

**ROUSSEAU, Lovell Harrison**, soldier, b. in Lincoln county, Ky., 4 Aug., 1818; d. in New Orleans, La., 7 Jan., 1869. He received but little schooling, and in 1833 his father died, leaving a large family in reduced circumstances. On be-

coming of age he went to Louisville, Ky., and began the study of law. Subsequently he removed to Bloomfield, Ind., where in February, 1841, he was admitted to the bar. In 1844-'5 he was elected to the Indiana legislature, of which he became an active member. He raised a company during the Mexican war, and was attached to the 2d



### *Lovell H. Rousseau*

Indiana regiment, with which he participated in the battle of Buena Vista. After losing nearly one third of his men in that contest, he fell back to the hacienda, doing good service when the wagon-trains were attacked by the Mexicans. In 1847, four days after his return from Mexico, he was elected to the Indiana senate, and served for two terms. He removed to Louisville, Ky., in 1849, and there followed his profession, being very successful in the management of difficult cases, especially in addressing the jury. At the beginning of the civil war he was earnest in his efforts to restrain Kentucky from joining the Confederacy, and, resigning his seat in the state senate, began the organization of troops for the National army, and was appointed colonel of the 5th Kentucky volunteers in September, 1861. On 1 Oct., 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and attached to Gen. Don Carlos Buell's army. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, where he led a brigade of Gen. Alexander M. McCook's division, and participated in the battle of Perryville on 8 Oct., 1862, where for his bravery he was promoted major-general of volunteers. Subsequently he succeeded Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel in the command of the 5th division of the Army of the Cumberland, serving with great credit in the battle of Stone River, the Tullahoma campaign, the movement at Chattanooga, and the battle of Chickamauga. From

November, 1863, till November, 1865, when he resigned, he had command of the districts of Nashville, Tenn., and middle Tennessee, and during this time made a raid into Alabama, destroying the Montgomery and Atlanta lines of railway. In 1864 he held the important post of Fort Rosecrans in the defence of Nashville against Gen. John B. Hood. He was elected to congress from Kentucky as a Republican, serving from 4 Dec., 1865, to 21 July, 1866, when he resigned after being censured by the house for publicly assaulting Josiah B. Grinnell, of Iowa, in the capitol; but he was re-elected, serving from 3 Dec., 1866, till 3 March, 1867. He served on the committee on military affairs, and was one of the representatives that were selected to attend the funeral of Gen. Winfield Scott in 1866. President Johnson appointed him brigadier-general in the regular army on 28 March, 1867, and he also received at the same time the brevet of major-general in the U. S. army for services during the civil war. He was then sent officially to receive Alaska from the Russian government and to assume control of the territory. Gen. Rousseau was summoned to Washington to testify in the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and was subsequently assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans. He succeeded Gen. Philip H. Sheridan in this command and continued there until his death.

**ROUSSEAU**, Gabriel Edmond (roo-sel), French