Albert . Shenad. Campbell.
St. Louis
Missouri

(Nov.- Feb., 1862)
Officers of the United States 1861

President Abraham Lincoln. Illionis
Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin. Maine
Sec. of State Wm. H. Seward New York
" War Sec. on Cameron Pennsylvania
" Attorney General Edward Bates Missouri
" Postmaster General Montgomery Blair Maryland
" Sec. of Interior Caleb B. Smith
" Navy Sec. Gideon Wells
" Treasury Salmon P. Chase

Born Kentucky
Maine New York Pennsylvania Missouri Maryland
Battle of Belmont, Missouri Nov 7th 1861

Several days preceding the battle, orders were received from Gen. Grant, Commanding District South East Missouri, to move his forces, to make a demonstration on both sides of the river towards Columbus, Ky. and Belmont, Mo. The object of the demonstration was not, as was generally supposed, either to take or attack Columbus, but to alarm the rebels, & to cause them to abandon the intention, which they were known to entertain, of sending large reinforcements to Price & Cockburn, to induce them to draw-in & concentrate their forces at Columbus. Gen. Smith was ordered to send a force from Puckett's Mill, 5 miles from Columbus, 15 miles from Columbus, to proceed no further than Mayfield. Col. Cork was ordered to land a force from the fleet to Elliott's Mills, 7 miles from Columbus. These forces moved on Wednesday, Nov 6th. On Monday, previous, Gen. Grant dispatched some 500 men, under command of Col. Oglesby, to Indian Ford, with instructions to disperse forces which were gathered there, under Jeff. Thompson, & drive them from Missouri. This expedition was sent out before the order was received for a demonstration down the river. On Tuesday night, Nov 7th, however, Gen. Grant ordered Col. Oglesby to march his forces towards Belmont to co-operate in the expedition which had been subsequently planned & having information that Thompson was invited retreat for Arkansas.
On Wednesday night, Nov. 6th, Gen. Grant, with his fleet of steamboats, the steamboats Lexington & Tyler, left Cincinnati and Southward. The whole force accompanying him consisted of a detachment of the first brigade under command of Col. McClemand, and a detachment of the second brigade under command of Col. Dougherty. Gen. McClemand's command consisted of detachments of the 37th Illinois, Col. Buford; the 29th Ill., Col. Frank; the 29th Col. Logan; a company of cavalry, in all about 1100 men; Colonel Dougherty's command consisted of detachments of his own the 22nd Illinois and of the 7th Iowa, Col. Schramm; 6 howitzer batteries, 6 pieces & a company of cavalry, in all some 1200 men. Gen. Grant was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Col. Webster, Engineer Department, Capt. Pauling, Adjutant, Capt. Langdon & Hillers, Aides-de-Camp. Hatch & Captain Graham, who went as volunteer aide, Surgeon Freeman. The fleet moved down the river with the utmost speed. Grant was safely moved about 11 o'clock on the Kentucky shore, about 8 miles above Columbus. Gen. Grant then ordered the gun boats to proceed down the river with caution, to make reconnoissance of the rebel batteries. About 3 o'clock in the morning, the gun boats returned, reporting that on account of the dense fog, they were unable to make a satisfactory reconnoissance. In the meantime, Gen. Grant received reliable information that a considerable number of the rebel forces at Columbus were under marching orders to
and the next morning to Belmont, & move towards Greenville east of the
return of Col. Oglesby's forces. Prior to receiving this information, it was Gen. Grant's design to lead his troops on the Kentucky side & threat
on the rebels until Col. Oglesby could reach Belmont & co-operate in
such movement as subsequent reconnaissance might dictate. The
information relative to the enemy's intentions of cutting off Col. Oglesby
changed the plan. Grant immediately ordered the fleet to move down
the river island on the Missouri shore. The landing was effected about 8
o'clock in the morning at a point some miles above Belmont. The troops
were immediately disembarked made a rapid march towards Belmont
not having been sent forward to ascertain the strength & position of
the enemy. While being disembarked the gunboats were ordered to
drop down the river & engage the rebel batteries on the bluff above
Columbus. A brisk fire ensued, one of the enemy's guns was disabled, one
gun boat & a few vessels unharmed. When 3 miles from Belmont the U.S.
troops were halted & skirmishers sent out to reconnoiter. They had proceed-
bout a few hundred yards when they were engaged with a large body of
the enemy. The main body of federal forces were then ordered forward
of they moved with enthusiasm & alacrity. And now the ball was
fiercely opened. In a few minutes there was one unceasing roaring. Musketry
was heard fairly close. Now could be heard the voices of the
Officers cheering on their men. Logan's Troops on the right, left, and Dougherty's Lickers on the right, Reeds' regiment being the reserve Corps. The rebels had the advantage of position, and a number of Artillery. The Federal Artillery not having yet been brought into action. But the Union Troops were moving with a consciousness of right, of fixed determination not to yield, the rebels gave way before them. The shouts of victory now resounded from the Federal ranks, they moved on towards Belmont. In a few minutes the rebels fell and were reinforced, and again the air resounded with the rattle of musketry & the roar of Artillery, followed by the shouts of the VICTORIES. Again Col. Chavis again had this repeated, until 12 hours had passed and very few firing, with scarce an interval of 5 minutes. During this time the Grant & Sherman were in the thickest of the fight, directing the movements of their forces. Finally the rebels were utterly routed, their camps set on fire, they packed up and went to their boats. The stars & stripes were raised over the rebel tents to the tune of Yankee Doodle. The guns were planted on the banks of the river fired at the rebel boats, one loud shout of Victory resounded through the air. The order was given to withdraw. The troops reluctantly prepared to abandon the ground they had so gallantly won. It was then the rebels took fire, courage, their
defeated troops, with large reinforcements, were landed and attacked the retreating Union columns. Again the U.S. troops charged upon them and drove them back, but the rebels rallied as often as the Unionists withdrew, as their columns moved back to the transports they followed, retreating as often as the federal forces turned upon them, until the Federal had embarked on board the boats. Then they came in large numbers to the bank of the river, & the gunboat opened upon them, making such havoc in their ranks. Thus ended the battle of Belmont, Mo. The object of the expedition was accomplished. It was, in revengence, a brilliant engagement & a fruitful victory. The Federal loss was heavy, but the Rebel loss terrible. Their design to attack new force. Gen. Buell was abandoned, their plan to cut off Col. Oglesby's command frustrated. Now they have concentrated their whole force at Columbus, having abandoned altogether their position at Belmont. The rebels were confident that they had killed Gen. Grant, & Gen. Polk would not believe the bearer of the flag of truce next day, who contradicted the report. The reason for their belief was this: Gen. Grant's horse was shot while he was in the thickest of the engagement. Capt. Kelly, immediately his mounted. I gave the General his horse, the saddle of the Gen's horse was left on the field, with his name on it. This was captured by the rebels,
who thought it good evidence of his having been killed. The 7th Iowa Regiment suffered most. It was in the advance where the enemy's guns were taken, covered the retreat. Col. Sherman, then gallant commander, was wounded in the charge in which the rebel guns were taken. When the battle seemed apparently to have been finished, & the enemy gone, Col. Sherman was placed in an ambulance to be carried off the field; but when the rebel again made an attack, he helped from the ambulance, again mounted his horse. Led his regiment on to another charge. Remained in command to the last. (Comport. M't. Dam. Nov. 1861) The defeat of the Union forces at Kuysanto was accomplished by treachery on the part of the rebel states. A force of rebel cavalry—variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000—had concentrated in the country back of the town, these prepared, with the assistance of the rebel inhabitants, to annihilate the federal forces in the town. The force consisted of 24 of the 5th Virginia regiment & a few of the rebel cavalry. It was arranged between the rebel citizens & rebel cavalry to massacre the federal troops in cold blood. Accordingly the rebel citizens were very fearful to the federals, for last Sunday two of evening, invited to their houses by various pretexts, all who were at duty accepted the invitation. While they were being entertained, at about 10 past 6 o'clock at night, the rebel cavalry dashed into...
Town. Signals were displayed from every house where the federal army were, and into these the rebels rushed, murdering the unarmed soldiers in cold blood. The rebel citizens, men, women, and children were RAIDED by the cavalry in the slaughter. The federal army prepared as soon as possible for their defense, but they were overpowered and forced to break. Very few were killed in the engagement, nearly all were killed by being murdered in the houses. Their act, however, cleared the particular of the affair, as he ordered the destruction of the town. The buildings were immediately fired, and the whole town reduced to ashes. (2) A general order dated Nov. 9th inaugurates the department of West Cumberland & Ohio. First—
the department of New Mexico; to be commanded by Gen. Canby, U.S. A. Second—The department of Kansas, to include Kansas, the Indian Territory east of Arkansas, the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, and Dakota, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Hunter, U.S. Army, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Third—The department of Missouri, including Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, and that portion of Kentucky west of Cumberland river, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Wallace, U.S. A., headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. Fourth—The department of the Ohio, consisting of the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland and the State of Tennessee, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Buell, headquarters.
Louisville, Kentucky. — Fifth — The department of Western Virginia to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Rosecrans (U.S. army).

Capture of Beaufort in Port Royal Island, South Carolina.

Capt. Treadway of U.S. Navy steamer Reinsville arrived at Port Royal on Sunday, Nov. 12th, Washington Naval Department of the Naval Expedition. He also brought 2 Rebel flags, one a Palmetto flag, the American flag pierced in South Carolina over Fort Walker. Capt. Treadway reports that the Capture of Forts are magnificent, with covered ways & bomb proof, that all the U.S. Troops had to do was to occupy them. They can be held against any opposing force. Among the most efficient vessels were found to be the Old Iron boats, of which the Navy had 23 constructed expressly for such purposes. These success both in the galleys under the fire was perfect. Commander Drayton of the Powhatan, is brother of Gen. Drayton, who commanded the rebel galleys. Capt. Stagg managed to bring the dispatches, is the son of a former Mayor of Charleston.

On reception of the Official Dispatches, the following order was issued.

General Order — The Department announces the Navy & Country its high gratification at the brilliant success of the combined Navy & Army force respectfully commanded by Flag officer S. F. Dupont & Brigadier Gen. W. T. Sherman, in the capture of Fort Walker & Beauvoir, commanding the entrance to Port Royal Harbor.
South Carolina. To commemorate this signal victory, it is ordered that
a national salute be fired from each navy yard at Mordecai, on the day
after the reception of this order.” The following are the official dispatches
to the Navy Department, by the Secretary of War:

Flag Ship Wabash, off Tuttle Head, Port
Royal, Nov. 6, Sir: The government having determined to seize and occupy
one or more important points on our Southern Coast, where our squadrons might
find shelter, pass a depot, and afford protection to loyal citizens, commit-
ted to my discretion the selection of among those places which it is
thought available and desirable for this purpose. After mature delibera-
tion, aided by the professional knowledge and great intelligence of the
assistant secretary, Mr. J. T. E. Brown, upon taking into consideration the
magnitude to which the joint Naval & Military expedition had been
extended, to which you have called my attention, I come to the conclu-
sion that the original intentions of the Department of War were
would fall short of the expectations of the country of the capabilities of the ex-
pedition. While Port Royal I thought would meet both, in a high degree.

I, therefore, submitted to Brig. Gen. Sherman commanding the military
part of the expedition, this modification of our earliest matured plans,
that the satisfaction & receive his full concurrence. On Tuesday,
Oct. 29th, the fleet under my command left Hampton Roads, with
the army transports embarked therein. On the day previous, that
dispatched the coal vessel 28 in number, under convoy of the Vandalia's
torpedo-boat Savannah, Egora. Not wishing to give the true point of the
fleet. The weather had been violent in Hampton Roads, though it
proved well when we sailed, but off Fort Monroe it blew hard. Some of the ships
got into the breakers, but made but without injury. On Friday, Nov. 14, 1861,
the rough weather increased into a gale, and we had to encounter one of great
violence, and the fleet was utterly dispersed. One Thursday morning we sailed
only one in sight from the decks of the Vandalia. On the following day the
weather moderated, and the steamers which had began to reappear. Orders were
suspended except those in case of capture. These last were furnished to all
the men in van by any self, to the transports by Brig. Gen. Sherman,
as the vessels rejoined, reports came in of disasters. In reference to the men
of war, the James Smith—A most efficient vessel well armed vessel for
the class (purchased) but not intended to be counted with a fleet—had
to throw her formidable battery overboard to keep from foundering;
but this relieved, she was enabled to go to the assistance of the steamer
Governo, then in a very dangerous condition, on board of which were our
four battalions of Marines under Major Reynolds. They were finally rec-
ued by Capt. Risque, of the steere, under difficult circumstance.
After which, the government went down. I believe that if the Marines
were drowned by their own impudence, Capt. Commanding michell
Conduct on the Texas. Smith's met my warm commendation. The
Packet Parker, a transport on in a sinking condition was met by the
Mokomee. Commander Gordon in all the people aboard, 26 in number, were
laid under very peculiar circumstances, in which service Capt. A. A. Miller
was very favorably noticed by his Commander. On passing Charleston,
left in the Forbes, Capt. Commander, Simmons, to arrive at Capt. Gardner's
and join me, with the steamer Piquette off Port Royal without delay.
On Monday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, I anchored off the bar with
some 25 vessels in company, many more being in sight. The depart-
ment is aware that all the aids to navigation had been removed 5 the
bar lies 10 miles to the southward; no features on the shore line of sufficient
prominence to make any bearings reliable. But by the skill of Commodore
Dare, the fleet captain, & Mr. Boulotte, the able assistant of the coast survey,
in charge of the Steamer Vixen, a channel was immediately found. By three
o'clock I received assurances from Capt. Dare that I could send forward the lighter
transport (three under 1,417) with all the gunboats, which was immediate
ly done. Before dark they were securely anchored in the roadstead of
Port Royal, S. C. The gunboats almost immediately opened their batteries
upon 2 or 3 rebel steamers under Commodore Tatnall, instantly shelling
them under shelter of the batteries. On the morning of Tuesday, Nov. 5th,
the Vixen crossed the bar, closely followed by the steamer Susquehanna.
the Atlantic, Vanderbilt & other transports of deep draft, running through that portion of the fleet. The safe passage of this great ship over the bar, was hailed with gratifying cheers from the crowded vessels. We anchored, & immediately commenced preparing the ship for action. In our anxiety to get the battery of the fort before dark, we stood in too near those shells of the ship grounded, & by the time she was got off it was too late in my judgment to proceed, & I made signals for the squadron to anchor out of gunshot of the enemy, & today the wind blew gale from the southwest & westward, the attack is unavoidably postponed. I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, S.T. Dupont, flag officer, commanding South Atlantic blocking squadron.

accompanying the dispatches. The fleet stood within 800 or 1000 feet of the fort, using 6 second pieces, I poured shell into them at the rate of 200 per hour. Not a single shell sent by the rebels burst in the ship. The Warship was struck several times as was most of the fleet, but every ship was in a fighting condition when the rebels took to their heels. The surgeon of Fort Walker was killed. At Charleston, the next day, 13 minutes guns were fired, indicating the burial of a Brig. Gun. The ship bringing the dispatches also brought word to pillage among which were — Captured flags & a few cannon lately belonging to the State of South Carolina. The total number killed in the fleet was 3, wounded nearly 6, slightly
wounded. 17. Totl killed 18 wounded. 31. A letter from Commodore Dupont says, since writing his official dispatch, he has sent gun-brats to Beaufort to take possession of the town to protect the inhabitants, but they found the place abandoned to the Negroes, who are reported in a lawless condition. (Supposed) only one white man was found in town. He was drunk. The following is an extract from a private letter from an officer engaged in the bombardment. "Our success has been complete. Terror runs over the whole country. The Negroes are wild, are plundering their masters' houses. The whites have been driving the Negroes away by force and shooting them down, but they still come to the gun-brats. "The moment Gen. Drayton took to his horse, in the procession of the 7th, the gunners went directly to the Wabash. This is worthy of notice; as putting down the nonsense that slaves are ready to fight for their masters. They surrounded Capt. Mannen with crowds at Beaufort, forced them out in the joy of his heart, "I didn't think you could do it mass as I thought." "Dr. Harmon's official report to adjutant Gen. Thomas has been received. He says it was agreed between Commodore Dupont himself to first reduce the works that might be found at Port Royal, and thus open the finest harbor on the coast south oflatitudes. He says the squadron had been almost entirely dispersed by the gale; the vessels had been struggling in up to this date Nov. 7. The transport steamers Morris, Belvidere,
Oconole and Perdido have not arrived. One of them is known to be fort & it is probable all are. It is gratifying however to say that none of the troops transports connected with the land force were lost through the Winfield Scott had to sacrifice her whole cargo to the Prussian portion of her, to save the lives of the regiment on board. After a careful reconnaissance of Port Royal for it was ascertained that the rebels had 3 field works of remarkable strength, strongly garrisoned & covered by 3 gunboats besides strong land forces, which the rebels were concentrating at Charleston, S.C. Savannah, Georgia—It was deemed proper to first reduce the fort on Hilton Head; thought to do this a greater or lesser fire would have to be met from the batteries on Bay Point. At the same time our original plan of cooperation of land & sea in this attack had to be set aside in consequence of the loss during the Voyage of the greater portion of our means of disembarkation, together with the fact that the only point where troops could have landed was 8 or miles from the anchorage place of our transports—Altogether to great distance for a successful disembarkation with our limited means. It was then for agreed that the place should be reduced by the Naval force alone. 
I was a mere spectator of the combat & it do not my province to render any of this Action; but I deem it an imperative duty to say that the firing & maneuvering of our fleet against that of the
rebels & their formidable land batteries was a masterpiece of activity & professional skill. After the works were reduced I took possession of them with the land forces. The work now Hilton Head was severely crippled, & many of the guns dismounted. Much slaughter has evidently been made there, many bodies having been buried in the fort. Of some 20 or 30 were found about 2 miles distant. After landing & taking possession of the fort, Gen. Sherman issued a proclamation to the people of South Carolina, saying: In obedience to the order of the president I have landed on your shores with a small force of National troops. We come among you without feelings of personal animosity, nor desire to harm your citizens, destroy property, or interfere with your lawful laws, rights, or loyal institutions, beyond what you here alluded to may render unavoidable. Gen. Sherman then reviewed the action of South Carolina in the present rebellion & implores the people to pause & reflect upon the consequences of their acts & say: We have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens of your state. These obligations shall be performed as far as in our power, but be not deceived the obligations of preserving my armed combinations against constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If in the perform...
ted, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case, because the
rights dependent on laws of a state must succumb to military
exigencies created by insurrection or rebellion. Nov 8th W.B.
army in Missouri under command of Maj. Gen. Hunter retired from
Springfield mo. to Rolla & Jefferson city to go into Winter Quarters
Nov 10th Five Railroad bridges burnt in East Tennessee by Union
Men.--2 on the Georgia State Road, at Chicomango Creek, Hamilton County
& 1 on the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad at Harrogate River, Bradley County.
5 minutes after the guard passed through the whole bridge was in
flames. 2 bridges on the Tenn. & Georgia R.R. at Sick Creek, Green
town County & another on Halstein River were also burned. The Rebels thopg
had it unnecessary & pulled the bridge on Halstein river as Sullivan
Co. was strongly southern in feeling. The bridge over Halstein river
for is at Turnberry Plains in Jefferson County. Nov 11th The Rebels
selected Col. Corcoran & Capt. A. C. C. Stoneman also whom were cap-
tured at Manassas & confined in jail at Richmond. They were
agreed by lot to be hanged, by way of retaliation for the hanging of Capt. Baker
& crew of the Privateer Savannah. The Hon. Mr. Elly drew lots for Col.
corcoran, who is now in prison in Charleston. In case the Court
at New York condemns the crew of the Savannah to death, the
federal officers are to be immediately hung. The Norfolk Argus
published at Norfolk, Va., dated Nov. 13th, 1861. The following advertisement: "Battleship. Charge with fell poison to strike. We find many suits in this town who must receive the force of our omen. Call early at the hall where the Big Snake. Little Snake. Keep your eyes opened, being in the list of those unfriendly to our holy cause. By order of Col. B. R. Hattie.Capture of Beaufort, S. C. Official Report of Gen. Sherman."

"Headquarters Expedition Corps, Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 8, 1861."


"Sir:—I have the honor to report that the force under my command embarked at Annapolis on the 28th October, and arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., on the 28th. In consequence of the delay in the arrival of some of our transports, the unfavorable state of the weather, the fleet was unable to act out for the Southern Coast till the 29th. When under the convoy of the Naval Squadron under your Command, from Fort, after the most mature consideration of the effects of the expedition by that flag officer himself, it was agreed to first reduce any works that might be found at Port Royal, S. C., thus open the finest harbor on the coast that exists south of Florida. It was calculated to reach Port Royal in 5 days of the most part, in consequence of adverse winds & a foolish storm on the day night of the 1st of November, the fleet arrived at Port..."
Royal bar not till the 4th., then but in part, for it had been almost entirely dispersed by the gale, & the vessels have been struggling up to date. The transport Stevenson, 다른 스크로팅, & Percival have not arrived. Some of them are known to be lost. It is probable all are. It is gratifying, however, to say that none of the troops transferred connected with the land forces were lost though the Winfield Scott had to be in insalubrious waters, the Roanoke explosion of her, to save the lives of the regiment on board. The former will be serviceable again to put to sea. The vessels connected with the naval portion of the fleet have also suffered much. Some have been lost. After a careful reconnaissance of Port Royal Bay, it was ascertained that the rebels had 3 field works of great strength, strongly garrisoned & covered by a fleet of 3 gunboats, under Capt. Talmy, late of the U.S. Navy. Besides these there were strong land forces which the rebels were an encampment from Charleston to Savannah. The troops of the rebels were afterwards ascertained to have been commanded by Gen. Dragontail. One of the forts, probably the strongest, was situated on Hilton Head, the other two on Phillips Island.

It was deemed proper to first reduce the fort on Hilton Head, though to do this a greater or less fire might have to be put from the batteries on Bay Point. At the time, the original plan of cooperation of the land forces had to be set aside in consequence of the loss during the voyage, by a greater portion of our means of distinguished artillery, together with the fact that the
only point where the troops should have landed was 5 or 6 miles, measuring around the intervening shoal, from the anchoring place of our transport Altogether too great a distance for successful disembarkation with our limited means. It was therefore agreed that the place should be reduced by the Naval force alone. In consequence of the shattered condition of the fleet & the delay in the arrival of vessels that were indispensable for attack, it had to be post-postponed until the 9th inst. I was a mere spectator of the combat. It is out of my province to render any report of this action, but I deem it an important duty to say that the firing & maneuvering of the fleet against that of the rebels & their formidable land batteries was a master piece of activity. Professional skill, that must have elicited the applause of the rebels themselves as a tactical operation. I think that too much praise cannot be awarded to the services & skill exhibited by the flag officer of the naval squadron, & the officers connected with his ships. I blame the performance as masterly, & it ought to have been seen to have been fully appreciated. After the works were reduced, I took possession of them with the land forces. The beautifully constructed works on Hilton Head were severely crippled & many of the guns dismounted. Much slaughter had evidently been made there, many bodies having been found near the fort. 45 or 60 or 80 were found for the 12 a mile distant. The island for many miles was found burned
with the arms, accoutrements, baggage of the rebels, which they threw away on their hasty retreat. We have also come into possession of about 240 pieces of ordnance, most of which are of the heaviest caliber & the most improved models, also a large quantity of ammunition & camp equipage.

It is my duty to report the valuable services of Mr. Brutelle, Assistant in the Coast Survey, for assisting me with his accurate & extensive knowledge of the country. His service are invaluable to the Army as well as to the Navy. I earnestly recommend that important notice be taken of this very able scientific officer by the War Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,


Extracts from a private letter from Commodore Davenport commanding Naval Expedition to Assistant Sec. Fox. I have been too fatigued to send a detailed account of the battle, but my report is full up to the evening of it. I think it will interest you, but have to content myself with a succinct account, which I think will be liked as well as a more detailed narrative. We kept underway & made 3 turns, though we passed 5 times between the forts. We had a flanking division of 5 ships to watch them all, who had 8 small swift steamers ready to pounce upon our ships should they be disabled. I could get money of any big frigates up. I thought the cabins would have gotten clean up, but Lt. Lawrence thought it...
no word on the Savannah was blown off. I don’t regret now, however, except on their account. I believe my plan clever, I stood against the side, that the management of the rebels better in consequence. Their confidence was extirpate that they could drive us away. They fought bravely, their rifled guns never missed. They aimed at our bridge, where they knew they could make a hole, if it were a lucky shot, though the center, let the water into the after magazine. But I saved a hundred lives by keeping under way & bearing in close. I joined their fight graduated at 600 yards. When they once broke, the steam jet was immense, & their guns were spiked. Our troops, when they saw our flag flying ashore, were powerless to cheer but wept. Gen. Sherman was deeply affected, the soldiers were loud & unceasing in their expressions of admiration & gratitude. We did not allow our victory to check our ardor, but dispatched some vessels immediately under Capt. Ellis, over to the other side. Today we had an expedition to Beaufort to save the light vessel, but they were fired instantly after the surrender. The negroes are wild with joy & enthusiasm. They say they have been shot down like dogs, because they wouldn’t go with their masters. A boat stationed at Swallow Creek acts off all communication with Savannah & Charleston. Washington, Nov. 14th.
1861. A general order referring to recruiting Gen. Fremont of his command, authorizing that all those appointed into the military service by Gen. Fremont, whose appointment has not been confirmed by the President, are hereby discharged from the service of the United States, by order of Gen. McClellan, Nov. 17th. Sec. Cameron issued an order that soldiers shall not be used as slave catchers, & army officers will not be permitted to engage in the business or order to catch or return fugitives. Nov. 18th. The entire Friswell lighting apparatus, formerly used on Hunting Island & Martin's Island Lighthouse, was discovered in excellent condition in the arsenal at Beaufort. It was taken to Wabash & will be placed in their old positions Nov. 18th. The Union men of East Tennessee have raised a camp of 1200 men at Elizabethtown, Carter County, Tennessee, & another of about 700 men on the west plains, both increasing. Nov. 19th. Col. Jennison & 900 men (from Kansas) moved on Independence early this morning. The town was surprised, & the citizens collected in the public square. The Union men rebelled, were separated. Col. Jennison then read a proclamation, announced that he would hold the latter responsible for the safety of government trains. The stores of D. F. Porter, J. M. Frager, & M. L. Rider, proprietors with Gen. Price, were confiscated. The home of Porter as also
the mill 8,000 bushels of wheat owned by Thos. Richards, a
Captain with Price & 2 houses 3 miles from town were burnt by
order. They were the rendezvous of the rebels. Seventy horses, 20 wagons
& 50 negroes were also confisicated. Nov. 13th. The U.S. Sec. of Treasury
had an interview with the committee of the associated banks this
afternoon, at which arrangements were made for the taking of the third
$50,000,000 loan. Nov. 15th. An order issued by Mr. Sec. to Collectory
post at Boston, Mass. to stop the exportation of nitrates of gunpowder
A large English steamer loaded with munitions of war for the
rebels was captured by a U.S. frigate & taken into Key-West.
Nov. 15th. New Rebel postage stamp issued. They are green, with the
likeness of Jeff Davis on them, over which is the inscription "Con-
 federate States of America" at the head, of the stamp is the word
"postage," at the lower part its denomination "five cents."

Jennison's Proclamation to the People of Jackson, Lafayette, Cass,
Johnson & Pettis Counties, Missouri:

I have come among you, with my command, under the
authority of the General government, for the purpose of protecting
the supply trains & all other property of the U.S. government,
for the purpose of throwing a shield of protection & defense
around all men who are loyal to that government.
will be committed by any soldier in any command. We march to enforce the laws and sustain the government. Every loyal citizen is expected to give evidence of his loyalty by active efforts for the preservation of the flag. For 4 months our armies have marched through your country; your professed friendship has been a fraud; your acts of allegiance have been sham and professors. You feed the rebel army, you act as spies while claiming to be true to the Union. We do not care about your past political opinions; no man will be hese excepted because he differs from us. But neutrality is ended. If you are patriots you must fight; if you are traitors you will be punished. The time for fighting has come. Every man who feeds, protects or in any way gives aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union will be held responsible for his treason with his life and property. While all the property of union men alike their rights will be religiously respected, traitors will everywhere be treated as traitors—enemies of Government to be held under description of property, having no rights which loyal men are bound to respect. The last dollar & the last ounce of rebel property will be taken & turned over to the general government. Playing war is played out, & whenever Union troops are fired upon the avenger will boom from cannon, & destruction will follow treason. Loyal citizens will be fully renumerated for all property taken from them for the use of the Army.
between Fort. Sumter to the head quarters of the Army of the West
is under the jurisdiction of the United States, I, we purpose to have a
regular road over it. Your communication throughout. No matter
at what cost of rebel treasure; blood, &c. It is hoped that you will
see the necessity of abiding by the laws & actively sustaining
them. But if you save an Ann against the government we have
sworn to protect, the course I have briefly marked out I will
follow to the letter. C. B. Ferris, Col. Commanding, First House, Can-
Nov. 15. The miserable arrived at Fort of Monroe from the Coast of
Africa, via West Indies. On her arrival at that port Capt. Wilkes
learned of the rebellion & also that 2 Rebel Commissioners, James Mason
of Virginia & John Slidell of Louisiana had left that port
in an English vessel he started in pursuit & overtook in the chan-
nel of the Bahamas. Capt. Wilkes sent aboard & demanded their surren-
der. The reply was, there is not force enough to take them. Capt.
Wilkes then sent an additional force put the two French in a conven-
ient position. Slidell & Mason together with their private documents
were then surrendered & brought to Fortress Monroe. Capt. Wilkes
acted on his own responsibility. Hon. W. W. Grant desired Slidell & Mason
permission to send open letters to their friends. Navy Department
Washington, November 15, 1861.
Sir: It is with no ordinary emotion that I tender you & your command the heartfelt congratulations & thanks of the government & the country for the brilliant success achieved at Port Royal, in the war now raging against the government in the most treacherous unnatural rebellion that ever afflicted a country. High hopes have been indulged in the Navy & great confidence in its efforts. The results of the gallant bravery of yourself & others have equalled & surpassed our highest expectations to you & your associated under the guidance of God. We are indebted for this great achievement by the largest squadron ever fitted out under that flag which you have gallantly vindicated, & which you will bear onward to continued success. On the receipt of your dispatches announcing the victory at Port Royal, the Department issued the enclosed letter general order, which with this letter you will cause to be read to your command. (signed) Edward Wells

To Flag Officer Samuel F. Du Pont, Commanding Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Port Royal. Nov 16 The United States wagon train captured by Rebels, 14 miles from Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri. The train consisted of 35 wagons 600 oxen. Wednesday Nov 16th Kingstree. General ordered Geo. Schoepf to fall back by forced marches from St. Louis to Danville (by where the federal forces will concentrate to oppose Rebel) Ever, Sidney A. Johnston, who is reported marching north with 40,000 men.
The 14th, 15th, & 18th Ohio, 83rd Indiana, took up line of march for Danville. The Scurreens Brigade refused to turn their face back toward the west, with the 3rd Kentucky were ordered into their old camp. Major Doolittle has joined Johnston, leaving a small force at Cumberland Gap.

General Hunter, U.S. Army to Gen. Price Missouri State Guards (Real)

Headquarters Western Department
Springfield, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861

General Sterling Price, commanding forces at Cassville, Missouri.

Respectfully submitting a copy of an agreement purporting to have been made "between Maj. Gen. Fremont & Price, respectively commanding antagonistic forces in the State of Missouri, to the effect that in future, arrests or forcibly interference by armed or unarmed parties of citizens within the limits of said State, for the mere entertainment or expression of political opinions, shall hereafter cease; that families now broken up for such causes may be reunited; that the war now progressing shall be exclusively confined to Armies in the field." - I have to state that, as General commanding the forces of the United States in this Department, I can in no manner recognize the agreement aforesaid, or any of its provisions, whether implied or direct, that I cannot, in said Army, or to be issued, "the joint military commission" purporting to have been signed by yourself & Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont on the 20th day of November, 1860, by you in the capacity of "Your obedient servant,"

D. Hunter, Maj. Gen., Commanding.
Jan. 11, 1862

To Adjutant-General, W. S. A.:

Enclosed you will find a copy of certain negotiations carried on between Major Gen. J. F. Fremont, of the first part, and Col. E. Price, of the second part, having for its objects:  

First—To make arrangements for the exchange of prisoners.  

Second—To prevent arrests or pendible interference, future, “in the maintenance or expression of political opinions.”  

Third—To secure that “the war now progressing shall be confined exclusively to armies in the field,” and,  

Fourth—To immediate disbandment of all bodies of armed men acting without the authority of recognition of the Major Gen. named, and the mode of incapacitation of the armies in the field.”  

You will also find enclosed a copy of my letter of this date, dispatched under a flag of truce, to Gen. Price, stating “that I cannot, in any manner recognize the agreements or resolutions, or any of its provisions, either implied or direct, that I cannot either issue or allow to be issued, the joint proclamation” purporting to have been issued by Generals Price and Fremont, on the first day of November, 1861.  

The second stipulation, if acceded to, would render the enforcement of Martial law in Missouri, or any part of it, impossible, I would give absolute liberty to the propagandists of rebellion throughout the length and breadth of the State.  

The third stipulation, confining operations exclusively to armies in the field, would practically annul the Confiscation act passed during the last.
....congress, would furnish perfect immunity to those desti-
ded soldiers of Price’s command who have now returned to their homes,
but with the intention, under a pledge, of rejoining the rebel forces
whenever called upon; clearly, because the fourth stipulation would
blot out of existence the loyal men of the Missouri Home Guard, who have
not, it is alleged, been recognized by act of Congress, who it would be claim
all are therefore “not legitimately connected with the armies in the field.”

Then are many other objections quite as powerful & obvious, which might
be urged against ratifying this agreement. Its address, “to all peaceably
dispersed citizens in the state of Missouri” fairly allowing the inference to
know that citizens of the United States (the loyal true men of Missouri)
are not included with benefits. In fact, the agreement would seem
to me, if ratified a concession for all the principals for which the rebel leaders
are contending, and practical sanction, for the use in other & more
immediately important localities, all these forces now kept employed in
the section of the state. I have the honor to be, General, respectfully, your
most obedient servant,

J. B. Huntter, Major General Commanding

Battal. Lengyett. Western Virginia.

Col. H. V. Whaley of Wayne County, was forming the 9th Virginia
regiment, with his camp at Lengyett. He had altogether 15,000 men,
but many were absent of furlough on Sunday, Nov. 10th. On Tuesday,
Nov. 9th, 36 men of the cavalry of Col. Peckham's 5th Virginia regiment, under Lieuts. Taggert & Stanley, joined him. Probably Col. Whaley had on Sunday night when attacked, not to exceed 1350 or 140 men under his command, in gunboats. Eighteen were in the hospital, mostly with the measles. The attack was sudden, relatively unexpected. The men were taking it easy, some at church, some lazing about town, some asleep in their quarters. Only a “camp larret” out, no pickets out. In short, they were in a criminally careless condition, and, so far as Col. Whaley was concerned, wanted to be “cleaned out.” It was done! Although there is abundant evidence of his gallant conduct in the fight, about 8 o'clock in the evening the whole guerrilla cavalry of Capt. Jenkins, reinforced estimated from 400 to 600, very good authority puts the number at 800, but probably 400, drove over the number—suddenly fell upon Col. Whaley from different directions. “Rally! Was instantly the word in Whaley’s camp, the men gathered in squads, sheltering themselves behind buildings, embankments, from the darkness of their various places of making “stands,” made a gallant resistance of over an hour, pouring a dread full fire in upon their assailants from the streets. From their scattered condition at the outset, probably not over 100 Union men got to their guns—Enfield rifles—but those that did, fought desperately, against 4 to 1, and they only gave up the fight, at least, when overwhelmed by superior numbers. In short, there was a long, weary
struggle at the bridge over the Cayandotte River, and those who have since visited the bridge, report it covered with blood, and a slaughter. Some of the federal troops were killed here, their bodies are said to have been thrown off the bridge into the river, by their rebel antagonists. A reliable man, who was in the fight, says, a wounded man begged not to be thrown overboard, but the boy said, "I heard a splash." Then we soldiers attempted to swim the Cayandotte River, if they were hot, I did swim the river, but he pleaded a bullet in his leg. One man was pulled out from under a house. Another concealed some says: "I heard an officer yell, Here shot this damned Yankees!" W.L. Wilson of Marion, was thrown from the bridge. The perpetrator concealed himself. After daylight next morning, he with other men, having passed up the bank of the Ohio, was shot from the house of Robert Stewart, a notorious rebel, just above Cayandotte. I wounded severely in the thigh. Wilson was lying at Sullivan, in Quaker Bottom, Monday night. Yells of the infuriated rebels were often heard, such as: "Don't let a man escape!" Give me hell! "Take no prisoners!" Their language must not be repeated. There are reports of giving to the federal troops from the windows in town, so never in the fight. If the rebels pursued the squad, charging upon them around the corners, running down individuals, killing...
some, wounding others, taking others prisoners, after the fight was over they hunted many from places where they had attempted to conceal themselves. The rebel troops held possession of the town until about 8 o'clock Monday morning, when they left just as the Union troops, with a portion of the 5th Virginia, under command of Col. Graff, was about arriving. The Union soldiers were gathering in for the Country for 50 miles, about 200 miles below had been alarmed. The rebels captured about 40 Enfield rifles, 20 cavalry horses, all the saddle horses and equipments, which had just been issued, were nearly all they took from Commandant's stores. When they first made the attack, a strong party went directly to the stables where the federal had their horses, in this manner showing that they had been fully prepared. Several of the horses were killed. There is no doubt that the rebel troops had accurately informed the rebel troops of the condition of all things there, that the rebel people of that place were expecting an attack at any time it was made, had governed themselves accordingly. One of the concealing federal who escaped, heard the reports of the severest protection. Congratulations between Col. Jenkins & John W. Hite, a notorious position citizen on Monday morning. A rebel family who were house an escaped federal soldier was hidden, heard them over his head getting an early breakfast for a squad of the Rebels, heard.
the women of the house laugh merrily on in great glee about the whipped Yankees. When the Union troops came the next day, there was a Union house; I never had seen anything else. About 10 o'clock Monday morning, Col. Beigr, of the 5th Virginia Regiment, arrived at Landing, from Concord, with a force of Union troops—the last of the rebel troops leaving as they arrived. Stories of the night before were heard as the general conduct of Landing through 9 months past, many men included, was collected. Landing, as the headquarters of rebel spies as a nest of traitors, called by many “bippers” was thought of; there was much excitement. The destruction of the town was in flames. The compact part of the town—all the block of cotton—was committed to the devouring flames. The flouring mill, at the upper part of the town was also burned. Robert Wilson, in his residence, drove town, from which Wilson was shot in the morning, into his stable, went the same way, as near as we can judge from 1 to 3 of the houses in town were burnt probable over 200 houses. Whether the town was fired by Col. Beigr's order (the recidivism of the adjoining County of Wayne) we are not advised. No pity is due the rebels, there the men, I journeyed the women for their brand fires. They brought it upon themselves. They were at peace; they brought it not peace.
Capture of Fort Royal, South Carolina, Nov 7th, 1780

The fleet left Forrest Monroe on Tuesday, Oct 30th. During the passage from the fleet to the shore, the weather was not fine, but there was nothing in the book of the weather or the barometer to indicate the storms that were in store for them.

During the first three days the ships were nearly all in sight of each other, but on Thursday night - the last day of October - the storm freshened into a gale, which rose in intensity all of Friday, scattering the fleet like chaff. The night fell upon a leader, in another sky, the wind a hurricane, only a mile in sight of each other. The night the gale continued without abatement, and although the vessels (except the ships) rode it out splendidly, there was a general apprehension in the fleet of those on board for the safety of the remainder of the fleet. Many of the smaller vessels were bad rollers, unsuited to such turbulent seas as those which thundered on the shores of the Wahack. The whole night long, making the great ships quiver and shake from stem to stern, there was some apprehension that some of them would founder or be blown ashore upon the breakers. Saturday morning rose upon a perfect hell of waters, upon which from our decks only a single sail was visible. The gale abated much of its violence, but the wind was still fresh from the southeast, and heavy. END.
Voyage of Naval Expedition to Capture Port Royal South Carolina.

On Monday morning, Oct 25th, we issued from the headquarters of the flag officer, the orders for the fleet to sail. Tuesday, November 17th, nothing under way at a rapid rate as they could take their respective places in line. Before sunrise Tuesday morning every vessel had the Union Jack at her masthead, as a signal for setting up steam. At 5½ the gunboats and other armed vessels that were to form the line in front of the transports began to take up position, to steam out of the bay. At 12 o'clock noon all were under way. The vessels sailed for a cable length apart, sidewise, ½ cables length distant, in advance of the other. The battle front of the fleet, Expedition, stretched nearly ½ a mile from wing to wing. From front to rear, from the state by Wabash to the gunboat Michigan. From the state that protected the rear, the distance was not far from 3 miles, while if we choose to extend the line to the little fleet of coal schooners that follow us still further behind, we might add another mile or 2 to the fleet. Leaving Fort of Moury behind, it was his counsel that the rate of speed was to be very slow to accommodate every class of sail. On Wednesday night the fleet slept on its way without any occurrence worthy of notice except to alight in the evening the lowered Fort till now. All through Thursday night the breeze kept briskly up from Thursday morning a very heavy sea was running. At 2 A.M. 3 vessels were in sight each other. During the night, the steam Illinois found herself among the shadows. She hurriedly took off.
tow, which vessel in the confusion of the time ran into the thermometer, carrying away the upper half of her chimney and造成 [get it back] about other but not serious damage. By good seamanship both vessels were finally extricated, though the Illinois had been delayed until she was 35 miles behind the fleet, the rear of the vessel had not slackened in any degree their onward course, but they were going so slow that it was a very easy matter for the lagging vessel, by putting her heart to catch up with the others. At night the fleet was not widely scattered from the original order of sailing, as the wind had died away, the waves had been growing smaller by degree, beautifully less, and things looked especially prosperous. Distance made in last 24 hours, 90 miles. The most noticeable event on Sunday morning, Nov. 19, was the glorious showing forth of a brilliant rainbow, which, as there was no thunder, nor at the moment any sign of rain, seemed to put rain into appearance without sufficient cause or provocation. The officers, soldiers alike, looked at it anxiously, not a few of them were at it inkyly. Others repeat this couplet: "Rainbow in the morning, sailor, take warning." The fleet, while preserved pretty good order, no being within eight fathom other. By 4 o'clock P.M. the gale had so strengthened as to make the morning pass the Rainbow the subject of a universal curse; by 6 o'clock P.M. the wind had come to its deadlest galehood, and was menacing every
thing spun before it. The storm was at its height about 6 P.M., and with the utmost violence without cessation until 4 A.M.

When the first signs of abatement appeared, they made 144 miles in 14 hours. All day Saturday the gale continued with unabated violence, during which time only 27 miles was made. During Saturday night the gale began to abate. By Sunday morning the gale had done its work, and the distance made during the last 24 hours was 127 miles. At noon the sails were set, and the fleet continued its course.

On Sunday morning they arrived at the town of Beaufort, North Carolina, where the first of the fleet to arrive was the gunboat Beaufort, which arrived on Sunday night, Nov. 30th. Others followed in quick succession, of which the most notable were:

On Monday, when they were 26 of the fleet might be seen coming in. As soon as the gunboats arrived, they were set about the work of ascertaining the state of the soundings, not only the depth of water, but if any obstruction had been sunk in the channel. At 10 A.M. the fleet had anchored on Monday before the lighter gunboats were already engaged in this duty. Engaged in a series of actual soundings, the information of water in the harbor through the different channels. While in the performance of these duties, the gunboats were engaged in the capture of a Rebel gunboat, which suddenly came down from behind a headland which had hitherto concealed it.
They boldly ran down, without hesitation, engaged the Federal gun boats. The \( \text{\textit{Weirmill}} \) was a sharp one lasting about \( \text{34} \) gun hours, terminating in the complete triumph of the Federal gunboats on the retirement of the Rebel steamers. On Tuesday morning, 30th of Nov. Sherman, in the steam ship Mercury, started to make a particular examination at Hilton Head's Bay Point, with the idea of approaching the shore close enough to tempt the rebels to fire, thus testing their position. A large number of transports were then at anchor within the bar about \( \text{4} \) miles from the land. Most of the gunboats had taken position a short distance in advance of the shore, and the whole of them. Thus, if any one of them should fall as prizes into the hands of the Rebel steamers. Before the Mercury had gone a mile in the direction of the land, it was discovered that Tintam's boat - \( \text{\textit{Wrecksman's painted black}} \) - were coming outside of the inlet with their rebel flags waving an impudent defiance to the Federal fleet. The Pawnee, Otter Seminole, Oarlen, Schuyler Smith were head for the inlet towards the saucy vessels. When Tintam (Rebel) opened fire, although he was four miles beyond the point at which he could inflict damage with his guns. Not willing to throw their shots away, the Federal boats returned their fire, making all speed against the rebels who took care, however, not to be caught within range, & pleased of it.  

The evening before, to the friendly firing Bay Point! This
Maneuver had its significance. It was an attempt to divert the federal vessels within range of powerful batteries 3 miles apart nearly opposite each other on the other side of Port Royal Bay, the entrance to which they commanded. The object of the movement was suspected, but as it was their purpose to ascertain the enemy's strength, the boats were not detained from following. They had approached within a short mile of Port Royal, on the Northern side of the inlet, when the guns mounted there belched a firing announcement of their presence. Presently a battery on the other side, at Hilton Head, revealed itself by throwing a bombshell followed with rapid shots from a rifled cannon. The gunboats gallantly opposed themselves to the enemy's fire, which was kept upon both sides for nearly 20 minutes. As however, it was no part of the plan to bring about a general engagement at that time, the object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, a signal recalling the gunboats was given. They rejoined the fleet.

Description of the Attack & Capture of Port Royal. As soon as it was light, early in the morning, the rebel gunboats took up their positions they had occupied on the other days at the entrance of the Bay, whereas...
many as large river steamers. Coming from behind the headlands, passed backward and forward in the line, occasionally approaching the fortifications on either side, communicating by means of a rowboat with those on shore. Some of these vessels had brought reinforcements from Charleston, but the larger number were crowded with excursionists from all the counties round, who had come to witness the utter humiliation of the "Yankees," the destruction of their fleet. One of the steamers is believed to have had the Consuls of England and France on board, for she displayed the flags of those nations, as well as the rebellious flag, taking position beyond the reach of danger, remained until the victory was won. At 9 o'clock the fleet was signalled from the Wabash to raise anchor and rather more than 2 hours afterwards all the vessels were in motion. They moved slowly towards the land, cautiously feeling the way with the wind in the rear, arranged in two columns, of which the first was led by the flagship Wabash, the second by the Danville. The first column comprised the Wabash, Aquasheema, Michigan, Seminole, Rump, Wadilla, Ottawa, Penobscot, Vandalia, in tow of the Peace Smith. The gunboat Penguin, Augusta, Cullens, Rhea, R. D. Forbes, followed the Danville. Sufficient space was given each vessel, in order that the fire from one column might
not interfere with the operation of the other. It was well understood that the Commander intended to fight at close quarters; the fact intensified the interest everybody felt in the approaching conflict. As the fleet moved majestically on towards the foe, the few minutes consumed and getting within range of the batteries seemed dreadfully long to the spectator, who watched in deep suspense for the commencement of the fight. At length, precisely at 5 minutes before 10 o'clock, the Bay Point battery opened its fire on theWabash, and at Hitts Head followed almost within a second. The ships were then nearly midway between the battle gun and the shore within range. For a minute they made no reply, but presently the Wabash began. Then grandly poured from both her massive sides a terrific rain of mettle, which fell with frightful rapidity on either shore. The other vessels were not slow in following her example, and the battle was fairly begun. At first the shells (which at first were the only projectiles used) burst within the fortifications. The gunboats kept an elevation; their broadside musketry went raking and through the trees tops a mile or 2 beyond the batteries. The enemy had the same with the Rebel ships. Shots passed between the mast and above the decks. The frigate and sloop having each delivered their fire, which mainly on the former was directed against Bay Point, passed within the bay, indifferent alike to the
shells, bursting, shattering, pell-mell, shot and shell which the rebels fired, charging, charging, charging, charging, charging, charging, charging, charging, charging.

It was, I believe, part of the plan of battle to engage the batteries alternately, the vessels, preserving their relative positions, were to appear in circles before the fire. This mode of procedure was decided upon because the current set in swiftly on the streets between the fortifications, which are about 2-3/4 miles apart, it was impossible, even had it been desirable, for the vessels to remain stationary long enough to silence a battery before attacking the other. Something occurred, however, to alter the arrangement a little. It is true the larger vessels followed the Valache, from first to last in the prescribed way. The Rainville, leading the 2nd division, gallantly maintained the position which had been assigned her throughout the entire action, but the grapnate finding that they could bring destructive enfilading fire to bear upon Hilton Head, by stationing themselves near the town about a mile distance to the left of the fortification took that position, performed most efficient service. The Commodore, perceiving the good result of the manœuvre, permitted them to remain. The Valache was brought as near Hilton Head Battery as the depth of water permitted; while soundings were given & signals given the whole time the ship was in action, as regularly as upon ordinary occasions. Within a distance
of 90 lbs from the rebel guns, the Wachock threw in her fiery messengers, while the other frigates, no further away, participated in the deadly stripe of the gunboats from their hulking sides, taking the same part frightfully. Thus the fire of about 50 guns was concentrated every moment upon the enemy, who worked her batteries merrily, wounding in his reply except when the Wachock was using her batteries ably, in front of her. Then it was too hot for flesh and blood to endure. She'd fell almost as regularly as hail drops within 1/2 mile beyond the battery. A third stroke fell into the earth, a dense pillar of sand would start upward, totally obscuring the fortification, driving the blinded gunners from their pieces. In describing their ignorant dallying, their fire the vessels consumed rather more than an hour for each round. Little more than this time, however, was spent in getting into position, for gliding slowly around, perhaps entering the bay beyond the fort 1/2 a mile, just far enough to prevent the turning of his ammunition ship, the Commodore brought her back, repeated her fire, and by a foreboding battery, till the guns became too hot to handle. But the trick is one of the fire from the hulking gun of the brig which is also one of the greatest obstacles and shovels of the shore and of the coast. She fired rounds Reesville, Twaine, Michihan, down the gunwale, the net. Each vessel discharged her broadside at the shortest possible range, loading firing against again with all the coolness of precision exercised in target practice, before she finished the battery, but the rebels were by no means inactive. At the entrance she approaches the battery.
...had been particularly noticed

As second time 2 men in broad sheets wound round leaning against the muzzles of the guns apparently excited were waiting for ammunition. The terrible fire from the fleet was falling all around them, but they moved not, lest it was doubted if they were alive. Finally they opened 2 new pieces - as well at that instant burst near them, that discharged and they blown to atoms. Frequently during the battle of the fight, the vessels expressed their unequal fire approval of the manner in which the rebels waved their guns. After the second round had been brilliantly fought on both sides, the "Kalad" gave a signal to the vessels which had been most actively engaged to cease firing and give refreshments to their men. Accordingly the steersmen prepared to a point beyond reach of the batteries. The four vessels - only exacerbed with their work - wished their hunger equally as expected a few moments before. Then it was that the gunboats did their most efficient cannonading. Their small, roundshot flew straight across the face of the fortification, driving the men from their gunports and burying dreadfully those. The little steam tug "Mercury" master commanding of Martin's gallant steamed into a shallow bay to the left of the fort, not more than 300 yards distant, presenting her diminutive figure to the rebels, and upon them with her 30-pounder Parrott gun, which was fired several times with good effect. Form her proximity to the fort, Capt. Martin was probably the first to see that the rebels were preparing to evacuate the place. In the mean time...
of the fortifications, extending about 3/4 of a mile, is a broad moat, flanked by
deuce woods. To fill this open space the enemy were carrying their dead and
wounded, & wagons laboriously removing the enameled page of the Battery. The Mercury,
drawing closer to the shore, found that the battery had been deserted. 

immediately took the news to the flagship, which, by this time, with her after deck
was clearing up, the saluting signal to renew the Conflict. The Commodore
almost simultaneoulsly received confirmation of the tidings from other
forces. While listening to the words of the messenger, the rebels struck
their flag. +The signal to cease firing was at once hoisted. It being
precisely 2 1/2 o'clock, the bombardment had been nearly 5 hours in pro-
gress. +The flagship lowered a boat to take up the crew, carrying a flag of
truce in the bow. The Star Spangled Banner at the stern. Lieutenant was

inquire if the rebels had surrendered. Commander J.C. Rogers, a passenger
on the United, who had come down to join his vessel, the Flag, hoisting
off Charleston S.C., who had been acting during the fight as Aid to
Commodore Dufour, was assigned the duty of taking the flag as here.
Himself for crew were unarmed, but they found no one in there to receive
them. He planted the American ensign upon the directed ramparts, took
possession of the rebel soil of South Carolina in the name of the United
States. Another large Star Spangled Banner was afterwards displayed upon
the flag staff of a building a few rods to the left, where the flag of the United

She arrived during the Conflict, whence it had just been taken down.

Commander Irwin & his garrisons dispersed in the early part of the engagement. A few shots were fired, but the boats were not near enough to do any damage. Among the papers found in the fort was one from Commander Irwin, in which he promised unconditionally to return.

Drayton, who commanded the Rebel forces, that his garrisons should be brought down from Saginaw, that they should share the fate of the fort. The service was kept up; the fate was shared—the latter much earlier than was necessary. 1,000 caged eagles, behold the end. How it was plowed on the parapet, who can describe the enthusiasm with which the sight was greeted? Cheers followed cheers from the men of war, even echoed by the transports in the distance. Tears of joy fell from filled eyes. Hands were cordially shaken, heartfelt congratulations for the glorious victory were expressed. Some, in the absence of their garrisons, danced wildly clasping their hands, until the scene took a more serious turn. It seemed that all would go on, that they would ever cease their antics.

Nor was the celebration dissolved when the regimental bands struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," the melody of which had been so proudly intoned. The transports had been flying during the engagement, with their anchors down, shot, ready to move up to the fort with their troops at the first sign of victory. Immediately they got under way.
streaming quickly along through hundreds of shell-cases, which, having been detached from their carriages, were thrown about and scattered the water fore and aft, telling as plainly as words of the large number of shells that had been fired. As the transport passed the ships which had participated in the glory of the day, thereafter chambered powder given by the soldiers in acknowledgment of the dauntless courage which had resulted in such a victory. The enthusiasm was undiminished until long after the anchor had been dropped, a few hundred yards from shore, the boats were being collected for the purpose of disembarkation. Evidence of wild confusion—very, subject terror—in which the rebels left the fort, were abundant everywhere. There were 23 guns in the works, only 3 of which had been dismounted by the fire of the fleet, but not one remained unspiked. Several, indeed, were loaded, ready for the men to defend themselves in case they should be attacked while the magazines, of which there were 3 in the fort, contained ammunition enough to withstand a very long siege. The encampment consisting of about 50 tents, to the left of the fortifications, indicated, if anything, more plainly than the fort, how hurriedly its late occupants had decamped. Most of the tents had been undisturbed. Officer's furniture, uniforms,cothes,shoes, droppings, small stores, with here and there an article which told that even in camps the officers had not been wholly bereft of the society of their wives, mothers, and sisters—were left as significant tell-tales of a sudden departure. Over the
meadows to which all numbers before been made, were scattered blankets, knapsacks (some of which, singularly enough were recognized as those which had been cast away by the panic-stricken troops) at Bull Run. Muskets, bayonets, cartridge boxes, 4 or 6 dead mules broken vehicles—not camp wagons, but family carriages which had been used to carry away the dead and wounded. I understand that the rebels, believing their situation to be impregnable, were confident of driving the ships of the neighbors hard to come down and the yankés chastised. Many did so—The broken carriages in the field had conveyed them thither; but in view of the unexpected result, the fight these vehicles were devoted to the care of the wounded. There was plenty of testimony regarding the destruction by the sides of the fleet—not alone from the Yankés, but from about 20 fell into thousands, but also from the very earth itself, where numerous deep long furrows, caused by shells & fragments of jagged iron, in countless quantities told mutely its more impressively. Eight dead bodies, somehow properly mangled, were found within the fort. One was that of a young officer, whose legs had been shot away. There was a man's arm in one place, half buried in the sand & another, where the huge guns lay prone with their carriages shattered, were mangled pieces of flesh immersed in gore. Sanitizing of troops.

When the fort was fairly in our possession, information was brought to Gen. Wright, in attendance, with the arrangements of the armies.
his brigade commenced at once to land, still uncertain weather the rebels might yet get remanin in force further back upon the island. The 7th Connecticut regiment, Col. Terry, was the first to land, immediately followed by the 1st. New Hampshire, Col. Thomas. Whipple & during all that night the men were hurried on shore until the island was secured for a sufficient to repel any attack. pickets were thrown out, the fort occupied in strength. & preparations made for any emergency, though the darkness of the night precluded a pursuit of the rebels. During the day various parties scattered through the island searching out its riches, making various discoveries, interesting, making various discoveries interesting. & valuable, & every hour some new property which had come into the possession of Noble Sam, with the occupation of the island would reveal themselves. Many valuable horses, all stalled, banished, were found running through the woods upon the island & were taken possession of as fast as they could be caught. For the course of the morning some 30 negroes were brought in, as he reported that the rebels had retreated to Bluffton's village about three a little distance into the interior, enting to the mainland several flatboats with persons from Shubooko & Skull Creek, 6 miles from Port Walker & Ferry Point, a place 20 or 8 miles further to the south. & the number of rebels killed in the engagement, it was not possible to ascertain with any precision, through
it is supposed to have amounted to 100 or 200 hundred, with an equal number of wounded. The wounded were carried off, with the exception of the few who seemed for some reason to have been forgotten. The federal list was killed 8 & 17 & slightly wounded. The loss was slight, considering the character of the engagement, the well-directed fire to which the vessel was exposed from some of the Rebel guns. The one which gave the fleet the most annoyance was a heavy rifle 30 pounder at Bay Point, which was served most admirably, doubtless by some experienced army officers who directed their shot to a large extent at the flag ship, and evidently designed to have his shot make the acquaintance of some of the officers, as one of them passed over the bridge, where Commodore Du Pont and others were standing, in an uncomfortable proximity to their ship. When Bay Point was taken possession of the gun was found fixed into several fragments, perhaps by design to prevent its falling into Commodore Du Pont's hands.

The safety of the vessel was in the determined courage which led them to take a position so close under the three batteries that their hot shots flew completely overhead among the rigging, instead of striking the hull. In spite of this, however, the "Wissahickon" received 34 shots of all kinds, the "Pennant" 7 on the hull alone, at the Michigan was nearly as badly hit. The "Penguin" had a straw chest destroyed, & was obliged to be taken in tow. In fact every
vessel but the Vandalia was more or less injured, left no one of them sufficiently to compel a return for repairs. While the troops were busy on shore on Sunday, the 8th, the gunboats, Curlew, Grandma & Pumbaa were sent up the river on a reconnaissance, provoking as far as Beaufort without opposition & returning be forenight to report the place deserted by every white person except one man who was too drunk to go. Left to themselves the negroes had already begun plundering & were busy breaking in the shops & traps, part in the property of seamen. The house has already passed the first anniversary of its independence. A flange has been hung up her bust by a negro, who helps them to celebrate the day. The parmesan could be accounted for

Punishments of the island, being almost inaccessible for troops, being covered by a thick jungle, which renders necessary for bodies of troops to take the roads in main

scent from point to another. The great success of the expedition, the fear for the United States men, was met with derision on the headlands. No loyal sentiment developed on these parts; Not a single White man having voluntarily come forward.
The landing of troops during the night of the victory was a serious scene. I had previously arranged that the 3rd Brigade, under Col. Wright, should be the first to land. The soon after was well received and a message was sent for Gen. Wright to make ready. It was 2 o'clock, Gen. Wright, in the midst of the crowd of officers, was seen through glass in hand, endeavoring to reassure himself beyond doubt that it was indeed the Stars and Stripes that was floating on the fresh building near Fort McHenry, upon which the rag of a section had failed to sprout. In the fight they had settled the question among themselves, the men was cut out and posted alongside. The officer standing up in the stern his face got flushed with the excitement of the action, called out for Col. Wright on board steamboat Patro, what once and made his appearance in the harbor. He had been of the steamer, while every face was eager with impatience, and sent to catch the first news of victory. Yet that the Stars and Stripes, with one hand, threw the Gen. "By Jingo!" replied the officer, who had whip for them all, the others all have taken to the woods. We want your brigade to land at once. We shall be done immediately, sir, advised Gen. Wright. In another moment, he was in the boat with the order which carried the 9th Conn. regiment who were first to land. These boats were already on the water, where all the boats of the fleet had been for several days ready for use. They were speedily manned by a force of sailors and few.
moment were on their way to the shore with their bands of troops, who landed without note[n]ing but their muskets. From the steamer, the lighter Mayflower at the same time started off of the shore[s] with quickly followed on the load of the 14th N. Hampshire, Col. Whipple from the Bat[te]t. From the lighter the troops went ashore by the surfboats as close to shore as possible, then pushing through the surf with great difficulty up to the beach. The transports, which were under severe necessary delayed operations. Immediately on landing, large camp fires were built and some of the men gathered about them to dry their wet clothes, while others were preparing the temporary confusion to go on a tour of foraging and inspections, returning with various trophies. Various tents were pitched and additions to the camp face at which they had so recently grumbled while on board.

The tents left by the retreating rebels were speedily put in order, though few were found to occupy them that night, the men being formed at once

in order of Battle, exercising to their arms all night. An incident

transpired on the voyage, which is worth mentioning. As the fleet of transports was passing down the Chesapeake Bay to Hampton Roads on that beautiful day in October, when they first got under way at Annapolis, a large bald

Oleander was seen out from the harbor of Maryland, growing high

in the air over the fleet, brightly alighting on the Warrior of the Atlantic, the headquarters of the Army. In an instant all eyes were alight wit

h
A compatriot was busy with weather, he was a loyal Lord, came to give his blessing at parting, or a warrior to rest, intent upon keeping out the storm of the fleet. They gave the bird the benefit of a doubt, or officer precept, directly the hand of a soldier who would have shot him, the men was accepted as auguring the fall of one of the enterprise. The people ran to give the soldiers the proper signal to take possession of the forts. Among these found on the beach were belonging to Sir Drayton, Capt. Commander of the coast whose plantation was well-attacked with fellows of the genuine alarm. Some of these were taken on board the vessel, before being hustled with a reliable information in regard to the situation of affairs on the island. Don of those wanted that his master had that morning to bring him that he might fall not with other hands beforehand. The second to have been sufficiently pleased with a change of masters to get his little bundles ready to be taken off. Only in the morning after the victory the plantation negroes began to come into Camp, with the genuine African material for trade, each had provided himself with a turban, a shoulder of bacon, or two handfuls of rice. If guns or the black for drinking pots, which he bore quelling his tiny under his arm. Several horses came through a wagon loaded with sheepkins in the most modern which of the herb suckled up in the May. All seemed ready to work, those who were fortunate enough to have found themselves with something however a pair of plantation males found abundant occupation at the house.
were advised by the king and their position to attend to anything else. The quarter-masters had already more important hands than they could well attend to, the negroes appeared were not encouraged to remain, but were to go back to their former masters to take care of themselves. But by the morning of the second day 50 were already gathered at Headquarters, they were a much greater help to us than abundant. Those who remained were put under charge of Capt. Good with Quarter-mater of lake Wright's brigade, who saw that their wants were well attended to, giving up an old building to their accommodation. The Federal troops were accompanied on their visit by Commodore Dr. Craven, surgeon 3rd brigade, who visited the negroes on the plantations further inland, as almost all, with delight at the advent of the Union. They were to have their tribute from the masters, which they desired with the utmost gusto. "O, Lord! Massa," and one, "We're so glad to see you. We've prayed the good Lord to send you back to us, and we knew you was coming. "How could you know that?" asked Dr. Craven, "You can read the papers now and you get the news?" "No, Massa, Massa can't read, but me I can listen. Massa, Massa I'll listen. Sometimes they would read sound, when we would listen." making an expressive gesture indicative of close attention at a kip. "When she give a chance" she would listen. Upon him would listen, we put the slate together. We knew the Yankee's was coming. Pore ole Lord, Massa, and that poor ole Negro.
asserted that the good Lord had appeared to him in the shape of a "Jesu," who assured him that his hour of deliverance was at hand. The poor black creature never seemed to question that a war which they had heard was all about their master means their deliverance from bondage with which they do not seem to have been sufficiently in love to follow the fortunes of their master. A driver's whip which was picked up was shown to him, he was asked if he knew what it was. "Belly, massa!" said the negro, with a look quite dejected like at the familiarity, he saw raised left.

"Guess his negger knows what it is," he proceeded to explain the use to which it was applied. When some doubt was expressed about the negro statement, he pointed to numbers, one of the wondered. We continued, but we could not count. "How did you learn to count?" "Picking cotton, massa. We used to get to count when we pick cotton, massa." Then seemed to be afraid and wrote for them to do in picking cotton on Hilton Head Island, which our troops have occupied. Yet it is to be hoped that this service will be in some way turned to account for the purpose. To our great relief, already white for the harvest were found within a mile of Fort Walker. I will be lost unless specially attended to.

Several buildings filled with bagged cotton were also found further back toward Hull Creek. On the islands beyond that town similar deposits could be seen. A heavy smoke which was seen at a distance, the negroes reported to come from a lot of cotton, spread by the
For some reason, the negroes appeared at first inclined to wait until they were called for before making their appearance, but the few who were dismissed on the first day spread the report that the Yankees were aboard. The next morning a number came in from the mainland, where they had retreated, making their escape at night in a canoe. The report must have spread as far as Readfield, for in an astonishingly short space of time, for when the gunboats went up there the negroes were ready to meet them. By that singular act of commonalty which seems to be established among the negroes, the report will speedily spread from one end of the state to the other. Before the snows of December shall have whitened the plains of the North, even in distant Texas as the story will have travelled, distorted by a thousand exaggerations to excite the eager hope of those who, in watching, waiting for the deliverance which is so near, and is promised, the ten thousand rebel forces dissolved by the Gen. patent on Santa Rosa Island, some considerable force must have got together. Some 5000 or more rebels made a determined attempt on Wilson's Point, but the greatest vigilance is exercised by Col. Wilson, Col. Dyer, Polk's District, and Jeff Davis. Headquarters 1st Division, Western Department, Columbus Ky., Nov. 4, 1861.
My General Headquarters, through Gen'l H. S. Johnston:

The enemy came down on the opposite side of the river (Delmont, today) about 7:00 a.m. I landed under cover of our guns, attack Col. Chalmers' Camp. I sent 6000 men under Gen'l W. H. L. sheriff under Gen'l Chalmers, and took over 2000 men to support a flank movement in that direction. The battle lasted from 10:30 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. They took Bettle's guns, setting 4 pieces of which we captured. The enemy was then completely defeated. We pursued them to their lines 7 miles, then drove their Battle before us. The road was strewn with their dead, surrounded with ammunition and equipment.

Our loss considerable, there being heavy casualties. Maj. Gen. Commanding

Richmond, Va. Nov. 8th, 1862

Your telegram received. Accept for yourself, the officers under your command, my sincere thanks for the glorious contribution you have just made to our common cause. Our country must long remember gratefully to you and to the officers and men of the army of the Potomac.

Fugitives driven from their homes in Missouri by Rebel bandits arrived in St. Louis by hundreds. Some families nearly depopulated.

Monday, November 18th, Convention of delegates from 45 counties in North Carolina met at New Bern and declared a provisional government which entirely repudiated the secession acts of the State, reaffirming their faith in the Constitution of the U.S. The act provided:

1. The Convention passed and contained several sections. The first declared vacant all the offices of the State. The second named Nathaniel Jones as Provisional Governor. The third adopted the constitution of the new State with the Statutes at Large contained in the Revised Code of 1856. The fourth provides the ordinance of secession passed at Raleigh on the 20th May, together with all other acts adopted.

2. The 5th directs the Provisional Governor to order a special election for Members of Congress. The 6th gives the Governor authority to make temporary appointments to fill vital vacancies. The Convention then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

This week, War authorized ten Wool Line to ascertain whether clothing and other articles necessary to the comfort of U.S. citizens were held as prisoners of war by the rebels could be sent them. The following letter was received:

Headquarters Department of Carolina, November 27, 1861

Sir: I consider myself fully authorized to reply once to the inquiry made in your letter of the 6th inst. My government will allow blankets and articles of clothing necessary for the comfort of prisoners of war to be sent to them. Such articles...
as you may send to me will be promptly forwarded by the southern Express. Ot. Capt. Bully may bent to pay the freight here, or it maybe paid on delivery. Valuable papers will be preserved. Deleg. Rogers, Maj. Gen. Commanding Dept. Gen. Maj. Gen. John C. Wool, Commanding Department of Virginia.

The President's Envoy of the U.S. will provide every thing for the prisoners of War to forward them through Gen. Wool's lines and will write the terms of the letter from Hon. Sager. Nov. 24. Town of Blandford, Mo. burnt by rebel, Nov. 25. The following notice was issued today from the State Department at Washington: "Geo. Sedgwick, Jonathan Aronstam & Co. S. Adams at New York, Boston and Portland respectively are authorized to Counter sign a passport for foreigners proceeding thence abroad." W. H. Seward.

Nov. 24th. The state of Missouri was voted out of the Union by the rebel slave legislature at Neosho, and Davis wears a rebel uniform. Approved one of the rebel Congressmen to the rebel Senate. Nov. 27. Hundreds of Union families driven from Hon the Rebel arrive in St. Louis in a destitute condition. Nov. 20th. Great Expectation in N. Orleans by the Rebels, fearing an attack on Columbus. The Rebel fleet provided from the mouth of the Mississippi River send up their steamers. Mannar. Nov. 23rd. Fort Pickens opened fire on Bragg's Battery at Pensacola, Florida, which burned the Hospital and the Village of Pensacola. Pen. Nov. 25th. Col. Johnson on the
issued the following propositions: To all persons in arms against the government of the United States, in the above-named counties, & who will surrender their arms & ammunition to me, & deliver to me all government property in their possession under their control, within a reasonable time, I shall grant a deed of pardon; shall have the protection of the law; & shall be protected in their lives & property. Second—Sons which are thus surrendered to me shall be held & taken accord of & when the present difficulties are settled, the owners thereof can obtain them. Third—Persons who shall surrender themselves to me, in order to make arrangements for securing peace to their neighborhood, shall be respected in their rights. While arrangements or attempting to arrange the same, they shall be allowed to return to their homes whenever found, their property shall be confiscated, & their homes burned. In no case will any be spared, either in person or
property who refuse to accept these propositions. The deed of property accompanying these propositions convey all real and personal property, including all future acquisitions, into the hands of the Government. All loyal citizens are requested to enroll themselves into the service and holding themselves amenable to the Military Authority of the State of Missouri. Orders issued to Lieut. Col. Anthony by Col. J. C. Jones, Headquarters 1st Kansas Cavalry, and camped on Nov. 18th, 1861.

Gen. Order

No person after this date shall enter a private house, take any property, or in any way do violence to any private citizen, without order, the same being specified for such offenders in the articles of war, or be visited on the offenders. The following is an order issued by Col. Anthony at Ft. Leavenworth:

John J. Smude, Capt. of the Rebel
Nov. 24th, 1861.

The Rebel made no resistance. A force of marines went to the island and hoisted the American Flag. The Rebel made no resistance.

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to Judge Wm. W. Coke of St. Louis Congressmen. Dec. 3rd Meeting.

Tentative of the 33d Congress of the U.S. A joint resolution tendering
the thanks of Congress to Capt. Walker of the St. Louis Fire
for his arrest of the traitor James Mason & John Slidell. was introduced
by Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois. Passed. John R. Read member of the House
from the 5th Congressional District, Missouri, in a speech on motion
of Frank Blair of Illinois. Mr. Colfax offered the following which was
unanimously adopted: Whereas, Michael Corcoran, taken prisoner at May
view, has suffered from various indignities, been confined in the rebel autho-
ries, will be considered a felon. He is therefore, Resolved, That the President
of the U.S. be requested to similarly consider James T. Mason, late of
Virginia, now in custody at Fort Warren, and Mr. Corcoran shall
be treated as the U.S. have treated all prisoners treated by them in the battle
field (as shown in the gallery) Mr. O'Dell of New York, submitted the follow-
ing which was adopted: Whereas, Col. Alfred M. Wood, of the 14th Regiment
New York State Militia, who was wounded, taken prisoner, now at the Battle of
Bull Run, has been by the rebel authorities been ordered to confines in
a float of all prisoners. Where the same order is to be treated as a prisoner convicted
of any infamous crime, therefore, Resolved, That the President of the U.S.
be respectfully requested to order John Slidell to the same Character of prison,
to the same treatment, until Col. Wood shall be treated as the U.S. have used
prisoners taken in battle. On Tuesday, Nov. 8th, a resolution was
adopted by the name of Woolfolk, bringing a session to the court of his
Rescue by his name of Woolfolk, bringing a session of his
window at home. Woolfolk was passing by the window of Judge Davis. The
man had done the same thing before several occasions. The matter was reported
to Mr. Smith, but he refused to interfere. This refusal of Mr. Smith caused great
indignation among the troops, and his loyalty were freely expressed in
Pendleton. The matter having been reported to Sen. Wallace, he sent his aide-de-camp
with a squad of men to order the tattered flag to be taken down. Woolfolk refused
then to take it and ordered the aide-de-camp over his house. Woolfolk knowing
that Sen. Smith was senior officer, refused to obey Sen. Wallace's order, whereupon
Wallace's aide forcibly took down the tattered flag. Woolfolk crossed the State Street
in the meantime. Woolfolk having appealed to Sen. Smith, the
latter sent his aide, Lewis Price, to order Sen. Wallace to have the tattered flag
taken down from Woolfolk's house. Sen. Wallace refused to obey the order and
sent to Smith that the flag should not be taken down while there was a live
man in his brigade. Wallace's aide said that Woolfolk should display a
loyal flag one might anyhow. Sen. Smith replied that he did not consider
that any great honor. Whereupon Sen. Woolfolk knocked down an aide-de-
camp. Sen. Price sent Sen. Wallace accompanied by his aide-de-camp to
Sen. Smith had no body but his disconsolate Sen. to enforce his order, the
old flag did not come down. Sen. Smith on the next day issued
Headquarters U.S. Forces, 

Philadelphia, Nov. 2d 1777.

The following order: General Orders No. 26.

On the afternoon of the 25th inst. an act of violence was committed by a body of this commands, chiefly, if not altogether, by officers and soldiers of the 1st Indiana Regiment, in the raising of a flag over the house of a resident of this city, not certainly, by the act of raising our flag, but by the manner of proceeding— the attendant circumstances.

The Commanding General desires to address those engaged in this proceeding on a kindly spirit. He is aware they have subjected themselves to prosecution under the Articles of War. He is compelled to denominate the transaction as a gross violation of good order & military discipline, but he is inclined to the belief that those engaged in it will, upon reflection, come to regard it in that light themselves. Had it been possible for him to have anticipated its occurrence it would have been his duty by all the means at his command to have checked, or prevented it. The affair is the more mortifying to him from the fact that, in a long military life, it is the first proceeding of a mutinous character that ever happened with troops under his immediate command. That if his feelings were wounded by the transaction, as he admits they were, he is confident sensible, intelligent & generous men such as he believes compose the command he more especially addresses will make due allowance for the pride & sensibilities of an officer who has given nearly thirty seven years of life to the service of his country in the Army.
the sentence may subject him to criticism by those placed over him an
authority, he is disposed to let it slip without investigation, lest however
for his punishment than that of the persons engaged in it. So far增至 in his
side, he trusts they will listen patiently to his remonstrances against like
quences in future. In this spirit the commanding General appeals
to the intelligence of officers and soldiers. Although Kentucky is full of traitors
her legislature left her one of the states of the Union, your forces on her soil are
charged with the high mission of protecting her people and sovereignty. More
plainly, he desires every soldier, without regard to his position, to know that he
is sent here as the protector of a loyal State, which, though occupied by rebel
armies, is not an enemy's country. That success requires him by the prudent
exercise of moderation, obedience, and charity, to earn that character from both
friends, & foes. We change the rebels with oppression; is it policy to subject our
selves, our cause, or our flag, to like changes? Our boast is that we are fighting
for a government that never harmed a citizen; whose thanks will we earn
if we are the guilty ones of that war? The law has derived great
satisfaction from the soldiers' devotion, and those more particularly ad-
vised; but it hardly enough to say that it proved hard to see them
manifest the slightest spirit of disorder. All his hopes for the triumph of
our flag & its resurrection in all the rebellious states, are based upon the
discipline of the Army. The feels every blow to that discipline as a
Unwalt the common cause. When the restoration of peace, each soldier will go back to the civil pursuits from which he came. Few important that he should do so without reproach or shame. Prosperity, liberty, government—everything precious—has been committed to the army. When the army instead of the commander, or even from the path of order, or to the bounds of discipline, it makes itself a thing of terror and crime. Enthusiasm for the flag is a thing to be encouraged; the Sen. would do everything in his power to induce it to the highest pitch. Yet he demands that each soldier to watch its fiery impulses lest, while fighting hard for soldiers in battle, they do not fall into base acquisitiveness. On conclusion: the Sen. asks the soldiers under his command, by their conduct or failure, their gentleness to friends, their moderation toward unarmed enemies, living under the shadow of our flag, to give them reason to believe they admit the necessity of order and are willing to enforce it. If they will only exercise their intelligence and forget the observance of law which becomes them as citizens, will still more become them as soldiers. No complaint will ever be heard against them from any force.


The affair created great excitement among the Assist. Surg. Wallace's insubordination was enthusiastically approved. Correspondence, No. Dec 3rd. The 79th New York Regiment made a reconnaiss
towards Charleston, capturing 2 batteries & striking the guns. They returned after having advanced within 20 miles of Charleston. A large amount of ammunition found ready for shipment, but the 2 ships were destroying much of it. 1000 contrabands were about the town & others were coming in. The following is Gen. McClellan's Regulation of Chaplains:

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Headquarters of the Potomac
Washington, Nov. 29th, 1861

The Sunday morning inspection prescribed by Article 20, Revised Army Regulations, will hereafter be made at 8 o'clock A.M.

For this purpose, the employment of Chaplains for the Army is not designed to be for any object that may obstruct the proper exercise of the functions of their office. It is clear that in future the Sunday morning exercises will commence at 11 o'clock, unless manifest military reasons prevent. Commanding officers will see that all persons connected with their commands, when not on guard or other important duty requiring their constant attention, have the opportunity afforded them of attending divine service. The 2nd article of war seriously recommends all officers and soldiers diligently to attend divine service, and attaches a penalty for unwarranted behavior, whilst at the place of worship. Chaplains will at all times be permitted to visit the camps, quarters, hospitals & places to which they
are attached to hold frequent uninterrupted intercourse with officers and soldiers while on duty. Chaplains will not be future required to appear before the inspection as it is believed that their time and service may be more profitably employed elsewhere. It is enjoined upon all persons connected with the Army to preserve at all times a respectful deportment toward Chaplains, to give them a hearty cooperation in their efforts to promote the moral condition of the Army. By command of Maj. Gen. Meade.

A. Williams, Adj. Gen.

Dec. 15th. Merrills, 2nd Cav., found a regular cavalry captured a body of Rebel consisting of 4 Captains, 2 Lieuts., 40 men. Also 140 extra large number of horses. Progress.

Dec. 16th. The Union Medals, (Capt. Potts, 2nd) attack the rebels at Monrovia. Completely routing them, killing a great number.

High at Pensacola.

It appears that the rebel steamer has been flying her the Navy yard of town, constantly carrying guns, ammunition. Re. Col. Brown notified Rebel Gen. Bragg that he should fire on them to which Bragg replied, fire away. On the morning of Nov. 15th the steamer again appeared. Col. Brown disabled 1 gun, but the other escape. A general cannonading then took
place at Fort Pickens. (we gain on) Fort Barrancas, the
Niagard, Richmond (was forced) ranging on Fort McPheer &
deviled water batteries. The engagement lasted nearly two whole
days Fort McPheer was bleeding too. Also the water batteries within
reach of the Richmond’s gun. No person was injured on the
Niagard. James Cox was killed on board the Richmond. Both
vessels were slightly damaged in their upper works. Fort Pickens
had not moved and was displaced by the fire of Barrancas.

On the 27th while removing a fuse from a shell it exploded
killing 5 men. Wounding several others. Col. Brown says he
has Fort Barrancas completely at his mercy. He is awaiting
reinforcements to hold this fort when he shall take them.

One of Wilson’s N.York. Torrens was killed & another wounded
on the 22nd. About 2500 shots were fired in the two days.
At 7 P.M. on the 23rd Barrington was set on fire from the 1st
shot cast from Fort Pickens. That place nearly all of the Navy
yard was destroyed. The Rebel Steamer Times was disabled.

The first shot, the Rebel fired back and on the second
range of the Federal artillerymen were splendied.

On the 24th Col. Brown prohibited firing until the
rebels first opened it being Sunday! The Rebels have
evidently suffered much Dec 13th. The water was discharged from the Leitown Aqueduct & it was used as a caravan road to increase the facilities with Virginia. Dec 15th

The Kanawha State Convention had settled its boundary. They include unconditionally, in addition to the 39 counties excluded by the ordinance of the Annapolis Convention, the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer & McDonald; they also took in Hampshire, Morgan, Barkeley, Jefferson, Pendleton & Hincle, on the condition that the majority of voters shall be in favor of coming on at the election. Another battle at Cheat Mountain near West Va. On Saturday Dec 14th occurred one of the hardest & best fought battles of the war. It took place at Allegany Mount Pocahontas County. Gen. R. F. Milroy commanded the U.S. Troops who numbered 750 men from the 19th Indiana & the 25th & 82nd Ohio & 2nd Virginia. The rebels numbered 2000 & were under command of General (of Georgia). The fight lasted from daylight until 3 P.M. The Federal Troops fought bravely after driving the Rebels into their hollers 5 times, they retired in good order. The rebels set fire to their camps & disappeared.
to Staunton. If the last rebel army has been driven out of West Virginia. Dec 9th. To-morrow now from Charleston, South Carolina. half the Foundwomen, caused by a negro insurrection. The men having all gone to the war the negroes refused home to man the engines & they broke two of the best so that the congregation could not be stopped. Dec 14th. The Steamer White Hat was captured by about 440 men from the Battle under command of Lieut. Col. Mitchell, Second in command. She was boarded at 9 o'clock in the morning after a sharp conflict. Thereupon was set on fire, finally destroyed. 13 prisoners were taken. 6 wounded. The dead 2 killed. Lieut. 100 men captured. A fleet of boats, laden with stone, lead to be sunk in the channel at Charleston & to more effectually blockade three forts. Dec 24th companies of Willich's German Indiana Regiment were attack on the South Side of Green's river opposite Mumpsdale Kentucky. By Col. Zenger, regiment of Texas Rangers. 2 regiments of infantry & 6 pieces of Artillery. Willich's reinforced above the rebels back with a loss of 33 killed, including Zenger, 160 wounded. The casualty's was 5 privates, 14 killed, 10 wounded.)
Great excitement existed in various parts of the U.S. in consequence of the probability of a war with England. In consequence of the departure of Mason, Chevalier, and other Commissioners to the British Government, the feeling was one of preparation for the possible event. The President, Gen. Sumner was taken from his horse while reviewing his brigade. One of his ribs was broken, and he was confined to his bed for some time. It was reported that the rebels at Columbus, Ohio, had received a large number of heavy anchors and cables for the purpose of obstructing the navigation at that point. Great preparations were being made there expecting an early attack. Battle in West Virginia Dec. 13th a force consisting of the 7th Indiana and detachment from the 13th Indiana, 25th and 32nd Ohio, 2nd Ohio and 3rd Virginia regiments of義s, and Brackett's cavalry, in all about 1700 men under command of Gen. Milroy left Cheat Mountain on the 13th for the purpose of driving the rebels from their fortified camp on the Alleghany Mountains. He came in sight of the rebels and drawn up in line of battle in front of their entrenchments, charged upon them and drove them back. A short pursuit followed during the afternoon by both sides. Several brilliant charges were made by the federal forces. Gen. Milroy withdrew at l

Nightfall intended to renew the attack in the morning. During
the night the rebels left their camp, leaving behind every
thing that they could not carry with them. Their loss was
22 killed, 930 wounded. Rebel loss 1,250 killed (excluding field
officers) + 50 taken prisoners. By this movement the last
of the rebels have been driven from West Virginia.

New York, December 30th. At a conference of the city banks

Saturday December 29th by a memorandum they resolved on an inmedia-
tate suspension of specie payment—the bank drafts being
caused by their large advances to the government. We believe this
step necessary as Banks of Boston and Philadelphia have already
decided to stop specie payments on same cause. Retreat of Colonel
Gen. Price from near who escaped from the rebel camp at
Humaville, reports that when the news came that Gen. Price's
cavalry had driven in Gen. Parke's packets at Johnson's
river. Price's Army, the greatest confusion prevailed in the rebel

were mixed up in much visible confusion, many hours
elapsed before anything like order was restored. The belief of
the whole army commenced as soon afterward as possible
of carrying the day of proviso in that they厦门 Podcast
placed every obstacle in the way of the armed marines from Battle at Somerset, Pulaskia County, Kentucky. On Sunday, Jan. 29th, 1862.

On Saturday evening, at the forepondering contending with the army of Gen. Thomas near Wells on Sunday morning a fierce attack was made (on Ken Thomas), a fierce battle ensued which lasted until 5:30 am. The force of the rebel army was fought with a cannon and musketry of various calibers. They threw away their arms and retreated. The soul could not have been more perfect in forsaking the Federal Host. All Federal troops pursued them until they reached their entrenchments where they halted, intending to save them by assault. After Rolfe's death, Col. Cummings assumed command of the Rebels whom he directed to save themselves by flight.
During the night with the aid of some boats and barges the rebels crossed the Cumberland River and divided into small squads leaving all their cannon. The baggage tent was in the hands of the federals. The Rebels got about 6000 cannon and about 60 wagons across the river after which they abandoned them. They then threw away their arms across the river through the mountains in the direction of mount volta. Among the property captured was (12) silver colored cannon 24 and guns with cast Iron filled with ammunition. About 500 four horse wagons 1,200 horses and mules, boxes of ammunition opened and from 500 to 1,000 muskets. Subsistence for the army for 3 days a large amount of flour and a large amount of coffee. The federal loss was 39 killed, 143 wounded, among the latter were Col. McCook of the 9th Ohio and the 1st U.S. Infantry. The Rebel loss was 15 and 113 men killed and 9 wounded. 456 prisoners not wounded 35 whom were Surgeons and Lieut. Col. Carter. 17 Tennessee Regiment. The prisoners say that Gen. [Name].
Crittenden was first in command at Bolivar, Tennessee. Crittenden fled to the woods. The federal forces actually engaged were the 10th Indiana, 9th Kentucky, Second Minnesota, and 9th Ohio. They were reinforced after the first severe engagement by the 10th and 12th Kentucky, 11th and 12th Tennessee, 14th Ohio, 31st Ohio, 35th Ohio, and other batteries.

The Rebel force was composed of 10,000 men, 10 regiments of Infantry, and 3 Battalions of Artillery. The Federal Troops captured an elegant silk flag (Rebel) inscribed, "Presented to the Mountain Rangers' Flight of Ashford by Mrs. McCook, Chardinian," Col. John of the 10th Kentucky regiment had his horse shot from under him by one of Bolivar's fire-riders. Then Col. T. turned the Bolivar troop through the left breast. The first breaking of the Rebel ranks was by Col. McCook of the 4th Ohio acting Brigadier. He ordered his regiment to charge bayonet, which put the Rebels to immediate flight."
Ex-President John Tyler died at Richmond, Va., on Friday, Jan. 17th, after a short illness. The city mourned by a second great flood.


Exalted March 4, 1862.

The fire was opened at 740 yds distance from the flagship, which was followed by the other gunboats. A report was made by the wharf. As we approached the fort, under the cover of the shells, the fire from the gunboats was increased in rapidity and accuracy of discharge. At 20 minutes before the rebel flag was struck, the Essex unfortunately received a shot in her boiler, which sent her in a heavy cloud of smoke. The Essex had two men killed and 29 wounded, including the captain and 12 officers and men, and acting commander. The Essex, however, continued to fight, but her disabled condition prevented her from continuing the fight in which she had gallantly participated until the final catastrophe. The fire continued with unabated rapidity after the 3 gunboats had ceased to approach the fort with their destructive fire, until the rebel flag was hauled down, after a severe and closely contested action of one hour and 15 minutes. First of all, containing the flag of a large ship, the ship's officers and crew alongside of her. The flag was lowered. As reported, the Essex's flag had been raised.
The Commander of the fort wished to communicate with the Flag Officer, upon which I dispatched Commander Steptoe & Hall, Commanding Phelps, with orders to hoist the American flag at the flag staffs. I informed Gen. Sherman that I would proceed on board the Flag staff. He came on board. Soon after the Union had been substituted for the rebel flag by Commander Straddle on the fort of the occasion. Taken. Perceived the General had 1000 & 600 persons on board, 6 hospital ship containing 2000 men, a ship of war of heavy calibre, with barracks & tents capable of accommodating 15,000 men, & landing parties, all of which I intended to exercise to the effects of Gen. Grant commanding the army on his arrival in an hour after I had made the escape, he will be enabled to give the government a more correct statement than I am enabled to communicate from the short time I had possession of the fort. The place of the attack, so far as the army reaching the area of the fort to make a demonstration, & after reaching the area of the fort, to make a demonstration, was facilitated by the excessively muddy roads & high
Hope of water, preventing the arrival of our troops until some time after I had taken possession of the Fort. Containing the prisoners & making necessary preliminary arrangements I despatched Lie. Commanding Phillips with this division up the Tennessee River, as I had previously directed, & will be seen in enclosed order to whom, To remove the rails, & to render the bridge incapable of Railroad transportation communication between Bowling Green & Columbus; & afterwards to pursue the other guerillas to secure their capture if possible. This being accomplished, & the army in possession of the Fort, my quarters being unsuitable at Clark. I left Fort Henry in the evening of the same day with the “Cincinnati” & “St. Louis.” I arrived here this morning. The troops, although not reduced off actually the size of the council when striking the Cincinattis, + the Cincinnati’s flagship received 5 shots. The Essex (15, “St. Louis”), Carnot took 65 killing & wounding 9 in the Cincinnati, killing one in the Essex; while the casualties in the latter from teams annulled to 25 in number. The Carnot & St. Louis met with no Casualties. The Steamer was uneventfully handled by
This command was addressed to the Enemy, to avoid exposure of the vulnerable parts of their vessels. Commodore Commanding Phelps, with his division, also executed war orders very effectually. Promptly, he proceeded up the river in their further execution after the capture of the Fort. In fact, all of the officers and men gallantly performed their duty. Considering the little experience they have had in action, few more than what they imagined. Fort Henry was defended with the most determined gallantry by Lieut. Stifflerman, worthy of a better cause. He, from his own account, went into action with 11 guns of heavy calibre, leaving upon our boats, which he fought in all of the number were dismounted or otherwise rendered useless. Very respectfully, Your obedient 

Jr. Mr. Tol. Pay Officr Commanding H. S. Jones

To Maj'r Gen'l. H. W. Halleck

Western Department

Commanding Dep't of the Mississippi

Sew Grants Official Report

Headquarters District of Cuba

Jr. Henry, Jan. 10, 1862
Capt. J. C. Kolton, Capt. Lamb, Department of Mo. St. Louis, Mo.

Captain—Enclosed I send you any order for the attack on Fort Henry. Owing to dispatches received from Major Gen. Hallock, & corroboration information here, to the effect that the enemy were rapidly reinforcing, I thought it imperative to order the attack to be made today. My forces were not up to 10 o'clock last night when my order; therefore I did not deem it practicable to set an earlier hour than 11 o'clock today to commence the investment. The gunboats started up at the same hour to provoke the attack. I engage the enemy at not over 600 yds. In little over one hour all the batteries were silenced, & the fort surrendered at discretion to Flag Officer Fort, giving us all their guns, teams, & garrison equipment, &c. The prisoners taken are, General, Col., Staff, Capt., Capt. Taylor & Company, &c., sick. The garrison, I think, would have commenced their retreat that night or at an early hour this morning.

And I note it is an unpleasant duty, necessary to attack Fort Henry today—1 should have made the work to-morrow, so as to...
secure the garrison. I do not now believe, however, the results would have been any more satisfactory. The gunboats have proven themselves well able to withstand a severe cannonading. All the iron clad boats received more or less shots - the flagship [some 38 without any serious damage to any, except the Essex. This vessel received one shot in her boiler that disabled her, killing two and wounding some 32 men, Capt. Potter among the wounded.]

I remain your obedient servant,

W.L. Grant, Brigadier General

The following is the order referred to, in which Grants report Headquartes District of Cairo, Fort Donelson, Camp on the field, near Fort Henry, Feb. 5th, 1862

No 1. This division, Genl. McCook and commanders, commanding will move at cocked A. M. tomorrow, under the guidance of Genl. Col. McPherson, take a position on the roads from Fort Henry to Donelson & Dover. This will be the special duty of this command to prevent all reinforcements to Fort Henry, or escape from it. They to be held in readiness to charge. Take Fort Henry, by storm, presently or receipt of...
orders. The brigades of the second division, Gen. C. N.
Smith Commanding, will start at the same hour from
the west bank of the river, & take up as early as the heights
commanding Fort Henry. This point will be held by
so much artillery as can be made available, & by
other troops as, in the opinion of the Gen. Commanding
the second division, may be necessary for its field
fire. The third brigade, second division, will advance up
the east bank of the Tennessee river, as fast as it can be
securely done, the in readiness to charge upon the Fort,
or move to the support of the first division, as may
be necessary. All the forces on the east bank of the
river not required to hold the heights commanding
Fort Henry, will return to their transports & cross to the
east bank, & follow the first brigade as fast as possible.
The west bank of the Tennessee river, not having been
occupied, the commanding officer extricated with
taking possession of the enemy's works, will proceed
with great caution, 

such information as can be gathered, & such
notices as can be found, or the time
intervening, before 11 o'clock tomorrow. The troops will


receive two days rations of bread & meat in their haversacks. One company of the second division, armed with rifles, will be ordered to report to Flag Officer Fort 1st Sharpshooter, on board the gunboat.

By order U.S. Grant, Brigadier General Commanding.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, has been ordered, after the capture of Fort Henry, to be

pressed down the Tennessee River as far as Florence, Alabama, some 250 miles in the evening, country all along the Tennessee is crowded to see them & welcome their ravaging fleet. Old men & young men went out to enlist, some 500 were included. All of the crews of the gunboats were enrolled. Thousands more might have been enlisted.


Tennessee River Expedition.

Flag Officer, H. G. Fort, W. J. H. Commanding Naval Forces Western Waters.

Sir: Soon after the surrender of Fort Henry on the 6th
I proceeded in obedience to your orders, up the Tennessee River with the "102" Lieutenant Commander Samuel "Lexington" Lead, Commanding Inshore. This vessel, forming a division of the Flotilla, I reached after dark at the Railroad Crossing, 25 miles above the Fort, having destroyed on the road a small amount of Camp Equipment drawn away by the fleeing rebels. The draw of the bridge was found closed of the machinery for turning it disabled. About ½ miles above the several Rebel transports steamers were running up stream. A party was landed, and in one hour I had the satisfaction to see the draw open. The Phys being the lowest of the gunboats, Lieutenant Commander Lieut. Lead ordered me to destroy a portion of the Railroad track, to keep such military stores as might be found, while I directed Lead, Commanding Inshore, to follow me with all speed in chase of the fleeing boats. In 5 hours this boat succeeded in forcing the rebels to abandon 10 or 12 of their boats, loaded with military stores. The first one fired (Samuel Orr) had on board a quantity of submarine batteries.
were which very soon exploded. The second was freighted with powder, cannon shot, grape, balls, &c. Having an explosion from the田野, boats there were expelling I had to find at a distance of 3000 yards, but even then our eyeglass was shut out by the smoke. The light upon the deck was raised bodily, doors were forced, portholes & fastenings everywhere broken.

The whole rice for 24 miles round about was completely "beaten up" by the falling fragments & the shower of shot, grape, balls, &c. The house of a reputed Union man was blown to pieces & it was suspected there was design in landing the rebels in front of this doomed house. The Lexington having fallen away without a pilot on board, I concluded to wait until both of the boats to come up. Joined by them we proceeded up the river. Leith County, Swindon had destroyed some of the breasting work at the end of the bridge, running with three and a half of canal working flag boat. J. W. Brown, formerly a pilot on the Ohio River signing himself. Mint C. O. N., had fled with such precipitation as to leave his papers behind.
These Seal. County, I win brought, & I send them to you, as they give an official History of the rebel plantations on the Mississippi, Cumberland & Tennessee rivers. Seal. Brown had charge of the construction of gunboats. At night on the 4th we arrived at a landing in Hardel County, Tenn., known as Cove. Cove, where we found the steamer Eastport, being converted into a gunboat. A small crew were immediately sent on board, to search made for means of destruction that might have been devised if she had not been scuttled. The suction pukes broke these leaks, were soon stopped. A number of rifles that were fixed at our will, but a couple of shell's destroyed the rebel. On examination, we found that these were large quantities of timber, lumber, &c., prepared for fitting up the Eastport, that the vessel itself, some 280 feet long, was in excellent condition, already 1/2 finished. Considerable of the timber designated for her was lying on the banks, & everything at hand to complete her. I therefore directed Seilet. County Greene to remain with the Tyler to guard the prize.
To load the lumber, &c. while the Washington & Conestoga should proceed still higher up. Soon after daylight on the 8th, we passed Eastport, Mississippi, &c. Chickasaw, further up near the state line, seized 2 steamers, the "Lee" & "Morse." The former sunk up, the latter freighted with corn destined for Richmond & for Rebel use. We then proceeded up on the river, entering the State of Alabama, & advancing to Florence, at the foot of "Muscle shoals." On coming in sight of the town 3 steamers were discovered, which were immediately set on fire by the rebels. Some shots were fired from the opposite side of the river below. A freight landing considerable quantities of supplies, Marked "For Memphis" were secured from the burning vessels. Some had been landed & stored. Then I signed, setting such as we could bring away on our vessel, & destroying the remainder. Not flats or other craft could be found. I found also more of the iron plating intended for the Eastport. A deputation of citizens of Florence waited upon me, first desiring that they might be able to quiet the fears of their wives & daughters.
with assurance from me that they should not be quoted.

Secondly, praying that I would not destroy their Railroad Bridge. As for the shaft, I told them that we were neither my friends or enemies, that we were then to protect them from violence to enforce the laws with reference to the ground, that if the bridge was away we could ascend no higher, so that it could pass no farther than it did. As far as I saw, no military importance, as it simply connected Florence itself with the Railroad on the South side of the river. We had seized 3 of their Steamers, one the 1/2 finished general, I had forced the rebels to burn 6 others loaded with supplies, and all left with that of the freight is a heavy blow to the enemy. Two boats are still known to be in the river & are hidden in some of the creeks where we shall be able to find them when there is time for search. We returned on the night of the 8th, to where the Eastport lay. The crew of the Cylo had already gotten on board of the prize an immense quantity of lumber & the Crews of the boats left to work. To finish this immediately & we have brought away probably 250,000 feet of the best quality of stuff for building.
...number, all the content, machinery, spikes, plating, nails, &c. belonging to the Rebel gunboats. I caused the mill to be destroyed, and the lumber destroyed, leaving the lumber used in the sawmill. Said Coody confirmed me under honorable conditions. Some 25 Thomas's, who gave information of the encampment of Col. Drew's rebel regiment at Savannah, Tennessee.

A portion of the Eno forces were known to be officers and men, all well armed. After consultation with Lt. Coody, I went to the Eno, determined to make a land attack upon the encampment. Said Coody thinks with 32 riflemen came on board the Constables, leaving this vessel to guard the East Port, accompanied by the 'Loyal.' We proceeded up to that place, prepared to land 130 riflemen, 9 12-pound rifles, howitzers. Said Coody, I went to command of this force when landed, but had the mortification to find the encampment deserted. The rebels had fled at 10 o'clock at night, leaving considerable quantities of arms, clothing, shoes, camp utensils, provisions, implements, etc., all of which were required or destroyed by their winter quarters of log huts.
I suspect also a large mail bag & send you the letters giving auxiliary information. The quarrels were then dropped down to a point where arms gathered under the rebel shop law had been tried. An armed party under second master Gondy of the Tyler succeeded in seizing 70 or 80 finest foundry pieces. Returning to Camp Gondy, we took the Eastport, ship under wood & muskets in tow; & came down the river to the railroad crossing. The muskets having a short fall after failed to prevent her from sinking, & we were forced to abandon her, with her, a considerable quantity of fine lumber. We are having trouble in getting through the draw of the bridge here. I now come to the most interesting portion of the report, one which has already become lengthy, but I trust you will find some excuse for this in the fact that it embraces a history of labors & movements day & night, from the 6th to the 10th of the month, all of which detail I deem it proper to give you. We have met with the most gratifying proof of loyalty everywhere, across Tennessee & the portions of Mississippi, Alabama we visited. Most affecting incidents greeted us.
Men, women, & children several times gathered, the crowds of hundreds, & shouted their welcome, & hailed their national flag with an enthusiasm that was no mistake. It was genuine & heartfelt. These people trod every thing to go to the river bank, when the sight of the flag might once more be enjoyed, & they have experienced as they related, every possible form of persecution. Tears flowed freely down the cheeks of men as well as women, & there were those who fought under the stars & stripes at Monticello, who in this manner testified to their joy. This display of feeling & sense of gladness at our success, this sight of the breast of the Confederacy established me not a little & I assure you, sir, I would not have failed to write of it for any consideration. I think it has given us all a higher sense of the sacred character of our present duties.

I was assured at Savannah (as that of the several hundred troops there were the half) had we gone to the attack at once, would have taken us as deliverers, & gladly have endured.
with the national forces. In Tennessee the people generally in their enthusiasm for a Unionist government spoke their views freely, but in Mississippi and Alabama what was said was guarded. “If we dared express ourselves freely, you would hear such a loud greeting you coming as you never heard. We know that there are many Unionists among us but a sign of how makes us afraid of our own shadow.” We were told too, “Bring a small, organized force with arms ammunition for us if we can maintain our position of public service rebellion in our midst.” There now it is true whole communities who in our approach fled to the woods, but these were mostly loyal elements.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. Phelps

Lee's County, W. I. N.

Feb 9th. Evacuation of Bowling Green, Kentucky, by Rebels & occupation thereof by Federals. Feb 10th. Evacuation of Springfield, Missouri, by Rebels under Price. When it was immediately occupied by
the Federal army under Gen. Curtis & Gen. Sigel (to the number of 18,000) immediately after his force began his retreat Gen. Curtis & Sigel started in pursuit some 100 of his wagons loaded with baggage were captured. On Friday afternoon Feb. 17th 4 of his officers & 72 privates were captured near the rebel outposts. They were the notorious (Bridge Bearer) Col. J. R. Freeman. Maj. Berry Capt. Dickinson, chief Engr. Capt. Donnell Col. Freeman & Maj. Berry were captured in the Federal Pickets suppressing their rebel pickets. Battle of Fort Donelson Cumberland River Kentucky. Black of Fleet of Gunboats under Commodore Fort. U.S. Navy the gunboats St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburg, Cape Girardeau, Illinois) on the night of the 17th. Bk. for the Cumberland River. The St. Louis was the flagship the vessel on board of which Commodore Fort remained. At about Midnight on the 17th. He met the Canajoharie coming down the Ohio as a convoy to the Lexington which had been seriously damaged in the Tennessee River Expedition under Capt. Phelps.
They are not iron clad gunboats but simply old river boats slightly altered with a few guns. The Contingent, instead of going to Cairo, she did to prevent valuable acquisition to the fleet from Paducah. The gunboat acted as a convoy to 16 transport vessels laden with troops for the reinforcement of Forts. Being doubtless of the ability of the pilots (Mississippi River) to navigate the Cumberland, it was a man familiar with that stream who attached to each boat at this point.

At 4 o'clock P.M. after receiving a supply of coal, The fleet got under way & entered the Cumberland River that night. He found an excellent stage of water in the Cumberland, attended however with such a strong current that the gunboats shifted moved but about 3 miles an hour. They passed in safety Ingram's bend where the rebels at short time tried to attempt to emulate the example of the stone fleet by sinking a number of coal boats laden with granite. The only time when this main blockade can be effective is in the months of June & July.
When there is usually three feet of water in the channel as there is more than 40 feet at present even the devises of this great plan will admit that the federal fleet was seriously impeded in its purposes by this force after the 'Smarlantes.' All the gunboats passed the town of Smithland, Eddyville, Canton & other points which have always been claimed as rebel strongholds they found crowds of people — men, women & children — flocking to the shore to cheer the Union flag, the loyal sentiment thus expressed there was every reason to believe a genuine outburst of heartfelt enthusiasm nothing surprising of now occurred on board the fleet until about 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon (Jul 13th) when they met the swift sailing Neabskow Apis proceeding down the river under a full head of steam. Capt. Foot hailed her of the came alongside by an officer on board after Capt. Foot was informed that she had been sent down to take some of the transports in tow to reinforce Gen. Grant with all possible speed. The officer further stated that the fight had commenced that the gunboats were unexpected that night. They were then...
35 miles from Fort Donelson. Informed by officers that vessels
they could not reach the scene of action before next morning.

The general desire was to be there in time for the engagement.

By command of Commodore Fort the Alfa took the Louisville
& the St. Louis in tow leaving the transports to accelerate
their own speed by an additional pressure of steam. They
arrived within 4 miles of the Fort at 12 o'clock on Thursday
night. He saw the "Cardwell" at anchor. As to the
engagement of the day, of which they had been told by the
Captain of the Alfa, we learned the following at 9 o'clock in
the morning (Feb. 13th) Gen. Grant ordered the Cardwell to make
an attack on the Fort. She advanced within a mile of the
fort and opened fire. She was quickly responded to after firing
138 shots was obliged to retire having received a 32 pound shot
through her port side striking the main steam pipe. She
retired a couple of miles. In the afternoon, after repairing
damages, she was again ordered to attack. She fired a
number of shots but without effect.

At an early
hour on Friday morning Feb. 14th Gen. Grant visited
board the St. Louis & had a conference with Commodore Fort.

It was resolved to make a general attack on the
Fort.
- the land forces to take their part in the fight as soon as the first shot was fired from the fleet. With this under

understanding at 2 o'clock P. M. all the vessels comprising

the flotilla - the iron clad gunboats, St Louis, Carroll, Pittsburgh & Louisville, & two wooden boats, Canadiga &

Tyler, got under way. They were about 2 miles from

the Fort. The line of battle was immediately formed,

the flag ship taking the extreme right. They proceeded about

a mile before they came in sight of Fort Donelson, a parapet

slope 150 feet high on the right hand side of the Cumberland

River. In passing the rebel opened fire from a battery about 200

feet above water level, by discharging a 32-pounder which fell

short. This was followed by another of larger dimensions which

also fell short. The rebel men attempted to show the rebels the

nature of their mission but the Commodore would not permit

them to fire a gun for 15 minutes until they got within

certain range of the Fort. At a few minutes past three Louis

opened the battle on the federal side & the other boats quickly

followed suit. For a while all the shot fell short of the

mark. They kept advancing slowly & steadily for more than

an hour, when the order was given to attack the original 130
just to prevent the boats from drifting down the current. The firing then increased to a heavy rate on both sides. The rebel 32 and 64 pounders were the vessels with great effect, their guns on board the flotilla returned their French Shell 464 pound Riffleballs with great effect. They had not been long in the heat of the action when a shot from the rebel 32pounder carried away the Flag Staff of the U. S. S. Lewis, almost the next shot took the chimney guys of the same boat. A shell splinter from the U. S. S. Stoddart struck the 32pounder Flag Staff of the rebels which was located on the top of the fort at a good distance from any battery. This terrible fire lasted about 20 minutes. Then a 64 pound shell from the Middle Battery of the fort struck the little 3pounder of the Simms, Louisville, rendering the steering apparatus of that boat unmanageable. About the same time a shot entered one of the windows of the pilot house of the Carondelet Mortally Wounding the pilot. Thus the control of the boat was not a successful one. Shortly after the a 32 pound ball penetrated the pilot house of the S. Louis Mortally Wounding one of the Pilots injuring two other pilots slightly wounding one, Pilot. In addition to this damage the
shot struck the wheel of the St. Louis, so as to materially affect its working. For a short time the vessel was unmanageable. The Commander ordered as he was jumped up & seizing the wheel attempted to right the ship but found it impossible to manage her. The remaining tackle was then tied to but it could not be successfully worked. Thus 3 of the vessels were disabled by accident that do not occur twice in a hundred times. The men on board all of them were unwilling to give up the fight. The Rebels had been driven from the lower battery, their fire had slackened perceptibly. What remained to be done. To fight in such a current with rudderless boats would the Commander knew be worse than folly. Reluctantly therefore he ordered a close retirement, the rebels then stopped all their engines fitted shoulders from their position. They had been within 200 yards of the Fleet. The enemy now saw the condition of the fleet redoubled their fire. They ran to the lower battery opened them upon the fleet with increased force. The gunboats replied well to the rejuvenated foe & fired the last shot. During the action one of the guns of the Barondale burst & the Pittsburgced 2 balls below water near Cairo but to sink rapidly. The fleet continued in good order.
anchored 2 miles below the fort. The rebels fought bravely and vigorously, but were not able to withstand the disabled condition of the boats. One of their batteries was silenced and the men driven from several of the other guns. The battle was pronounced by many old men and marines who had participated in the battles they had ever seen. Scott said it was the most terrific fighting ever done at a bombardment. Battle of Fort Donelson. Official Report of Brig Gen. E. H. Headquartes Army of the Tennessee. Fort Donelson, Feb. 16th, 1862.

Gen. C. H. Culmer, Chief of Staff, Department of the Missouri. General, I am pleased to announce to you the unconditional surrender this morning of Fort Donelson, with 12,000 or 15,000 prisoners, at least 840 guns, besides other public property. I left Fort Henry on the 12th with a force of about 15,000 men, divided into 2 divisions, under the commands of Gen. McCannd & Smith. Six regiments were sent around by water a few days before, conveyed by a gunboat, or rather started one day later than one of the gunboats with instructions not to pass No. 7. The troops made the march ni.
in good order, the head of the Column arriving within 2 miles of the fort at 12 o'clock W. At this point the enemy's pickets were met & driven in. The fortifications of the enemy were from this point gradually approached & surrounded with occasional skirmishing on the line. The following day, owing to the non-arrival of the gunboats & reinforcements pulled by masts, no attack was made, but the investment was extended on the flanks of the enemy & drawn closer to his works with skirmishing all day. The evening of the 13th the gunboats & reinforcements arrived. On the 14th a gallant attack was made by Flag Officer Porter upon the enemy's works with his fleet. The engagement lasted probably 3 hours, & did not result favorably to the cause of the Union,处分 2 and lucky shot disabled 2 of the armored vessels, so that they were carried back by the current. The remaining 2 were very much disabled also, having received a number of heavy shots about the pilot-houses & other parts of the vessels. After these Mishaps I concluded to make the investment of Fort Donelson as perfect as possible & partially fortify & await repairs to the gunboats. This plan was frustrated, however, by the enemy making a massing gun attack upon our right wing commanded by Col. John S...
At dawn, with a portion of the force under Gen. L. Wallace, the enemy were repulsed after a closely-contested battle of several hours in which our loss was heavy. The officers, particularly field officers, suffered out of proportion. I have not the means of determining our loss even approximately, but it cannot fall far short of 1200 killed, wounded, and missing. Of the latter, I understand through Gen. Buckner, about 2500 were taken prisoners. I shall retain enough of the enemy to exchange for them as they were immediately shipped off and left for recapture. About the close of this action the ammunition and cartridge boxes gave out, which with the loss of many of the field officers, produced great confusion in the ranks. Seeing that the enemy did not take advantage of it, convinced me that equal confusion, possibly, great demoralization, existed with them. Taking advantage of this fact, I ordered a change upon the left, enemy right, with the division under Gen. C.F. Smith, which was most brilliantly executed, gave us our and great full assurance of victory. The battle lasted until dark, giving us possession of part of the entrenchments. An attack was ordered from the other flank, after the charge by Gen. Smith was commenced, by the divisions.
under Gen. McClemand & Wallace, which, notwithstanding the hours of exposure to a heavy fire in the fore part of the day, was gallantly made, & the enemy further repulsed. At the point thus gained, might having come on, all the troops encamped for the night, feeling that a complete victory would crown their efforts at an early hour on the morning. A note was received this morning at a very early hour, viz., the morning from Gen. S.B. Buckner, under a flag of truce, proposing an armistice. A copy of the correspondence which ensued is herewith accompanying. I cannot mention individuals who especially distinguished themselves, but leave that to division & brigade commanders, whose reports will be forwarded as soon as received. To division Commanders, however, Gen. McClemand, Smith & Wallace, I address the thanks for the manner in which they were always ready to execute all orders, no matter what the exposure to themselves. At the hour the attack was made on Gen. McClemand's command, I was absent, having received a note from Flag Officer Fox requesting me to go & see him, he being unable to call in consequence of a wound received.
The day before, my personal staff, Col. J. T. Hobson, chief of
staff, Col. J. Riggin, Dr. volunteer aid, Capt. J. K. Rawlins,
Capt. Gen. Capt. C. D. Lagow & W. S. Hillyer, aids, and
Gen. Col. J. B. W. Sherman, Chief Engineers, all are desiring
of personal mention for their gallant service. For full
details see reports of Engineers, Medical Directors, and
commanders of brigaded divisions to follow.

Lz. General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. S. Grant, Brigadier General.

No. 1. Gen. Buckner's Note to Gen. Grant,

Headquarters, Fort Donelson, Feb. 16th, 1862.

Sir: In consideration of all the circumstances governing the pre-
sent situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the command-
ing officer of the Federal forces, the appointment of commis-
ioners to agree upon terms of capitulation of the forces at post
under my command, & that view & under the present

at 12 o'clock today. I am, sir, respectfully

Your obedient servant, S. P. Buckner, Brig. Gen.

To Brig. Gen. W. S. Grant, commanding M. I. Forces, near
Fort Donelson. Headquarters, Fort Donelson, Feb. 16th, 1862.

Major Casby will take or send by an officer, to the nearest
picket of the enemy, the accompanying communication to Genl. Grant, request information of the point where future communications will be made, and also information that my headquarters will be for the present in Dover. S. B. Buckner, Brigadier General.

Have the white flag hoisted on Fort Donelson, and on the batteries.


Genl. Grant's reply to No. 1. Headquarters Army in the Field.

Camp near Fort Donelson Feb 16th 1862

Genl. S. B. Buckner, Confederate Army:

Sir: your date, proposing armistice & appointment of commission to settle terms of capitulation, is just received. Terms except unconditional & immediate surrender can not be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works. I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient Servant,

W. D. Grant. Brigadier General Commanding.


Feb 16th 1862

To Brigadier General W. S. Grant, W. S. Army:

Sir: The distribution of the forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of Commanders, with the overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding...
the brilliant success of the Confederate arms yesterday to accept the ungenerous & unchristian terms which you propose.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. B. Buckner, Brigadier General, C. S. A.

Report of Flag Officer Fort

Saints Monday, Feb. 17th, 1862

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The Carmelita has just arrived from Fort Donelson, and brings information of the capture of that fort by the land forces yesterday morning, with 15,000 prisoners, Johnston & Blacked men taken prisoners. The loss is heavy on both sides. Floyd escaped with 5,000 men during the night. If I go up with the gunboats, I won't return until proceed up to Clarksville. Eight Porter boats are on the way, with which I hope to attack Clarksville. My foot is painful but not dangerous. My army has behaved gloriously. I shall be able to take Fort Donelson & all the gunboats with me, as the others are disabled.

The trophies are vengeance. The particulars will soon be given.

A. H. Fort, Flag Officer.
To Maj. Gen. McClellan: The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson. The General, Capt. Walker, brings the glorious intelligence: The fort surrendered at 10 o'clock the last day Sunday morning. Gen. Johnston (A dney) and Buckner, 15,000 prisoners and 4 large amounts of material of war are the trophies of the victory. Loss heavy on both sides. Floyd, the thief, stole away during the night previous with 500 men. It is denounced by industrial as a traitor. I am happy to inform you that Flag Officers Foot, though suffering with his foot, with the noble characteristic of our Navy, notwithstanding his disability will take up immediately 2 yachts, with the Smother boats which he will overtake, will make immediate attack on Clarksville of the State of the weather will permit.

We are now firing a national salute from Fort Cairo. Gen. Grant late pole in honor of the glorious achievement.

Chief of Staff Engineers.

Feb 22nd (Saturday). Great Union procession, over 10 miles in length in honor of Washington's Birthday.
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<td>Capture of Fort Royal Island Nov</td>
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<td>Confinement of fugitive slaves</td>
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<td>Lightship Appointed to convey to Philadelphia</td>
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<td>Landing of Union Men in American Cartage of Independence</td>
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<td>5000 of Loyalists and LewisES</td>
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<td>Expulsion of Saltwater Rangers from W. S.</td>
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<td>Large English Billionary's soldiers with armed ship</td>
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<td>Proclamation to the Magistrates</td>
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<td>Jan 1777</td>
<td>Bennington</td>
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Expenditure of a few famous Wars:
The war preceding the treaty of Ryswick in 1697 cost $1,300,000.
The Spanish War of 1739 (called the War of Aix-la-Chapelle) cost $270,000,000.
The war of the Spanish succession cost $311,000,000.
The treaty of Paris in 1763 ended a bloody struggle which cost $156,000,000.
The war of American Independence cost England $23,000,000.
The war of Ten Years known as the French Revolution in 1673 cost $23,000,000.
The war against the first Napoleon which began in 1803 and ended in 1815 cost $5,500,000,000.
The Crimean War cost $84,000,000.
When the capture of Fort Duclor was received throughout the U.S., the joy of the People was unbounded. Bells were ringing incessantly and unbounded joy was seen everywhere. N.York, Phila., Cincinnati and Chicago were perfectly exalted over it. & in St. Louis, Mr. Calhoun, Madison & Louisville & the Loyalists were perfectly wild with delight.