Oct 19th. Several days since Lord Lyndy (British minister to the United States) addressed a letter to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State (of U.S.), in which he says Her Majesty's (Queen Victoria) government was much concerned to find that 9 British subjects, Messrs. Petrie and Rehmece, had been subjected to arbitrary arrest, and although they had been released, it could not but regard the matter as one requiring very serious consideration. Lord Lyndy, under instructions, therefore felt bound to protest against such irregular proceedings as he deprecated them and to say that the authority of Congress is useless in order to justify the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of British subjects. Secretary Seward, in the course of his reply, after detailing the facts in regard to the proceedings named in the note of Lord Lyndy, says the proceedings of which the British Government complains were taken upon information conveyed to the President by the legal police authorities of the country, and they were not instituted until after he had suspended the great writ of freedom in just the extent that in view of the peril of the State he deemed necessary of that discretion. He, as well as the Secretary of State, is responsible by law before the high
at tribunal of the Republic, and amendable also to the judgement of his country and the enlightened portion of the civilized world. In conclusions Mr. Seward says the safety of the whole people has come in the present exigency the supreme law, and as long as the danger shall exist all classes of society equally. The denizen and the citizen—must cheerfully be raised in the enjoyment which that law subscribes. This government does not question in the learning of the legal adviser of the British Crown or the justice of the sentence which Her Majesty says to them. Nevertheless, the British government will hardly expect that the President will accept the explanations of the United States, especially when the constitution thus expounded would leave him in the sole executive responsibility of Purposing the existing insurrection while it would transfer to Congress the most onerous and indispensable power to be employed for that purpose. Moreover, these explanations find no real support in the letter, much less in the spirit of the Constitution. He must be allowed therefore to prefer to be governed by the Organic National Law. Which, while it enables him to exercise his great trust with complete success, receives the sanction of the highest authority.
of our great Country, and is sustained by the general consent of
the people, for whom alone that Constitution was established.
(Signed) W. H. Seward.

On the opening of the Telegraph to Salt Lake City, the following
dispatch passed over the wires: Great Salt Lake City, Oct 17th, 1856.
To the President of the United States, Utah, whose citizens
strongly resist all incursions of disloyalty. Conveys
the President on the completion of an enterprise which
opens the continent of the United States to oceans and connects
quarto of the body politic with the great Government
heart, and may the whole system thrill with quickened
fervor of that heart, and may the suicidal bond of
political treason be punished, and the entire patriotism of
States join hands, and glad remission around the National

The following is the reply:

Dix: The completion of the Telegraph to Salt Lake City
is auspicious of the stability and Union of the Republic.
The Government reciprocates your congratulations.

(Signed) Abraham Lincoln.
October 1st, Major White with his regiment of Missouri State
Infantry Surprised and defeated the Rebels at Lexington.
The surprise was so complete that the Rebels knew nothing of the approach of the U.S. Force until artillery was fired into them. When they threw down their arms in the greatest confusion and fled in every direction, the U.S. Troops pursued for 8 or 9 miles and took a great quantity of Petrol, Guns, Knapsacks, and other articles which they threw away in their flight. Besides these, they found 2 pieces of cannon at the stock, alive more than 100 sick and wounded Rebels. They also found about 100 U.S. Troops who were wounded at the Battle of Lexington, among whom were Colonels Groves and White (of 1st Missouri). The U.S. Troops found the town in a wretched condition. Portions of the town having been utterly laid waste by the Rebels. They also robbed the stores and dwellings, taking everything away which they could carry and wantonly destroying much which they were obliged to leave. Most of the inhabitants were actually suffering for food and the necessaries of life. The Rebel Garrison consisted of 200 men under the notorious Capt. Shelby. Major White having sent a petty spy and discovered the strength of the place, as confirmed this gallant exploit with a force of 150 men.

On Wednesday Oct. 16th the 13th Regiment (Col. Wyman) was their way to Rolla to join Gen. Hunter's Division, arrived at Loine Creek and fell upon a band of Rebels (nephew Robins)
My men Roberts and Johnston whom they defeated, killing and wounding 177 of them and capturing 21 prisoners including Roberts and Johnston. 150 soldiers were killed and 5 wounded. Roberts and Johnston have long been a terror to the people of the section plundering all that they could lay hands on. 25 wagon loads of goods belonging to Wm. McChesney & Co. (from Union men) were recaptured.

Official Account of the Capture of Stone Creek Mill, Co., Missouri

Headquarters Company D, 1st Battalion Cavalry
Camp Welling, Oct. 14th, 1864

General: at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 14th (Monday) My command left Camp Dugans in advance of the Column in the following order: a detachment of 80 men, well mounted from Company D, 50 yards on the extreme right; 3 mounted sentinels at the perspective distances of 100 yards from each other, reaching back to the head of the Column. With instructions to allow no one to pass forward or ahead of the Column. Then we moved forward, feeling our way without any incident. Waiting to protect Welling's on our arrival at Alex. Berney's 5 miles east of this place, I then learned there was no doubt that Stone Creek was occupied by Rebel forces, and further said that 200 had arrived the day before. At once resolved to strike them with all the available force I had, leaving out 3 skirmishers and a sufficient force to cover the front of the 13th Illinois regiment, then in my rear.
I immediately sent forward 28 men in Citizen dress, to go into the Town, take observations and report to me one mile out before I arrived. I then called out Company C, Capt. Crockett and myself taking the right and ordered a descent upon the Town on double quick. Arriving at the point to meet the Scout I called a halt. The Scouts not having returned, I was not sure of the reports that they were detained. I soon learned, however, just from town, that there was a company of Rebels command by the notorious Bill Roberts, then in town, and also that the notorious Sheriff Mr. Cunningham was at home in town. I at once made the proper inquiries and ordered a double quick March with instructions to arrest the whole company and all the men in Town. We arrived at one o'clock P.M. and at once saw surrounded the whole place, I demanded an unconditional Surrender. The notorius Capt. and few of his followers as well as his wife broke from some of the Buildings, and upon our Forces attempted to escape. I promptly ordered them fired on, which was as promptly executed. Some 50 ran down that were fired at, but owing to the fences, buildings and other means of cover none were killed and but 1 slightly wounded on the Rebel Side. More hurt on our Side. The scene was in wild over the activity of the Cavalry in guarding the avenues of the place, capturing the Rebel Munitions
to the scene of the search, wives, daughters, and children, the firing from both sides echoing from the Bluffs on either side, made the whole thing look terrific. However, at the end of 30 minutes, the town was restored to its usual quietness under guard. Every member of Co B, behaved well. Capt. Crockett and Lieut. Kirby executed every order with promptness and energy, the men without exception acquitting themselves to my entire satisfaction. The result of our descent was the capture of the Rascal, Capt. Wm. Roberts. The notorious Sheriff J. Cummings, 37 m. all, 5 horses, 2 mules, 26 guns, 2 pistols, 1 key, besides, as well as peaceable possession of the town, all which is respectfully submitted. I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully your obedient servant, Clark Wright.

To Brig. Gen. Lyman Carrington, Major commanding Fremont Battalion Cavalry

Battle near Lebanon, Missouri, Official Report

Headquarters Camp, October 13th, 1861

General:—At 7 o'clock A.M., morning of 13th (Sunday) my command struck tents at Camp Conant, on Tavern Creek, and formed into column into rear of the train. I immediately passed along the line, requested the officers to keep the men well closed up, and allow none to leave their places, but to keep everything ready for service at a moment's notice. The reports from my scouts during the night.
induced me for to believe that the enemy might attack us during the day. I also went forward & suggested to the Quarter Master of the 17th Illinois, that the train be well closed up & kept so, after which nothing of importance occurred until I arrived at Justice Remington's place. Here I learned that second Lieut. Laughlin of Rebel Johnston's command had come in from home 6 miles north of said Remington's place, and had a lot of McPherson's command in his house. I at once called Capt. Crockett & his company to bring in the Lieut. Search his place. The Capt. had not been gone more than 5 minutes before I saw a courier coming from the front. I at once called Capt. Crockett back & the courier arrived from Major Bowen stating that he had been attacked & needed assistance. I at once ordered Capt. Montgomery & Switzler forward at full speed to the relief of Major Bowen. Ordered the train called Capt. Crockett to remain with his company & guard it until relieved by the infantry. This did present a fix to the men to guard the train & support your cavalry after which I went forward to the scene of action. I found Major Bowen some 2 miles forward 1/2 mile south of McPherson on the Shawon road. I immediately had a conference with Major Bowen, & we mutually agreed to the disposition of our force & plan of attack. The Rebel at that time occupying a high ridge immediately in our
front 4 1/2 miles distant. The presumption was that we would have no immediate relief from the infantry in time to secure the rebel, an immediate attack was resolved upon. The disposition was as follows: Capt. Montgomery's company were already on the right. I ordered Capt. Partzler to join them. I asked the enemy to engage them at any hazard. Major Bowen with 2 companies of his command went to the left. I took charge of Captain Major Bowen's cavalry (at his request) I took position in the center. As you found us on your arrival I observed at that time that the enemy was moving to the right. I ordered Capt. Crockett forward to lead them (knowing that they outnumbered us). I then went to the right myself found that Capt. Montgomery and Montgomery had formed a junction. I succeeded in flanking the enemy. I held them at bay. The enemy was commanded by Capt. Sorely, Wright, Thurman, Bell, Fair & Hodman. I went to their line of fire. My 2 companies threw themselves onto him. I ordered to receive their fire, return it immediately, then charge with their bayonets, & never allow the enemy time to reload their pieces, all of which orders were carried out to the letter with a boldness & determination that evinced true bravery in both officers & men & placed terror along the whole line. They could not stand such a charge, & stampede to uniform, & so determined that the result
was a general rout... a short time a running fight commenced, which extended for 10 miles with the following result as near as we could ascertain without occupying too much time to hunt through the brush of the rebels. Three were killed, 4 mortally wounded, 5 severely wounded, 3 slightly wounded, 29 & 36 prisoners. We also got 2 horses, 7 guns, most of which, however, were broken around the trees on the field. They were mostly old rifles and double-barreled shot guns. Officiers & men all agree that there were many more killed & wounded but we did not hunt them up. Our loss was 1 man killed & 2 horses slightly wounded. I cannot call your attention to every one of the officers or men in those 2 brave companies. They are each one of them as brave as steel in this charge with 6 to against them, they exhibited a colouful & determination that those of more experience might proudly emulate. Yet I feel that I would be unjust if not to speak of the company with Capt. Montgomery attached to the order of charge & the prompt & energy of Capt. Montgomery in carrying it out. I cannot omit mention Montgomery, Payten & their side. Not a man without brave men. Nothing left undone that could be done. Nothing left undone by the men.In carrying out their orders by the men, & the work done by the whole. One incident must be mentioned to mention, Capt. Montgomery after exhausting his rifle & double barrel & his sabre in hand, thrusting & fighting, so that it was rendered useless, not satisfied with this, he then had already discharged his carbine, he charged on yet another with 10 men
of the Dead—Supplemental Report

General

I enclosed the supplemental report of the action near Henrytown on the 13th. The party detailed to search the Battlefield & see that the dead were all buried have returned. I report the whole number of the Enemy killed 52, instead of 27, as in my official report, also, the mortally wounded have since died. I have the honor to be very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Clarke Wright, Major commanding Vermont Battalion Cavalry.

To Brig. Gen. J. B. Wyman, Commanding Brigade.

No more prisoners have been taken since the official report was made out swelling the number to 72 (Campbell).

Major Bowrant, Battalion Cavalry, Numbered 225 Men. B. Majr.

Wright's Battalion Cavalry, Numbered 250 Men.

Oct. 21st. Speculators having bought up all the Blankets in the Country & charging enormous prices for them & the manufacturers not being able to supply them fast enough. The (U.S.) Government sent to England for 30,000 pairs at 50c per pound each pair to weigh 5 lbs. Oct 18th. Town of Humbleton burned by Rebels from the
Indian country. Fight at Fredericktown, Madison County, Mo.

On Thursday, Oct. 7th, a short but severe engagement occurred near Fredericktown, Madison County, Missouri, between the U.S. Forces under Major Garrett, the Rebels under Jeff Thompson, col. Lume. On Tuesday, the Hawkins Independent Missouri Cavalry was ordered with a detachment of 48 men to reconnoiter in the vicinity of Fredericktown. Having succeeded to within 5½ miles from this advance guard was suddenly attacked by the Rebels of 400. This men taken prisoners. The enemy were thrown into confusion by the lines. Wednesday morning his advanced guard was suddenly attacked by the Rebels of 400, of whom 20 men captured. They were subsequently taken. While awaiting reinforcements from Pilot Knob, Capt. Hawkins commanded 20 times attacks by the Enemy during the day, who each time was successfully repulsed. In the evening, a small reinforcement arrived consisting of 6 companies of Maj. Garrett's Command, Cavalry, 45 companies of Infantry under Col. Alexander of the 21st Illinois. Thursday morning at daylight, while on the march, the advance guard, under Capt. E. Francis, of Capt. Hawkins Command, was again among the Enemy. Slight skirmishing commenced. Capt. Hawkins Command up with the column of his command, supported by the whole battalion of Maj. Garrett's. When the was no time, clean running done by the Rebels. For two miles the road was strown with Blankets, Saddles, Shot guns, Rifles, etc. Near the town, the Rebels were in a formidable force in the woods. The first attack was
out main force doing considerable damage before they were driven from their position. Major Scott charged upon them, driving them in every direction, wounding many killing 35 also capturing several horses. In this charge Capt. Hawkins Company sustained a severe loss. Pvt. Francis fell from his horse was carried off mortally wounded. Several of his men were also wounded, of it is thought will not recover. This company with but few exceptions were of our recruits never having been under fire before yet the steadfast united soldiers receiving a volley after volley. In this attack Capt. Hawkins received a shot in the knee; his horse was shot in 12 places.

In this attack Major Davis had 1 man killed & several wounded. The infantry having come up feeling confident of being attacked by a single superior force. Col. Alexander ordered the command to fall back on more advantageous grounds. After pressing withdrawing the found the Enemy were pursuing in force. Col. Alexander then threw out 3 or 4 companies in ambush. The remainder then commenced a hasty retreat. Of the rebels supposing a victory overthrown, pour into the trap & were completely routed leaving the road strown with dead men & horses. It is impossible to ascertain the number of Rebels killed in the entire engagement, as they were scattered all through the woods, though it cannot fall short of 50. During the night the entire force of Col. Alexander fell back to Pilot Knob.

Strategical Summary: 7 (seven) Men forsook one Wounded
Second Battle at Frederic Town, Missouri

On Tuesday Oct 20th, Jeff Thompson being still in possession of Frederic town & having engaged in pillaging the country, it was decided to dislodge & capture him, if possible. A force was ordered up from the Carondelet to cut off his retreat to the Buena Vista. The force consisted of Col. Hummer, Michigan 17th Regt. Col. Green's Illinois 26th Regt. of Cavalry & 2 Companies of Dragoons. At the same time a force was ordered from Pilot Knob consisting of the Missouri 3rd, Col. Charlie Illinois 30th, Col. Roane's Illinois 28th, Col. Alexander Wisconsin 2nd, Col. Murphy's Missouri Cavalry, Col. Baker's Capt. Hanks independent Missouri Cavalry & Capt. A. Nelson's Missouri Infantry - 2 Companies six 5-pounders from 3 pounders under command of Maj. Schielfeld, 3rd Missouri Artillery. Saturday evening Col. Hummer in command of the force from Pilot Knob sent a messenger with despatches to Col. Culp, commanding the force from Pilot Knob. This messenger was captured by Jeff Thompson on Sunday morning, thus putting their forces out of the movement & intentions of the U.S. forces. He ordered a movement down the road to Dallas, evidently intending to attack & cut Col. Hummer off where he would return & finish the force from the West at his leisure. But there was a road from Dallas to Frederic town, the north & south. Thompson went out on the Southerndale & Hummer came in on the northroad for he missed him. Upon his return he found that the force he came back took a position about half a mile south of Frederic town (on the Greenville Road) on the South side of.
a parre, planting his cannon on the Edge of a pond at hearing on the part of the infantry on the Confields on either side of the lane leading out of the ravine or hollow toward the wood in which the dettling was placed. On taking this position, he sent a dispatch to the main body of his cavalry, which was the 10 miles south of Picket Knob at Judge Wilson, which did so late they reached them at 11 o'clock Monday Morning. They marched off to his assistance, but from the number of the cavalry and the state of the field it is believed that they were too late to be in the engagement. The Rebel force consisted of 1700 under Col. A. S. A. W. Thompson, with reinforcements from Mississippi, 1800 men of the Rebels of the surrounding country who fought their own battle in their own way. Col. Thompson had cannon 64 12 pounders, 36 inch. Madrid 4 at Fredericktown, Col. Calhoun arrived in Fredericktown about 11 o'clock Monday Morning, and was told by the inhabitants that Thompson had left the day before that he was probably to ride away by that time, having put 2 days rations in the haversack, of the baggage train being 10 miles behind, he concluded to wait until it came up before he pushed on after the pursuing enemy. The men being tired, having marched all night previous, many of them laid down and slept, as did also some of the officers on perfect Sunday. At noon Col. Plummer command came in. After consultation for 2 hours, he concluded to push on after the enemy in the direction of Greenville, but had not the least idea of overtaking
the Rebel soldiers as the people in the town were unanimous in the story that he had gone the day before. After he had proceeded down the lane a mile, a Negro woman told him there were men down the road. This placed him on the guard. Col. Ross, who was in advance, pretty soon saw the Rebel Cavalry moving among the brush. The fact that the enemy were in force before there was any apparent, Col. Ross immediately took position in a field to the left of the road on the North Side of the hollow about a mile from the Rebel Artillery and 250 yards from some infantry who were behind a fence in the center of the hollow directly before him. One cannon was placed on his right flank and two in the lane bearing on the Rebel Artillery. In a few minutes the head force opened the wall by sending a round shot into the brush on the other side. It was promptly answered by a shot from the Rebels, and the firing was kept up steadily on both sides. Col. Ross now fired 2 or 3 rounds at random and ran down the hill. Col. Plummer and Col. March were then formed on the ridge to the right of Col. Ross, so the firing commenced. Col. Revelle commanded. Who came down the lane in a double quick, took position in the rear. The 8th Wisconsin was left as a reserve in town, to cover the retreat in case that any hostilities should happen. Perhaps at this point it would be well to state that there was a difference among the officers as to who should have command. Col. Revelle thought he should have it, and Col. Plummer thought he should. As they went about considering this matter, it occurred to them that Col. Ross interfered.
them both, & so it was thought best to say nothing further about it. So, the point at which, we arrived in the progress of the Battle, each body, marshalled the own force, under arms, as he thought best. Col. Ross's regiment took off their knapsacks & <s>advanced down the hill, under a brisk fire from our men. Time awakens quickened into a charge, made by those with feld. As the Rebels broke & retreated across the Shettlefield toward the woods. While off this field they lost was very heavy. In the meantime, the Indiana Cavalry had formed into the line & dashed down the hill, up the opposite slope, where they were exposed to fire from the infantry on both sides of the cavity in front. Seeing the impossibility of making a successful charge, the battle, as it was, was going on, just as it was being executed, a murderous fire was poured in upon them by Maj. Smith, Capt. Higman, and others fell, & several others were wounded. They were quickly supported by Col. Thirman, the united U.S. forces rapidly advancing, the Rebel began to fall back in a short time, the pursuit was complete. The infantry pursued them 30-4 miles, the Cavalry 10 miles. The battle was complete. Victory was had. The Rebel force was not less than 1,500 to 2,000, killed 300, Many were killed at 300 and 400, so probably near two thousands of their number were wounded there is but little means of knowing, so they were carried off of the field. 12-15 were left on the field. Before these cannon were captured, frequently Old Flat ten rifles, shot under Maj. Smith, Capt. Higman, & parties 14 of the 1st Indiana Cavalry.
corps killed & Capt. J.S. Bingham, Corporal A. Allston & 4 privates of the Illinois 17th & 14 Missouri were killed. It was late at night when the army all got back to Camp. The soldiers were much exasperated at what seemed to them a deliberate purpose on the part of the people of Fredericktown to put them into an ambush, by persistently & unanimously telling them a falsehood as to the movements of Thompson, for they could not believe that they knew where he was. The feeling was heightened by another circumstance. There were but few men in town & almost every woman questioned the story that she was for the Union that her husband was for the Union & that she had been forced to leave away from home to fear for her & her family. If it were true that the truth was ascertained, nearly everyone of these men were with Thompson that day. The officers did their best to restrain them but the men were determined to have revenge. They broke into a number of stores, threw in whatever they wanted, destroyed something that were of no use to them. They set fire to burned down 20 or 30 houses, some of them very good ones. Wherever a man was known to be a Unionist, the property was destroyed. Personal violence was done to any man or woman. In the morning the Troops started in pursuit of Thompson & his Rebels. Oct 17th (Thursday) Skirmish at Smith's Creek Miller County Mo. between Capt. Kirby & 45 men & 45 Rebels, no wounded.
the rebels1 reported with a loss of 5 killed. Two mortally wounded. Capt. Kirby captured 3 horses, a gun of 13 shots. 4 blankets. Continued in a fight at Fredericktown Oct 32. The fight at Fredericktown was the safest that has yet taken place, between the Union and seceding forces. The rebels were just about equal in numbers, the fraction of whatever was gained by the one over the other, must be attributed to courage to kill rather than any other cause. It was a fair stand up fight. Fight in Kentucky. The Emancipation Proclamation by which Gen. John C. Fremont had been reduced from the rank of Transportation in his South West expedition, compelled him to seize on the negroes belonging to the owners on his route of travel. As far as possible, this summary through necessity proceeding, he had each person, not only his property approved & received from the Manner Headquarters Western Department Office Secretary of Transportation (with him Dec 1863)

Received the day for which the Government agrees to pay.

This to be paid by the United States to Property valued by

The appraisal value to be paid to the owner of the above property by the Government of the United States, subject to the conditions, 

This receipt is only intended to be binding on this Government when given to the true & legal citizens of the United States whose property we have been compelled to take by the exigency of the service.
The property of all those who have in any way aided orabetted the rebels is forfeited to the use of the Government by the Act of Congress; and before this claim can be paid, satisfactory evidence must be furnished of the continued obedience of W— to the Constitution of the State.

Oct 23rd. $160,000 in corn discovered buried by the rebels at Warrawee, Ripley County, Missouri discovered by Major Sam Fremont & delivered by him to the U.S. Paymaster, Oct 3. Writ of Habeas Corpus suspended in the District of Columbia until after the war by order of the President. Oct 24th. The Election for Division of the State of Virginia is ordered by an ordinance of the last Convention. Later this day was nearly unanimous for a division. Delegates were also elected to a convention to meet on the 26th of November to frame a Constitution. Oct 24th. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail Road. Cleveland, Ohio & sold at auction for $22,000 &. Oct 9th. About 3 o'clock Wednesday morning Oct 9th. The Rebels attacked Col. Moore's position and Santa Rosa Island (Corry of Florida) in free Company C 90th. Regular Infantry. Capt. Hillott, 25 men of Company A 1st Artillery. Lieut. Taylor 15 men in all, outnumbered Major Vodges, and the Rebels came distant above Camp Brown. Major Vodges was taken prisoner immediately. Capt. Hillott in taking command engaged the Rebels. The Federal loss was 4 killed 30 wounded & 28 taken prisoners. The Rebel loss was much larger; 11 of the men
were found in the ship. Major Arnold arrived after daylight to the assistance of Capt. Hitchett. The command proceeded to a point where the rebels had disembarked, just as their steamers were leaving, and opened on them a most destructive fire. The rebels lost left on the island was 22 killed, 5 wounded and 33 prisoners. Many of the wounded were carried off. Capt. Bradford and Lt. Ellis were killed, 80 officers captured; one of them, Lt. James, formerly of the United States Marines, was badly wounded. Gen. Anderson in command of the rebels was wounded in the arm. After disembarking the rebels acknowledge a loss of over 1000. In addition to the loss on the federal side as stated above, Wilson, Greene lost 7 killed in their camp and 11 taken prisoners. The琼斯 Camp was situated on Santa Rosa Island, about a mile from Fort Pickens and was so distributed as to command all the approaches to the fort, also to protect the Batteries. The whole force was strong, embarked from the Pensacola Navy Yard, in 32 schooners, and landed on the Island about 4 miles above the Camp. It was about 2 A.M. by dark—they rapidly formed in three columns, succeeded silently toward the Jones Camp, hoping to effect a total surprise, in that they were but partially successful. The Pickett guard stationed about 600 yards from the Camp discovered and fired upon them, giving the alarm which saved the regiment from annihilation. The attack of the Pickett Column was immediately
volley after volley was aimed upon the volunteers. They were forced to fall back, leaving their camp in the hands of the rebels. Fort Pickens (another the garrison at Ft. Pickens) was by this time occupied by 48 companies of regulars sent to captn. Ketten's assistance. The rebels then commenced retreating to their boats, closely followed by the regulars for a small number of volunteers, keeping up a destructive fire upon them, killing and wounding a large number. The rebels finally reached their boats, but their steamers were over 300 yards from the beach of the U.S. troops fired repeated volleys into this crowded mass, every bullet told why the shouts of confusion of the rebels it was evident that the U.S. troops had obtained ample satisfaction. The Zouaves were badly managed and Col. Wilson was much annoyed for inefficiency, he not reaching the scene of action until it was over. The officers men lost almost everything. Major Stubbs had a narrow escape from capture, being confined to his bed by illness. The regiments lost 10 killed, 16 wounded, 49 taken prisoners. The regulars lost 4 killed, 20 wounded, 170 taken prisoners. The rebels lost by their own statement, 350 killed, wounded & missing. Thirteen of them were taken prisoners including 3 doctors who were released.
Battle at Bolivar, Jefferson County, Virginia

Early Wednesday morning Oct 16th, the rebels showed themselves on Bolivar Heights at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, and commenced an attack with artillery. After 2 companies under Major J.P. Soll, stationed on the northern Maryland side of the Potomac. A constant fire was kept up for some hours, when 3 companies of the 2nd Wisconsin regiment crossed the river, formed into line, and drove the rebels back and succeeded in capturing 1 of their heavy guns. They were, however, compelled to retreat, which they did in good order to the river. There they were reinforced by 2 other companies, 1 of the 28th Pennsylvania and of the 13th Massachusetts. They then went with Col. Seely (2nd Wisconsin) at their head, marched upon the enemy, and to hard fighting drove them from their front line. We captured the 10 howitzers, a caisson, and much property from the Maryland side. The 2nd Wisconsin had but 3 pieces of artillery. The rebels had 9 pieces of artillery, 370 cavalry, together with their infantry (in all about 3,000 strong), and were completely routed and driven back upon 3 miles. The 2nd Wisconsin lost 7 killed and 3 wounded. Rebels lost about 150 but as the Federal loss was so small it is probable the rebel loss in killed and wounded does not exceed 50. Col. Ashley, rebel leader, was killed. Tight in Cassel County, Missouri.

Col. Morgan of the Missouri 18th regiment stationed at Chancellor Town, having heard of the depredations of a band of rebels...
near the joining lines of Carol, Harterton, Livingstone County, started out on Friday Oct 17th about 9 o'clock, in the force of 220 men composed of cavalry, infantry, artillery, with 2 six pounder cannon in pursuit of their. He proceeded at a steady pace about 20 miles, in a south west direction, which brought him to Big Hurricane Creek, in Carol County, where they learned they were in the neighborhood of the enemy. At this point they came upon an old man, who told them that a rebel force of 500 or 600 men had crossed the creek, some distance along the road. Col. Morgan crossed the creek immediately, while passing along the road, up a deep, muddy ravine, suddenly found himself ambushed. The old man having declared him as to the whereabouts of the rebels. His command received a very distressing fire from the rebels, who were posted behind the trees and brush. As soon as the fire began to be returned, the rebels retreated, were pursued in small squadrons, with great success. The pieces of artillery and a Lieut. Dawson did excellent service in driving the rebels out of the way. The pursuit continued until late on Saturday afternoon, when Col. Morgan called his men together with the wounded prisoners marched back to a clade. Two of this men were mortally wounded, 14 others wounded. The loss of the Rebels was 14 killed and 20 taken prisoners.
Fight at Camp Wildcat - Garrard County, Kentucky

Monday Oct 31st (1861) Gen. Pillow, with 6000 or 7000 men made an attack on Col. Garnand at Camp Wildcat where there were 1200 men stationed. Pillow made 3 different attacks, and each time repulsed with J.G. Col. Garnand's loss was 4 killed and 20 wounded. It appeared that Capt. Stanley's Ohio battery had arrived the day before the fight. The rebels advanced to the attack unsure of the preparations to receive him. The 17th Ohio (Col. Garnand) who were posted at the point ascended, more depressed, the cannon was concealed until the rebels got within point blank musket range, when a destructive fire was opened upon them - muskets, rifle cannon and mouth bore in noisy cheer as greeting them. The masked battery's creation surprise which produced in disorder & Zoll offers men retreated after suffering severely. At one o'clock they advanced again with more systematic cirumpection, when an animated combat was sustained for an hour, when they rebel began to retreat. At 4 o'clock they made a third attempt, but the heavy fire from Col. Garnand's men short they made, they retired in confusion, leaving some of them dead & wounded on the field.
Springfield, Missouri recaptured

Official Report

Headquarters in the field, near

Hannibal, Oct. 16, 1861

To Capt. C. McRee, Acting Adjutant General:

Yesterday afternoon, Major Zagonyi, at the head of my guard, made a most brilliant charge upon a body of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in their camp at Springfield, 2000 or 2500 strong. He completely routed them and cleared them from the town. He hoisted the national flag upon the court house, I acted upon a reinforcement which he has already joined. Our loss is not great. This unexpected charge against such overwhelming odds is a noble example to the Army. Our advance will occupy Springfield tonight.

John C. Fremont, Major General.

Official Report of Major Zagonyi, First report

First Report

Ybor, Oct. 16, 1861

General: The information on which I am relying is that Wednesday evening 1500 men came into Springfield, that present there is not less than 1500 or 1700 men. I march forward, I will try what I can do. At the same time I would be thankful if some reinforcements would come after me. Should the force fall, I will try what I can do. Should the defeated, to have some forces to fall back upon with any force out command. I will report shortly again.

With the Highest Respect,

Chat Zagonyi, Major

Commanding Body Field
Second Report

Fifteen miles South of Bolivar, Missouri
10 o'clock A.M., Oct 26, 1861

Sirs:

I report, respectfully, that yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, I met in Springfield, Missouri, from 2000 to 2200 of the rebels, in their ranks formed in strong battle. They gave me a very warm reception—warmer than I expected. But your Guard, with one feeling, made a charge in less than 5 minutes the 2000 or 2200 rebels were routed by 150 of your Body Guard. We cleared out the city perfectly from every rebel & raised the Union Flag on the Court House. A getting too dark to consider & leave the city, not being able to keep it with 150 men, Major Whites command did not participate in the charge. Allow me, General, to make you acquainted with the behavior of the soldiers & officers. I have seen charges, but such brilliant unanimity and bravery I have never seen & did not expect it. Their war cry, "Fremont & the Union," broke forth like thunder. Our loss is comparatively small. I expected to remain on the field with them all. I will write about particulars. With the highest respect.

Your obedient servant, Chauncey Zorgonya, Major Commanding Body Guard to Major Gen. Fremont, Commanding.

Further Particulars

The attack was made from the Munroe Vernon road, Judge Owen of Springfield, acting as guide. Upon advancing the town about
Dr. part 17, Friday morning, Oct. 25. The rebel force was found drawn upon a commanding elevation ready to receive them. In order to get at them it was necessary for the Guard to charge down a narrow lane level a high fence which obstructed their path under the fire of the enemy. Although suffering somewhat severely, they were fully accomplished that feat. After charging up the Rebels they scattered them in all directions. They continued on into the town where some sharp fighting took place & many of the Rebels being here killed. They succeeded in clearing the streets of all the rebels that appeared, then proceeding to the Military prison released all of the West Pointers held at Springfield since the Wilson Creek affair. Subsequently the Stars & Stripes were raised over the Court House. By this time the rebels had rallied in large numbers, their forces being insufficient to hold the city, the Major thought it best to retire. Before entering the town the Major had been informed that the place was held by 9,200 men & that he must act with caution. The Major, however, is one of the irreproachable kind determined to make the attack at all hazards. He did so. It proved like Thompson's dash into Fairfax, a very brilliant affair, but also like that without any decisive result. The loss sustained by the Bodyguard is 15 killed wounded & missing. Rebel loss supposed to be about 100.
Battle at Edwards Ferry near Lee's Line, London, Court.

Statement of Capt. Francis J. Young, Quartermaster of Col. Baker's Brigade.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 1, Gen. Stone, being persuaded that some important post of the rebels remained along the upper Potomac, in order to orders from headquarters, commenced his passage of the River near Harrison's Island. The point of transit was about 3 miles above Edward's Ferry, nearly one-half mile from Harpers Ferry. The island is a low, flat, rocky land, several miles in length, dividing the river. The Maryland Channel is not a furlong in width & that on the Virginia Side not more than 200 feet. Six companies of the 15th Massachusetts regiment, under Col. Dean, & 2 companies of the 20th (February) New York, arrived at the River about 3 A.M. Monday. I commanded to 3rd. At sunrise they were all on the Virginia Side. Before daylight an order came to Col. Baker (acting Brigade's General) to march the 2nd battalion of the California regiment to Connell's ferry, 2 miles south of the Island. Upon of the second coming, I accompanied the force to arrange for transportation. Was sent to report for orders to Gen. Stone. Returned, having received command to cross at once. On my way back I overtook Col. Baker (Col. Edward Baker) who told me that only the battalion were to cross--I had no
order for the Brigade. Shortly after ten, I got placed Col. Baker in Command of all the forces on the Virginia side. One, battalions then, at
7 A.M. commenced crossing to the Island, and from thence to the
Virginia shore. Meanwhile we could hear diminishing shots on the
heights, which continued without much intermission through the
morning. Now we began to experience the difficulty which was
the chief cause of the terrible scene which closed the day. No ade-
quate means of transportation had been provided. It seemed as if
the column was expected to walk across on the water's surface.
Nothing but one old scow, capable perhaps, of holding 40 men, appeared
available on either side of the Island. If the Massachusetts men
had only other boats, they were not visible in the morning. At
lengths I discovered a large scow in the canal, in two hours more
consumed in getting it over into the Maryland Channel. It
would hold about 60 men. Col. Baker, Capt. W. West, Assistant
Adjutant General Harvey, and myself went with the first boat
to the Island, where I supervised the transit of our men.
It was 12 M. before our first company landed at the foot of
the bush-covered precipice which rises abruptly over 100 feet
from the river, and on the further side of the river. Two hours
had elapsed before the last company landed. Sections of the 4th
Rhode Island Battery, comprising 5 howitzers, 2 field-pieces,
bores, & rifled gun went over with us, the men dragging them up the heights with great difficulty. All this time irregular fighting was going on above. Oct 25th 1861 Pacific Telegraph connected to California. Message from Mayor of San Francisco to Mayor of St. Louis.

San Francisco Oct 25th 1861. San Francisco to St. Louis.

Sends greeting & congratulates her on the completion of the enterprise which connects the Pacific with the Atlantic. May the prosperity of both cities be increased thereby & the projectors of this important work be met with honor & reward.

A. J. Stehlin Mayor San Francisco.

Replies Mayor of St. Louis.

St. Louis Oct 25th 1861

To the Mayor of San Francisco.

St. Louis cordially reciprocates the congratulations of San Francisco on the completion of the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph line.

All honor to the enterprise which conceived it, named it, put it into practice, & its success, also as a sign of conciliation & peace from one end of the continent to the other. Daniel St. Taylor.

Mayor of St. Louis.

Circular from Secretary Seward U.S. Secretary of State.

The following important circular has been sent to Governor Morgan of New York, & circular was to all the Governors of all the States on the Seaboard States.

Turn Over.
Department of State
Washington, October 17th 1861

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York:

Sir: Important insurrections had not even revealed their General when disloyal citizens hastened to foreign countries to invoke their intervention for the overthrow of the Government, the destruction of the National Union. These agents are known to have made their appeals to some of the more important States without success. It is not likely, however, that they will remain content with such refusals. Indeed, it is understood that they are industriously endeavoring to accomplish their disloyal purposes, directly or indirectly. Taking the advantage of the embarrassments of Agriculture, Manufactures, commerce, and foreign countries, resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurated at home, they seek to involve our Common Country in controversies with States with which every public interest of mankind require that it shall remain in relations of peace, charity, and friendship. I am able to state for your information that the prospect of any such disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection. It is nevertheless necessary now, as it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible to avoid the evils of foreign war, the superintendence upon those of civil commotions, which we are endeavoring to cure. One of the most obvious of
Such precautions is, that our ports harbors on the sea's lakes should be put in a condition of complete defense, for any nation may be said to involuntarily incur danger in tempestuous seasons when it fails to show that it has established itself on every side from which the storm might possibly come. The measures which the executive can adopt in the emergency are such only as congress has sanctioned, for which it was provided. The President is putting forth the most diligent measures to execute these measures, if we have the great satisfaction of seeing that these efforts are seconded by the favor and support of a loyal patriotism, self-reliant men, are rapidly bringing the military and Naval forces of the United States into the highest state of efficiency. But congress was chiefly absorbed, during its war, extra session, with these measures, and did not provide as ample as could be wished for the fortification of our sea and lake coasts. In previous wars the loyal states have been left to themselves, by independent and separate activity, to the support and aid of the federal government in its arduous responsibilities. The same disposition has been manifested in a degree perfectly honorable by all the loyal states during the present insurrection. In view of this fact, & relying upon the persevering constancy of the same disposition on the part of the loyal states, the President has directed me to invite your Consideration to the subject of
The improvement & defense of the state over which you preside &c. I ask you to submit the subject to the consideration of the Legislature, when it shall next assemble. Such proceedings, by the state would require only a temporary use of its means. These expenditures ought to be made the subject of conference with the federal government. Being thus made with the concurrence of the government for general defense, there is every reason to believe, Congress would caution what the state would do & would provide for its improvement. Should these suggestions be accepted, the President will direct the proper agents of the federal government to confer with you & superintend, direct & conduct the prosecution of the system of defense of your state. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

William Howard

formation to the Government, in reference to the loyal people of Hyde County, North Carolina. He brings with him a declaration of Independence, adopted by the leading citizens of that county, at Watauga Church, in which they declare themselves free and independent of the Southern Confederacy. It is signed by Mr. Conway, mission priest among these Union men, who only wait for means to strike a death blow to the despotism by which they have been oppressed. The President has promised to use his efforts to protect them and provide them with Arms. Many of these people are nearly starving for want of food, and suffering greatly for want of clothing. Oct. 25th. Adjutant Gen. Thomas has ordered that troops transported by Railroad through disaffected parts of the Country, shall march on foot over bridges where a possibility exists of breaking through. To this end there will be an agreement in the contract for transportation, that the trains shall be stopped to permit the troops to alight before crossing bridges. On Sunday Oct. 27th. Gen. Prentiss left Decatur with a force of infantry, intending to surprise the Rebels at Fulton, Calloway County, Western Missouri. But when he arrived at Fulton, he found that Gen. Henderson commanding State Militia had made a compromise with the Rebels stationed at Otten Mills, Hen Conedy by which they were not to be molested if they would lay down their arms.
This settles the troubles in Callaway County for the present. The Rebels were so strong, Gen. Henderson had a force of 500 men. Gen. Prentiss refused to compromise, but on the first violation of the law he is prepared to visit sudden and severe vengeance on the offenders. The proposition for compromise came from the Rebels. San Francisco, Oct. 27th. J. G. M.

The announcement of the completion of the Telegraph line at 9 o'clock last evening, sent a thrill of joy through the community. Preparations for giving a salute to the demonstration in honor of the event were immediately made. When after hours dispatch from the East announced the death of Gen. Baker, whom almost every citizen here regarded as a personal friend, universal grief was thus turned into sorrow. The celebration postponed.

Oct. 29th. Alton, Illinois—At 6 o'clock this morning a special train from Springfield bearing Adjutant Gen. Mather, a battalion of the 46th Illinois Regiment, 24-pound field piece, arrived in this city. Their errand was to intercept a body of 300 Bureau County troops on their way to join a Missouri regiment. They were expected on an Illinois river steamer. At 11 o'clock the Jacob Musselman came along with a boat flying. A couple of shots brought her to the landing, where all on board were directed to go to Springfield. It being against the law of Illinois to evil-minded persons inside of the State.
Monday morning came the men rode from camp (wildcat Oct 21st 1861) on foot and horse, at Camp Dick Robinson, with no prospect of anything to eat before Wednesday. The order to join Colonels Harward and the 3rd W.V. must get the fight before and there was no time to prepare rations. It was a scene desolate enough. There seemed to be no spirit left in our hearts. But suddenly a messenger dashed down the hill from Garrard's camp, 2 miles distant. The sound of Zollicoffer's morning gun had not been a dream. Our pickets were driven. The bugle was beaten, and in 3 minutes the regiment was in line of battle. In a moment the column was moving up the hill at double quick. Cheering as though the victory was already gained. A messenger was dispatched for the companies left with the wagons. They hastened on. Rushing through Roundstone Creek a stream over which I had swam dry horse on Friday. It was still as deep that the men had to lift their ammunition cart high to keep it dry. Their commanders had done the same thing the day before. Before noon one of the whole regiment was in battle array along the ridge by which the winding glades lead on toward valley while Garrard.men east to the cliffs from the stone quarries. They had abandoned the town. But the rebels gave me further signs of approach, By noon our camp fire was burning to let those involved
from our kitchen weighing bow we were preparing our breakfast. At six o'clock we heard the trump of horses, up the road from the Point. Troop 35 of Wolcott's Cavalry set their head cook whom we had never seen but at first glance showed that we had found a general. A noble face a uniform which the courage of the Soldier. The kind help of the men are blended in the countenance of singular force of goodness clear hazel eyes dark brown hair in mouth pronged by agent towards an order taken every movement displaying the accomplished officer man—by all these things were at once is entertained in General Rens (for such it proved to be) while his assistant adjutant General Smith Everett we saw the experienced American Soldier one worthy serving such a leader as chief of his staff. Without waiting for orders or introduction accompanied by Col. Longgood they rode over the parapet.

The 2d Indiana Col. Coburn following at quick step was divided as it came to the brow of the hill & companies filing by a narrow path to the round hill while the greater part of the rest of the regiment under Lieutenant Col. C. N. Den on was sent to occupy the first ridge overlooking at once the river on the right of the camp on the left. 400 of the 17th Indiana were already at work cutting timber for breastworks on the winding gable of the bluff, the road lying along the road which connects it with the Camp. Col. Wolcott's cavalry returned to the Parke to find logs & water & encamp during the night. Monday morning at daylight there was no sign of the enemy. From all I could gather he had detached with the lightest order rather for the to my house.
myself at the house where I heard more than once that an attack had
commenced but attributed no importance to the information. At the river
I found the Ohio 14th Col. steadman & Capt. Woodland having giffed guns about
to go. They had pushed from Camp Dick Robinson by forced marches nine or ten
miles. Seeing up to Camp I found that there had been some picket firing that
afternoon. A column of cavalry leaving their horses had been thrown upon the round hill
standing at the sage of the cliff at the old Stone Laurel Camp looking over upon the
Round Knob down into the valley where the all was still as death. There was no
motion of sound or enemy. The lines of the Indiana & Kentucky to the opposite were
fairly visible in cleared space which covered the summit but the result
of these men were lying as the muckers in the thick woods on the side of
the hill. Suddenly a little after a glance the musketry fell. broke from the patawoms
that echoes were drowned by the cheers of the march which followed.

The breeze by the thick woods the enemy had ascended unseen to within 100
yards of the hill top forming more advancing on 2000 + men
2 Regt into Jed Newman's 17th Col. Cummins 2nd Tennessee made the attack
on the trace little band of left than 500 commanded by Col. Coburn of Woodford
The firing was so sharp that we could not distinguish our friends from our foes
In the midst of it a few men from both the Kentucky & Indiana Regiments
either struck by a flanier is most likely misunderstanding a remonstrance from
the center at a command to retreat as some of them allege took to flight
and worked down the path leading to our start point into Logan.
No. 39.

Wellard pistol in hand placed themselves before the fugitives when they saw two flying threatening to shoot the first who attempted to pass around them. Major Cooper, from the Indian troops, remaining in front of the enemy had a finger shot off returning to plain his Colonel envied broke to the hospital and on the stump amputated immediately returned to his men. Never did soldiers behave more admirable than did the other small force. But the enemy was brave. They advanced to within 25 yards of a small breastwork of logs thrown upon the summit the head while parts of companies were stationed. Placing their caps on their bayonets they advanced shouting they were Union men. Sent the night of the Indian regiment sprang upon the breastwork shouting this men must to fire on the enemy as they had submitted. The return of his efforts was a shower of bullets which was answered by a deliberate volley from our men. The rebels broke fled in confusion, just at this moment while the 1st Pennsylvania regiment was still attacking on the west side of the hill. I heard the band of the 17th playing "Hail Columbia" behind me. Turning I saw a star grenadier charging hand of me another moment was a general of such cheering as one seldom hears. Capt. Stewards artillery rushed to the hill the horses at full gallop. And after them at full run came the gallant 17th. This regiment deployed to the left recognizing the waving glades wood. 4 companies of the 17th had just planted it. Well by hard had adjusted the service formed up the second hill. In the face of the enemy were lying that to have time to form in the clearing.
The artillery was brought forward to the verge of the cliff, placed in position. There was a pause when suddenly Whitmore's cannonball from the valley below, in mid-air, after along drawn followed it whirling through the air, fit shot for the slave, but too heavy to fire. But just then the burst of the explosion which showered the air before us from what the Shell struck into the valley there a ball then another Shell. When the last below had been away there was silence or death till Harrods men on the right raised a yell, with their friends on the hill answered it. They were joined with a right good will for the enemy had fled before this conflict. The sound of the cannon was the first intimation the head of the force they had to contend with. Along their march they boasted that they were coming down to take Harrods in his field bridge, then go down to the grass to kill fat hogs. From their wounded soldiers we learned that their general on the morning of the battle told them that they had no body to fight but Harrods. Company men who would run as far as the head of good Tennessee river, Mississippi fell. On the whole they were rather astonished. There was no more fighting until 2 o'clock when the second attack was made. The Mississipi fags from their hill of point on extreme right on the cliff attempted to drive Col Harrods Company stationed on opposite while Col Newmans regiment (Rebel) again attempted to scale the round hill. The latter charge was made intended as a feint to prevent our men from hitting the
The minisrepens went up the Valley Train with unhappy faces, urging the
position. But the firing was sharp, and Connell was shot in his tent
on the hill. He displayed all the coolness and bravery with which his lead friends
had shown him, while Old Colonel Milford tried to save his life.
Determined to show how they had shown themselves to be in the
morning, when they asked him if the section was on the hill when the attack commenced.
He displayed the most admirable personal courage, being that the noise
disturbed his horse, which had tried at some distance the desired
encounter. He ordered the general to send the men to him the men to it, to go
he. As he was unfastening the hand of a gaiter,
storm of balls flew around him, one passing between his legs and
evilingly mounted, rode away. In the meantime, the muskets were still
talking loudly in the hills. It was getting rather annoying to listen
to such unanswerable and unanswerable words before any gun and con-
cluded to put in a word as well as the morning. The hill had not
lost its power there was silence as before, the shells foretold
to the enemy again ran for life. We took our position in comfort though we
expected a quick attack; all danger was over. In the meanwhile
War an instance can rarely be found of danger so sudden and
announced by an entire force of complete. By the close of the
engagement more than one man, still, as we now see.
Rebel Account of the Battle of Santa Rosa Island Wednesday 4th Correspondents of the Atlanta Georgia Intelligencer October 9th 1863

... After ascending the landing on the Island of the Rebel force to the number of 1500, we ascended the back hill of the beach and found ourselves among a squad of picket guards who gave us close and a most destructive fire, having the company of which I was a member into great disorder. We were charging them with the bayonet. This helped to drive them from their strong position when I rushed in their midst and received a desperate blow over the head which sent me rolling to the floor of the field. We were lined against as friends were engaged with Wilson's corps and our misfortune had prevented the possibility of cutting off their retreat. We all rushed for those quarters after a little skirmishing along the way, we reached the camp. The 5th Georgia and 10th Miss. each claimed the honor of having first reached the town and playing the bugle to their colors. In these companies one column as they arrived were divided, I suppose they will have to share the glory. As much for as the Northern papers have made of Wilson's advance as far as the M. I. as such I heard I thought the most cowardly retreat that ever disgraced the earth. You in an entrenchment and when we quarteered on entire regiment having all their clothing and much property these men were surprised and fled without firing a gun except in retreat. This too after we had been fighting all around them. They ought to have been able to slay all of them upon the Island. They were strongly fixed and left to fall.
a vast deal being utterly disgraced. We formed around the burning
Camp and shot down the Matoes as they dodged about to take a good many
prisoners. A large hospital building was within the entrenchments which
we left without the slightest resistance. Our men nearly all took some
prisoners embracing mules, clothing, guns, potatoes, money, swords, &c., felt interested
in other things I made no captures. After remaining until the Tuesday,
Consumed with object accomplished we retreated to our launch, as the jet table
must be carried by storm. Amid this excitement was forgotten the widest
disorganized Companies were disorganized, one such thing appearing was
known. Our men retired in great confusion. The line was a confused mass
moving without orders, almost without object. The expected moment
to be shelled by the Persians, the Fleet which would have swept the Island
just left a man. Fortunately for us they had sent out several companies
to intercept our retreat off our retreat. These lay behind the sand hills.
An embankment afforded no disorganized masses. Several attempts
were made to rally, but to no effect. The Island is alternate
Marshes various Hills with occasional long sandy plains. Whenever
we met these squads we had to carry the space by storm. Yet their
advantage was to manifest. They could hide behind sand Hills
completely protecting themselves from our bullets which into our
disorganized masses for several minutes before we could come upon
them. Liberal rations we met these hostile squads and took them.
for friends occasioning no heavy loss. One time I remember in particular we were assailed by a gang of Zouaves who stood in a swamp. As they commenced firing we gave them with music and amusemen. I thought perhaps they had forgotten the reply yet they continued to shoot down the men around me at a fearful rate. I noticed them more closely and as I could perceive the peculiarit of their dress I could tell by the whiz of their bullets that they were armed with rifles that were not like ours. With a turn of my head I soon cleared out the Company. This was the severest talk of all we suffered severely before we discovered their complications. In the spot I fought from I saw 5 or 6 men fall within 5 feet of me while several others fell around. This was about the last firearm we had yet straggled bodies fired for miles doing the little damage pretended as we were for such a distance as by the nature of our arms they could have completely cut us off with cavalry or rifles to the end they had it. It took a long time for us to recover after we were out of reach. Six of our men were killed several of our men. Their large Enfield Rifle carried a ball a great distance & elevate my market so I should the ball fell short of the beach while their ball fell among us or passed over our heads at the Prioues on the Andersons. Weary wounded my reverly though he had passed all danger on the island & that too near the year of the enemy.
It was wonderfull that our soldiers should have fallen in such disorder as entirely given up to retreat. On our march as

irregular as it was possible for soldiers to be in the presence of the Enemy acted with as much gallantry as the occasion warranted.

One cause of the confusion of ranks was the strange land we had to

climb over and the deep Provo we had to wade. I should rather attempt
to avoid the rugged peaks of the Rocky Mountains than to make a

forced march on Santa Rosa Island. It is impossible for the best

trained troops in the world to keep order in such a place. Another

thing that prevented was that the advanced bodies were kept tied down

the rear marched too fast. Again one section just in front of us had

their Captain killed & a great number of came crowding back into our

ranks. I scarcely knew then we achieved a victory or suffered

a defeat. We did the duty which we went to perform & did it well.

Not to do duty for our friends in

The column that stood the Santa Rosa numbers. Indeed I think as

many as our own men were not by friends or foes. Night Skir

ning especially among our own country so was the Island of

to Santa Rosa. It is impossible to estimate the damage done on

either side as yet I came across few at least 75 dead bodies go

which side they belonged I could not always tell. The Column that

fired the Santa Rosa Camp report a great many killed while
While escaping from their tents. The loss of the enemy is perhaps 50 killed
120 taken prisoners I do not know anything about the wounded. We
captured a Major, Capt, Lieut. among the prisoners, Ben Bragg
sent a boat over to Fort Pickens this morning for the dead. She gave
them up report only 15 bodies found 120 prisoners. I fear the top
may prove heavier after investigation. The siege is momentarily expected
to commence & every preparation made for hope it will happen as
soon as the dead & wounded are cared for & the soldiers have rested from
last night's fatigue. The enemy appears too bold full that we did not assault
the fort after we had driven them 1,000 m. & gone almost under
its guns. We accomplished all of the great misfortune is more
than we intended. Rebel Official account of loss (prisoners)
Killed 25 Wounded 88 Prisoners 92 among whom is Lieut. Sayre who is
severely wounded. The leg & amputation will be necessary.

We have 180 Yankee prisoners.

Col. Wilson's account of the fight (written to his wife)

Dear Wife,

I am in a great hurry. We had a terrible attack last night ago 2,000 men came upon us at 2 o'clock in the morning. We however turned out & gave them fight. I had but 200 men in the Camp but that those other Rebels must have had at least 2,000 but the few I did have did well as we killed
of clothing but all rights and under my men fought good. The pickets fought like Devils. We lost far more everything I got out buttoning my pants to receive them. Their War Cry was no quarter to Wilson or his men. Your Husband, Wm. Wilson.


Not Baker having arrived at Edwards Ferry with the first California Regiment at an early hour preceding to Edwards Ferry reported to me in person stating that his regiment at the former place & 2 other regiments of the Ohio Brigade were ready to march. I directed him to Harrisons Island to assume command & pull an overwhelming force in the position as it then stood. I told him that Gen. McClellan had advance his troops to Drumsville & I was extremely desirous of ascertaining the exact position & force of the enemy in our front. Exploring as far as it was safe on the right towards Seasburg & on the left toward Seasburg & Drumsville. I also informed Col. Baker that Gen. Sherman spoke Edward Ferry should be reinforced so I would make an effort to push Edwards Ferry up carefully forward to discover the best
live from that post to the Leesburg & Smith's Spring road also reoccupied the position of the breastworks & Hidden Batteries which prevented the movement of troops directly from left to right were also pointed out to Hovey. The means of transportation across the difficulty of which the Baker was to be the judge was determined & authorized him to make use of the guns of a section each of Vaughan's & Buciere's Batteries together with the 1st & 2nd Mountain Artilleries all the troops of his brigade & the Jumary regiment besides the 2nd & part of the 31st Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. I left it to his discretion after reviewing the grounds to retire from the Virginia shore under one of his guns & fire of the large artillery force with or without reinforcement in case he found it favorable the position on the opposite side favorable I stated that I wanted an advance made on the enemy on any inferior force & circumstances to pass beyond Leesburg or a strong position between it & Goose Creek on the Leesburg road. Col. Baker was instructed against passing Artillery across the river hedges if he did to be well supported with good infantry so I pointed out to him the position of some bluffs on this side the Virginia side of the river from which Artillery could not with effect on the other side. Having the matter of keeping more troops or retiring what could be kept was decided & part remained control of operations on the right. After Col. Oden's N.O. 8th advanced Col. Baker went to the field in person & it is a matter of regret that lie lost the record of what
officers men he ordered with the care of the boats to ensure the regular
passage of troops. Many were charged with this duty & were not performed
for the reinforcements as they arrived from the one in command
of the boats expedited max thus occasioned had 1 officer a company
of marines at each landing guarding the boats their full capacity
would have been made portable sufficient men would have been
passing to have ensured tho. The forwarding of artillery before the
supporting force of infantry also impressed the object & assembled an
imposing force on the Virginia Banks. If the infantry force had first
crossed a difference of 1000 men would have been made in the infantry
line at the time of attack & probably enough to have given us the victory
[signed] Jacob P. Stone. Brigadier General Commanding
Oct 24. Lt. Col. Laffey of the 7th meets to the President once
an official report to Gen. Andrews in which he says the loss of the
regiment at Pattle Phs is about 15 percent. Number of officers
engaged 22 officers save 9 killed 7 missing & Number of Rank & File
engaged 186 killed wounded & missing 147

In addition concerning the victory of our Black. I have to report the
Capture of nearly 600 prisoners 1200 stand of Arms. Their killed wounded
prisoners amount to between 1500 & 2000 the part was too late. The fight
was an Infantry engagement exclusively. The forces engaged were as
the...
The Virginia, 17th, 18th Mississippi regiment, the 13th Mississippi regiment being held in reserve. No artillery was fired by us.

Lieutenant General


Oct 30 Gold Box

Freedom of the City presented to Rear Admiral Anderson by Mayor of New York. The Great Naval expedition under command of Commodore Du Pont, who has gone out on the Wabash as his Flag Ship. Com. Du Pont is a native of New Jersey, but was appointed from Delaware for which state he is a citizen. He entered the Navy in 1815 and has served his country for over 46 years. In 1859, Capt. Du Pont was appointed Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy yards, a position he has held until recently.

The Commodore's Staff Officers are First Capt. C.H. Davis, Flag Lieutenant C.W. Batson. The Wabash Flag Ship carries 42 guns. The Armament is of the most formidable description. It consists of 28. Eleven inch Dahlgren, one 10 inch Dahlgren, one 80 pound, 32 pound, 12 pound Dahlgren, 10,8, 6, 4, 2 pound Dahlgren guns. Two 9 pounder 36 inch 24 pound Dahlgren, one 12, 24, 10, 6, 4, 2 pound Dahlgren, one 14, 8 inch shell guns, 28 boat howitzers. The crew include 650 men and marines. The following are the names of the seven boats and vessels engaged in this great expedition:

Each of the seven boat carriages: one 11 inch Dahlgren gun, one Parrott Rifle, 24, 12 inch, 5 pounder 24 inch 18 pounder 24 inch 18 pounder, 24 inch 18 pounder, 24 inch 18 pounder, 24 inch 5 pounder 24 inch 9 pounder 12 inch 44 pounder, 12 inch 44 pounder, 12 inch 44 pounder, 12 inch 44 pounder.
Pocohontas - Drayton - James Alden - Marchand - Augusta - Parrot
Alabama - Lamke - Vincennes - W. Collins - Ottawa - John W. Stevens
Seneca - Daniel Ammoon - Pawnee - H. H. Thompson - Pinckney
Bankhead - Knad Smith - Nicholas - W. B. Porter Cullen
Walthour - Penguin - Budd. In addition to these vessels all of which
are steamers there are two on the station to join the two on the
Sabine (60 guns) Capt. Ringgold - Blooming - Charleston, - Araukhana (65 guns)
Capt. Sanders. The Flag Commodore Rogers. The Savannah (249 guns)
commanded this morning by Savannah. St. Lawrence (70 guns) Capt. Stain
Surveillance of St. Simons. Dale (86 guns) Commanded Yard of Fernandina
Vandalia (50 guns) Commander Agustus K. Foreman (Transport) Capt. Dale
Letchfield, with Major Reynolds, Battalion of Marines. The entire
complement of the fleet is about 1000 men. The Transport Fleet consists
of the following named steamships

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Baltic</td>
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<td>Ocean Queen</td>
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<td>Vandalia</td>
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<td>Illinois</td>
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<td>Star of the South</td>
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<td>Empire City</td>
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<td>Philadelphia</td>
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<td>Winfield Scott</td>
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<td>Atlantic</td>
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<td>Mayflower (ferryboat)</td>
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<td>Baltimore Eagle</td>
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All of these transport vessels are armed. They carry ordnance and quarters, stores of large houses in framework. Sailing vessels about 1500 of all kinds, fanning, shears, and bags. Horseboats for landing men, guns through the surf and every other article likely to be required for a campaign.
Construction of Military Branch

Brigadier Gen. Thomas W. Sherman (Retired) is commander of the military division of this expedition & is considered one of the best officers in the U.S. Army. Gen. Sherman graduated at West Point served with distinction in the Mexican War under Taylor & Scott. He was brevetted Major for gallant & distinguished conduct at the Battle of Buena Vista. In the Mexican War he commanded a battery which he organized in Mexico when the crisis was gone broke out. He was doing duty on the frontier, Gen. Sherman is a native of Rhode Island.

It was his namesake, Gen. W. T. Sherman (brother of Gen. Anderson of Kentucky) who commanded a brigade at Bull Run. Gen. Sherman arrived at Fort Rem Moore on Tuesday Oct 27th & failed the following day. His headquarters are on board the Atlantic, Amongst the 1st regiment are the 1st Brigade 2nd New Hampshire, 46th New York, 48th New York, 8th Maine, 12th Maine, 179th Pennsylvania, 3rd Pennsylvania, 1st Michigan, 17th New York, 3rd Brigade. Gen. H. Wright, 4th New Hampshire, 6th New York, 7th Connecticut, 9th Maine, 100th New York. These forces between 18,000 & 20,000 picked soldiers & them the best trained troops of Gen. McClellan's command. The city that the Army of McClellan & his men which for a moment well vexed many impatient souls is not explained. It was not our land forces but an Naval Expedition that needed more. When troops went to Washington it was
that others better drilled & more experienced might be sent to Annapolis to embark in the ships of the expedition. These from time to time by the patriotic ardor of the people to respond to a call for a precise purpose of which they did not understand our Gallant General was enabled to detach from his vast Army a large force of his best soldiers. We need not say that these troops are well armed & equipped. Another care not less expensive have been spared to make the outfit complete in arms of all kinds, in ammunition & all the paraphernalia of war. Boats for landing. Several months ago the government began to provide itself with surf-boats. The expedition carries with it 400 or 500 of these helps for landing sufficient to effect a simultaneous landing of a great number of men. Besides the surf-boats the government purchased several ferry-boats, such as the Ethan Allen & Commodore Perry formerly belonging to the Williamsburg Ferry Company. These boats were strengthened by coral work & will also doubtless be used for landing troops for which service they are well fitted, each boat being capable of transporting at least 400 men at a trip & their peculiar build making it much easier to land troops from them than from steam-boats of the usual form.

Swift Boatsmen. It is known that seamen though able boatmen are not always acquainted with the management of surf
boats or with the landing of men through the heavy surf. To prevent accident the Navy Department some months ago sent trusty agents to the shores of New Jersey and Long Island to secure the services of a sufficient number of the hardy wretches of those coasts men who played in the surf when they were children, who have walked on it ever since. These brave, skillful men will guide the boats in which our troops land at the point of attack. In addition, the Navy Department recruited among the skilled, patriotic farmers of Cape Cod, and Cape Ann, numbers of whom eagerly volunteered for the work for which by long experience they are peculiarly fitted. They will not only assist in working the boats by which the army will be landed but will remain as part of the land force afterwards.

Supplies. The material outfit of the expedition includes a vast variety of objects which when enumerated prove what knowledge careful forethought is needed to those who supervise the operation. It may be said that it contains almost everything which a community would gather together if it were about to found a colony on some deserted island of the ocean. First and foremost is army corn and food. Besides the rations provided for the troops while they shall remain on board the transports bear at least 8½ months supplies of food of every kind for the great army which is to be landed. One ship carries out a cargo of water for the Navy.
Department has already chartered several other vessels to send down further supplies of live stock and other needed provisions. The Ocean Queen and other steam vessels take out heavier troops, such articles as shovels, picks, two wheeled carts for cementing guns, grinding stones, lumber, prepared frames of houses, barracks ready to be set up on foot, saws immense quantities of sand bags, barrels of ammunition. The immense stock of shot and shell is on board also many huge Columbian mostly the cast iron guns which do such fearful execution. The Atlantic and Baltic carry most of these but more were placed on other vessels. There are also quantities of gun carriage and light guns for field operations. Of these many are Parrott guns and all are completely fitted ready for the Artillerists' hands when they are landed. Ammunition for large quantities of grape and mother of pearl shell being with each battery sufficient one would think for a campaign in the interior. Waggons. A great number of Army transportation wagons are provided, over and above those which belong to each regiment, which the troops took away with them. Extra Camp Equipment of every description is also provided, a great number of arms and infantry equipments. This looks as though the government expected to arm the loyal inhabitants among whom the troops will be landed. It is indeed hinted by some of the officers accompanying the expedition that large quantities of arms and fodder will be found.
have been taken along with the intention of forming the Negro proof of the Coast into a native Regiment. Those who know the love of the Negro for bright colors will see that this is an excellent idea. The Negro troops who are so much used in the British West Indies who are found to be most admirable soldiers are mostly uniformed in the brilliant colors of the Grenadier, they take great pride in the dress. Those of our Northern men who fear that slave insurrection will break out whenever our troops land cannot fail to see that to take these Negroes into the Army of Occupation & drill training commands Thomas Jefferson in the best way. Perhaps the only way to put an insurrection out of the question. I have found the extra transport wagons before mentioned the government enlisted in New York city nearly 200 professional stage drivers. This force will be most serviceable on the Southern roads where as Mr. Clinton relates in his journey thence the Southern stage drivers are found the only competent men to take charge of the stage in the various interior lines. Pilots. We may add here that all the fast schooners belonging to New York city have gone down with the expedition. They were chosen because they were familiar with every point of the Southern Coast from the Chesapeake to the Texan shore. Besides those pilots a number of skilled and lucky Coast Line Captains were engaged from Cape Hatteras. These men knew every nook of the coast. They sailed on every hazard without.
With their draft they will be able to carry the ships into any port, great or small, in the Atlantic or in the Gulf, where the expedition may be ordered to land. The extra infantry equipment put on board are sufficient for at least 10,000 men, they include everything necessary to prepare the soldiers, horses, and horses. The expedition has nearly 1500 head of cattle on board the Great Republic Vanderbilt Ocean Steam Packet & Enric home. One ship takes as supplies for three animals two bags of oats beside the other vessels carry further supplies of oats and corn, while many tons of hay are divided among the transport ships. 2000 barrels of lump coal and coal have also been taken along. This coal is of the finely broken kind used by blacksmiths in their forge because it gives a quick and intense heat. Besides the 2-wheeled Dumpy gun carts already mentioned there are also a large number of hand carts & barrows especially of the latter. Of course every tool needed in constructing earthworks is found in the immense collection, 8 or 10 transport cars laden with brick mostly five bricks. They are probably to be used in conjunction with the fine Cumberland coal for heating shot. Camp stoves are also employed instead of quickly setting up for cooking purposes and the bricks are used probably to be used in constructing furnaces to heat red hot shot with which the greatulumbricks will do great execution. Comments: It will be found that this
southern expedition is one of the noblest events of the kind. We have in the attempt to carry it out on this continent at least a model from the examples of its great predecessor, the Napoleonic Wars. The skill of the men to whom the command is given must be as high above the rebels in their weakest point. Where the blow is to fall, only the government and commander in chief know. It was a stroke of genius, but to the men who planned it, the details were unknown.

With a force of men and supplies, we must not be surprised that they may not move without getting into a certain latitude or longitude. It is probable therefore that the rebels will know before we do where the landing is to be. Whatever may happen to the object, we can only wish success to the gallant men who compose it. If their aim should be Charleston, we should hear of the flotilla in action or perhaps by way of Richmond. That could be done by the first return of news. Perhaps by way of Richmond could be done.

The nation will only wish one thing more—that its light may be seen with a sword that is not even a blade of grass may never fail. Grow in the breach of spot, where the disgraceful southern treason was hatched. Oct 20th.

New York Harbor to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor in order to fortify it, a more perfect state of defense in case of foreign war to be prepared. Order of Dec 4th, Nation of the Naval Expedition.

Headquarters, E. E. Almada, Adjutant General Order No. 19.

Oct 25, 1861.
This Command will sail for its destination on a May few days under convoy
of a Naval Squadron commanded by Commander Deport. The transports will
move in column with a part of the main body of the Squadron. The transports
belonging to the 1st Brigade will compose the right column, those of the 2nd
Brigade & 3rd Rhode Island Regiment the center, those of the 3rd Brigade
Batallion of Volunteer Engineers the 3rd Column. Each vessel will obtain
its order in Column. The Columns will retain its order Column and
the Columns will move in parallel lines at a distant respectant from the right.
The sail Vessels & other transports inadequate to the task of sailing
with the fleet will be towed by such leuses as the Chief Quartermaster
can designate. Commander Deport & Cooper with the land
with the land forces had kindly made such an arrangement of this
fleet as will secure the transports from unnecessary diffusion &
local officers on transports. Masters of vessels will enter into the spirit
of the arrangement, & by which will be duly given
the General commanding announce to the Expeditionary Corps
that it is intended to make a descent on the Enemy's Coast
probably under circumstances which will demand the utmost
vigilance, & the exercise of the strictest obedience on the part of every officer &
man of this Command. In consideration of the justly solamnized
oath of our cause, of the ardent patriotism which has prompted the
...nation under two citizens of our land to fly to their country's standard in the moment of her need, he most confidently believes that he will be effectively supported in his efforts to overthrow a Zeal the active with for whose cause in unholy principles unalterable.

No. 3. On the approach of the transports to the place of disembarkation, the Commander will anchor his transports as near each others practicable and at the proper time prepare to discharge the disembarkation of his brigade. The surf boats with other means of disembarkation are believed to be capable of landing at once from 5000 to 4000 men. The surf boats are of different sizes: 2 of the largest may take the officers and men of a company of 100; 2 of the next size a company of 70 men; 20 on one proportion. The other means of transportation being taken the remainders of a brigade with probably one or 2 sections of field Artillery.

No. 4. The disembarkation will be made in divisions, with the Brigade of General Wright, flanked by 2 sections of Hamilton's Light Battery, accompanied by the squad of regulars and marines, 2 companies of Lewitt's volunteers, engineers with a sufficient supply of ammunition, and 6 pieces. The second Brigade will be the Province of general Wright, accompanied by a section of Hamilton's Battery and 2 field pieces to be manned by a company of the 3rd Rhode Island Regiment. The Reserve will be composed...
Gene. Velie's brigade the remaining portion of Pawboll's Volunteers, the 3rd Rhode Island Regiment, will be disposed of according to circumstances. No. 5. The boats of not only each company but each regiment, brigade will land abreast as far as practicable. In the order of battle. The utmost effort will be made to effect the landing in that order. Should it be found impracticable to land men and attack from the lighters than the surf boats when emptied will immediately proceed to the proper landing of the men from the lighters. As soon as the wharf line is landed all the boats will return being forward in line manner the boats of the second line & so with the reserve.

No. 6. The general officers commanding each line will be found in time with the plan of descent of the particular order of battle. It is probable that the first line will have to conquer the ground on which to establish itself. If not seriously opposed the first line after overcoming immediate difficulties will continue to drive back and the enemy, but will not venture beyond supporting the distance from the shore before landing of the General Commanding or without his special order. No. 7 The commanding officer of the naval squadron has kindly volunteered to furnish 36 sailors to assist in launching and manning the surf boats. The appeal to the patriotism of the Master, mates, and sailors of the several
Transports to furnish an additional number of Coxswains & Oarsmen. Any deficiency of Oarsmen in each boat will be supplied from the placons on board of these respectively so that each boat when ready may be rapidly rowed. The soldiers Oarsmen will hand reform with their platoons No 8 General & Field officers with their respective staffs will endeavor to obtain landing boats for themselves & the necessary Coxswains Oarsmen from the transport of other land vessels of the fleet. No 9 The Seamen officers of the years on board each transport will arrange with the master for voluntary help of this kind which may be needed & can be procured will make a special report to their headquarters as early as practicable of the assistance thus rendered. No 10 As soon as the landing shall have been effected the surf-boats the landing boats will revert to the Chief Quarter master for immediate supplies. No 11 The sick & Non-effective men will remain on board the several transports until provision can be made for them on shore. The non-effective will be especially charged with the care of the sick under directions to be left by the respective medical officers. No 12 Medical officers excepting one from each brigade to be designated by the respective brigade commander will land with the boat. The 3 medical officers left afloat will under the direction of the medical director divide the duty of
Visiting all the sick on board including those of the Rhode Island regiment of the battalion of Volunteer Engineers. By order Gen. W. Sherman.

Louis H. Schouest
Captain 15th U.S. Infantry.

Oct 30th. 500 Rifled Cannon ordered to be sent to Washington for the Navy Department. The charge of Gen. Fremont's Body Guard to Springfield Mass. On Thursday evening Oct 31st. While encamped at Camp Haswell 3¼ miles from Novant, 2½ miles from Springfield. Maj. Zagonyi of the Body Guard received orders to take a detail from each of the 3 companies of our command and arm it with Major White's battalion of Parachute fearful to proceed to Springfield by forced marches to the front among the place. It was understood that the city was held by but about 300 Rebel troops & no opposition whatsoever was anticipated to the progress of Maj. Zagonyi's command. Maj. Zagonyi's Company, being on the march only long enough to cook 1ration he sent 500 horses from the fatigue of the 18 mile march of that day was with his command daily on the road by 11 o'clock P.M. Daybreak on Friday he halted at a point 5 miles this side of Bolivar where he made an attentive halt allowing the men an opportunity of eating their rations & the horses of getting a little feed. Proceeding again he met with no signs of the enemy until about 8 miles of Springfield when a squad of 12 or 15 armed men were discovered taking wheat from a farm.
on the prairie nearby, a section of the bodyguard went out after them, capturing the other two. Proceeding further, they captured an additional force of men, forming a foraging party from a larger relief force at Springfield. Proceeding further, the Major gained additional information from Union citizens in regard to the enemy's numbers. From their accounts, it seemed that the place was held by a force at least twice as large as was supposed prior to leaving the headquarters of Gen. Fremont. Notwithstanding all this, the undaunted Major resolved to press on, examine for himself, but the further he progressed towards the town, the more substantial were the statements as to the large force with which the town was held. In the meantime, some of the foraging party who had managed to make good their escape had apprised the rebels of the approach of the Federal cavalry, long before they arrived. Before they arrived, the town they had made their dispositions for receiving it. The first scene of the enemy was a short distance from town, when the advance of the bodyguard discovered a full regiment drawn up on selected ground near the road, ready to receive them; the ground not being favorable for offensive operations with cavalry, after a consultation with his guide, the Major resolved to give this force the slip and proceed over the prairie to the west in order to approach the city by the usual Vernon road. This maneuver...
was successfully accomplished but on arriving within a mile of the city by this route the citizens gave the Major information that the enemy 2,000 or 3,000 strong were here too drawn up and prepared to meet them but 1½ mile ahead. This was about 3 or 4 o'clock. Men Women & Children came flocking down to the roadside & with tears in their eyes welcomed the federal force while assuring them of their hearty welcome. Cautioned them of the large force ready to receive them & brought the Mayor this officer to hesitate & they marched on up on them with his little force of 370 men. The Mayor had not made a forced march of over 50 miles to take possession of a town to return without at least making an attempt to carry out his instructions. He had besides the utmost unlimited confidence in the drill effectiveness of his own immediate command the Body Guards was perhaps himself animating by a soldier-like desire to do a gallant deed. Placing his own command in front himself in advance of all he led the way towards the point where the enemy was drawn up prepared to meet him. The ground selected by the Rebels for their reception of the Major's command was on the immediate vicinity of their Camp on the Mount Vernon Road about 1½ mile west of the city. It is the same road over which our troops marched to meet the enemy prior to the battle of Wilson's Creek. Here heavy musketry fire met the head of the Forces.
Wilson's Creek- Here however a more brisk run through the lot in which the present engagement took place. As the Major was to approach from the west the Rebels had stationed skirmishers through the dense woods or chapparal on either side also from the front greeted his approach with a scathing fire which struck several saddles. The woods through the brushy ground to the south of the road was also full of their skirmishers hidden in the trees behind bushes stoes. The main body of the force however was drawn up in the form of a hollow square in a large open field to the north of the road the infantry bordering along a high Virginia rail fence nearly to the brook valley at the head of the field for defiling on the woods. The cavalry on the eastern side of the field also supported by the fort. Upon reaching this place Major J. ordered an advance at a trot until when fairly in the woods the pace was increased to a gallop. When the fire first opened for some cause yet to be explained the companies of the first Missouri cavalry and the batte dragons comprising Major White's battalion counter march'd to the left under the command of Major J. who with his command alone proceeded down the road through the fire of the enemy. Upon reaching the open field an attempt was made to tear down the fence and charge upon the enemy. It was soon discovered however that this would be impossible without a heavy loss, if they immediately
made a rush down the road over a brook where in a measure shielded from the enemy fire they leveled the rails and effected an entrance. Here in the midst of the near battle bordering the brook they succeeded in forming his men & giving the work with the Major at their head they gallantly charged up the hill of the open field right into the midst of their foes. But they charged the command spread out face like some charging to the right some to the left others straight up to the words in front. The cavalry to the right were scattered almost as soon as only the infantry made a somewhat firmer stand but it was only for a moment. The charge was so furious well directed & compact that the Rebel ranks were scattered like leaves in an autumn wind some of them took to the woods some to the cornfield where they were met & killed by Major White's command who had made a detour some around that way some fled wildly towards the town pursued by the insurgents gazoo's who overtaking them either cut them down with their sabres or leveled them with shots from their pistols. Some were even chased through the streets of the city & then killed on hand to hand encounters with their pursuers. Of course all this could not have been accomplished without heavy loss on the side of the enemy. Under this well directed fire of the enemy sharp shooters the little band of only 162 rank & file contending against 1800 must necessarily have suffered
severely. Pursuing a portion of the rebel into town, the mayor here assembled his command or such portion of it as were at hand, and raised volunteers to protect the Court House. He then feared that the enemy might become cognizant of his small force, and determined to retreat his steps toward Bolivar, where he could meet reinforcements. This was undoubtedly a wise move, on the part of the mayor, although it appears that the rebels were too much terrified at the sight of retreating that he might have had more time to save his property. He returned to a point 5 miles of Bolivar, where he halted for reinforcements. His little force had ridden over 80 miles, had been over 24 hours without food. In the meantime, Major White's command had made a detour through the cornfield and reached the town a little while after Major Bagummi had left it. It took possession of it, 15 of the body guard and 51 citizens (killed by mistake) were killed, and 2 injured. The body guard were wounded. Also 5 of Major White's command of citizens were wounded. Since 30 or 40 of the body guard were missing, it is probable in the confusion that their way been taken prisoners and scattered. Funds fleeting from the city.

Oct 31st, 1862. At 11 a.m. Wilson, Scott, Commander in chief of the W. A. R.Army, from active service. Retired on the ground of old age and ill health, from wounds incurred in battle. He is 76 years old, who served his country faithfully.
for over 50 years. The following is his letter asking to be placed upon the retired list.

Headquarters of the Army
Washington D.C. Column (Oct 31st 1847)

To the Honorable James, Secretary of War:

Sir: For more than 3 years, I have been unable from a habit, to mount a horse or walk more than a few paces at a time of that with much pain. Other new infirmities, dizziness, vertigo, admonish me that a pause of service or body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, is necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man.

It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural transport or rebellion, mourning in the soul the inactivity of our prostrate spirit, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of Army officers retired from active service.

As this request is founded on an absolute right granted by a recent Act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say that it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself at this momentous time from the orders of a President who has treated me with his distinguished kind courtesy, whom I have known upon much personal acquaintance, to the patriot motto without pecuniary partiality or prejudice, highly continue in the performance of every duty of unremitting activity.

And to you, my Secretary, whom I now officially address for
the last time, she begs to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, have the honor to remain, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, Winfield Scott.

A special Cabinet meeting was convened on Friday, Nov. 1st at 9 o'clock to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that Gen. Scott's request, under the circumstances of his advanced age, could not be declined. Gen. McClellan was then upon, with the unanimous agreement of the cabinet, notified that the command of the army would devolve upon him. At 7 o'clock in the afternoon the cabinet again waited upon the President, & attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. On being seated, the President read to the General the following order:

+ On the first day of Nov., 1861, upon his application to the President of the U.S., Brevet Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, is ordered to be placed as hereby placed, upon the list of the retired officers of the Army of the United States, with reduction in his present pay, & allowance of $275 per month. The American people will hear with feelings of deep emotion that Gen. Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President with anxious cabinet expresses their own & the nation's sympathy in his personal afflictions & their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long & brilliant career, among which will
even be gruffly distinguished his faithfull devotion to the Constitution, the Union, & the flag, when assailed by a parochial rebellion.

(Signed) Abraham Lincoln.

Gen. Scott then honored addressed the President & Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows.

"Mr. President. This honor overwhelms me - it overtops all services I have attempted to render my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President, with the unanimous support of his cabinet. If I know the President & the Cabinet well, I know the country has placed its interests in this trying cause in safe keeping, their counsellors - their lives are sustained as they are loyal. Their course is the right one." "Mr. President, you must excuse me, I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feeling of gratitude which oppresses me in my retirement. I shall offer up my prayers to God for this administration & for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over its enemies & that speedily." The President then took leave of Gen. Scott, giving him his hand & paying soon he helped to write him a private expression of his gratitude & affection. The President added General, you will naturally feel solicitude about the gentlemen of your staff, who have rendered you so faithful service. I have taken that subject into consideration. I understand that they go with you to
New York. I shall desire them at their earliest convenience after their return to make their wishes known to me. "I desire you, however, to be satisfied that except the unavoidable privation of your council and society which they have so long enjoyed, the provision which will be made for them will be such as to render their situation as agreeable hereafter as it has been heretofore."

+ Each member of the administration then gave himself to the veterans and retired in profound silence. + The Secretary of War (Simon Cameron) and the Sec. of Treasury (Columbia Chase) accompanied Scott to N.Y. on the early train tomorrow morning. + The following is the response of the Dept. of War to the letter of Gen. Scott:

War Department
Washington D.C. (November 1861)

General: It is my duty to say before the President your letter of yesterday asking to be relieved under the recent act of Congress, in separation from you. I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that your health, shattered by long service and repeated wounds received in our long and bloody defense, should render it necessary that you should retire from your high position at this momentous period of our history. Although you are not to remain in active service, I trust hope that while I continue in charge of this Department over which I now preside, I shall at times be permitted to avail myself of the benefits of your council and sage experience. It has been my good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with
you for over 30 years of the pleasant relations of that long time have been greatly strengthened by your cordial and entire cooperation in all the great questions which have occupied the department. I conveyed the country for the last 6 months. I am not from you, I can only express the hope that a merciful Providence, which has protected you amid so many trials, will improve your health and continue your life long after the people of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and prosperity.

To Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, Present.

Of the official report of the charge of the Body Guard at Springfield, Missouri, the loss of the guards was 52 killed, wounded, and missing - over 75 of the entire force engaged. The burial of the dead was attended by a large concourse of citizens, including many ladies. Gen. Present was also present.

The scene was deeply impressive, as men shed tears who never shed before.

A very interesting incident is related, some soldiers went out to reconnoiter, discovered 3 dead & wounded men of the Body Guard in the woods beside one of them a little terracing dog. The dog was well known at headquarters which had been taken along by Zagonyi's men. It had stayed for hours beside the wounded soldier. Oct. 27th. The following telegram was received by the President today:

California will send for the remains of Lieut. Baker.

Signed, Robert J. Stephens.
REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL THOMAS IN GEN. FRANKLIN CASE.

The Adjutant-General's Observations in Missouri.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 19, 1861.

General: When I did myself the honor to ask you to accompany me on my western tour, it was with a view of availing myself of your experiences as Adjutant-General of the Army. Finding that the result of my investigations might (as at first apprehended) have an important effect, not only upon the Army of the West, but upon the interests of the whole country, I requested you to take full notes upon all points connected with the object of my visit. As you informed me you have carefully complied with my wish, I now respectfully request you to submit your report as early as practicable, in order that the President may be correctly advised as to the administration of affairs connected with the Army of the West.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Simon Cameron, Sec. of War.


Washington, October 21, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the report requested in your letter of the 19th instant. We arrived in St. Louis, as you are aware, at 2 a.m., Oct. 11th, after breakfast rode to Benton Barracks, above the city. On the street leading to the camp passed a small field-work in course of construction. Found the camp of great extent, with extensive quarter, constructed of rough boards. Much has been said of the large
Some expenditure in these sections, but some one mentioned, principal
Quartermaster who made the disbursements gave the cost at $15,000. If so it was
ridiculous. The total cost should be ascertained. Gen. Curtis was in command. Force
present, 140 officers, 3,338 men, principally detail at chautauqua caft the 15th
Cavalry - 24 officers, 902 men - having horses, but without equipment. Gen.
Curtiss said of Gen. Fremont, that he found no difficulty in getting access to him,
when he presented business connected with his command. It was attended to
Gen. Fremont, however, never consulted him on military affairs, nor informed
him of his plans. Gen. Curtis remarked that while he would go with freedom to Gen.
Scott to express his opinions, he would not dare do so to Gen. Fremont. He esteemed
Gen. Fremont unequal to the command of an army, & said he was no more
bound by law than by the winds. He considered him to be unequal to the
command of the army in Missouri. After dinner, ride to the Arsenal below
the City. Capt. Callender in charge, Garrison for its protection, under Maj.
Granger, third cavalry. Put very few arms in hand. A number of heavy guns
designed for steam boats & mortar boats. The Captain is engaged in making
ammunitions. He said he had heard that some person wished to contract
for making the carriage for those guns, that if so, that he knew
nothing of it, & that it was entirely irregular. The gun the predecessor
heard to attend to such work. This, in my opinion, requires investigation. To
expected soon to receive funds. Delivered them for current purposes.
fearfully, however, that they might be diverted to other payments. Visited
a large hospital not far distant from the Arsenal, in charge of Assistant
Surgeon Bailey, W. S. Army. It was filled with patients mostly doing well.
Hospital in fine order & credit to the service. The Doctor had an efficient
Corps of assistants from the Volunteer service, in addition a number of
dishes of Charity as nurses. God send these pure & interesting women!

Dr. Andrews, Chief Paymaster, called one me & represented irregularities in
the Paymaster Department, desired instructions from the Secretary
for the government, stating that he was required to make payments to
transfer of money contrary to laws & regulations. One, suspecting what he
conceived an improper payment, he was threatened with confinement by
a file of soldiers. He exhibited an order for the transfer of $100,000 to the
Quartermaster Department which was irregular. Exhibited abstract of Pay-
ments by one paymaster Major Seliger to 42 persons appointed by Gen.
Fremont, Viz: Colonel, 3 Majors, 7 Captains, 13 First Lieutenants, 11 Second Lieuten-
ants, 3 assistant surgeons, total 42. Nineteen of these have appointments
as engineers. I am entitled to cavalry pay. A second abstract of payments
was furnished, but not looked for as reliable, as the Paymaster was
sick. It is only given to show the excess of officers of rank appointed to
the Major General's Body Guard of only 30 men, the Commander being
a Colonel. The whole number of irregular appointments made by
Gen. Fremont was said by Col. Andrews to be nearly 200. The following is a copy of one of those appointments: Headquarters Western Department.

Sir: I have been appointed Capt. of cavalry, to be employed in the land Transportation Department, will report for duty at these headquarters.

J. C. Fremont, Major General Commanding.

To Capt. Felix Vogels, present.

I also saw a similar appointment given to an individual on Gen. Fremont's staff as Director of Music with the rank of Capt. of En-gines! This person was a musician in a Theater in St. Louis. Paymaster Andrews was verbally instructed by me not to pay him—the person having presented the two papers demanded his pay. Col. Andrews also stated that these appointments bore one date, but directed payments in some cases a month or two anterior thereto. He was then without funds, excepting a small amount. The principal Commissary, Capt. Howard, had no outstanding debts. He expected funds soon. Major Allen, Principal Quartermaster, had recently taken charge at St. Louis, but reported great irregularities in his department. He requested special investigations. This he deemed important, as orders were com-municated by a variety of persons, in an irregular manner, all requiring disbursement of money. These orders were given verbally. He was sending under Gen. Fremont's orders, large amounts of
forage from St. Louis to the Army at Sipton, where corn is abundant and cheap. The distance was 160 miles. He stated the indebtedness of the Quarter master's Department at St. Louis to be $4,506,308.73.

In regard to the contract. Without an examination of accounts it will be difficult to arrive at the facts. It is the expressed belief of many intelligent gentlemen of St. Louis that Gen. Fremont has around him in his staff persons directly or indirectly concerned in furnishing supplies. The following is a copy of a letter signed by Leonidas Haskell, Capt. 7th D. C. He, though on Gen. Fremont's staff, is said to be a contractor for hay and forage for mules. The persons named in his note, Col. Degrasse is his partner:

"Dear Sir: I am requested by the Commanding General to authorize Col. Degrasse to take anything that has been contracted for by the Government, his receipt for the same being all the Vouchers you require. Respectfully yours, Leonidas Haskell Captains 7th D. C."

What does this mean? Contractors deliver forage direct to Quartermaster, who issue the same. But here another party steps in, for the purpose of a contractor or Co. partner gone, of filling his own contract. It is difficult to suppose that this double team action is done without a consideration. The accounts in this case should be
examined, the price paid to Delgato be compared with that paid to the contractors whose forage was desired. This same Capt. Haskell, A.D.C., was a contractor for mules. He desired Capt. Turnley to receive his an
- mals, "good, bad, and indifferent," as Capt. Turnley said. This he would not do, but stated his prices for the different classes of mules. "Well," said he. Reiter, he had more mules than he could possibly send to the Army.

Notwithstanding all this, he received an order to suspend delivery. W.T. Haskell's mules as rapidly as possible. Capt. Turnley very soon after received an order from Gen. Fremont to leave St. Louis and go into the interior of Missouri. By directions of Gen. Meigs, advertisements were published for proposals to furnish grain, hay, & contracts were subsequently made for specific sums—28 cents per bushel for corn, 30 cents for oats, 27 7/8 for hay. In face of this, another party in St. Louis, Baid & Baid, Palmer & Palmer, Cook & Co., Gen. Fremont's agents in that state, were directed to send to Jefferson City, where hay & corn abounded as fast as possible, 10,000 bushels of oats, with corresponding amounts of hay at $3.33 per bushel for the grain, & $1.79 per ton for the hay.

Capt. Edward N. Davis, a member of his staff, received a contract by the direct order of Gen. Fremont, for blankets. They were examined by a board of Army officers, consisting of Capt. Henkle, 44th Artillery, Capt. Harris, Commandant of Subsistence, Capt. Turnley, assistant
Quartermaster. The blankets were found to be mostly of cotton, to be rotten worthless. Notwithstanding this decision, they were purchased, given to the sick & wounded soldiers at the hospital (the) + among the supplies sent by Gen. Froment to the army now in the field may be enumerated 500 half barrels to carry water, etc. When water is abundant, 250 tons of ice. + We examined the barracks in course of erection in St. Louis, near around the private house occupied by him as quarters. The Brant house, which, by the by, is rented for $6000 per annum. These barracks have brick foundations, brick outer walls, weather boards, are sufficient as quarters, stable for 1000 men. Like those of Camp Denton, these barracks were built by contract, published for proposals. They are certainly more expensive & more permanent than the quarters a temporary army would require. + The precise cost of them, though difficult to be got at, should be as obtained. + A pontoon bridge has been erected across the Ohio river, by Gen. Fromont, at Paducah. A ferryboat, in a region where such boats are readily procured, would be just as efficient as much less expensive + contracts, as will be seen, were given to individuals without resorting to advertisements for bids, as is required by law & the army regulations. + Having received an intimation from another quarter of an impertinently asked upon Sept. 11th, Mr. Keveran, A. R. L. for the
fact, which he gave me as follows: One week after the receipt of the President's order modifying Gen. Fremont's proclamation relating to the emancipation of slaves, Gen. Fremont, by order to Capt. McKeevy, required him to have 200 copies of the original proclamation, addressed to the Army of the same date, printed and sent immediately to St. Louis, for the use of Major of the 1st Indiana Cavalry, for distribution through the country. Capt. McKeevy had the copies printed & delivered. Gen. Fremont's order in this matter was as follows: "Adjutant General will have 200 copies of Proclamation of Commanding General, dated 20th August, together with address to the Army of same date, sent immediately to St. Louis, for the use of Major Sackett, Indiana Cavalry. Major Sackett will distribute it through the country." J. C. Fremont, Commanding Gen. P.S. Left St. Louis Oct 12th 1861, for Gen. Fremont's headquar- ters at Fipton, 16 miles distant, passing the night at Jefferson City, the Capitol of Missouri, 125 miles from St. Louis. Gen. Price was in command of the place, with a force of 1200 men. The 8th Iowa was there, en route for Fipton. At this place there was accumulated a large quantity of forage, landed from steamboats, & means of transportation, also the barrels for carrying water, & a number of miles, which Capt. Tunley said he could not get forward, having no control over the transportation by rail road. & marched at Fipton at 9 A.M.
of the 13th. The war was called upon by Gen. Fremont, upon his invitation, accompanied him to Syracuse, 5 miles distant, to review Gen. McKnight's division, about 8000 strong. This body of troops is said to be the best equipped and supplied of the whole Army. They certainly are, so far as means of transportation is concerned. At Tipton besides Gen. Fremont & staff, his body guard &c., I found a part of Gen. Hunter's first division & Gen. Ashby's 4th division. The force designed to act against Price consists of 5 divisions, as follows: First Division, Hunters at Tipton 7,750. Second Division, Pikes at Georgetown 9,220. Third Division, Lewis at Eldola 7,980. Fourth Division, Ashby at Tipton 6,451. Fifth Division, McKnight at Syracuse 5,888. Total 38,789. As soon as I obtained a view of the several encampments, I expressed the opinion that the forces then assembled could not be moved as securely any means of transportation was visible. Gen. Ashby, Hunter's 2nd in Command, & conversed & conversed freely with him. He stated that there was great confusion & that Gen. Fremont was utterly incompetent that his own division was greatly scattered & the force then present defective in many respects, that he himself required 100 wagons, but that he was under orders to march that day, & some of his troops were already drawn out on the road. His cavalry regiment (Elliot's) had horses & indifferent
arms, but no equipment. The men had to carry their cartridges in their vest pockets—consequently, on their first day's march from Jefferson City, in a heavy rain which fell, the cartridges were destroyed. They marched to Joplin (35 miles) was made on a muddy road, heavily sprinkled with rain, parallel to the Railroad but a little distance from it. The troops were directed by Gen. Fremont to march without provision or pack mules, without transportation. A violent rainstorm came up, the troops were exposed to it all night, with no food for 48 hours. When food was received, the beef was found to be spoiled. Gen. Hunter stated to me that he had just received a written report from one of his Colonels, informing him that but 20 out of 100 guns would go off. These were the guns procured by Gen. Fremont in Europe. I will here state that Gen. Sherman, at Louisville, made a similar complaint of the great inferiority of these European arms. He had given the men orders to file down the Muzzle. In conversation with Biddle, assistant quartermaster, Gen. at Louisville, Ky., just from California, he stated that Mr. de Roven, who was in Europe with Gen. Fremont, wrote to some friend in San Francisco that his share of the profits of the purchase of these arms was $30,000. When Gen. Hunter received, at Jefferson City, orders to march to Joplin, he was directed to take 40 wagons with him, which
he had only 40 mules, which fact had been duly reported at Head-
quarters. At this time Col. Stevenson of the 7th Missouri Regiment
was without Gen. Hunter's knowledge, taken from him, leaving him
when under marching orders, with only one regiment at Jefferson
City fit to take the field. Gen. Hunter also showed me the order for
Marching to Durrock Ferry, dated at Tipton, Oct 16th, which he did not
receive until the 17th. He also showed me himself, proving that it was
impossible for him to comply with the order to march. This order was
changed to one requiring him to make a single day's march. When
Gen. Pope received his order to march at Georgetown 25 miles distant
I wrote back to Gen. Hunter a letter, which I read. It is to the
letter impossibility of his moving for want of transportation. Delaware
wagons weathered out. Fremont could mean what he had written; all of
the foregoing facts go to show the want of military foresight on the part
of Gen. Fremont in directing the necessary means for putting into &
maintaining in the field, the forces under his command. Gen. Hunter
also stated that although the second in command, he never was consulted
by Gen. Fremont. I never knew anything of his intentions. Such a parallel
for ill venture to assert cannot be found in the annals of military
warfare. I have also been informed that there is not a Missourian on
his staff—not a man acquainted personally with the topography
be physical characteristics of the country or its people. The failure of Gen. Fremont to reinforce Gen. Lyon demands notice. Gen. Fremont arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of July, called there from N.York by a telegraphic dispatch stating that Gen. Lyon was threatened with destruction by 2000 rebels. At this time Gen. Lyon had 7 regiments in South Missouri where the rebels had no embossed force. The Confederate forces in the state were those under Price & McCollough near Springfield, in south-west Missouri; those under Pillow, Jeff. Thompson & Hardee, in north-east Missouri. Two regiments held Rolla near the terminus of the south-west branch of the Pacific Rail Road, while Jefferson City, Boonville, Lexington, & Kansas City had each a garrison of 3000 men behind entrenchments. Cairo & Platt's Point were fortified & defended with heavy artillery. (Pilot Knob & Cape Girardeau were fortified after Gen. Fremont's arrival.) All these places could be reinforced by railroads, rivers from St. Louis & the Northwestern States, could hold out until reinforced, even if attacked by rebel forces. On his arrival with Gen. Fremont was met by Capt. Cavander, first Missouri & Majo. Farrar, Aid de Camp to Gen. Lyon, with statements from the latter, & requests for reinforcements. Major Phelps, Member Congress from Springfield, Dr. Miller of Omaha, & many other citizens, having personal interest in the matter, made the same representations.)
argued the sending of reinforcements. "Mr. Dumbell, Gen. Fremont says, "Gen. Lyon is as strong as any other officer in this line." He failed to win other Lyon, the result as well known was the defeat of that most gallant officer. The regiments at Rolla should have been pushed forward, the whole of Pope's 9 regiments brought by rail to St. Louis & Rolla, & then to Lyon's force. Any other Gen. in such an emergency would have pursued this obvious course. The battle of Springfield (or more strictly, Wilson's Creek)—one of the most desperate ever fought on this continent—took place August 10th, 1861. When the brave Lyon fell, the troops, worn down by greatly inferior numbers were obliged to fall back, but were pursued by a badly beaten foe.

Gen. Fremont called 4 regiments from North Missouri, went with them to Carrol. It is evident that he had no intention of reinforcing Gen. Lyon for the regiments at Rolla 125 miles only from Springfield, received no orders to march. They were not supplied in the transportation, 430 or 400 wagons, just returned from Springfield, were discharged at Rolla August 14th, 7 days before the battle. They were returned to St. Louis. After the news of the Battle reached St. Louis, 4 other regiments were drawn from Pope in North Missouri, sent to Rolla. Better to have called for those troops before the battle, after the battle the whole revolutionary elements were
let lesser. The 6 regiments were not ordered to advance nor overtake or cut off the retreating forces of Gen. Henry, although it was supposed in St. Louis that Price and McClellan were moving to cut off our retreat to the Missouri. The advance of 3 regiments would have enabled the Army to retrace its steps to beat the forces of Gen. McClellan, so badly that they would have been unable to follow our forces in their retreat. It is said that every officer in Gen. Henry's army expected to meet reinforcements, to return with them, and drive Price & McClellan from the southwest. Gen. Hunter arrived at St. Louis from Chicago, called the heads of the suggestion from Washington as an advice. Gen. Fremont submitted to him for consideration a paper called "Dispositions for holding Springfield," in which Lieut. Gen. Halleck stated that Springfield is the only strategical point of that wide elevation which separates the waters of the Osage from those of the Arkansas, the key to the whole Southwestern Missouri, commanding an area of nearly 60,000 miles. Why did not the enter the breach of the Major General before the fall of St. Louis? He was very near to hold that important key in his possession. Gen. Hunter, in answer to the papers, replied: "Why should Springfield, where there is no enemy to take?" Let us rather take the troops and proceed to Lexington, in which direction Price was marching, where he expected to be..."
joined by troops of new recruits. Instead of this he was sent to Rolla without instructions, remained there until ordered to Jefferson City. Still without instructions, he proceeded to Leavenworth, where we found him. No steps having been taken by him, he ordered to meet Price on the field, he moved forward his line of march, plainly indicating his intention of proceeding to Lexington. When within some 35 miles of the place, he immediately expected that some movement would be made against him. Having made his advance, he met with his much superior force, and took to Lexington, which was defended by Mulligan with 2,700 men. On the 12th of September, I captured it nine days thereafter on the 24th of September. I ask for the facts to show that this catastrophe could have been prevented. Price's army destroyed before or after that disastrous affair. Before Price got to Lexington the forces were thus disposed, as follows: At Jefferson City, 5,500; at Rolla, 1,000; along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, about 5,000; on the Missouri side of Missouri, under Lane, near Fort Scott, 2,300; Mulligan's force at Lexington, 2,700; a large force in Illinois, along the Mississippi river on the Ohio line. Outside of St. Louis were some 17,000; in St. Louis its self, 18,000. But however, that there were only 10,000 men there. Hunter's plan, up to Thursday, 22nd, was to concentrate forces, Jefferson City and Rolla, also from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, 20,000 men under Mulligan. He said that if Price
was any soldiers, Lexington was already fallen but with energy, Price could be captured, with all his baggage plunder. The objection to this that may be urged— that there was no transportation is an idle one. The Railroad the River were at command. The march from Sedalia was only 4 miles long. The force could, Gen. Hunter supposed, be thrown into Lexington by Thursday, and it appeared before it was taken. Gen. Fremont ordered orders, things in Missouri to reinforce Mulligan. Gen. Henry had only 1,500 men. On reaching the river opposite the town it was commanded by Price. Of course was compelled to fall back. Hunter's plan of moving three troops was to strike the River at a point below Lexington in our Control, to cross it, and march up to the town. On the interview with Gen. Fremont, the question was asked, whether any orders had been given to reinforce Mulligan, if the reply being in the negative, Gen. Hunter suggested orders to Mulligan, that the order have been given by telegraph, he would have reached the River before Price had taken possession of the North Bank, and could have crossed. The order was not given until 2 days after this interview. The loss of this was fatal. Mulligan was ordered from Jefferson City, then garrisoned by 500 troops, with only 1 regiment to hold Lexington until he could be relieved. When Lexington fell, Price had under his
Command 20,000 men, this force was receiving daily aggrega-
tions from the disaffected in the state. He was permitted to pursue his
plunder and fall back towards Arkansas unimpeded, until it was at
night on the 13th of October, when the account was that he was crossing
the stage. Fremont's attempt to march was resisted by an army of
nearly 4,000 men, among the rear most lightly equipped, with
inadequate supplies of ammunition, clothing, transportation.
With what prospect, it must be inquired, did Gen. Fremont, under
such circumstances, expect to overtake a retreating army, some
hundred miles ahead, with a deep river between? The author
addressed to the Secretary for his decided opinion that Gen.
Fremont was incompetent unfit for his extensive & important
Command. This opinion he gave reluctantly for the reasons that
he held the position of second in Command. The author entertained
by gentlemen of position & intelligence, who have approached him on
himself that he is more fond of the pomp & than of the stern realities of
war, that his mind is incapable of fixed attention or strong concen-
tration, that by his management of affairs since his arrival in
Missouri, the state has almost been lost, & that if he is continued in
Command, the worst results may be anticipated. This is the con-
current testimony of a large number of the most intelligent men.
in Missouri. Leaving St. Louis on the 13th, McDowell reached St. Louis on the same day, for the Secretary of War directed me to issue instructions to Gen. Fremont.

Instructions were previously given Oct. 10th to Maj. James Craig to send a regiment at S. Joseph, Mo. Westfield. Oct. 14th arrived at Indianapolis in the evening. Respectfully submitted to Adjutant General, L. Harris, Adjutant General.

The above report as I happen to know is in many respects false, it is full of lies from one end to the other. Fremont was ambitious, anxious to obtain command of this department & each one after Fremont, & capes had some personal motive to gratify. In regard to reinforcing Gen. Lyon it was simply impossible. Gen. Fremont had only taken command about 14 days previous to the battle. When he arrived at St. Louis he found things in great confusion & Gen. Pillow with a large force threatening Cairo & Lakeport, where there were only 1 or 2 regiments stationed. Ironton was also threatened by Gen. Hardee.

Jeff Thompson with a large rebel force. Then Pilot Knob & Cape Girardeau, important strategic points for the protection of St. Louis had to be occupied besides which large bodies of Rebels were committing depredations on the North Western Missouri. A garrison had also to be left at St. Louis. Rolla Jefferies at city Lexington & in North west...
Missouri. Gen. Fremont, with less than 2,000 men to accomplish the task (including Lyon’s Army), his first act was to reinforce Carrot’s Bluff Point with 4 regiments of infantry. He also sent West Missouri with 2 companies of Artillery from St. Louis, this probably prevented an attack on the place. Shortly after he returned he received news of Lyon’s defeat, death, and retreat of his Army. He immediately called all the force he could spare and went out to recover the actual. As soon as he had done this he turned his attention to raising more men with which he had in a few weeks raised quite a large Army in the field. No other man could have raised so large an army in the same time, but the people had confidence in Gen. Fremont.

I wished him to lead them on to victory. I neveronder how he had, after he had chased an enemy several hundred miles, just about to lead them on to battle that signs of Mutiny should manifest itself in the Army. I expected him to lead any considerable number men in the field they would be called to Washington. Three times or four best troops, drawn from him, but in spite of all this he raised an Army sufficiently large to act as the offensive. Gen. Fremont is also unjustly charged with not reinforcing Gen. Mulligan. Gen. Thomas, if he had had any wish to could easily have arrested the growth of the charge. But he knew he must suffer to make the facts clear.
being second in command.

The enemy had personal orders to move but
Gen. Stone could certainly have had notice of this movement.

Regard to enveloping Lexington. Jefferson City & Lexington were both
threatened by Price at the same time, it was not known which he
would attack first. At that time, there were only 400 troops at Lexington
600 or 800 at Jefferson City. As soon as Lexington was threatened, Mr. Mulligan
with his Irish regiment got to town. In short & of Mr. Marshall's Illinois cavalry
was immediately sent forward. Orders were to be sent at once as possible. In
the meantime Lexington was besieged. As soon as possible orders were
called to Gen. James Sturgis who were at Wolfe's Island to go to
Phillips for assistance. Sturgis appeared on the North Side of the River ready
to cross but the Rebels had taken possession of the Road. Preventing the
approach. Sturgis went up the river was marching down to attack Price
in the rear. Reinforcements were also sent from Jefferson City by
boats as soon as possible but before they arrived Mulligan had been
ordered to carry enough forces to say that Mulligan should have
been reinforced; it was an impossibility. As quickly as possible
Gen. Fremont gathered an army of 2,000 to 4,000 men & started on
pursuit of Price in spite of all obstacles thrown in his way by
the enemy. It was just about to lead his men on to battle to victory
when he was relieved. Never had a General a more enthusiastic
army & never said a word, who was more beloved than the confidence of his men. On the receipt of the news of Gen. Fremont's removal, signs of mutiny began to appear both officers & men, bitterly cursed those who had caused his removal; it was said that one Capt. N. orders out a battery of artillery to prevent his departure. Had Gen. Fremont said the word the army would have followed him and resisted his removal.

A most noble man that he is, he forgot all of his own injuries in his regard for the welfare of his Country. I addressed his officers, men, exhorting them to give him confidence to their success as they face the front. When the news of his removal came, it was found that Hunter had never had not come up his officers, when wished him to lead them on to an attack. The promised if Hunter did not arrive before morning, he would lead them. This was immediately communicated to the men.

The Ordinaries and their orders, but they made good to the appointed point again. In about an hour after the plan of the battle was arranged for the next morning, Hunter arrived. Before being informed of the state of affairs, immediately took command instead of telling Fremont to go ahead with his plan as any generous man should, but after trying to see what could be done to prove himself a leader. Upon being informed of Gen. Hunter's arrival, the faces of the men fell. Hunter received many curses for his course.
not only had the confidence of his Army but of the people of the nation at large. His removal is a blow upon Mr. Lincoln...nuances caused a decided change in spirit. He is a man of...character. This lies about him also upon the character of Gen. Fremont. It was rumored that Gen. Fremont was offered the command again...not to be slighted over his efforts to...in his honor was given a grand reception...Welcome him. Gen. McClellan's order on assuming command of the Army...of the United States. In the midst of difficulties which may at times divide the nation, hesitation and self-distrust may well accompany the assumption of so vast a responsibility, but aspiring as I do to the Loyalty, devotion, courage of our troops, believing as I do that Providence will favor us as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown our best efforts. Sacrifices...The Army will execute with me in the feeling of regret that the weight of many years of the effects of increasing disunion, contracted to intensify in his country's service. It should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation, the hero who, in his youth, raised high the reputation of the Country - in the fields of...Calcutta with his sword. This is more mature years.
proved to the world, that American skill and valor could not be equalled, and that the exploits of Cortez in the land of Montezuma were those whose whole life has been devoted to the service of their country, whose whole efforts have been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life.

A warrior who earned the selfish glory of the battlefield, when his great qualities as a statesman could be employed more profitable for his country: a citizen who in his declining years has given to the world a most striking instance of loyalty, and his regarding all ties of birth and belonging still to the cause of duty and honor, such has been the career, such the character of Winfield Scott, whom it has long been the delight of the nation to honor both as a man and a soldier. While we regret his loss, there is one thing we cannot regret: the bright example he left for emulation. Let us hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in peace and happiness, that they may be blessed by the success of the country for which he had fought so well. Beyond all that, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us. Let no defeat of the army he was so long commanding embitter his last years. But let our states will illuminate the close of a life so grand. (Signed) Geo. B. McClellan.

Gen. McClellan assumed command on the 27th of December, 1862.

The position was assumed without the suggestion of Gen. Scott of the unanimous concurrence of the Cabinet.
Nov 4th, 1861

Lt. David McChesney, Commanding the Army of Philadelphia.

Sir: You have presented to me a large address and I accept it with great pleasure.

I have been ordered by the President to proceed to the Western Department.

I am, therefore, forced to leave you. Although we have grown up together and have become familiar with the brave and generous spirit which you bring to the defense of your country, I cannot but feel a pang at leaving you.

I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are about to win, but in all others I shall share with you the joy of every triumph. I shall always be remembered as your companion in arms. (Signed.)

Maj. Gen. M.D. Andwes

Nov 4th. Andwes (Republican) elected Governor of Massachusetts. Republican ticket elected by 32,000 majority.
Fight at Bear Creek, Platte County, Missouri

Major J. J. G. Hays, with 150 mounted Missouri State Militia, left St. Joseph on Thursday, Oct. 30th, for Platte County, having learned that a body of 400 Rebels was encamped in that county. He advanced to join them at 6 o'clock Saturday, Nov. 1st, and the battle lasted 1½ hours, in which he killed 50 or 60 Rebels and took 18 prisoners, many horses and supplies.

Major Joseph's command took position in the battle in a large hemp field, where they fired from under every bush. The Rebels fought desperately bravely and though rigorously pursued continued to turn off. Major Joseph had 6 men wounded and 1 killed.

Battle of Belmont, Missouri, Ten. Graff Official Report

Headquarters, Cairo, Nov. 11th, 1861

On the morning of the 6th inst. (Wednesday) I left this place with 350 men of all arms to make a reconnaissance towards Columbus. The object of the Expedition was to prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements to Price's Army in Missouri, and also from cutting off Columbus, that I had been directed to send out from this place to keep the enemy in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson. Knowing that Columbus was strongly garrisoned, I asked General Smith, commanding at Fort leavenworth, to make demonstrations in the same direction. He did by moving a small force to Mayfield, another in the direction of Columbus, not to approach, however, nearer than 12 or 15 miles. I also
sent a small force on the Kentucky side with orders not to approach nearer than Elliott's mills. Some 12 miles from Columbus. The
Expedition, under my immediate command, was stopped about 7
miles below here on the Kentucky shore. It remained until morning.
All this served to distract the enemy's attention, so that he was at
a loss in his strongly fortified position. At daylight we proceeded down
the river to a point just out of range of the rebel guns, and landed on the
Missouri shore. From here the troops were marched by flanks for about
1 mile towards Belmont. Then drawn up in line of battle, a battalion
having also been left as a reserve near the transports. Two Companies
from each regiment, 500 or 600 in number, were then thrown out
as skirmishers, to ascertain the position of the enemy. It was
not a few moments before we met him, a general engagement
began. The balance of my force, with the exception of
the reserve, was then thrown forward—all as skirmishers. The
enemy driven foot by foot, from tree to tree, back to their entrenched
posts on the piers of the dam, a distance of 2 miles. Here they had strengthened
their positions by filling the timber for several hundred yards around
their camp of burning a fort of brush. One man charged through this
driving the enemy over the bank into their transports with little fighting,
leaving no record of casualties. Everything noted by fitting tables.
is on low ground & every foot of it is commanded by the guns on the opposite shore. It of course could not be held for a single hour after the enemy became aware of the withdrawal of their troops. Having no means, I could not move any of the captured property, consequently I gave orders for its destruction. Their flote, Blankets &c. were set on fire & we retired, taking their artillery with us. A piece being drawn by hands & one other drawn by an inefficient team, we left in the woods, bringing the only to this place. Before getting fairly under way the enemy made his appearance again, attempted to surround us. Our troops were not in the least discouraged, but charged on the enemy against defeated him. Our loss was about 80 killed, 150 wounded—many of them slightly. About an equal number missing. Nearly all the missing were from the 7th Iowa Regiment, who behaved with great gallantry, suffered more severely than any other troops. I have not been able to get the reports from all Commanders, but will forward them as soon as received. All the troops behaved with much gallantry, much of which is attributed to the coolness & presence of mind of the officers, particularly the Colonels. The Colonel McComb was in the thickest of danger throughout the engagement & displayed both coolness & judgment. His horse was 3 times shot. My horse was also shot from under me. So my staff Capt. baking
Capt. Logan and Capt. Hillyer, volunteer aide, to Capt. W.希尔博士, 我
am much indebted for the assistance they gave. Col. Webster, acting
Chief Engineer, also accompanied me, and displayed highly soldier-like
qualities. Col. Dougherty of the 22nd Illinois Volunteers was 3 times
wounded & taken prisoner. The 1st Iowa regiment had their share.
Col. killed, the Col. Maj. & more severely wounded. The report to
be forwarded will detail more fully the particulars of our
loss. Surgeon Bontempas was in the field during the entire engage-
ment & displayed great efficiency in providing for the wounded.
Organizing the medical corps. the 1st Battery, 1st Light
Infantry, Capt. Walker, Capt. Steuble, W. S. Navy, Commanding,
Conveyed the expedition & rendered most efficient service. Upon
our landing, they engaged the enemy's batteries & protected
our transports throughout. For particulars see accompanying
report of Capt. Walker.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient
servant. (signed) W. S. Grant, Brigadier Gen., Commanding.

Official Report of Capt. Ezra Taylor to Gen. Grant

Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Nov. 10th, 1861

Gen. W. S. Grant, Commanding, Department, South East Missouri's

Sir: I have to report the following casualties occurred during the ex-
pedition and fight which occurred at Belmont yesterday. Three men
were seriously wounded - 3rd Sergeant Char. W. Bently, Musket shot and the head; Sergeant D. T. Chase, shot in the arm; Private G. D. White lost right hand; & badly wounded in the face. Slightly wounded - Private Vanhorn & Dewolf. Horses wounded 2 in the legs; several other lightly wounded. Left on the field - 2 caissons, baggage wagon, 2 sets artillery lead harness, 1000 ball cartridges for Colt Revolvers, 180 pounds ammunition for 6 pounder guns, 25 double blankets, 50 Coats, 3 caps, 5 Coats, 5 revolvers, 5 hussar blankets, 6 sabres, 5 lanterns, 3 shovels, cover coats, 2urry comb, 2 axes, 2 fuse gouges, 20 friction prussis, 2 camp kettles, 20 cups, 1 leggins, 12 hoggens, 1 hammer, 6 whips, 20 haversacks, 2 pickaxes, 4 felling axes, 1 trail handspike. Captured from the Enemy:

Twenty (20) horses, 1 Mule, 1 six pounder brass gun, one 12 pounder brass howitzer & some fragments of artillery harness & sundry small articles captured by individuals it not of any particular value to the service. My force consisted of four 12 pounder field guns, two 12 pounder howitzers, with gun timbers & caissons complete, 81 horses, 14 Mules, 1000 rounds of ammunition for guns & howitzers, 1000 pistol cartridges, 114 men with rations & forage for 3 days. Number rounds fired 408; numbers lost 13; number brought off the field 400. I have to regret the loss of my caissons & baggage wagon, but tried
Government is amply repaid in the capture of 2 guns from the enemy. I am highly gratified to be able to report that the officers and men under my command conducted themselves in a manner to deserve my highest commendation and praise. It is a pleasure to mention in particular, Lieut. P.H. White, of the men under his immediate command for the bravery displayed in driving the enemy from his position, silencing his battery, and, under a galling fire from his infantry, capturing 2 of his guns. Although the result of the battle is anything but satisfactory to me, yet I cannot fail to say that considering the ground fought over, the extreme difficulty of handling artillery in the woods, I am certain that no man could have affected more under the circumstances.

Your obedient servant, Ezra Taylor, Capt. Light Battery B 3d V.

It having been ascertained that trains would try to control the ballot box in Baltimore, Maryland at the Election Nov. 6th. Major Gen. Dix issued the following order.

Headquartes, Baltimore, Nov. 1st, 1861

To the U.S. Marshall of Maryland, & the Provost Marshall of the city of Baltimore, Information has come to my knowledge that certain individuals, who formerly resided in this State, & are known to have been recently in Virginia, bearing arms against the authority of the forces of the United States, have returned to their former
scores with the intentions of taking part in the election of the 6th of November, thus carrying out at the polls the treason they have committed in the field. There is reason also to believe that other individuals, lately residents of Maryland, who have been engaged in privacies act of hostility to the United States, or in actively aiding, aiding, and abetting, those in arms against the United States, are about to participate in the election for the same treacherous purpose, with the hope of carrying over the State by their votes to the Cause of rebellion & treason. Therefore, by virtue of authority vested in me to arrest all persons in rebellion against the United States, require you to take into custody all such persons, in any of the election districts or precincts in which they may appear at the polls to effect their criminal attempt to convert the election franchise into an enjoin for the subversion of the Government, & for the encouragement & support of its enemies. In furtherance of this object, I request the judges of election in the several districts & precincts of the State, in case any such person shall present himself & offer his vote, to commit him until he can be taken in custody by the Authority of the United States. And I call upon all good, loyal citizens of the United States to support the Judges of Election, United States Marshals & their deputies, the Provost Marshall & Baltimore police, in their efforts.
to secure a free and fair expression of the voice of the people of Maryland, at the same time to prevent the ballot-box from being polluted with treasonable votes. (Signed) John A. Dix

Major General Commanding
Nov. 10th, 1861. On Sunday night, Nov. 10th, the rebel forces attempted to attack the United States troops at Shiloh and the Virginia. The rebels had prepared for an attack and they were very kind to them. On the evening before the attack, they were made at Shiloh by the rebel forces. There were many men killed in cold blood.

Shiloh is also known as Shiloh, Virginia on the Ohio River, 36 miles below the place where the attack took place last night by the rebels. Only 150 U.S. troops stationed there. Only 50 were killed, and 90 were killed or wounded. The rebels, both males and females, fled from their homes on the U.S. troops. The remaining portion of the inhabitants were looking for the attack to end as they prepared for the rebel cavalry at their homes. Headed by the notorious Jenkins, numbering 30 U.S. troops, were killed by a considerable number of troops led by the rebels. The rebels had made themselves quite attentive to the soldiers and on the night of the attack, invited them to see Sunday as could accept the invitations when the attack was made.
gave the signal of any men in the house & the rebels came killed the captured them. Col. Fitzgerald's Virginia regiment (1st Volunteers) were sent to recapture the place. On their arrival they found that the rebels had left. They immediately laid the burning house in order to punish the rebels for their treachery. On Monday morning Nov. 11th about 10 o'clock, Col. Anthony (Mr. Ead's militia) with 150 mounted men was attacked on an open prairie about 10 miles from Kansas City, Missouri by 60 rebels under command of Upton Hulke. After a desperate struggle the rebels retreated, seeking shelter in the woods from which they were again routed. Col. Anthony then fell back about 10 miles to await reinforcements. Nov. 16th at the Election in Maryland today Bradford was elected Governor by 20000 votes a rebel senator & a rebel delegate were elected. Seven rebels held over 6 states represent strong Union forces. Nov. 1st the Incision of Missouri. Proclamation jointly issued by Maj. Gen. Fremont & Gen. Price: Terms of the War in Missouri. Where as Major Gen. Sterling Price, commanding the Missouri state forces, by letter dated at his headquarters near Warsaw, Missouri, Oct. 26th, 1861, has expressed a desire to enter into some arrangement with Major Gen. John C. Fremont, commanding the forces of the United States, to facilitate the future exchange of prisoners of war released on parole. Also, that all persons hereafter arrested for the most
expression of political opinion, may be released from confinement or parole. Also, that in future, the war be confined, exclusively to the Army in the field. They authorized & empowered Maj. Gen. Henry W. Williams & D. Robert Barclay, Esqgs. to enter into such an arrangement in his behalf. And whereas, Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont concurs with Major Gen. Price. Now therefore, it is hereby stipulated & agreed by & between Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont & Maj. Gen. Sidney Price as follows, to wit: 1st. A joint proclamation shall be issued, signed by Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont & Maj. Gen. Price, in public person, in the following language, to wit: 2nd. Brigade, Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, or the officer in command at Renton Barracks is hereby authorized & empowered to represent Maj. Gen. Fremont & Col. D. H. Armstrong, Col. J. Richard Barrett & Col. Robert W. Renick, or either of them, are hereby authorized & empowered to represent Maj. Gen. Price, if the parties so named are hereby authorized, whenever applied to for that purpose, to negotiate for the exchange of any & all persons who may have been taken prisoners of war & released upon parole. Such exchange to be made upon the plan hereby fore approved & acted upon, to wit: grade for grade, or officers of lower grade for one of higher grade, as shall be thought just & equitable. Thus done & agreed to at Springfield, Missouri, this 12th day of Nov. 1861. By order
Proclamation

To all peaceable disposed citizens of the state of Missouri, Greeting:

Whereas, A solemn agreement has been entered into by between Maj. Gen. Fremont & Price, respectively Commanding Antagonistic forces in the state of Missouri, to the effect that arrests in future or possible interference by armed or unarmed parties of citizens within the limits of said state for the mere entertainment or expression of political opinions shall henceforth cease; that families now broken up for such causes may be re-united; & that the war now progressing shall be exclusively confined to armies in the field. Therefore, be it known to all whom it may concern: No arrests whatever on account of political opinions, or for the merely private expression of the same, shall henceforth be made within the limits of the state of Missouri: All persons who may have been arrested, can now be held to answer a suit upon such charges only, shall be set free with pleasure. But it is expressly declared that nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to bar or interfere with any of the usual & regular proceedings of the established courts under statutes & orders made provided for such offenses. All peaceably disposed citizens, who may have been driven from their homes because of their political opinions, or
who may have left them for fear of force or violence, and hereby advised, permitted to return upon the faith of our positive assurance that they shall receive protection from both armies in the field whenever it can be given. All bodies of armed men acting without the authority or recognition of the Major Gen. before named, or not legitimately connected with the armies in the field, are hereby ordered at once to disband. Any violation of either of the foregoing articles shall subject the offender to the penalty of military law, according to the nature of the offense. In testimony whereof the above named Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont, at Springfield, Ohio, on the first day of November, A.D. 1861, Major Gen. Sterling Price, at Cassville, on the fifth day of November, A.D. 1861, have hereunto set their hands, whereby they mutually pledge their earnest efforts to the enforcement of the above articles of agreement, according to their full tenor and effect, to the best of their ability. John C. Fremont, Major Gen. Commanding U.S. Army.

Sterling Price, Major Gen. Commanding Missouri State Guard.

Defeat of Rebels in Kentucky Nov. 7

Gen. Nelson met the rebel in Piketon Pike County, Kentucky on Friday Nov. 7th. Col. Labbe Moore attack the rebels in the rear with 300 men & Col. Barnes of the 2nd Ohio in front with 600 men. Barnes fell back & Moore pressed forward.
untill the rebels were brought into the midst of Gen Nelson's whole brigade. When the U.S. forces pressed them on all sides, killing 400 & taking 1000 prisoners. The rebels were fled from in all directions. The loss of the U.S. Force in all. Both the rebel leaders were taken prisoners. (Col. Williams & Hawes) Williams was wounded.