcely deem it necessary to recommend his constant employment as a city missionary, for which service he is eminently qualified, and that some systematic plans be carried out to meet the expense of such an engagement.

This part of our aggressive economy should be continued, and while he may trust in God for his support, let us not forget his faith and labor of love, but seek to make it ours, by a hearty and practical support.

.... John V. Farwell, President.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Care of the Wounded.

Editors Chicago Tribune.

On the arrival of the surgeons and nurses sent by the Chicago Sanitary Committee, we were immediately assigned to the different steamers used for hospital purposes. The decks were soon filled with wounded soldiers, stowed together as closely as they could be packed. Every variety of gunshot wounds presented themselves. They were mostly from minie balls, ragged, and passed through the portions they hit. Not more than one in ten lodged in the body. We saw but few bayonet and sabre [sic] wounds. We were entirely destitute of medical or surgical supplies, except such as we had taken with us; and had we depended upon the United States, little could have been done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Through the providential care of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, and the benevolent citizens of Chicago, we had a generous supply of all things necessary, and those of the best quality--splints, bandages, brandy, wine, in short, everything that we required. Many of the wounded had remained undressed since the day of the battle, and were expiring from exhaustion. Here the wine and brandy was highly beneficial. The surgical splints were required for fractures that had remained unadjusted. The wounded soldiers manifested deep gratitude for the attentions bestowed upon them. The oft repeated "God bless the Sanitary Commission and citizens of Chicago," from the wounded soldiers lips, marked how they appreciated the attentions received. As soon as straw could be procured the cots we had taken on with us were filled, and the wounded soldiers transferred from the bare deck of the steamer to a more comfortable resting place. Garments, stiff and saturated with blood were removed, and clean and comfortable ones substituted in their place. The female nurses on the boats rendered themselves very useful. They were the wives of soldiers from different regiments, fifteen in number, who on the first day of the battle, escaped with their lives, having lost everything except the garments they wore. Many will recollect seeing them as they accompanied their husbands while marching through this city. Little thought they then that they were to pass through one of the most mortal contests that has ever occurred on this continent. Under the direction of Miss Mary Safford, they prepared food for the sick and wounded, bathed

their wounds and washed their powder and blood-stained faces. "When pain and anguish wring the brow how kind and how consoling a ministering angel then."

What Miss Nightingale has been to the British Army, Miss Mary Safford has been to the American. Since the commencement of the war, she has devoted her time and energies gratuitously to this labor of love. I can assure the benevolent that contributions sent to her care will be applied with economy, and distributed where most required, and when this wicked rebellion is crushed out, the name of Miss Mary Safford will be immortalized in American history like that of Miss Florence Nightingale in that of England.

Dr. H. C. Gillett.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Particulars on the Death of Gov. Harvey.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel]

A part of the company which attended Gov. Harvey on his late mission, which had so melancholy an ending, have returned. Gen. Brodhead and others remained in the hope of being able to recover the body.

The night was pitch dark and the rain falling. The boat on which the Governor and his party expected to embark was nearing the one on which they were, when the Governor walked out on to the guards at the stern of the boat. The guards were not more than two or three feet from the water, and entirely unprotected by any railing, and from some cause which must forever remain a mystery, but probably under the impression that a railing was there, the Governor paused not in his step, until he fell struggling in the water. Dr. Wilson, of Beloit, and Dr. Clark, of Racine, were near him when he fell, and heard his cry for help. Dr. Wilson extended his cane, which was grasped, but dragged from his hands by the weight. Dr. Clark swung himself into the water from the stern of the boat, grasping the wheel, in the hope that the Governor might lay hold of his person as he swept past. But it was all in vain. The waters demanded their victim and would not release him. With struggles and subdued cries, the body swept past the boat and disappeared under a barge near it in the stream, and was seen no more. ...

The Governor had completed his work of mercy, in the spirit in which he commenced it, and with all the success and happy results that could possibly have been hoped, and was on his return. It was a cruel accident, which thus arrested his homeward steps and lost him to us forever.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Meeting of Surgeons.

At a meeting of Surgeons and Physicians on board steamer Platte Valley, while on its way to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., Dr. D. K. Green, of Ills., was called to the chair, and Dr. Rufus B. Clarke, of Racine, Wis., was elected Secretary.

It was moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman, to wait upon Prof. Samuel D. Gross, of Philadelphia, requesting him to address the meeting.

Dr. Wiley, of Ills., Dr. White, of Iowa, and Dr. J. N. Green, of Ohio, were appointed said Committee.

Committee soon reported by presenting Prof. Gross, who accepted the invitation and proceeded to address in a very instructive manner the physicians present, upon the subject of amputations.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Professor for his able and instructive address.

Voted to record the names of all physicians who are present.

Voted to publish the proceedings in the Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Gazette and St. Louis Democrat.

The following surgeons presented their names:

[PA--1; OH--8; Indiana--3; MI--3; Wisc.--5; ILL--20; Iowa--2]

Tennessee River, April 15, 1862.

D. K. Green, M. D., President.

Rufus B. Clarke, M. D., Secretary.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 26, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

A Memento.--Mr. A. C. Matchette, a gentleman sent by the Sanitary Commission of this city to take care of the wounded at Pittsburg Landing, and who has just returned from that place, has sent us a minie bullet, which was taken from the head of Col. Harris, of the Alabama Plow Boy Regiment. It is an ugly looking customer, even for an Alabama Colonel, and undoubtedly closed his earthly career in a few moments after it penetrated his head.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 28, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

[Cairo, April 26.]

No news whatever from the fleet. The steamer Black Hawk, chartered by Gov. Yates, arrived here this evening with physicians and nurses en route for Pittsburg to be in readiness for the coming battle.

The following surgeons are on the boat: Drs. Johnson and Isham of Chicago, Drs. English and Adams of Jacksonville, Dr. Wing of Corlinsville, Dr. Utley of Como, Dr. Morton Quincy, Drs. Morgan, Barton, Stevens and Porter of St. Louis, and ten or twelve nurses. The Sanitary Commission shipped fifty boxes of supplies. Adj. Gen. Fuller is in charge of the expedition. Cairo, April 26.--At Savannah, he [Mr. Stevenson of Danville, IL] says, we have 1,556 sick and wounded--800 from Illinois, the balance from Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana--all in great need of reliable food and care. Efforts were made to get 200 convalescent immediately sent down the river, but it was not successful when he left.

Gov. Harvey's friends and several members of the Illinois Sanitary Commission came by the same steamer. Gov. Harvey's body was not found.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Steamer Imperial, Savannah, April 21st, 1862.

Our Sick and Wounded Here.

We still have, from Illinois, about six hundred and fifty now at Savannah. The next boat is to take as many of them as possible to Mound city, or some other point where they can be furloughed and sent home.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 30, 1862, p. 1, c. 8

Winship's Patent
Self Ventilating
Refrigerator,
For Preserving
Meats, Game, Fish, Fruit,
Vegetables, &c.
The Only Refrigerator Where Ventilation
is Reliable, Self-Creating,
and Uninterrupted.
[illustration of outside and cross section]
Explanation.

I.-- By opening Register C, air is admitted into the Ice Chamber A, where it is cooled and purified in the most expeditious manner.

II.--The air thus cooled and purified passes through apertures DD, (the natural tendency of cold air being downwards,) directly into the Provision Chamber B, permeating every part, and preserving a uniform temperature throughout the entire Chamber.

III.—After the cold air has thus performed its office, it is made to pass through the apertures EE, where a slight warmth will cause it to pass up through the space between the cases of the refrigerator and out at Registers FF, thus serving the further purpose of preventing the warm external air from penetrating through the cases into the Provision Chamber.

Chicago Assay Office, 117 Lake St., }
March 18th, 1862. }

We have carefully examined Winship's Patent Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, and can confidently recommend it as an excellent and superior Refrigerator. Its construction is simple, neat, and convenient, and secures an important point, neglected or imperfectly provided in other refrigerators, viz: a current of cold, dry air in the provision chamber, thereby not only preventing decomposition, but also the accumulations of the odors peculiar in many articles of food.

Blaney & Mariner,
Analytical and Consulting Chemists.

We are manufacturing the above well known Refrigerator, and have a full stock of the different sizes now ready for delivery. We sell only to the trade in lots. For sale at retail by the various dealers, both in the city and country.

Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,
Manufacturers of Winship's Patent Self Ventilating Refrigerators, 199 and 201 Randolph
St., Chicago.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

[letter from correspondent, Pittsburg Landing, April 26, 1862]

I hear complaints that the gentlemen sent out by the Sanitary Commission of your city have not all done their duty. Some of them, it is reported to me, merely went out to some of the regimental and company camps to see their friends, and then returned home. Some of the companies here have not been visited, and know of the existence of the commission only through the papers. These reports I get from one of the Commission, who will confirm the statement when he returns to your city. I was also charged by one of the Commission, whom I accidentally

met at Cairo, to make inquiries into the results of the Commission at this point. It is further charged that a portion of the supplies have never been received, or at least never been distributed at this point.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Chicago Reclaiming Her Dead. Return of the Committee from Pittsburg Landing.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] Cairo, April 30, 1862.

The Chicago Citizens' Committee, sent to Pittsburg Landing to obtain the bodies of the Chicago killed at the recent battle, arrived here this evening on the steamer W. L. Ewing. The bodies brought are those of Corp. L. H. Russell, privates F. Flanagan, Farnum, Paddock, and a sergeant of Co. A, Chicago Light Artillery, and Alfred Putts, of Co. B. The Committee were unable to find the body of Sergeant Powell. Tony Chambers, of Co. A. is buried near Camp Smith, near this city.

There are said to be several hundred Illinois wounded in the hospitals at Savannah, suffering for the lack of medical attention, proper care and food.

The Committee will probably start for Chicago on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. They bring no later intelligence from the army.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 5, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

From Cairo. [Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] Cairo, May 2d, 1862.

The steamer Louisiana arrived here to-day with nearly four hundred sick from Pittsburg. ...

The steamer Champion, chartered by the State to remove the wounded from Pittsburg, left this evening for the Tennessee, with Gov. Yates, Private Secretary Moses, Hon. G. M. Hatch, Major Allen, Hon. E. P. Ferry of Lake, Hon. W. Bushnell of Ottawa, Hon. Thomas Henderson of Stark, and Drs. Tiffany, Brownell, Gore, Miller, Durham, and Robins of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, and a large corps of nurses, with fifteen tons of sanitary stores on board. The steamer Southwester also left for the same point, with hospital supplies and twelve Sisters of Mercy on same benevolent errand.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 5, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

[Cairo, May 4]

The steamer Black Hawk has just arrived from Savannah with 250 sick and wounded Illinois troops en route for St. Louis. The reports of suffering of our soldiers there are not exaggerated. When the Black Hawk arrived she found eleven hundred sick and wounded, of whom five hundred were Illinoisians. Seventy-five per cent. of these are wounded.

p.1, c. 6 [Cairo, May 4]

The steamer Black Hawk, sent up the Tennessee by Gov. Yates, returned to-night, bringing all the wounded Illinois soldiers from Savannah and Pittsburg, except those who will soon be fit for duty. Adj. General Fuller is in charge, and has labored unceasingly to relieve our suffering soldiers, who are loud in their praises of the energy he has displayed. Two hundred and eighteen of the wounded are from Illinois, and some twenty from Iowa and Missouri. They will all be taken to the military hospital at Quincy.

Dr. Wilson, of Quincy, who went up on the Black Hawk as a volunteer surgeon, died at Savannah of coup de soleil.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 6, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Wisconsin Sanitary Commission.

A Sanitary Commission from our sister State of Wisconsin, consisting of the persons named below, arrived in our city by the Milwaukee and Northwestern roads yesterday forenoon, on a mission of mercy to the battle field of Shiloh or rather the headquarters of Gen. Halleck's army, to be on hand and thoroughly prepared for any emergency that may happen. They have with them an abundance of stores, medicines, &c., and, as will be seen, quite a number of eminent surgeons. This Commission proceeded last evening to St. Louis, where they will take the steamer Sam Gaty, which has been chartered and fitted up for the purpose, and will proceed at once to their destination. The following are the names and places of residence of the Commission:

[list]. These gentlemen are all volunteers on this mission, and go without money and without price, even to the extent of paying their own traveling and other expenses. They go to fill the place of the martyred Governor, whose mangled corpse has just been returned to the State he loved so well and served so faithfully, and where his name will be a household word for all time to come.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

A Woman in Soldier's Clothes--Very Natural Surprise of a Reporter. [From the Detroit Advertiser, Saturday.]

Yesterday morning one of our vigilant police officers arrested a soldier dressed in the uniform of the Federal army, on Atwater street, in a state of blissful intoxication. He was conveyed to the lock-up, and placed in one of the cells. Our reporter happened to be present, and observing that the soldier appeared to be in an unconscious state, he feared that life had become extinct, and, opening the bosom of the apparently inanimate form to see if there was any appearance of life, the reader can judge of his astonishment on finding that it was--a woman. A few hours after she awoke from her deep sleep, and gave the following romantic account of her wanderings. She is a native of Scotland, but for many years lived with her family at London, C. W., where they now reside. About five years ago she left home and went to Kentucky, where, on the breaking out of the war, she became enamored with the military display and enlisted in a Kentucky regiment. She served in the army three months, she was present and took part in the battle of Somerset, and saw Gen. Zollicoffer fall. During her term of service she was often ordered to do extra service, and used frequently to steal out of camp at nights and fight on her own hook. At last she became tired of the drudgery she was called upon to perform, and made known her sex. She was immediately discharged, and arrived in our city on Thursday night.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 9, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Patent Metallic Burial
Cases and Caskets,
Manufactured by
Crane, Breed & Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
May be obtained at

Cairo, Ill., of J. C. Miller,
At the Commercial Hotel, corner of Sixth street and Commercial avenue.
[illustration of metallic coffin]

The invaluable qualities of these Burial Cases and Caskets for Ordinary Interment, for Transportation and Preservation, are now universally acknowledged. They Protect the remains of the departed from Water, Vermin or other intrusion. Future removal, should it ever be desired, may be accomplished without inconvenience. A delay of days or weeks, awaiting the arrival of absent friends, is entirely practicable. Bodies may be carried to any part of the globe at any season of the year, with perfect safety. They are moreover a sure safeguard against contagious diseases. These advantages render them unequalled by anything which, either in ancient or modern times, has been invented for the reception of the human body after death.

Careful personal attention will be given to sealing these Cases and Caskets, or material furnished and instructions given for the same.

Jno. C. Miller,
Commercial Hotel, Cairo, Ill.

Chicago Tribune, May 9, 1862, p. 3, c. 4

Artificial Eyes.—Persons deprived of an Eye can have the defect removed by the insertion of an artificial one without a surgical operation, having all the motion, color, &c., of the natural organ. It so closely resembles nature that it cannot be detected. They are made on a new principle, with a new material, which cannot be imitated or equaled by any other maker. T. F. Davis, the manufacturer, is the only practical maker in this country.

N.B.—Send for a Circular to No. 483 Broadway, New York.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 9, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Cairo, May 8.--There are large numbers of hospital boats at Pittsburg Landing, sent by the Sanitary Commissions of Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati. The Illinois sick and wounded are all taken care of by the State. Besides the Champion now coming down en route for Quincy, Gov. Yates yesterday chartered the steamer City of Alton to bring home sick Illinois soldiers....

Gov. Yates has loaded the steamer Champion with 300 sick and wounded Illinois soldiers, who have been in the Shiloh hospitals. Most of the latter received their wounds while skirmishing on outposts, since the late battle. The Champion was expected to leave Pittsburg Landing this morning.

The hospital steamer Sam Gaty, chartered by the State of Wisconsin, left for the Tennessee river this morning. She is in charge of Adj. Gen. Wadsworth and Surgeon Gen. Wolcott, and takes up some thirty surgeons and nurses.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 9, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Sick and Wounded Soldiers from Corinth. [From the Louisville Journal, 7th.]

The steamer Empress, Capt. S. Rider, having been chartered by the Government for a hospital, left Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, on Saturday, 3d inst., with over 500 sick and wounded soldiers in charge of Dr. F. F. Azpell late of Philadelphia, Pa., Surgeon Major, Dr. Buck, of the army, assisted by Drs. Spa?, Mack, and J. E. Enis. The latter, although holding a position in one of the Departments at Washington, is now devoting himself to the care of our sick and wounded soldiers. Nor should the services of the indefatigable hospital steward, Mr. E. B. Linsay, remain

unnoticed, Mrs. Witherell is in charge of the linen room, and four Sisters of Mercy minister to the wants of the afflicted. They are from Chicago, are assisted by three lay assistants. The blessings of the sick and wounded follow them, as they, with untiring solicitude, attend to the necessities of these poor boys so long away from home and the kind attentions of mother and sister! They have their reward. Among the passengers is Capt. Wm. T. Ho????, aid to Gen. McCook, who rendered invaluable services at the battle of Shiloh. He had been quite unwell previous to the battle, and his exertions on those eventful days completely prostrated him. He returns home in order to recuperate in time to again serve his country.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 8

Kingdom Coming.

[illustration of planter running inside capital letter K]

He seen a smoke way up de ribber,
Whar' de Linkum gum-boats lay—
He took his hat, an' lef berry sudden,
An' I spec he's run away.

CHORUS—De Massa run?—ha, ha!
De darkey stay?—ho, ho!
It mus' be now de Kingdom comin',
An' de year ob Jubilo.

The Great Song of the Day, by Henry C. Work.
Copies sent post-paid, on receipt of 25 cts.

Root & Cady, 95 Clark St., Chicago.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 5
[from our own reporter, Camp Shiloh, May 4, 1862.]

There is a great deal of sickness here. At Savannah, there are 2,800 men in the hospitals, and at Hamburg, 1,200. In the regimental hospital, there cannot be less than fifty from each regiment sick and unfit for duty. This would render, in all, nearly nine thousand men out of this army in hospital or sick. You can imagine what will be the increase of this number when the wounded, after a general action, is added to it.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 1
Report of Adjutant General Fuller's Trip to Pittsburg Landing.

General Headquarters, State of Illinois, }
Springfield May 8, 1862 }

To His Excellency Richard Yates, Governor, &c.:

In obedience to your instructions I chartered the steamer Black Hawk, and proceeded to the vicinity of the late battle of Pittsburg Landing, to render assistance to sick and wounded, and distribute arms to Illinois soldiers.

The Black Hawk left Quincy on the evening of the 24th ult., and arrived at Pittsburg Landing on the 8th ult. ... The following surgeons and nurses were employed:

Surgeons.

Dr. H. A. Johnson,
" Ralph N. Isham,
" Henry Wing,
" Chas. H. Morton,
" Henry Tuley,
" N. English,

Dr. Samuel Adams,
" D. Johnson,
" John C. Morgan,
" A. H. Luce,
" J. F. Weeks,
" J. B. Fulton.

Nurses.

Mark Ramsay,
B. V. Page,
C. H. Philbrick,
Edward P. Isham,
E. C. Palmer,
R. B. Harrington,
Clark E. Carr,
Robt. Thompson,
H. Cemington,

Ira Silman,
Norman Williams,
Joseph Ivory,
C. A. Rae,
J. B. Burrows,
C. T. Chase,
C. Wakefield,
C. Gilbrake,
J. M. Collier.

And I deem it but an act of simple justice to state that the manner in which these gentlemen discharged their duty is beyond all praise. Their services were voluntary and gratuitous. For the number received on board the steamer the force employed was small. Instead of abandoning the boat to visit friends in camp and gather relics from the battle-field, they remained with me; and when the sick and wounded were taken on board, day and night did these true men stand by the suffering soldiers, administering to their wants with paternal kindness until all were either started to their homes or safely deposited in the hospital at Quincy.

In going up, I stopped at Savannah, and to my surprise, I there found between five and six hundred sick and wounded Illinois soldiers. As we had two weeks before that time been informed that all our sick and wounded were down the river, no steps were taken to send a boat to that point, and these men were for several days neglected on that account. Dr. H. M. Davis, Post Surgeon at Savannah, was, however, doing everything in his power to attend to their wants, and had he been aided by as suitable number of competent assistants, much of the suffering at that place might have been avoided.

At Pittsburg Landing, I found Surgeon Charles McDougall, Chief Medical Director of our forces on the Tennessee. He had but a few days before arrived and taken charge of that department. His untiring industry, and the humane and tender interest he evidently takes in all that relates to the welfare of our troops, besides the high character and great experience he has in the army, is a sure guarantee that everything will hereafter be done to suitably provide for them. His instructions from Gen. Halleck, who has a great army to command, and who of course cannot give personal attention to the details of that department, are of the most positive character, to spare no expense to promptly and comfortably provide for the wants of the sick and wounded. I have no doubt, whatever, that this will be faithfully done.

At Surgeon McDowall's request, I remained two days at Pittsburg Landing to await the result of a general advance of our army, and as soon as that advance was made and no battle brought on, with his consent, I returned to Savannah and took on board the Black Hawk those whose names appear in the following list. I am happy to be able to state that this list includes all

those who required immediately to be removed. A large number are convalescent and have been removed from the various small hospitals in the town to a field hospital, and are quite comfortably provided for. And when the steamers Champion and City of Alton, now under your direction, shall have taken those from the field hospital near Pittsburg Landing and the hospital at Hamburg, I feel sure that everything will then have been done that is at present necessary to relieve the wants of Illinois soldiers in the field. ...

The United States Sanitary Committee, of which the Chicago Sanitary Committee is the Illinois branch, and the Western Sanitary Committee, whose headquarters is in St. Louis, are eminently deserving the confidence of the public, and I recommend that supplies be sent them for distribution. The Committee at Chicago is composed of most worthy men and who are known to the people of Northern Illinois, and they can safely entrust them with forwarding and properly distributing their contributions. They are intelligent working, business men, and have recently fitted out two steamers in the service of the State with every comfort necessary for those expeditions. ...

As directed, when I met you near Fort Henry, on my return, I have telegraphed to twenty-five surgeons for immediate service with our regiments, and as they have been informed of the authority recently given you by the Secretary of War to employ additional surgeons for our regiments, I think I shall be able to send them forward the early part of next week.

I have the honor to remain

Your ob't servant,
Allen G. Fuller,
Adj't Gen'l.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 12, 1862, p. 6, c. 2

Hospital Stores.

For the guidance of those of our readers who desire to respond to the appeals of the Sanitary Commission we republish the following from official sources:

Shirts--made of coarse bleached cotton cloth; open in front; tied with tape, instead of buttons; wide sleeves with hem and string together the sleeves about the wrist, instead of wristband.

Drawers--made large, with hem and string at the top, instead of waistband. Hem and tape around the ankles to draw together.

Slippers--manufactured from pieces of carpet are needed for the convalescent. Woolen or cotton socks.

Sheets for single beds, pillows and pillow slips.

An old, worn, soft cotton or linen cloth, to be torn up and used as occasion may require.

Dried fruits, of any kind; currant jellies are used largely for acidulated drinks.

Bandages--Care should be used in preparing bandages. They should be rolled firmly from the commencement. It is most conveniently done by two persons. The following are the sizes needed. Those 2, 2½ and 3 inches wide will be used in much greater proportion:

1 inch wide by 1 yard long.

2 inches wide by 3 yards long.

2½ inches wide by 3 yards long.

3 inches wide by 4 yards long.

3½ inches wide by 5 yards long.

4 inches wide by 6 yards long.

These are the articles most needed. Persons desiring to contribute can make up a box, and mark it as follows: "Dr. J. B. Whiting, Mound City Hospital, Ill., care of Hon. Mark Skinner, President of Sanitary Committee, Chicago." Be careful, also, to mark upon the boxes, "Hospital Stores," as the Chicago Committee have an arrangement with the railroads for forwarding them. Those who cannot conveniently unite with others in making up a box, may send their packages to us, with a label containing a description of the contents and their names, and we will forward them, as above.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 13, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

The Accident to Gov. Morton's Special Train--Hon. Miles J. Fletcher Instantly Killed.

A special dispatch from Evansville, Ind., to the Cincinnati Gazette, says:

Gov. Morton received reliable intelligence on Friday from one of his agents at Pittsburg Landing, that there were a large number of Indianians quite sick at that place, and the number continually increasing. He immediately resolved to leave for that place to make arrangements for their care and comfort until he could have them removed. He took a large supply of medicines, and thirty-five large hospital tents. Adjutant General Noble, Brigade Surgeon Dr. Babb, and Professor Miles J. Fletcher, Superintendent of Public Instruction, accompanied the Governor.

[train, hit abandoned rail car on way, Fletcher killed, considered murder attempt against governor]

Bringing the Sick from Pittsburg Landing--Gen. Sigel and Troops Gone up the River--Halleck's Reconnaissance in Force.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, from Evansville, says:

The Lancaster, from Pittsburg Landing one o'clock yesterday (Friday) afternoon, arrived here at seven o'clock this evening. She has two hundred sick on board, en route for Cincinnati. There were still 1,500 sick at Pittsburg Landing, and the Telegraph No. 3 would take nearly half of them and start for this place and points above this evening. The Ohio steamer Tycoon expected to leave with sick to-morrow (Sunday) evening. The Indiana steamer Capitola had no load when the Lancaster left; but she is expected to load and reach Evansville by Monday morning with sick Indianians.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

From Cairo. [Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cairo, May 14, 1862.

The steamer City of Memphis has just arrived from Pittsburg Landing with 272 sick from the hospitals on the upper Tennessee, en route for St. Louis. She brings no further news from the belligerents.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

List on Board of Champion and City of Alton Attending to Sick and Wounded Illinois Soldiers.

Gov. Richard Yates,

Hon. O. M. Hatch.

Aids.

John Moses, A.D.C.,

R. B. Hatch,

E. P. Ferry,
T. G. Allen,
Clark E. Carr,

A. J. Allen,
Geo. W. Winans,
Page Heaton.

Surgeons.

Dr. Daniel Brainard,
" Delaskie Miller,
" J. C. Gore,
" Wm. Lewit,
" H. Durham,
" T. Mathei [?]
" A. Mann,
" McArthur,
" S. F. Hance,
" Dunn,
" T. M. Mitchell,
" Geo. McFarland,
" S. H. Bottomly,
" Henry Sing [?]

Dr. R. G. Laughlin,
" A. R. Stewart,
" C. Truesdale,
" W. W. Winters,
" N. M. McCurdy,
" J. C. Whitehill,
" W. A. Knox,
" Geo. Smith,
" E. T. Spotswood,
" V. S. Thompson,
" D. O. McCord,
" J. H. Everett,
" A. S. Clark,

Nurses.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dunn,
Mrs. Dr. Adams and daughter,
Miss Safford,
Mrs. Belle Reynolds,
Mrs. Whitehill, Estabrook, and others.
Mrs. Capt. Barnum.
Mr. Thos. J. Henderson
" Wm. H. Butter,
" R. Emerson,
" H. D. Osgood,
" P. A. Dowrin,
" W. B. Jacobs,
and about thirty others.

Mr. W. A. Dickerman,
" W. Bushnell,
" J. R. Lemon,
" W. S. Moffet,
" D. L. Moody,
" Robb,

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Hamburg, Tenn., May 12, 1862.

Hearing a number of conflicting reports concerning the reconnaissance on Friday last, from Gen. Pope's division, I came to this place this morning for the purpose of getting at the facts. The landing at Hamburg is superior to that at Pittsburg, in that there is more room to store merchandize [sic], and more space for the wagons to receive and convey it out to the front. The place is a miserable little straggling village, with a little dilapidated frame church, now used as a hospital, a few frame and log tenements, used as stores, and one or two small dwellings. At best, it must have had but a sickly existence. It is, however, a fair specimen of a village in a slave state. The incubus of the diabolical institution rests upon everything around you here. Wretchedness and squalor in the midst of natural plenty, vacuity of countenance in men, women and children, and the imprints of famine upon the beasts of the field, are the characteristics of Southern life, so far as I have had the means of observing.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 6
[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

On Board Steamer Tecumseh, }
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., }
Tuesday, May 13, 1862. }

... Civilians still throng the Landing, which extends about five or six miles, and the great fleet of boats, but very few get through the lines to the advance.

Frank Leslie's special artist (Mr. Lovie) has sketched the finest war pictures of the Pittsburg battle, which will appear in the next number of Leslie's Pictorial. It will repay perusal. More anon.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 21, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

The Situation Before Corinth.

... At Hamburg, on Friday, there were 4,000 sick, and the thermometer stood at 92 degs. in the shade. The post at Pittsburg had been abandoned, and the hospital boats removed to Hamburg, such was the unendurable stench arising from the decomposing remains on the late battle field. And while we are speaking of the sanitary condition of our army, our readers may be interested to know that the Sanitary Commission are forwarding large quantities of salt codfish for use in checking the bowel diseases of the camps.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 6
[Summary: list of reporters with Halleck outside Corinth--banned]

Thos. W. Knox	New York Herald.
A. D. Richardson	New York Tribune.
C. C. Coffin	Boston Journal.
J. Whitelaw Reed	Cincinnati Gazette.
F. G. Chapman	New York Herald.
W. E. Wells	Missouri Republican.
G. W. Beaman	St. Louis Democrat.
Richard J. Hinton	Chicago Tribune.
S. B. Wilkie	New York Times.
Joseph A. Ware.	Philadelphia Press.
J. A. Post	St. Louis Democrat.
Jas. B. McCullough	Cincinnati Commercial.
P. Fullman	New York Herald.
J. J. Gilbert	Cincinnati Gazette.

Seven others have concurred in our course, but are not present to affix their signatures.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 6
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] Cairo, May 23, 1862.

The Illinois hospital boat, City of Alton, returned to-night. A recent order from Dr. McDougal, Medical Director, prohibits States from bringing away their own sick and wounded, until after battles; and as the time of the charter of the boat had expired, Gov. Yates was compelled to return without accomplishing his mission. He will immediately make arrangements to provide

for all Illinois soldiers who may be wounded on the coming battle, which is not expected to take place for some days. She brought no news.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

[From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, 23d.]

Father Kilroy and Drs. O'Farrall and Chestnut, of the Sanitary Commission, arrived from Pittsburg Landing this morning. ... Father Kilroy informs us that a band of guerilla rebels made its appearance on Sunday in the vicinity of Hamburg Landing, which created quite a terror among the inmates of the Federal hospitals at that place, as the town was destitute of protection, all our effective men having been withdrawn to the advance, about eighteen miles distant. This band of pirates left, however, without committing any further depredations than the stealing of a number of cattle which they found grazing in the fields in that locality. The necessary precautions have been taken to give these scoundrels a warm reception if they attempt a repetition of this foray.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

[From an Occasional Correspondent.] Camp Shiloh, May 20, 1862.

... In justice to Prof. W. S. Pope, who has done more than any other man in providing transportation for and forwarding Illinois sick and wounded soldiers, I may be permitted to make a statement. Among the first to report to Gov. Yates, who telegraphed to him from Cairo, was Prof. Pope. He came on to Pittsburgh, and helped to load the Black Hawk. He was then commissioned, and left to take care of and procure a complete list of the killed and wounded, which he did, and forwarded the same to Gov. Yates. He then repaired to Savannah, where he found one thousand Illinois troops--some of them badly wounded--and at once commenced providing for their removal. This he did by placing them on board the various hospital boats, and by actually procuring an order for an extra boat, the Henry Clay, which he furnished with surgeons, nurses, provisions, &c. Several boats were then sent off by Prof. P. previously to the second arrival of the Black Hawk. In conjunction with Gen. Fuller, he managed the loading of this boat, and also of the Champion, which followed her. The Governor and other officers expected to employ this last boat at the expense of the State, but Prof. Pope undertook and succeeded in having her employed at the expense of the General Government, and also had the U. S. Quartermaster supply, with all necessary provisions, as well as doctors, nurses, &c. The City of Alton, a large and capacious steamer, was also employed in the same way. In view of his services the Governor has issued to Prof. Pope a commission as colonel of Illinois volunteers, and he has been required to hold himself in readiness to be ordered to any post where his services may be required. He is now here to aid in the appointment of twenty-five second assistant surgeons to our Illinois troops. I give the above statement of facts in justice to Prof. P., as I see that the papers are attributing his labors and their excellent results to other parties.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 7

From Auction.
Received This Day
Thursday, May 22, 1862,
Another Lot of 500 Pieces of Those
Pine Apple Muslins

A new and beautiful article for summer dresses. We are selling them at Three Shillings a yard—just half price.

100 Doz. Real French Embroidered Reversed and Home Stitched Handkerchiefs,
For One Dollar, Regular price Three Dollars.

150 Doz. of the finest quality of
Ladies Lisle Hose.
Plain, open worked and embroidered.

For Two and Three Shillings
Regular price six shillings and one dollar

500 Doz. Extra quality Ladies Hem'd
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
For Two Shillings.

1,000 New Style good work Cambric Collars,
For Two Shillings.

1,000 French Lawn Dresses, fast Color,
Ten Yards for One Dollar.

500 Pieces, new style, best Pacific DeLaines,
For One and Sixpence.

500 Pieces best style and
Finest quality Challies,

For Fifteen Cents.

50 Pieces best all wool Paris Printed DeLaines,
For Three Shillings.

Another large lot of plain all wool DeLaines, Silk and Wool Challies, Crape Marets,
Bombazines, and Dress Goods of every description, for half price, just opened.

Do not buy elsewhere At Any Price until you see our bargains, as we have large daily
arrivals of new and desirable Goods of every description.

From Auction,
Manufacturers & Importers Direct
Our entire stock is bought for nett [sic] Cash
At a Large Discount
From regular prices, making every piece a Bargain.
W. M. Ross & Co.,

167 & 169 Lake Street.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 7

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines
[illustration of woman at machine]

We prefer them for Family Use.—[New York Tribune.

They are the Favorites for Families.—[New York Times.

It has No Rival—[Scientific American.

There are 85,000 [? almost illegible] Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is Profitable and Available a Life-Time.

It is equal to Ten Seamstresses.

An Annual Dividend of 100 to 50 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating-Hook, and using the Glass-Foot.

Geo. R. Chittenden,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana
and Southern Minnesota.
163 and 106 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Circular may be had on application or by post.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] Pittsburg Landing, May 26, 1862.

... And while I am upon this subject of correcting errors, you will allow me to correct a statement which I find in your paper of the 22d. It is there stated that there are 4,000 sick at Hamburg, and that all the hospital boats had been removed from Pittsburg Landing, on account of the stench from the battle field. Whoever your informant was, he was most egregiously imposed upon. The moment I saw the article, I was struck with its improbability, and immediately made inquiries at the proper quarter. Dr. J. H. Douglas, U. S. Sanitary Commission, informs me that there are but 1,500 sick at Hamburg, and that a large proportion of them are convalescent; also that 500 of these were removed to Savannah a day or two since, leaving but 1,000 sick at Hamburg at this writing. As to the hospital boats, they have not been removed to Hamburg. I visited every boat on the Landing (Pittsburg) to-day, and found the following still there: Louisiana, D. A. January, City of Memphis, Empress, Superior, Sunny Side, Ella, Stephen Decatur, and W. W. Crawford. Also the receiving boat Polar Star.

During my visits to the several boats, I was often stopped by the sentinel, a fixed bayonet being presented to the region of the epigastrium. An open sesame of which I am possessed, caused the weapon to be promptly brought to the present (salute) and I passed on. I found Dr. Douglas to be most busily engaged on board the Polar Star. During my interview with him of fifteen minutes duration, we were interrupted at least a dozen times, and in every instance the Doctor replied to the questions asked him with the manner of a gentleman, as well as officer. Dr. McDoughal, chief medical director, is also most indefatigable; and let me observe, en passant, that the positions of these gentlemen are by no means sinecures. If ever I have seen work in the army, it is in the medical department. The Polar Star is a steamboat used for receiving supplies and sanitary stores for the army, and is Doctor McDoughal's headquarters, Dr. Douglas acting as associate secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission. This depot was established at this Landing on Friday, April 11, a few days succeeding the battle of Shiloh. Since then more than 140 commands in the army have been issued, besides some twenty-three general and division hospitals, and fifteen hospital boats. The supplies issued from this depot last week amounted to \$5,000.

No doubt the health of the army heretofore has been very bad, but nothing like to the extent which your article would seem to intimate. It is now improving, however. Still within the past twenty days 11,000 sick persons have been shipped home from this place; but the great majority of these were able to walk on board the boats. An imminent Chicago physician remarked to me as we stood upon a receiving boat, that at least three out of every five men

brought on board were not seriously ill. Say that there are one hundred and fifty commands in this army, and placing the sick in each command or regiment at fifty, and the whole number of sick will reach 7,500. I find, officially, that there are of sick at the following places:

At Hamburg	1,500
Savannah	800
Monterey (Grant's)	400
Near Farmington (Pope's)	100
Buell's (centre)	300
Thomas's (extreme right)	100
Pittsburg Landing	60
Total	3,260

At this Landing are sick as follows:

14th Wisconsin	40
6th Missouri	10
7th Missouri	10
Total	60

The above of course does not include the sick in regimental hospitals. These would bring up the number of sick in the entire army to 7,500, as above stated. The health of the army is improving daily, since the removal from the old camps and the setting in of fine weather. As to the stench of the battle field affecting the hospital boats at this Landing, it is sheer gammon. They are too low down to be affected by it in any event. But there is little or no stench here. What there is arises from some unburied horse or mule. The human dead have all been decently interred, and the green summer grass flourishes luxuriantly over their graves. The situation of the hospital boats at this Landing is excellent. There is no more smell on board of them, proceeding from the shore, than you would find on Michigan avenue in your city. The situation is beautiful. A gravelly hill, clothed with trees, rises abruptly from the river. There is no mud, as is to be found at other parts of the Landing, but all is perfectly clean and sweet. ... F.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, May 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Wisconsin Sanitary Commission.
Report of their Visit to Shiloh.

Hon. W. E. Wording of Racine, President of the Wisconsin Sanitary Commission, which went to the battle-field of Shiloh, has made a very full and interesting report of the labors of that Commission. We should like to print the document in full, but our room will only admit the following extracts:

Dear Sir: Entrusted with a large amount of sanitary stores contributed by the citizens of Racine through the instrumentality of your organization, under the late call of the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, for the relief of the sick and wounded of the Wisconsin troops at Pittsburg Landing, with Mrs. Wording I left Racine for the latter place on the 3d inst., and after spending the Sabbath in Chicago, joined the corps of surgeons and assistants, headed by Commissary General Wadsworth and Surgeon Wolcott, and the whole, numbering thirty-four persons, principally from Milwaukee and Madison, and proceeded to St. Louis on Monday evening, the 5th inst. * * *

In pursuance of the object of this mission, we left St. Louis on Wednesday, the 7th inst., about noon, and arrived at Cairo at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday. At St. Louis we took on a few more efficient nurses, so that our number on board the steamer was increased to forty-two. We also added quite a supply to our stores. By the way, I might say our thanks are due to the Western Sanitary Commission, whose offices is on 5th street, St. Louis, for many necessary articles. But especially was our party under great obligations to the Chicago Sanitary Commission, without whose assistance Gen. Wadsworth and Dr. Wolcott both assured me that we could by no means have carried out the intentions of the State in regard to the sick and wounded. This Commission furnished a large number of cheap, soldier's cots, absolutely essential to their care and comfort, an article which could not be easily improvised. The supplies of every description obtained for them must have amounted to near five thousand dollars. All honor to the Chicago Sanitary Commission, and Judge Skinner its worthy President. And here I would say that it is entirely safe and proper, for all our societies organized for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, in towns and cities of no greater size than this, to send their contributions to this Commission. There we can have what we want always, as freely for Wisconsin as for Illinois troops. * * *

Leaving Cairo at twelve m. we arrived at Paducah, Ky., at about five p.m. (forty-eight miles) same day; leaving in a few minutes we proceeded on our way up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg, where we arrived about six p.m., and *here was business*; some thirty or forty steamboats, some of them of immense size, unloading provisions and taking on sick men, wagons too in any quantity, and mules wending their steady way up the hill day and night, loaded down to their utmost capacity with bread, pork, bacon and other necessaries of life, and steamers passing continually up and down the river loaded with troops and stores.

Dr. Wolcott and two or three others left early on the next day for the camps of the 16th, 17th, and 18th Wisconsin regiments, to make arrangements for bringing in, by means of ambulances, the sick. Dr. McDougal, the medical director, desired them to be removed to a more congenial climate at once, saying that if there should be a battle the wounded could not be moved a distance of twenty-two miles from Corinth to Pittsburg, over a rough road for a part of the way, and he should send them to Memphis. Thus you see how confident our officers and soldiers are of defeating Beauregard, and passing at once by railroad to Memphis. No one thinks for a moment of anything else, unless Beauregard evacuates, which in three days from that time they considered impossible, so effectually would he be flanked on the west and south, as he was then on the east and north. * * * *

On Saturday afternoon the sick began to arrive, and were laced on board the boat. I should say here, that the distance to the nearest regiments was eight miles, and to the most distant full seventeen miles. It was a sad sight to see them taken from the ambulances, weak and emaciated, some staggering along supported by two men, one on each side, and some carried on the backs of men, and some on cots or stretchers; their diseases were mostly typhoid fever and chronic diarrhea and dysentery.

The bringing of the sick from the camps continued from Saturday afternoon till Monday noon, when no more could be taken for want of room. It was hard to reconcile those left behind to their lot, but when they saw the necessity they acquiesced.

Discrimination of course was made in favor of those who in the opinion of the surgeons, needed removal most, not on any other ground. Some were discharged and others released on furlough. One died in two hours after being taken on board, and six more on the passage, including one who was supposed to have been drowned at night; two more died on the night of

their arrival at St. Louis. One threw himself into the river in his delirium, but was recovered; many were delirious. Surely it was a fearful scene; one hundred and eighty-one men burning with fever, and many in the last stages of disease. Such is war. I was informed by Dr. Wolcott that between five and six hundred men in all were left sick in the camps connected with Pittsburg Landing, and between three and four thousand in the hospitals connected with Hamburg Landing; besides a number in hospitals at Savannah. . . .

In some parts there were single graves, and some having log fences around them, but in other places hundreds were huddled into one common grave. I noticed a pine board nailed to a tree with an inscription, certifying that one hundred and forty-two rebels were buried there; and alongside of this grave, another certifying that thirty-seven Union soldiers were buried there. Though most of the balls and arms on the field had been picked up by soldiers and visitors, still there were evidences of a vast destruction of property as well as of life; corn, bacon, hard bread, and clothes lay about in every direction, and the stench arising from dead horses unburied, or partially buried, was sickening in the extreme.

. . . We found a number of prisoners at the Landing, principally persons who claimed that they had come within the lines for protection, and to avoid impressment by the rebels. They were detained as their real character could not be definitely known, and they might, on returning, carry information to the rebel army. Having filled our boat to its utmost capacity, we took our departure at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 12th inst., and arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday evening, the 14th, not deeming it expedient to go to Pittsburg, and the landing place of the 8th and 10th regiments and the 10th battery, as we already had our full quota. The two boxes sent by the "Soldier's Aid Society," were left at Pittsburg for Dr. Murta of the 8th regiment, and the balance of the five boxes sent by the Soldier's Relief Society, together with all the stores from other parts of the State not used, were left in the charge of the Western Sanitary Commission, on Fifth street, St. Louis, to be used for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the Wisconsin regiments. . . .

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, June 2, 1862, p. 3, c. 5
[illustration of woman at machine]

Haley, Morse and Boyden's
Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

Every one is aware that the twisting and wringing of clothes by hand, stretches and breaks the fibres [sic]; but this machine PRESSES them so even, between two rubber rollers, that a newspaper thoroughly soaked can be wrung without breaking it in the least. Buttons, hooks and eyes, &c., are not injured by it.

In STARCHING it is invaluable, especially on large articles, such as ladies skirts, &c., as it leaves the starch perfectly even. It will wring a bed quilt or pocket handkerchief drier than it can be done by hand, and the most ignorant servant can use it. It can be screwed on to any tub, and only weighs ten pounds. Every housekeeper should send for one and try it. If it does not give entire satisfaction, it may be returned and the money will be refunded.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by E. Peck, Agent for the State of Illinois, 73 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

(P.O. Box 3047.)

Agents wanted in every town.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, June 2, 1862, p. 3, c. 6

The Original
Howe
Sewing Machines.
[Invented in 1845, Improved in 1862.]
Manufactured by
A. B. Howe,

Brother of Elias Howe, Jr., the original inventor and patentee of the

Howe Sewing Machine,

And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License.

This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family use, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the

Improved Howe Sewing Machine,

And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabric or the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.

Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed.

Circulars, containing full description of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.

Address

J. S. Bryant,
General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, June 4, 1862, p. 1, c. 8

Florence Sewing Machine
Western Office and Salesroom
124 Lake St. Chicago, W. C. Mason, Agt.
[illustration of woman seated at machine]

The "Florence" Sewing Machines make Four Different stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the Lock, Double Lock, Knot and Double Knot, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the Reversible Feed Motion, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all Positive. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are Noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the Fastest Sewers in the World, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined Elasticity, Strength, and Beauty.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address

W. C. Mason, Western Agt.,
124 Lake street, Chicago.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, June 7, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

The Enchantresses--A Times Sensation Knocked in the Head.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Bloomington, June 5, 1862.

Seeing in your issue of yesterday an article copied from the Cin. *Times* in regard to Halleck's order excluding all civilians, and the cause of said order, I take the liberty to give you a few facts. There is an old saying, "Give the devil his due." So say I in regard to the Miss Irwins. They have been the fair damsels who have *lured* the true patriot to perform deeds of treason. Poor man, he is to be pitied! Could not withstand the *fascinating* Miss Irwins.

Any one would think these young ladies to be, not only beautiful beyond description, but to possess powers seldom given to any, a certain indescribable something, by the use of which they could convert almost instantaneously, the purest hearted patriot into the most despicable rebel.

From my knowledge of the young ladies, I think they are slightly over-estimated. That they are rebels, every one knows who ever entered their household. There are five sisters, one brother and their mother, these with two brothers in the rebel army constitute the family. The father who, according to the New York *Times*, "owns the broad acres," has been dead some years. The sisters are and always have been, outspoken in their views, telling everybody that visited them of their strong love for the South and hatred for the North. The only truth contained in the article, is that the house was the resort for our officers; to a certain extent this was true.

It was a curiosity, to most, to find anything like civilization on the Tennessee River. Here was not only some passably educated feminines, but they were secesh, sang southern songs, drank Jeff. Davis' coffee, and while entertaining you, told you every night they prayed for your overthrow. The novelty of the scene called a good many there, and if they ever obtained any information it was from those who, like some Chicago correspondent, were ever ready to show them that they had sympathisers [sic] in the North.

The author of the article either never was in Savannah or wrote what he knew to be false, for the purpose of injuring one who is dearer to the Illinois soldiers than any other--Gov. Yates.
M.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, June 7, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

Mission to Our Soldiers.--On the morning of the 3d inst., a committee of ladies from the Soldiers' Aid Society of the First Baptist Church of this city, consisting of Mrs. James Woodworth, Mrs. Evan Higgins, Mrs. Frank Van Wycke, and Mrs. Brayman, accompanied by Evan Higgins, Esq., left with a large supply of necessaries and luxuries and comforts for our

soldiers at Pittsburg. The friends of the Chicago Legion will be glad to know that in view of the losses of that part of the army at the battle of Farmington, several boxes were set apart especially for their benefit.

The ladies of the society take this opportunity to offer their acknowledgments to the various citizens who so generously responded to their appeals as to enable them to leave with twenty-six boxes, at a low estimate worth between \$600 and \$700, besides numbers of packages from friends to various soldiers in different regiments.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, June 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 9

Great Saving in
Boot and Shoe Wear.
[illustration of bottom of shoe]
Patent Metallic Soles and Heels.

They will wear as long as six Leather soles. They cost no more than a pair of Leather Taps, and are easily applied to any pair of boots, old or new. They are light, easy to the feet, and make no more noise upon the pavement than a leather sole. They prevent boots from running over at the sides, or down at the heels and toes. They keep the feet dry and warm. Finally, they save at least 75 per cent. to every man and boy who uses them, and are just the thing for every one hard upon boots and shoes. A large discount from retail price to those who buy to sell again. Every shoemaker can make money by selling them. For full particulars apply to

Hardenbergh & Williams.

Sole agents for the Northwest. Office—20 Lake Street.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, June 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

From the Tennessee Army.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Pittsburg Landing, June 4, 1862.

This will be my last letter from this place, and will be devoted to a few reflections upon the country, its resources, inhabitants, slavery, etc., rather than to news, which latter, however, is about "played out" in this region, having given place to speculations respecting the whereabouts of Beauregard, his army, its condition etc. ...

... But comparatively little agricultural labor has been performed in this region this season, on account of the presence of the army, and the fact that the males capable of bearing arms are nearly all with the army. Grass widows and children are very numerous, but men are scarce. I have seen but very few boys over twelve or fourteen years of age in my travels. These facts show to what an extent the war has cleared the country of its laboring population.

... Yet, with all these natural advantages, with a healthy climate and a magnificent soil, after over fifty years of settlement, this region of country is as yet almost in a state of nature. You ride along through the forest, and only at the distance of two or three miles apart, come upon clearings, or rather fields in which the gigantic trees are left standing, having been merely

girdled years before. The house of the settler is generally a log hut, but imperfectly "chinked" up with mud. Sometimes even this is not done, but the light of heaven is allowed to stream in in all directions. Of course, in this case no windows are needed. Indeed I saw but few glazed windows. Most of the houses had no glass whatever. A wooden shutter, closed at night and open by day, serves all the purposes of air and light. Of course into such cabins as these, the bugs, ticks and immense poisonous spiders have free access, and doubtless improve the opportunity. In many instances I found the occupants had no beds or bedding, never took off their clothes, or at least only periodically, and when they retired for the night, slept in a semi-circle around the hearth with their feet to the fire, like so many savages. It was not uncommon for the negroes to occupy the same sleeping apartments with the whites. In truth, as to intelligence, the negro appears to be every whit as well informed as his or her master and mistress. They are generally much more lively in their speech and motions, and far more healthy looking. Turn your back to the family and you could not tell the difference in speech between the master and the man. And in this way is slavery fast placing the once African savage upon a dead level with the white man. But it is not only doing so in this manner, but in another and more intimate one. I allude to the commingling of the blood of the two races into a common stock, whether a degenerate one or not time alone can determine. But that amalgamation is going on at an extremely rapid rate no one will have the hardihood to deny. I will give an instance as a specimen, and which I obtained from a distinguished division surgeon in the army, a native southerner, born and raised in Kentucky. He was riding out to the front a few days since in company with Gen. ____ and staff. They stopped at a log hut by the wayside and were struck with the beauty and intelligent looks of a little girl about four or five years of age. She had eyes of the most brilliant black, straight wavy hair, and white skin. Upon inquiry they learned that she was the daughter of a mulatto woman by a colored man. This woman, they also learned, was the daughter of her own master, or owner. She had had three husbands--negro men also owned by her own father or his neighbors. Two of them had been sent South and sold; the third was now living with her. By her present husband she had several black children and this white child. Some of the neighbors (perhaps maliciously) it was afterwards found out, reported that this child was the daughter of the woman's own father and owner! The family, white and black, appeared to live very amicably together. The white owner had several children by a white woman, and he was reported to be a kind master to his slaves. Now, here is a specimen of the peculiar institution so revolting as to shock the sensibilities, to say nothing of the religious sentiments, of the most brutal of mankind. Let Northern apologists for slavery talk no more of abolitionists and amalgamationists at the North. If they want to see amalgamation and mormonism of the most degrading kind, just let them visit a slave State; and when they do let them take care to go among the middling class of whites, owners of a few slaves, and if they do not find a population sunk in the most brutal bestiality and ignorance, it is because they will not. Here is a country over which the famous Davy Crockett hunted, and stumped for Congress, over thirty years ago; yet it is still as much of a wilderness as it was when the "bars" and the catamounts reigned almost supreme in its solitudes. And what has been the drawback to its progress and civilization? Simply the institution of slavery--no more and no less.

. . . No Republic can ever stand such an accumulated amount of darkness and ignorance as are displayed in the Southern States among the back-woodsmen and small farmers, whose votes in reality are the levers by which southern politicians have ruled this country through the Democratic party.

The faces of the people indicate a great lack of intelligence. Men and women are slow of

speech, drawling in their pronunciation, showing that their brains are slow to conceive, and their tongues slower still to communicate their thoughts and ideas. The women appear to be particularly wanting in intelligence and general information. Most of them look as if an idea would be a God send to them, for such a thing had not entered their heads for years. In such a condition of society of course passion takes the place of reason; they read but little, and are consequently just in the condition to be impressed by the oratory of the stump or the pulpit. ...

A few hundred bales of cotton have been brought in here. Much of it was purchased by speculators at low prices, contrary to the orders of Government. It has all, however, been taken possession of by Major O. Cross, Chief Quartermaster, who will not let a pound of it go into private hands. It will be shipped North on Government account.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, June 28, 1862, p. 1, c. 9

New Perfumes by Jaques'
Extract Garden Lavender,
Extract Mayflower,
Extract Pond Lilly,
Extract Rondelitia,
100 varieties of Lubin's,
Baily's Ess. Bouquet,
Guerlain's Assorted Extracts,
Smith & Dwyer,
Dealers in fine Toilet Goods,
92 & 94 Lake Street,

Opposite Tremont House.