UNION PROVOST MARSHALS' FILE
OF PAPERS RELATING TO
TWO OR MORE CIVILIANS

Roll 5

Nos. 821 - 1076

March-April 1862

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Washington: 1964
Custum House
New Orleans, Collector's Office
22nd March 1862

Mr. S. S. Sellick,

In reply to your letter of the 22d February relating to the changing of vessels from 
port to port.
COPY

C.R.O. & G.W.R.R. Telegraph Line
Extending from New Orleans to New Orleans, then connecting with the Tel Occip.

Macon Telegraph

Dated 15th March 1863

A. Inspector C. S. Sellick

Allows all the cotton in charge of J. W. Allen for J. H. Mason to pass to the exporting vessel, taking an account of the same.

(Viged) W. H. Tate
Collector

Official

C. M. Lashlee

Major Moorhead
Dept. of War
Custom House, New Orleans
Collector's Office, March 27, 1862

Sir:

Yours of 20th inst transmitting the manifest of Schooner 'Lilly' and answer to its, and reporting the circumstances connected with your action in reference to the 'Lilly' is received.

Your action in this case meets my entire approval. I have this morning, for the receipt of yours, telegraphs to you to permit the cargo of the 'Lilly' and other vessels to be discharged; my desire being to throw no obstacles in the way of carrying the consignees of all vessels from foreign ports, and I shall direct the attention of the consignees of the 'Lilly' to the facts reported by you.

Respectfully, etc.,

O.C. Hickey, (signed) J.N. Stimpson
C.T. Inspector, Collector

[Signature]
O.C. Hickey, (signed) J.N. Stimpson
C.T. Inspector, Collector
Manifest

From: Rev. J. M. Huntington
To: Rev. R. C. Allen

Passengers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MH Keel</td>
<td>G.W. Allen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG Keel</td>
<td>R.C. Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Norris</td>
<td>J. Turner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cargo:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Consignee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article: Sugar</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>H.C. Andrews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article: Fustage</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>A.W. Allen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article: Barrels Sugar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B. W. Allen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article: Molasses</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>A. O'Brien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article: Rice &amp; Flour</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>A. O'Brien</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Certified Correct

Signed: Rev. C. C. Allen

F. L. Clark, Clerk.
(Copy)

CH. O. & G. W. R. R. Telegraph Line
Extending from New Orleans to New Iberia,
than connecting with the Texas lines.

From New Orleans

Date 21st March 1862

To J.C. Selleck,

Permit Schooner Billy to
discharge cargo & permit all other vessels
from foreign ports to discharge promptly
without interruption, sending successful
to this office by mail

(signed) J.A. Maplet

Collector

Official

[Signature]

Major and Command
Dept. of Pa.
On Board the H.M.S. Reuben
for Sabine, 1,900 lbs. Sugar, 66 lbs. Molasses,
$\frac{20}{270}$

Beaumont City
March 13, 1863

[Signature]

Official
[Signature]
Major [Signature]
(Wsp. of Sur.)
Collector's Office, March 8th, 1853

The Inspector of the Customs on board the Steer Liberty will permit the Captain to land additional cargo from Brownsville, Texas.

(Signed) P.E. Warden.

By Collector.

Official
Chas. W. Powers.
Major 3rd Artillery.
Dep't of To.
Collector's Office
New Orleans, Feb. 21st, 1882.

E. Lambick, master of the Schooner Relief
from Port Dalbck, having entered his vessel
according to Law, permission is hereby given
to land his cargo.

(Sealed) P. Wallace
By Collector

Wm. H. Lawver
Major 11th Artillery.

(Copy)
(Copy)

C. C. O. G. H. R. R. Telegraph Line

Initiated from New Orleans to New Iberia, there connecting with the line east.

From New Orleans

Dated 10th April 1862

To Capt. J. Bellard,

The steamer 'Kilic' is instructed to load on the cotton at Brashear.

(Signed) J. T. Pickett

A.D. Genl.

Official

Capt. M. Lowell

Maj. M. Powell

Dept. of Va.
(Copy)

Telegram.

March 21, 1862.

Permit Schooner Lillie to discharge cargo, and permit all other vessels from foreign ports to discharge freely and without discrimination, presenting Manifest to this office by mail.

(Signed) J. N. Blake
Collector.

J. A. Helleck, Esq.
C. A. Inspector,

New Orleans.

Official

Chief Marshal

Mayor Proc. Marshal

Capt. of P. M.
(Copy)

Collector's Office

New Orleans, January 16, 1862

C.P. Wilson, master of the Isabelle, from Point Isabel, having entered his vessel according to law, permission is hereby given to land his cargo.

(Sealed) P.E. Waller

By Collector

Official

Chief Interpreter

Mayor of the City

Dept. of War
(Copy)

Hiram C. Powell    P. E. Buck
October 1861

Jan. 17  Schr. Isabel    Wilson
48 Bales Wool
J. H. Phelps Consignee
227 Pigs Lead

Jan. 20th  Schr. Alexander    Anderson
209 Bales Cotton
 to Havana

22nd  Schr. Isabel    H. P. Wilson
57 Bales Tobacco
20 Barrels Rice
115 Bbls. Sugar, 9 Hds. do,
Steamer S. M. Darby Smith
May 5th 1861.

Steamer Wane Green
Decbr. 6th 1861.

Sloop Namaak Fabric Pomeroj
Febry. 2nd.
19 Carbonsulphuric Acid
3 Reqs. Roll Brimstone

Steamer St. Mary Bruce
Febry. 5th 1862

Sloop Edwin B. Parry, Hulbert, Bruce
151 Bales Tobacco
6 Ropes do
Date of License: Febry 5th 1862
14 4/95 Sols.
Schn. American

Steamer A. W. Baker  Magician

June 3rd 1862

140 Hds. 99 Lb. Bales Feb. 22nd
Cleared for Sabine

Steamer Crickett  J. H. Smith
Feb 14th 1862

Feb 22nd

Steamer Pecanum No. 2 - Parker, from Sabine

Jan 14th 1862

282 Sacks Coffee
42 Bales Wool
1 Bag Wool
37 Hedes
48 Bags 2 Y. Char
26 Kegs Pipes
Picayune No. 3  Arriv’d
May 9th 1851  Cleard 25th  Feb  1851
272 Hsd.  Sugar 7 Bbl. Molasses

Steamer  Grecian  Cleard for Sabine
One 20th 1852,
285 Hsd.  Sugar
26 Bbl.  Sugar 3 do. do
40 Bbl.  Molasses

Schn.  Relief from 4th Isabel Lambert
Arrived  Feb’y 21st.  Date of Papers
Jan. 14th 1852
Cargo
9 Tuns Big Lead  J.R. Zacharie
1 Pack 41 Bkg. Coffee
24 Bogs Cheese
15 Bogs Coffee  E. Pillsbury
40 Hgs. Butter
2 Bogs 1 Bag Gin
1802.

Steamer Southern Merchant
May 7th 1802.

Schr. Relief Gammon, Master
Cleared Mech. 11th 1802, left 20/63
Cargo 260 Bales Tobacco.

Schn. Kelly Colley from Havana

Steamer Gov. A. Walton, Parker, Master
left Mech. 3/63 for Havana.

Cargo 1876bds. Sugar
4794 Bales Tobacco
38 Hf. Bales do
20 Bales do
15 Hf. Hloow, 18 Hf. Sugar
5 do Molasses, 1200 Pies.
4 Hf. Sugar, 3 Hf. Hf. Hloow, Molasses
March 19th 1852—Received and discharged 18th Cargoes of Cleaver's Soy Powder.

Powder

Coffee

39 Boxes Castor Oil
41 Bbl. Emery Salts
11 Bbl. Copperas
1 Cask Ammonia
9 Bbl. Salt Soda
23 Bbl. Soda Ash
100 Bbls. Wash
Sloop Boat in Command of George Walters left March 17th 1862 with 425 Bales Cotton for Grand Cartlow.

Steamer Rockwell for Sabine
March 18th 1862
Cargo 210 Hchts. Sugar
66 Bbls. Molasses.

Sloop Liberty 3d. Lt. Master
from Browneville Mar. 20th 1862
Cargo 88 Pips Lead
57 Huts Lead
27 Sacks Wool
Reserves C. Consignee
March 24th, Sloop Catfish Bound for Sabine
Cargo, 2 Barrels Whiskey, 1/2 each Brandy
1 Cases, 1 Pkgs Raisins
2 Bags Tobacco
1 Box Matches
1 Pkgs Paper
2 Packages Dry Goods
1 Box Wrought

April 3rd
Arrived British Steamer Boy
Captain Reinhardt, Master, Havana
April's lift Cargo 425 Bales Cotton

April 5th
Arrived Gov. A. Milton Steamer
from Beaumont, via Sabine,
Captain, Master
Cargo 70 Bales Wool
(over)

1862

6 Cases Brute
1 Bbl. Sulphur
13 Hds. Bacon

Apl. 5th Sloop Purdy to Master
Sail in Ballast arrived.

Apl. 4th Cleared Steamer Arizona,
Robert Master for Havana
Left April 5th, 1862.

Cargs 1013 Bales Cotton

Apl. 5th Wm. G. Hewes, Smith
for Havana, left Apl. 14th, 1862.

Cargs 1157 Bales Cotton
May 11 - Cleared Steamer Atlantic, Smith, Master, for Havana, with 963 Bales Cotton.

departed from Berwick April 14th, with 800 Bales, leaving behind 163 Bales.
W. J. Williams, Steerter for Order.

Apr. 11 Br. Schooner Lily Cleared
Williams, Master, for Havana,
Cargo 106 Bales Cotton
215 Hb. Bales ov
240 Oil Casks Iv
Left April 16th, '62.

Sts. Montague, Col. Martin,
Cleared for Havana April 15th, '62
Left Brachen April 16th, '62
Cargo 994 Bales Cotton.
20 Baskets Nut Oil
40 Sacks Rio Coffee
20 Boxes Dutch Cheese
30 Sacks Spanish Vine
10 Bottles Coal Oil
89 Boxes Gin
25 Bundles Printing Paper
5 Bundles Brown Paper
1 Bundle Writing Paper
1 Bundle Blue Yarn
1 Case Peroncini Caps
2 Cases Segars
125 Jars Spanish Oil
2 Bottles Cigarettas
1 Case Osmanthus
1 Case Santarini Acid
Case Balsam Copew
1 Bbl. Espam Salt
1 Case Spices
2 Small Casks Barays
2 Casks Block Gin.

Steamer Uncle Ben from Sabine
Apl. 22 Cargo 3 Bushels Coffee
1 Bbl. Butter
2 Bbls. Lard
33 Bush. Bbls. Mackerel
11 Bbls. do

Steamer Gen. A. Milton for Sabine
Apl. 23 30 Bbls Cofee
4 Horses Rice
1 Alouge 10 Bbls Oil
5 Hogs Sugar 1 Bag Coffee
John H. Ward, Master for
Apl. 20 Havana Cleared 252 Bales
Cargo 212 Bales Cotton
1864
Mch'y H. McNeil,

$300

Official
Clara W. Lowell
Major Procurement
Dept. of Ad.
Dort Henry, Tenn.
March 28, 1862

Thos. Tuttle A.B.

Statement in regard to the disloyalty of
John W. Sowins
Frank M. Sowins.

Sworn before
Mortimer Neely
13th Co. K
Curtsmore
who certify to Tuttle's loyalty.
In the case of Samuel Downes, John W. Downes and Berthel Downes —
amelide and detained near Fort Henry on the charge of disloyalty, aiding
and abetting the Rebellion, Mr. Thomas Putrie, deputy, and says as follows:
That the above named persons
have repeatedly and publicly expressed
their disunion sentiments; have drawn
Union men from their homes by threats
of hanging them in case they remained
that they would that no one but rebels
would take any provisions to the Federal
Troops, also that the Confederate Forces
would soon have possession of this
Country, and then they would arrest
every Union man in this part of the Country,
also, that the loyal citizens would in great
fear of them.

Witness,

Thomas Putrie

Eugene Marshall

From 16 and subscribed before me at Fort
Henry, Tennessee this thirty-eighth day
of March 1862. I also certify that said
Thomas Putrie has proved himself a

good loyal citizen.

E. Thomas, Clerk
1st Lieut Co H
Curtis Stories
Elizabethwood  March 26th

Sam. Waycroft

Presents the claim of Mr. Samuel and Elizabeth ball for accommodation furnished such soldiers of the 9th Mich Volun.

While stationed at Elizabethwood.

By

Sea. W. Waycroft

N.C. Quay's Nashville March 26
Elizabeth Albee
March 20, 1862

Gentleman, &c.

Commander in Chief, Washington, D.C.

Concerning the many Mulitgans, then late

make it necessary to attend to private, Claims on

the Government. That the President of the onlly

having, Congress must keep in mind, anything

Whereas the 9th. Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry

was ordered to the field, and engaged between

March 12, and 14th. and before any claims

that proper service, could be made.

Mr. Malone, Grazier, &c. have reported, and the

Mrs. Elizabeth Albee, a poor woman who kept a

gentleman's boarding house, had each of their homes

converted into private hospital, she was anxious to

load sick soldiers; she herself joined, after only

the superintend the direction of the Commanding

officer of the Department under the 1812. Action

of the Army Regulations, and they did provide

board under their respective claims, amounts

Malone, Grazier for the month of January $363.00

164.00

$465.75

Elizabeth Albee for January $162.50

164.00

$326.50

Both had their accounts properly made out to

their commanding officer by the Surgeon, &c., by

the Commanding officer of the detachment, but the

Regimental officers of the detachment, had the

board bills paid, they were refused to the second day

at Tarntzaz. I wait there on Monday last to have

Capt. Ayers and the Subtenants' department, her

was received paid, but had to cast out pay them

without your approval. Therefore evening, he had

the money, it was her liberty, to them party

who keep their pay, and after some time, it is the
Your honor, I beg to state the exact facts as they occurred. On the day in question, I was on business in the city. I happened to be in the vicinity of the place where the event took place. I observed the conduct of the parties involved and noted the time and place of the incident. I believe the accounts to be accurate and fair. In case of your absence, can I call upon your legal representative, Mr. Haycraft, for assistance?
Petition for the release of certain slaves belonging to Mr. Stranger.
Frankfort 7 March 1862

 Gent. Bache
 Dr. Li

Allow us to introduce Doctor Mr.
H. Stockwell, a gentleman of high standing and character.
He is the son in law of Mr. W. Strong of Warren
County. By & by, will come to you, requesting, with a view
of reclaiming some eight or nine slaves, the property
of Mr. Strong, who have left their master & are now
supposed to be in your camps. We beg you, gentlemen,
to afford Doctor Stockwell every facility to aid
in reclaiming the slaves. There can be nothing but
hatred & bitterness between the people of the
Northern & Southern States, so long as those of the
North interfere to obstruct the legal rights
of slave owners. For the peace & the welfare
of a common country, whose inhabitants ought to share
a strong sentiment of fraternity, we implore you to
drive from your camps every slave who has
sought a refuge in them.

With great respect your ob. serv.

J. B. Underwood

H. Haynes

Hick. A. Buckner

See the other side
P. S. We think the political opinions of the slaveholder should not be regarded in settling a question of property or the delivery of a slave to his owner. If this is to be important, we believe Mr. Strange very strongly sympathizes with those engaged in sustaining the Southern Confederation. But his son Robert, a son-in-law, Doctors Stokewell and devoted to the Union of all the States under our present national Constitution. He has but two children.
State of Kentucky
Johnson County

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Nathan  
Amos and David Daniel, whose affadavits are here enclosed and  
they are held good Written men. 

Given under my hand this 16th day of 
March 1862, 

B. F. Smith, Not.

State of Kentucky
Johnson County

I, John Smith, Clerk of the 
County Court for the County of  
and Herby, that I am well con 
gnant with the affadavit of David  
Amos given in this affidavit, and  
know him to be a true and good  
Written man. Given under my hand  
this 16th day of 
March 1862.

Clerk John Homer, Not.
Headquarters 18th Reg.
Pickett's Line, March 9, 1862.

The packets are hereby ordered to pass from Pickett's Line through the lines to this place, and any troops under my command are hereby ordered to respect and give safe conduct to him.

By Order,

J. A. Garfield
Col. Comd. 18th Reg.
Oath of
Williams of
McCokey
March 12th
1812

(Handwritten)
Head Quarters 19th Brigade
Camp Brownlow April 12th 1862

S. Moser Thompson Williamson & J. James Williamson
Son of Pike County Ky do Solemnly Swear that
we will bear true faith and allegiance to the
Constitution and Laws of the United States of Amer-
tica. That we will no will or wills aid or abet give
aid or Comfort to the rebel Army. That we will
Cary no information or hold any Communica-
tons that may aid or assist them

To help up each of us God

S. Moser Williamson

Camp, 19th Williamson
Bond of oath of A J Ratliff as oath of Rich Ratliff
March 25th 1842
Clerk
Know all Men by these Presents: That we, Alexei Ratliff and James Ratliff, as principals, and Richard Ratliff, as sureties, William S. Johnston, Alexander, Roland Smith, and Jeremiah C. Linn, as agents, all of the county of Pike — and state of Kentucky, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the penal sum of Five thousand dollars lawful money, for the payment of which will and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly by these presents, to answer the above bond, to well and truly perform and discharge the effectual discharge of the following conditions to wit:

That the aforesaid Alexei Ratliff and James Ratliff shall abide by the laws and regulations of the United States of America and the laws of the state of Kentucky giving their aid and assistance for their maintenance and support, and not give aid or comfort to the rebel army, or in any way or manner countenance or support the so-called Confederate States of America.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this day and year above written.

Signed and sealed by

Alexei Ratliff
James Ratliff

the names of

[Seals]
[Seals]
[Seals]
[Seals]
[Seals]

[Seal]
Head Quarters 1st Brigade
Camp Brown Irw, Ohio 1816.

Algerine Ruff, Jnr.

Of the County of Pike State of Ohio. Do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America that I will faith fully and to the best of my ability support the Constitution and Laws of thereof. That I will aid and defend her in all my acts words and influence against all her enemies and opposers (whomever, more especially against the Dem. so called Confederate States of America.

So help me God!

Algerine Ruff, Jnr.

James Ruiffe
Ben Harris arrested by order of Gen. Ross, in Condition of his Distinct growing此处被涂改的字，无法看清。
Macon City Mar. March 29, 1862

To: Bernard G. Ramsey

Prevent Marshal General
St. Louis, Mo.

SIR,

The undersigned, Prevent Marshal of Macon City,submit the following as his Report from March 16 to March 29, 1862:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of persons who have</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intentionally subscribed to the oath of allegiance.</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. W. Bevins</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Perry</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James B. Glenn</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. H. Holden</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. W. Hosell</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. P. Erser</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>James W. Hare</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>John R. Holdley</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. Brammer</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>John D. Mann</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Wood</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph J. Perry</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. J. Perry</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. A. Hodges</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
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<td>M. C. Young</td>
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<tr>
<td>John A. Profitt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Squire Hendron</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Evans</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. F. Proctor</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. M. Thompson</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. H. Thompson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jesse Harrison</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. H. H. Keys</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. A. Douglass</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. F. Cook</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. C. Tausly</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persons who have given Bonds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of persons who have</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. M. Steele</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dancy L. Moore</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. W. Goddard</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles W. Brammer</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas L. Parks</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. H. Mallen</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Fryxell</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. H. Ransing</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Report Continued

Two horses, stoted as Contraband, on or about Nov. 1861, Reported to have been taken from the Government. Stated at one Port, by J. D. Foster. Of county 220y. sold. There order to be looked up. One of said horses was found about 45 miles from the Fort and lost. Other not found.

Ben Harris, assisted by your order, and held a business, pending further orders.

By contract 1st lots sold at auction for the sum of One Hundred Dollars ($100) and 50 cents.

One horse turned over to Capt. D. M. Kastl's regiment.

The condition of my district, is in my opinion, existing worse on account the Rebel being armed under the name of State Militia. All of which is respectfully reported.

Capt. Fred Canning
Maj. General
Office of the Provost Marshal General,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI  

St. Louis, March 27, 1862,

Colonel,

Gamatlean concerning note and  
Mr. Border and Belden, is cord. When passes,  
granting to sell their land. Report to you,  
you will require them to report every  
month, or mean of reassess, until they  
sell their lands.

The rents have not been collected.

Very Respectfully,

Bernard D. O'Neel

To,

Col. J. B. McDowell,  

Franklin, Mo.  

John Crockett.
Mar 24, 62

Rams Shaw
Rand Lee
Jno. W. Allen

[Signature]
The undersigned, Union citizens of Lawrence County, hereby certify that they are well acquainted with Ransom Phariss, Jacob Lee, and John W. Allen of this county, and that they know them to be peaceable, quiet and unoffensive citizens, that they have not taken up arms against the government, or been guilty of any act of disloyalty, that we are sincere at Mount Vernon 1862.

[Signatures]

[Signatures]
Feb. 19, 61

List of

Lt. Col. T. D. Durell, late

of the Reno, in charge of

Lt. J. W. Gilmore


Private

sent to Chicago.

The officer proposed to Columbus.
List of Prisoners of War Placed on Board Steamer Watertown—In Charge of Capt. A. S. Gibbons.

1. W. H. Rutherford
2. S. P. Long
3. T. J. Loney
4. Joseph Redford
5. R. H. Murphy
6. J. D. Johnson
7. Dr. Morrow
8. Geo. McKenney
9. T. C. Blunt
10. J. B. Russell
11. J. P. Martin
12. W. L. Martin
13. H. C. Kngii
14. R. Hill
15. H. R. Pk
16. J. M. Turbington
17. Joseph McCleary
18. Samuel Wallace
19. William Jones

The above from Southern Hospital.

20. J. Sym.
21. D. F. Jackson
22. J. H. Perry
23. H. S. Low
24. J. C. Keely
25. W. C. Park
26. J. R. Tipton
27. Samuel Edmonson
28. Geo. Cameron
29. E. B. Lyle
30. A. Brall
31. W. J. Worthington
32. L. H. Goodale
33. J. L. Matthews
34. J. Dalton
35. J. James Richardson

The above taken by Patrons.

Hendy Ross Jr.

Washington, Oct. 29th.

Chesley

Office Day
38th June, 1862

From Capt. W. F. Beag
Capt. D. E. McPhe

Concerning the merits of Secessionists or Friends.

C/s
General.

I have the honor to make the following statement in reference to the Prisoner, and am by order of W. H. Davis,

I have heard from reliable sources that on the 20th of May the Prisoner, O. R. S., alias John, a free African American, and James O'Neal, the owner of the Schooner Monroe, did transport in his schooner from Baltimore to Holmes Bay, 1 Bar of salted curious and 1 Bar of black oil. Both consigned to W. G. O'Neal, 700 Gold Friendship Ad. And Mr James O'Neal did take said Bar to Bayou tuna, Charles County, Mo. near Patuxent River this in the month of September, 1862.

The Vapor in which the Bar was consigned was owned by Dr W. D. Brighton of Friendship. The Shipment was carried by Thomas Lynch, of the house of Mr W. G. O'Neal and James O'Neal of Friendship.

Also that James O'Neal sold the Bar to James O'Neal of Friendship and assisted the latter to escape by helping him and giving him money.

The charges against Mr Franklin Griffith are these that he assisted in breaking the Rebel flag & aided & abetted in cutting down the Yule parade by the Union men at Friendship.

In which I thought it was justified to arrest & apprehend them and bring them to you. The names of the Prisoners are James O'Neal, Henry O'Neal, and Franklin Griffith.

I am, &c. &c.

C. W. Mural, School, Annapolis, Maryland.

[Signature]
Cigler v. Gris
Oath of Allegiance
I, William C. Kirby, of Pettis County of the State of Missouri, do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States, and of the State of Missouri, together with the provisional government of the latter, against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to each and every one of them, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and further that I will will and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by the laws of the United States and of this State. And I take this oath freely and voluntarily, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever, with a full and clear understanding that Death or other punishment will be the penalty for the violation of this my solemn oath and

Pledge of Honor.

Subscribe and

Sworn to before

me this 1st day of

March 1862.

J. H. Phillips Commissioner.

Attorney: Tom Logan

W. A. Wilson

William C. Kirby

Richard C. Kirby
List of Persons taking
Oath and giving
Bond

Mar. 1862

Ct.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>John Daniel</td>
<td>March 15th 1862</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Samuel Daniel</td>
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<td>John J. Ogden</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Leut. G. Lovell</td>
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<td>Francis J. Hamblen</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Harrison Hubbard</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Levi Schuetz</td>
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<td>Francis W. Henry</td>
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<td>Cleary Salvation</td>
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<td>Francis M. Wood</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Duncan Ellis</td>
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<td>W. W. Simpson</td>
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<td>Cornelius Schuetz</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>James B. Schuetz</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>John A. Comstock</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>B. Figueroan</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>William Schuetz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>#</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>James Jeffries</td>
<td>March 20&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; 1621</td>
<td>$20&lt;sup&gt;1/2&lt;/sup&gt;/62</td>
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<td>$30&lt;sup&gt;1/2&lt;/sup&gt;/62 $1,000.00</td>
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<td>E. J. Kuhn</td>
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<td>$20&lt;sup&gt;1/2&lt;/sup&gt;/62 $3,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>R L Blackburn</td>
<td></td>
<td>$20&lt;sup&gt;1/2&lt;/sup&gt;/62 $1,500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unable to be in said
assembly without the means to help
them and if they don't want to
sell unremitted
until try some
of they think of it.

E. T. Jones.

3 weeks extended.

March 21st.
March the 14th 1862

Dear Sir, I write you a few lines to let you no that we have arrived at home we are contented. To remain here we both have been quite sick since we arrived and have not been able to get our boat pulled out yet the severe that got us into the swamp was so our necks stretched before they would help us, we find agreed many more in the same here than was when we left but we hate to call on them we intend to regard over all to the better we are done with the war we ask of you a little more time to get our security if we must give it any further is a man who though he says we went into it against his well and now we may get out the best we can please write to us at Rossville yourself

Mr. F. & Goodwife Harpers
837 From
J. R. Stobin
Geo. White
D. Rayburn

Jan. 8

Mar. 30, 1862
BOND FOR GOOD CITIZENSHIP

From

George, J. White
J. J. Nolan
L. Rayburn

We, Geo. J. White, J. J. Nolan and L. Rayburn, bind ourselves our heirs, executors, or assigns
under the Penal Sum of five thousand dollars good and lawful money of the state of Tennessee, to be paid to the Secretary or Treasurer of the State of Tennessee.

The condition of this obligation is such that whereas the said George J. White was accused for being a Member of the Southern Rebel Confederacy in sentiment and belief, and it having been fully to appear that there was reasonable ground to suspect that he was aiding said Rebel Confederacy, now this obligation shall be void if the said George J. White shall not aid or assist in any way whatever in the Rebellion that now is or may be waged in the United States against the Constitution of said States, otherwise to remain in full force and
effect.

Witness our hands this 30th day of March (1863)

Geo. J. White
J. J. Nolan
L. Rayburn
Bond of Good Citizenship

from

Dr. J.V. Nolen
Geo. W. White
L. Rayburn

We, Dr. J.V. Nolen, Geo. W. White, and L. Rayburn, bind our selves our heirs executors or assigns — under the Penal Sum of Two Thousand Dollars good and lawful Money of the State of Tennessee to be paid to the Secretary or Treasurer of the State of Tennessee.

The condition of this obligation is such that whereas the said Dr. J.V. Nolen was arrested for being a man favoring the Southern Rebel Confederacy in sentiment and action, and it having been made fully to appear that there was reasonable ground to suspect that he was aiding said rebel Confederacy now this obligation shall be void if the said Dr. J.V. Nolen shall not aid or abet or assist in any wise whatever the Rebellion that now is or may be hereafter in the United States against the Constitution of said States otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Witnesseth our hands and seals, the 31st day of March, 1862.

Dr. J.V. Nolen
Geo. W. White
L. Rayburn
The horse is confiscated
adverse and sell him
and remit proceeds
to this office less the
to expenses.

order made
In the matter of Corbin and William Roberts. It appearing by the admission of the parties that said Corbin Voluntarily furnished a horse for said Roberts to go to the Bierce army, and that said Roberts paid said horse and went across the Missouri-Kansas Company with said Kunkle and others, and that he was absent therefor twelve (12) months, and then returned and gave back the horse to said Corbin. It is ordered that they each be required to give a bond in the sum of $1,000.00 for the faithful performance of the oath of allegiance and other duties to the United States Government, and that said Corbin be required to bring in said horse and surrender it as contraband property and that they be detained in custody until this order is complied with.

Hannibal, March 22, 1862

J. W. 

The above is a correct transcript of the proceedings in the above case. The terms have been complied with and the prisoners released.

Instructions are asked of the Hon. I. B. Atwood, General as to the disposition of the horse.

J. W.

Prov. I. H., Hannibal
Ms Burns

Mar 22, 1862
840

[Signature]

Mar. 22, 1822

[Signature]
In the matter of United States v. S. G. Cates, it appearing by the admissions of both parties, that Mr. Cates voluntarily furnished a team for Fort G. & R. Pierre, army, and that Fort G. & R. Pierre was never made a non-Missouri River location with said Cates & that he was about three weeks or more and than surrendered and gave back the horse & said horse. As is ordered that there can't be required to give a bond in the sum of $1,000— for the faithful performance of the oath of allegiance & other duties & the United States government and the said Cates to require & bring in statement and certificate as an American citizen & that they be discharged as part of all the orders of conscription.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

March 22nd, 1863.
Hannibal Mo
March 19th 1862

J. H. K. Hayward
Asst. Supt. Hannibal RR

Encloses oaths taken
by employees viz.
Mr. Orson Lowell
H. Brooks Sharpnose

[Signature]

Rev. Dr. John Mohr
H. O. Flamee
H. Surgeon
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co.
Hannibal, Mo., 19th June, 1862.

R. Maj. Genl. H. H. Ullmer
St. Louis

Dear Sir,

Send you today by express two outfits taken by the employed on one of your roads. Any additional hereafter will be forwarded by mail.

Respectfully,

J. H. Congerward
Gen. Secre.

Geo. C.
Charles Sheerin
Andrew Nichie
Peter Dittoria
Thomas Mullally
Mr. P. Whelton
Richard Beauly
Peter Finnan

Patrick Sullivan 1 2
Peter Angant
John Carlett
Ann Finlay
Ann Reilly
John O' Regan
Renald B. Hurn
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry J. Parker</td>
<td>Thomas Castello</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. C. Derry</td>
<td>Fernando Branco</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. H. Gallagher</td>
<td>John “Mumen”</td>
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<td>John D. Kenon</td>
<td>Cornelius O’Neil</td>
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<td>Desgutes</td>
<td>Jonathan Malley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claude Babichko</td>
<td>James C. Cortis</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Raven</td>
<td>John Russell</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Allen</td>
<td>Thomas kettle</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Picken</td>
<td>George D. “Mumen”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward Cork</td>
<td>William Prayne</td>
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<td>Alex. Hanscock</td>
<td>Patrick H. Thistle</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Cotrell</td>
<td>Henry Hart</td>
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<tr>
<td>John J. Kelley</td>
<td>John Cornell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. “Mr.” Broy</td>
<td>Daniel Hulman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. D. Lords</td>
<td>Fred. A. Brown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. H. Cotrell</td>
<td>John Rowland</td>
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<td>John Fagan</td>
<td>Henry McKinnon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patrick O’Neil</td>
<td>John Fitzjames</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hugh O’Daniel</td>
<td>Peter “Welch”</td>
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<td>Michael Keenan</td>
<td>Joseph H. Smith</td>
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<td>Matthew Mallon</td>
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<td>Patrick</td>
<td>Charles A. Goff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maldon</td>
<td>John Mullion</td>
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<td>Thomas Collins</td>
<td>John Mullion</td>
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<td>Henry Clinton</td>
<td>John Cochill</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
John Hogan
Martin Brennan
Patrick Gilsen
John M. Longhi
John O'Callan
M. O. Connell
Dennis Holland
Patrick Moynihon
Thomas Curran
Bryan Reynolds
John Hunter
Lawrence Higgins
William Higgins
Michael B. Smith
Elia Felipe
Charles Nolan
William Danlack
Dennis Stafford
John Morgan
Patrick Kelly
David Pondharn
James Kelly
Jerry Sullivan
William O'Brien
John Williams
Charles Matherfeld
Henry Matherfeld

Philip Kenley
St. Howes Carroll
Deane Bariet
Michael Widdenmore
John Braddock
Antoni Gallardo
Alexander Denny
James C. Higgins
Santos Perez
Richard Delany
Charles Manton
Alex Carney
John Polinin
Lazarro Bagenin
Pablo Pileoni
Pino Luigi
Joseph Angraham
Joseph Angraham
Frank Norman
Thomas Pastell
Bernard Mulhady
Patrick Mulley
Peter Murray
William Dare
William Kelcher
Michael Brown
Michael
Daniel
John
Thomas
Robert
George
John
Peter
James
Patrick
Mr. "M"
Lucas
William
James
Arthur
Michael
Benedict
Patrick
Timothy
"Michael"
Daniel
"Mountain"
Thomas
Donahoe
Jerry
Sullivan
"Michael"
Donahue
John
Sullivan


Daniel
Patrick
Salmon
John
Sullivan
Jerry
Constable
Timothy
Donovan
Daniel
Donovan
Jerry
Harrington
Michael
Mulholland
James
Ryan
Jerry
McSine
Patrick
Dennehy
James
Felix
Thomas
Murphy
William
Thompson
Henry
Jagan
Rev. C.
Mende
James
English
James
W. Laughlin
Gilbert
Albury
John
B. Wilton
Francis
Loons
James
Hardy
Lori
Marshall
Tyron
Booze
George
Collins
James
Browne
Charles Connin
Andrew Bish
Peter Vittorio
Thomas Mullally
Mr. B. Whallon
Richard Beachy
Peter Arman
Francis Smith
Timothy O'Riordan
John Diamando
Thomas Conn (2)

Patrick Rainbow, 2.
Peter Angest
John Carlett
Orms Finlay
Orms Reilly
John O'Regan
Renker B. Ham
William Settl
Padro O'Con
Joseph Stevens
William Jones

Those names marked thus \( \times \) have been discharged & paid off this morning.

Post Taylor

March 13, 1862.

W. S. Parker
Capt. G.
Petition of a number of citizens, driven from their homes.
March 15, 1863

Major General Halleck Comm.

To the undersigned citizens of South East Missouri having been driven from our homes by the Rebels and our Families exposed to their maltreatment and property to their savages which had been carried to an alarming extent.

Some murdered in their homes.

Mr. Anderson through whose petition we present you with this petition led his house surrounded himself and family assassinated by night his two eldest sons shot one killed and the other mortally wounded and he himself slightly wounded being shot at several times.

Many of our best Citizens have been sent to death some shot and others hung.

Several refugees who have just arrived tell us that it was but
to their choice to join them suffer death or leave. There is scarcely a reason man in the field of this operation left with a horse to tell his grand—
all the effects of those that they have driven from their homes or put to death is carried into their camp and divided as Common property.
We therefore impetuously solicit of you in your judicial capacity to forthwith immediately effort for the relief of our distressed and bereaved country and
We your Petitioners will ever pray

Thomas A. B. Walker
John Memler
William Megwen
R. J. Shaw
Riley Ritchie
William C. Randall

George Bolick
J. J. Feeler
C. F. Parson
Wm. J. Hallis
Sears Parsons
R. C. Armstrong
Jas. B. Foster
J. G. Miller
W. S. Reed
Robert Ashley
Charles Butler
Peter Bess
John Coffman
Robert Calman
Daniel C. Cleeper
Thomas C. Laton
Franklin Foster
H. H. Fulkeson
James George
James G. Goodin
War Glessner
F. C. Gross
Zed Horton
Salmon G. Lettsom
James Hayson
Jesse Hicks
Albert Harris
John Honey
Benjamin Johnson
Henry Frier
James Frier
George S. Lettsom
William Lincoln
Abraham Lincoln
Thomas Lincoln
John Mcneil
Pleasant Mager
Samuel S. Mager
J. B. Miller
William Masters
Thomas J. Mees
John J. McDowell
Anthony Prawer
Simon Poe
J. James S. Poe
Lavin Prawer
Alexandria Patterson
William Rodgers
Fariton Risley
Anthony J. Rodgers
William E. Stanfield
Robert C. Sturndale
Miles, sealz
William Stanfield
James B. Sturndale
Thomas Stanfield
Andrew J. Sparrow
William Starker
John A. Taylor
Daniel Foster
John Baston
Washington Miers
Henry Remer
Alfred Davis
William Anderson
Adam Beck
Jesse Richman
Elizah McGeer
Elizah Farmer
George Farmer
Ezra Young Farmer
Joseph Begg
Joseph Sanders
Elizah Hill
John Soren
W. A. Walker
Sandey Walker
George Coats
Samuel Coats

Richard Cleat
March 31, 1862

Signe Francis

Brig. Genl.

Orders that horses taken
from Mr. W. Hopkins
and Joe W. Neilly, be
returned to the owners
paid for them.
Headquarters 1st & 2nd Division
Vesthoe, March 31, 1862.

Sir:

The bearers, W. M. McLarty and Joe McPhee, have been under arrest at Camp Pea Ridge, when they arrived from Fort Lorette, and were released by orders from these Headquarters, and have since been employed and faithfully served as teamsters. When arrested their ponies were taken away from them, but that returned to them, when released; one of these is said to be in the possession of Lieut. Schreiner, your Dep. Marth; the other is in the possession of one Lieut. Burch. You will direct your strict attention to this case and have horses returned and paid for. Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

To Major G. R. R. V. C.
W. S. Boyer
At
Jno. Peterson
Pledge of honor
Released and Pledge of
Promising 18
Valle Forge January 7, 1863

[Signature]

Ino Patterson—To Col. Woodruff

Pursuing an extension of his Perth to St. Gervais County


New for State of Ilo


Respectfully refer to Capt. Dixie


So much of the letter as relates to the extension of Mr. Patterson,

Purpursing to St. Gervais County with

a request that his petition be granted.

Woodruff

 Audit

Office Prov. Marshall

Dept. of War

January 9, 63.

Pursuant to Col. Woodruff's Order.

The request will be granted

for Patterson extended forward

his paper that the extension

be properly executed.

[Signature]

The order

Released D. O. No. 478 for 1st Aug. 20,

To remain in St. Louis County.

No further orders.
Waltz Forge Jan. 23, 1863

Col. Henry WOOD
Dear Sir:

Since I saw you
you last this Company
had continued cheering and
for the purpose of resuming
operations for enlisting
for the government. But
we have another call for
the Militia and I fear
unless there can be an
exemption for the employ-
ees that we will have
trouble to start. If you
can do any thing for
us I wish you would.

I still report regularly
to the Provost Marshal
in St. Louis if you could
have it.
added to my friends as I live within one mile of the County line and have a good deal of business in that County I dislike to put upon so much trouble but will if the opportunity ever offers try to return your many favours.

Paul came home a few days ago very penitent and says he wants to stay at home for the future.

With great respect
Your old friend
Geo. Felton.
W. S. Boyle
John Patterson

Pavolos of Minor

St. Louis, March 29, 1862.

I hereby give my parole of honor that I will report myself in person to the Provost Marshal General immediately on his request to do so and until released from this parole I will not leave the county of St. Francis.

W. H. Boyd

Inv. Patterson
Tampa (?), May 23, 1862.

John Brown is my duty.

Surely I wish Agent during my absence from the city.

G. M. Bedell.
$200.00, ninety days from date. We promise to pay E. W. Bedell & Co., bearer, two hundred & eight dollars & fifty two cents, value received, this 27th March, 1862.

S. H. Potter

James W. Lynch

$200.00, five months from date. We promise to pay E. W. Bedell & Co., bearer, two hundred & eight dollars & fifty two cents, value received, this 27th March, 1862.

S. H. Potter

James W. Lynch
Penawola, Ten 27 March 1862

Note of J.W. Bedell, the hotel known as the Bedell House in good order and rent at Twenty-five dollars a month which we agree when known to be paid monthly and we further agree that at any time said hotel should be turned over the house back to let him have it and we further agree not to move the furniture out of the house unless it should be endorsed by this note we further agree that it shall be kept in good and subject to the payment of our notes from said hotel.

J. H. Potter
James K. Finch

$2,000.00 Thirty day from date we promise to pay J.W. Bedell or bearer Two hundred & Eighty dollars & fifty-two cents for value received this 27 March 1862

J. H. Potter
James K. Finch

$2,000.00 Fifty days from date we promise to pay J.W. Bedell or bearer Two hundred & Eighty dollars & fifty-two cents for value received this 27 March 1862

J. H. Potter
James K. Finch
Carroll Co. March 13th

City

G.H. Condeff

Opn. Condeff

(discharge from Letter

On account of sickness they have not been able to file the bond required.

What are they to do?

Signature
Carroll Co., My March 13th, 1862.

Gen. Wallace

Dear Sir:

On the 26th, we were discharged from the Anderson prison, by your order, and requested to fill, and return to you address a bond. We have been unable to give the required security, paid on account of bad health (not able to go round in quest of such). Please write, and direct us what to do. Must we fill the time until such security as we can get is on file, or must we remain ourselves up to your order?

G. M. Bundiff
William Bundiff

N.B. We took the required oath before we were discharged.
We need to increase our efforts to reduce the risk of accidents and incidents. It is crucial that everyone follows the rules and regulations strictly. We must ensure that all necessary precautions are taken to prevent any mishaps. Let's work together to make sure that the workplace remains safe for all of us.
Springfield, Robertson County, Tennessee
March 16th, 1862

To the Commander in Chief of the United States
Army at Nashville or whoever has the authority
of the Department, that was taken by the United
States Army at Fort Donelson. I wish to present
a Case for your Consideration. The Case is This:-

My free son, E. H. Crockett, left home on the 1st
of March 1862, and went to Texas. The remained there
until about the last of November 1861. When he returned
home on a furlough after which he was taken
sick, was confined several weeks. When he got able to
ride, he went to Fort Donelson to see an only brother
H. B. Crockett, belonging to Capt. Redwine's Company
C.S. Hedgeman's Tennessee Volunteers. He remained
at the Fort some 5 or 6 days, returned home, but had
taken a very deep cold, causing a severe Cough.
The time he was appointed to return to Texas had
now arrived, and he was proceeding to Fort
but his Cough not being much improved, I
persuaded him to remain yet a few days
on Thursday 19th Ult. We heard what we sup
posed to be the firing of cannon at Fort
Donelson. I then requested my son E. H. Crockett
to go to the Fort, and if his brother H. B. Crockett
was alive or wounded, to bring him home, if
possible, as he went, he got there on Sunday 16th
At the time he started, I expected the fight would
over by the time he got there, but I fear it was no
he could not get away, having gone there on a
visit from Clarkeville, and the boats would
not bring away any person not belonging to the
army, and on Sunday morning after the fort was burned
he with with all others were taken prisoners, he did
not belong to the army, and went there only at
my request as before stated, and for no other pur-
go. In the last few days, I have learned there
were persons (children) there on a visit, who were
promised to go home uninjured, as far as I
can learn W H Crockett, and one other young
man by the name of William D. Cogars, were all
that were taken off. That did not belong to the army;
W D. Cogars was there on a visit to see some
brothers in Kidwell's Company. I suppose that
Crockett and Cogars had been sent off before it
was known, that citizens not belonging to the army
begged to permit to go. Come be
You have now a correct statement of the case
which I will if it is requested and if permit
refuse you to all my neighbors, all of whom
know the facts as I have stated them. Will you
release my son C H. Crockett and W D. Cogars,
if so, will you order it to be done, or will you
give me or some person for me, an order to this
refuse to release them, and if permit for some
person to go to where they are with said order.
Will you give the friends of those boys that
belong to Capt. Kidwell's Company liberty to send
them clothing, to write to them, and those that can
to visit them, if it is agreeable to your will to grant
any or all of these requests please give the permit to the bearer of this Dr. H. Clover to go or take any thing to bring you, may grant, &c. Will you please let us know when Capt. Bidwell's Company, Capt. Hig's Company of Col. Hayes' Brigade Channeau Vol. also Capt. Taylor's Company of Philips Regiment from Va., we were sent to the boneyard at Glover, I will bring any information to see you may please to direct I would ask you to do. Capt. Sidwell's Company of Philips Regiment from Va., I was sent to the boneyard at Glover, I will bring any information to see you may please to direct I would ask you to do.

would ask any thing and in this because that I have the hearty concurrence of all the friends in this vicinity, I know and believe that there is not a man in that Company who would think of going back to the Army if Posted, until the was regular exchanged. My object for speaking of Capt. Crockett's living in Texas, for the purpose of letting you know, that he had nothing to do, nor could have nothing to do with the Volunteering here &c. I refer you to Mayor A. B. Christian of Newlin asking these few questions if the proper Commander to apply to for the above requisition, please convey these to the proper one, or inform me of the bearer (the bearer) who is, and where to find them, having a permit to go to him &c. Capt. Crockett Wm. Crozera, if released have not money with them, (that is current) to bring them home, the money they have is still on board, submitted very respectfully i.e. Capt. D. Crockett
Carey Alls March 4 1862

W. K. Strong
Brig. Gen. C. U. S.

John and his 2 sons were sent to Fortress.

Enquiries have been made of letters mostly fails addressed to John Bird's file

The family much 1862
Head Quarters, U. S. Forces.

Cairo, Ill.

March 17, 1862.

W. H. McLean,

Adjutant General,

Sir,

Yesterday Despatches by steam boat of Memphis for St. Louis was
borne of war, among them is the draft and
refused to in the enclosed paper, I think
there is with him also two or three of his sons,

I found a lot of letters in a drawer was
overbusiness last evening in this office which
have been addressed to him by different
persons, I suppose they were probably found
on this person in his dressing - I send
them to you as his trial trial will doubtless
take place at St. Louis. Very Respectfully

[Signature]

W. H. McLean

To Mr. John Birds.

States his place has been taken possession of by some "Bennetts". Had to move and was promised protection, but afterwards arrested with 3 sons by John Grant. Been imprisoned about 8 weeks. Been refused trial. Even had charge made against him. Asks that he may have trial immediately.

Enclosure.

[Signature]
Birds Point, Mo. March 6th 1861.

General Halleck

Sir, I hope you will excuse me for troubling you with a few lines, but I only wish to state my case to you plainly.

I and family lived on Birds point till the last of July last, and would have been living there yet if General Prentice and Col. Wallace, who were in command at that time, had not have promised to protect me and family if we would move out to a farm about 3 miles out of camp. So I and my family moved out of camp taking my negroes about 46 in all, leaving my horses and farm to the U. S. Troops, which was their request that I should do, it being a military necessity to occupy the point. About 8 weeks ago there was a fight at about 4 miles from the point and Gen. Grant ordered all of the citizens in 6 miles of the point to be brought in to camp. So I and my 3 sons were brought in, also 4 of my negroes. They have since found out that it was Jeff Thompson's men that shot the 4 pickets, so they released all of the citizens that were brought in at that time except me.
and my 3 sons. General. We have been here in prison nearly 8 weeks, and we have insisted on them coming to let us know what charges he has against us, and give us a trial, but he has never let us know what the charges are, nor given us any trial. We appeal to you to know if we can't have a speedy trial. I never have seen any order from you requiring negroes to be brought in to camp, so I wish to inform you that 42 of my negroes have been brought in to camp. 4 of them were taken on the expedition to Fort Donelson. I have not heard of them being brought back.

I have gone on the expedition to Chickamauga. The balance are scattered about in the camps at Bird's Point. I understand that they are working for themselves and the government furnishes them with provisions. Since I have been in camp the soldiers have brought nearly all of my cattle and 12 head of my horses also quite a quantity of my meat, which of course have nearly all been made away with. The horses have been nearly all sent off. The soldiers also robbed my house of considerable amount of property. All of these things were done as soon as I and my 3 sons were brought away from home, without waiting for our trial to see.
whether we are guilty or not. Now if any body
ought to complain I think it ought to be me
as the Regt. Troops moved on to my farm and
I lived on the side the guard line nearly 9 months
then the General Prentice concluded to build
a larger fortification which enclosed my house
lights quarters and barnyard. At this time Gen.
Prentice and Co. Wallave told me that they were
nearly compelled to have my buildings and insisted
on me to move out and give them possession, which
I did after they pledged themselves to protect me.
When I was first brought in there was a great
deal said about me having so many guns and sea
powder, what I have to say about the guns is
that, when the 4 Missouri regiment was with
point they searched my house and I showed
them every gun and all of the Powder that
they found with me at this time they stuck
off from me, and General Prentice had them
all give back to me again. The guns are shot
guns and rifles that I and my sons have had for
several years, some of them are so old that they are
worn out. My sons are used to hunting and shooting
so they always kept 1 or 2 kegs of powder if they
could get it, but they did not have a hole keg
about the house. Hoping that you will order a bill soon and not think hard of me for troubling you with these few lines.

I remain yours,

John Bird.
[Handwritten text on page]

[Signature at bottom]

[Handwritten note]

[Handwritten note]

[Handwritten note]
Mr Bird,

If you think there is any danger in
you or either of the Boys going to Camp left
your orders might be misconstrued by the
Government Soldiers. I do not think it would
do any harm to show them my letter and
inform them fully of our business before we
go. They could not object to our trying
to get so large an amount of cash $37,500.00
out of the hands of their enemy

In haste,

Joe Moore
Radnor Oct 26th 1861

Mr John Burd

Dear Sir,

As Mr John Shields failed to pay his note due 8th
Sept last for $700- and on the 8th
of Nov $700 more will be due and if he then fails to pay I shall wish
you to proceed as before and at
which to hold on to all the demo
I have so I wish you to either
Authorize me myself or B F Ratcliffe
to draw the notes from the Bank
so as to be secured if it should be
necessary to get out a landlord
warrant if I can attend to it as your agent without any cost. But if
I prefer Mr Ratcliffe I will suit
one just as well. You will have
tmkdir and order to Commercial Bank
for the notes to one of us. I will see
or out the warrant if you have
the mortgage from Shields to me on
his furniture. Send it.
all shall be right between us in all our matters and I am sure some of us want to see some of your work. I am sure to myself to Sunday.

J. F. Harris

P.S. On reflection I think it would be best to write the whole matter. But I have no time to act with my advice. I am very yours,

J. F. Harris
Commonwealth of Kentucky, McCracken County.

Paducah, Ky., November 11th, 1861.

To W. J. Boyd,

Please take notice, There was a Note for Seven Hundred Dollars, drawn
by Mr. S. Shields.

in favor of Mr. J. Harris
 dated the 8th day of January

1861, Payable Eighteen Months after date, underwritten. Notary Public, for Non-Payment

the same having been duly endorsed.

1861, Payable Eighteen Months after date

was this day Protested by the

Note. Notary Public.
HEADQUARTERS, FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, Aug. 6, 1862.

Camp, Aug. 6, 1862.

I, (handwritten name)

Know all men by these presents, that Sam L. Silver, having been properly certified to be from the service, having served as a Private for the term of three years in Capt. E. H. Smith's Company, which is Company 1 of the 1st Infantry, and is hereby honorably discharged.

Wm. B. Jones, Comdg. officer.

C. F. Burns, Asst. Adj't, Gen.
Charleston, S.C. Sept 7th 1864

John Bird, Esq.

At Home

Dear Sir: You are perhaps already informed that Jeff Thompson Commandant of the 1st Brigade of the 1st South Carolina Cavalry visited this place at an early hour last Sunday morning at the head of 400 cavalry with two wagons & one cannon & demanded of me the

up to the Bank Vault & Safe, I immediately got the directors about Town together, and be

made the same demand of them, we came proteted against the seizure of our funds as unlawful & altogether uncalled for, but he immediately cut all argument short by saying "he came with military power to execute a military order that he had as "time to argue the case" and finished by giving us

fifteen minutes to consider whether we would

give up the funds & have one go along and count them and get a receipt or whether he should be compelled to use such force as he had at hand to obtain them

in having no means of defending ourselves against so large a force than the former

alternative. I returned last night with receipt.
Before I left I wrote to Usue to be informed of the deputation and since I have received letters from both him & Dust Hasting requesting you, Hugh, Uncle Whitcombe & myself to visit him Thompson with Camp & have no effort to regain our friends' affections. I write you now to get you to come up immediately if possible and go with Dust Hasting & myself. If you cannot come, cannot either Thompson, William or Hasting. If you can get here we will have a carriage for you to ride in & the balance of the way we wish to start Sunday morning as a just day our horse lost only under impossible to get our money. Sir Thompson I am afraid will not hesitate to use it if occasion should arise & if so it will be gone beyond recovery.

Mr. S. is waiting and I can write no more in haste. I am very much

Flora C. Cashin
Lanpington, Ky., May 25th, 1861

Sir John Bird: Birds Point, Mo.

Dr. Sir,

Enclosed please find, on endorsement, by me, which I wish you to file up as a Note, for Alex Hokepatrick, to sign, in your favor, calling for all the moneys due you on his first note or on the notes he owes you, and forward to him the same to Shawneetown, Ills. You have to sign, which will be done by him and returned to you, and will secure the same to you by a mortgage on the 800 lots in Metropolis, Ills. and other lots therein also, as he has more there, and as the first mortgage cannot be found. Suppose to be lost, please date the Note up to the time you sent it, and make it payable when you wish, and give him all the time you will call for one, two or three years — the longer the better for us, interest to be paid yearly, and this will secure you for his back interest to date, which will draw so you can't interest until fully paid up. He will have the same sent you, immediately, as he has written one to this, and all will be well in time.
the Deo. I are for whom the is any one
comes on, and at second
ly, the Pope.
Dell, with the inquest will be arranged for
soon, just now, as I have sold the same
subject to the succedance to a man, that
is able to pay, and also he has sold to
another man, that is more able to pay,
and I. The inquest owner, has been to
see me, and will make arrangements
to pay some soon, so he tells me,
and of course they would not let it see,
when they have so much out, and this man
helps Mr. Rechpatrick, as my successor, as well
as helps me, and satisfies you very well.
the inquest owner is a merchant and
this man. If I, hope you will be
patient and easy with the old man,
Mr. Rechpatrick, as I know you and yours
are safe and secure well, there extra
your times, so one one can blame us.
that sure, or even off with it, and as
I know it always said, to you, My wife and
and I, would another all was in your
hands, to stay, or in. The future, than some
of Us, should, and in time, we will
make it all out and pay it with interest
so for ever, or forget all to you and yours,
I know— Mr. Rechpatrick, is slow and has
not paid, but he has paid a great many
other duties since, and not sold any things of account, but on the contrary, has held to take property for claims coming to him, and to pay the debts worth in real estate, personal property, and claims, and these War times will not last very long, and as soon as can, Southern Ills and Miss land, will and are bound to come onto market at your corner prices, then all can be paid off, and I am watching any opportunities to make sale of enough to do so, and we are free and take it easy, as your and such, and to getting along in years and gone days and myself can do so likewise, as pitch in our some business that will pay well. I trust that this will meet with your consent, and me please you and yours all well, and that this war will come out and that better times may come.

Mary we feeling of you, and. [Signature]

W. F. James

I sent on week before a letter to
my I had done this N he will be looking for the
inter settled up, N make sign to
make a mortgage, or I would as soon as the fear of young.
Mr. Henry Grass April 22

S. Thompson, Esq.

It has been my intention to write to you for several weeks but Lucie has written two letters to me and thought to write a third. She says she cannot see how it is she has no answer yet but we

hope to soon hear from you all. We hope you will all often and soon. The country has been in such trouble with a thing we have and that we will soon hear the border states and until peace is again restored it will be best that we will certainly be no

new trouble and I feel confident you will have left trouble cause this. I am sure that it will make haste for us a while but the most favorable
say that so soon as this is writed
perfectly will go up and do belid so

Shall you need to inform you of
the untimely death of your Sisold
find John Kleinpeter say to you
Pa Pa Kleinpeter was killed by the
bursting of a boiler which was at his
soul will he was turn to pieces per
part of his body was far seventy
yard as when he was killed it wase
thirti So cannot describe his death

Course as you often to busing for
you Pa will he lend the fifteen
hundred dollars $1500. skulle in
either of by brothers for exemple. If a
you had my note endorsed by my beth
we can buy any to the estate but
cannot withhold a dollar it is all up
and good fefa but we cannot lay
off a debt with this note. Secund to
lay off the men truth my turn it
is finished cousin. Still by this
May it will mean you any truth
when to tell kind the friends
The who will see it and will write
answer it and if he will be so kind
as to loan the amount then send me
a check cause you will do in a great
few it will be ever remembered
for answer and stuff
you or love to all
Luci says do answer the letter
now will not forget you
all jug in love to you
for cause This I Dainu
March 13, 1861

To John Bird

My Dear Uncle,

We have not had the pleasure of a letter from you lately though we have a letter from your son in which one that you were all in good health. I answered the same return as all the time you were in good health you give health up to this time. I was a great deal better for some days. I was very weak for some time after that. I never think we hear a great deal of about justicks. I am really tired of it for it lasts Detto lays ahead. Hoped better and as well not hear now. I hope if ever we are faced in war that the ending states will stand us if that is the case we will be able to give them what they look for and I do in looking over your good father before this found many letters coming the note that it Brunt made a mistake and thought suit in your name instead of his. I am very sorry for this letter and wish it had been done as you may see it is certain. I am please that brought the note for
I know you mean well a man that Mr. Strang never brought up any stout pipe for you or his thoughts at a great deal for our dear Mr. Strang paid him for doing so. I was always afraid it would be the cause of a loss to him but he was always a very wise and very good judge. I mean that you are the last man on earth to want any, except what is right and I can see in this case we can assure you that this is found of Mr. Strang. He saw so it shall be the other judges that you wish to talk to. So wish that you wish to go to the Euston to say us the way as this are hard and we are not able to collect but very little any and we are trying interest this amount will be paid in in other ten days and uncle if you wish more send us this we can get it a number of persons who will summ. If you fully if you are satisfied will what we have you please, answer Sack Thompson. Lucy will answer his letter. He just write his a day before or it has been answered some mail. My best to all the family remaining with love & prayers.
Charleston, May 23rd, 1861

Dear Chi,

Some of the officers that you had better leave your house, if you do not believe you will suffer - go to my house and stay as long as you choose. I do not know whether I will be there or not.

Your friend,

John Bird E. - Ft. Hough
Chicago, Ill.
May 12, 1861.

John Bird Esq.

Sir — It appears that you have chosen to become a traitor to your country, and oppose the cause of secession rebels. Either I knew you to be a nester, or else a desperate one at that; yet I supposed there was still enough of patriotism—enough of manliness left in you to prompt you to defend the honor of your country's flag. That flag, which waved its protecting folds over your childhood home, and has sheltered the cradle of your children, that flag, under whose mightyegis your country has risen, in less than a century, from a wilderness to the highest point of glory ever yet reached by any nation on earth, and you yourself, being fully protected by it, in your person, property and industrial enterprises, have accumulated immense wealth. But it appears that in counting upon your patriotism and manliness, I had reckoned without mine host.

You now manifest your appreciation of all the blessings, social, civil and political which
you have enjoyed under the Flag of our Union, by extending your sympathy and cooperation to treacherous villains who, the sooner to defend it, are exerting their every energy to the utmost, to trample it in the dust. Do you not feel a conscience keenness and degradation in the exercise of such cowardly, foul ingratitude? If you do not, it is because your conscience, in the practice of evil doing, has become dead, as with a rotten wood, and you are given over to a depraved mind.

Shame on you! and shame on all who play the traitor to their country.

The record show you proposed to give for the purchase of secession cannons a few weeks ago, to prevent loyal troops from assembling at Cairo, you had better place in safer keeping. It may be necessary ere long, to aid your family in their flight. You have got yourself into a very serious predicament – one which, if I am not greatly mistaken, you will have abundant reason to regret.

You may rest assured of one thing – the loyal law-abiding subjects of the United States Government, irrespective of party distinctions, are a unit in
their determination to support the Constitution, crush out treason and assert their rights. They are determined to ensure equal protection to all the obedient, in every part of the Union. They will reclaim the property which the rebel thieves and robbers have obtained by fraud and violence and redeem from disgrace the land hallowed by the dust of Washington, now desecrated by the tread of rebel feet. They have the men and the money, the will and the determination to do this, and they will do it. The Court has a special account to settle with the rebels of Mississippi county for their barbarous expulsion of Ed. Pickard and other good men and true because of their loyalty to the Federal Court. They were driven from their business, and their homes, under threats of death signed by the sheriff, and other dignitaries of the county. These things have not been done in a corner. The Court is in possession of the facts, and there is a settled determination to redress these wrongs. Hereafter you secession insurrectionists have been wont to do as you pleased with impunity, but it shall be so no longer.
The loyal people have borne injury and insult at your hands, just as long as they can, and the God is just getting into a position to deal with them according to their deserts. I want to inform you and the secessionists at Charleston and the Mississippi generally that if one drop of loyal blood is shed among you, every secessionist in the County may reckon this blood as a part of the execution we shall require for the outrage.

I entertain no personal ill will towards you, but I must tell you in all candor that unless you abandon your secession sentiments, and openly manifest your loyalty to the Stars and Stripes Banner, I do not give a dime for your life, in this thirty days, and your slaves emancipated from their galling bondage shall have a free passage on yourerry boat to this side of the river. You are more closely watched than you suppose and your next secession speech or act may bring you to the gallows or make your house for a garrison of Uncle Sam's Rifled Boys to practice at. A few 32 pounders from Charleston may, in an hour or two, be there, to realize some major situatiion. On the state lines, we have been able to furnish five thousand brave men, armed and equipped for a military visitation to Birds Point, and Charleston and Mississippi. So at large—over and above the five thousand that are already armed and made ready for emergencies. I call to mind the old watchword, "They have challenged and we made use to war. They shall have it to their convenience. They have lifted the banner upon their banner. May God speed the most secessionists. The troops which your proposed commerce are subject to carry, and the injustice with which your former and all other commerce with our shores are treated. We will not be felled, and we will not shrink from the situation that there remains. There is no alternative but that you should stand your ground, and take your destruction. We are on our own, and we must stand and fight. This is our last appeal, and we shall not shrink from the responsibility of our own conduct. We stand on an behalf of a great intelligent people and a determined people. Respectfully, St. L., One of the best.
Iowa City, May 20th

Please let me know at Blandville to see you according to the letter you wrote me some months before circuit court. Times have changed since that time. Ceded to at two and from fortifying the requested board but they have pressed down to short snow act to smash up everything of consequence that owed one thing and do cut off any disturbance to leave us out of about one thousand or twelve hundred dollars in goods and should that war on the first act issued in this country at the time I know there's not enough to pay you the interest that I can collect nothing on what I owe you and
probably never will. I have worked as among other men. There is a point of view where I stand at. The present state of things as many of the citizens are preparing to send away and go south. I am assured I expected for money to pay you to give you the statement of these affairs so as not to disturb you unexpectedly for this appointment is not available. As long as these states are as at present nothing more but hope you are entitled to live fairly at least for the sake of the Earth as we Lord Falmour. Pray, quoted there is no not as erstwhile. Falmour is also诗句. He meant them out to me. discobed of all there not.
St. Louis, Mo.
March 14, 1862

Blane & Kenneally

Mr. Thomas Richardson, Atty.

This atty. represents that Blane & Kenneally are mine owners and
proprietors of land in Greenly,
Newton Co., Mo., that having
refused to sell lead to the Rebels
they seized 500 lbs. of lead and
took them away. That at some time,
they took possession of 200,000
lbs. of mineral ore of the
Confederates confiscated the
property of the said firm, and
sent an agent in charge thereof
that same said act of Confis-
cation, they have manufac-
tured 1500 lbs. of lead and
accumulated 150,000 lbs. of
mineral, which is now
Res. dues make of 66
thick pieces, and another reply, and that Compty Genl may direct, that proceedings be taken of his property, as a security of indemnity for the loss that would flow from his pretense — — other losses and hazards mentioned — —

Note: for action in this case in N. Carolina 1842 to N. Reuban

file

The parties will consult with Geo. Curtis on this

Prc. D. Wife, March 4, 1842
St. Louis, March 14th, 1860

My dear Mr. H. Hackett

My sir,

As the attorney of North Kennett, miner and owner of lead at Cranky, Barton County, Missouri, I desire to lay before you a few facts and to ask your official interference in their behalf. The firm of Tilor & Kennett is composed of Henry T. Tilor (present Mr. & Gentleman to Venezuela, South America) Peter E. Tilor and the estate of Ferdinand Kennett deceased. On or about the time of the battle at Mission's Bend, (where our gallant Lynn fell) Peter E. Tilor, who was the acting and managing partner at the mines was under positive instructions not to sell a solitary bag of lead or anything else belonging to the firm to the so-called Southern Confederacy, and in consequence of said instructions such a pressure was brought to bear upon Peter E. Tilor as to compel him to remove his family to his former homestead in Washington County, Mo., and the balance of the firm was in consequence entirely
suspended. Price's agent upon his arrival in Branty, offered to purchase and pay for the number of bags of lead then on hand, (say 200 bags) and upon the refusal of Peter & Horr to sell the same, Price ordered his agent to take possession, not only of the 200 bags of lead, but also of the furnaces and about 200,000 lbs of mineral then in hand, together with timbers, coke and everything appertaining thereto which was accordingly done. There was at the same time in transition from the mines to the various shipping points on the main and each one of branches of the Pacific Sail road, about 10,000 bags of lead about three thousand of which were captured and made use of by the confederate armee and which was an entire loss to Horr & Harrett. This is cause of Southern Confederacy then confiscated the entire possession of Horr & Harrett and sent an agent there to take charge of and operate the mine, for the benefit of the so-called Southern Confederacy; since which time, as I learn from good and reliable authority, there has been a large amount of lead manufactured for the benefit of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and that there is now about 1500 bags and 150,000 pounds of mineral on hand, accumulated by the people since the concentration of Peter & Horr.
which I ask and beseech you to take possession of in the name and under the authority of the United States Government, and issue your proclamation to that effect as a security and indemnity to Robert Kerrett for the heavy losses they have sustained as set forth in the foregoing article, and which they claim from the Government as true and legal citizens.

There much, as the attorney of the above named parties, I ask in their behalf and in their right. Please answer through the post office and oblige.

Moore, Deputy

Robert Kerrett

Thomad Richardson, atty
Felbrigg, March 11th 1862

Curtis

Gustavus Kiermer

States that the bearer of this letter is the mayor of the city; that he desires to get a permit to visit the 2nd regiment in Arkansas under General Curtis; that there are two full companies from said city in Col. Osterhust's regiment of the Leagues of many of whom the bearer is glad of the said permit. The writer trusts the Commissary General may be glad to do allow him (the bearer) to visit the said city.

(Seal)

Rev'd Dr. Mr. March 11th 1862
Ponceville March 11, 1862

Major General B. F. Butler

Dear Sir,

The bearer of this letter, Goodfellow Esq., is the Major of our city, and desires to obtain a permit (if such should be necessary) to erect the lock and dam on the Wabash River under Col. Curtis. There are five full companies from our city alone in Col. Otterhals's 7th Regiment and many more from the County in other Regiments; many engaged among them is the very flower of our young men, and their parents and relatives are very anxious and uneasy, and will be much relieved if Mr. G. can go where they are.

I have not less than four nephews in that one regiment, and several more distant relations.

I trust that one friend will be permitted to use his youthful strength and ability to serve our city. I remain yours very respectfully,

Gustave Baucom
Plaints House
March 11, 1862

Henry Gage King,
Mayor or City of Belleville
and others—

State that there are near relatives of theirs and others in the rear. Concl'd by Col. Ortonhouse. They desire as quickly as possible to reach the Camp at Arkansas to aid as surgeons, physicians & nurses; and beg that Col'd Grant may aid them quick message through—

(Initial)
Rec'd O.H. March 15, 1862
Hunt's House 5 P.M.
11th March 1862

To Maj. Genl. Halleck,
Commanding Department of the West

Sir,

The undersigned in connection with the accompanying letter from Gen. Poerner beg leave to state that they have near relatives in the Regiment of Col. Osterhaus and they desire to reach the Camp in Arkansas as quickly as possible for the purpose of aiding as Surgeons and Physicians and Nurses.

We desire to have by tomorrow morning's train and by you to aid our quick passage, in any manner suitable to you. We are ready if necessary to assist in charge of a dispatch train.

We are prepared enough to reply immediately.

Very respectfully yours etc.

Henry Osterhaus, Mayor City Belleville
Capt. H. has a nephew in Regt 12

Gustav Osterhaus has 2 cousins in 12th Regt

Sherman Tyndale M. D. has a son in Regt 12
List of Prisoners transferred from Jordon Mo. to St. Louis

Citizens

Ried, Hl. Cass St. Louis District
March 25 52

James Mclaching Residence Hon Co. Mo.
Charged with assisting in the murder of Jno. Broadfoot

James Stout Residence Hon Co. Mo.
Charged with assisting in the murder of Jno. Broadfoot

The above names have been tried by Mil. Commission and are awaiting approval of Governor.
Rolla, Mo. March 4, 1862.

Peck. S. G.

In charge of transportation requests passage for troops to St. Louis.
Roll No. 7 March 1862.

Thomas Cullin
Dennis Buckley
Dennis Hickey
Patrick Dougherty
John Sullivan
John Foley
John H. Campbell
Joseph Moran
Edward F. Kelley
Michael McCarthy
John Foley

Please pass the above named Teamsters to Saint Louis. Men who were hired there, and no money here to pay them.

To Col Boyd
Comdy Dept.

A. Hedges

Mr. Howard
Card WWarm
Papers
7th March 1862

To: Cibs

Col. Boyd.
855
St. W. Epstein
Concerning prisoners
March 28/62

[Signature]
Provoit Marshall Office

Provoit Marshall Office

Cal. Rev. G. Farrar
Provoit Marshall Genl.
St. Louis, etc.

Col.

In charge of Capt Osterhaus, Gen of the Missouri Battalion, I send down to St. Louis the following prisoners:

Wm. Smart,
Reis M. Heil
v. Robert Demps

in accordance with your instructions. 

John Bridgeton, whom you had similarly disposed of I released on bonds.

Capt Osterhaus has also in charge

Capt. Wade, St. Feldman and one
Paul Eichhoff, sent down by Orders of Capt. Gen. Schafte.

the Changes in all cases have already been transmitted to you and to Head Quarters.

Very respectfully Yours,

Capt. X. Effenstein
Lieutenant Provoit Marshall
March 27, 1802

A. W. Steetley

Asking the release of certain
Prisoners upon their taking the
Oath of Allegiance

Etc.
Columbia, Mo.,
March 20th.

Gen. Farrar:

As perhaps you are aware, the following prisoners of war were sent from this place a few days ago by Col. Memm. Dr. W. S. Duncun, J. W. Samm, W. A. Fisk, G. C., Self; C. C. Seaman and S. M. Victor.

I beg to advise their early release on taking the oath and giving bond, and without sending them to Alton. Neither of them, except Seaman have been to Price's army, and neither of them as far as I can learn ever aided the rebellion by contributions of money or arms. This time they are all white, and are called Secessionists, though many of them would technically be called secessionists here! Neither of them were engaged in the railroad take-up nor apologists or defensed of that crime. Two of their number, W. H. T. and J. B. S., are sometimes violent and very bitter in their denunci-
ations, but are otherwise harmless. Strive before a court martial could not be spared. I am sure, in no way, but their release on oath and bond, and indeed I feel, with other Unionmen here, that Col. Memmell did not discharge them here after their willingness to take the one and give the other, offered. If somewhere were a little more, perhaps it come up to the scratch.

Seesaw is about play
out here. Just a dead
cock in the pit, for which
God and the Union armies
depended.

Very truly,

W.T. Smithey

858
March 21 1862
Col
Camp Schofield, Cameron Rd
March 31st 1862

Col

Enclosed I send your Bonds
of:
J. B. Wild, Pay as 1000
J. P. Ritter, do 1000
J. P. Fowler, do 1000
E. P. Fowler, do 1000
McClintock, do 3000
John Schuler, do 2000
R. S. Tompkins, do 1000
John Reifman, do 1000
Hannah Craftfield, do 2000
Gabriel Van Beebe, 1000

Bonds are hard to get, almost all decline going on these Bonds, I have about one Hundred something to get
Bondsman.

Very Much for Sam Leakeston
Lt Col. B. H. Harrah
Col Curry Post
Pro Marshall Line

[Signature]
Report of damages

March 26, 64

A.
Gallatin Nov. 22, 1862

[Handwritten text]

Preserved & Certified Record

[Handwritten text]

The undersigned Assistant Prothonotary

[Handwritten text]

The following account of

[Handwritten text]

...at the rate of

[Handwritten text]

No. Names made during year

[Handwritten text]

No. Released upon bond alone

[Handwritten text]

No. upon bond alone

[Handwritten text]

...in the sum of

[Handwritten text]

No. of Depositions against Contractor

[Handwritten text]

No. of horses declared Contractor

[Handwritten text]

No. of horses under possession

[Handwritten text]

No. of horses

[Handwritten text]

No. of persons

[Handwritten text]

[Handwritten text]

J. W. Heins Prothonotary

[Handwritten text]

P. L. Stationery has not yet arrived and much

[Handwritten text]

...and blank forms and same with blank requisition

[Handwritten text]

Mar. 29, 62

Cir.
St. Louis, Mar 29/62

Col Farrar

Dear Sir,

on our last interview & I spoke of the conduct of the S. Anderson
Bk of Palmyra. I hope later advice from Palmyra in which we fully con-
side. My brother had Leone & satis-
ified able & improving influence's
are exerted for a reorganization of
Saints in South Maine. Their
work has its head quarters in Pal-
myra. The active motive powers
are there present there. The S. An-
derson Edwin G Pratt & Geo T Redd.
these men have all taken the oath,
but have done so better to con-
duct them operations. The special
acts which may be brought home to
them one these, they are active and
open in their operations that the se-
ceders can not be conquered,
that the reported Union victories never
took place, that our arms are not
winning any success, they seek in this way to encourage treason and accomplish it, the good influence operating on the popular mind one confidant and persistent by counteracted by them — they ridicule the government, de
ounce it as tyrannical and speak slightly of the oath of alle
giance to be all these things, as done often, and definitely
they do much harm through the en
emy in the field, They are the recruiting officers of the guer
rillas — If these men were
killed to the letter Pen
island & kept in close con
fined ment during the spring
it would strike terror with
all their friends — both in
bonds, men do not good but go as horses in Their Cor
they need be more sonic.
and more efficient manner. My knowledge of Northern resources satisfied me that these three men, adding the

E. Satchel of Palmyra on the intellectual force of several thousand, their past and

confines, would in my opinion be a most

movement. I would not release either of them for three

months— they require a most

mild treatment. I would like to see you

[Signature]

F. T. Glover
Head Quarters [illegible]
March 27th, 1862

Yours
I then the honor to report
that I have under arrest James M. Woods
charged with Bridge Burning. Jacob
Brooks, white, testifies that he saw said
Woods on the night of the 17th of January,
at the Rail Road during the Destruction
of Bridge and that he heard him use
offensive language towards all Union Men.
Saying that he would help hang all
Colored men and Black Republicans.
I respectfully refer this case to you.
W.B. Burke is also still under arrest.
I referred this matter to you some time
since - hoping to hear from you
at your earliest convenience.
I remain respectfully,

P.S. Senior
Thos. Atchison
Maj. Command P.R.
Regt. Merrill's Horse

John P. Stolper
Regt. Merrill's Horse
Concerning order for
delivery of property
of Marcus Nelson and
David W. Baldwin.
They have been herein
acknowledged from the be-
ginning, etc. Payment
this honor lent. The court
in cause shall likewise
accept thereof.

[Signature]

Fred N. B.
Head Quarters Recruiting Station M. & M.

Pawnee Station March 15th 1862

Provost Marshall Ellis

St Louis Mo.

Sir,

I have before me an order for the delivery to David H Baldwin and Thomas Nelson of property taken from them by any command.

I am engaged in recruiting for the Missouri State Militia Capt Thomas H Bates has command of a full company recruited for my Battalion. The property the question was taken by Capt Bates men. They are known as fly men having been recruited by me.

I do not say this to shirk the responsibility for the losses were taken with my consent.

I have evidence properly sworn to of their guilt. However David H Baldwin went to this fight at Lawrence with a company of volunteers. While there he took
All action past in helping them to get forage proceeded 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12.

Also that he gave two guns to the rebels. That he is notorious for his abusive and violent language against Union men. That he has fed as many as forty rebels at one time and that frequently.

Also that he said when killing and forcing his fork that it was for his army and that he absolutely refused to let a man to whom he was indebted have meat for his family saying he was keeping it for the Southern troops. This and much more of the same kind.

I have evidence from a man that Thomas told him that he had killed two named Indians at Livingston and got their arms which arms be stored at the same time.

Both Indians have been violent Republicans have associated with and harbored a gang of desperadoes who are ruining this section of this country.

I have known them from the first of the rebellion and know that they have threatened even armed
They were tied in the trough when their horses were taken. They sent a woman to know of Capt. Burt if they would be allowed to give themselves up and take the oath. He sent them word to come in. They did so. She took their hands to swear at Pelion and take the oath before the present. Fortnite at that place.

I have returned the horse taken by Capt. Burt. As to the money it has been made quite sure that I have strictly made over mine.

I am for your kind letter.

Edward Forbes
Recommending M.D., M.D.
862 Camperdown

Dundee Bond

Old 19 62

C.I
Camp Schofield March 19th
Commissioner

Hereewith I send you Bond as below. There are from the leading
Privates under guard at the time of the order for their release upon Bonds-

Maren George $5,000
William Thompson 10,000
James W. Combs 2,000
Sadie Gemeen 5,000
J. A. K. Grant
Novy Hatchings 5,000
Robert F. Aurus 10,000
James Dupre 2,000
Bannuel Wilds 5,000
William P. Atbury 2,000
Francis Brock 5,000

These men are all wealthy & Bonds are all good. I have a great many others
that are looking up Bondsmen, which
I will send forward in a few days.

Very Respectful Sir,

[Signature]

To Col. B. T. Farrad
[Signature]
Peyton Marshall Stick
Benton 6 C & Clark
$100.00 March 17, 1832

Davenport Edward
Brey William

Security
James Holley
J. M. Clark

Signed
Benton C & Clark
Know all Men by these Presents: That We, Edward Davenport and William Gray, of the county of Benton and State of Missouri, are held and firmly bound to the Commanding Officer of the South Western District of the Department of Missouri, in the penal sum of Two Thousand Dollars, to be collected summarily of our lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels, by the military or civil authorities, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer of the District, for which we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this 17th day of March A. D. 1862.

Now, the condition of this obligation is such that whereas the above bounden has been arrested on the charge of allegiance and attachment to rebellion against the United States and has been released on taking the following oath: "I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the National Sovereignty paramount to that of State, County, or Confederate powers; that I will discourage, disconvene, and forever oppose Secession, Rebellion, and disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate army, and pledge my honor, my property, and my life to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America."

Now if the said Edward Davenport remain within the county of Benton and State of Missouri, and shall not leave the said county without permission of a Commanding Officer of the United States forces, whose command extends over said county, and will give no aid, information, or encouragement to the rebel, confederate, or insurgent army, and will strictly abide by the oath of allegiance above recited, then this obligation will be null and void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and delivered this March 17th, 1862, in the presence of

[Seal]
Edward Davenport
[Seal]
William Gray
Bentomode Act. March
17th 1862

I do hereby declare the property and
security for the further fulfillment
of the requirements of this bond

Geo. Womley

The two citizens whose signatures are
appears to the citizens of this town of the U. S.
and have been accordingly accepted
as security for ~~$~~[illegible]~~ Ednah
Porter for my presence this 17th
day of March 1864

Geo. W. Lewis
Acting Comd. 1st Fire Company

A P. Lester at Bentomode

[Signature]
U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

Whitney to Buhl 1862

By Telegraph from

Lewisville, Miss. 18 1862

To

Perry Kirtz, M.D.

Butler is in Chicago

Know Philip Arntkle eight year character

good

T. E. Zerris

11 Apr. 1862
March 11th, 1862

Col. Lewis Merrill
Commanding Marilla Occ.

Enclosed letter from Col. Wright Hamilton, encloses for Col. Lewis to come of Col. Marilla Occ. and request that the subject may merit attention. Wright Hamilton

To secure discharges for certain soldiers.

Enclosures

Col. Dept. of the Miss.

Acting March 14, 1862.


Pike Co., Miss.
Office Post Marshall Gent.
St. Louis Mar 19th 1862.

The within communications have received attention and the writers, Wright & Hannetos have been informed of what description of persons they may prefer applications for in the charge of and ordered to desist from this and all other attempts at interference with the organization of Regiments as

Benj. F. W. Hannet

Post in St. Louis.
Head Quarters Near Nauvoo
Columbia Mo March 11th 1842

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith three communications. One from Lt. Hubbard,
Rig't Merriell Horne, the other two enclosed by him with it. Letters from Wright & Hamilton, Attorneys for St. Louis.

I request that the General call upon them later to have close attention given them whether these men (Wright & Hamilton) are simply legal sharks who prey for their personal gain to exact duress and extort money from among soldiers or whether they are doing this to benefit the rebellion is perhaps not a matter of very serious consequence. Whatever their motive the game will readily see what the result must be if they are permitted to continue their vicious practice. I would suggest that though they are but little men, yet they are capable of doing just as much and on urgent necessity for
Putting a stop to them spits

I have not been to be or

very unpleasingly

yours truly

Col. H. M. (signature)

[illegible] 1812

Capt. H. M. (signature)

[illegible] 1814.
Louis, July 1, 1863,

Wright & Hamilton
Attorneys to

to Geo. E. M. Edmson
1st Corp. Co. F.

Merrill's Case

Read letter of Geo. Sary, where you state that you were attacked to the Regt. without your consent. -

Difficultly in your case, want to know the contents of your next letter definitely.

Think that you are entitled to discharge, refers to Sec. 926 Rev. Army. Reg.

Have similar cases under consideration, will refer to Sec. of War.

Frank By Receiving Office
must be established.

Require a list of all your names & other circumstances not yet mentioned.

Each man in Co. to pay $100. By $40 more when discharged, if discharged as secured without application to Washington, $40 total.

Write soon & send money will then forward you memorial &c.
In the name of the
Kings of Peace, the names
of the

To Elijah Hubbard
March 23rd

Inserted next of
Wright and Hamilton
Menasha, Wi., 1802,
and company of all of 1802,
and his company.

E. Amos
Glasgow, Mr. March 8th, 1862

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you call the attention of the Colonel Commanding, to the two letters herewith enclosed. From them you will ascertain that certain parties in St. Louis, nourishing in their hearts a spirit of treason, are endeavoring to create disaffection among our troops by encouraging false hopes of a release from bulletin No. 203. Cowardly to take arms openly against us, they are insidiously striking a blow at our Country by working upon the feelings of those who have honestly engaged in its defense. To this class belong Messrs. Wright & Hamilton.

The facts are these: Capt. McElrath of my Company, from his own statement, had the attention called to an advertisement in a St. Louis paper, in which Wright & Hamilton...
Announced that as a portion of their business, they would give particular attention to procuring release for volunteers who had been irregularly mustered, or had by misrepresentations been persuaded to enter the service. The Elbaan applied for an indulgence not to necessitate the Governor to join in the scheme. Strong hopes of dismissal from service were held out to them.

A growing spirit of insubordination was the consequence. This matter I consider to be quite serious. In every command there are some men whose patriotism is slight. They have joined the army for personal ease & comfort. Take every opportunity to whip their duty. Such men easily become dissatisfied and themselves willing tools to the arts of designing traitors, who plotting in secret are more dangerous than the open foe.
I hope the Colonel Comdy will lay the matter before Department Head Quarter, have the Case investigated & the Offender punished as they deserve.

I have the honor to be Sir very respectfully,

Your Ob. Svt.

Elijah Hubbard

For A.D. Plummer Capt.

[Signature]

Lieut. Gen. W. Houstoun

Capt. Capt. Merrell House

Columbia Mo.
Houl H.
Feb. 24th: 1863

Wright T. Hamilton
Attorney to
S. H. Ewane

receipt of 20

Erect to circumstances,
you relate can be proven,
there is no difficulty
in attaining the relief
you ask for.

Ask names of this family,
dates of enthrison, and
for the interest, I
W. M. Montgomery
advised obedience of orders & attention to duty.
Dear Sir:

...years of the 30th. U.S. is at least this morning, contents carefully noted.

The only difficulty I can find in your case is that found in the facts and circumstances which your detail in your words in your letter and after reaching St. Louis, I was informed by Maj. Marshall that there was no other alternative than to cut off some part of Cavendish subject to being called to any other place in the United States, and without our consent, the new attached to the 2nd of Moline, Horse, to which we will belong first and... 

...at which time he was sworn, it is not clear beyond doubt that your act of taking the oath and in a future manner at the time of your attachment to the corps to which you now belong will conclude you against the United States, but there is a difficulty in the case which I can not well decide upon until I know the condition of your re-employment more definitely. I am, however, inclined to the opinion from the light I have that you can rebuttle...
your discharge, or to be organized in the
Manner agreed upon at the time of your enlistment.
Paragraph 326 of "Revived Army Regulations" ap-
plicants touching the Duties of recruiting officers
and when the rule laid down in that paragraph
is violated, all who have been subjected to
by the recruiting officer may demand discharge
from their enlistment.

I repeat distinctly, that unless your enlistment
holds you a discharge can be obtained.
If your enlistment in the Corps to which
you are now attached was obtained through
Misrepresentation to you, then you are still
entitled to a discharge.

There are several causes before us similar to
your case, some of which are now under consideration
at Headquarter here, and I think we shall
receive a favorable reply to our application,
but if we are refused relief then the case
proceeds to far the court, before the Secretary
of War at Washington. It is true an end
should come to getting up considerably amount
by fraud, then crowding men into service
which they never contemplated. How an end
open enough for any thing not done in private.
and willing to find their laws in a just. Case without
 resorting to frauds and promises to induce them
to enlist.
I will cheerfully attend to your case and do all that can be done. This can give you good hopes of success, provided you can establish the facts as you state them, or can make out a clear case of fraud upon the part of those who were instrumental in getting you into the position you now occupy.

We shall require a list of all your names, with other circumstances attending your attachment to your present master, as you may have omitted to mention. State in what relation or official capacity they "John A. Page" pretended to act when he first administered the oath to you. State whether or not Tindall had authority from any or what quarter to enlist you.

We shall expect an immediate return that your company will obey your orders, one dollar per man, remit to us. That an additional sum of four dollars per each man shall be paid to us. When you discharge from the service or reorganization shall have been effected, if you can obtain what you call without applying at Washington, then the sum of three dollars, instead of four is to be paid. If you think the sum too large, or if your company is larger than we suppose it to be, then the amount you may may be kept. I have heard of no such payment. I do not want any more money without a fair equivalent.
Please note, I do not send the money in any manner most moment to you which will be safe. An receipt of your reply I will demand and instruct you the way of getting together the evidence if any shall be required.

Respectfully,

P.B. Wright

To Mr. Hamilton

First Oxford

Envoy F. Massilleni Kime
St. Louis, Mo. Feb 24, 1862

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 20 instant from Camp at Fayette, is at hand. You will be no difficulty in obtaining the relief you seek provided you can prove the facts and circumstances which you relate. Send us the names of your correspondents with dates of collection. I am a member of the committee of collecting officers, and wish we had that in a former letter.

Let us, the money by U. S. Expenditures, or in some other safe manner. I would not delay as you may be ordered to a more remote station. Let us admonish you to obedience to order, strict attention to duty, so that the Department shall know no cases of complaint against you.

Rt. O. Wright & Hamilton

[Signature]

To Mr. S. J. M'Cluvaen
Cairo, March 23/62

Sient J. W. Mitchell
Capt. Jas. W. Parvay Arts.

Lt. to
Major Sient. Halleck
Gomay, Dept. of Miss.

My wife was taken from her
home, by order of S. W. Hitchen
A Col. in the Rebel Camp in
South East Mo. and is confine
in that Camp. also a Mrs. B
Bean whose husband is in the
Govt. employment here.

Was ordered by Genl. Strong to
report the facts to Genl. Pope
Mc. envaitly answer
Asks for your interposition
praying, either to capture her
or making an exchange.

Bst. wishes for a safe
Cairo, March 23rd, 1861

To Hon. Haleah

Comy, Sir,

May the 17th my wife, a resident of Hampton, Stoddard, Conn. was taken from her home by order of U.S. Kitchen a Col. in the rebel Camp in South East Conn. a prisoner, and is now confined in his Kitchen's Camp, also a Mrs. J.T. Bean whose husband is in the employ of the U.S. Government at this place. I am a Capt. of Capt. King's volunteers stationed atemme Point on the Pinea River in Gen. Grant's division. I was ordered to report the above facts to Gen. Pope by Gen. Strong which I did, his answer was very unsatisfactory, I now appeal to your interposition in this matter, and pray that you will either send a sufficient force in that rebel line to capture them or make an exchange of Prisoners. Therefore
or about 250 with 4 pieces of Artillery stationed at the western terminus of a plant road
beginning at Point Pleasant 10 miles below New Madrid and running 25 miles west.
Said Artillery is now and have been for a month driving union men from their homes and killing
Many who refused to take up arms against our Government. The counties of Bolivar, Stoddard,
and Pemiscott counties have been made almost desert. Hoping you will give attention to this matter
I am respectfully yours,

[Signature: J.H. Mitchell]
Camden Co. —
March 13, 1862,

Caton Jackson
Elijah N. Jackson

On account of indisposition they have not been able to file their bond.

Ask 3 weeks more time.

Citizens.

[Signature]
Camden County
March 13th 1863

Sir, I have arrived at home and am not well and have not been able as yet to get about to get the Bond filled with in the time that was allowed; you will please give me more time for some time. Speaks as things are in a desperate condition and I think that in that time we can be able to obtain bail. So no more at present but remains your most obedient servant

Gatton Jackson

[Signature]

General Hallock
Brigadier General
Commanding St. Louis
February 20, 1861

Missouri, State of

A. R. Gamble

Governor

To

Wishing for the loyalty of R. C. Vaughn

and other citizens of

Lexington, from whom

he encloses communications, protesting against

the removal of Col. J. D.

Stephenson, now in camp

at Lexington, Mo.

[Signature]
Savannah, March 22nd
1962

Maj. Genl. Wallack

Gentleman:

I enclose you two letters received from inhabitants of Lexington, for whose loyalty I can personally attest. I do not know what purpose may have been entertained to change the command at that post but these gentlemen seem to apprehend some evil results from such change.

The letters are submitted for your consideration. Very respectfully,

H. R. Gaunt
Lexington Nov. 5th March 1862

To Honble W P Hall acting Governor of Mo. — explanation of the written by citizens of Mo. in acknowledgment of the amount of goods Col. Stephenson has acquired during his time in Command amongst them, and request that he may not be deprived of any of his command as he is eminently qualified — and vastly popular except by some few, and indifferent class of people.
Leavenworth 1862
Dr. W. P. Hall
Acting Governor of Missouri

Dear Governor,

Mr. Mr. morning heard
that an additional number of troops (carrying) were
ordered to this place to be under a distinct, inde-
pendent command and not to be subject to the con-
sist command in authority of Col. John Stevenson
who now commands this post. We respectfully
request the command. It is desirable for Col.
Stevenson not to trouble his men. We are
Union men, loyal citizens. We have no mandate
for all will to have patience. We are for our Country,
we are willing to stand by it at all events, and under
all circumstances. We know Col. Stevenson has done
well here. His course of conduct meets the approba-
tion of all the good men of the time. His presence has
had a most salutary influence on the public
peace, but we believe that no one officer has
done more by his correct exercise of authority to
restore the Harmony at good feeling in the County
than Col. Stevenson. We have more than 40
men who would be pleased to see the Military
use the leisure of the hour with more enquiring and inquisitive vengeance, than in comfort, with the feelings of such honorable employees of officers, as Col. Stevenson & the officers under his command. And when these creatures find that Col. Stevenson will not lend a willing ear to their malicious counsel, then they wish some other commander here. We are satisfied with Col. Stevenson. We know his conduct has a happy effect on our people generally. We do not think the weight of our good, and we protest against any other or disinterested cast on him from any quarter. We know some men who see nothing but revenge, who serve the Devil in the livery of Heaven. And every vicious man, who suffers injury between them and their victims, is at once appointed by them and no lie is too cruel afterwards for me. A few vicious men came from here during the storm last year at the finish of the book, some books. They were masked by me and me lie in the canel afterwards for me. As few vicious men came from here during the storm last year at the finish of the book, some books. They were masked by me and me lie in the canel afterwards for me.
and know our position and our friends. Do we request you to see that Westlock &
let him know all about the situation of affairs here. Col. McMullen needs more
 cavalry and we would be glad of him
 was furnisht with them. But we do not want troops here, who are to be
 independent of his own authority. Col. 
Stevenson knowing how to manage the part
 of the State. He is an old Missourian;
 and we believe he has now done more to
 give peace, order, quiet & satisfaction to
 our people than any one who has, been
 more in connection here. Governor
 Hall. Do attend to this matter for us, that
 as it saved Col. McMullen from much
 disappointment. Your truly,
 H. M. Smallwood
 Street Hale
 Lewis M. Smallwood
 William Spratle
 John E. Ryland

Henry Hill

A. M. Hadden

John R. Hill

Walter A. Jett

Mr. Hewitt
Lexington 17 March 1862

Richard C. Vaughan to

Hendie Willard II Hall - approves of the manner in which Col. Stephenson conducts the naval depot, and gives his assurance to exonerate him from suspicions which were previously entertained. Approves of the conduct of his men, and would regret their removal therefrom.
Lexington, March 17, '62.

Mr. William P. Hall
At Louis

My Dear Governor.

Agreedly to the programme arranged above long ago, in AtLouis, I have felt myself to some extent to accord with your last communication contesting the affairs of this military command. I have always felt that the responsibility which should against him before reaching home are wholly groundless, and ought not to be listened to at headquarter. His policy has not been to interfere with the rank and file, the same whose arrest and punishment would serve no other end than to alarm and unite the command and uninformed people of the country, but on the contrary to give them confidence and assurance that they would not be interrupted, provided they would return to their homes and their duties, while he is waiting at the leaders, the men who have been educating the people to a total disregard of law and legal restraint, and he already has several of the head doctors in line, among them surgeons and lawyers.

Should you have an opportunity of doing please dispose Mr Hall of any impurity which may have been made on his mind's estimate of Col. Thomson and his brothers.
they are well disciplined, orderly and well be
handed over, and be far superior in that re-
but to any troops we have ever had here. That
I should any recollection to any transmitted
by any other regiment. I had the pleasure
of hearing him coming with Gen. Wallack at
the Geor. Bates in Washington, but of course he
will not recall any thing of me, but you
can assure him that a tendency for
Seth, and a desire to screen them from
this last responsibility has not been one of
the weaknesses to which I have been subject.
With assurances of high respect,
I remain, your friend,
Rich. O. Vaughan.
0. Marked

Dear Sir,
St. Charles March 16, 1863.

The within prisoners are to be turned over to Col. Prepel by Command of Brig. Genl. Schofield.

Signed: Thos. Motte


List of Prisoners

C. T. 19.
Headquarters St. Charles Mo.
March 10th 1862

The following prisoners have been dealt to me by the 81st Reg. Ohio Vol. U.S. A. to
be here yesterday

1. Col. Jefferson A. Davis
2. Capt. John W. Green
3. David Able
4. Robert Hawkins
5. William Mathews
6. Edward Wingfield
7. James Plan
8. Thomas Kelly
9. John H. Bentley
10. William Slombi
11. John R. Williams
12. Sam H. Howard (formerly serving in my battery. Quart. R. Branford)
13. Marshal Rassell
14. Samuel W. Rice
15. Tinkle Maslow (held as a dangerous man)

The following are to be released on taking
the oath and giving bonds

1. Thomas Ramphone
2. Jeremiah Brion
3. William Hootzel
4. John Fazal
5. Samuel Mc. Soven
6. John A. Palmer

W. Mitchell Stilset
Proviso Guards
New Florence Mo
March 14th

Protesting against
the return of confiscated
property taken in that
vicinity.

Signed by
Dr. T. M. Harman
Isaac W. Stewart
T. D. Van Order

Received March 14th
New Florence, Mo. March 14th, 1862

Gen. Sen. Pitchfield

Gen. Me.

As not wish to intrude on you further than our duty requires and therefore our apology for the following statement. We have been informed that certain persons in this vicinity viz: Col. James Graham & others have been using their influence with Col. Morton of the 61st Reg. C. V. & Col. Tisdale of the 60th Reg. C. V. as well as yourself, Maj. Gen. H. M. Wallack for the return of certain property of well-known & debtors in this vicinity. Now Gen. we do not pretend to know what statement those persons may have made to you & the above, Col. But we wish to put your own & your guard against hypocrisy. Nor it is well known that the Grahams have been the most active deceivers during the past 3 months in this section of country until the Federalists came here about the 23rd of December 1861. Since that time they have professed loyalty and at the same time have retained the confidence of the deceivers party. We wish it distinctly understood that if said Graham & others have reported of this since we will forgive them but we have seen
so much frequency that we cannot let this pass without giving
you a statement of our plans. We do not pretend to decide the justice
of these claims as they have yet to be brought out at the same time with
everything else on the subject.

Very respectfully yours,
The Obtaining Servants

of R. M. Gaines

Israil W. Stewart

P. W. Manordsay
Vienna, March 17th 1762

March 22nd 1762

SIR, Boyd Col. Comd. Port at Belleau

Sir,

According to the order addressed to Lt. Lt. St. Luvian my men, during my absence, arrested a fellow named persons viz. John Emanetis, Moggard, John Bishop, Col. Coy, Livie P. Pack, after hearing the statements of these accused & their own statements, I deem it proper to send them to head quarters notwithstanding they have taken the oath believing that the Marshal did not fully understand, all the facts connected with the conduct of these men. Some of Pinsus volunteers have made their appearance hoping some of the bodies.

Peter Cap.,
Capt.
List of prisoners who were arrested by, or in, E. A. Page at Cairo, Birds Point since last Dec., they wish to take the oath and give bonds.

From Capt. Miss.
March 29, 1862


A. B.
A. E.
Respectfully referred to Dep't, Sec'y, ers.
Allen & Wirtawy
March 26th, 1859
Compl
Prison Quarters, Alton, Ills.
Wednesday, March 25th

Col. Burbank,
Commanding Post.

The undersigned prisoners were transferred from Bird's Point, Mo., to St. Louis, about ten days since, and from thence forwarded to this place. All were arrested during the past three months, under orders from Brig. Gen. E. D. C. Paine, who has been in command at Bird's or Cairo since last December. During their incarceration several petitions were sent to Gen. Paine to grant the prisoners a trial, but they were all unheeded, and now we are at least two hundred miles from our homes deprived of the means to prove innocent of all charges that may be brought against us. Many are citizens who are accused of aiding and abetting the enemy, and the remainder were in the State service six months, and then laid down their arms and went to their respective homes, where they were all arrested. All are anxious to take the oath and give bond, which we petition will be allowed us at your earliest convenience.

A. E. Lane, √ John J. Buell, √ John A. Flinton, √ Thos. Beckwith
F. S. Goodin, √ H. E. Bush, √ Thos. Bryant, √ James Lee, √
J. A. Sweeney, √ J. T. Taylor, √ Jack Whate, √ S. H. Miller, √
J. W. Humphries, √ J. E. Rhodes, √ James Meek, √ T. P. Brown, √
Jasper Time, √ James Robertson, √ R. G. Jones, √ H. S. Martin,
Allen Williams √ Grandjean Crupp, √ James Cooper,
J. M. Scott, √ F. L. Bumpers, Geo. Adams √
Saint Louis
March 5, 1866

Bernard G. Farner
Provo, Marshal-Gat

List of persons re-
commended to be re-
leased upon taking
oath of allegiance.

Approved.

Cory Gunner, Provo.

March 5, 1866
Col.

The following named Prisoners have been confined in the 5th at Military Prison since have been examined and are recommended for release upon taking the
oaths of allegiance and giving bond in $1,000.

Warren Corbin
Samuel Hobkins
Geo. M. Hobkins
Jacob Graves
Geo. Chalut
Hale McCullough
Hale T. Pandell
Geo. T. Schapp
Jack Scott
Joseph T. Richardson
James Callahan

Sent by D. Shields
Geo. W. Marsh
Seabury James
Deacon世叔
J. B. B. Haynie
John Bentley
W. F. Austin
Andrew W. D. McGee
Vernon Finch
H. D. Barlow
John Shaward
Alex. L. Bean
C. D. M'Cord
Mr. H. Nance
Thos. W. Keen
J. L. Ross
B. F. Smith of Dent Co.
Wm. S. Massie and Jefferson
C. C. Odum of Wayne Co.
A. S. Reburn of Marshall Co.
Heander Carroll of Union Co.
B. L. Swiney and Holloway Co.
W. H. W. Hanks and Calhoun Co.
Dr. J. W. Deitkau of Boone Co.
S. B. Painter
John M. Sumner & Bowes Co.

Benjamin T. Selway

Lazaro C. Remnant

A. R. Selby

Albert Sears

Very Respectfully

Horace E. Parson

Col. R. D. Curtis


Judge Ad. Phil. Co.

APPROVED & WILL BE CARRIED INTO EFFECT

N. M. Wallace

Major Gen.
Abner Truett

Rolle 16, 1862
March 9, 1862

Respectfully submitted
Office Provost Marshal Salem
March 6, 1863

Abner Fiskeller of Charleston, Mo. was this day brought before the Marshal charged as follows:

Charge: Giving aid and comfort to those in arms against the United States.

Specification: Saw this that the said Abner Fiskeller did on the 27th inst. give his consent and did urge his son a minor to enlist in the so-called Confederate Army and also tendered him a home for life to said army.

Said Abner Fiskeller was found guilty of the charge and specification.

McCallum, Capt.
Prov. Mar.
Respectfully furnished

Attempting to look behind

From a serious reason,

have not signed.
Office of Provost Marshal, Salem, Mar. 6, 1862.

Thomas Bucklew of Tazewal County, Va., was this day brought before the Marshal charged as follows:

Charge: Giving aid to the enemies of the United States.

Specification: For this that the said Thomas Bucklew did on the day of March last, endeavor to seize the horse and gun of Mr. Callahan of Bert County, for the use of the armed rebellion against the United States.

Said Thomas Bucklew was found guilty of the charge and specification.

A.M. Greenslade
Pro. Pro. Marshal
Fort at Salem, Oregon.
Thomas Buckhalter
Above Buckhalter
M.RO.

Citizens from Laplace,
Arraigned at this Court.
March 20th I can find no Charge on the Office.
This Case as caused
be indicted before Pierre, Aur
ab Latois.

Paint referred to Mr.
Hicks, Esq., 1st. Dec.

McLoughlin
July 18th

Oct 15 - James Buckhalter
is a Priori, and at last
accounts at present in
debt.

A. M. Sh M.
To the undersigned citizens of the counties of

Pine and Ellis in the State of Kansas, respectfully

petition the military authorities of the Department of

Kansas in behalf of Thomas and Abram Rushlow,

both of the County of Ellis and State aforenamed,

and now confined as prisoners in Allenville

under a charge of disloyalty to the government and

of being aiding and assisting the rebels by giving

the rebels aid and comfort. Your petitioners state

that the said prisoners have heretofore been peaceful

and quiet citizens and that they believe that the reported

charge against said prisoners were more groundless

in fact they were guilty of. Your petitioners further

state that said Abram Rushlow has a family dependent

and entirely upon his labor and earnings for a subsis-

tence, your petitioners further state that they have

good reasons to believe and do believe that if said

prisoners should be released they would always

after remain peaceful and quiet citizens, your

petitioners therefore pray that if consistent with

the interest of the State said prisoners may be

released from further confinement.

Petitioners' Names

[Handwritten names]
Respectfully,

[Signature]
Salem Decr 6th Mar 6th 1862

Sir, Honor Is entitled Ed
his Son This Is entitled Prisoners are,
very proper today in Charge of Major
Brick Commandant this Post. Who will
hand your papers to
Very respectfully
Ed. [Signature]
Col. A. "Men, Ganley Bridge, March 26/42

"Militia men" who have taken part in the operation of enemy's scouting parties.

171 116 0

137

25
Head Quarters
Park-Let's Bridge
March 26, 1862

Sir! I have the honor to report that the following Militia Men came to this Post, took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and received subsistence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Arm</th>
<th>Oath</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert B. Biddle</td>
<td>Alleghany</td>
<td>Rifle</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas J. Rees</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Wolf</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry H. Wolf</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Armstrong</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. F. Kimberline</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John G. Hamrick</td>
<td>Frontier</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Hamrick</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information obtained from them confirms the reports of Schoonder's Cavalry, that there
is a force of about 150 Rebel Cavalry scouting sometimes as far as Lookout. The Militia is directed to muster at Lewisburg with 3 - gun Infantry at Sulphur Spring.

I have the honor to remain

Very obediently,

[Signature]

Brig. Gen. J. C. C.
Commanding Dist. of
the Kanawha
Charleston, W. Va.
about prisoner E. S. Miller - also asking that Miller be held as hostage for Lt. Douglas.

Lt.

Henry S. P
185
Proved Marshal's Office
Kanawha District
Charleston No, March 4, 1862

Sir,

I have the honor to state that on the 17th day of Feb. a prisoner was committed to my custody named E. J. Miller a citizen of Boone County who previously to the Battle of Boone C. I. S. and Cheatmanville was the Colonel and active man in marshaling and drilling the Militia of his County but afterward fled into Monroe County where he remained until the 10th of Feb. when he returned stealthily to his home in Boone where he was arrested.

Through his own admissions and other testimony the fact of his aiding the rebel cause is established beyond question but at the same time the evidence proves that he was an honorable man disowning in the breach of faith and horse stealing.

He is now on parole of honor to remain within the hicket limits of the Post of Charleston, I respectfully suggest that as he is a man of some consequence in his County that he be held as hostage for Col. Douglas Miller who was abducted from his home in Boone a few days prior to the arrest of Miller and carried by
an armed force to the Confederate army at Auburn.

I would also deferentially recommend that from among the number of our prisoners here or at
Melling, five or more men of influence and position be selected and held for the safe delivery of Mercer.
Hyatt and Severe, union men and magistrates taken by the southern cavalry in November last.

Hyatt lived on Cabin Creek and Severe on Paint Creek and are said to be confined in the
jail at Princeton in the county of Mercer.

The release and return of these men
would undoubtedly do much to strengthen and confirm
union feeling as they pranced among the intelligent
and influential men of the Kanawha Valley.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully Your obt. Serv.

T. Col. J. P. Whites

Mrs. Meanwell

To Capt. G. W. Barrow

Capt adj. Gen
S. Col. Hines
Brevet Marshall
Charleston Feb
3-15 Feb 162

About a dozen of
rebel prisoners reebo
by sulphur.

C.F.

H- 89- O
168
I have the honor to report that on the 1st inst. Capt. Lee company post at Cold Branch sent to my care the following prisoners charged with bushwhacking, aiding the rebel forces, etc.

James Paul
Jesse McCollister
C. M. Brawner
Peter McCollister
Jackson Smith
Thomas Paul
Harvey Arbaugh
Elizab Bartlett
James McCollister

The first named James Paul lives in Gutman county on the road of Big Hurricane Creek, and with the exception of sympathy for the rebel cause appears to be guiltless.

Jesse McCollister lives on Chisty Creek a branch of the Trace Fork of Mud River and so far as appears from the evidence before me,
has never taken a very active part in rebel movements. He however aided in capturing Cumberland Haskell, James Barton and John McCloud, union men of Boone County who were trying to reach the Federal army on the Kansas.

He is also charged with harboring the gang of horse-thieves who infest the Mud River region. C. M. Sproat is charged in about the same manner upon about the same proof as Moses McCloud.

He lives on Trace Fort of Mud.

Peter McCloud has a bad reputation—was the leader of the party who arrested the union men Haskell,ly Barton & McCloud and sent them south. He lives on prairie of Mud.

Jackson Smith—had no place of abode—was a shilling horse-thief—was a long time a member of Baskett's crew—aided in firing on steamer "Zetta" and in carrying off cars and other Union prisoners. He has appeared from the evidence an active "Bushwhacker" and a very bad man.

Thomas Paul—a mere youth—was with Baskett and Hamilton when steamer "Zetta" was fired into—was with the band of murderers who fired on Monroe Griffith—was with Jenkins on his expedition against Enonolotee.

Evidence strong against him.

Henry Steen, Elijah Baskett and James McCloud all live on prairie of Mud River and
although the evidence against them does not carry to
the mind such positive presumptions of guilt as it
leaves no doubt of their agency and sympathy
with rebel people, "red-coated" and horse-thieves.
Enclosed are papers forwarded by
Capt. Lee. The major portion of the evidence against
them is derived from their own admissions.
I have the honor
to be respectfully,
Your Ob. Servt.

Ch. Col. J.B. Hiers
Post. Marshal
This list is entered

List of the Employes of the

Wm. McC B. B. Co.

who have

taken the oaths of Allegiance before

John A. Hodgman

Notary Public

March 11

1863
Employees
Of the Great Mo.
Rail Road
Co. 18--.

J. March

Witnessed

Hodgman p. S.
Oath
March 1st, 1852
North, 2d, P. R. R. 
Employed
St. Louis, 60, Mo.

Witness

J. H. Holeman
List of Employees on N. H. S. R. who have taken the Oath of Allegiance before

John A. Hodgman
Notary Public

John Keadigan
Michael Dunne
William Hayes
P. D. Van Orden
Jas. J. English
Bryan Delaher
Henry O'Connell
Isaac Bates
Richard Reina
James Godfrey
Charley Nolan
A. F. Blais
James Murphy
John Twomey
John Rieker
John A. Relmer
Henry Cole
George C. Molter
J. C. Wamsley
O. D. Bogley
H. S. Hoskins
Louis Shafer
Jerry Casey

Conlins Collins
John McCuliff
Thomas Barry
Gov. Lynch
John Doyle
James Dunn
Thomas Shanahan
John Sullivan
Michael Connell
James Vance
Thomas F. Fields
James J. Mooney
W. C. Wallace
Joseph Charles
David G. Warren
J. C. Corcoran
Christopher Bolding
John Lone
Dennis Lennell
John Connell
Thomas Mooney
Bryon Connell
J. M. Duro
James Law
Thomas Kelly
Sam. Liprat
John G. Breant
Gilbert King
Peter Keys
Ed. J. Wood (Conductor)
Thomas Kennedy
James Block
N. B. Hinekley
J. W. Uphur
Junias Frendo
Thomas Farrell
Andrew Carroll
Edmond Morrisk
Matthew Jones
Bryan McNeil
Thomas Cunningham
John Donovan
James Gallogan
F. C. Fuller
Peter Muntagh
B. Phummer
Wm. S. Road
John Maxwell
Henry Burnett
James A. Cathady
David McCorde
J. H. Paul
Albert R. Moore
C. O. Meadung
Matthew Brady
Williams Allen
Jacoit Wunder
Andrew Browne
B. O. Kelly
Wm. Kelly
Pat. Wode
Corlens Ryan
George Agile
Dennis Cavanagh
Wm. S. Road
Michael McDonald
Thomas Stevens
Patrick Jordan
B. Sharpe
Fred. Colette
Matt. Deino
C. T. Malas
John Murphy
Dave Brody
Thomas Lemmuce
Michael Jones
Edmond Kalahur
Thomas S. Kelly
Timothy Murphy
James Fino
James A. Buckley
David McBord

Timothy Murphy
James Finn

Squire Shearman
Patrick Halloran
John Fitzgibbon
Edwin Hubbard
A. W. Britton
Daniel Caighklow
A. B. Dejarnette
John Quirk
James O'Donel
Edward Halley

J. C. Duin
Pat. Brown

Joe McGraw
Robert Hunt

James McGurk
John Finigan
John Kelly

John Neiling
Michael Mangan
Pat. McGoorme

James Murphy

John McEvoy
Pat. Hurley

John Caighklow
Mat. Casey

James McGarrity
Ed. Murphy

John Lynch
Matt Lynch
Samuel Blundo
R. H. Nichols

Pat Haynes
W. E. Scott
John Maker
Edward Hechtte
A. Fergany
Charles Kelly

J. C. Lawrence
John Kaggeny
Lawrence Looney
Lawrence Sullivan
Michael Kiley

John Halloran
Wm. Kilditz
Michael Dillon

John Simpson
Dr. May

James M. Elliott
James White
Peter Leary

Jim Leary

John Murphy
John M. Jones
George E. Tieller

Peter Butler
Frank Hoff

Jacob W. Doyle
George Fisher

John Butler

W. M. Heeler

John Lynch
Matt Lynch

Thomas Boardwick
Thomas Donlevey
Richard Hartlett
John A. Emms

Dennis Boardwick
James Boardwick
Frank Hoy

Bernard Ballie

Adam Bopp

Richard Monroe

Patrick Connolly

Thomas Braceell
Edmond Short

Wm. Harrigan

John Berry

Martin Ryan

Dave Sullivan

John Gooney

Dennis Kennedy

John Shea

Joseph Bejenberger
James Donworth

John Fannel

John D. Enick

Louis Forcic

Edward Blake

Pat Sullivan

Dennis Hating

Edmund Mackay
Dennis Keating
Edmond Mackay
Samuel Kimesberger
J. W. Blankenship
S. J. Neace
James Allen
Barney McDouglas
J. B. Tutts (agent at Jonesburg)
Jeremiah Pendleton
Guthard Prior
Orville Bollin
John Moroney
Elroy Reynolds
Patrick Gleeson
Michael Kelley
Felix Reynolds
Michael Comonfort
Frederick Secret
Charles Rakew
H. J. Pendleton (agent)
Schoel Centine
Michael Murphy
Michael Morinhan
Daniel Pendleton
S. B. Vogle
John Smith
Garette Elyms
William Kaffo
James Muel
J. W. Hance (agent at Austin)
Mr. Wallace
Mr. Reeves

John Keating
Is. J. Savage
Pat. Glynn
James Kelly
John Keely
John Fene

James Morrissey
Henry Coombe
B. Liney
John Bolger
Michael Linkins
Peter Hart

Thomas O'Byrne
Pat. Corrigan
Thomas O'Byrne
Michael Kiley
John Keenly
Pat. Julian
John Leavansough

Timothy McGowan
E. H. Benecker

John Grimes

Thomas Hines
John Grimes

Thomas Lynch
John McGinnig

Michael Mooney
Joseph Cody

John Wylund

James Hurst
C. H. Vance (qpt at Burnt)
Instructions to the Employees of the
Pacific Rail Road to be made to the
bush of Illinois.  March 5th, 1862.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phil. Allen</td>
<td>Rund. Master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. T. Antis</td>
<td>Dept. Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Spru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan Allen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. E. Nakas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Ayman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. C. Lincoln</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. D. College</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Brian Connolly</td>
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<td>A. H. Hill</td>
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<td>W. Hanson</td>
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<td>James Reid</td>
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<td>John Murphy</td>
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<td>Pete Sygarn</td>
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</table>
Additional list of employees of the Pacific
Railroad who have taken the oath of allegiance
the March 17th, 1862.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doc L. Billin</td>
<td>Foreman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geo. M. Billin</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. Hallam</td>
<td>Engi. Agent</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Higgins</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mike Osgar</td>
<td>Machinist</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Fort Mannae
881 March 24, 1863
Major E. A. Egg.

Citizens

Transmit these letters of political prisoners.

Post... April 2, 1863
Fort James California
March 1st 1863

Lieutenant

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the disposal of the District Commander two letters from political prisoner J. L. Roberts one addressed to C. P. Reid, Esq. San Jose, Cal. and the other to H. W. Roberts, Cay, Iowa, Hutt, Cal.

To Lieut.

B. C. Bullen
A. A. Asst. General
Solitary District
Los Angeles
Cal.

Very Respectfully,

Capt. Bullen

A. A. Asst. General

May 1st Fifty Cal. Vols

Command Post

May 1st Fifty Cal. Vols
James M. Smith
Wiliam M. Smith
John M. Smith

Randolph Co.  
March 7th 1862

617
Taken and ordered to be done on the 7th day of March 1862.

Robert Augustus Reavett Prevost

Warden for Philadelphia Pen.
Know all men by these presents that
us, Jno. H. Smith and William Adkins
of the County of Pulaski in the State of
Missouri are responsible and bound to
as security for acknowledge ourselves in
debt to the United States of America
sum and full amount of two thousand
dollars for true and correct writing
of said James Adkins, his executors and
administrators, namely by these
wares witness and hand. This
the 7th day of March 1862,
Incumbient of the Clerk's Book, and
whereas Richard J. and Smith and
William Adkins are an arthritic of
the 1st day of the 1861 United States
Army of the Confederate Army in
Present Rebellion against
Government of the State of America
and whereas this is an grant of the first day
of the 1st day of October 1861, the said Smith
by Lew J. and J. Adkins and came home and
whereas it is in relation with the land of
The document is not legible due to the handwriting style.
S. H. Dreiser
B. F. Martine
J. H. Blackburn
Joint Bond
for $1,000
Marched 1162
Be it known that W. A. Deesser, B. G. Martin and J. H. Blacklund are held and jointly bound to the State of Missouri in the penal sum of one thousand dollars to be levied on their goods, chattels, lands & tenements; if default be made in the following conditions to wit:

that the said W. A. Deesser, B. G. Martin and J. H. Blacklund shall remain a true and legal subject of the United States, shall keep the peace towards all persons in the of race and shall remain true to the death this day taken and hereunto attached, this obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

L. A. Deesser
B. G. Martin
J. H. Blacklund

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of March, 1862

J. H. Williams, Provost Marshal
J. W. Dick - Post at Rolla
J. A. Dreyer
B. F. Martin
J. H. Blackburn
Joint Bond
for $1,000,
Be it known that L. A. Dreeser, B. G. Martin, and J. H. Blackburn are held and firmly bound to the State of MO in the Penal sum of one thousand dollars to be levied on their goods, chattels, funds, and personal property. If default be made in the following conditions to wit:

That the said Dreeser, Martin, and Blackburn shall remain true and legal subjects of the United States, shall keep the peace, tending all persons in the state of MO, and shall remain true to the oath this day taken and swore to attached this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of Mar. 1862

I. H. Williams, Provenct Marshal

J. W. Dyer, Post Off Roller
J. A. Dresler
B. G. Martin
J. H. Blackburn
Joint Bond
for $1,000,
March 22, 1862
Be it known that we L.A. Drefen, B.G. Martin, and J.H. Blackburn, are held and firmly bound to the State of Missouri in the penal sum of one thousand dollars to be levied on our goods, chattels, funds, &c., as aforesaid, if default be made in the following conditions, to wit—
That the said L.A. Drefen, B.G. Martin, and J.H. Blackburn shall remain true and legal subjects of the United States, shall keep the peace towards all persons in the State of Missouri, and shall remain true to the oaths this day taken and sworn to attached this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

 subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of May 1853.

J.H. Williams—Provoct. Marshal
S.W. Dist—Port of Roche
Head Quarters Army of the Ohio
Nashville, March 20th.

Approved, Capt. R. McCollum, Com. Sur.

Will at once take charge of these stores.

By Command of Gen. Bu. 

M. Wright

U.S.
Case of Mrs. French & Reed

French and Reed claim the beef and pork in their warehouses as their own, to indemnify themselves for debts due them by the so-called Confederate States, by their own edict. They are not entitled to one dollar worth of said property. But they will be entitled to the expense they incurred in keeping the meat in good condition, since its seizure.

(Signed)

[Signature]

[Signature]

Secretary of War

David H. Lane
Mar. 27, 1862
Cds.-
Charleston, Virginia
March 27th, 1864

Capt. H. W. Hillyer
Proovost Marshal
Charleston, Virginia

Sir,

You are hereby ordered to confine, under heavy chains, in the securest dungeon you have in your control, Henry Kuhl, Hamilton W. Winslow, and Conrad Kuhl, and to keep them until you are further ordered by proper authority — and you will transmit the order of the Court to whomever you may deliver the Prisoners.

Hugh Evins
President of the Commission
Camp Hamilton

March 42

Special Report

Trent's Untold Civil War

[Signature]
Camp Hamilton March 15, 1863

Major W. B. Long

Colonel Marshall

2nd Cal.

To

Sirs,

I have to report

That the horse called Tom Darwin's

Stone is the property of her husband as have

been informed it was taken up by him some weeks

ago by direction of the U.S. Quartermaster.

That by my orders no forage has ever been

drawn for the horse nor have I ever drawn

or paid for any.

The horses owned by Capt. Todd,

by myself & Capt. Slade are three, one of them

being claimed by a Mr. Cunningham. Also one

white stallion all by permission from Quartermaster

Salmon.

Since the orders given by you,

work some look since I have received

no control over any wheat or corn now at the

Quartermaster's Office, these goods to be paid for,

promptly.

Respectfully,

A. M. Fuller

Capt. 2nd Cavalry Regiment

Camp Hamilton
Camp Hamilton March 20, 1862

To: Maj'r W. J. Jones

From: W. R. W. Moore

Reply to Order

I have the honor to report

That there have been many complaints, most of them against the troops just arrived at the Camp.

Mr. Butler from reports the loss of 10 cords of corded wood. The matter is being investigated.

Mr. Shelton reports the cutting of his wood in violation of his “safeguard” by one of the Poles.

The house may put a stop to

Last evening the new troops made a general attack upon the “out buildings” and houses of the residents on Hamptons Creek and disturbed many of them—thus being after bonds.

Forty new men detailed for duty, and during the whole night were on the alert.

The Provost Guard for this day has been in charge. It was a very fine day as far as possible for some order within the Camp.

R. A. Smith

Capt. 47th Indiana}

Camps Hamilton
Mar 22, 62

New or now

Celticus
Camp Hamilton June 30, 1862

Major Mr. Long

Hon. Orson Welles

Capt. C. B. White

The motor reports that complaints have been made by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Melton to the effect that the new troops were destroying all they had.

A guard has been stationed at the same place by now all written of Court limits is quiet.

The Mounted Men have been divided into two squadts. to do duty day & night.

There was also a complaint made by Capt. While offering the detail June 6th that new troops were destroying their<br>firearms beside the line and that many of his soldiers were missing. The firing was stopped, and orders given for the troops to fire only at certain hours from lines towards Bogumpa Brooks.

Pvt. J. T. Furlong

Capt. C. B. White

Capt. H. B. Hamilton
Camp Hamilton, Dec. 31, 1861

Major Dr. Jones

Nov. 26th

Capt.

I have the honor to report that the troops within the limits of our camp are generally quiet. But the last few cases of disturbances have occurred among those caused by spirit obtained in Hampton. A member of the Count's Mounted Guard was among the number who was arrested and turned over to the Col. of the 1st for punishment.

Mr. McCoon who has a large account reports that some of the new troops violate the places. Exceeding ten tents are threatened to be burned by showing them a bottle of spirit & having orders to arrest all persons offering or purchasing, and to keep the guards and bring them in at all hazards.

Mr. Phillips, Mr. Heckenauer, complaint of depredations by cavalry of Gen. Cameron have still a guard to keep their property from being destroyed.

Officers from Hampton burned the creek by boat earlier than the Judges' house and, they take people on Kent back. The officer are allowed to
United States
November 28, 1862
Office of Provost Marshal of Department of Va.

Fort Monroe, Mar. 28th, 1862

Report of Provost Marshal

for March 27th, 1862

Passengers by Baltimore Boat reported at Head Quarters and Oath of Allegiance administered to Civilians at this Office.

A. Hag of Iowa was sent to Norfolk with C. A. White, Swedish Consul, to Charleston, S. C.

J. Kent Lewis Merry, a Seaman of Capt. Peters, off the vessel, he having been caught smuggling whiskies on theriet.

Thomas Fitzgerald, who came from Newmarket Bridge claiming protection was provided with Quarters inside the Fort, and ordered to report here to-day.

In regard to the two men, respectively named
Man and Scully, representing themselves as Chaplains of Regts in Genl Porter's division. The following are the facts of the case. They called in my office, in my absence, my Assistant, Andrews, to rove, informed them it was necessary, for all persons, not Commission Officers, to take the Oath of Allegiance, on landing at this Post, they asked by what authority, and were informed by Orders of Major Genl. Wool, Commanding this department. They left the office, refusing to take the Oath, remarking they considered it unnecessary. They were afterwards arrested and taken to this Office where upon Compliance with the necessary rules, were allowed to proceed.

All quiet at this Post. Camps Hamilton and Butler.

Respectfully Submitted
Major Geo. B. Boag, USA
 Dept. of War
  12th., 1862
  Marshal
  Dept. of Va
Report
for March 11th, 1862

City
Office of Provost Marshal
March 22nd, 1862

Report of Provost Marshal for March 21st, 1862

Passengers by Baltimore Boat reported at Head Quarters and Oath of Allegiance administered to Civilians at this Office.

Capt. Burleigh, acting Provost Marshal at Camp Hamilton, reports that there have been a great many complaints made by citizens and others against the troops just arrived. In short, Capt. Nottingham residing at Hampton Creek reports that there has been taken from him ten cords of wood.

W. Shelton also residing at Hampton Creek reports the cutting of his wood, in violation of his safeguard.

Also that several outbuildings and houses of other residents have been destroyed by troops carrying off the boards.

Capt. Burleigh had the matters referred to put a stop to, and was holding an investiture of
of the facts, also that he had an extra Provoct Guard of Artgmen detailed to preserve order in the Camp, which at the time of his report was comparatively quiet. I will attend to the matter personally today.

All quiet at this Post and Camp

Butler

Respectfully submitted

Major Wm. Jones, M. I. A.

1st C. and Provost Marshal

Chief of Va.

Additional Report

Capt. Bullough, Asst. Provost Marshal

For Camps Hamilton reports this morning that the new troops were discharging firearms, by which two of the Patrol were nearly shot. I would most respectfully ask for an order prohibiting the discharge of firearms by any person within the lines.
892 to
Mr. Green
March 1st 18-

L. C.

M. E. Fassar
Office of Provost Marshal,
St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1862.

Colone

The undersigned demand the

I hereby send you the name

of Sidney Parker

J. P. Bowery

E. R. Eames

Johna Everton

Isaac E. Reed

H. P. Edmundson - provision

for the hospital who was to be

released - he recommends them

same in representation to com-

mander of Harry Island

By Rep.

[Signature]

[Signature]
Paper: Relative to Prisoner 20

March 1964

Citizens

Confed.
Names of escaped Prisoners from
Guard House March 19th, 1863:

1. W. Bell
2. A. Thorne
3. J. Cole
4. J. Nolen
5. W. Hess
6. E. Anderson
7. B. Rector
8. H. Garman
9. T. Matthews

J. T. Boone
The names of John Francis and Wm. Warren, who are now prisoners at Springfield, from the County of KentUCK.

and that they are men of unquestioned character, morally, and that they have done nothing politically, but suffer themselves to be influenced into an independent company of six men, which they left as soon as they formed, commenced taking bonds and guns from Union men.

I am well acquainted with the above named gentlemen and know them to be Union men, and men of truth.

Casaville, November 9, 1862. John Ray

Dr. Ray is a gentleman and a reliable union man.

C. B. Holland, Judge

Cassville, Mo.
Headquarters Military Forces, Merr, Mar. 8th 62.

Reply refer to Maj. Harman, Provost Marshall General, who will please return this communication.

W. Harman
Adj. Gen.
Complain of the unconditional release of Mr. Francis Longley, of Clonmel County, and the closing the order of Col. Harran, to that effect, also refer to a Mr. Pearson, who claims pecuniary from the requirement to file a Bond for 200, on the ground of being a British Subject.
Head Quarters A. W. S. Col. fell St Joseph Mo March 6 1862

General

Herewith I enclose you a copy of an order made by the Provost Marshal General of St Louis — Dr. Francis Draper is a well known secessionist of Andrew County — a part of Capt. Evan, Command of 25 Missouri. Being upon his premises some time once were assured that there were no secessionist. There — as they Dr. Draper was returning from a brush thicket near his house with a basket on his arm as though he had been carrying food to some one the soldiers concluded they would examine the brush and proceeding to examine it they were fired upon from the brush and two secessionists were captured. This I learned from Capt. Evan — Dr. Draper was arrested and lodged in jail — on account of several kith and kin in his family the Provost Marshals admit to Dr. Draper to his parole — without permission he has proceeded to St Louis and procured an order for his release of which the enclosed is a copy — socially Dr. Draper has been and
Now is my personal friend — and officially I am not disposed to complain — for he was arrested — paroled and discharged by Federal authority — But I can see the discord which must necessarily result from the issuing from an office in St. Louis, arbitrarily, orders similar to the enclosed — nor am I willing to be held responsible for the personal safety of prisoners thus discharged — I fear such a course will induce outraged citizens to inflict punishment upon the guilty authors of their wrongs when they become satisfied that it is the purpose of the government to grant immunity to the wrong doers — Dr. Impey claims protection as a British Subject — To-day another British Subject — Mr. Pearson — claims exemption from the requirement to file a bond for $1000 for the performance of the terms of the late Circular issued by Genl. Keelers. I have permitted him to meet if Louis to lay his Case before the authorities — if they declare him to be protected by British authority I shall feel called upon hereafter to have all such shot as shews under the 2nd Section of the 1st Act of War. Please advise me in the premises.

Very Respectfully

Henry J. Fish

Commanding

Very obediently

Your old friend

Geo. Logan

Brig. Genl. Mcl.

W. H. Mcl.
Special Order
No 172.

Arig Gen. Loaw shall will release at Francis,
Imper from imprisonment unconditionally.

(Signed)  Bernard & Parrar

(Seal)
more and more.

In the absence of the military orders of army, that
should happen in the army, that

...
Chevrer Marshal's Office,
1st Brigade, 1st Division, Dept. of Va.
Newport News, Va., Feb 16, 1862

Major W. P. Jones, U.S.A
Aide-de-camp & Provost Marshal.

Sir,

In obedience to your request I have the honor to submit the following list of the names of all persons within my jurisdiction, who are not connected with or immediately necessary to supply the wants of the army:

1. William Webster, General Store, Store and Mess Rooms for Officers.

His employees as follows:

Mrs. D. A. Bates, Housekeeper.
Oliver Bryant, in charge of Restaurant.
Mrs. Bryant, " " " Laundry.
Henry Norris, Clerk in Store.
Charles Watson, " " "
James Jones, " " "
George Dimitric, " " "
Oliver Dean, " Clerk in House.
Frederick Groves, Baker
Henry Rider, " " "
- Amy, Starchester.

II S. P. Johnson
St. Clair Davis, Proprietor of Mess Rooms for Officers.
their employees: Joseph Mason, Clerk
Isadore Olwin, Cook
John Thompson, Waiter
Ferdinando Dancy, do

III. Muckerboy, Thomas Co. (Army Ref. Contractor)
and keeper of a Grocery store.
their employees: John M. Evans, Clerk
John W. Birch, do
Arminta, do
John Shaffer, Butcher

IV. Preston Hele, General Furtles.
their employees: John DeLacy, Clerk
Mr. W. Chapman, do

V. C. J. Bantaie, Grocery store.
his employees: Enos G. Gornell, Clerk
John Witting, Baker

VI. Roe Miller, Photographs.

VII. Fred. Freeman, Dealer in Newspapers, Periodicals.

VIII. Jone, lives with an office in the 11th Reg. NY. Vol., and travel between Baltimore their post receiving and filling Orders for Clothing, Furniture etc.

In giving a list of the above persons I wish it to be distinctly understood, that they belong in my opinion, more properly under the head of persons "not immediately connected with the army", than of persons "not immediately necessary to supply the wants of the army". Most of them,
especially those under §1 and II, have been at this post, since its establishment as a military camp, and have not only expended large sums of money on buildings, furniture &c., but have in fact become an indispensable necessity to the Officers. With probably, only the exception of our tents, all the Officers at this post, mess at either of these two places.

Muckleboy, Thomas Co., as Beef Contractors, are of course, required to keep a Depot for that special branch of their business.

Forbes & Hill and C. J. Bunter cannot be called indispensable, and yet the fact of their being stores in this camp, has been the means of raising a healthy competition with the Regimental butchers, directly benefitting the soldiers.

If practicable, I would respectfully advise that the Photographic Establishment and the Remington store be permitted to remain here. They supply those innocent luxuries in a soldier's life, which are unwillingly dispensed with.

Mr. Jones seems, from all what I can hear, to have supplied a want that has been felt for a long time. I understand him to be a correct and reliable person. I do not think the stock came under the order from Washington to which you refer.
To sum up briefly, what I meant to say by the present report:

I consider I and II "immediately necessary to supply the wants of the Army."

III, IV and V might be dispensed with, but for the good of the soldiers, I would suggest that they be permitted to remain.

IV, V, and VII come under the class of luxuries, not absolutely necessary, but yet not cheerfully dispensed with.

If anything should happen in this camp, that might prove of special interest to you, I shall not fail immediately to report it. You are probably aware that I have merely the superintendence of the internal order of camp, and in regard to that, there has been nothing new to report for some time past. I find myself upon, and I trust I shall not be considered too modest in saying so, that the constant personal exertions on my own part, with the assistance of an excellent guard, has changed this camp, that last summer had a notoriety for being the worst in extent, into a model of neatness, quietness and order.

I have the honor to remain, Your obid't servt.

[Signature]
List of passengers by "Adelaide" March 62

W. Hall
Dr. Finite
Capt. Reynolds
J. White
P. Whitehead
Mr. S. Kaland
C. Fulton
J. O. Frey
A. Handlenadder
Dr. Bricks

Clyde Broder
Fort Mason
Report of march 8th, 1862
Mar 9, 62

Two or more citizens
Office of Post-Marshal
March 9th, 1862

Report of Post-Marshal
for Mar 8th, 1862

All persons by Adelaide reported at Head quarters and Oath of Allegiance administered to Citizens at this Office
Send me report of Capt. Burleigh Post-Marshal at Camp Hamilton, relative to theft by negroes.

This morning arrived:

Miss. Cook
Chas. H. Cole
Mrs. Sumplein & 3 children
Mary Golden
Alice Mrs. Phillips
Mrs. Shuddle & 2 children
Mrs. Hope
Mrs. Prone

Sister Mary Curtis
Thomas Byrley
Eliza Shrewer
Mrs. Russell & 1 child
Mrs. Gardner & 1 child
Mrs. Snyder & 1 child
Maria A. Postwich
Miss Brent
Miss Larue
Mrs. Lane & 1 child
Mrs. Jones
Mrs. Johnson

Very truly yours,

Kenzas A. Harris
Capt. Post Marshal
To Major W. B. Jones

Honored Governor

Sep. 30th

Sir,

I have the honor to report that complaints are coming to me from the people living on Hampton creek inside Camp Hamilton to the effect that their lives and property are in danger from the men of a body of troops who have encamped on the Hampton side of the creek.

The troops, however, have not endangered the people living on the creek. Mr. Chama, a good white man reports three cases where his men have threatened people living there, and there have been very nearly shot.

There seems to be a great lack of discipline and order among the troops just arrived.

I have sent a guard this morning at the Chama house with orders to guard his property if it requires force to do it.

Lawrence Decker of Duffy are perfectly quiet this morning. The boy Decker has been pretty well punished and will pay for what he has done. Duffy is a bad man.

The teams crossing Hampton bridge are in utter confusion and have been losing yesterday, causing a lot of damage. I have posted a guard at the bridge with strict orders to prevent rapid driving across the bridge for which evil purpose further damage will be inflicted.

Respectfully,

W. W. Cooley

Capt. Pickett's 2nd. Co.
Fon. Scot Hurn

Pro. Wm. of Nebræba

Nov. 28th 1862

Citizens

Giving testimony
against Leonard Grover
& Cozy Schutte
Office of Hon. L. Hannibal
Hannibal, Mo. June 1st, 1862

Gen. Bernard G. Jourdan
Hon. L. Hannibal, Governor.

Sir: I herewith Transmit
Transcript of proceedings in the cases of
Coomer, Coope & Co., & Coale, Schafer,
Both of whom are in custody examining
your order respecting them.

Respectfully,

Your old serv't,

Social Stew'Neill
Hon. L. Hannibal
of Hannibal
Concerning order for release of dool [name redacted] James Martin.
Herman March 5th 1862

Bernard F. Farrar

Sir,

(Special Orders No. 167, bearing date St. Louis March 3rd 1862) was received yesterday. I am sorry to say that we cannot comply with the order for the simple reason that on the 26th of February we received a letter from you, of which a copy is herewith enclosed, requesting us to release the prisoners upon their taking the oath. This was done in accordance to your directions, as you might have supposed, and I must confess that I am at a loss how to account for the order after having received your directions to release prisoners upon taking the oath.

You will recall that after sending the evidence in writing together with a letter to your office we waited for more than two weeks for an answer, and were compelled to draw your attention to the matter by another letter, and having received your answer, we of course followed the directions given to us.

Respectfully Yours

Carl Kindelauken

Office of the District Marshal Gen't
Department of the Mo.
St. Louis Librz. 267/62

Col. Rolt. Hunsdyafern
Hermann Mo.

Sir:

Your letter of the 23d inquiring as to the disposition of two prisoners James violent and Daveno Harlel now held by you is received.

You will release them on taking the oath of allegiance.

Very Respectfully Yours

Bernard G. Tainter
Dist. at Marshal Gen'l.
Copy of letter and
Proc. Mass Gen. at Louis

March 22nd 1862

Citizen's

Health
Provoct Marshal's Office
Clinton Henry Co, Missouri
March 22nd 1862

To Col. A. C. Farrar
Provoct Marshal Gen. St. Louis

Sir - I have the honor

to enclose herewith, two Reports of provisions. No. 1 of
those prisoners released on taking the oath of Allegiance,
No. 2 of those who have given Bonds for future loyalty
to the Government.

I also enclose the testimony in the case of these
prisoners, to wit: Charles Dye, William E. Bond and
David Cooper, whom the Commanding officers here have
determined to send to Jefferson City, as you will perceive
by his endorsements on each case.

The oath of Allegiance has been administered to
185 one hundred and twenty five persons, who have
Voluntarily assumed it besides those from whom
Bonds have been required.

Very truly yours Capt Stet

Right 1st Iowa Cavalry
Provoct Marshal
Oath

March 5th, 1862

Barrow Mrs. H.
Chilton Mrs.
Cone M. J.

Thomas Louis to Mr. M. Tharp

Green Erectus R.

Cils
I do Solemnly Swear, That I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law: so help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Fifth day of March, 1862.

William L. Barron
William Chilton

Orestus R. Green
Notary Public
St. Louis Co.
Mo.
Special Order No. 188
St. Louis, March 8, 1863.

Special Order No. 183.

The Provost Marshal at Hannibal will arrest and hold for trial before a military commission to be ordered for that purpose, the following named parties in the county of Ralls:

James J. Dennis
Lindy Digan
Francis D. Smith
James H. Lead
George S. Lake
Alfred Helmsen

Upon a charge of exercising the functions of a civil office, in violation of the order of Maj. Gen. Halleck Comdy. Dept. of the Mo.,

Sgd. Bernard B. Harran

Off. Cho D. Welsher
Letter from Broth. Geo.

March 18 1862

About ball to officers

xit
Office of the Provost Marshal General,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.  
St. Louis, March 18th, 1862.  

Major,  
If you succeed in arresting Muldoon, Sheriff of Falls County,  
hold him until further orders, in the meantime get all the evidence you  
can against him and forward copy of it.  If Dimmick and Deaz, proposed  
to resign, take the oath and give bond each in $1000: release them on doing so,  
Very Respectfully  

[Signature]

[Handwritten address]

To Maj. Thrust  
Pro. Marshal  
Hannibal Mo.
Special order No. 194
Letter

Cils.

Mah 62
Office of the Provost Marshal General,
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Year 11th, 1862.

Special Order
No. 174.

The Provost Marshal at Hannibal,
will receive Coley Schultz, he taking
the oath of allegiance and giving bond,
Possum County, he will be held for
Trial before District Military Commis-
sion.

[Signature]

Pro. From Great.
By authority of Col. Leonidas
the hut arrested and sent under
guard to St. Louis two
merchant partners. Hears
motion for a new trial to
in the court of circuit court of
the county of St. Louis.

The accused have been
sent to the County
Martial at St. Louis.
March 5, 1865

Respectfully referred to the Provost Marshal General.

By order of Maj. Genl. W. D. Hardee

T. C. Helm

[Signature]

Please return the Command

Office Provost Marshal General

Respectfully returned to Maj Genl. W. D. Hardee, Comdg. 1st. Miss. Copies retained at this office, and instructions respectfully asked, as to what portion of the within is referred to this office of the Provost Marshal General. Shall take the custody of the property seized, as well as the examination of the charge.

Bernard C. Ferrand

Provost Marshal Gen
Headquarters Post Camp No. 10
March 21, 1812

Col. J. C. Nelson.

Gentlemen,

This morning at 8 o'clock, I arrested, in Boston, two Merchant Partners, by the enclosed Authority from Col. Cavin, and forwarded them under guard, to St. Louis. I have taken a detail of the store, with, perhaps, some five or six thousand Dollars worth of Merchandise, and six hundred and fifty-four Dollars cash, and one hundred and sixty in State Warrants. I have ordered the Prisoners to be delivered to the Collector, Marshal, St. Louis, and desiring Orders as to the Merchandise.

Respectfully,

G. M. Bell
Col. Commanding Post
Col. W. P. Carlin
58th Ill. Col. Equity
C Commanding 1st Army

Directing the arrest of
Daniel Meadow at
Mount Vernon. Who are accused
of furnishing information
of the enemy, in relation
to the movements &c. of
our Army

Res. Dept. This. March 26, 1862.
Head of River Station
March 22nd 1862

Commanding officer Fort Sumter.
Every single and every movement at Sumter. They have been informing
the rebels of the movements, numbers and
aggrandizement of United States troops in this
district. They should be sent to the
military prison at Fort Sumter and detained;
Leroux has the reputation of being a
rebel man, but the information against them
comes from rebel sources.

I am respectfully

John Whiteside

W.P Carlin

Conf 38 50 25 132
Gentleman: Revere Station,

March 22, 1862

I have the honor to inform you that several persons have been arrested as suspected rebels. They are now confined in the military prison at Boston. They should be sent to the military prison at Harrisburg and detained.

Colston has the reputation of being a Union man, but the information against them comes from rebel sources.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

W. R. Colston

Conf. 8th Corps
Auburn, Sangamon Co.
May 1, 1862

Petition of 16 Citizens of
Piasa for the release of:
N. Broxley, E. D. Broxley, Mr.
Knott, Henry Hutton.
Richardson, A. G. Keith,
Now confined at Alton,
giving money to an escape
Rebel prisoner.

Are acquainted with Broxley's belief, that the act of
committed without intention to aid
the Rebellion, or violate
the Laws.
Are good and patriotic
Citizens.

[Signature]

Reserving Indemnity
Andrew Suydam to Col. W. H. Halleck
Brigadier General from
Western Department

Dr. Sir,

I am the undersigned citizen of Kentucky and am a firm friend of the Union. I have been in close contact with the military defense at this place and have been closely engaged in the service of our Union. I wish to convey to you the following information:

There is a large number of men here who are acquainted with the methods of the Confederacy, and it is my firm belief that the act that they committed was done with the best intentions and that it was not done by any of them to aid the Rebellion in violation of the law of the United States. I have seen and heard many of our neighbors and have been told by them that if it is ever necessary to express your feelings that they be sincerely felt and that you be allowed to return to your families.
Albemarle Sangamon Co.
March 21, 1862

Petition of 20 Citizens of Albon for the release of J. C.
Brooks, W. B. Brooks, M. E. Knott, Henry Hutton, Wm.
Richardson, and E. L. Rich, now confined at Alton for giving
money to an escaped Rebel prisoner, are acquainted with
Prisoner a belief that the
act was committed inver-
tally, without intention to
aid in the rebellion.
Are good & law abiding
Citizens.
Saratoga, March 22, 1862

To R. W. Babcock
Major General, Army
Department of the West

Dear Sir:

The undersigned citizens of Auburn, New York, respectfully state that the above named Henry Norton, late of Auburn, was at the Military Prison of Alton on a charge of giving money to an escaped rebel prisoner. That this is to say we the undersigned have long been accustomed to the name and it is our belief that the act that they committed was done inadvertently and that I was not done by any of them to aid the escape or evictate any boy of the Rebel and that these men are good citizens and law abiding men and we pray that if it is agreeable with your feeling that they be immediately released and be allowed to return to their families.

Thomas B. Gates
M. P. Walker

Joseph Babcock

Daniel B. Lesley

S. B. Howerton
Thomas C. Seaman
Mark, S. Wineman
W. R. Norcross
J. J. Wineman
J. M. Chalmers
W. Kelby
Jefferson B. Davis
Nealy Hunter
John Fontier
R. B. Mc
R. S. McElroy
William H. Cockrell

Joseph Bullock
Daniel B. Kesler
J. B. Cockrell
J. H. Mathers
W. H. Fantale
Peter Broder
Char Koche
George Brodie
E. P. H.
Petition of 46 citizens of Alburn for the release of W. C. Brooks, Wm. H. Brooks, Wm. Knapp, Henry Hutton, Wm. Richardson, & A. C. Cline now confined at Alton for giving money to an escaped rebel prisoner.

Are acquainted with parties & believe they committed the act inadvertently, without intention to aid the rebellion.

Are good and law abiding citizens.
Auburn, May 11, 1862

W. M. Kellogg, Major General, U.S. Army

Dear Sir:--I enclose the undersigned citizens of Auburn, Samuel Whipple, Ross, Dr. White, Capt. Frank Neilson, Wm. Richardson, and Jabez Lash. They are confined in the Military Prison at Hilton, on a charge of giving arms to an escaped Rebel Prisoner. Now this is to say that we the undersigned have long been acquainted with those men, and it is our firm belief that the act that they committed was done inadvertently and that it was not with the intention to aid in the Rebellion or violate any laws of the U.S. and these men are good and learned citizens, and we most respectfully ask that if it is consistent with your feeling that they be immediately released and be allowed to go back to their families, and we your humble petitioners, will ever pray.

[Signatures]

[Signatures]
Petition of 27 Citizens of Alton—For the release of
N. C. Broxton, W. I. Brox
M. Y. Knapp, Henry Hatton
Wm. Richardson & A. C.
Such, now confined at Alton, for giving money to an escaped Rebel prisoner.

Belief that the act was committed inadvertently
without intention to aid in the rebellion.
Are good citizens.
Autumn Sangarian to All

To: Mr. Tadlock

Major General U.S. Army

Sir, I am the undersigned citizen of Autumn. I learn that J. B. Brooks, Jno. P. Brooks, W. J. Hinckle, Henry Houston, Wm. Richardson, and J. C. Ford is now confined in the Military Prison at Atlanta on a charge of giving many to an escaped Rebel Prisoner. I now write to say that we have long been acquainted with these men and are in our firm belief that the act they committed was done under duress, and that it was not their intention to aid in the rebellion or violate any laws of the (US) and that these are good and law-abiding citizens and we pray that you may consider with your feelings that they be immediately released and be allowed to return to their families and we are sure your suitable petition will succeed.

J. N. Kennedy

J.M. Blackman

J. B. Hardin

T. J. Barnes

J. A. Minton

A. G. Cunningham

John Broderick

M. J. F. Stovall

J. H. Green

John Steckelberg
Auburn, Sangamon Co., Ill.
March 22, 1862

Petition of 52 Citizens of Auburn for the release of H. B. Brooks, Mr. J. P. Brooks, M. G. Knab, Henry Hutton, W. Richardson and J. C. Yantis, confined at Alton for giving money to an escaped Rebel prisoner, an angered Rebel prisoner, believing that the act was committed inadvertently, without intention to aid the rebellion.

The undersigned citizens
B. S. Edwards, certifies to a number of the signers to be respectable loyal citizens.
Rich. W. Yates, certifies to R. W. Noll (a signer) to be a loyal Union man also.

Wm. Mitchell
April 30th 1862

Mr. W. W. Halleck
Mason, Enr. of U.S. Army

To Sir and the undersigned citizens of Auburn, learn that T. B. Blake,
Wm. D. Drayton, A. E. Knowle, Henry Knowle,
Mr. Richardson and A. C. Smith is now confined in the Military Prison at
Auburn, on a charge of giving money to an escaped Rebel prisoner. Now
This is to say that we the undersigned
have long known these men and
it is our firm belief that the
act that they committed was done
inadvertently and that it was not
done to aid in the Rebellion or
subvert any laws of the U.S. and
that these men are good and law
abiding men and we pray that if
it is consistent with your feeling
that they be immediately released and
be allowed to return to their families and
use your lenient patience
with ever pray,

Henry Austin

Matthew Nathan, Josiah M. Hiney
A. B. Jones
David C. Hamilton
Jn. Me. Davis

Hon. Wrightsman
W. W. Tucker
Springfield, Ills
March 21, 1862

Chief, Gen. Halleck

Dear Sir,

I am well acquainted with W. J. Ham. Esq.,
whose name is attached to the foregoing paper and known
to be a loyal Union man and a substantial citizen — their statements are
entitled to credence —

I also know Col. Mitchell well and believe him to be a worthy and loyal
Union man of high standing and responsibility.

The following is true:

Rich. Davis

[Signature]
Leeburg Oaths of Allegiance
March 1862
Citizen

Signed
12.00
Citizens to whom the oath of allegiance was administered by Col. S. Story:

March 7th. 

Peter Meyer
Robert Campbell
Samuel Miller
Edward Flinn
Samuel Corison
David Fry
Thomas Blanquen
Mr. & Mrs. Forsyth

March 10th.

Malcolm R. Daniel
Mr. Grimes (of Batsto)
Amos Stanford
James P. Bertram (near Sayre)
Reuben Hopkins
Joseph Furniss (near Derrytown)

March 11th.

John H. Kirtz
John H. Kirtz

March 12th.

Shad H. Smith
Philip D. Ream
James Gregory
C. Debow

March 13th.

John Bone
James Heeter
James M. Hailer
Leece B. Porter (near Sayre)
S fitness of H. B. Graham, a Citizen, Mentioned in by Genl. McColl, Made at the Office of The Music Master, [citation on record], March 13th, 1862.

He states that he is 62 years of age; that his occupation is that of a farmer, and he resides, when at home, on the line, in Fairfax County, Va., on the road from Fairfax City, to Dranesville, about five miles from the City, and about 7 miles from Dranesville; that he voted for the -cession, and talked some for, to this date, but has never taken any active part in the present rebellion; that he has been in the army, and has given himself up to Gen. McColl, that for the last four months the has been stopping away from home, within the rebel pickets lines, for the reason that he was not allowed by the rebel authorities to return home, his food being being outside of the rebel pickets lines, that he was within the line of the rebels in the first place, 6
Collect some money — That at the same time he took some of his Colored people within the Rebel lines to keep them from leaving away; that he then could not get a pass to come back here; that he has been stopping with a friend named Nelson Wilkins in The Edge of Fonda, County, two or 4 miles above West 21 Stray Gin, that he has not been doing things with the Rebel troops lately, and does not know anything about their movements except that he had heard that they now retired from Centerville and Manusaw, that as soon as he heard the Rebel picket line was removed between where he was and his home, he started for home on his way. While he fell in with the Rebel pickets who took him in charge and sent him to Head-Quarters, where he was sent to the City.
455. This
Lewis Johnson
H. P. Barnum
Benj. F. Johnson
John W. Allen

CONT.

Headquarters the 26th Nov. 1862
Brig. Genl. Lee's 1st Corps
Captains Kelly 11th Dec. 1862

To Brig. Genl. R. B. Marcy
Chief of Staff

on sending me the above.

[Handwrittensignature]
Res. Mar 12 1862
(See Coln. book)
Head Quarters & Call of Gen.
Nantes Mill. March 11 1862

Brig. Genl. R. B. Maney
Chief of Staff

General,

Herein are sent in four deep incists, who have been within the vicinity of the enemy, viz:

H. P. Slaughter resides 5 miles north of Taiygap court house near road from there to Leesville about 2 miles from this. He was a secessionist, resides within their lines, until now, says he took no active part.

Lewis Johnson lives on road from the Old Court House this side of Leesville to Nantes mill on the right side of PK about 1/2 mile from Nantes mill. This man is known to our guide as a bad character & as having betrayed Federal soldiers after battle of Bull run to the rebel troops.

P. T. Johnson lives on road from Nantes Mill to Leesville. He reports that he came from near Leesville yesterday.
John Allen. He lives about 2 1/2 miles from this place on the Alexandria Turnpike. He says he was right before last in company with B. H. Johnson previously mentioned inside our lines near little Morrels Head Quarters.

These two last men have the repute of having acted heretofore as scouts for the enemy.

Very respectfully,
B. H. Johnson
Gen. A. W. Hood
18th, by 8th
Lewis Johnson
Old Capitol Prison
14th March 1862

To Mr. Henry Dyer

455 = 2017
Old Capitol Prison
March 14th, 1863.

Dear Sir,

Office one by seeing mine, Joshua Butler, who lives on 7th St., on the Elkhorn and get her to go to the Proctor Marshall Office, and testify to the fact that I was not at home at the time of the arrest of a group of Federal soldiers by the Confederates at my house on Wednesday after the Battle of Bull Run.

I am charged with being accessory to the crime; the truth is I was at work at her house when the arrest was made, and had no agency in the matter.

Respectfully,

Lewis Johnson

To Mr. Kinsey Lyster
Washington D.C.
Statement of Ecclesiastical Business

Johnson, of Surfair, Lta
13th March, 1862

[Text not legible]
Head Quarters City Guard
Office Post Master General
Washington, March 13th 1863

Levis Johnson

I am 48 years old, born in Orange County, about 20 miles from Vienna.

With the road leading from the old

Court House to Hunters Mill, I now live on the road, about 2 miles from our house. I was born at Vienna about 1815, and since

I was, I have been a farmer. I have

a wife and three grown daughters.

I have no slaves. I have a dog and a horse.

I served in the Rebel Army.

I have never been in a fight.

I have never been a slaveholder, and I am not.

I have never voted for a President in my life, and that was for President Lincoln. I have always been a Democrat.

I have never been in a fight.

I served in the Rebel Army.

I have never been a slaveholder, and I am not.

I have never been a Democrat in my life, and that was for President Lincoln.

I have never been a slaveholder, and I am not.

I have never been a Democrat in my life, and that was for President Lincoln.
between Seaburg. I left with him for a year one man, one woman and four children. I lived for one year. I left with Joe Wallace, Summers one woman and two children, lives on Jinghan County No. Nearest to Middleburg. I spent most of time after I left (I think) about the 15th October last but the house of Nelson Wilson act it was the nearest thing home—just above Poyting Creek.

I have never rendered any resistance to the Rebel Army except they would come there and cut the same as the Wm. man has done when they were there. I intended to be neutral in this matter and left both men and horses from both sides when they would come. The Confederate Army bought of me one hundred and fifty big barrels of oats paid me for a portion and I gave the bill to Joe Powell. He might have received the balance he paid me some. They took a truck of hay from me over on the East Road. I did not know until it was gone. I also let them have butter, egg, some potatoes. I do not remember any thing else as that is about all we have to tell. I never told the Union Army anything as they never called for any thing, as they were no nearer than Wm. What they have taken something this time. If they had came on me I would have told them anything.
I had to square I have hay now, and if I were home they waited at I would see
it to them. I was to Centerville three times,
at Wink Hill once, and at Vicksburg four	
at three times while they the Confederate troops were there. I went to Centerville to
see my brother who was under arrest once. I
heard time to collect money or get the pay for
my hay and balance due on cow & I passed
through there at the time I fell back on
Cedar. I never gave them any information as
to the Federal forces or location of Rebels.
Never knew any thing of the kind. Never
gave any information by which any Union
forces were caught after the battle but an
outfit of them were caught at my house
or Wednesday after the battle as they were
gathering something to eat. I was not at home
at the time. It was in the afternoon I had
eaten my dinner and gone after hay over in
the Railroad at Mr. Bullock's. Brother James
went a meadow there. I heard on their side
and what ever.

I came down and gave myself up to them
I went like a man. I would not for the
world do any thing wrong. I am a member
of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 20 years.
Any of my
ever would intentionally wrong. My whole
life was in their trouble was to be renewed.
That could a man do. If I had remained
at home when the Rebels came there I would
have to be there friend, & when the Federals
moved forward I would have to be in that
side and what is a man to do. Every step
I have taken I have endeavored to be new.
I never voted for the dissolution of the
Union. If there is any charges against
me for those men arrested at my house I
don't Met Rebecca Butler called in she knew
all about it she lives on 9th Street over on the
Island. My brother lent them to my house
so told them he guessed they could get some
thing to eat at my house and it was a good
place as it was out of the way place. They
offered my daughter two dollars and a half
gold piece and she would not taste it.
All I ask in God's world is to be allowed to
go home with my family and there remain
and attend to my business. I am perfectly
willing to take the oath,
The brother I speak of who directed the
soldiers to my house, done it with the
best of my mind not knowing that there was any Rebel
Cavalry in the vicinity and supposed
they would be perfectly safe.
Statement of
John H. Allen
of Fairfax Co. Va.

12th March 1862.
Head Quarters City Council  
Office of Assistant Marshal  
Washington 12th March 1862

Statement of:

John H. Allen,

That the 24th year old was born
in Fairf Outlook, Va.

That he has been in Washington since the
28 of last May until last Monday 9th inst. That he
has been in the employ of the Government watching a team
of horses at the Observatory from last August.

That on the 9th of Oct. last he got a leaf from
the Board of Office to go across the River and out wood, that
he was taken sick and did not go.

That after he left the employ of the Govern-
mint last fall he went to make the necessary repairs for
and Smith across the River.

That he has been boarding at the Mary
Kirby's House about two miles on the other side of Alburn's Hill.

That last Sunday he went home to Alburn's
Hill, where on the Alexander Hale's Company with
Beverly H. Johnson who lives about two miles from where
he boarded. He arrived the same night. That the Sunday
morning he went over to Johnson house and there found
two men who had come from the other side of the line,
who were coming in to give themselves up. The names of the
two men are Johnson and Beverley. They made at Alburn's
Hill, he don't know what they had been doing across
the line or when they went over.
That he has not been home since he left last day. He is outside of the 5th street, but we got that one. We brought him along here. He was thinking for the Lord Smith to have been here. We were thinking the people there was the servant and went to Washington, to the Lord. That one went with him, at that time, put with the

That on Tuesday morning, a 2nd don, we went with the two men before spoken of Johnson & Samsen and S. Johnson. The one who went home with him, to the head quarter of Curl Howell at Johnson's Hill. That Johnson & Samsen went there for the purpose of learning if they could remain at home, without being subject to arrest for having been accomplices the time.

That the reason to them going to Curl Howell, Johnson & Samsen had gone to the Col. of the 5th of the 5th of the 5th of the 5th of the 5th. And, go to themselves. That they remained there awhile until Curl Howell came when he (Curl) told them they could go home. That they asked Curl and they gave them something to show that they had permission to go home, and that he sent them to Curl Howell.

That they stated their case to Curl Howell, and that he sent them all into the city remains arrest.

That his only matter in going home was to see his friends.

That he can give good references as to his loyalty.
Statement of
Benjamin T. Johnson
of Frederick Co.

12th March 1862.
Head Quarters City Guard
Office of the Provost Marshall
March 15th 1862

Statement of
Benjamin J. Johnson.

I am 19 years old, and was born 2 1/2 miles East of Barrowsville, Fairfax Co. Virginia.

My father owned a farm of 100 acres where I was born, and I have been usually employed as working for him on the farm.

I left home on the 29th of May 1861. and came to Washington, and was engaged driving a York Team for a month. I then met and assisted my brother Charles who lives in Georgetown to have some goods from Montgomery County, Md. into Washington. I continued with my brother until about the 1st of August when I went over into Va. and was employed in building a Fort which stands near of Fort Corcoran. This fort is called Fort Woodbury. I have formerly been to work on a fort which stands on the Lees Place.

After we had completed Fort Woodbury, I was
employee by Mr. Henry Nelson to assist him with his threshing machine in threshing some grain for Mr. Smith near Langley in Sq. I was with Mr. Nelson several weeks and then left him and came to Washington.

I went and came on a pass which Mr. Nelson had for himself his machine & 12 hands. After I came back to the city, it was in September and I was employed by Mr. Henry Hays who had purchased a farm for himself & I helped to go to a place 1/2 a mile beyond Savannah to gather some corn. I stayed 2 or 3 weeks there.

I was there 1 week and when I was through there, I went to Mr. Charles Kirby, who resides about 4 miles south of the Potomac, about 1 1/2 miles northeast of Falls Church. I assisted him to get his corn in and have been staying with his ever since, on the Monday evening when the Federal troops advanced. I thought I could go and see my mother and near home, upon arriving at my mother's
As found, my uncle, Lewis Johnson, and Monitor D. Lunsford, there.

They said they were going to give themselves up, to the Federal Authorities.

I adviser away to go down to the Head Quarters of Brig. Genl. McCall and as I was going down they way to see my Aum. I went with them, we came to Genl. Ord's Quarters first and was by him sent to Genl. McCall, who asked us some questions, and then sent us to Washington.

I have never been out of our lines except when I went with Phillipman in September last, and I never visit any of their Camps, never seen any of their Soldiers, except a small company of Cavalry who rae taken prisoners at Alexandria when Col. Ellsworth were there last May.

I run away from Virginia, in first place to keep from being pressed into the Rebel Service, and I never come near them for fear I might be taken by them.

C. Green Miling.
to take the oath of allegiance, and I have always been a friend of the Union. And I am, truly,
Thomas J. Johnson, as all I can to support it.
Glasgow Feb. March 10th 1864

A’s

In Cast T.S.

Sending return of bibles

Rec’d March 21 1864
Provozt Marshall Office
Glasgow Mo, March 10, 1862

Charles S. Sheldon

SIR,

Enclosed please find our "Returns." You will note the oath of Thos. Shackleford a cautious and dextrous Union Man & Bank Director. Also the Bond of Parks numbered "184" — the corresponding oath having gone with the last returns — I have detained two Oaths, one of Wm. & the other of Isaac Martin, now on parole to get security on their bonds —

Your Respectfully,

[Signature]

Charles S. Sheldon
St. Louis, Mo.
Bloomington 22d March 1862

Major General Halleck

Sir,

I am informed that Col. George Kintly, a pensioner at
Utica, from the State of Mississippi is in very delicate health and
declines to be released on his parole to go to his relations in Hancock
County in this State from Connexion with Col. Kintley by marriage have
hitherto him for many years and
would rely upon this keeping his
parole strictly

Mr. John Kintley a farmer
living in Hancock County Illinois
thinks as I learn that Col. Kintley
who is his nephew, should be spared
to remain with him until his
health is restored his parole therefore
of it should seem convenient

to grant it, ought be limited
to the Township or to the farm of
John Viley situated in the Township
Your attention to this will
Much Oblige Yours

Respectfully

[Signature]

Bloomington, Ill.
March 24th

Weber General Wallace
St. Louis, Mo.


The writer of the foregoing
letter is a gentleman
of the highest character
for integrity & honor.
I have known him
for several years, and
do not believe that he
would make any claim
that he did not think


was busier. Neither would he make any statement, that he did not believe was true. 

Yours of the 22d day.
Fort Riley, Kansas.
March 8, 1862.

James H. Graham.
Capt. 8th Kansas Cong.

CITATION
Relative to prisoners turned over by U. S. Marshal for safe keeping.

Recd March 12.
Rec'd Note 13th 1862

Need no action. The promise will of course be detained.
To Capt. Riley, Kansas
March 8th 1862

Charles I. Dagaine,
Major 2nd U.S. Art
Fort Laramie

Sir,

Your letter in reference to the Ogallala and I. D. Sneyard
missing today. There was never any
charges pending against the above
name prisoners. They were turned
over to the Civilist at Montana,
the War Dept. [illegible] (The Civil War)

Shaw's three prisoners to
be released on any civil suit. I
should feel obliged to a friend, on charges of "deserting"
re, which Shaw's three
against him. They are both
desperate characters.

Very Respectfully,
Your Old-

Colonel
Commanding

James W. Whalen
Captain C.S. Light V
Benjamin F. Shiver
March 6
Sarah E. Shrove
Aspin Hollow
to Byn T. Shrove

2 Letters

C. B. Hammon

B. A. Hammon.

Sitting to form with
Byng T. Shrove at
the time of his
arrest.
Statement of
Benjamin F. Honor
of Fauquier Co., Va.

7th March 1862.

Pay rent due to Charles
McClure March
8th 1862 — S.P.
Statement of

Benjamin A. Shew.

I am 21 years old, and was born near Falls Cross Roads, Alexandria County, Virginia.

I am a farmer and at present own a farm of 200 acres of land where I now reside, which is located about a mile south of Falls Church, Fairfax County, Va.

I am also a Magistrate of the County.

On or about the 27th of December last, when the Confederates fell back from Mason's and Martins' Hills, I left my home, and went to Fairfax Court House, where I remained for about 3 days, sleeping in my waggon, which I had with me, as I could not obtain any accommodation elsewhere.

My reason for leaving home was in consequence of the reports which were in circulation one in Virginia, i.e. that as the Federals advanced they would arrest all
parties who were residents of Va. with
out distinction of Politics.
and 1 left
to avoid being on alert, which
was my only motive for leaving any
some of the time.
when 1 left Virginia
& proceeded to Harrington,
My motive for going
there was to be behind the Confederate
Army. I did not just up with an
stay with any person there but continued
to stay in any Dragoon. While I while
kept with me.
when I went away from
home, the following name Gentlemen
went also and continued with me
for some time. Nicholas Tebeau, and his
two sons Henry & John. Paul White,
2 cousins of mine. Paul & Charles. B. George
Rice.
The above parties left for the
other reasons I do not
pre remain at
Harrington for a few days, when the
Messrs. Tebeau. One went to a Mrs. Dogan's at Groton, on the Harrington
Rd. about 7 miles from Centerville
I remained at Mr. Dogan's until
about the 1st of December, when Henry Steegy me went to an uncle of mine, who resides about a mile N. of Middleburg in Loudon County.

During my stay at my uncle William Steegy, I received a letter from my wife, informing me of the sickness of two of my children, with scarlet fever. She also mentioned that she had been treated very kindly by the Federals, and requested me to come home, as I need not be afraid for she had been assured by the officers that I should not be molested and I ought to be home.

The above letter was written on the 26th Dec, but I did not receive it for two weeks after wards, and I was taken sick with three hours. So I could not go home as soon as I at first intended. But when I recovered, and became acquainted with the way to get through the Southern Rebel Ties. A. Iatter, which was on the morning of the 5th inst. I was pilot a through the lines by a relation of mine and, not being acquainted with that section of country I cannot tell exactly which way I
occurred. But at all events we arrived in the vicinity of Drainville at the House of Mr. Baggards, where I got some refreshments for myself and horse, and went on to Mr. Bingle, who resides about a mile south-east of Drainville, where I remained all night.

While it was at Mr. Bingle's I learned that two of my cousins, Irene and Annie Thrive were stopping in the neighborhood and wanted to go home. So I allowed them to ride my horse. We walked and started for home, taking the Sheriff turnpike, along which we traveled until we came to within about a mile of Falls Church, at the House of Mr. Scott. When we were greeted by the Federal Proctor, and connoted to the Head quarters of Brig. Gen. W. H. S. Loring, and by him sent to Washington, where I arrived in company with the young ladies about 7 P.M. last night.

I have never been a member of any military organization except the militia, and that was a long time ago. I have a nephew Richard Shure a member of the 8th. Reg'd Va. Mt. and
Gen. Smith,

all I know about the matter is that I don't believe they have either of them gone. For I am of opinion that any considerable number of troops caused to cross from the vicinity of Centerville to Manassas towards Manassas, without it being made known at Middleburg, where I have been for nearly 6 months. 

I again say that I am entirely ignorant as regards the number of troops now in force at any one place, or the probable number the Confederates have in their whole army.

Gen. Stonewall Jackson was about 10 days ago, removed from the vicinity of Winchester when they were under Gen. Barksom. And as I was informed by one of the captains of the Brigade, that they were ordered to report at Manassas.

I was at Gainesville at the time I received the information of the Brigade being there on its march towards Manassas. I have since been informed that some of them were
to Tennessee, but don't know how many.

I heard that some misunderstandings occurred between Edwards, Claxton, and Springs, and it was in consequence of said misunderstanding that Springs was ordered away from there.

I never heard they had fought a battle.

I have been told that the cars are running over the railroad recently made from Manassas to Centerville, and that the men to within a mile of Centerville.

I believe this to be true for I have seen men who have come over the road.

I am entirely ignorant as regards the means of transportation now at the service of the Confederates on this road, the number of locomotives, or the number of cars.

And I have not seen or heard of any new cars having been recently built, or any old ones repaired, or any of the peculiar shape you describe. If there is any such Car I have never seen or heard of them.

I know that they have taken several cars from the Pullman Fire R.P. and they have them running on the Manass
Sep. 2d. I have noticed the new
painter on them, but cannot tell
the probable number they have
your ship if the have any
Locomotives from that Road.

I do not know
of any new Roads, or Telegraph lines
which have been made anywhere
in that section of country.

Col. Huntzinger, numbering 6 or 700. Then is
new location on the dirt road leading
from Centerville to Manasses, about
about a mile from Centerville in
a south east direction.

Col. Course from Alexandria, is located
on the same road, about ½ a mile
from Centerville. this Regt. Number
very near 1000. Men

don't know the Col. or Number of men
is located a little farther out on the
same road as the others. Between the
5th & 17th Regts.

I know there are a great
number of Artillery at Centerville and
Manasses, but I cannot designate their
Numbers, or names or where they are located.
I have understood that they are still engaged in fortifying St. Augustine. I was there about Christmas last, and they were then engaged in erecting a fort about half a mile from Manasses, in a northwesterly direction on the Farm owned by Mr. Ware. It is a sort of square shaped fort composed of dirt, which has been dug out and thrown up, all round, & was not finished. I don't tell what number of guns there may be in it now. The above is the only defence which has been erected contrary to my knowledge, either at Manasses or DeCaturville.

The Infantry are generally armed with Percussion Muskets, don't know what kind, some have Bayonets and some don't.

I don't know what kind of guns the Artillery have.

I am entirely ignorant as regards the quality or quantity of their Ammunition.

The have plenty of Provisions. Beef & Bacon, but salt is rather scarce, & is Coffee sugar is plenty. They also have some Saloon.
and port, they also get some salt. Flour is very plentiful and sells as $1.25 per bushel.

Generally their horses are in rather bad condition. Hay is plentiful in some of the counties but the roads are so bad the carriers get it. They feed their horses principally on corn, which is plentiful. Oats is very scarce.

Hay sells at a $1 per 100 lb., corn $1.25 per barrel. Oats 75¢ per barrel. But there are very few oats in the country.

They have an abundance of wagons for transportation purposes. They are mostly the common county wagons, and their harness seems to be in good condition.

They are not so well clad as the Federal Army but the seem to be very comfortable in their regalia. I don't know if they have received any new clothing recently, they have no regular uniforms; it is composed of all kinds of cloth and the cloth is all colors. Some have bronze caps and I have seen some having old coats.
the same as the Federal Soldiers. Our as a general thing their clothes is gray colored.

They army around and around Caroline & Maryland are mostly quartered in Log Huts. Some few in tents.

the feeling which exists among the troops as far as I can say is that they are ready for a fight and seem confident of success. The news of the fall of Fort Henry & Donelson seem to have discouraged some, but it has also had a tendency stimulate them to perform greater deeds to retrieve the defeat they have sustained or those places.

The citizens generally around Middleburg are very much alarmed as they are mostly strong secessionists, and the are afraid the Northern army will overrun the country.

I am acquainted with a number of Young Men in the Con Army, and I have been a good many who have been home on a Visit.
the conversation I held with those men, that the majority of the men who were enlisted for one year would re-enlist again at the expiration of their term, or before the inducements held out by the act for the grant of a Bounty of $50 and 10 days furlough "if the exigencies of the service would permit" all those who were liable to do Militia duty were given until the 12th of March to volunteer, and if the quota of the State is filled up by volunteering, there will be no drafting. But if not, there will be sufficient drafted to make up the amount.

And a great many of the young men have volunteered. Considering it more honorable to enlist than be forced to go, and be drafted. They consider that they have the best forces. But the army think General McClellan is an able officer. Our army think Banks much of a general; they also say that Sir Eno was a poor

deal of Generalship in the affair of the attack on Bull Run. I have never heard them say anything in particular about Gen. Stone. In my opinion they think he had been absent and I heard some of the citizens say they thought he was a little too mild and magnanimous for the North. I have not been to seeking for $5,700 more. (Never was at Shem. Heights) I have not been below the Rhine for years.

Of course know anything about the State of Affairs down in the Low Potomac.

I have never rendered any aid comfort or assistance to the Rebels except when they were in the vicinity of my house the ear there.

I admit that I listen for the Ordinance of secession. But on account of my family being situated as the are I came and gave myself up to the Federal Authority. I don't wish to be understood as having
Changed my principles, I must not have come within the line for my family, who I have understood has received very kind treatment from the Federal officers and soldiers, for which I am very thankful.

The gentleman wishes a few days to consider whether he could conscientiously take the oath, as submitted to him.
[Unreadable]

[Ship] Jane Thomas
[Ship] Anna Thomas
John Rotstafeld
Christopher Rotstafeld
Mrs. Gordon

[Bugbear] Geo. H. Kendall
[Stonewall] Hill Pesilb[er] to Bugbear at Portis 1863
relative to the above parties.

also

[Communication from T. J. Porter on the same]
United States Military Telegraph.

Received 1861.

From 2

To

her correspondence with the enemy. Though she not be looked after I am told that John Rotchford cunt in by me yesterday is a suspect while his brother Christother was loyal up to a late period

Gust Morell

Please keep all of this and do not permit any one to communicate with Mr. Brown's, but them to take a look after him and then bring him in. T. S. Porter
Please look at the telegram from Earl J. Pohorez last night 7B.

Please have this attended to at once. The woman at Falls Church arrested 7B.
United States Military Telegraph.

Received March 7, 1861

From Major Hill

To Col. Anderson Porter

Porter Marshal

Will you please say to Benjamin F. Shores that his family is well also to Jesse and Anna Shores that I informed their parents they were sent to Washington as I promised to do. Ver Gordon who sent letters through the mails from Ver Strouse to her husband is still in Sally Church's house.
S. Williams A.A.S.
Keston Hill 7th March 1862
5 long and 6 short rods.
and by the release of the
above.

S. Williams was seen by
E. J. Allen on exclamation
of the circumstances to which
order was succeeded.
Received Mar. 7, 1862

From Upton Hill
To Gen. Marshall

I have received the following from the aces adf. Sen. Gen. McAllisters Adjut to Gen. Wadeworth R. Ken.

You are authorized to forward Mr. Overy Shrives to join this family.

Signed: Williams

I will thank you to give Mr. Shrives a pass to come to my A.O. McCall to Washington yesterday.
Benjamin F. blonde.

House of Rep. W. E.
Edward Ball
Washington Oct. 21st 1862
To Brig. Genl. Horst A. G.
asking for a pass to see
the above.
In Washington, March 10, 1862

House of Reps. U.S.
Washington, March 10, 1862

The Hon. Marshal

Sirs,

On Saturday evening

I received a note from Benjamin Shires of Fairfax County, Virginia informing me that he was confined in the Old Capitol, and requesting me to call to see him.

He is an old acquaintance, & I should be glad of an opportunity to have an interview with him if there is no impropriety in it.

Can you furnish me a pass for that purpose? If so, please send it, by the bearer, Mr. Lewis D. Wright.

Respectfully,

Your old servant,

Edward Bell

P.S. I send his note to you--
Benjamin J. Shove
Jane Shove
Anna Shove.

Head Quarter, Portus Div.
Shenandoah Valley, Va.

To Brig. Genl. A. Porter, M. B.,
relative to the above.

Also,
Brig. Genl. T. F. Porter

To Brig. Genl. A. Porter, M. B.,
on the same.

[Signature]

[Handwritten note]
a few days— or till the present moment; by ended—
Your respectfully,
T. P. Brown
M. I.
Roch 6th March 1862

Henry S. 27 yrs. Porter
January 21st 1863

March 6th

Sir,

We refer to our correspondence of 3 March last year where we informed you of the demobilization of our man, a great shock as it was to our family. Since then he has been absent from our home and we have not heard from him. The last news we received was that he had enlisted in the Union army. We have not heard from him since then.

We hope you can inform us of his whereabouts and his condition.

Yours sincerely,

[Signatures]
a Mr. Howard of Tasker Church.

With him came many ladies of James Pryor Shrewsby's consorts, whom James crossed at Tasker Church. They came from Broughton, almost two miles from our residence.

Our position is such at this moment that I cannot take any communication to have them and their friends. I therefore send them to Washington.

The总参议局 asks the President to return with them in some guise or not deem-
it impossible to sustain them.

The Santee Sioux are massacred totally against us.

Yours sincerely,

Capt. W. Tecumseh
Brig. Gen.

Brig. Gen.

Andrew Porter
Brig. General
Washington

I have assessed the twenty thousand prompt action in this case.

General Porter. I especially request that this man (Mr. Sh榛) be closely questioned. He was at Centerville, Catty, and terms much, very much.

I request the part be kept for
To whom it may concern:

We are sorry to inform you of the
death of George Washington, our
first president. He passed away
on December 14, 1799.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]

1798
(Telegram)
Brig Genl S. J. Porter
Halls Hall, Oct 26th 1862
to Brig Genl J. Porter Tlb.
 Relative to Benjamin F.
Jane and Ann Thrope
United States Military Telegraph.

Received March 6th, 1862

From Hallettsville March 6th

To J. and Andrew Porter

Mr. Shrews and two females came in today from the
former questioned and
agreed for he knew
much of importance. The
latter you need only question.
They have an aunt in the
City who can take care of them
all and from Richmond

F. Kaplan

34
Aspen Hollow January 13th, 1862

My dear and ever beloved husband,

I received your kind and most welcome letter this morning. I have no words to express the feelings of gratitude which fill my heart to the good Lord and to The many kind friends, which we have, when I know that we can hear from, if we cannot see each other. Our dear children are all a little better now, Benny can sit up a little now. Frank has nearly recovered but is still very weak. He says Tell his pa he has the tooth-ache.

Benny had the scarlet fever which turned to typhoid. The doctor thinks with a great deal of care he may get well. He begins to look like himself but he is very deaf. I have had a great deal of trouble and fatigue with the children. But if it is the will of the good Lord, That they may be spared to us I shall be amply repaid. My health has been good until about a week past, but I am still able to keep about.
and Fannie are still with me. They have been very kind. They will not leave until you get home. Fannie wanted to go to Washington, but could not go until Benny got better so another came up to see him and told Fannie she would stay with us while she went to the city. She embraced the opportunity and spent a week she has just returned her mother all the family are well. William Birch’s family are well. I have got all the children home and have kept them at home only sometimes they take a ride with the officers and their wives.

Oh my dear I have received so much kindness from the Union army it can never be forgotten by me. I have got along very well and all the neighbors seem to get along the same. Mr. Hummer has got home his wife is very sick so he was needed at home very much. Mr. Fitz's family have fared badly they have all left home except some of the colored folks. They went with Mr. Mason and Edwin Fitzchen. I went to see them once, we have no trouble to get about anywhere inside of the lines.
Henry Gubrey's family are all well but anxious for him to get home. Mr. Gorden's family are all well now the children have had the scarlet fever. They have got over it I wish he could get home she seems so anxious about him. Give my best respects to Mr. B-- it is my earnest desire and prayer that he may get you through the lines. I hope you will not be very uneasy about us all we are trying to do the best we can but oh when I begin to think perhaps you cannot get home it fills my heart with grief and fear the first time we have been separated since we have been married oh how hard it is to be parted I have been so uneasy for fear you would get sick so far from home where I could not be with you I think it would be better to come home even if you have to leave your horses. Tell Mr. Ball that sister Margaret is in a great deal of trouble about Oda and anxious about him for fear he will sick he ought not to leave Oda the better stay there until he can bring her with him sister Margaret will write him a letter more than a week ago sent by way of Fort Bliss Monroe it was directed to
Warrenton and Fannie put one inside of his for you if he has not got it, he better inquire after it, the last letter you wrote is the first we got from you or if you could only have been us when we were reading we all took away over it. May G. says your her love to you and tell you that you never mentioned her in your letter and she thinks she misses you more than any of the rest except one. Mother, John, Fannie and all the children joins me in sending their love to you and all want you to come home if you cannot come write very soon we will be all anxious to hear from you. I remain,

Your devoted wife

Sarah O. Shreve
My dear husband,

I wrote a note to you a week ago telling you that the children were nearly all down with scarlet fever & how anxious we were for you to come home. I did not know whether you could get home or not, but now Benjamin is so low that we do not expect him to live through the day. The first children that took the fever had it very light except his. She was very ill and is still very sick, not able to sit up, so that I think he is mending. Bonna was taken last Friday night and complained just like the rest, until Monday night, he became delirious yesterday. She was so very ill and last night, we thought he would hardly live to see morning. I have had two doctors
who say that he now has typhoid fever and that he cannot possibly get well. His mouth and throat is so sore and swollen that we cannot understand a word he says only now and then we catch a word he is speaking very rapidly so do my dear husband if it is possible for you to get home any way come immediately you know how much we need your presence under these circumstances this is just the actual state of affairs I have not made them worse so as to hurry you home do come as quickly as possible or you will not see Berne alive John and Fannie are with me say to them that his father said that they were anxious about him do not be afraid to come home if you can as I have had assurance from headquarters that you will not be molested I shall be anxiously looking for you so do come as speedily as possible

Your loving wife

December 26th 1881

Sarah E. Shew
Old Capitol Breez
Benj F. Shew
Washington 9th Letter
to Edward Bell.

asking him to call and see him.
March 7th 162

My dear friend,

I am now confined in the old Capitol. I wish you would come and see me. Please let Margaret Bale know where I am at.

By complying with this request as soon as possible you will greatly oblige an old friend.

Yours etc.,

[Signature]
H. O. J. W. Hitt

Camp Halleck March 4 1865

Any fine liquor acts

1. Giving information of 2 men: 
   Booth & Drake as being the
   commanders of a Union Camp.

2. That an expedition would be
   desirable against Pincerville, to
   procure stores, yet at that place

53.
Fred Rematas
Camp Russell
March 4, 1863

General Sigel,

These men Smith and Dale have been going up a Union Company which has been doing some good service North of you. I wish they had been with you. They know how things stand about Pineville. If your Cavalry could make a dash on Pineville. You could take the tomahawks and scatter a band of rascals that have collected there.

But I would not have the Cavalry go beyond Pineville any distance.

The Union men are twelve miles East of Pineville. These men will explain to you.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

[Date]
March 14, 1862

2 or more

Citizens
Discipline of Prisoners

Langham Johnson and others

Received from the Adjutant General of Pa. December 10, 1866. R. & P. 463599.
Charlotte Hunter baby, 2 little girls, belongs to Thomas Murray. He lives usual of Rainfair CH. We were married to Alexie 1 come from there.

Clara Jackson, belong to Jane Jones lives on Blue ridge creek midle Ling fricks. Have always worked with James Brown.

Thomas Elliot, have been born to him treasury Union children of Rainfair. I was carried up to Rainfair didn't come from there.

Henry Cooper, belong to widow Lampton. Horiyan lives in London. 3 miles of Alexie.

Jeff Jackson belongs to Robert John of Vergus formerly of Union died to Ritchey.㎟ers lives near Alexie.

Mat Johnston die belong to Jonathan Beaud he lives about 1 mile of Alexie. He died left me very freedom.

Sent to Alexander Deen

[Mar 14 185]
In reference to Maj. Lee
Conrad.

Received from the Adjutant General of Pa.
December 10, 1896.
R & P, 463899.
Henry Lee—belong to Robert Jackson who lives next door before he fled on the South side of Sandstone bridge. Sandstone Pike about a mile east of Henderson's about 2 miles from Falmouth. I have been kind out at Upperville was 8 months, now away from there was just in Kentucky here was three months there was some times in buggy to Henderson's house saw a good many campers on north side of the road saw three bunches of tents, after I left Upperville town bunch there upon the hill about 3/4 of a mile from destoy are earthwork between the campers mentioned about 1/2 mile of Boone creek down 3 or 4 wagons with 2 bryces on thern (her description seems like cupfons) saw only 3 picket with guns at Burnt Bridge went up made a little way (Boone creek) cropped near boat the buggy crossed in the boat) Boone creek eastern about 50 yards wide I saw no southern pickets afterwards in the morning because I thought they were going to destroy - I saw 3 bunches of tents altogether about destroy...
William Brown, owned by John Porter, lies 2 miles East of Yanquins C H on Warrenton - have been hired out at Hope well t came from there. It is close to James ville - left there Tuesday - they were burning up all they could. They had meat at Morrows - are boys prepared to smoke and invite neighbors to come take it. When they came - prepared their weapons to hand it away - since them they might take what they left - they pillored and tried to burn it -

Residents sent to Brook

Planted at Morrows

Mr. Blevins Nov 14 -
Sanford Shemper, from Chickies Terreare Leeburg
Marshall Burrell, belongs to Robert Hynwood, lives in
prince Win Co. left Centreville last Saturday
Daniel Bankus, belongs to Elizabeth Hostet at Manasas
AA plantation about 12 miles from Warren.-
Sandy Butler, owned by Francis in Center lives
on Chickiesville Pike from Alex and Nat. Washington
soon go to Creek
Frederick Taylor, owned by Chas Berkeley lives bey
and Aldie about 1 mile.
Washington Henry, owned by Hugh Swart lives
near Middleburgh - on line bet. Hampshire County
Charles Steward, owned by Robert Beingy,
of Leeburg, from there went, left there this morning.
Peter Upstocas, owned by Hugh Swart above
named, left his place last Tuesday coming from
Leeburg today.
George Hancock, owned by Mr. Polly Elgin
lives in Aldies town
Michael Harris, owned by Capt. John Berkley
of 8th Virginia, lives Aldie-Aldie.
H. P. Lansham. 5 miles N of Staunton, on N. N. \#1 Stanseville Road. 2 miles from Vienna. He was captured and
was discharged in 1865. S. H. Johnson lives on road from old CT and Stanseville to Huntersville, on the site of CT about 1 1/2 miles
from Huntersville.

B. F. Johnson, lives on road from here to Stanseville. He has been at Langley, came from near Stanseville yesterday.

John Allen lives about 2 1/2 miles from here on the Alexandria Pike. He has been helping inside the lines near iron works headquarters.

Lewis Johnson betrayed Federal
soldiers after Battle on
13th Johnston and Allen
searched for the enemy.

March 10, 1862

2 o'clock

Citizens
Rept. from the Governor
Washington
for Refuge & Mounted

Mar. 10 1862

Received from the Auditor General of Pa.
December 10, 1866.
No. 183399.
Headquarters City Guard,
Office of the Provost Marshal,
Washington, 10th Month 1863

Received the date 2.00 P.M. of Corp. D. L. Dagan 3d Pa. C. Centin in by
Brig. Gen. McLellan from Camp
Bingham one Refug. woman Geo. E. Jackson
one Contraband named Anderson Coleman

A. Porter Brig. Gen.
Brig. Marshal
Com of the Potomac
E. B. Altam
Headquarters
Fort Lyell, March 12
1862

Sir:

Please keep Mr. Holste in custody (2 horns) in Curtin until
further notice.

By order at

J. C. D. Jamie.
Engr.
Respectfully forwarded
E. O. Fillmore
Col 3 Nth V
Corps Port

Furthermore
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Male</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Name of Female</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Belinda</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Spanish Wells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Billy</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>In Camp</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>Bussy</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Peggy</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Julia</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Billy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dinah</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>The names, and ages,</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Isaac</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Melie</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>of male and female</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Rippon</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Will x</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Rosanna</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Thus x x are at work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Sophy</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>and employed at Dock</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 14  | John         | 32  | Julica         | 6   | Have our \#
| 15  | George       | 35  | Jennie         | 42  | All express a desire |
| 16  | George       | 6   | Pleasant       | 40  | to engage in the |
| 17  | Sam          | 4   | Lucy           | 7   | Cultivation of the land |
| 18  | Dinah        | 14  | Sue            | 6   | As your labourers |
| 19  | Steve        | 15  | Mary           | 5   | I have sent, at any |
| 20  | Sarah        | 45  | Sarah          | 44  | Time, have any of |
| 21  | Smith        | 19  | Sarah          | 3   | The Rebels employed |
| 22  | Poole        | 30  | Minnow         | 28  | in the service of the |
| 23  | Major        | 5   | Diana          | 23  | Government |
| 24  | John         | 62  | Janice         | 35  | The above represent |
| 25  | Monday       | 5   | Linda          | 23  | themselves as belonging |
| 26  | Jack         | 45  | Grace          | 3   | to the bombard |
| 27  | Felix        | 32  | Charles        | 6   |
| Name  | 23 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Jack  | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 |

The margos requested themselves as belonging to the Round Hill forts in the vicinity of Fort Royal, to found young ladies, heirs of the late, William Pegram, Esq. The property being now in the hands of his executors, W. Thomas Pegram.

Believing the foregoing to have been written in your own hand, I am,

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Commanding officer

[Signature]

To Maj. G. M. Hilburn

Graham
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>Holly</td>
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Sept. 15th 1866
Commanding Officer
Graham

To Maj. J. M. Wilborn
Graham
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<td>Date of Arrival</td>
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<td>Jacob</td>
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List of "contrabands"

Syke's Island, Ga.

March 14th, 1862.
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<th>Age</th>
<th>Height</th>
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<th>Name of Residence</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Arrested at the Park</th>
<th>Employed at the Park</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Julius Butler</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6' 12&quot;</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>Jackes, Franklin 502 Delaware St.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Dec 15, 1864</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>Returned &amp; Released.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>George</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>5' 10&quot;</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>John St.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Billy Banks</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5' 5&quot;</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>John St.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Benjamin廷</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6' 6&quot;</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>William Rd.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sam Roberts</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5' 8&quot;</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>John St.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>John Patrick</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5' 5&quot;</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>William Rd.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Returned &amp; Released.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_Signed._

_Signed._

_A. J. Bruley._

_W. L. Crumb._

__Ag't. P. M._
Report of
Contraband Refugees
at
Sucre Island on
March 31st
1862
or more
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<th>No.</th>
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<th>Mtl.</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Ind Post</th>
<th>Account at Ind Post</th>
<th>Employed at Ind Post</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Laborer</td>
<td>Ind. Boston, Hingham, S.C.</td>
<td>Dillard</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1851</td>
<td>Labor &amp; Cotton</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Samuel Mackey</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>Mill Mackey, Savannah</td>
<td>March 2, 1852</td>
<td>Boatman</td>
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<td>Wm. Price</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1/2 Laborer</td>
<td>Ind. Boston, Hingham, S.C.</td>
<td>Dillard</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1851</td>
<td>Labor &amp; Cotton</td>
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<td>Cedar Graham</td>
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<td>Dillard</td>
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<td>Dillard</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1851</td>
<td>Labor &amp; Cotton</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Dec. 16, 1851</td>
<td>Labor &amp; Cotton</td>
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Signed: March 31st, 1852

Old Yulmon, Commanding Post

Sykes Island, B.S.
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<th>Sex</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Masters</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Arriving at Port</th>
<th>Employment at Port</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>James</td>
<td>Marietta</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Dec 15, 1861</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Billy Long</td>
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<td>Laborer</td>
<td>Sam</td>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>Free</td>
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<td>Benjamin Perry</td>
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<td>Laborer</td>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>Free</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bob Roberts</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
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### Contraband Negroes

Employed in and around the Camp of the 5th Regt. U.S.V.

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### Contraband Negroes

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**Contraband Negroes**

Employed in and around the camp of the 8th Reg. Mech. Bds.
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<td>Camp K</td>
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Contraband Negroes employed in and around the Camp of the 100th Regt. Col.

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**Contraband Negros**

employed in and around Camps of 3rd Battalion, U.S. Army

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**Contraband Negros**

employed in and around Provost, Marshall's Office

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**Contraband Negros**

employed in Captain Kilbourne or 1st Lorr's Battery

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<td>Mbl</td>
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Contraband Negros
in the employ of the 9th Brigade E.C.

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Brig. Gen. Stevens
Command 2d Brigade C.S.

Sir,

The foregoing is a list of contraband negroes furnished according to General Orders No. 8 issued July 18, 1862, which is respectfully submitted.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,
Your old servant,

[signature]

Approved,

[signature]

Brig. Gen. Stevens
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Inventory of Thirteen Contrabands Began Employed at the Port Cybele Island Sa. March 15th 1862

Cybele Island Sa. March 15th 1862

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Graham's Plantation
March 1862
Bernardo
Contr. Factor
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Huntsville
Mar. 10. 1862

Alfred Drury gives
security in the required
sum.

Also make inquiry
from the Maj. General
the release of James T
E Parsons, prisoner of
Cauf. Chase.
Huttonville  
March 10, 1862

Mr. Joseph Carr Jr.  
Provost Marshall  
Wetson District, Wheeling, Va.

Sir, I have filed my petition signed by responsible men with General Philo. Corramander of the  
U.S. Army at Huttonville.

What must I do in order to obtain the release of James H. Dunn, now in Camp Chase, Ohio? I am willing to give the sum of $500. Security, in this (I understand,) he is a poor man. I will have him to stay till my County, and work for me. Until the war is over.

Yours truly,

Alfred Hutton

[Signature]

Date: 17/62
War Department
Washington City, D.C.
March 11th, 1862

To Joseph Dow, Jr.
Provost Marshal
Wheeling, Va.

Gentlemen:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 7th instant in relation to the cases of Samuel Shepard, Jas. W. Roy, and Dr. J. Devies. I am also directed by him to request you to report to me the names of all political prisoners at present in your custody together with the proofs upon which they are held.

I am, Sir, Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

P. H. Watson
Asst. Sec. War
A lengthy statement of Brig. Genl. Cox sent the case of W. H. Smith U.S. Dist. attorney at Charleston to John Black Jr. to John Kelly who have made a lengthy statement respecting a Negro. The statement in the handwriting of W. H. Smith was in March 1876.
HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF THE KANAWHA,
Charleston 20 March 1862.

Capt. G. I. Huntzouff, 2nd U.S. Art., Dept. of W. Va.,

Whirlng,

Sir,

On yesterday I received by mail a package enclosed herein, enclosed respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. C. H. the undersigned without any signature, an order of transmittal accompanying the documents. Guessing that it was forwarded from departmental Head Quarters, I take the earliest opportunity of replying.

The event referred to in this package took place when I was at Whirling, and I have obtained from the late Provost Marshal of Col. Hawks, by personal inquiry the facts therein stated.

The documents is in the handwriting of Col. Smith—Eag. U.S. Art. Col. writing his, though signed only by John Slack Jr. Mr. Kelly, the present Art. Deputy U.S. Marshal; the latter he purifies at the county jail. The composition is so familiar that it is difficult to tell what part of the statements is Slack's or Kelly's, and what is Col. Smith's, and therefore I do not know whom to hold responsible for the misinformation contained in it.

Jr. Slack is a respectable young man who I believe would do his duty as far as he understands it, but who are not strong enough to keep him from being the tool of
While Mr. Kelly the jailer is sufficiently described where I shall the fact that he has attempted to add to his profit as taverner by selling bad whiskey to colored men in his establishment, at the rate of a few dollars per pint bottle. Mr. Smith the district attorney has had no opportunity of being cognizant of this military officer's knowledge of the condition about the negro man captured from his late Major Lewis Smith of the Rebel army.

This reference to the parties concerned is necessary to enable the commanding general to understand the nature of the complaint.

The facts are substantially as follows: Henry A. Hopkins is a notorious occasional resident near Col. Rice, and a man of considerable property. Sometimes before his arrest he took the negro man mentioned in the complaint, Smith, in charge of some Logan County "Bushwhackers." On his way to in Macon County, the man managed to escape and returned into Hopkins' neighborhood near Rome City, where he took his wife and three children alleged to have been the property of a defendant named Smart, and brought them to this post. Upon his representation that he had escaped from armed rebels in Fort Toulouse Co., without further knowledge of the facts the Post Lieutenant-Colonel set him at work. About the 17th of Feb., Hopkins came to town with Mr. Smart, and without notice to the 2d. in any color of authority by any civil process, pursued the aid of Kelly the jailer, seized the negro f and took him to Wright's hotel. The Overseer Marshall, knowing that Hopkins was an active encouragement that he had been personally engaged
in the battle at Borneo, Capt. last fell, ordered his arrest. Shortly after, he was arrested before by P. H. Smith, Esq., as his trusty ally, who stated that he had known Mr. Hopkins for many years and was confident he was a good honest man, although in fact this Deputy Marshal was the very man held to warrant for the arrest of Hopkins for treason & conspiracy, under an indictment found in the U. S. Courts, of which he signed the bond of it. It is very strange that Mr. Smith should have been ignorant. At the request of the Pres. Marshall, the warrant was served on Hopkins, who was admitted to bail in the sum of $25,000, which is more inadequate security for the appearance of a man of Hopkins' wealth & influence account of such a crime. After the arrest of Hopkins, the agent being left to himself returned to his quarters, but sometimes during the night stole a horse and attempted to escape with his family down the Kasiauha river. The circumstances of his accident in the river, to the drowning of his family & his subsequent capture I have not been able to investigate fully. The only matter of controversy now is his regard to this House. The bookkeeper at the ternes denies that he has said that it was taken by Spain instead of us (a man who has twice been discharged by the Post 2. 1.), and I have been unable to trace it, excepting many efforts have been made in perfect good faith to do so. The man next more facts under arrest to one of that would make him admit anything in regard to it, but without effect. I advise学会 to number someone who knows
the laws to pass through the streets of towns, or if he escape.
Officer. The amount to let me know at once. I would give an
order to him to retain it. The statement that "Steed says he
"told Cop he could not find him" - that is, stated to employ-
"in his command get him. If proper measures were taken he
"could be had," is both injudicious and false, and I respect
fully admit that it is "with, in another manner, such a
complaint as the Corv. General should call upon me to reply
to."

The statement of those civil officials, at once gives me
the opportunity and makes it my duty to state to this Corv. General
that the only occasion on which these justices claim any vitality
is when some ascendant run away requires one to be caught. In
any prospect of ordinary municipal magistracy, they seem utterly
incapable. I have urged the organization of the County of the
town, but to no effect. Every stock, that is minded, every bridge
that is repaired, or bridge that is just in value cannot be done by
the army at the expense of the U.S. Govt. They will not allow
officers to look after the poor, but leave us to feed this starving
mass our camp. They will establish one justice, and by force
of public opinion keep riots out of the County, ordered to be held
by Gen. Ripley. Yet a U.S. Court, without any

enactments, or even pretended jurisdiction, will stop any
rampant ruffian, drive him through the streets in person,
and say that he does it in a limited State office.
If comes we simply look on, and have no controversy with
Then rules, driven into it by direct efforts on their part, to
interfere with our necessary regulations.

The simple fact is that a few men of property who
are armed lexicographer control the town and make its
public sentiments, and by this means they practically control
their official acts. Many of the regents employed at the Fall;

some of which are seated in the rebel army or fled into
it from the valley. The great problem before which the execu-
tive remains here is to preserve their integrity to find
the means of doing the best Cornelius Marshal to become to
them the means of these future nations and to legitimate
contract of living, for the present benefit of these patriots,
the and the future advantage of their companions across
the lines.

Col. Smith & W. Black say that they made the clash,

Staff. It simply being from the major board have
said me the necessity of writing this long letter.

My respectfully

[Signature]
Hence of
Chnst-

Statement

Respectfully referred
To Rev. Mr. Cox.

Lt. Col. Hunt will expedite these

W. Grindt, act. Sec. of the

[/signature]
William states that about the 10th of Feb, last, Henry D. Hopkins came to Charleston and stated to me that his negro man had stolen his horse on land where Master Black resided and brought his wife & three children on the horse to Charleston. He applied to me to arrest the negro man. They did take him, and had him in possession at Wrigg's Tavern in Charleston. There he met with Col. Hines, and after a short time Hines's Surgeon bury cunning cattle and took the negro from my possession of his master himself.

John Black, deputy marshall, states that he happened to be present when the negro was taken by Berry. He ascertained that he had in his possession a writ on indictment for treason against Hopkins, when he took him into possession 

Committted him to prison. The next morning he informed B. H. Smith he had committed Hopkins and the cause when he was instructed to call for the negro born to take possession of him for the purpose of proceeding against him as a colored person. Smith went to Hines, and informed him that he was directed to seize the negro, and after he was seized, Hines if he would surrender him, and his answer was he would consider of it. That the Black asked told Hines, he
was instructed to take the negro by the direction of the district. He met with Hines several times, from whom I received no reply. That night I understood I did not doubt the negro. Man got out of the lines of the army. (And the negro was a soldier.) Came to him a short time after dark and told him a stuff was ready for him at the landing. The negro, his wife, three children started down the river and about two miles below town met a steamboat, the wave, of which overset his craft. His wife and children were drowned. The man went to the shore. I went down to cook. I was there captured by a company of soldiers. This I learned on the evening of the day after they started. The district also in the province of Col. Hines told me to go down and get the negro—William Kelly. I state, that an order was issued against the negro for stealing. The horse placed in his hands. When searching for him learned the negro had left after hearing the news at the Camp at Coal. The Sherriff, Deputy Marshall, Stack long and I, on Saturday morning started together in a skiff to Coal. We called on Capt. Lawson. The negro, Kelly, showed the warrant. Stack claimed he refused to deliver him after the warrant for theft. Then Stack
demanded him as Confederate property, and a Marshal. Lee then gave him up. We proceeded to the river at the mouth of Coal Creek to the North-East side of the river to await the arrival of the Packet Steamboat. She came along after night, we hailed her, she came to shore a little before she reached the shore we were approached by four full armed soldiers, the negro was arrested at the Point of the Bayonet. They refused to give their names or the place where they were stationed. The negro was carried away. After spending the next day going as low as Buffalo, we returned to Charleston. A few days afterwards, we heard the negro was in jail at Putnam Court House. Kelly was sent for him, brought him back. He is now in jail at Charleston. The Marshal States he has applied for the horse frequently. Cant learn where he is. The bar keeper at Wright's tavern says the horse was left by the negro at their State. I was taken there by Wm. by the engineer Master. Black says he has applied to Gen. Cof for the horse, who says he will give an order for him. If the black will find out who he is, Black says he told Cof he could not.
find him. That a soldier or employee in his command got him, if proper measures were taken he could be had.

That he is not aware that any measures have been taken to reclaim the horse although stolen by the negro, afterwards by the military and stuck thirteen or many others. Strictly to the discredit of the army. That the command has beenReported and alarmed greatly distressed by the circumstances, not so much on account of the valor of the property as for the fear of insecurity of property from military aggression. Feb

March 8th 1862.

[Signature]

Mr. P.B.

The Coleman's are ordered released, March 13th, 1862.

James B. Hamilton
Charleston, May 1st,

Towards May of Georgetown
County

2 o'clock
S'th.
Charleston
March 7 1862

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans

According to my promise I made you last fall I herewith enclose you a Topographical Map of
Yazoo County showing all the roads & streams and also
a correct outline of the County including a portion of
Greeneville and all the routes to Louisiana. I have to
apologise for the delay but I was unable to get the
information necessary to put it into shape sooner, but I
hope that it will not be too late to be of service
to your Engineer Department. I also send to you for
your consideration a petition for the release of two of
the Coleman & McLeod cases of James & Jacob Coleman
I believe to be fairly & truthfully set forth & I am willing
to enter into bonds at any time for their good behavior.

The case of W. McLeod I know nothing about but this I
can say that most all of the signers of his petition are
true & loyal Union men and they are men that I believe
would state nothing but what was so.

Yours Most Respectfully

James B. Hamilton
March the 24th, 1862:
Major Joseph Dear, Provost Marshal at Wheeling Va. Mr. A. B. Ward and Draper C. Stalnaker came before me Wm. Bennett, Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County Va. and entered into Recognizance of one thousand Dollars each with approved security for their good behaviour for one year and desired me to report the same to you given under my hand this 24th day of March 1862.
Wm. Bennett, clerk.
Superintendents of Transportation
St. Louis, Mo.

Sir,

We, the undersigned citizens of the loyal States of the American Republic do hereby beg leave to petition for a special permit or license for the purpose of transacting commercial intercourse in the loyal sections of the Department of Missouri and the country on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Praying that you will grant us the privilege of transporting divers articles of commerce from the loyal section aforesaid to the Northern produce and merchandise, also sugars, rice, cotton, tobacco, etc. in exchange of commodities generally. Furthermore, if required we will give ample bonds that we will conform strictly to the requirements set forth in such special permit that you may grant us. Praying that our application will receive due notice at your earliest convenience.

We Remain yours Respectfully, C.H. Waterman

W.C. Benson

Chicago, Apr.,
Mar. 4th, 1862.
To whom it may concern:

Office December 22nd, 1892.

114
Fort Edward Expo River Fort
March 21st 1862

Adjutant

I deem it my duty to report the reported killing of Unicoi Indians within the jurisdiction of this Post by a party of Citizens.

The party proceeded here in the government boat on the 10th Inst. for the purpose of catching wild authority. They proceeded to the head of Dobbs Creek and killed eight Indians, and two days subsequent they attacked and killed four other unassisting Indians about fifteen miles up the River.

The party was headed by Citizen Roeboll, Stephen Fleming, Haynes, and from this vicinity.

Very Respectfully,

To John Harris

Your obedient servant,

W. L. Ogle
Dept. Miss.
March 26th 1862

Referred to Maj. Gen. Chief Quarters
Maj. Gen'l Wallace

M. H. Lune

To

Maj. Gen'l Wallack

file

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The amount

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M. H. Lune

Maj. Gen'l

Wallace
Respectfully referred to Major Robert Allen, Chief Quartermaster.

By order of Maj. Genl. Wallace.

W. H. Allen

Mr. Lee, in accordance with a letter from Mr. Crittenden, dated the 8th instant, April 26th, 1862.

There were three men of the Capt. Leach's roll, and can only be paid on this roll. A part cannot be paid to the exclusion of others, and to pay the whole at present is impossible. The amount is $2,200.

W. H. Allen

Major 2nd
Saint Louis, March 26, 1862

Daniel W. Moore
and B. H. attorneys

Representing that they have been
in the employ of the government
at Benton Barracks, working as
carpenters; that they have never
worked three months consecuti
tively, without having received
their wages; that their families
are in utter want and destitu
tion, beseech them in the face
and respectfully appeal to
the commanding general
for relief in the proclai

O. K.
Capt. Dept. Misc. March 26, 1862
A.Lived March 26th 1862

To Major General McClellan Commanding Dept.

Sir, The undersigned Citizens, Carpenters,

working under oath of allegiance to the

State of Pennsylvania are compelled to apply herewith to you, the Head Commander of this Department for relief as they do not see any other way open to them to get their right.

All of us have labored howl above for about three months some near four months without getting our wages and it grieves equally if I am told when a Boucher of time is taken from the carpenters respectively Mr. Todd or Mr. Hutchings in order to make sure of an uncontested payment at a later time.

Most of us have families to sustain.

All of us are of slender means and utter want and destitution. Have many of us in the same should the continuance working on such terms those Bouchers being even refused to do on whose charity we might have restored some money that was among Pensions.

We stopped work yesterday and it is from necessity I write this. I beg you to be so kind as to have our case audited which I am assured to have some action against to our relief.
In form of payment or of the value of such as an equivalent or in any other shape as Your Honor may think proper.

All of us are ready to resume work at the earliest notice and trust in Your Honor's strong arm and will the alliance of the western department that we shall be lighted.

With the most sincere respect as citizen and men

Your Honor
Most Obedient Servants

[Signatures and names]

[Handwritten list of names]
For such stations

By order of Captain

W. B. Oates

March 1962

Capt. Oates

Com'd Camp Dobbs

Chicago Ill.
March 15, 1862

Dear Sir:

The memorial of C.S. Marshall of Ballard County, Ky., and some eleven other citizens of Illinois and Kentucky, dated 9th Inst. in relation to the case of William Mercer and his son J. C. Mercer citizens of Ballard County, Ky., recently arrested here at least on charge of disloyalty, and by you required time for investigation and written report thereon has been received and has had my most careful consideration.

William Mercer and his son have appeared before me in company with Hon. C.S. Marshall Judge of Ballard County, Capt. and J. C. Dufresnes also of Ballard County, Ky., neighbors and old acquainances of Mr. Mercer and son and certified time as prominent and loyal citizens of Kentucky by leading loyal citizens of this place and at the same time also appeared Charles Gallagher, N. McGrahan and J.W. Turner leading and loyal citizens of Cairo Ill. and for some time fast well acquainted with the sentiments of Mr. William Mercer and son. All these persons have given the most unquestionable and satisfactory testimony not only to the deceased loyalty of William Mercer but they also referent that he was arrested in Kentucky by the rebels on account of his known and active devotion to the Union and were threatened with imprisonment and death and only released from imminent danger by the humble energy of friends.
By arresting and retaining three prominent rebels as hostages for Mr. Mercer’s safety.

The circumstances attending Mr. Mercer’s arrest and the causes which led to it to far as I could learn from the statement of Mr. Mercer and other persons present were about these. Soon after the victory at Chancellorsville the friends of certain of the rebel prisoners in Ballard County, Kentucky called upon Mr. Mercer as a prominent union man and requested him to come in money for the use of the prisoners and wounded who had been conveyed to Chicago and with the request that he should deliver these contributions into the hands of the officers in charge of the wounded and prisoners specially named. Mr. Mercer came to Cairo where he was well known and communicated his misfortune to J. W. Terner, Charles Gallagher and other loyal citizens and made several unsuccessful attempts to see Brg. Gen. Bullum and Brg. Gen. Paine then commanding at Cairo. He says he did see Maj. Gen. Tance, Q. M. G. at Brg. Gen. Paine and communicated his misfortune to him. That about this time and after such communications Maj. Gen. Tance he was arrested, the money and letters taken from him, but by whose order there was no certain evidence before me. Mr. Mercer claims that he was simply upon a misfortune.
was duly authorized by General order No. 30 from Departmental Head Quarters "to convey presents for friends" and "money sent by friends" to sick and wounded prisoners and others mentioned in that order, that he acted publicly and under the advice of trusted men and that he made earnest efforts to see the Commanding officer of this Post.

The names of the memorialists who reside here are well known to me to be men of unquestioned loyalty and of high respectability and their oral and written testimony in favor of the loyalty and integrity of William Mercer and his son J. E. Mercer is more satisfactory evidence to sustain these facts.

I am therefore constrained to recommend the unconditional and prompt release of William Mercer and his son J. E. Mercer, and the restoration to them of all property taken from them.

All which is respectfully submitted

By

Richard Mitchell
Captain 3d U.S. A.

To Capt. Gen. Mrs. H. Sturgis
Compt. Gen."
Cairo, Illinois,
March 9\th, 1863.

Citizens of Cairo, and
Bullard County Rgy.,

To Major General Wallace,
Com. D isl. of War.

What Mercer, one year, considered
uninhabited, Bullard County

Mercer caused a caricature of
Citizens of Bullard County
to their friends, published their
at home.

Made his object to this
Place, who arrested at the
Money from him.

They state that he has been
an avowed Union man, and
after the open war of the Union,
has been abused, threatened and
harassed by his Secession neighbors.

Was arrested by the Rebels, a con-
fiend of Colborne Rgy., and He
released in consequence of orders
of the Secretary of War.

\textit{H.N.}

[Signature]
Head quarters
Carls Wirth
15. 1862
Capt. R. McAllister
will investigate the
within case and
report in writing to
these Head quarters

J. H. Strong
Brig. Gen.

Corps

Case investigated
- The release of the
offenders, ordered and
the property damaged
to be restored.
May 9th, 1862

The undersigned citizens of Cains, respectfully express that on the 4th day of March, 1862, Wm. Moore an open armed Union man from Ballard County, Kentucky was arrested in Cains by order of Brig. Gen. C. H. Paine, Commandant of the Post and committed to the guardhouse where he still remains a slow prisoner. Wm. Moore, on the occasion of his arrest had come to Cains with many friends and been placed in his hands by citizens of Ballard County to be taken over to their friends at Cains who had been taken prisoners at Fort Donaldson. Wm. Moore on arriving at Cains made the Agent know to Gen. Paine that his friends were willing and the money taken from him. The undersigned will state that Wm. Moore has been from the beginning of the reception of prisoners a consistent and loyal Union man, and in consequence of his open armed and open of the Union has been at my threatened and harassed by this reception. Mr. Moore on one occasion was arrested by the Rebel army and confined in the guardhouse at Columbus for several days, and was then released in consequence of the arrest by the Union forces at Fort Donaldson being held as prisoners. Mr. Moore has never by thought, word, or deed been dissolute to the Union. We think it due, under the circumstances, that Wm. Moore be released from the guardhouse.
Grant to Union men. That a man's life, although in a neighbor
hood and unceasingly occupied, has always been the Union
and labor of his, and suffered for it; and therefore should be imprisoned
and held in the guard house for doing what is considered
as authorized by your orders and which we believe is in no way
wrong in itself. If there is any other charge against
Mr. Thymes we believe they are false and we believe that
justice as well as sound policy requires that he should
have an opportunity to meet it to them. We there
also request of your Excellency to institute a trial, which has
as far been denied him. We therefore respectfully ask
that he may have a speedy trial or that his release be
immediately decided. But, E. Harrison of Mt. Hayes
is also imprisoned here. He is a Union man who has
been driven from his home and is on account of loyalty
about his loyalty there has never been a suspicion, and we
understand that there are charges preferred against
him, yet he is a prisoner and refused a hearing.
We ask that the E. Harrison be released and the wrong
taken from him or be restored to him.

C. F. Marshall, Gallatin Co., M. T.

F. W. Miller, Sen., M. T.

Wm. H. Hopkins.

Graham A. G.

Agent.

J. M. Jenkins.

Samuel Howard.

Cha. Garfield, Sr.

Thos. B. Brown.

Geo. T. Faundren.

J. T. Fairchild.
List of claims against the Government of the United States, approved by the Claims Commission and handed over to Major Franz Kappenzer, March 6th.
Mexico March 21, 1864

Caldwell M. C.
Mayor

He has got two horses belonging to Mr. J. W. H. Bradyford, they had been arrested by giving bonds. Are now legal and wants to get the horses.

Rec March 22
Your attention to his house, &c.
"John".

Jan 27th. 1856.

Circular this week.

Saturday, Jan. 27th.

Read a paper to the American Academy, &c.

President.
Lew Kevett

Louis 17, March, 1862

Capt. Albertson

Dear Sir,

I am the

of Lew Kevett

and部分内容被遮挡

Newton County. I have received

letter to Saul Hall and

touching the intended

name of particular which he directed me

instruct to and advise

I desire now briefly to show you the condition

Kevett's matter and to ask your official

and hold that interest

time of the comme-

of the trouble in

by Jackson and Reed.
Louis 17th March 1862

Hon. Earl of Abercromby
Dear Sir,

I am the Attorney of Blow & Kennett Miners and Smelters of Lead at Granby, Newton County, Ill. Communicated to me by Mr. Callie:

Certain facts touching the extent of the above named interests an answer to which he directed me to communicate to you and advise with you. I desire now briefly to set forth to you the condition of Blow & Kennett's matters at Granby and to ask your official action to protect and hold that interest.

About the time of the commencement of the troubles in this State by Jackson and Price,
the form of Blunt Kennett determined to sell me lead to the so called Confederate Army and instructed Peter E. Blouw the then acting Partner at Frankly. A short time prior to the battle of Helena's Creek, Price's Agent called upon Peter E. Blouw at the Furnaces, and offered to purchase the amount of Big Lead then on hand, (say 500 Bags) and pay for same in Confederate Money and upon Peter E. Blouw declining to sell, he (Frankly) took for the possession of it besides taking several Wagons full of lead. Here was likewise, at the Furnaces at that time some 200,000 $ of Minerals as also 10,000 Bags of Lead, in transit from Frankly to the different shipping points on the Pacific Rail Road. After the retreat of the Federal Army from Springfield, Peter E. Blouw was compelled by and through the decision of his creditors to remove to his Old Homestead in Washington County, whereupon he so called Southern Confederacy entered upon and took possession of the Enter's Property, Mineral and Lead and has been through an Agent, working the Mines for the benefit of the Rebels. Of the 10,000 Bags of Lead that was being shipped 3000 bags was captured and recaptured by the Contending Forces and the same was entirely lost to Blunt Kennett. I now have reliable information throug
Gentlemen, right from the
place that the so-called
Carnarvon has set using
as what said Robert Northen
and of hand of the time of
for the plan, leaving accumu-
lation of about 1500 ton Greenal
and 1700 ton Lead, and that
chances is none secret in
one of the names. Later
said which was known on its
mind and not kept through
brackets and that this agent
with the assistance of his
Southron Goldsmiths in
exerting them to convey away
the lead, Friend, that.thебetter
men of the Bro's, such that I
may indeed
an agent whom to take physic
as. Therefore, as their attor
speak. And your take"
March 10, 1863

David Davie
Chairman

Resolved that all
of men be ordered
to produce their
chests before the
Commission.

J.O.D.

JAN 21 1863

See Exhibit J
S. Louis, March 10, 1857

Gent. Halleck,

Drapers

Mr. Reed & Mann

have a claim originating before the 14th Oct., the largest part of which has been paid.

It is a claim for making machinery for roping and is for about $9,000, and they had been ordered to file it before the Commission or it would not be paid.

There has been a claim presented before the Commission upon a voucher issued to Reed & Mann but held by other parties on which the Commission have decided to make deductions, but as the claim is held by innocent assignees, the Commission desire to have relaxation made upon claim.
Claim now in the hands of Reed & Mann and designedly withheld to prevent this thing done. If you think I should this Commission desire a Military order on Reed & Mann to produce their claim before the Commission.

Very Respectfully,
David Harris
Chairman
March 6, 1862

Henry Van Fleet

Aaron Van Horn
Lease Aaron War
Arrow,  March
6th 1862, Post
Rolla, Mo.

O.

Office Provost Marshal Genl.
St. Louis, Mar 11th 1862.

The act of Congress of July 1861, confiscates only such property as has been used for treasonable purposes against the Government of the U.S.; the taking possession of land as a military necessity is wholly within the discretion of the Commanding officer of the Post, and if it is a military necessity to put another in possession of the land, the Commanding officer of the Post is sole judge in the matter. This proceeding not being under any law or general or special order from Dept No 20, it is respectfully referred to Col W. Boyd, Comdy. Post at Rolla, order of the 13th of March. Resolved that the act of March 11th, 1862.
Proven Marshall Office, At Head Quarters, Bella Nipnouie, March 6th 1852

Know all men by these presents that I, William B. English, Proven Marshall as aforesaid, for and in behalf of, and by the authority of the Government of the United States, do, in consideration of five dollars to me in hand paid by Baron Van Horn, let and lease for one year from the day I year aforesaid the following described Real estate with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. To wit: Said Land is situated in Phelps County & State of Nipnouie. To wit: The North West quarter of the N West quarter, fractional, of Section nine, Township thirty six, North of Range eight West, and the East half of the south East quarter and the South West quarter of the South East quarter, & the South East quarter of the South West quarter of Section thirty four, Township thirty seven North of Range eight West, containing about two hundred acres. The party of the second part is to have immediate possession of said premises.

But if Henry Van Fleet, who holds a Deed of the above described Land, should be person for his disloyalty the party of the second
is to give possession of the said Land to
the said Henry Van Fleet, provided the
said Henry Van Fleet pays the said party
of the second for all work and labor that
may be done on said premises, or the value
of the crops that may be thereon as the said
Ford Worner may elect, together with the amount
of money the said Ford Worner pays the government
of the United States for the rent of said land.

W. M. English

Approved,
(Certified by: E. M. Boyd)

Post Rolla

Appointees

March 6, 1862

Henry H. Morrison

Wm. L. Jones, Clerk
Council Bluff
June, Mar. 1667

Nutt, N. C.
Col. K. O. D. C.

Introduces Mr. Everett and Brothill who are sent to administer the wounds. No news particulars from the battle yet.

File

Rec'd A. 2. A.S.M.
April
Mar. 31/62
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Mar 16th 1862

General,

This will be handed you by Dr. Everett of Rockville post. Experienced Surgeons who have been
tomorrow morning for your Command
together with Dr. Orr from Des Moine
to assist in taking care of the two
wounded Soldiers at Sugar Creek.
I hope that they may be able to make
you acceptable & valuable assistance.

We have as yet not particulars of the
Battle some by Telegraph. The whole
State is suffering the most intense
Anxiety—

By order Geo. Scott

Lt. Col. 4th 

Art
At the Court of the Circuit Court of the County of Washington, A.D.C.

Recommends 2 negroes,

John Long & Gibson.

Having escaped from Price's Army & worked in Gen. Sigel's camp, for sometime, for leave to go home.

[Signature]

Rec'd. H.O. A. of S.W.
Mar. 27, 1862.
Fleetville, March 24, 1862

Captain,

The lieutenants John Long and Erford, two reynolds, have been brought to us by our pickets, since few weeks ago, they being slaves and having been in Price's army. They have been to work for some of the staff officers of Gen. Sigel, and desire now to go home. They are recommended to your kind consideration.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

[Signature]

F. A. C.

[Signature]

Col. Sigel's staff
Office of Postmaster General
Hannibal Marx 1871-1872

Capt. B. T. Freeman
Postmaster General

Sir: Hannibal Marx

With a view of procuring in cases of New Grassroots & Seminole Barony and request your order re

Should they continue to refuse to give bond in the amount recommended I recommend that they be sent to some military prison, or to have an available place of detention for prisoners here. And in case ought they to be discharged without sufficient

Pewee LK
Your Obt Servt
Capt. Branch
Proc. Clerk.
Daily Hotel

844

Nov 20 79

Complaint against

and

Agent sent to Mrs. Lyons

Ct

Provost Marshal-St. Louis

183
Specification 1st. In the 1st place, that the said Daniel
O'meara did, on the 25th day of February, 1863, in the Lying
House, near Vicksburg, to take down an American flag
which she had displayed from the window of her room in
the City Hotel, of which public house said Daniel O'meara
was proprietor.

Specification 2nd. In the 2nd place, that the said Daniel
O'meara publicly refused to permit any one of his
customers to enter into the City Hotel to display the above
flag on the 25th day of February, 1863, and did say when asked why he did not display a Union
flag on that day that he did not believe in it.

Specification 3rd. In the 3rd place, that the said Daniel
O'meara, in the summer of 1862, did say in the presence
of J. M. Alwright, that he had a fine party of two or
more around his house, and that if the Federal troops came
to trouble him he would blow them all to hell.

Specification 4th. In the 4th place, that the said Daniel
O'meara, on or about the 25th day of March, 1863, did say
in the presence of Colonel Watters, 1st Illinois Cavalry, that
he wished every son of a bitch of a Federal soldier that
had volunteered from Illinois would be killed.

Specification 5th. In the 5th place, that the said Daniel
O'meara, did say at various times between the 25th and
day of April, 1864, in presence of Eugene W. Hillebrandt and others, that President Lincoln was a Copper and a
mass murderer, and ought not to be President of the
United States, and that the South ought to and would
escape in its attempt to withdraw from the Government.

Specification 1st. In the, that the said David
Dunmore, on or about the 12th day of May, 1864, in the
city of Saint Louis, did harbor and protect two prisoners
of war who had violated their parole to escape to the
commanding officers at Camp Ellis, Columbus, Ohio;
that Dunmore knowing that said prisoners of war had
violated their parole, and were escaping from offices
of the Government of the United States.

Specification 2d. In the, that the said David
Dunmore, on or about the 30th second day of May, 1864,
in Saint Louis, did say to one of the aforesaid prisoners
of war, that he (the prisoner) had better make his way
south through Nashville, or get off a steamer go by boat
from St. Louis; and did advise said prisoner not to
attempt to escape from St. Louis by land, giving as a
reason therein that there were too many Federal pickets
in the southern part of this State.
Santé Louis Mo March 26th 1862

Wm. B. McWhirter

Sir Marshall Secy

Ben Emerson the Gen'r partner of the City Hotel, ordered a Miss Davis (who is boarding there and whose name I promised should not be known in connection with this matter) to take down a Union flag that she had displayed from her window on the 22nd day of Feb'y, and would not allow her or any other person to display a Union flag from his house. Emerson when asked why he did not put up the Union flag said he did not believe in it. Comwell has been away lately among the rebels, and has been soliciting money from different parties for them.

Respectfully,

C.H. Livermore

Capt. McWhirter
Office of Post Master
St. Louis, Mo., February 16th,

Stephen Carter, a private in Co. F, 30th Indiana Inf., being duly sworn says that he arrived in this city last evening from Syracuse, Mo., on the Pacific R.R.

At the arrival of the train, defendant, in company with Geo. W. Osborne, of A.O. 9th Regiment, and Daniel Evans of same Co. and regiment as the latter, was met by a man who proposed to take them all there and feed them in the City Hotel in this city where they would be charged but at the rate of twenty-five cents per day for their board and lodging, defendant told this man that he had no money and if he would take them free to the Hotel it was all right, and this man told them to get into the wagon and it would be all right, but no sooner than had defendant with Osborne and Evans arrived at the Hotel than the party in the wagon driven towards them for twenty-five cents each for their ride to the Hotel which he had previously offered to them for. Defendant told the wagon driver in presence of the keeper of the
Hostil that he had no money to pay the 
that previously told him so, wherefore
the wagon driver twenty-five 
which the 
(fifty cents) was changed 
and Osborn by the 
Defendant on their bills at the time 
Defendant further says that the 
Hostel Keeper told them that their 
their bill instead of being at the rate of 
the rate of one dollar and fifty cents 
that Defendant stated them 
to the proprietor that they had no money 
but that he expected to draw some money 
in the morning from the U.S. Paymaster. 
that the proprietor then told Defendant 
and the other two men above mentioned 
and it would be satisfac-
tory; that the morning defendant 
finds that the Paymaster is not in the 
City and he therefore has not the money 
to pay his bill at said City Hotel; 
that he has a knapsack containing 
clothing belonging to himself, the knap-
and belonging to the U.S. Government-
the being received the same at Indian 
apolis and joining his regiment since
wishes to return the it to the said authorities that said profits of the City of Port Townsend claims now to retain his land, namely, the land and buildings brought by Odabro belonging also to the said second claim in view of the amount that said profits of the said claim as due him for the boards and lodging of these three parties.

Stephen Carter

Second to this office

before me this 13th day of July 1862

Samuel Friend

Notary
Office Dept. R. S. Hawley
Secretary No. March 5th 1862.

Sir, Mr. Pomery this morning called on me & informed me that Mr. Eddy, a man of property in this place, desired to accept the appointment of postmaster, as he had no opposition. Mr. Eddy, in declining, stated that he was unable to accept the appointment, as he was engaged in another business. At the request of Mr. Pomery, I accepted the appointment, took the oath required of me, and immediately entered upon the duties of the office. During the day, fifty persons voluntarily appeared and took the oath of allegiance to the Government, before me. I have issued notice, and I apprehend that will be no trouble in this county. I will report to you as often as once a week. I shall send about one thousand more blank certificates, which I shall send by mail soon.

I feel it to be my duty to report to you an occurrence which took place this morning. Two persons resident of this county, Charles and William Bell, had an altercation outside of a personal nature, in which parties were drawn and by a accidental accident found, but not one hurt. (Damar's note found)
Tamar is a young man, and during the summer of last year in Rice's army, obtained his discharge. Returned home refused to return to the Southern service, and voluntarily took the oath of allegiance before me as a Court Clerk, under the ordinance of the State Convention. Since his return, he has remained a quiet and orderly citizen. Below, resides about twelve miles east of this place; is and has been a Union man, during the fall and winter, has been riding around over the county with his gun and pistol, leaving his family at home in want, and is reputed as a dangerous and regarded as a dangerous man. Shortly after the difficulty occurred, I directed the Sheriff of this city to arrest the parties and bring them before me, he did so, and after brief inquiry I ascertained that politics had nothing to do with their difficulty. Thereafter, I directed them to be turned over to the Civil authorities. Which was done, Below immediately dispatched a messenger to Cuba, to inform the Chief of this fact, and asking for soldiers to protect him and arrest Tamar, in a short time a detachment
of eight soldiers came from Cuba, and
Farrar from the hands of our Sheriff
who had him in Custody by Virtue of a
Warrant issued by Justice Coleman; they
also arrested G. H. Haller, and took Said
Haller & Farrar off as prisoners and
 Took Berlin, I suppose as a witness.
A Warrant was also about being issued
by the Justice for Berlin, Haller is a
peaceable & quiet Citizen, and was one
among the first, who appeared before me
this Morning & took the oath of alle-
giance, I ordered the the Troops to let
said Combatants alone in the hands
of the civil law, and release Mr. Haller,
which they refused to do. I have sent
my report to the Capt. at Cuba, directing
him to return the prisoners, but as yet,
how succed is unknown. The Citizens,
Generally, I believe without a single shot
in full agreed at the arrest of Haller, or
fear that the Troops were wrong in taking
Farrar Berlin out of the hands of the
Civil Authorities. I feel it my duty to
ask at your hands, or General Hures,
that steps be taken at your feast, to cause
the return of said Farrar, Berlin to our
Civil Authorities, that they may be dealt
with according to law, and that Said
Hallerh discharged, I am satisfied
the sole object of Biven, is to arrest his
opinion against Tarrar, through
indictive motives, not for the True Cause.
Hoping to hear from you, trusting this
matter, at your earliest convenience
I am your ob. t Servr.
J.H. Anderson
Office of the Provost Marshal, First
Dept. of the Miss.
St. Louis 22 March 1862

W. H. McClean

Cptn.

The following named prisoners of war, now confined in the Cheyenne and fourth sheet military hospitals, whose homes are within the lines of the United States forces, are decreased of taking the oath of allegiance and returning to their homes. Their release is recommended upon their taking the oath, and also giving their pledge of honor not to go beyond the lines of the United States forces:

2. Mr. J. Pickett age 27, Sumner Co., 1st.
5. W. A. Graeme age 19, Maury Co., 1st.
6. W. D. Chambers age 19, Giles Co., 1st.
7. W. A. Catherby age 20, Cheatham Co., 1st.
8. Shefford Hayes age 18, Davidson Co., 1st.
9. H. P. Smith age 26, 1st.
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>J. C. Johnson</td>
<td>age 19</td>
<td>P. Robinson</td>
<td>Co. Fl._</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>J. M. Helton</td>
<td>age 27</td>
<td>J. Robinson</td>
<td>Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>W. L. W. Edgington</td>
<td>age 27</td>
<td>K. Williamson</td>
<td>Co.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>S. B. Thompson</td>
<td>age 27</td>
<td>C. Shropshire</td>
<td>Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>J. W. Ford</td>
<td>age 18</td>
<td>J. Robinson</td>
<td>Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>J. W. Dodd</td>
<td>age 18</td>
<td>R. B. Robinson</td>
<td>Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>J. G. Boggs</td>
<td>age 24</td>
<td>B. Hadley</td>
<td>Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>J. H. Boggs</td>
<td>age 21</td>
<td>I. J. Boggs</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Benjamin Bennett</td>
<td>age 18</td>
<td>J. Robinson</td>
<td>Co.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>W. W. Galloway</td>
<td>age 21</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Wm. Newton</td>
<td>age 25</td>
<td>H. C. O'Connell</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>W. M. O'Connell</td>
<td>age 26</td>
<td>W. M. O'Connell</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>David W. Hay</td>
<td>age 27</td>
<td>W. H. O'Connell</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>C. Bohannon</td>
<td>age 21</td>
<td>Louisville Ky.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Red. Shannon</td>
<td>age 27</td>
<td>J. H. O'Connell</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>H. A. Russell</td>
<td>age 24</td>
<td>J. H. O'Connell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>W. A. Jones</td>
<td>age 24</td>
<td>J. H. O'Connell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>H. B. Daniel</td>
<td>age 18</td>
<td>J. H. O'Connell</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>James Kennedy</td>
<td>age 25</td>
<td>J. H. O'Connell</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>J. G. Byers</td>
<td>age 21</td>
<td>J. H. O'Connell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>W. J. Anderson</td>
<td>age 26</td>
<td>J. H. O'Connell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>R. J. McPherson</td>
<td>age 26</td>
<td>J. H. O'Connell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>James Finis</td>
<td>age 25</td>
<td>J. H. O'Connell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>John H. Bush</td>
<td>age 36</td>
<td>J. H. O'Connell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Edward M. Gorse</td>
<td>age 36</td>
<td>J. H. O'Connell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>J. E. Miller</td>
<td>age 36</td>
<td>J. H. O'Connell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>J. M. Souther</td>
<td>age 36</td>
<td>J. H. O'Connell</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The following named prisoners taken at Fort Donelson are Britishers, not naturalized, and are recommended for release on the oath of neutrals.
44. James Haggerty

The following named prisoners are Citizens, and are recommended for release upon taking the oath of allegiance only, they being unable to give bond.
No. 45. James Cunningham, age 32, Madison Co., Mo.
No. 46. R. S. McGrew, age 32, Jefferson Co.
No. 47. Robert A. Hinton, Saline Co.
No. 49. Henry Barnett, age 19, Chariton Co.


Very Respectfully yours,
(Signed) Bernard & Farquhar
Capt. Marshalolk.

Approved
(Signed) W. M. Kellogg
Major General

Stated: Adjutant Gen.
947

\[ \text{Mich. 10} \]

\[ E \]
At a Public sale held at Foursquareknowlt Washington Co Mo. The undermentioned property was purchased by F.J. Casey by private Sale.

5 Horses & Harness  375.00
14 Hogs  21.00
2 Cows  20.00
3 Heifers  30.00
5 Steers  75.00
11 Yearlings  80.00
1 Calf  2.00

$603.00

Received in payment of John Clay. 1862
Sam Smith
Evidence
(Handwritten entry, possibly "she" or "he")
Lentman, March 31st, 1862

To J. H. Morgan after being sworn states that he was at Elliott Kings place in Todd Co, about the first day of September 1861, that while he was there Samuel Smith came up with several sacks of flour in a wagon. Mr. Brooms received the flour of Mr. Smith and moved it into another wagon, and then started to go to the secession camps with the flour saying that he worked for pay.

J. H. Morgan

Elliott King after being duly sworn states that Mr. John Brooms was at his house about the first of September 1861 and that in a conversation Mr. Brooms said: That he was waiting for Mr. Smith to come there with some flour and that he had into the flour to John Owens.
and Shelton Renfro and that they had
bought the flour for the secession camps.

said that her
card that Mr. Brown did not care
who got the flour that she got the
money for it.  

Elliott K. Perry

W. J. Martin after being duly sworn
states that in a conversation on or about
the 1st day of September 1861

she heard Mr. Brown say that he

had sold some flour and that he did
not care who he sold flour to as that

she got the money.

W. J. Martin
P.L. Gen. Dept., Miss,
April 11, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Col.
Richard D. Cutts, President,
Military Board for exami-
nation of prisoners of
war.

By order of Maj. Gen. Hall.

P.Kelley

Aug
March 30, 1862

Richard Edge

J. A. Christian

Daniel Christian

One morning Mr. Edge asked that they may be pleased to suffer return to their families as they need their assistance very much and are poor men. Think they should, because they know not why they were taken, as they were always considered good, sound men. Were taken upon the road the first two while assisting another to move from Logan to Frederick Co. Va., July 16th. The others were taken the same day while going to Mill.
Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio
March 30, 1862.

To Maj. Genl. Halleck, Commanding:

The undersigned would beg leave to state, and say, before you the following state of facts, and beg that they meet with the due consideration at your hand.

They would first state that they are now confined within the Prison-walls at Camp Chase, as a Prison of War, and that they were made Prisoners under the following circumstances, that is to say: On the 1st of February last, Richard Bancroft, Christian (one of the undersigned) were engaged in assisting one John, in moving his household utensils from Logan, to Beavercreek County, Va. where they were overtaken by a party of men (soldiers). The undersigned they were fired upon by a Party of those friendly to the Federal Service, resulting in the death of one man killed and three with near death wounds, the fire being returned by the Party who overtook the undersigned as above stated. The undersigned having had nothing to do with the matter as they thought, made no effort to resist.
had no thoughts that it was the intention of the honor
Guard to capture the undersigned as Prisoners of War
or they never were attacked by any Command on
Department of the Confederate Army, nor do they ever
have any intention to join the Confederate Army in even the
least inclination to do so. But to the Contrary, they were often
threatened of being Refused to Confederate Authority for
the Union Settlement, which they entertained.

We are thoroughly satisfied that the fact of their
being confined as Prisoners, is wholly owing to the mean
accidental circumstance of being overthrown by being in
Company with the Party as above stated. Like Poor May we are
entirely blame for being found in said Company. Those who
overthrew the undersigned, no doubt, thought that they were in
kind of and belonging to said Party as above stated, which
your undersigned knew not, and if necessary would they
most surely have been wholly a mistake. Indeed they
never having had any thing to do with military affairs
but were following their Peaceful avocations of life
to furnish food for Retirement, for their dependant families.

The undersigned are Christian men. I have been

to separately state, that he was not with either of
the Parties above mentioned, but had been to Milis.
that day 16 of May; and for some Reason unknown to him, he was taken and made a Prisoner, and in the Road, perhaps, prevented from it, even upon Suspicion arising out of Excitement, and the fact of his Brother being John Christian living in Company as above stated, the Reason why he was made a Prisoner is to day unknown to him. All the above Facts and States are unquestionably true; and in consideration of the same, the undersigned, here appeal to the Generosity of the General, for Relief; and hope their statements will meet with a Speedy Consideration.

The undersigned, further, and rescuing the Patience of the General, but would beg leave to state that they all have families who they greatly fear are now suffering for necessaries of life. They all are Poor men, and their families. Subsistence depended upon their labors. Labor and more are almost of our entirely dependent, and upon the Charities of the People, there being nothing to labor for their support.

In conclusion, the undersigned again appeal to the General, for Relief.

Respectfully Submitted.

Richard Lance

John Christian

Daniel Christian
Statement

John Retchfield

of Hanford, Co. Va.

11th March 1862

$15

That he is 40 years of age, and a native of Fort George Monroe, on Old Point Comfort, came to Fairfax Co., near the Old Court House, in 1839; Occupation, farmer.

That he and his parents have kept a house for the entertainment of travellers (selling no liquors) since 1839.

That about 16th October last, as many of his neighbors were invited by both armies, that he considered it not safe to remain, not because of anything he had done or said, but because it seemed as if every person in the vicinity would be invited by one side or the other, that he went to make for safety with his brother-in-law, Wm. Vaultter, and with Mr. Benjamin Claywood, an acquaintance both residing near Beavon Stations, Fairfax County. That Mr. Claywood is a native of the State of New York, that both of these persons intended to have left for our lines, had the army not advanced.

That on March 6, while preparing to go to our lines in order to avoid being drafted into the rebel service, he was arrested by Union soldiers, and taken to the Head Quarters of Genl. Meade, by whom he was sent to their Head Quarters on the same evening.

That on leaving home for Messrs. Vaultter and Claywood, himself and brother, Christopher Ritchford, they, on reaching Neutral Road's Mill, heard that there was no longer any danger of their being arrested, if they remained at home, and therefore concluded to
return home, and had not gone far when they encountered some on the rebel pickets, who took them to Centreville, that the military authorities there released them immediately and gave them a pass to go through Bonneville, but could not prevent them to go outside the lines. That night about a week's detention they reached Buddy Mille, meeting on rebel pickets, and succeeded in reaching the residence of Missie Vanbuer and Claywood without further molestation.

That last summer a South Carolina regiment was encamped near his residence, that they stood in Centreville no longer than was necessary to obtain the aforesaid pass, and consequently has no military information.

That on the election for Delegates to the Convention he voted the Union Ticket; that on the vote on Ratification he did not vote, as the candidate for whom he voted did not carry out the purpose for which he was elected; but voted at Richmond for election, that, despite they were bound to carry through their arrangements about elections; in any case, he saw no use in voting at all.

That he is willing to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States, provided that he is not thereby compelled to take up arms.

That during the retreat from Bull Run himself and brother fed the soldiers of the US Army on their retreat without charge, and took a load of exhausted soldiers
from his home to Arlington Heights; that he believed the said soldier belonged to an Michigan Regiment.

That he is named and has 3 children.
Head Quarters Brig Patresk
Brig Genl Geo H. Hovell
Nevers Hill 18
6th March 1862
To Brig Genl A. Porter

Base.
Rood Oct. 1869
4:20 pm

Kedgwick 27 High Peter's
Sister Minnie Hill 8 28th 1/2

Circular

I have just received two letters from John & Christopher Patchett of Bellingham House as notice this morning at their residence in
the Longworth Farm, which
was formerly Bell's
the Blue Count Farm (Fairlyarp).

They say they
left London in October
last a few days after
an announcement to the
President, saying which
concerns they have been
living with a brother
in consequence
Yankee's de Mutiny
wooden th'neigh-
brook of Potomac's
Mills. Hy returned
to escape being drafted
into the rebel service

Jever Bladston

William M. Hoarell

Brig. Genl.
commanding dist.

Brig. Genl.

Andrew Porter

Provost Marshal

Washington
C. Camp Griffin March 6th, 1862

General,

Charles J. Elgin, who lives about 1/2 miles in front of our lines, has been up in Loudon County, as he represents, to visit his wife now at her Father's. He says he came down to notify our pickets where he had been, so that they would not take him prisoners on account of his having been away.

The pickets sent him into Camp and General Smith ordered that he be forwarded to Washington. Thomas Williams, free colored, was brought into Camp by a scouting party from Westheimer Hills. He claims that he was pressed into the rebel service when he remained 60 days & was then released about the 8th of November last. I know nothing of the rebels & has known nothing of them since.

I also send him to you by order of the General.

Very respectfully,


Andrey's 3rd. 3rd. Division.
Reported to
Genl. McCollum,
March 7th, 1862.
Statement of
Frederick H. Harris
of London Co. Inc.

7th March 1862.

17

w

A
Head Quarters of City Scond
Office of Provost Marshall
Washington, 11th March 1862.

Statement of Thomas H. Harris.
Born in London.
To my age 21 years. Have been in the Rebel Army
from 21st April to Oct 1st 1861. First went to
Abraham's, can't tell how long I was there. Threw
left there May 24. for Kentucky Junction. Remained
there until July 19th. Was in the Battle
of Bull Run, 18th July. Was in the 17th Tex Regt.
Col. H. P. Causee, after the battle went to Fairfax
Court House remained there until 11th Oct. When
I escaped and went to another side from
Leeburg, London 60 miles remained there until
Sat Sunday night. Left head west of the town
made the floor.

Here are 6. Regt. at Leeburg. Infantry is one
battal. I think of 6 guns. One Washington
Association, and 600 cavalry, have a great deal
of destruction. Among the trees. The Regt. at Leeburg
are the 13th, 17th, 18th, and 21st Highamphili.

Think they are rather short of ammunition.
They have plenty of Provision and
Bread.

The 18th Highamphili Regt. is located on another
Ironworks owner about 3/4 of a mile. A. H. from Leeburg.
Two of the cavalry men are at Waterford. Think the
Sitting is in the fortification on the Mountain west of
Iscburg.

The fortification is an earthen breast-work, don't know whether there is any rifle fort or not. As to the number of guns in the fortification, one large gun broadside. Last makes the fortification more secure.

The troops are mostly armed with muskets. The Cavalry are armed with double barrelled shot guns and swords. Some of the horses are in best order.

Don't know how they are off for Shot and Shell.

Sent all the quantity of provisions, given to each man, sometimes me had plenty sometimes no more than. No whiskey allowed.

Tobacco is not plentiful. Oats are very scarce. They generally are very poor. Mostly taken from the farmers. Barley is about the same. They have no barley at all. At Scobery, there is 10 teams allowed to each kept of 4 horses each.

The clothing of the troops are very much worn and of very coarse quality. Boots & Blouses are very scarce. Some bivi have Military boots but most of them are just such as our schools all colors and kinds.

Their tents are very good cotton, but somewhat worn. They are not many tents now. but living in wooden cabins.

The troop have had a furlough of 4-7 day.
able to go home. 10 men from each as at a time.
I landed this by the New Gunery to my mother's home. I overhears them while I was about thirty in
the flour, not able to say much about the feeling
about the result of the war, only what was
published in the papers.

The majority of the people that are not
in the army are in favor of the U.S. Government,
but they don't dare to express themselves.

I don't know about the Redcoats. Have not
heard of any New Roads being built.

I don't know of any Telegraph lines being
established.

Capt. Eldred Walker keeps right of the Casco-
ly loc at Waterford. His quarters on the road leading
to Haskellville. His wife is on the side of the
hears, she has been back to him once... sometimes
coming the fall and tell the time exactly.

I don't know anything his company, letters,
Tours heard of Thos Adlens, there was a
friend named keep in the CS I belonged to
he was from Alexandria.

I don't know of any horses being brought from
this side of the line, there has been quite a number
brought from the other side to this.

I took the Oath of Allegiance of Capt. Visitor.
Of the 1st had high, are willing to take it again.
Last Sunday the 15th 1-18 kept located at Lee's Landing left their camp on a scouting expedition
up the Aisle, having one of the necessary things going to Secessionville. There was a line of
U.S. Cavalry within 1 mile of Waterfront last Sunday.

It was understood at Secessionville that the U.S.
forces had crossed the Long (Charfield), dont know
what the feeling was in Secessionville about the advance
of the U.S. Forces.

I heard nothing of any reinforcement being
ordered to Secessionville.

I came inside the lines of the U.S. forces
last Sunday morning at Point of Rocks, it
was at the main lines at that place, where I got
to the lines on the other side I started a while four
and returned home after sunset. I took me to
the main lines about 9 o'clock from there to
Burnside before May Stevens of the 19th had
he administered the Oath of Allegiance and said
I could go anywhere on this side of the
lines. I then went about 13 miles came to the Point
of Rocks from there to Colfax, then I saw a lot
of boat lots landing to be requested me to go to the
head quarters of the High before Cocksville Edward
Jones this did so. he remained there all night &
the next morning went to the head quarters at Cocksville,
from there was sent to the Washington in charge of
of 2. barges & 2 canoes. When we arrived last
night.
I belonged to an independent Militia Co. at Langhorne, joined it about four months previous to the breaking out of the war.

When the war commenced our Co. was organized by the Governor of the State into the service. I was obliged to go with the Co. for it was taken to Richmond as a Fire-crew. I thought my chances of survival would be better if I went with the Co.

I left it because I thought it was fighting in a bad cause.
Head-Quarters, Corps of Observation,

Dickinson, March 6, 1862

Brig. General Andrew R. Good

Brig. General Andrew Good, commanding Army of the Potomac

Washington...

I have just received from General Lee that sixty-five men are in his possession on Saturday last. Their names are S. W. Harris, Elisha Gray, and W. L. Gray. The former is a deserter from the 17th Virginia, but they left a message that they deserted over at Point of Rocks on Sunday or Monday. They are about 105 men, armed, and that Major Staines after being taken by the 15th Maryland Volt, after escaping from them, returned all of them to go free.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Fallon 27 Aug 1862

To J. Allen

953

Clk.

relative to capture of Schooner Dora Haring

Mitchell Alex.

Dunock.
Police Department.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL.

Baltimore, March 27, 1802.

E. J. Allen Esq.
Provost Marshal, Army
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor
of the late Dr. C. W. Jones
in custody, who came the
Black Rock, at Greene Creek,
Some months back. I learn
that a Dr. P. J. near the
Capital, would be
present parties, who are en-
gaged in Contraband Trade.
A man 51, 128 years of age, dark
Brown Hair, no whiskers, named
Alph Mathew. Also a man nam-
ed Dunlop, by Clark, Corn-
field, Potter, all about
21 years of age, both connected
with the Hair. May be found
that year.

Acting Marshal.
To the more names.

April 1862.
Head Quarters Utica

April 8th, 1862

Sir,

I have the honor to respectfully offer the following report that when enquiring at Army Head Quarters I was informed that the nearest military commission now in session is in Adams Co. Therefore send down prisoners James McWoods and Ambrose Formfan under charge of Beaver Sergeant O. O. Rowan Co. C Resgt. Newville Horse.

Woods is a noted Bridge Burner, Telegraph Destroyer and has been connected with Guerrilla bands. Numerous Depredations were committed. Just meanwhile States that he sees said Woods within fifty feet of the Bridge while burning. That Woods cursed him for being a Black Republican and volunteered to be one of a party that would take him out and hang him.

The following morning Woods met W. C. Pluegas on the streets of Utica and remanded to him that the Telegraph is not doing us any good anyhow. He also stated that he had carried the Confederate arms to the Presﺴons for the purpose of seeing that
The job was done right. Since the time has passed, he has admitted in presence of Schuler & Bealing that he went as far as the lower bridge to see it all properly destroyed. He has stated in presence of Lt. Teasor, Capt.好处 that he would destroy all the property rather than let the Federals be benefited by it. Gen. Emerson & Schuler. Bealing, Thrups all reside here and can be sent to you anytime you require them.

Ambrose Tompkins the other prisoner was arrested last night about eight miles from here sleeping in a barn with a strong fence on his person. He is a notorious Bridge burner and has heretofore always managed to escape from our forces. I heard of his being in that vicinity and sent a detachment last night with instructions to March every horse and team in the region when he was seen last. The first time the Bridge was burned Tompkins stood by the fire with pistol drawn and sworn he would shoot the first man that would throw a particle of water on the Bridge. Judge Morris, counsel of W.H.P. R.R. threw a bucket of water and was threatened to be shot by Tompkins if he repeated the act. Judge Morris resides in Mexico. Every citizen here can testify to the guilt of the foreman.

The last time the Bridge was burned the town was at the Rude Road. He was seen one of the
Principal Leaders in all destruction of Bridges &c.
Grosewhite, Schuler and Foiling saw him the last
night the bridge was burned.

It can be shown beyond a doubt that both these
persons are dangerous enemy to the Country.
Unimpeached testimony can be procured against them
provided it is required for their conviction.
The facts I send you will be sworn to when a
require the testinages

Very Respectfully,
Your Kt. Regt.

Major Command Post
Post Missouri Rive

P. S. Senior

The Reves St. Louis No.
Citizen Bridge Burners

Bridge Burning

2 ormore

April 1862
Evidence in the Case of Benjamin S. Tucker.

Charles W. Shelton's Evidence.

I was at Bucker's with a gun on his land. On the day the Stewartville Bridge was burnt, Defendant was not in the crowd at the Bridge. Defendant was five or six hundred yards from the Bridge.

Cross Examination. You heard the persons say anything in favor of the accused.

Sarah Adams's Evidence.

Defendant came to me and asked me for 4 or 5 of the last of June you also asked for some cash. I asked him if he thought this would be a bottle he replied if this was it would be on the banks of the Bridge. This was on the bank of the Bridge across the cast street was the nearest. Defendant then went to the house; there, whereas they caught them, I inferred they must have been. I am on the street. Defendant started off on the direction of the Railroad. The Burned. A few hours before was some fire on his hundred yards from the Bridge. Defendant said he did not know the defendant would ever get across the Bridge on the cast street of Stewartville.

Cross Examination, I do not believe Defendant had anything to do with the burning of the Bridge. From what I had seen, I believe.

Sarah Adams.

The Evidence of Isabel Harris and Rachel McCullough was the same as Sarah Adams.

Isabel Harris.

Rachel McCullough.

The
Benjamin H. White's Evidence
I was in Stroudville on the day the Bridge was burnt. Saw the Assinian Soldiers come into town, between one and two hours after their arrival I saw the Prisoners among them. I did not see the Prisoners until after the Bridge was fired. Saw the Prisoners set on fire with two guns. I asked one for some bread afterwards. Saw them set on fire, this was on the day the East Shell Bridge was burnt, which occurred in the fall of 1861.

Cross Examination: I saw the Prisoners make any Shots against the Federal Soldiers, or burn the Bridge.

Re-examination: Prisoners seemed to escort over the defect of the Federal Soldiers, did not see the Prisoner load his gun on the day referred to.

Sworn to before me.

W. H. White
John M. Jones Evidence

I saw the prisoners on the day the coal-still Bridge was burnt. Prisoners had a flag hanging in hands. Prisoners passed fusillade to the hundred yards from the bridge. Men heard the prisoners make any threats against the Federal Soldiers as in favor of Burning Bridge.

Carp Examined. Saw the prisoners

between Mr. Christmas house and a point opposite Chicago Hotel. Question: are you a Federal Soldier? Ans. Yes.

John M. Jones

George Kerns Evidence

I saw the prisoners off at Lexington in the Southern army. He supposed to be placed at the mouth of the battle at Lexington.

George Kerns

Robert H. Logan Evidence

Bethelmore, Forts Evidence

I was in the Stewart Hill on the day the Secession came to burn the bridge. The prisoners came out of his store with a gun in his hand and rushed off in the direction of the bridge in burning hands. The main body of the Secessionists were at or near the bridge. The prisoners stated that they were going to shoot them down whereas they could find them.

Carp Examined. Did not see the prisoners in the crowd at the bridge. I was near the bridge while it was burning and at the approach of the train show. The train passed, without loss, and I at that time, and I went to Union Point, over, and I saw it.
Allen Chambers, Evidence

I saw the Prisoner at the Southern camp at Liberty Town. I shook hands with him on the evening or following morning of the surrender. The Prisoner did not belong to any company to my knowledge, but we were at that time that I saw him.

Allen Chambers

Julius F. Downs, Evidence

On the day the cause of the Bridge was about I saw the Prisoner written a paper on his hands going southwards. This was after the Federal Soldiers had arrived and were crossing the Bridge. I don’t know that the Prisoner furnished any assistance or made any threats against the Federal Soldiers. As the road near the Bridge, he said the Federal Soldiers were doing wrong, and if the Confederate Soldiers had possession of the road it would be of great benefit to them and that the Confederate Soldiers were justified in putting the Federals down. The prisoner stated that if it became necessary for him to fight he would fight in favor of the Southern Confederacy. I have also heard him denounce the administration and declare that he had no Union, only Confederate. I have heard this prisoner make any underlet threats more than is embraced in the foregoing testimony. Question: Do you know a Union man, friend, yes.

Julius F. Downs
In S. Phillips Evidence

I heard the Governor say on the day Young McDade was shot, that he was in favor of laying an ambuscade and shooting every man on the road that they could. At the best of my knowledge, McDonald was killed on the 14th day of June 1861.

C. S. Phillips

Dorothy A. Allen's Evidence

P. B. B. Roosevelt's Evidence

Evidence on the part of the Defence

C. A. Will's Evidence.

I arrived in Stewartville about two o'clock on the day the East Cecil Bridge was burnt. The Bridge was burning when I arrived. I passed through the company of secession soldiers. I did not see that person until about four o'clock in the evening. I stayed until the Southern troops left town. I think Mr. Droses was not in the company.

Mr. Droses always expressed himself as a constitutional man, but opposed to the present Administration. I am a Minister of the gospel of the Presbyterian order.

I heard Mr. Droses say on the occasion of the death of McDonald that if that was union he was not a union man

Carty A. Higley
O. N. D. Gibson's Evidence.

Mr. Tucker was not on his farm at the time the Secesh came to burn the bridge. He always considered our Secesh as peculiar men never heard them make any threats, or heard of them being out know-kicking. Never heard the persons condemn the Constitution.

O. N. D. Gibson

David Norris's Evidence.

On the day the bridge was burnt the Secesh company of my farm left town. About half a mile from the bridge I met Mr. Tucker on his way riding his bay horse. He had come back to the best of my knowledge. Before I left town, the Seceshmen had cut down one of the telegraph poles and were carrying it toward the bridge. Never heard the persons make any threats against Union men or Soldiers. Always upheld the Constitution. I am a resident of Stuartsville.

David Norris

Eliza D. Howard's Evidence.

Mr. Tucker was at my house about nine o'clock on the day the bridge was burnt.

I knew that Mr. Tucker was also at the bridge at the time it was set on fire. Never heard the persons make any threats against the Government.

Eliza D. Howard
Joseph Baxter's Evidence

I reside six miles from Stewartville. Mr. Baxter came to my residence on the evening the bridge was blown and remained there all night. His family was with him. They heard him say anything against the Constitution or Government of the U.S.

John Baxter

John Hall's Evidence

Mr. Duncker told me that he had started to visit a Rebel camp, but learned that the camp was removed. He had one on their arguments and was with him. Reiterating the Southern view of the case, I think Mr. Duncker told me his business at the camp was to see all men who owed him some money.

Reiteration. Mr. Duncker I think stated to one that he held out for the Union and Constitution as long as circumstances were.
U. S. vs
William Addison
James Ethridge
Thomas B. Floyd

Evidence
April

Nothing found.
US
J S
James Etheridge
United States

V.S.

James Elbridge

Sheriff Marshall's Office

Oklahoma City April 24th, 1862

"Sworn Statement of James Elbridge

Alston Twenty One Years Old. Able to bear arms, county born. Twenty miles from Oklahoma. Served in Sam Price's army. Six months and got my discharge on the third day of December last. On or about the last day of August 1861 a squad of six of us all armed but my self went to Benjamin L. Smith house, and took him, Charles and One Horse from his stable. Mr. Smith was not at home at the time. The reason we went and took his Smith's property was because he was a Union man. We were ordered to take these horses for the use of Privy Army. All horses and other property that Jay Harless crowd plundered generally taken in this country is from Union Men.

Witness my hand this 24th day of April 1862.

James Elbridge

Witness Aaron S. Lucas

Sworn and subscribed to before me this
Twenty Fourth day of April 1862.

Ralph R. Freeman

Sheriff Marshal
U. S.

V. S.

Mrs. Addison
UNITED STATES
V.S.

COUNTY OF SAINT CLAIR

MARRIETT, "Devoce,"

These Twenty Twenty Three years old. I live about ten miles from Cairo.

I know William Addison (The Prisoner) have known him about Twenty years. On or about their Christmas. One Sunday Morning. William Addison. Samuel Addison and a Strangers came to our House. William Addison was joined for any visit

And. U. told them he was sick in body. He brought Mr. Elliott (My Husband). He must leave here. and they would give him four days to leave the Country in the said they could not stand it any longer for him to live in the Neighborhood, and he must leave by Saturday night. They then went out to the Stable five looks nothing. But they said there would be plenty of work when they come to leave the house.

Witnesed My hand this 15th April 1862

Mary Elliott

Sworn and subscribed to before me Their Fifteenth day of April 2 D. 1862

Capt. Robert E. Dunn
Proctor Marshal
Cairo, Il.
United States

U.S.

James Ethridge

Provisional Marshall's Office

Ossceola, Arkansas, April 24th, 1867

"Sworn" Statement of James Ethridge.

I am Twenty-One Years of Age. I Live in Cedar County, No. About Twenty Miles from Ossceola. I served in Gen. Price's Army Six months and got my discharge on the Third day of December last. On or about the Last day of August, 1866, a Squad of Six of us, all except myself, went to Benjamin S. Smith's House, and took Two Horses and One Horse from his Stable. Mr. Smith was out at home at the time. The reason we went and took Mr. Smith's Property was because he was a Union Man. We were Ordered to take those Horses for the Use of Price's Army. All Horses and Other Property that Jay Hawkins and Plunderers Generally take in this Country is from Union Men.

Witness my Hand this 24th April A.D. 1867

James Ethridge

Witnesses:

Aaron

Sworn and Subscribe to before me this Twenty-Fourth day of April A.D. 1867

Capt. Wm. S. Freeman

Provisional Marshall
U. S.
T. S.
Mrs. Addison
United States

V.S.

William Addison

State of Missouri

County of St. Clair

Sworn to, Mr. Williams "Owen,"
I am Fifty Seven years old, I live about twelve miles from
Cicero, I know this Prisoner, Williams Addison, On or about
the first of December last I went to the House of William Addison
on some business and in a conversation she inquired if I had
seen James Eddie or James where he was I told him I had not,
He said he had, it was time out to leave the Country, He said
The damned Soldier could not live in the Neighborhood with him
as he chose to live any longer, and the time was about out
for him to leave. There was several men and arms in the
House at the time, this Prisoner Addison lives a hard character
as a dangerous man in the Neighborhood, On my way home
I stopped and told Mr. Elliot to tell him steadfastly To keep
out of this House any as I believed he would do him harm.

[Signature]

Sworn to and Subscribed to before me this 18th day
of April A.D. 1860

[Signature]

Robert T. Freeman

Recorder Marshal

Cicero, Mo.
United States

vs.

Thos. B. Lyon
Provisional Marshal's office

Cicero, M. N., May 19, 1862

Hon. Young, from

I belong to Co. B, 1st Illinois Cavalry. I am one of the prisoners that B. Loyd named. I knew him in the vicinity of White Bluff, Miss, on or about the 5th day of May, 1862. I found him in a house, and I arrested him after we had traveled about 125 miles together. I remember to him this prisoner, Bros. Loyd. That the race came out pretty nice this time, yes he said that he did not see us until we was to close to him, and he might have given us a chase. The day previous, I saw the same horse that the prisoner rode when I took him prisoner. I believe it to be the same horse from the way he looked and from what I have seen of him since. This horse that I have reference to was the same that was ridden by the man who was in Company with Moore when Moore was captured. I chased him about two miles, and I shot at him twice. I know that at one time also, but he did not stop, I have got his hat from the man. He was a newspaper in the hat when I got it, but there was no name on the paper.
That man that one Charles nos about 6 feet 4in.
now a blue Canvas Coat yellow pant and blue
hat that I now hold in my head, this man
looks to me like the man that would hold me
that this was the same man.

Henry Leary

J. H. Elliott

Capt. V. P.2r. Manzie

[Signature]

Thos. W. Salloum
United States

vs.

Thos. B. Loyd
United States


I. E. Ewen from

I do solemnly swear to God, that at President Jones' Cavalry I am twenty two years old. I know the prisoner Thomas Boyd when I first saw him at 7:30 A.M. on or about the 6th day of May, 1862, he was then a prisoner, at the time that Boyd was arrested. There was another man with him who ran and got away. I asked how long that other man was on the stand. He said that he was a young man from Price's Army. I think he said his name was Willis. I swear that this prisoner is the man, as that man who can was a short, thick set man, and I would call this prisoner the Colonel's tall slave man.

Witness My hand this 18th day of May 1862

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

J. R. Ewen

Capt. 1st Pres. Marshall
Col. J. M. Cæselle
2nd Iowa Infy.

Submitting communication to General Ames, from a citizen, in regard to our civil City Hospital.

Wm. McElmeele
Brig. Gen. cavalry

Respectfully referred to H. C. McCollum
Dist. M. Dir.

Respectfully referred to the
Quarter's Department of the
Mississippi.

U. S. Grant
Mayor.

20th Sept. 1862.
Dear Mr. Curtis,

April 7, 1862

With heartfelt regards,

Brig. Genl. Wallace

I cordially call the attention of the Commanding the department to the enclosed letter from the father of one of the many 1st Ohio Men who lost their lives. This is a very worthy man and I am satisfied he tells the truth. I have frequently felt like an

planning myself of the continuance of the

Army in charge. Mud City. I understand

the greatest amount of a duty

At our last muster in September,

rolls to all our men in those hospitals

yesterday they were all returned to me.

I ordered them to the left at Camp
town from the men. They are saying the men

have not done it. The men exerting all

they exert in adding why their. Rolls had not been sent. Several of my men have

been out from their arms. I have put them

on duty there without giving them any notice

of their being detailed. I think he needs

looking after very respectfully,

J. M. Little

2nd Ohio Inf.
Carson, Tecumseh County, Iowa
March 26, 1862

Oscar Dutt

Dear Sir,

I wrote a letter to you when I was at Cairo. I have received no answer from you. Yet, I read a letter from Saul Huffman that William was very sick at Woodford Hospital. Our attention was not getting the medical attention or nursing that he should have. I thought I had better go and see him. Then I arrived there I went to Doctor Prater's to see where I could find him. Francis tells his clerk told me I had been sent to Cincinnati or St. Louis. I then got a pass from him to go through the wards to see the sick and wounded. They told me Williams had not been sent off, that he had been dead and died there. They had David before that. After his death I went to the hospital to see if there was any trace of him. I then went to Francis to see if there was any trace of him. Finally, the clerk gave me the book to look for his name. I stepped up to the book and was able to look for his name. He told me to stand back, that I had no business to look on the book. Finally, he came to his name and told me he had died on the 27th of February of Tuberculosis. It was told to me that the boys in the hospital told me that he had his watch and money. He died on the 27th of February of Tuberculosis.
for, for rent, that was stolen there. I consider myself badly treated by Dr. Fraunfield and his clerks. I could get little or no information from them, and had it not been for the women soldiers in the hospital, I could have gone to St. Louis or Cincinnati to look after my son. I then went to the Boston to guard when he was buried, and I weighed his body home to Iowa. He looked over his books but could not find his name on his books, he then went with me to the graveyard and we could not find his name on the headboard. So I had to go home without his body, not knowing where he was buried or whether buried or not. There is a large number of the headboards marked "Unknown" whether he is with the veterans or not. I can't tell. There can be no excuse for leaving the body. In the past, they buried on the veterans' burial ground. When he died and his clothes and cap, saucer were marked with his name and there was a decedent of boys there with news who knew news. Now the question is if people will be insulted by these surgeons and clergy while neglecting their friends and then have these buried and declared "Unknown" so that their friends cannot find them it is high time the people know it. Was our soldiers who have sacrificed their lives for their country, and their to be used in this way. The care was not the only one. I saw these from different states looking after their sons, the decedent as myself, that had to go home without these, they could get no information concerning these. Only that they had died there and suffered they were buried and marked "Unknown".
by an Examination of the Soldiers Book and the Head-boards in the Gran Yard I found
a very large Number were Wanted "UnKnown" I do not think that there is More than One
in a Thousand &c &c &c &c I hope You will Lay this Case before the
Proper Persons. And that it is attended to.
I did not Rejoice when My Own Volunteers
and went into the Enemy's State if he should
ship in a Hospital he would be Set into
the ground like a brute, I could not
find out from Doctor Stackeley or his Clerks what
Doctor attended him or whether he had Any
Medical Attentive at all or not. From what
I could learn I think He received but very
little if Any Medical Attentive after Your High
Self left the Boat. Now as I said before of our own
who have Suffered their Lives for their
Country. Need be Treated in this Way during
their Oldness and they be Burried and
Wanted "UnKnown" it is time the People
Should know it. I went to Doctor Stackeley's
Clerk for my Own Clothes but they refused
to let me have them. I hope You will Let
Mr. Stackeley and his Huns get them for me
they are in the Hospital these. And I wish
the Clerk would set the Book so that was
Due. These the " Un Reported " boys told me he had
not drawn the Full Account of Clothing to
which he was Entitled. He was not "Burried"
in his Uniform I saw his Clothes all on his
Un Known Yard. But I believe they are a Set
of Thieves in that Hospital. If you Can
Not get what is Due Huns I wish you would
let me know I can fight it. Edward
Goddard was then quite poorly, he had
but yet had his Aprils augmented. I
was then from the 5th to the 9th of March.
I have not heard from him since.
The Duffield boys and Sam Huffman,
are not at home. They are getting along
as well as could be expected.

I should have come to Fort Donelson but bill, Paine
told me you had left there and gone
up the Tennessee River and made an
attack but remain

Your Friend,

Abraham Vaught
High Hill Mo.
April 6 - 62

J.שלח. Gen, R.
Col. Command.

It is advisable that sentence to confinement and hard labor in the case of Wm. Smith be remitted — enclosing petitions and statements.

Enclosures:

[Signature]

Pleitzen.

P. C. Brown, 5th St. Sair Dist. April 16 - 62
3rd N.Y. St. Louis Field
April 14, 1862

Respectfully forwarded to H.E. A.G. of the M.G. and comman-
ded to the favorable attention of the Major-General
Commanding.

J. McPherson
Brig. Genl.

Ruly forwarded to the Judge Advocate Genl. at
McKibben's Camp.

J. Keeton

Adjutant

3rd N.Y.
Hon. U.S. Troops High Valley Apr 12 1862,

Brig. Gen. T. M. Schofield

Command Dist. of St. Louis

Gen. Em.

Prel Ord No. 9 of the Department of the

Missouri approves the sentence of two men tried by the

Military Commission that has just finished its duty

at Sarrantown; one Joseph Hubert for charges contained

in once published order One More Slick (in said

order called One More Lick by the order but by mistake)

also for charges contained in the order.

These parties were first arrested by my

order as we were leaving this post to

Sarrantown (in Missouri) and I at that time

most carefully examined the cases to ascertain the facts,

Connected with each. I did not determine what to do in

The cases for two or three weeks but then came to

The conclusion that Hubert was guilty as charged
That Sink had allowed them to take a pair from his father's house, and may have seemed to consent freely to the taking, and drawn may have used language showing a desire to assist them; but from statements made by many of his serious friends, & neighbors I became perfectly satisfied that he came to protect himself against what he considered great danger from his secession neighbors. Although the evidence in regard to this charge was of such a character as to make it extremely doubtful whether any portion of it should be believed, the men themselves admitting that they were so—

Despite they did not know what they were doing and I concluded to hold him to bail for his offense, without giving him notice. And administered to him the oath of allegiance which he was very willing to take. There was an other change that of hoping to him about to go to the rebel Army, proven only by the Rebels family, and
as I believe is an entire fabrication. I am
sure that no Jury in this County would believe
the testimony of any one of the Sublet Family
and therefore I consider the testimony in-
regard to this charge of the remotest and
most incredible character and believe
as I would not in the least rely upon
And again these charges are rendered very impossible
by several circumstances. Sublet has a reputation among
many of the Union men of being a Union man.
Indeed he is a hard working, industrious, money loving
man who would be careful not to do anything
that would involve him in any losses, and would
never be very liberal in making offers to induce
any one to go into the Rebel Service.
Further the inducements he is said to have offered
Sublet at that time would have pleased five or
six men who would have made good soldiers
to go into the Rebel service. Whilst Sublet is fifty,
officers have been discharged on

If the effort their leaders go to I know what they do to

Army of the Potomac

But they didn't know what they were doing to the

And yet in conclusion of his final address, he

The cold and bitter climate of these

But he gave no thought

How it all began

Discharged

Westfield
Ever knew anything about. I am perfectly satisfied in my own mind that the man added in innocence, that was what he was have done or says was done andson's family assisted by the deceased. Whoever their demands if they were with surprisingly... 

And again those acts charged were, if all the comforts before for justice and delivery of April 24th 1861 signed by the base relief, giving permission to others who would return to their homes and keep the peace.

In view of all these things I give justice and the good of theSession demand that the Conference do vote in this case be removed that this be
Springfield, Mo.
April 10/62.

Mills, J.N. Col.
Commiss. Post.

Encloses bonds of Rebel prisoners. Thinks that these Bonds ought to be kept at his Headquarters, as they must be sued in the Judicial District, if enforced.

F.S. [Signature]

Rec'd. H. D. A. S. W. April 17/62.
2d U. S. Post of Springfield Mo.
Apr. 13th 1862.

Capt.

In obedience to instructions I forward to your office Bonds taken in the cases of
A. J. Ward — Jan. T. Mason
J. B. Garrison — A. E. Greene
M. H. Stearns — A. Armstrong
Benj. Staley — W. D. Collins
C. W. Saps — Jas. Fortner.

Permit me to suggest, that as these Bonds of over six hundred
must be paid upon in this Judicial District (Unless taken into
U.S. Courts) it might be better that they be retained here.

Respectfully,

D. R. Mills

W. J. Curtis
Capt. Gen.

H. G. Land, Capt. Post
Keittsville.  
April 20, 1862

Rust. P. B. Capt. 
Co. E 37th Ill. 
comm. J. Keittsville.

Presents petition of a number of men at Cane Hill, 10 miles South of Fayetteville, that the U.S. troops seize a large amount of provender stored at Mrs. Sidd's to prevent it from getting into the hands of Rebel Homeguards. Also to seize 20,000 bals of Bacon of J. H. Stowe, merely in Van Buren & settle for it privately. Great terror reigns among the 'Scare' in regard to the advance of Federal troops. Price having gone.

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

Rev. H. T. A. S. M. 
April 20/62.
J. R. Stone, Maecumet, Van Buren, says 30,000
men have been in the back cellar of his store.
He wants Federal force to seize it and settle for
it privately, or as not to compromise him
with citizens, who are his enemies, and wonder
how long he will the retirement of Federal force.
This information comes from Mrs. Nathan
Indiana, Mrs. Nathan, J. M. Emison, out
 Telegraph Operator at Ft. Smith, who left home
on Thursday last, returning here on Saturday.
Large force in anticipation of a Federal
advance survives through all that region.
The forces under Pike are withdrawn to the
neighborhood of Boggy Depot and Ft. Nicholas
180 miles from Ft. Smith, and are under dispa-
tiate. The main army smaller than In the
having gone to Des Eau 80 miles west with
an intention to move on Pope point on the

PB Rust Capt. Co C 187 17th V. C.
Commanding Post of instruction
Kansas, July 4
State of Kansas
Executive Office
Topeka, August 26th, 1876

Robinson J. A.

Edgar J. Sturgis

Take that the property of Mr. Ralph B. Wolf, Mr. Dickson and Abbott be returned to them.

Read and approved this 2nd day of Aug. A.D. 1876
State of Kansas,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Topeka, April 26th, 1862.

Dear Sir:

Some time since I wrote you in reference to Mr. Hallock, who was then lying in Prison and to my certain knowledge entirely innocent of the charges preferred. He being at the time connected with the Kansas D. You had his trial and the Jury pronounced him innocent without leaving their Seats. When he was arrested there were several others arrested. Mr. Siskins and Mr. Atwood, both of whom have had their trials this winter and were acquitted in ten minutes. When these young men were arrested they had all their stores taken from them and sent to Fort Riley and it is now kept there. They think that this is prejudicial to you some what as the Marshal Mr. McMorrell thinks they had better get an order or come from you to the Commanding Officer at Fort Riley.
If you have any jurisdiction in the matter, you will confer a favor by letting these gentlemen have this stock.

My Dear Sir,

Oct. 3rd,

[Signature]

Geo. Strong.

Commanding.
April 13th, 1862.

Schreiner, Fr. &

Four men were delivered by
the Provost Guard with the
accompanying Report
Enclosed Send them to
the General under escort.

[Signature]

With enclosure.

Fife

Rec'd. H. L. A. S. W.
April

To Major General Curtis, Commanding, Southwestern Army.

General,

Four citizens, 1. James Loughridge of Arkansas
2. J. M. Nelson " Mo.
3. H. A. McClure "
4. H. B. Thompson "

were delivered to this office by our District Guard with the accompanying report. On being examined Nos. 2, 3 & 4 stated to come from Texas where they lived all winter. They wish to see you, therefore send them under escort.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Fred. E. Schraeber

April 7th 1862

Has arrived Abraham Shi
kips, James Harken do the
him. Van Morden and James
Haskell &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
as dwarves - to be landed
on their returning! God'll
be. Babba. Family please
to do this wishes to know
what course to take with
prisoners to be
in the
Dept of W.I.

Mrs. Letitia
Rec'd filed & recorded
April 9th 1862

Dunn Pratt
Filed 142. Allig.
Head Quarters蠢 \n
Camp at Plateau M. \n
April 7th, 1862

Dear Sir:

On my arrival here I caused to be presented to Abraham Custer, James Hines and Mr. Vanstone of this county, Hon. Justice and influential citizens, &c., the caudle and sympathy of the soldiers, government, &c. These are then placed on honor, subject to be called into service whenever the occasion requires, at any time. The caudle or Pot in particular was their! They should cause the return of this order from this county, Daniel W. Bell to remain in command of this county.
Who serve five weeks since was transported charged from his home an been pretented charge of treason or other charge greatly unlawful who now he states a prison at Harwich along with reconstruction within the vessels of the South Sea house there men whose stocks as hostages for his other claim that they have been unable to procure his release in return to his home. Will you apply to the court for his release in this matter, and at all cost? I would the court order for their transport than to some distant place with the release of one Ball.

Now his house to be your home all right.

D. J. et al. At Montpelier.
R.S. An early author is very desirable and I wish you success by expressing cordial good wishes.

[Signature]
Farmington Md
64 April 4-62
964 —

B. S. "—

Complaining that slaves
20 captured from this mas-
ter— were harboured by
Caydey Office at Pelcho.
Know and every object
im interference to their
capture—

Jho

Recd. Ed. Owen. St. Juan District
April 7. 62
Refused to serve
Schofield in Com-
mand of the District

W. C. Sanford

Wlt. Col. St. Louis District

April 7, 1862

Respectfully refer

To the Commanding

Officers at Pilot-Butt

In his report of this

case.

Sgt. Schofield

Big Bend Company
Respectfully, I submit the following report:

There having been rumors among the surrounding area, I have taken measures to ensure the safety of my camp. I have informed all persons coming into the area to be fully aware of the potential danger. I have also asked for specific information regarding any suspicious activity.

I decline to grant any more permission to enter the area to anyone for other reasons than those connected with the camp. As it has been stated, under utmost restraint is placed on the area, with the exception of those directly involved.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Col. Connolly
Flemington, 1862

April 11th 1862

My dear Gentleman,

Although I am not personally acquainted with you, my late misfortune with that of my neighbors, and your position, I think an apology for troubling you with a few lines to let you know the grievances which we have suffered. Our last seventeen captured a negro named Belton belonging to one, one at Mr. P. Beale, and one to the Master Edington's nephew of Mr. Clayce, have off. He had reason to believe they had gone to the North and accordingly the two Masters Flemington for Mr. Clayce and for them action. We a hot day' got a sight of them and fired them. On Wednesday they fired at a distance of a negro in one of the camps, when they felt confidence was one of the clubs for them. They were searching. They went to the Commanding officer, and Bell and applied for permission to examine the Camp. He refused to give them permission. They then proposed the blacks said for the negro which they had him. He refused to do this. They then proposed that they refused, and he said to accompany them. Whilst they might examine the negro, that he would do it. But he said he would not do it, for they were being examined, aside to the camp. Just as they came over the camps ten or one officer of the camp met them and for an unsigned negro Monday for two days and far, and reported them to the Colonel, who had them arrested and brought before him, and Bell plain. He said he was opposed to them. That he believed they were just that he would not do any thing, to enable them to get the negro. Whilst they asked permission to go down to the camp below Brimville to look for the negro. This Bell refused to grant, they were willing to go by
There was no more fighting with the soldiers going down. But Col. Bell had not allowed them to go any longer. They were much easier to control. The Negroes were more drunken than the soldiers, all well; if not, they would have been turned away. The governor of the slaves was thrown in the way of the soldiers to prevent them from getting them. We believe the slaves were in the Congos, the Why did such a scheme, and where that scheme in looking for them? If these slaves got off in this way, the people would have money in the slave way. Indeed, it is apparent for us more than circumstance to insist on the conclusion that this is the fate of many slave owners in the state.

As to the loyalty of Mr. Levy, his nephew, there can be no question. As to myself, I am not a slave owner by trade, having been devoted to the government of the United States. The Constitution and laws provide for a good government as can be made by human beings. I have always opposed to the freedom of the slaves, particularly in this way. I have done nothing except to stay at home and to attend to my own business. I did not take any part in the preservation to myself and property, which we were induced to believe would be extended to us, from your proclamations of last summer.

We have the utmost reason to believe that the slaves have been entirely to go away, to live easy under the constitution, to prevent their further to apprehend the slaves, in this way laid by intimidation, as was also agreed to by the soldiers, in this case, give cause of seeing slaves. If doubt is kept in opposition, we would consider it as your incorporation and that of around. Nevertheless, this many of us who are disposed to be loyal to the government will be likewise ruined. Hoping that you will render such assistance as we need in the course of things.
Dear Mr. P. Cumbie—Sir—

We, the undersigned, are the owners who hold in tenure of the house mentioned in the foregoing statement of Mr. J. J. Beal. The facts therein stated relative to our efforts to apprehend the offenders, our unsuccessful with the officers from whose report (the letter already quoted) it is taken as therein stated.

We are respectfully, yours etc.,

J. W. Cawley
J. M. B. Curdington
W. A. L. Cawley.

P. S. Dear Mr. P. Cumbie—Sir—

The above statement is for your consideration entirely. I know of no way of getting redress except by letting you know the facts which I have stated above—But if you will appeal to Mr. C. C. Baker with Cole on some six or seven days' residence to the same—You may also be addressed by others on the same subject, from the instant affairs which have been made, are actually arising to go after our property.

Yours very truly,

J. W. Beal.
Refund to May Devereux

Attention to community

As per my wishes in spelling

Please remember
Head Quarters, Recruiting Station, A.D.C.
(Marianna, Mo. April 27th 1862)

Captain:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 30th ult. A clear understanding of my exact position will better enable the General Commanding to appreciate the difficulties under which I labor. Col. Phelps, Lieut. Col. Crittenden and I hold commissions as it were, in blank, to be dated when the command is full, and, as I understand, to exercise no authority over troops, except recruits mustered into the service.

At the time that McKown's house was burned, I had just arrived from St. Louis, and found the men furious over the killing of one of our men, and the mortally wounding of another. McKown's family had been in constant communication with the bushwhackers, as had also the family of Aziz Rainker, whose house was burned the same night. The feeling among the men was vitriolic against these two families. I pacified the men by talking to them, and went about dark to the house of Aziz Christen.

While there, at about 10 o'clock at night, an alarm was raised, and upon going to the door I discovered that McKown's house was on fire. I ran to the quar- ter, and Capt. Tom. Mhope being sick in bed, I, with Nelson Dewell & Christen got the men under arms, and taking ten men went immediately to McKown's house, which we attempted to save, but could not. Then for the first
time discovered that Mr. Brinker's house was almost consumed. I immediately detailed a large patrol guard to prevent further burning, and remained myself on the streets till near 3 o'clock in the morning. No clue could be found to the incendiaries.

The facts in regard to the burning of Burgess' house are these, as I learned from Lieut. Dewell, who commanded the party, as also the corroborative testimony of the men: Lieut. Dewell went to the house of Mr. Burgess to capture four armed desperadoes: Brinker, Greenley, and two Burgesses, who were said to be there. After posting the men to guard the house, he knocked at the door and demanded admittance. A woman answering him, assured him that there was no one in the house but herself and some children, and begged time to wait till she could dress it being night. The Lieut. waited some time, and becoming impatient, knocked again, when instantly the door was thrown open, and four armed rebels sprung out, firing upon one man at the same moment, killing one and desperately wounding another. The Rebel returned the fire with interest, killing three—these it is supposed escaped unarmed. The men in their fury could not be controlled, and burnt the house immediately.

This was the night preceding to the burning in town. Brinker, who escaped, was a son of Mr. Brinker, whose house was burnt. The Burgesses, who were killed, were near relatives of Mr. Gowen, who had persisted in smuggling to them goods & ammunition from the place—we having taken
screw supplies on the road to them.

The facts in regard to the burning on Sunday the 38th of July dwelling house, and the killing of Piper, Capt. Horton, are these, as I learned from the Captain, as also the corroborative testimony of the men: Capt. Horton, on that day, went to the house of one Ganee, who commands a squad of "Bushwhackers," and found it vacant. It was filled with rude bunkers, furnished with straw. He burnt the house.

He then went to the house of one Nick Booz, who had twice violated his parole of honor, and at that time was with Ganee in the brush. He found there supplies and ammunition for the "Bushwhackers," as the women said, who, moreover, stated that they would harbor "Bushwhackers" whenever they came there. He burnt the house. He then went to the house of one Newton Aleppo, then at the head of a band of commandeurs. He burnt the house. While this was being done a squad of men, without order, burnt the house of one Thompson, a notorious bush-thief and commandeur.

Of Piper it is reported that some time ago, when being called to surrender, threw down his gun, and upon the careless approach of a soldier, shot him dead with a pistol, and escaped to the brush. He was also known to have threatened the lives of Capt. Horton and myself. He was found at home and Capt. Horton fearing a repetition of his former conduct, fired at him immediately, killing him instantly.
I would remark, (not, however, in justification of this,) that Maj. Hough, Ajd-de-Camp to Genl. Hunter, and who commanded an escort for a train from Sedalia to Leavenworth, soon after his men were fired upon at Blackwater, near this place, attempted to shoot, and would have shot, had he not been prevented, an old gray-headed Union man, found in his own house, near where the firing took place—and that two or three days afterward I wrote myself an order, dictated by Maj. Hough, for the burning of twelve or fifteen dwelling houses in one neighborhood of where the men were fired upon, which order he was induced to countermand, through my earnest solicitations. Afterward I wrote an order, dictated by Maj. Hough, for the burning of two or three houses which was then met with carrier into effect. This to show that men in passion perform acts which their cooler judgment would not dictate.

The men composing the command at this place have almost all been settled by the "trench-rackers." Many of them have had fathers and brothers taken out and shot in cold blood by the rebels. A majority of them have had wives, mothers, and sisters abused and insulted, and in many instances robbery of their jewelry and clothing by these Scoundrels. You are aware that it is next to impossible for men like these to deal leniently with "trench-rackers."
I can certainly assure you that no Union man in this town or County has expressed disapprobation of our conduct since we have been here. The men who talked to Captain Thompson have in most instances been made to take the oath of allegiance, and are suspected now even of being in communication with the rebels.

Yours, sir, your obedient servant,

Emory S. Foster,
Maj. Recruiting A. S. M.
Warrenburg, Mo.

CPT John J. Barnes
Asst. Adj. Genl.
Jeff. City, Mo.
St. Louis Mo. Apr. 26 1862

Smith B.


Rec. Nelson Maj. M.

April 26 1862
To Major Sgrfield
Commanding District of St. Louis

About the first of last May, a company of United States Corps under the command of Capt. Seymour, came to Calabash, took possession of a house then belonging to Capt. R. P. Tyler (in my case). They have said house about two months, as Head Quarters for Officers, after which they occupied it with the family of one of the Soldiers till the present time. They also had two stores the same time — I have asked for the return of the house & stores & pay for their use, but have not received either to the present time. Said Soldiers also took the windows & doors from a new framed house belonging to J. P. Condon & myself near Calabash, tore down the chimney, carried away the bricks to build an oven — on my demanding payment. They took windows out of a neighboring house (I did not get a put into mine — the door & chimney they refuse to return or pay for —

When I remonstrated (warmly) I was informed, abused, & sent to Genl. Hallman's Head Quarters at St. Clair.

I am informed by numerous citizens from nearby
that the Captain, &c. &c. had a whip all ready to have whipped me, but for the energetic remonstrance of citizens—
Said Soldiers have repeatedly treated me with violence, & I am told, I believe, that it is not safe for me to return to my home while the said Soldiers remain there—
From their conduct I am not aware that they have had any cases of abusive treatment of any person.

A petition
The Captains & Lieut. circulated several petitions among the inhabitants, which petition was denied by the Inhabitants, & turned them to remain—
Several persons who signed that petition, told me that they did so through fear, that they did not believe it to be true—

While they and many other good loyal persons have told me, that they would gladly sign a counter petition, but for fear of damage to persons & property by the Soldiers—
I am furthermore informed by a credible person that Soldiers belonging to the Regiment, under the command of a Mr. Thomas Smith at Sullivan Station—
That they also whipped an old man named Garrett at the same place, Said Smith & Garrett live three or four miles east of Sullivan Station,
Also that another company of said Regiment whipped a man by the name of Crane at Barlow Station—

At Jamestown also there has been much trouble with another company of same regiment who have committed violence against peaceful persons. In view of the above facts, many hundred persons (Men & Women) would rejoice at the removal of the above troops from our shores if troops are needed that command be placed in true stead.

B. Smith

St. Louis April 25, 1862

Subscribed and signed to below me the 25th day of Apr. 1862

John H. Cunningham
Suehs of the Peace
Camp Douglas, Chicago
26 April 5th 1862.

Thomas Swindell
Wm. H. Barnes
John Axford &
Benjamin Cantine

Respect to be returned, they
were on a visit to their friends
at Fort Donelson, when
the surrender was made
and when taken were ad
vised they would be re-
leased on coming at St.
Louis—They wish to know
how they can get their
bounty taken from them
at that point—

Yr.

Rec'd by Miss. P. S. H.
April 25, 1862

Camp Douglas, Chicago

To: Mr. L. Whipple

Subject: Release of Prisoners

Respectfully,

Mr. H. Thomas
John Oxford
Benjamin Parkinson

The prisoners who were released under your orders are now on their way back to their homes. They have been informed that they will be released upon arrival at their homes. They wish to know how they can get their homes. Please provide further instructions.

Yours,

[Signature]

Re: Miss of [City]
my dear friend,

have you thought of your
new situation in your
own country? Your
precious letter brought
me much joy and
comfort.

The news of your
progress and the
development of the
province were received
with great delight. We
are proud of your
accomplishments.

God bless you,

Your affectionate friend,

[Signature]
Know by what means or in what way we can be released and also by what means we can secure our horses that were taken from us at that point. We remain yours.

Thomas Swindle
Mr. H. Barnes
John Oxford
Benjamin Larkin
Petition to the Col Council for
Citizens of Ball Hill

Saltaon 1862

Asking for a detachment of troops

Dec 21 1862

2 or more

Cit.

Receive from the District of Humboldt, through Assistant Geal's Office December 22nd 1892.
April 19, 1862

To the undersigned citizens of the Ball Hills land:

Col. Lippitt, Greeting.

Whereas the Indians are all most daily killing from one to seven head of cattle in our neighborhood, whereas they are camped now a couple of miles from our land: we wish you to send a detachment of men to stationed at or near the land.

Between this land and Fort Leavenworth for protection of our stock.

Says: "Halingworth
Benj. Large

F. Wool

Samuel Rowe"
To Maj. Genl. W. W. Halleck

Last Feb'y I proposed an advertisement
ment of Mayor E. w. Chambers, for part of a house,
and he came to see me - My price was fixed on,
I wished to rent for such portion of my house as he wanted, but
in consideration of his promise that he'd want,
should help me, and the many favors that would
be shown me by the family, I agreed to let him
have the premises at a reduced rent - as long
dependent upon some one for protection, having
no one with me at the time, except four small
children - when the Mayor's family were in
September - then commenced a display of
procuration & annoyance, for what Concern I am
unable to say, unless to drive one from the premises,
I furnished them several articles, to use, soap,
butter &c., and sold them some furniture, carpet
Major C. would not pay the value of the article,
used, nor debts for the other things, on various
occasion, for instance kept the carpeting was
short. The bought him to the amount of
$100, to have it measured, when it was found
correct. The first bill, as other since was,
made, & nearly one & a half months, after, before
I received my pay, & then only after deducting
$25 or $27, dollar, upon these articles, he had taken, although
the first price agreed upon was, far below their value.
I do not propose to give a detail of what I have been obliged to submit to, but a few incident will enable you to comprehend the whole matter. I had a pruning-lattice which Mr. Chamberlain offered me 30/ for. I told him the was not meant to be sold, which he admitted, remarking it would probably bring more at auction. But I had no one to do any thing for me, and told him if no opportunity offered for disposing of it for more, he should have it. I did not find a purchaser for it at a higher price, & sold it. But Major C. would not let it leave the house. The leaves of prickly lattice were in my part of the house, looked up, and the Major demanded them. I said to him the lattice was not his, but he replied if I did not let him take the leaves, he would break the door down. Of course I had to submit. The Major has frequently threatened me. Once whilst submitting to his unjust treatment, I asked him, 'Is the living up to the golden rule? He replied, 'Madam, I have no golden rule for you.' I told him I did not understand such treat, and why he should treat one thus. His answer was, in the following words, 'Madam I will show you. You will understand one perfectly before I get through with you.' I will teach you such a lesson as you never learnt before.

Instead of the servant helping me, they encouraged me to do any thing for me, and more
there the instruction not to speak to men, and in addition to the foregoing, the Major told me that he would lock me from the use of the cellar, also the stable, and then my cows out of the lot, if I spoke again to him. Presently afternoon friends calling to the house - we were obliged to enter my apartment by getting in through the windows, or passing through their kitchen. Major Chambers having locked, and carried away with him the keys of the fall door. All of these annoyance, I am obliged to submit to and more still, listen to such remark from himself & wife, as an employee for me to conduct in the communication -

I am powerless to help myself, a my circumstance are not such as warrant my leaving the house - which with four small children - the youngest an infant - under any situation one that call, for your intervention. For the truth of my statement, I am willing to be sworn and can also produce other witnesses, who will not only testify to the fact, but also to any other standing in the community - I have suffered more than I can express, by Major Chambers treatment, and confidently look to you for protection. Very respectfully yours.

James McCall

St. Louis, Apr. 4/62
Mr. Farrow
Respected Sir,

I send my little son, at once to Maj. Chamberlin requesting to see him a moment. He went away back he was going to the barracks after dinner. So, this evening before dark到来 by myself, I sent another request to see him. He took complaint of me going to their rooms. The captain came round here that I found time to his room, also a message from his wife staying the district allow her husband to go to womens rooms. I with my friend. They all went to his door. I requested him to stand the door a moment. He sitting by done, look inside, I then added this fell as walk in with me. I desire it because I was afraid of their insults and threats which I am constantly subjected to. He asked me what I wanted. I presented the bill for one month rent, he asked one if he should keep the bill. At the time I wanted the money he said the bill on the mantel. While he was looking at the bill Mrs. Chamber said who is that you have there to which this fell expeditious name is this bill. (But mind she knew who it was I had introduced her to this fell previously and expected her to treat her civil, if not politely) She said what you want, do you want any thing. To which, she replied I came at the request of this fell. Then she said Have you a pistol, for with you, this fell replied I am not in the habit of carrying concealed weapons.
The Chamberlain said then you can go, you can leave the room. She still replied she cannot leave. I will go as soon as this astrologer is ready to go. Then he got up and went to the door as if to push her out, she fell towards to one and said come, this astrologer are you ready to go? I replied I would like my money back. The Doctor said you shall have your money, but you can't leave it now. Then he said why don't you come at least know for your money. I replied I don't know what you call decent hours, it is not right to be here. I turned to go out, the astrologer said you have not got your money yet. He said I have offered it to her, and look it off the table, and handed it to one, he had only a doll. She if I wanted my bill, she told him I wanted my money, when he laid it on the table. As we left the house with trembling steps, as yet I have never met with such a kind of sick treatment from anyone.

Respectfully,

A. C. Stedman

St. Louis, April 4, 1852
Brig. Geo. Kelley
April 4, 1803

Desires to see Prisoners

2 or more

 assaults
Kead Jn. R. R. District
Wheeling, O., Jan. 4, 1862.

Sir:

I desire to see Conway, the two Nichols, and Montgomery, one at a time, at my room, from 10 o'clock, until I see all of them.

Respectfully,

Your Obt. Ser.

[Signature]

Brig. Gen.

[Signature]

Maj. J. Carr,

Forest Marshall,
April 4th, 1862

To Major Simmeron

Sir,

On my way

from Wye to this place

I arrested William Kelly and

James Moppin who had been

in Gen. Price's army. They had

with them three horses two of

which belonged to Said Kelly,

and the other belonged to Said

Moppin. The men have six guns

with them and I have for warrants

turn over to you the said prisoners

and their horses.

Yours Truly

J. H. H. C. Coakley

Capt. Co. H. Inf. 6th Regt.

Fulton Ore.
Read the Provost Guard
Post Royal 14th April 1812

G. B. Van Brunt
1st Sgt Provost Marshal

Conciering property of person
taken from them

Citizens

J. W. E. H.
Head Quarters
Hayton Headquartes
April 22, 1862

Respectfully forwarded
E. D. Fellow
Col. 3rd Mo. Inf.
C. W. Post
Capt John C. Campbell
Col 2d Reg Penn
List and value of articles taken possession of by T. Gardner of W.C. 4 Belonging to J. W. Ehr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duck Gun No. 9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot Gun No. 11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bars &amp; Paddle</td>
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<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decoy Ducks</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatchet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keppler Shooters</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Powder</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25&quot; Shot</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: £15.00

May Gardner at Greenfield
May 12th at Blue Island
Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Fannion’s soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom’s banner waving o’er us!

Hilton Head,
April 2, 1863.

General Hunter,

Dear Sir:

When I was arrested on Wili
Mington Island by the Union Soldiers,
I think it was a German Company.
They took from me, 2 Boots one
worth $125.00 the other $2.00.
2. Cast nets $12.00.
2 Dails $40.00.
1 Pair Boots $6.00.
Clothing utensils $5.00.
Fishing lines, hooks,
Tinkers $10.00.
1 Double Barrel Gun, Shot.
1 Powder Horn $1.00.
I hope you will try and get them for me before I leave on
the next Steamer. I am a Poor Fisherman
and Hunter for my Living and it will be a
very hard thing for me to lose all of this
and be set at Liberty in New York
without one Dollar. I am a Poland
By Birth, I have lived in Laramah for 11 years as a Fisherman & Hunter. I do not belong to no company and always wanted to live in the United States. I hope you will do some thing for me, and oblige your Humble Prisoner.

Ignus Martinus.
Hilton Head, South Carolina, April 2nd 1862.

To General Hunter,

Dear Sir,

I beg leave to inform you that when my brother was arrested at Chisato Island by the Union Men, they took from us the following articles:

1. Silver Double Case Watch and Chain
2. Large Spy Glass
3. Pocketbook containing $100, also our clothing, of which we are in great want of now, for we have not a single change of clothes.

Capt. McDonnell of the 47th Regt. of N.Y. N.Y. have them.

Yours most respectfully,

David & John Mc. Grath.
Hilton Farm Feb. 1862

Dear Sir,

When Major Garland left here he left with him the Guard of some of the prisoners which had been left in charge of Capt. Campbell. As it was taken without the knowledge or consent of the owner, I beg that you will inform him what steps to take to have it returned to Capt. Campbell.

With great respect, yours respectfully,

[Signature]
Thomas Coaleman
Thomason & Harman

Apr. 1802
State of Tennessee

Montgomery County

I, Samuel M. Hammond, a Notary Public duly commissioned and qualified in the State and County aforesaid, do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Thomas C. Buschman and Thomas A. Besse and to the best of my knowledge they are loyal citizens and men of the highest respectability.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal the 12th day of April, 1862.

Samuel M. Hammond
Notary Public
4th Carlist's 8th Brigade
Port Royal Harbor 15th April 1864

S. G. Wright
Brig. Genl. Comd

Recommends that certain loyal citizens be sent to New York.
To the 30th Brigade
Or. Regt. N.Y.M.V.

Captain,

I have the honor to recommend that the following persons, Union people, and refugees from Jacksonville, be furnished with passage to New Orleans by the first steam boat for that port having the mailing accommodation.

(Mr. Hewitt & family) 4
(Mr. & Mrs. Lime & Mr. Fraser) 4
(D. & J. Mitchell & Family) 4
(Mr. J. H. Stevens & family) 2
(Mr. W. Stevens & family) 5
(Mr. Jno. Clark) 4
(Mr. Remington) 1
(Mr. Delany & family) 5
(Mr. Farewell) 1
(Mr. Deveraux) 3

Total 31

These men are all I believe persons good, but have been living for many years in Florida.

Very respectfully,

W. M. Wright
Capt. 30th N.Y. Vols

23, 1862
Charges against the Prisoners captured by Major
George Webster, April 3, 1864, in Henrico County.

1. Phillip Harper. Has been a bitter Seceshmitt—was Quartermaster in a rebel company, quartered near mouth of丞安, which was attacked and broken up by forces under Captains Davis, Davis, Davis, and Capt. Bayly, 12th Ohio, about the 15th of March. Was busy in running down Union men, and sending them off prisoners to Richmond. Frequently went to the houses of Union men, who were hidden in the hills, and of some who had volunteered in Virginia Regiments, and robbed them for cash in open day, of flour, bacon, corn, and cattle, leaving them to starve. Very sharp and cunning. When captured, ran his knife two miles before being overpowered. The Union men say he is as bad as can be, and that if he is permitted to return, it is useless to arrest any body else.

2. Solomon Hedrick, Esq.

Has long been a Justice of the Peace, and was regualtied under Jeff. Davis' government. Has been very busy in betraying Union men to the rebel government. Very lying Seceshmitt. Col. Hare, a Union man, was forced into a rebel Company; and while in camp, Hedrick said in his hearing, that if the Yankees came in, he (Hedrick) would cut off his old man. He frequently quarrelled with and cursed his neighbor, Col. Hedrick (his tenant, and a Union man) because he (Hedrick) would not join the rebel army to whip the Yankees. He is charged with being very carrying mud.

3. Henry Hedrick.

Was captured by Capt. John Snyder. Had his arm on his shoulder, and admitted he was on his way to join a rebel company (with Harper) at Culpeper. Admitted the same to Christian Hedrick. In the fall was in a bush
Company, Capt. Savage's Company.

Robert Cains

As a first lieutenant in a rebel company which was at Huchita, Home temporarily always a strong secessionist, he arrested Lewis Morrow and his son, and sent them to Richmond, and they were gone four months. His whole family has been shooting and beating Union men and opposing them. Has a very bad character, and would shoot a Union man than otherwise, if a good opportunity offered. Has been engaged in stealing horses, and was with the reconnoiter with stole the horses of Samuel Harmon and David Harmon, five in number, on the night of April 1st. The Union men would shoot them down if permitted. He has threatened to shoot Capt. Snyder.

— Welby Dolly

Was a section of the Peace, and was re-armed under Jeff. Davis government; very busy in securing Union men to the rebel government. Was orderly sergeant in Capt. Savage's Company, brother of John A. Payne. He was not considered a bad man, except his eccentricity.

To John A. Payne

Was captured at Rich Mountain and escaped. Was forced into the rebel army again, due partly was taken again by the rebels into their army, and on the 1st of April deserted a second time, as the enemy was retreating from Camp Alleghany. Was captured with his musket, as he was returning to his home. Is a fine and easy fellow—seems to be glad he is in safe hands.
Urah Henne

On the 23 of April, Harper (a prisoner) denied that he carried the mail, but said that Urah Henne carried it. On the 24th, our forces were proceeding from Harper's Mills to Circleville, and Henne came in sight. He halted a moment, extended his hand, and demanded the guard fired, and our cavalry pursued. They gained on him, and after a tight race of 23 miles, were within 50 yards of him. He refused to halt; they fired repeatedly, shots, and he halted after being three times wounded. He had in his possession the rebel mail, but claimed to be carrying it as an accommodation. A letter from Louisa and other papers are enclosed, showing his rebel pretensions.

The foregoing statements are taken from witnesses, one or more of whom, to wit: John Heese, Adam Carr, Enoch Hedrick, Alvis Hedrick, Capt. John Bygley, Solomon Morse, Bollam Stames.

Johnston V. Cannaday

Thos. arrested, gave a false name, and pretended to be on business with "Old Elzy," a noted Secessionist, who is now in the hills avoiding our troops. The business stated to be carried on by Union men. Has on parts made of same materials as rebel soldiers. Arrested under very suspicious circumstances. To a stranger to all the Union men.

Che. Webstt, Major
25th Reg't O. V.
Commanding Expedition
Pendleton County.
April 30, 1862

Col. Jones

The following statements are taken from Woman survey
ov. or near Woman, to wit: John Phipps, Adam Born,
Ours Bredick, Chris Bredick, Capt. John Smith, Michael
More, Rollen Phares.

Johnston W. Durnell.

The arrested, gave a false name, and pretended to be on business with Old Clyp's brother, Bredick, who is now in the hills according two troops. The business stated to be conducted by Woman men. Had on their mode of same material as rebel soldiers. Arrested under very suspicious circumstances. As a stranger to all the

Geo. Durnell, Maj.
35th Reg. O. T.
Brevet 1st Lieutenant
Commanding Expedition to Pendleton County.
Respectfully refers to May Dear Sir.

Mar 1819

By Order

EG Trall

Aug
<table>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>By whom administered</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Apr 1</td>
<td>M. A. Hoggard</td>
<td>Luci R. D. Kennedy a. a. a. f.</td>
<td>3 miles from Greensboro, via Fayette Co.</td>
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<td>John F. Dew</td>
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<td>Apr 30</td>
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<td>Franklin Lewis</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Abigail Wilson</td>
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<td>Hugh R. Shoemard</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>Maria Shoemard</td>
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<td>Hugh Davis</td>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Alonzo Lillig</td>
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Head Quarters, Fulton District.  
Dept. of the South. Fust.  Fla.  
August 16th 1862. 

Brig. Genl. J.M. Brownman, 
Commanding U.S. Forces Key West, 

To Adjutant-General. S. Thomas. 

Requesting information and orders relative to two men, delegates to a Rebel Convention. 

D. Y. 

Direct. 

Rec'd at Head Quarters Dept. of the South 
May 12th 1862.
Head Quarters 2d of Ky Volt.  
Ky Volt. Florida, April 21st, 1862

To

Brig. Genl.

J. Thomas

Col. 2d Ky. Volt. U.S.A.

Washington City, D. C.

Sir:

On the Island of Key West resides two citizens, Oliver Bethel and William Poindexter, who were delegated to the Convention called by the Legislature of Florida, in December 1861, and which convened at Tallahassee in January 1862. When said Convention thereat rebelled against the authority of the Government of the U.S. The same assisted in the Rebellion by voting for and acting in it. It is the policy of the Government to punish the ring leaders of this great crime, which has, and will continue to bring so much misery
and distressed upon the whole Country.

It seems to me that the few Persons who composed these Conventions, would be fit and proper subjects for
such punishment. These men, by their act, are certainly the guilty parties,
and should be so dealt with as to
prevent others in future having a
attempt of the overthrow of the Government.

If true it is, they took the oath of allegiance prescribed by Maj: (now Genl) Green, but it was under Compulsion, as was
universally avowed by all Sectionists
here at that time; they not believing or
believing in it.

Their expressions of sympathy with the Cause of the Rebels
continues to this day, not in open
demonstration, but is exhibited in
all occasions when any reverse
happens to our forces. It was particularly
so a few days since, when news arrived
here, via Mobile, of the success of the
Rebels under Bragg near our Naval
Garrison at Pittsburg. Landing, and after
an equal reception when the truth appeared,
of their utter defeat, after the second day's conflict. I would respectfully request information, and orders from the Secretary of War on this subject, and whether these men should not be arrested.

Yours very respectfully,

Your most obedient,

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signatures]

Head U.S. Southern District,
Dept of the Gulf
New Orleans,
Oct 25th 1862.
Mo. in Southern District.

dept of the Sen't-L.


Respectfully transmit to the Maj. Genl. Comd.
the dept for his in.
formation & any instruction
he may desire to give.

Maj. Genl.

Resign Comd.

I have orders from

instructed to execute the
the same with the

Lever engagement.
Ottawa, Mo.
April 21st 1862

Dear, William G.

 SENDS a list of the prominent men of his county with their political status.
Headquarters Department of the Mo.
OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,

St. Louis,etto.,. 186.

Respectfully
Ottawa Mo April 21 1864
Mr J P Sanford
Post M General
St Louis Mo

Dear Sir

of the 7th came safe to hand and proceed to give you the information you will see the figures & render the proper heading which denotes Polities of each individ.

vizual those render the heading union have all been union men from the very first and are still. Those marked by = pathens are harmless Law abiding cit = yens. I have selected a few citizens in the neighborhood of the different Post Offices in the County if it is desirable that you have more names from this County I will cheerfully give them at any time the names given are all living men in society hoping that the enclosed list will be of value to you. Truly yours

Win G Hear,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Sympathy</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Radical</th>
<th>Democrat</th>
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<td>B. Co. Colgate</td>
<td>Olde Do</td>
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<td>Bigga</td>
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<td>Farmer</td>
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<td>J. A. Butler</td>
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<td>T. E. Levy</td>
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<td>Wm. Dougla</td>
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Apr. 8th, 1862

Naval, Orange, Nephews

Commission in regard to
State Property

John C. Austin
May 21st
Edward Perfor
Commissioner

Directing Col. W. H. Moore

to transfer certain State

Property near Camp Scott

at Fort Meade, sexy.

Received April 12, 1862.
Commission in regard to
State Prisoners,
New York 8, April 1862

Col. H. W. Monis,
Army, U.S. Army,

I will discharge from custody the following State prisoners on the conditions here specified, viz:

1. Col. Robert R. Gunter, on his parole of honor to render no aid or comfort to enemies in hostility to the United States, and to hold no correspondence with any person in the insurgent States except in persons of said States occupied by the U.S. forces.

2. W. W. Habersham, on his parole of honor to render no aid or comfort to enemies in hostility to the United States, and to hold no correspondence with any person in the insurgent States except in persons of said States occupied by the U.S. forces.

3. G. I. Huntingdon, on the same conditions as Mr. Habersham.

4. S. Otway H. George, on his parole of honor to render no aid or comfort to enemies in hostility to the United States,

5. John M. Bells, on the same conditions.
as Mr. Hopkins. —

The one, long respectfully,

John Smith

Maj. Gen.

Edwards Sumpter

Commissioner.
Head Quarters Middle Depths
Baltimore Apr. 15 1862

980
Major W. H. Todd 2d C.

Direct that J. C. Norvell and
James Pethick be released on giving
their parole and also James Cop-
son taking the oath of allegiance. He
that the prisoners confined on the
5th he shall transmit to the Pontiac
Marshall Office.

Fomore

Citizens

Delivered April 15th 1862
Head-Quarters, Middle Department,

Baltimore, Md. April 15th, 1862.

Col. W. W. Morris.

Comt. Fort Meade, Maryland.

Colonel,

You will release

from your custody Thomas P. Hamilton, and Samuel Westphall

upon the ordinary bonds, to render us aid, or comfort to those in

hostility to the U. S., also

release James Cox, upon his

taking the oath of allegiance.

The rest of the prisoners, deliver

into your custody, on the 3rd day

of April, you will hand over

a suitable guard, to the officer

to report with them, and deliver

to the Court Marshal at
Eight o'clock tomorrow morning. Holiday at his office in May 14.

By command of
Major Gen. Sir
Hon. H. Ludlow
Major the B.C.

Annexed is a list of the prisoners above referred to.
Office of the Commissioner
Relating to State Property
981 New York Ave 30'62

To: A. Def Way, Gent
Edward P. Meeker.

Whereas the release of
Messrs. Frank & Pezzit & Samel
A. Mills. - Political reasons.

21st June 1862

Edward

Read at meeting May 3rd 1862
Office of the Commissioner
Relating to State Prisoners
New York April 30, 1862

To Colonel
W. W. Morris
Fort Mchenry
Baltimore

Colonel

You will please relieve
Thomas J. Piggot and Samuel L. Mills
upon their giving their written parole of
honor not to render aid or comfort
to enemies in hostility to the Government
of the United States.

Very Respectfully Yours

John A. Rawlins

Edwards Pierpont
Commission

Commissisons
J. G. Campbell
Captains & Provost Marshall

acknowledges Dr. Mcghearn is to be sent north.

Confed & Cit

[Signature]
Report of Prisoners in Charge of Provost Guards, charged with Disloyalty. April 1862

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Names</th>
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<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>W. W. Greene</td>
<td>1812</td>
<td>Robert. By whom.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>W. M. Heilett</td>
<td>14 do</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>E. A. Barron</td>
<td>17 do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jesse M. Cope</td>
<td>17 do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>John McBeth</td>
<td>Mar. 19 Col. Moore</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>David M. Macet</td>
<td>19 do</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dgnad Matson</td>
<td>25 do</td>
<td>Col. Gilmore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Henry H. Hinds Soldier</td>
<td>25 do</td>
<td>Col. Sherman. In Hospital wounded combat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Henry H. Singen Surgeon Apr. 4</td>
<td>25 do</td>
<td>Col. Benjamin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>William Savage Citizen</td>
<td>8 St. Col. Bishop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Head Quarters Provost Camp
Wilton Head, S.C. Apr. 14th 1862

General

The Colonel Condy directs that I send forth, all Prisoners of War, or Political Prisoners, that I have in confinement, with the detachment of the Pulaski Prisoner. Will you please direct whether, Dr. Henry Chung, who was taken aboard the Steamer Darlington, near Formosa, is included in this order; would also, in regard to sending North, respectfully call your attention to the order of Col. Col. Bissay for confinement of William Savage, Citizen, being the only charge preferred against him.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

[Signature]

J.H. Campbell
Capt. 76th Regt. P.V.
Provost Marshal
Order for confinement of
William Savage
D&T
Age m. 1852
April 5th 1862

Sirs:

You will accompany the prisoner, William Savage, to Hilton Head. You only duty will be, to see that the prisoner does not leave the ship, until he is delivered over to the Provost-Marshall, Hilton Head. You will treat him with civility and courtesy.

W. Bishop
Post. Com.}

Hernando, Ind.
Description of Male Contrabands Under Age

Number 53

On Otter Island Apr 13th 1862

March 31 1863

Verifying
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Master</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>When Land Confirmed</th>
<th>Master</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>When Land Confirmed</th>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Myers</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>John A. Matthew</td>
<td></td>
<td>15th Feb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Holbert</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>John A. Matthew</td>
<td></td>
<td>1st Dec.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Boden</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>John A. Matthew</td>
<td></td>
<td>1st Jan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Wright</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>John A. Matthew</td>
<td></td>
<td>1st Jan.</td>
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<td>Thomas Wright 1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>John A. Matthew</td>
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<td>Thomas Wright 2</td>
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<td>John A. Matthew</td>
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<td>Aaron Wilde</td>
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<td>John A. Matthew</td>
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<td>15th March</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Brokton</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>J. A. Hayeton</td>
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<td>9th Feb.</td>
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<td>James</td>
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<td>James Baker</td>
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Descriptive List of Male Contrabands

[Name]

Number 76
On Letter Island Asst. 1st. 86

Meir 21. 1861
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Males in Confederate States of America</th>
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<td>Abraham Brown</td>
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<td>Maj John</td>
<td>1st March</td>
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<td>Thomas Jones</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>John Duncan</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>Joseph Adams</td>
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<td>William Brown</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Mr. Joe</td>
<td>25th June</td>
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<td>Peter Jackson</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>Frank Brown</td>
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<td>Samuel Green</td>
<td>67</td>
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<td>25th July</td>
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<td>Robert Parker</td>
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<td>John A. Martin</td>
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<td>Robert Sims</td>
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<td>15th March</td>
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<td>Peter Granger</td>
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<td>9th Jan</td>
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<td>John Jenkins</td>
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<td>John W. Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Glenn</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>John March</td>
<td>8th Dec</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frank Scott</td>
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Description of Female Contrabands Over Age

Number 69

Married

March 21, 1862
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This table lists the names of individuals over the age of 50, along with their ages, who were listed on the original document. It appears to be part of a record keeping effort, possibly related to land ownership or property records.
April 18/1860

Tyhee & Armstrong

Dr. O'Brien

Citizens
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Chaplain W. A. Gray
Capt. & Co. Capt. C. L. A. Gray
April 30th, 1862

Z. A. Simms
Capt. & Co. Capt. C. L. A. Gray

Handwritten note: Signed by Capt. Gray the 7th of April 1862.
Bond of John Mc.
Arecy & H. L. Rush
for Merchandise de
livered to them by
Col Geo. Brook Com.
Post Summerville.
April 9 1871
Headquarters Summerville W. Va.
April 9th 1862.

General,

I have the honor to enclose a bond signed by Dr. McCleary and Mr. J. R. Crellin and taken upon the delivery of the goods of merchandise claimed by the former as his property.

Ben L. B. Hawkins

To George H. Marcy
Adjutant General
Wheeling W. Va.

Your obdt servt,

Col. Geo. H. Clovis

Capt. Ross
Know all Men by these presents that we Geo. McAneny and
James Park & Wm. B. Hudson as party are held and joining
unto the several States of America in the sum of
two thousand dollars half of which will only
to be made the first one decree jointly and severally
on his executors administrators and assignees within
seven. Dated the 9 day of April 1862.

The condition of the above obligation is
that whereas Col. Geo. Brown, Commandant of
this place, has this day delivered to the
above bound, John McAneny to Federal stocks of
merchandise, belonging to Geo. McAneny
& Andrew Perry covering in the joint style
of Geo. McAneny & Co. the other belonging to Philip
Duffy & John McAneny, having issued to
them a bill of Philip Duffy and Company,
from them by the Federal troops in said look
now the State Geo. McAneny & Andrew Perry,
and Philip Duffy & Geo. McAneny shall stand
in substituting their notes bills and claims
respectively to said stocks of merchandise
before the proper execution to a sum of
the date hereof shall, if not present, be
made in full force and effect in law.

Geo McAneny (Seal)
Geo. McAneny

Signed, sealed, acknowledged in my presence this 9th day of
April 1862.

Erastus Sanders, Adjutant Gen. N.Y.
Yorktown, 24 April 1862

Brig. General A. Porter, 
Commanding General

Request that a member of President named King
be kept in confinement
at Pointello

2d June

War Records
Copied
1861-1865

Redville, Va., April 20, '62
Chesuncook Creek
April 18, 186__

Respectfully referred to
Com't of Grand St. of State

Sheriff, with request
that he will have the
execution of certain orders
as to confinement of
within named from
complied with.

Rufus Ingalls
Sch. J. D. Co.
Cor Marshal
Office of the Provost Marshal General
Army of the Potomac
Camp near Yorktown,
April 18, 1862

Colonel:

I am directed by the Provost Marshal General, to request that you will receive, and have transported to Fortress Monroe, the following named prisoners:

1. S. W. Widener
2. John H. Widener
3. Elliott W. Hudgins
4. Geo. F. Adams
5. James Williams

These prisoners are arrested as being prisoners to the United States Government, and it is requested that they be kept in Custody.
as long as the Army of the Potomac remains in this vicinity.

I have the honor to request also that

Elijah Boyd, a colored man, be

sent to the same place as a person armed
to keep within our lines.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

F. Morrison

Capt. 1st Artillery

P.S.

Colonel Rufus Ingalls

G. M. Wdr.

Dept. Potomac.
Office of the Prov. Eng. 
Army of the Potomac
Camp Scott, near Coram. 
April 18, 1862.

Colonel:

I am directed by Col. Porter to request that you will endorse the enclosed letter, requesting them that the Engr of F. in F. Men will report to confirm the names mentioned.

I am Col. Very Respectfully,

You, Capt. 
J. H. McNeil
Capt. F. A.

Col. Hargraves
Br. in Eng. 21st Regt.
Report of the inspection of two Union families, Geo. J. Martin and Sarah A. Martin.

Campbell near Yorktown
April 29, 1862

Reg. Gent. W. Poston, Genl. 20th Mo. of Haring

Examined into the condition ofGeo. J. Martin. I have no doubt but that he is a freed negro, running away from the U.S. 4th Dec. 1861; April 29, 1862.
Government I would respectfully recommend him to your consideration for the Revno.

P.O.H. Seward
Adjut. &. Ins. of Envry

Office of the Secretary
April 24, 1863

Respectfully forwarded to Head Q's Army of the

Potomac, with the

recommendation that

an order be given to

issue rations to their

families. Mr. Martin

has taken the Oath of

Alienance, Mrs.

Hartford (sister to

said Martin) has

given her parole.
A plea before you. For your consideration, the character of ourselves - the founders of George B. Childs the concern of goodness, the care of the home. Share the dream. May you find the care and comfort of home. Please guard and keep.
To perform any labor — the fences have been torn down, and most of them burned by the advanced troops — all of their annual stock of provisions, with the exception of a little corn, has also been taken by the troops and they are now almost in a starving condition.

I am, Sir, very Respectfully Yours, My Servant

Stephen J. Elkins
21st C. Infantry
D.T. M.
1st Brigade Branch

H.B.T., Massive
April 29, 1862

The condition of the persons set forth in the above is not exaggerated and I respectfully suggest that it would be an act of charity to send a little provisions for the present to feed those people.

Respectfully submitted.

[Signature]
New Madrid, April 3d, 1862.

Major J. M. Cirew

Concerning

2 or 9th
Inspector Kansas Office
District of Riteppe
P.O. Madrid
April 3°th 1875

Sir,
I have the honor to report
the following information with
reference to the prisoners
Martin Douglas
John Magennis
Michael Fitzpatrick
They left Memphis to
gather cane on Island No on the
Mississippi and were detained a week
and came into our lines.
Martin Douglas says he was a
deck hand for three years on the Aus-
talia under Captain Abel. He knows
Martin Casey or Kearny who is a Rail
Carrier or contractor between St. Louis
and Illinois Town, and lives on lived
corner S° and Middle Sts. St. Louis. He also
knows Thomas Ryan who is in the
Found on account between 3rd and 4th St.,

Ph. MacKee

Capt. on the Cape Mr. Swell on the "Emigrant." The Cape lives fourteen or fifteen miles out of Astoria on the Manchester road. He also knew Martin Cangabone mentioned.

Also Philip Bowman, Light and O'Fallon et al.

Michael Fitzpatrick

Know Capt. Abel in 1860. Used known

Thos. D. Dornow who unloaded

Steamers on the Bar. He has

Kept a Coffee-House in Astoria

And lately in Memphis.

Dear Sirs Respectfully

[Signature]

F. A. Gidley

Major General Butler

A. A. Gidley

Chairman

[Signature]
Fortune Mansion
Caton
April 25th 1862

Capt. P.E. Lefferts
Steamship Commander

The transportation for a number of
mechanics who have been employed on his
need.

Lemno

Reed Left Co. Apr 25th
Fort Monroe, April 2, 1862.

Captain William D. Whipple,
Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Va.,

I have the honor to request that equally to the honor of a letter from the Honorable Secretary of War to Mr. Vanderbilt, the Major General commanding will direct the Quartermaster to furnish transportation to New York with their troops, the following named mechanics who have been employed on board the ship Vanderbilt, preparing her to meet the Adelphi, and Number Nineteen,

J. Hendley,
E. King.
J. B. Lugar.
J. A. Rose.
J. E. Lambert.
H. Webster.
J. McIver.
J. A. Prentiss.
J. M. Austin.
T. W. Morris.
W. Compton.
J. P. Kellogg.
J. W. Woolley.
J. M. Cline.
J. M. Cline.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. B. L. Farr.

Capt. Stearns of the Vanderbilt.

Head Quarters Dept. of Va.

Fort Monroe, April 2, 1862.

Captain Uriah Vanderbilt, M. I. M. will provide transportation for the above named men to New York.

By Command of Chief Genl. Booth,

Wm. Whipple

O. P.
Fort Moore, Ca. April 14th.

Major Genl. Jones,
Asst. Sec. of War.

Thinks that Wires for this and will be submitted to the War Department,

P.S. April 14th 1862.
My dear General

McClellan's orders are prohibited from bringing goods to this place. You are offering to sell them large quantities of goods.

I think T. V. P. should be restricted, in their trade, to the Command under yourself.

Very Respectfully,

Horace Arch Oct

Major Jones, Major
Provision Master

May God bless your Command.
Mar. 13, 1862

Wides - Byrnes, W. B. Capt.

R. D. April 14, 1862

Major Gen. Lucclot


Relative to the passing of

two sisters of money, to the said

by a flag of truce, citizens

One enclosure.

9

2

Recd. "Byrnes, Capt. Co.," April 1862
Head-Quarters, Middle Department,

Baltimore, Md., April 17, 1862.

SIR: Col. Whipple,

Sir:

About the 20th of March, I wrote to you an unofficial letter on the subject of giving over the lands named, to which I received your reply of the 31st March. The latter having applied here again, I have written to you by the direction of Major C. B. Stinnett.

In my unofficial letter, I knew I gave you the copy of the endorsement of the 25th of Mar.
Head-Quarters, Middle Department,

Baltimore, Md., April 17th, 1862.

Sirs:

Dr. Whipple,

Capt. Adjutant, &c.

I am directed

by Major Gill, 6th to state,

that on the 18th February he

sailed on a pass to go South,

via Fort Moultrie, to Sister

Mary Charles Curtin, of the

Sister of Mercy, of Charleston,

and that this morning the

applicee, for a permit to

go to Fort Moultrie, with

an indentured servant, her

saga of the 20th of which

the following is a copy.

War Department

March 26th, 1862
Major General Scott will please send the within named person and her companion, Catherine Moore, by the first flag of truce.

Edwin M. Stanton

Sec. of War.

Major Var! Give wishes to them when it will be convenient for Major Var! Post to receive these ladies, and send them to hospital, under the order of the Secretary of War.

I am very respectfully,

Your Special Agent,

Wm. A. Leister

Major Var. A. C.
Capitán E. W. Thomas
Capt. Customhouse

Forwards a list of imports.

C.W.

Received at 57, Dept 9:1 April 25th 53
I have the honor to submit, for the information of the General Commanding, the following list of Negroes employed by one of the Quartermaster's Department, also showing the number entitled to draw rations from the Government:

<p>| 2. Joshua Potter | 17. Messrs Ball | 32. Thomas Smith |
| 7. Lewis Whitaker | 22. Henry Armstrong | 37. Mrs Campbell |
| 8. George Pitt | 23. David Williams | 38. Dennis Gainer |
| 10. John Smithers | 25. Ebenezer Mathew | 40. Mrs Paige |
| 14. Oliver Jones | 29. Fitz W Foster | 44. Levi Summerman |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Abraham Corby</td>
<td>54. Henry King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Wm. McAlpin</td>
<td>55. Parker Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>John Auden</td>
<td>56. Albert Moody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Susan McPhail</td>
<td>57. Henry Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Geo. Drakeshaw</td>
<td>58. Isaiah Saine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Miles Hobday</td>
<td>59. Isaac Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>James Edward</td>
<td>60. Isaac Heaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>John Jones</td>
<td>61. Anthony Autorensa</td>
</tr>
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*The entries for these messes are drawn by Mr. Ainsworth and they mess in his quarters.*

**Mr. Goddard *P. R. Aug.*

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<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Abraham Wells</td>
<td>13. Logan Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jacob Wallace</td>
<td>14. John Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Robt. Patrick</td>
<td>15. Samuel Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Henry Ash</td>
<td>16. Sethey Bole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Peter Clarke</td>
<td>17. Melvius Latimer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Right Betterby</td>
<td>18. Major Jenkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ercutus Jones</td>
<td>19. Jackson Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thomas Robertson</td>
<td>20. Frank Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Alexander Allen</td>
<td>21. Robert Hope</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Right Hewitt</td>
<td>22. Peter Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Edw. Holloway</td>
<td>23. Mrs. Beaufort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Warren Bowles</td>
<td>24. Caleb Holloway</td>
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**By Mr. Maker: Clothing Dept.**

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Samuel Armstrong</td>
<td>3. Joseph Bleet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cyrus Brown</td>
<td>4. Edw. Faganell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Henry Whiting</td>
<td>6. James Townsend</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recapitulation

1. Allinworth Gang 63, of which number 3 are rationed outside
   Goddard's B.B. 35.
   Maker's Chiky Dept 6.
   Forage Dept 10.
   2d Prov Dept in the Port 21 ... 25 ...
   Bait Store 4.
   Stable crew, M.P. 12 ... 3 ...
   Pumps 3 ... 1 ...

   152 9

Making total No. of rations here issued to negro quarters 145.

From the above statement it appears that the number of rations claimed by Mr. Hilkol, by his first statement, exceeds the number to which the negroes are actually entitled: seventy-one by his second statement fifty-four.

I am very respectfully
Your obt. serv't,

WM. Hannon

To Lt. Col. McD. Whipple
A. A. G. U. S. A.
H. S. Atty. B. O. S.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Storage Department</th>
<th>Dr. McRae Dept. Saved Far</th>
<th>12 George Halford</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Oliver Butler</td>
<td>10. Isaac Niedew *</td>
<td>* Books, no ration drawn outside</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Boatmen - Capt. Hunt            | Stable Men, Mr. Porter      | 7. Moses Lee *                  |
| 1. Jolly Hodges                 |                            | 8. Camp Peake *                 |
| 3. Pompey Roberty               |                            | 12. Uston Day *                 |

| Stable Men, Mr. Porter          |                           |                             |
| 1. William Metley               |                            |                             |
| 3. Levi Faithry                 | 5. Isaac Hickey            |                             |
| 10. Les Newdwen                 | 6. Rob Grimes              |                             |

NR. Mr. McNephius Trained by Rev:  
Carl B. Millward - Carpenter  
Marvin Jackson - Carpenter
April 9, 1862

In the name of the Lord God, the
inhabitants of the town of
who ought to be asked

C. H. Quart
Elizabethtown April 9th

Col. H. Dent,

Sir,

Several of the secessionists who were South, some in the army, others who with it have returned, to Hardin Co. J.H. Gunter who was private secretary for Gen. Buell, & afterwards, I think, one of the firm of "E.M. Brower & Co." for packers for the Southern army, is here. You can prove by Rhoda Stoddard, others whose names D. Wortham & Stephen Brutcastel, Hardin Co. will furnish you that the patriotic rebels through this Co. while the Southern army were at Green River.

J.W. Upton of Upton Station has come home. He is the man, is said to have poisoned the whisky he left behind.

I understand that many who left early for the Southern army were in that force & have returned to Garnettville & the immediate neighborhood.

I am very respectfully,

[Signature]

Mr. McCulloch Sept 2nd By Louv
P.S. As far as it is consistent with my duty, you will confer a favor by not using my name, but in my opinion something must be done with at least some of the rebels of this County to make them understand that there is a government, or we who have gone from here will have more trouble after we come back than we have now. I am on detailed duty and should not have asked you to look into these things.

A. H. M. B.
Head Quarters
Camp Douglas
April 26, 1862.

Robert Peal Clarke

transmits two letters in
relation to certain
communication
improper
made to a prisoner at Camp
Douglas.

Enclosures:
C. 684—May 17, 1862

Respectfully referred
to
The Governor of
Illinois in which
State the writer lives.

By order of Secy of War
C. P. Buckingham
Brig. Genl. U. S. A.

War Dept.
May 1862.
By order of Gen. Martin

Matt Territory

Mildred
Head-Quarters, Camp Douglas
April 26, 1862,

Hon. Edw. H. Stanton,
Secretary of War,

Sir,

Colonel James A. Garlegan
Commanding this Post requests me to forward the enclosed letters to you for inspection, as from the extreme impropriety of the contents he considered that they should be placed under your notice.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Robert Paul Clark.
Col. Straw and

Present

Examine the enclosed

and other evidence

People

They too only
Aug. 14th, 1802.

Louisville, Ky.

Sir:

The enclosed communication, forwarded to me from the War Department, and enclosed to you for such action as you may think necessary and proper.

From what I can learn, Ostrander and his wife live in Meade County, Ky., on the Ohio River a few miles below Brandenburg, opposite to Amsterdam, which is in Indiana, and their nearest Post Office. Ostrander is a Steam Boat Pilot, and although he protests strongly against taking away his services rendered our Government, he may from necessity be led to a place on one of our boats. This perhaps you can prevent. It is new of Ostrander, et al.

Who are now disturbing the quiet accommodation of your State. Trust they will not get the advantage of your favor of attention.

Truly yours,

C. P. Morton
A. Thom. April 20th 1862.

Exalted Mind.

We received your truly valued letter on yesterday. We are very glad you were a power of deep and lasting gratitude. Bringing with it the assurance of your safety for which you have great cause to be thankful. For glowing many also are cold in the sunshine of death. Their hearts I have been afeared by some cold hearted. Reason ever deep of Southern self-rightitude appeals to every heart and mind without division. I know you. Those who are honest of your freedom and liberty understand it in and have your rights. The knowledge that you have the deep and lasting feeling of devotion and respect of every one will comfort living in my assumption. A great deal of what you have done in Southern soldiers, I am sorry. I have done such an evil, and expect that you do not approve. How do you feel in the house of thinking you are doing the best for the South. You wish to know what the people of Southern think about the element? Well. Living in the skin. Skin of every nation born. Resolutions.
At Home April 21st 1812

Mr. Sidney Reid

Dear Sir and Friend,

Your letter dated the 15th of March has just come to hand. I have no doubt you were that I have forgotten you, I am not in the habit of answering before, there is not so often think of you. I wonder what has become of Sidney, and how you are. The many trials and sufferings which soldiers have to undergo.

Your letter has been a source of pleasure and comfort to me not only hearing from you but with the full assurance that you are cheerful and happy. Lord your misfortune. Dear Sir, do not despair nor suffer yourself to despair for our Cause is near and I do not think it will be long before you will once more breathe the pure refreshing air of Mexico. Zeno and what a comfort it will be to you to know that you have done all in your power to aid in gaining the Independence of the South and that the simple nature of a Southern soldier will ever be held sacred and dear in the memory of every Southern heart. Let such happy thoughts as these keep Sidney engage your mind and they will serve to nerves you for I know it must be getting the true Southern heart is dear and dear. The Yankee taunts and braggs, I suppose you have heard. Long one...
and what a complete thrashing the Yankees received there, and was too soon for them. The Union party of Louisiana has given up the fight and it was more decisive than Minnesottas Two Prakes and his whole division was taken prisoners. I suppose by this time they are fighting at Corinth and I am perfectly satisfied that the South will be victorious. So long as soon as you are freed from your Lincoln Cage and are allowed the full enjoyment of that sacred word liberty, Come right home to me for my house is your home, our doors are open to you and to all my Southern Friends. Where there I a home in the heart. There is room in my house. Sir my dear. I am groved to think I have not any money to send you for if I had only one dollar you should have half of it but Sir my I had not a cent on earth. So if you need any clothing or any thing to make you comfortable let me know and I will send it to you for such things I can get without the money and I am in the Union, on the stake by running a danger and those of us may depositions being committed in County of lives in C. I became allarmed and came home after my family intending to take them South with me but I found it impossible to get back and here I am there are plenty of situations here for Pilots on Government or Lincoln family, but there are
Dear my dear and all- to papa- one of
them I would rather claim, undergo any,
enduring and prevention first but Sidney you
know my feelings better than I can tell you.
we have been very unfortunate this winter and
had an outbreak of camp mea. coming our
house in the-- in the face of it down and are
piling up a new one. We have been camping
out here and are pretty good soldiers so far.
as camp life is concerned I have bad news
to you. It is the death of our dear young friend
Joe Ben. He was the last to be killed at the Battle of Pittsburgh.
Cut down in the bloom of youth, a martyr to
his country. It is a sad and thought when I
see all around Capt. Spalding went to the battle
field for his body. Oh how I would like to
talk to you. I might and have a long
date to you but I could not write properly.
I wish you would answer this letter, state,
and let me know what became of my dear brother.
and do not mention any names else tell me if
I have any more friends than with you and how
may chance I can remain at the house if
at liberty to see give my respects to all
the Southern Soldiers and love them.
That you have just written in a letter from a friend, I am very much obliged, and I have always been the same even when I could not get away without letting the state out and I also heard the sound of arrows and other men came to Lenmore. I have cured any information from my brother Charles. Direct your letter to New Amsterdam. Harrison County. Arkansas will say. I wish you to close.

I remain your true friend, James B. Anderson.
F. F. D. A. W. B. B. B.

Enlarged

[Handwritten text]
April 4th, 1862

Mr. Dear:

I feel it my duty as a good friend to the Union to make a report to you of some presents that escaped from Indianapolis and arrived at this place Tuesday Night last, Messrs. Lee William Lucas &c., Mr. Birdwoman, and Mr. Mrs. Long. Mr. 2 latter has proceeded on their journey to the vicinity of Lexington so I was informed the former having been a resident of this place he will be likely to remain around in this vicinity some time here

The above is as true a statement of and as good information as I am able to give if you send any one to help you on the part of Mr. Lucas let them to be careful how they proceed for this is a very hot desert. Nest send let them in my case to mention my name for I am a resident of this place and it would be me in great danger but if meant an interview with me they can call at the post office and I will give them all the information I am able. I reported to Indianapolis right amidst the legislature but have had few papers on the part of Mr. or Mrs. Long and I have been informed by a good warm friend of mine that I should have reported to you so I concluded that it would be no difference to report to both

Very respectfully,

W. Kimbell, (Post at)

Belmont, Trimble Co. Ky
St. Louis Mo.
April 21, 62

C. O. C. Hoppe, 1st Asst.

Sending Prisoners in charge of Capt. E. Powell, with charge of:
Prisoners:

Capt. A. Hicks, 7
M. J. Hicks 0
Thos. G. Sims 0
A. M. Nise 0

4 inclosures

Papers relating to Capt. A. Hicks C.S.A. filed with Confederates, | 6
0 filed as circ.

*
Head Quarters St. Louis
April 30th 1862

Sir,

I have the honor to send you in charge of Capt. J. H. Howell from Fort Leavenworth, Capt. A. S. Hicks, Thos. S. Long and A. H. Nick, with charge against them.

Very Respectfully,

Major Capt. Sect.
Major Comdt. Post

Major Frank White
G. A. Genl
St. Louis District
St. Louis

No. 5
Gentlemen,

Give names and particulars of men appointed as police by the County and I. The record shows that Capt. McFingie (Field) has formed to appoint additional patrols. It is believed by prominent citizens that this patrol is intended as secret espionage over loyal minds to suppress protest.

Head Quarters, District of Central Ohio

Respectfully referred to The Hon. Col. B. G. C. with the request that the subject may be brought to the notice of the Federal and State authorities for their action in the case.

The undersigned respectfully represents that the evidence is conclusive that the men mentioned in the written communication by Field as rebels have been more or less active subjects of the opposing ten of the Federal Government and the State Government of Missouri, and that the Courts which have appointed such men to such positions cannot be justified, and that it is feared not in good faith, to the authorities of the United States.

Until instructions are received from the proper authorities the undersigned hereby issues an order prohibiting Capt. McFingie, Dixon Bolter, James Bolter, Robert Brown, and W. A. Ferguson, from exercising the functions of the office to which they have been appointed by the County Court being persuaded that such men should not at this time be permitted to hold such office, whereby they exercise surveillance over Union men who have been always faithful to the established authority.

T. J. Atten
Brig. Gen. Comand
Confident.
Jefferson City, Mo. April 29th, 1862.

Colonel P. G. Bland

Colonel:

The following are the names and political sentiments of the police appointed by our County Court, viz:

James Kinzie, Capt. Police to formerly Capt. in Price's Army

Alonzo Bolton, formerly a private soldier in 1st Co. W.

James Bolton — Rebel —

Robert Cripe — Political unknown —

John Randall — Union —

Mr. H. Ferguson — Rebel —

The record of the County Court shows that Jesse Mr. Kinzie has power to appoint other police at his discretion.

It is believed by the Union men of this community that this patrol is intended for a system of secret espionage to have surveillance over Union men, and to capture and promote the influence of prominent rebels in the community.

Very Respectfully,

Papers Relating to
Prisoners Nos. 11
1001
Apr 16-62

\[ \text{Signature} \]
McVeenon 1879 April 16th

Wm.

James Nelson

Joshua Austin

Testimony taken before

Lute H. W. Houseman

Andrew Bruce having

Sworn says, that last fall I seen

James Nelson & Joshua Austin in

Houseman's company, they passed my

home in Lawrence County Missouri.

Going in the direction of C. O. Boucher's,

They returned in a short time having

one of Boucher's horses, Andrew Bruce

1
Abigail Schenk
Amherst died
April 18, 1862

Letter of transmittal
prisoners
Abraham Kettman
and
Darius W. Yankee
with wife

Abraham Kettman
and
Darius W. Yankee,

Respectfully,
B. Titus
Camp Lee, April 18, 1862.

Captain,

I send forward to Department Head Quarter, Mr. Pershing, brought in by my Cavalry from the neighborhood twenty miles south of this point in the direction of Franklin. One of these men Abraham Hettman, wrote a commission as Post Master under the "New-Federate State," I declare myself an adherent of that pretended government, which I will not recognize. The others Harvey C. Yankee, who protected his property, his property is known by all his neighbors, & have given in every way and I confine to the Rebel, to have been active in the persecution of Union men. They are suspected of being armed & ought to be repressed & take the oath of allegiance, even if they are obliged to be exchanged, they would doubtless return at the same time I propose to destroy all

I have the testimony of three of my neighbors who happened to come to camp yesterday, much more evidence could
be finished. This was my only reason in coming out acciden-
tally. Because of some of their acquaintance with Yankees was based on the ignorance of any reason why she should be taken in custody.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient,

Robert LeBrecht

Benjamin
Evidence vs.

Abraham Heliman
And
Harvey W. Yankee

For further evidence
refer to Yankee
Papers filed Y.

K.
Eoss Hinkle, Sworn. Testifies as follows:

Know Yankee and Kettermann well. Yankee is a rebel. Has a distillery, and told me he would poison a barrel of whisky, and when the Yankees came to arrest him, he would roll out the barrel and invite them to drink, and he then thought they would swear him and let him off. Knew they would not get far, after they drank the whisky. Was taken prisoner by the Rebels. He (Yankee) let them have two of his horses, and sent two boys that were working for him, as guides to my horse. There were others taken by the same party. We were taken to his (Yankee’s) house, and kept all night. He abused us very much. Said we ought to be shot. He voluntarily went twenty-five miles to give evidence against us. He also questioned me and the rest of the prisoners in regard to the Union men of our section of country. He has harbored rebels to my certain knowledge. Kettermann has also harbored rebels. They were quartered on his land. Saw him while I was a prisoner. He made sport of us.

Eoss Hinkle
Adam Alexander

Jesse and Samuel

After evening
(Capt) Adam Potterman, Cape.

Has been for a long time past giving aid & comfort of information to the enemy.

Sigined: Jno L. Young
Col. Commanding 5th Va Inf.
Camp, Oct. 12th. 1862


I have the honor to report

That Gen. Comynons having a German Commissary, hearing a complaint that on the morning of the 9th., a man came in the force, and committed various depredations making threats against himself, &c. It was believed he had been sent to his farm to particular about the property, but he was not seen where the troops belonged, he having carelessly removed age mark. November 7th. from his camp.

The caravan came to the pen, and bringing the men to their camp, for food. This morning I took orders to my guard to unload every boat containing sail that comes into camp. The same will be kept subject to orders from the Department.

Complainants have also been made that the Wagon Guard, after midnight, takes sail from the fence of the former and burned them, hence has been given to the officers in command of the guards. This charge will be pressed against them if they allow it to be continued.

The Commissary's report addressed to the Col. Commanding 12th. Regt. was has been forwarded.

Your support of defendant has been demonstrated today. The Login coming from the troops near last evening from the iron post at Bolivar, have been forwarded to you by Col. Smith, 28th. Am. troops, in person.

I have the honor to report.

G. A. B.
pleading to return from the bed of Sam. Crawford
on Hampden Creek, near the ferry grand station
there for his protection.

Pleasingly Submitted

H.M. Greenshield
Capt. 4th Moun. March.

Dear Hamilton

1803
In accordance with your request

Under this date I wrote the following statement of
the cause connected with the shooting of a colored
man in this camp on Monday April 1st together with
the names of those who were present to see it done.

It seems that at about 9/2 past 8:00 yesterday morning
the men Jack, a very dark colored man named Jack, and
a servant of Lieut. Williams of C Co. and a colored man named
Stephen a servant of Major Hayes were engaged in playing
cards just in the rear of the encampment of this regiment.

The man who fired the pistol also a colored man
the servant of Lieut. Col. Gilbert went over to them
the two just named men were playing cards he called
on them saying Stephen, after seeing them engaged in
Card playing said to Stephen give me your head (at
Aords) when the man Jack said. "Go away from here
you damned, yes sir, gander legged, son of a bitch",
then immediately turned 1 left and shot to
Lieut Col. Gilbert's tent I procured a small revolver,
I coming back to where the parties had been playing
cards asked for "Stephen" who was now standing up.

The man Jack also standing said "Go away from
here you damned pig foot" when I then retorted as
said "You are another" Take him said I don't care
for your pistol, I can knock the pis out of you with your pistol too, and turned to seize some weapon and finding a frying pan seized it and brought upon John, who at the first motion of Jack started some twenty feet, but as Jack advanced with the shifted frying pan, he halted, and said if you come another step I'll shoot you, Jack still advancing, when in the act of striking with the frying pan, Jack fired the pistol, the bullet taking effect in the stomach. The above is the substance of the testimony of Stephen, the servant of Major Rogers, and Thomas Green, (Colonel) the servant of Col. Greenback, both were present during the whole of the altercation. Other witnesses soldiers were present whose names I am unable to ascertain.

John Greenback
Col. Connell

The soldiers being at the present time out on drill Col. Filbert will hand them up as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully,
John Greenback
Col. Connell
List of 10 prisoners brought by W. Murphy from Linn Creek.

Apr 62
Head Quarters M. & M.
Linn Creek Mo 3 April 1862

Post Marshal General
St. Louis Mo

I have the honor to inform you that I start this day, by boat and P. R. R., to St. Louis, twelve prisoners, as follows:

William B. Stubblefield, said to reside in Memphis, Ten.
George B. West
J. M. Brickey
B. T. Banderais
M. P. Allian
A. B. Ayres
Lewis Price
John R. Kleinwilling
Eliz. Phears

Robert Childers charged with being in Rebel army -
William Young taking private property -
Thomas Harmon charged with the murder of Ransom Trakey.

Accompanying letter will show the evidence of P. C. Wright.
Head Quarters M.S. M.
Linn Creek Mo 6 April 1862

In case of the U.S. vs. William B. Stubblefield and other (twelve) names on the official list, the last ten (Durham & Murphy) appeare and on oath testified as fol lows that within last few days, while on a scout in comm and, he arrested these twelve at Ascutamia, Wash. Co. in attempting to defraud the U. S. Union. They were suspicious characters and on examination they acknowledged they were from the Southern army and have avoided in making their way, keeping where the Gov. forces were. They had twelve horses & two mules, nine saddles & bridles which I have delivered for the U. S. Government to Maj. J.W. McClung 1st. Col. 4th. M. A. M. at Linn Creek to be accounted for by him.

Subscribed 7th day to below.

D. C. Monopoly

P. O. Linn Creek

April 12
Vol.
Mr. Freeman

Apr. 17th

Mr. Tracy

M. Knibb.

R.W.

Mr. Freeman had his head stayed at Mr. Cass's house.
He has a thumb back.

Polly Cerri left became charged that the man stayed at his house.

Robert & New Black of Lawrence Co. reported that in April some soldiers from Cassville found a body hanging in the woods between Eastly & Millcreek which from the papers found with it can shown to be that of Mr. Knibb.

The party said they came at Blantons Ferry & that Mr. Knibb gave him a meeting to write for Mr. Law.

Ellis Place

2 miles S.W. of Marionville.
Papers Related to
Eisenstein
1007
April 13-6
Lieut. Col. Mills
Springfield
Mo
Thurman to April 13th 1862

Sgt. Col. Mills's

I send by 2nd Sgt. Gibson three prisoners, John Horner, John Anderson, and Abel Morse. The two first are bad cases. Horner was a capt. of a marauding company. Anderson has been in the same fort he was with a brushwhacking company that fired an ace two weeks ago tomorrow. I am taking testimony will sent it up as soon as completed. Morse has been in the army which he acknowledges that is all. I think you had as well swear him and let him come home when he is willing to take the oath.

Josiah M. Baird
Willington, No. April 22d 1863,

Sire, Col. Mills, Sir,

I send you by Sergeant Holts, two prisoners, viz: John Ryan and Frederick Hewitt, the former one of the worst cases ever sent up. I will send you the evidence shortly.

Yours B & C

Mr W. Morgan 1st Lieut.
Columbia Mo
1009 April 24th 1868

N. W. Mitchell
write relation to a
Rev. John M. Millie
and wish — who desire
to take the oath and
be released

R. M. S. office

Nov 2d 1868

Receives
Columbia April 11th 1862

Jno. D. Perry Esqr.

St. Louis.

To my worthy gentlemen,

for many years my neighbours and friends, Mr. Geo. M. Willis and his son, Horace B. Willis were arrested by a body of soldiers, passing by their farm, in this county on the 15th day of April last. They were taken at once to St. Louis and have since been removed to Alton. Whilst at St. Louis they were offered a release by taking the oath of allegiance, but as they were arrested on no charge except that of expressing strong sympathy for the rebellion (never having taken up arms) they felt that taking the oath would be a compromise of principle. Long confinement and failing health have wrought a change in their feeling. The old man is quite infirm of the sun in little health, and both have very dependent families. They write to their friends here, that they now desire to take the oath, and make application to have the privilege, but the Commission appointed to act, adjourned before reaching their case. They are both honorable men, and would observe strictly and faithfully any oath or parole they would subscribe. I presume you are personally acquainted with Col. For-...
Their release it would be an act of charity, and I am fully satisfied the government will never suffer by their acts. They are humble, quiet, industrious men.

I have enclosed herewith a letter from our Circuit Clerk Mr. R. L. Todd, with whom Col. Tanner may be personally acquainted.

Will you urge me by giving early attention to this matter. Your friend,

D. H. Stickeman
No. 12
Sanford Manning

$10.00

against

Henry Higginbottom

Marion Co. Ho
Palmira

[Signature]
Salcedo April 17th 1862

Samuel Remiger—having some affairs that
lately, living near New Market, Queen St., went down to
Opechee Point on the evening of, Tuesday, January 31st, 1862.
He went into the town of New Sharpstown—On that
day Saturday, and he entered one to go to Jonesville.
Almost the last to ask for him
some line a paper letter to be given inside leaning
neighborhood, and so to a log. Then I went one
back to Cape, and now bring it up to Louis Jones
and leave it,Third, Samuel Remiger. Opechee John
since Jones Whaley live on the pleasantly left
mountain, and a busy at farm with Black laund, and the
Whaley with great Black.民国, I was to send him
on this side of house at a gate. Jones turned away
with a great deal of his foot. I stood beat our door,
from Remiger, Louis. Helen Fleming, once turn, har
said that the man who murdered Wheat got some
hundreds dollars in Gold, from him.
Hereafter, saw one of the men who joined the
Ex. 19th
Jeff

20/62

[Signature]
Office of Probate Marshal, Jefferson City, Mo.,
Jefferson City, May 22, 1859.

List of names of Contractors:

William Simpson
James Ragin, oath
Arch Glover
Richard Bolton, oath
Edwards
Hoffman
Walthall
Joseph Alexander
Mr. Matthews
Fannie Kruecher
Richard
William Thompson
Zachariah Bandelin
George Bandelin
Jeff Barnhardt, oath
James Neiwand
Richard Schreckenberg
Thomas Corbett
Dock. Bird, oath
Aquino Blank
Rev. Butler
Fred. Blake
Geo. Blake
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Date Capt.</th>
<th>By whom Captured</th>
<th>Where Captured</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Color of Hair</th>
<th>Color of Eyes</th>
<th>Color of Complexion</th>
<th>Confined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horace Horner</td>
<td>Capt</td>
<td>20th April</td>
<td>Capt. W. Webster</td>
<td>Cockeysville, Va.</td>
<td>5 ft 10</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John W. Polly</td>
<td>Capt</td>
<td>20th April</td>
<td>Capt. W. Webster</td>
<td>Cockeysville, Va.</td>
<td>5 ft 10</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caleb D. Hinkle</td>
<td>Capt</td>
<td>20th April</td>
<td>Capt. W. Webster</td>
<td>Cockeysville, Va.</td>
<td>5 ft 10</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Brown</td>
<td>Capt</td>
<td>20th April</td>
<td>Capt. W. Webster</td>
<td>Cockeysville, Va.</td>
<td>5 ft 10</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Harper</td>
<td>Capt</td>
<td>20th April</td>
<td>Capt. W. Webster</td>
<td>Cockeysville, Va.</td>
<td>5 ft 10</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Howe</td>
<td>Capt</td>
<td>20th April</td>
<td>Capt. W. Webster</td>
<td>Cockeysville, Va.</td>
<td>5 ft 10</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John D. Payne</td>
<td>Capt</td>
<td>20th April</td>
<td>Capt. W. Webster</td>
<td>Cockeysville, Va.</td>
<td>5 ft 10</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* John E. S. Conshy, Post Master, Va.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Color 1st</th>
<th>Color 2nd</th>
<th>Color 3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Descriptive list of 17 Prisoners brought in 1013. April 11, 1866
List purp to Gene themone April 17, 1866.
Confessions

John W. Merrill of West Co Va. was taken in West Co Va. by Capt. Shamatter of the 6th Regt Va Vol. says he has done nothing.

John H. Noy of Marion Co. Va. the same one that we had before and was transferred to the U.S. Marshal Norton.

John Rutherford Taylor Co Va. he says he has done nothing.

Miller by Trade.

Jonathan Ogden Marion Co Va. he says he has done nothing.

Smith D. Robinson Taylor Co Va. he says he was in the Southern Army last spring but has since returned home and taken the Oath of Allegiance.

George T. Cooper Taylor Co Va. says he served some last spring but afterwards took the Oath of Allegiance.

John Frazier Taylor Co Va. he says he has done nothing against the Government that he knows of.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Complexion</th>
<th>Hair</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Eyes</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Whiskers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John W. Merrill X</td>
<td>dark dark</td>
<td>5=7</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>red</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James H. Way</td>
<td>dark dark</td>
<td>5=10</td>
<td>gray</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>dark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rutherford</td>
<td>fair dark</td>
<td>5=14</td>
<td>gray</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Ogden</td>
<td>dark blonde</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>gray</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith D. Robinson</td>
<td>dark blonde</td>
<td>5=11/2</td>
<td>gray</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>black</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George T. Cooper</td>
<td>fair dark</td>
<td>5=10</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John E. Turner</td>
<td>fair blonde</td>
<td>5=8</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Copy of
Provo T/1014
until
April 1863

Monthly Report

No answer

[Signature]
Brought Marshal Record for
the Month of April 1862
April the 2, 1862
Charles Mc Roberts Kentzville - D. of Charleco.
James T. Kinnin - Kentville - D. of Charleco.
Charles Walker - Kentville - D. of Charleco.
James T. East Kentzville - D. of Charleco.

Charles Mc Roberts of D. of Charleco. County.
No. gave bond to the amount of one thousand dollars
Securities: Charles Mc Roberts
Reyes Mc Roberts
William Morrison

April 3rd, 1862
Having carefully examined & inspected one horse
and two mules now at the Stable of Wm. Stonier,
belonging to the U.S. and being satisfied from
past inspection & the testimony of those skilled
in such matters, that said property is entirely worth
$120 and of no value at the same time of
expense to the U.S. it is therefore ordered that
said stock be killed.

Samuel Mc Lowen, Spencerburg - D. of Pike County
state of Mo. to day appeared before me
voluntarily and took the oath of allegiance which
oath be filed; bond of one thousand dollars was
required.
Received of A. S. Cheek, Sr. Capt. U. S. A. in the 6th Regt. Vol. Inf. at St. Charles one small log paddle belonging part of the property taken after the time I was arrested and delivered over by Col. Morton with other of my property.

Signed J. H. Jones

April the 7th, 1863

Walter G. McRae, W. A. St. Charles Co.

James R. Robinson, Montgomery, City came to N. W. Williams at St. Charles city, County Mo. This Badcock of Flint Hill, P.O. St. Charles County to day appeared before me and took the oath of allegiance which oath is now filed.

April the 8th, 1863

John R. Brown who was charged with having taken his arms against U. S. and who had forborne to deliver himself up, was retained for the purpose of examining as to whether he had been engaged in insurrection, he this day discharged in the taking the oath of allegiance and giving his own bond in the sum of $200 Dollars. The giving of security had to be dispensed with on account of his inability to give them. He is to report weekly until he furnishes security.
General Marshall Office.
St. Charles, April 8th, 1863

John H. Edwards, of Battleville, St. Charles Co.
Benjamin T. Rogers, of Saline Co., Pinto, Kansas.
Edward H. Shattuck, of Lincoln County.
David Bailey.
William H. Stapp, of Lincoln Co., Thomas Dunby.
Edward H. Shattuck, of Lincoln County, to day appeared before me and took the oath of allegiance, which oaths are filed.

April 8th, 1863

F. B. Marler states upon oath that one
J. W. Martin was taken by Sol. Todd from his residence
(F. B. Marler) residence is the same now as
at the St. Charles Fairgrounds which was deliniated
to day to the route upon proof that he is loyal.

Joseph S. Gracena, Shantilla, P.O., Lincoln
County, and George M. Doherty, Augusta P. O., to day appeared before me and subscribed the oath of allegiance which oaths are filed.

F. B. Marler, St. Charles, P. O., St. Charles
County, to day appeared before me and
took the oath of allegiance which oath is filed.

F. B. Marler, one of the prisoners tried before military
commission at Darnible, took the oaths, gave bond
in the sum of $5000 Dollars as directed in the judgement
of Maj. Joel Hollock. He therefor was discharged.

Solicitor: F. B. Marler

D. F. Stagg.
Georgist Marshal Office
St. Charles Mo April 14th 1862

Dearly R. Abel Wellerville & A. Montgomery became one of the prisoners tried before a military court at Danville. Took the oath of allegiance and was discharged as directed in the judgment of Maj. Genl. Viele.

Edward M. B. Wingfield Wellerville & A. Montgomery was one of the prisoners tried before the military commission at Danville. Took the oath, gave bond in the sum of $2000. Dollars as directed in the judgment of Maj. Genl. Viele and thereupon was discharged.

Securities: Edward M. B. Wingfield
Elzah Sallie
Jacob Gill
Isaac C. Sallie

April the 15th 1862

George W. Farmer St. Louis Mo. to pay $2000 before me voluntary took the oath of allegiance and gave bond to the amount of one thousand dollars.

Securities: George W. Farmer
E. M. Sallie
John A. Farmer
George Marshall Office
St Charles Mo April 15 1862

John A. Farmer Winfield F. O. St Charles Co Mo to day appeared before me voluntary to take the oath of allegiance and gave bond to the amount of one thousand dollars.

Securities: John A. Farmer
W. Pezal
A. R. Small

John B. Land to day appeared by Capt Henry Windmiller at Big creek St Charles Co Mo I examined her cage and released him upon taking oath & giving bond to the amount of one thousand dollars. (Winfield F. O.)

Securities: B. Land
M. A. Land
Joe Walker
R. R. Keith

Benjamin G. Clare Winfield F. O. St Charles Mo to day appeared before me voluntarily and took the oath of allegiance which oath is filed.

April 17th 1862

The sale of liquor to soldiers is prohibited for to day and to morrow
April 17th 1863.

James Ralofdy, Chantelle & E. Lincoln County was
transferred as a prisoner by Captain Warrens comand at
Fort Wv. The case examined & released upon
taking the oath & giving bond to the amount of one
thousand dollars.

Securities: James Ralofdy
Joseph Ralofdy
Peter Ralofdy.

John Tagen, Frankfort, 3.0., Pike County, Mo.
prisoner tried before military courts at Chantelle
released when taking the oath & giving bond to
the amount of one thousand dollars.

Securities demanded with.

Samuel Jackson, Lincoln County, Mo.
prisoner taken by Captain Warrens command at Roj and and
at this place. The case examined & released upon
-taking the oath & giving bond to the amount of
one thousand dollars.

Securities: Samuel Win Jackson
James H. Cooke
Robert Kentz.

Virginia Randolph, Wentzville, 3.0., S. Charles Co.
to day appeared before me upon notice and took
the oath of allegiance which oath he filed.

Benjamin F. Walker, Wentzville, 3.0., S. Charles County, Mo.
to day appeared before me voluntary and took the
oath of allegiance which oath he filed.
James Dazler, Waukonett & Co. St. Charles, Mo. to day appeared before me upon notice and took the oath of allegiance which oath is filed.

April 24th 1862
Jonathan Thomas, Kintzle & Co. St. Charles, Mo. To day appeared before me upon notice and took the oath of allegiance which oath is filed.

April 28th 1862
Chas. E. Kintzle (Baker's Gulf) Lincoln County to day appeared before me upon notice and took the oath of allegiance which oath is filed.

April 29th 1862
Audith Carter claimed a surel mare now at this post stating that the mare was stolen from her on Thursday night before Christmas 1861. The mare was taken from a boy by the name of Smith who was taking his from Lincoln County to sell at a sale in St. Charles where a company was organizing to go to Alice. Upon arrest, positive evidence of ownership identity and that the mare was stolen he detated the same was returned to Mrs. Carter. The evidence in the cause is on file.

Sheriff Robert Marshall
for the Sheriff's office.
Mortgage Deed

To

James Clinch

Filed for Record April 22, 1878
Registered in Mort Book 13, Page 229
Silas Wilson Receiver

Free 100 paid by J. E. Blankenship

K. T. Jones (95)
Know all men by these presents that we, Hamilton Hall and Mary A. Hall his wife of the County of Audrain and State of Missouri parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to us in hand paid by James Black of the firm of James Black, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge and for other considerations hereinafter mentioned do hereby grant, bargain sell and convey to James Black of the firm of James Black and Co. of the City and County of Saint Louis and State of Missouri party of the second part the following real estate lying in Broadwater addition to the City of Mexico in the County of Audrain and State of Missouri East Lot number One and Eight (108) subject to a prior debt to the firm of Carl and Denton for two thousand dollars and by Deed of Trust to Mr. W. W. Shanks Trustee Recorder in Book B of Mortgages in Recorders Office in Audrain County in favor of John Hall 100.00 having on the 18th day of March 1861 purchased of said John Hall an interest in said Trust deed to the amount of one hundred dollars to have and to hold the aforesaid Real Estate with all and singular the
Improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging unto the said James Clark, his heirs and assigns forever, upon these express conditions. Wherein Hamilton Hall has executed and delivered his negotiable promissory note, bearing date 24 day of March 1862 to James Clark Co., payable one day after date for the sum of Four Hundred & Thirteen Dollars, with interest from maturity at the rate of ten percent per annum. Now if the said Hamilton Hall his executors, administrators or assigns shall pay the sum of money specified in said note and all interest that may be due thereon according to the tenor and effect thereof, then this conveyance to be void otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue in law.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and sealed this 9th day of April AD 1862

Hamilton Hall

Mary A Hall

The State of Missouri
County of St. Louis
This day person ally af.
appeared before me the undersigned a justice of the peace aforesaid and for the county of Bucks and State of Pennsyl
apia named Hall and Mary A. Hall his wife both of whom are personally
known to me to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the sub-
in and foregoing deed of mortgage as parties thereto and who acknowledge
that they executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned
and that the said Mary A. Hall being by me first made acquainted with the contents of said deed and
thereafter separating and apart from her said husband acknowledged that
she executed the same and relinquished her right of dower to the real estate
therein named freely voluntarily and without undue influence from her
said husband thereunder my hand and seal this 9th day of April 1862

W. Wilson J.P. (Seal)
State of Missouri
County of Piatt

This deed of mortgage from
Hamilton Hall to James Blount was
filed for record on the 12th day of
April AD 1862 and the same
Together with the certificate of re-
Knownedgment thereof was duly
Recorded by me in Mort. Book 13
Page 229

Given under my hand and seal of
of office herein affixed at office
in Piatt County this day, year aforesaid

Lucas Wilson, Recorder

Mortgage Deed

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
Office of Provost Marshal of Department of Va.

Camp Harrison, Oct. 11, 1862

[Signature]

Major

Respectfully,

[Signature]

The honor is report,

That 3 men belonging to Co. C. 9th U.S. Infantry, were arrested for stealing sheep from Mr. Phillips, and said for the theft will by tried by Adjt. Commissary Gen. You will also find accompanying this, charges against same for stealing.

Expecting Submitted,

[Signature]

Capt. Provost Marshal

Camp Harrison
Office of Provost Marshal of Department of Va.

Fort Monroe, May 1st, 1862

Report of Provost Marshall,
For April 30.

Passengers by the Baltimore Boat, reported at Headquarters, and oath of Allegiance administered to Civilians at this office.

Two Barrels of Whiskey, belonging to a Mr. Gallagher, were seized and turned over to the Medical Director of this Dept.

Fifty five cases of Gin, being the balance of six cases forfeited under former order (and fifty cases of which were seized yesterday and reported to you) were seized and returned to Baltimore and Express.

All quiet at this Post. Lamps, Kerosene and Cotton.

Respectfully submitted,

Major McPherson, U.S.A.
A.D.C. and Provost Marshal.
Respectfully referred to the particular attention of Maj. Genl. Hook.

Wm. Jones


Why do you not go and examine these papers? It is now encouraging to reflect to me for authority in such cases.

J. Todd, Esq.

May 26, 1861

Citizens

[Address or signature]
Office of Provost Marshal of Department of Va.

May 1, 1862

To

Major R. B. Jones

Provost Marshal

Dept. of Va.

I have the honor to report

That from all the information I can obtain there is liquor in Hampton in the schooners which have been laying there for some time past. I have not the power to go over there to search said schooners thereby breaking up the permanent den which is destroying our formerly quiet camps.

Mr. Robert Bowers of Bass Point wants a guard to protect his property from the soldiers who are tearing down his fences & houses.

The 38th Ga.

Boly has had a target for some time in a dangerous place until yesterday I ordered it away. One of the 60th Mass. was being shot at last night by a ball from a shell in their redoubt.
he will leave his leg. The 18th is also cutting the woods if Mr. Putten and refuse to stop cutting them as I have permission from Maj. Goad. Respectfully Submitted.

[Signature]

Lt. Colonel Commanding
Chump Hamilton
Report of Sec. Marshal
Dept. of Va.
April 11, 1862.

Two or more Citizens
Futl Nomeo, April 11, 1862

Report of Provost Marshal

for April 10th

Passengers by Hastedt Boat

depated at Head Quarters and Oath of

Allegiance administered to Civilians

at this Office

In the case of the men charged

with creating a riot on the night of the

1st Inst. The matter was referred by

Major Gen. Upton to Col. Crum

Col. Clinton was was arrested

for giving a drink of liquor to a prisoner

in Fort Upton was released. He expressed

the overseer, having stated that it was

done innocently and that he could

be responsible for Clinton's future

Good conduct.

Capt. Burleigh deports that

everything is comparatively quiet.
Camp Hamilton, with the exception of a few cases of intoxication. The men found so intoxicated have been arrested and sent to their respective commands for punishment.

A cold man named Murne was arrested, charged with stealing a horse from the farm of a man named Senior Surgeon Hampton and also deserting the Provost Guard and threatening them. I will send him to Fort Donelson for punishment.

All quiet at this Post and Camp Butler.

Respectfully submitted,

Major W.G. Jones, U.S.A.
Adjt Provost Marshal O

Dept of Va.
Camp Mendota
April 20, 1863

Maj.  W. S. Jones

Lieut.  J. B. Smith

OHD.  A.R.

To the lieutenants of Jervas'uiqua [?],

I have received the report of

Maj. Jones, which states that James Phillips claims to own a farm on which there is a body of water. He says the farm contains 90 acres, containing 40 acres

In his family consist of one girl of age, one boy of age, one daughter, one son, and one child. He has 15 head of cattle, 13 sheep, 7 hogs, 1 calf. He claims the farm belonging to the Brothet, Geller, and Frank Smith.

On the farm of Gilbert Phillips now in the Rebel Army, there is a white horse gone on County 72. There is no white horse. The farm remains 1 Rebel 1 Store 1 cow 1 sheep 1 calf. James has taken away a cow that has been taken by Frank Damm of Dan's. The horse has been taken by James Phillips by virtue of being a bandit.

On the farm of James Phillips, there are 200 sheep, some 120 pigs and a lot of wheat. A bund of hogs and a bundle of wheat. James Phillips claims many of the stock for debts due since which is said to be the general and favorite way among those outside of the picketing to claim their own and benefit by stock in property left behind by the Rebels. There was also a bundle of wheat.
a lot of our securities which has been taken away by others outside the city and applied by many to their own use. Hence,

Respectfully Submitted,

A.M. [Signature]

Captain [Rank]

Cape [Place Name]
Oaths of Alleg.

David Comer
Samuel Graham
April 23, 67

[Signature]
We solemnly swear, that we will bear true allegiance to the United States and support, and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof, that we will maintain the National Sovereignty paramount to that of State, County or Confederate powers, that we will discourage, discontinue and forever oppose Seccessing, Rebellion and Disintegration of the Federal Union, that we disclaim and renounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate Army, and pledge our honor, property and our lives to the sacred performance of this our solemn oath of allegiance to the United States of America.

David Coburn (Seal)

Samuel Ratson (Seal)

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this seventeenth day of April, AD 1862, at the town of Forsyth, Fannin County, Tn.

Fred. C. Sasser, 
We solemnly swear that we will bear true allegiance to the United States and support and defend the Constitution and laws thereof, that we will maintain the National Sovereignty paramount to that of State, County or Confederate powers, that we will discourage, discourage and forever oppose Secession, Rebellion and disintegration of the Federal Union, that we will proclaim and announce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate Army, and pledge our honor, our property and our lives to the sacred performance of this our solemn oath of Allegiance to the United States of America.

David Corner (Sel)

Samuel Graham (Sel)

From to and subscribed before me, this twenty-first Day of April A.D. 1862 at the town of Fortsight, Fancy County, Mo.

Fred C. Schenck

1st Day, Prov. March, 1863

(Signature Triplets)

Made by:

Maja A. D. Haskin
63. Ohio Vol.

April 25, 1862
The Hon. Gen'l D. S. Sturley,
Com'd's 1st Div. Army of Miss.

This is to report that Edward Giles & Hannah, his wife, together shares, are employed as servants in the 63d Reg't O.T., the former by Quartermaster Skinner & the latter by myself.

Edward escaped from the rebels and entered our lines on or about the 7th of March last and imparted to us information concerning the fort below New Madrid, in respect to its character, dimensions, etc., he having been employed therein some four weeks. Edward & Hannah were the slaves of one James Shields an active secessionist residing in the State of Missouri some 34 miles from New Madrid. His house was for months previous to the arrival of our Army at New Madrid, the rendezvous of rebel officers, members of them being from Constantine, and the General himself being the Cook for said family was compelled to render additional and unprofitable services in cooking for said rebel officers.

In consideration of said information given and services rendered, they are, under a late bounty Congress, deemed to be entitled to be set free, and for this object these facts are submitted to your consideration,

Most Respectfully,

Your ob'v. Serv't.

[Signature]

St. Louis, Mo.
May 63rd, 1862

Sub: Jackson & Co.

The above statement

W. Sprague, Co. (1)
13th Reg't O.T.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>By whom administered</th>
<th>Residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr 2</td>
<td>E. W. P. Longport</td>
<td>R. P. Kennedy</td>
<td>4 miles from Fayetteville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 3</td>
<td>James G. Long</td>
<td>R. P. Kennedy</td>
<td>3 miles from Greenbrier Co. Linn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 4</td>
<td>Garret J. Harrod</td>
<td>R. P. Kennedy</td>
<td>5 miles from Fayetteville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 5</td>
<td>William Harrod</td>
<td>R. P. Kennedy</td>
<td>3 miles from Greenbrier Co. Linn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 6</td>
<td>William Martin</td>
<td>R. P. Kennedy</td>
<td>10 miles from Richmond's Ferry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 7</td>
<td>Thomas Martin</td>
<td>R. P. Kennedy</td>
<td>12 miles from Greenbrier Co. Linn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 8</td>
<td>Robert Martin</td>
<td>R. P. Kennedy</td>
<td>15 miles from Greenbrier Co. Linn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr 9</td>
<td>John W. Martin</td>
<td>R. P. Kennedy</td>
<td>20 miles from Greenbrier Co. Linn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 10</td>
<td>E. W. Martin</td>
<td>R. P. Kennedy</td>
<td>25 miles from Greenbrier Co. Linn</td>
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<td>Apr 11</td>
<td>John W. Wadsworth</td>
<td>R. P. Kennedy</td>
<td>30 miles from Greenbrier Co. Linn</td>
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<td>Apr 12</td>
<td>William Wadsworth</td>
<td>R. P. Kennedy</td>
<td>35 miles from Greenbrier Co. Linn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr 13</td>
<td>John W. Wadsworth</td>
<td>R. P. Kennedy</td>
<td>40 miles from Greenbrier Co. Linn</td>
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<td>Apr 14</td>
<td>John W. Wadsworth</td>
<td>R. P. Kennedy</td>
<td>45 miles from Greenbrier Co. Linn</td>
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Signed: R. P. Kennedy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Col. Hugh Owing</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Franklin Love</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Eugene Lovett</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Samuel Pink</td>
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<td>Britton Cormack</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Wm. G. Selfe</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Eno. Hugh Davie</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Burchard</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Garland Laid</td>
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<td>P. Crow Channell</td>
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<td>Joseph Alexander</td>
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<td>William D. Wheeler</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Chapman J. Cole</td>
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<td>Robert J. Black</td>
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<td>William D. Black</td>
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<td>Henry D. Bower</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>Hugh C. Davenport</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Pleasant Williams</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Horace Stower</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Lloyd Williams</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>William D. Golding</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Joseph D. Golding</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>James Golding</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>William Breda</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Hugh Davis</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>James D. Breda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>James D. Breda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Robert Breda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>James Breda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fort Yuma
April 14, 1862
Major E. A. Doug
1024

Citizens

Relative to Political Prisoners —

April 20, 1862
Head Quarters at (Name)
April 14, 1862

Lieutenant,

Please the honor to transmit the
the disposal of the late demands the tributes
of allegiance from the Political Persons in
your command at this post. I, (Name), Captain
(Title), (Name), (Title), (Name), (Title)
(Names)

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Signature)
Fort Yuma
April 15, 1862.
Eben S. Hayes.

Ostogome.

Relatives by trade at Peleg Villages.
Dear Sir,

When I began trade at the Pino Villager, I was given by the Agent having charge of that Reservation, the sole right to trade there, with the exception that the Overland Mail Co. were allowed to buy grain for their stock. Our purpose was to supply the post east of us with grain and flour, and for that we went to considerable outlay in the way of putting up store and mill; but the forts were so soon after abandoned, that as yet we have received no return for our expenditure. Within a day or two I have heard that our store and mill were not destroyed by the rebels as first reported; and thinking Major Gregg had the right, I applied to him to be again granted the sole privilege of trading on the Reservation. He says it is not his right to give, and advised my writing to you. There is now no agent for that Reservation.

It may seem presumption, sir, in thus applying for a monopoly, but it is no more than I...
had before this rebellion, and it seems to me I am entitled to a chance to re-establish myself as before. I understand the Indians well, and can as a fair business in buying their grain and selling to the Government, agreeing to sell at reasonable rates. Before we established ourselves at the villages, the Indians raised only grain enough for their own wants, and the advancement they have made is mostly through our exertions. Not a drop of liquor was ever allowed on the Reservation, and it is to be hoped that article will never be given the Indians.

I have so carefully obeyed your instructions in regard to speaking of any movements, that it is only to-day I've heard how matters stand up the road. When I first came down there, Major Rigg told me our place was entirely destroyed, and since then I've had no information from him. Is there any chance for Mr. White to be released by exchange or otherwise? I hope he may be if possible before hot weather fairly sets in.

Very respectfully yours,

Eden T. Noyes.

Col. J. H. Carleton.

Los Angeles.
Fort Yuma
1826
April 14, 1862
H.D. Allman

Citizens
Fort Suma, Ga, April 14, 1862

Major Pigg
Sir,

If it meets your approval and is convenient I should be glad that the party bound west, about with should consist of the following named, of the party to which I belonged to take it as a favor for various reasons.

Your old servant,

Theodore H. Wilson
Henry Ashwell
William Wood
L. Woods
E. L. Roberts

To Major Pigg
Command Post.

E. Sumner
Geo. Lawrence
R. F. Ward
Wheeling April 10th, 1862

Nellie Hardest Cole Settlement Barbour Co. W. Va. States

A week or two since 9 peecesh from the direction of Richmond came through to Jacob Nicker's Mill. The Union citizens there informed the United Soldier that these peecesh were in the neighborhood. When the soldiers came to John A. Montgomery's house he told them the peecesh had gone either up or down the river. Afterward he informed them that the peecesh were in the house. Montgomery remonstrated that there was no danger, but as the soldiers approached the house they were fired on from within and two wounded. Mr. Courten's youngest breast, had since died. Another in the face. Montgomery said they were deserters from the Rebel army and insisted now to become loyal citizens. The soldiers arrested the two Rebels, Montgomery and two of the Rebel. The Rebels told Montgomery had for some time been harboring and furnishing provisions to Rebel.
Refers to Rev Mr Parks

Brunswick - April 1870

John A. Bell

Extending thanks for assorted Rebel milestones.

Citizens
Brunswick, Mo. Mar. 15, 1862

Proovest Marshal, Gallatin,
St. Louis, Mo.

Sir: We, the subscribers, Union men, think you have done a good work in silencing the Rebel W. C. Caples from preaching, as we believe it was only a pretext for sowing disloyalty among his District.

Another so-called Chaplain was captured at the same time on Blackwater, and released as we understand, on his parole, and is now teaching school here—Rev. J. C. Barke. He is a Cape Cod Yankee, a northerner man with southern principles and, as we believe, an incorruptible rebel. If such men are allowed to go out on their parole, and preach to the women and children—intimidating the families of Missouri, we shall never have peace nor loyalty. This parole dodge has given aid and comfort to the rebels, and we would suggest that in the case of the Rev. J. C. Barke, he be required to take the oath and give $500 bond to be allowed to reside among us as a teacher and preacher.

Very respectfully,

P. H. Blue

Clerk, C. I. Court,

Judge, C. I., Plac.

Deputy Clerk,

Judge County C.

M. Palmer

J. Thompkins

G. M. Douglass

We might add all the Union men.

but deem this sufficient.
Stanley Bridge Va. Apr. 9, 1862

Genl. Cof. Com. Sir,

Charleston Va. Sir,

The bearer of this letter, Joseph Clair and Zavier Coyett, are discharged because of sickness.

They represent, that with others they were sent from St. Louis to this Dept. to teach the "art of mysteries" of turtle packing. Worked at Clarksburg, were transferred to this place without pay. Have had no pay here. Neither can any be had. As Capt. Fitz has had no funds.

They cannot get home, unless you can do something for them. I have taken the liberty to represent their case to you.

I am Sir,

Ours,

John Levering
Capt. U.S. Arm
Saying that coming from a disappointment of report of Board of Enquiry held for Littlepage. Carl. Feb. 6
Mountain
Headquarters Department of Western Virginia,
Wheeling, Apr. 5, 1862.

General

The report of Board of Survey, convened to examine the damages alleged to have been done by the federal troops to the farms of Adam B. Littlepage, Carr and Brigham, have been laid before the Comity Geal, and has by him been disapproved.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obl. Servant,

Henry Tomlin

Brig. Gen. J. D. Cole
Comity Dick. Kanawha
Bond & Oath

$2000: April 29th 1862

1000. Jones, Thomas
1000. Jones, Martin
Douglas Co., Mo.

Security
Edward Collins
 Limits
Douglas Co.
Thomas Jones
Martin Jones
Datr. Collins
Bond $2,000
April 29, 1862
Know all Men by these Presents: That We, Thomas Jones and Edward Collins, of the county of Douglas and State of Missouri, are held and firmly bound to the Commanding Officer of the South-Western District of the Department of Missouri, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, to be collected annually from our lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels, by the military or civil authorities, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer of the District, for which we bind ourselves, our executors, administrators and assigns, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this 28th day of February, A.D. 1862.

Now, the condition of this obligation is such that whereas the above bounden Thomas Jones has been arrested on the charge of aiding and abetting the Rebellion of the Southern States and has been released on taking the following oath:

"I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the National Sovereignty paramount to that of State, County, or Confederate powers; that I will discourage, discontinue, and forever oppose Secession, Rebellion, and disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and disavow all fellowship with the so-called Confederate army, and pledge my honor, my property, and my life to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America."

Now if the said Thomas Jones or Martin Jones remain within the county of Douglas and State of Missouri, and shall not leave the said county without permission of a Commanding Officer of the United States forces, whose command extends over said county, and will give no aid, information, or encouragement to the rebel, confederate, or insurgent army, and will strictly abide by the oath of allegiance above recited, then this obligation will be null and void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect.

Signed, Sealed, and delivered at Joplin, the 28th day of April, 1862, in the presence of Elisha Davis, Supreme Judicial Court.

[Seal]

[Seal]

[Seal]
Bond

Richard Bryant
Phadraeck Oliver
John Eulone
Alma Russell
John Steele
W. R. Clahan
S. L. Clahan

Massae Pope Co. Illinois

April 23rd 1862

$10,000
Know all Men by these Presents, That we Richard Powell, Jno. Dulaney, John M. Russell, John S. Steele, Jno. F. Alcorn, and Wm. H. Robinson, in the County of Warren, and State of Kentucky, as principals and John K. Steele, as sureties for the other of the same State, as sureties, hereby acknowledge ourselves to be held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we hereby bind ourselves, and each of us, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns.

Sealed with our seals this 22d day of April, A.D. 1862.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bounden parties, above named, have been arrested upon the charge of having given aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States and of other acts of disloyalty; and whereas the said above named parties, have taken and subscribed the oath herein annexed, and have agreed that he will not leave the County of Illinois, in the present rebellion, without the written permission of the commanding officer of the nearest military post established by the United States authorities, and will report in person to such commander, whenever he may be required in writing so to do; and has also agreed to give immediate information to said commanding officer of any hostile movements, or any conspiracy which he may become informed of; and to notify the officer before named of any and all attempts which he may learn any person is making to seduce seamen from their ships, and to induce others to join the so-called Confederate army, or to join and assist therein. Now, if the said above named parties shall keep the said oath and perform his other agreements heretofore set out, then this obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall be of full force and effect.

And it is hereby understood and agreed, that in case the said above named parties should violate any of the conditions of this obligation, any officer in the military service of the United States, acting under the orders of the nearest post commanders, may seize and sell all or any part of the above named obligations, to an amount sufficient to satisfy and discharge the amount above named, without having recourse to any proceeding at law.

Richard H. Brown

John M. Russell

Wm. H. Robinson

John Dulaney

John S. Steele

Wm. B. Clagett

Jno. F. Alcorn
Richard Bryant
Shadrack Oliver
John Bulloch
Abner Russell
John Steele
W. P. Lanahan
D. L. Lanahan

Massacre - Pope to Illinois
April 23rd, 1862
We, Richard Bryant, Mathew Allies, John Edmunds, Abner Russell, John Steele, W. E. Cranham, do solemnly swear that we will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislative to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by the laws of the United States. And I take this oath freely and voluntarily, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever, with a full and clear understanding that Death, or other punishment by the judgment of a Military Commission, will be the penalty for the violation of this, my solemn oath and pledge of honor.

Certificate:

Valued and sworn to before me at Vindaloo, this 22 day of April, 1862.

Richard S. Cranham

County Place, D.C.

IN TRIPlicate

One copy to be given to person taking the oath.
One copy to be sent to the Head Quarters of the Department.
One copy to the Commanding Officer or Provost Marshal of the camp, garrison, town or county where the oath was taken, and no oath to be administered except by order of, with the knowledge of said Commanding Officer or Provost Marshal.
James B. Dale, Maj. Volunteer
Samuel Halley
Charges
John B. Dale
Arrested at home near Carthage on the 26th
Day, by order of Col. Ebenezer Doubleday, Commanding 2nd
Cavalry, 2nd U.S. Army. Charge—Violating his oath of allegiance
recently taken, by offering to furnish guides and
information to operate against the government.

Major D. M. Barlow
Arrested in the brush near Jones' house
Meeting house, by order of Col. Ebenezer Doubleday, Com-
manding 2nd U.S. Army. Charge—Being an armed depredator
and being in command of a band of Marauders from
the border to take the property and lives of all Union men in the
Country.

John M. Hall
Arrested at Diamond tower, by order of Col.
Ebenezer Doubleday, Commanding 2nd U.S. Army, Charge—Being a
Jay-hawk or stealing from nesting places in the
brush for the purposes of shooting Union men.

Emmanuel Clay
Arrested in the brush near Jones' house, Meeting
House, by order of Col. Ebenezer Doubleday, Commanding 2nd U.S.
Army. Charge—Being a member of a band of depredators for the
purposes of stealing nesting places and destroying
the

Carthage, 28th April, 1863

M. D. Keyed, Sten."
Dear Seditious Sinders,

Apo 18th 1862

Charge against

Hyman, Bean, and Watters, who are confined in the county house at Fort Scott,
by order of the Delaware, acting Brig General

Chas. W. Craig

On or about the 6th day of April 1862, they without any authority whatsoever, from any United States officer, they then and there written by army affairs of the United States, or soldiers of the United States acting under law and order, certain horses from citizens of Vermont being Morgan's Div. and

from Albert Baldy, and Know and Call from

Molitor, and then from the 6th to join and

from Washington Collins, and other law-abiding citizens of Vermont county and

Charge against Watters, Detention from the 6th Regiment Indiana Volun. Infant.

Another charge against Hyman and Watters, they in command of the 6th to act by the accused

and certain to be found upon by those accompanying

there, certain citizens of Vermont county and
Saidy Citizen, thou art here assembling in arms against the Governme, as in the Camphu of any unlawful act.
Reuben Faulkner
Charges & Specifed
Citizen for 145
April 2, 02, 1802
Head Quarters Detachment
3rd U.S.C Inf. Atchaway, Apr. 23, 1862
Charges Against 3rd Squad of Prisoners

Reuben Faulkner
A Member of Williams' Band, A Rebel, and
the harbore of Jacobshunter

Joseph Camp
Charged with the murder of--Stieg--
A known man. Sometime in March last.

John Husted
Member of Williams Band and
associated in the Jayhawking Collins Wilson house

Frank Thuesen
A rebel and a Jacobshunter

(Just heard the evidence in his case and released)
Isaac Hackett
Member of Dillard's band, and
assisted in the murder of the local troops.
At least found in possession of property taken
at the time they were killed at Montarello.

John Brown
Former member of Price's Army and
a member of Dillard's band, in an officer's
Union uniform.  

Cpl. H. E. Beaney

I enclose a list of property taken with
prisoners.  It will be off in fifteen minutes for
Lamar.  I send you a horse and equipment
taken from an officer of the 1st Iowa at the
fight at Montarello.  I understand a part
of this Reg. is at W. S. So that they can be
notified of the recovery of their property.  Respectfully,
James M.  
J. A. Hawkins  
1818,  
Ct.,  
01
J. Hawkins & James Mahan of Shannon county, Missouri, this 8th day of April, charged as follows:

Charges and Specifications:

Charge I:
Found in arms against the government of the United States.

Specification: In that the aforesaid J.
J. Hawkins and James Mahan were found in Shannon county with arms in their hands, resisting the authority of the United States.

Charge II:
Assisting the enemies of the United States.

Specification: In that the above named party did on several occasions, use language disrespectful to the government of the United States, and threaten to kill several known Union men on account of their having taken the oath thereby aiding and abetting the enemies of the United States.

The accused were found guilty of the above charges and specifications:

Saline, Mo., Apr. 8, 1861

Alfred M. Smith

C. Rand

Command
Senior Surgeon General 5th July 1862

doc. W. March, A.A.G.

will send information as regard to hospital.


[Signature]

Rec'd: April 8th, 1862.
Head Quarters, Missouri State Militia.

St. Louis, April 9th, 1862

Captain

In reply to Col. Potter's favor of the 9th.
I am authorized by the Board to say, that the matter of a Post Hospital, Surgeon &c. at Jefferson City will be acted upon in a day or two when he will be advised.

The names of the Prisoners sent here by Col. Appleton are Julius Glade, F. Feldman, and Paul Sickhoff, the others were now arrested and are still at large in the vicinity of Old Camp.

I enclose a letter for Capt. Elliott and instructions for Capt. where the forwarding officer to report facts in this case,

Very Resps, Col. Scott

Capt. Train J. Evans

Jefferson City
April 30th, 1862

Officers of the Central Guard

Hence you will order General

Benjamin Reed to release

Benjamin Reed of Sabine Water

By and of Skill to begin

of Co C 6th N. C. Cavalry
James Wyche
Thomas Stanton
Affidavit

L.D.
Apr. 30. 63
State of Minnesota
County of Andrew

James Hyche and James Stanton, personally appears before the undersigned, Edward Papell, a Notary Public, within and for the county of Andrew and State of Minnesota, who being duly sworn on their oaths, state that one certain steer, bull and white speckled, nine years old, is the property of James Hyche, Stanton and Chas. Pettis; while steer, with some red spots or pigs, about ten years old, also one cowell, about about ten years old, and one grey Mare, five years old, and one grey bull, one year old. Said property was taken from Joseph Stanton by the Home Guards in Andrew County, Minnesota, about the first day of April 1862, and we know said property to belong to James Hyche, Stanton and Joseph Stanton aforesaid.

James Hyche
Thomas Stanton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of April 1862.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand and seal.

Notarized this the 30th day of April 1862.

Edward Papell
Notary Public
I have known the subscribing
witnesses viz. James Wyche & Thomas Stanton
for a number of years. So far as
I have known or heard or seen,
I have no means of ascertaining they
are loyal or sincere or never
having known or heard that they
have participated or given aid or
consort to the enemies of either during
the present war.

Given under my hand April
13th, 1863. A. Carson
State of Missouri
County of Audrain

This affiant James McElliott states on the Oath that Joseph Stuntz, the Bear of the affiant is a good Union Man and has been loyal to his County through the Frenzied Civil War and that said Stuntz has been living in Arkansas during for the last twelve months and has lately returned to this State.

James McElliott

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of April, A.D. 1866

Edward Rappeell J.P.

I do hereby certify that I know James McElliott personally and that he has been true to his County.

Edward Rappeell
State of Missouri
County of Andrew

I do hereby certify that on the 23rd day of April, A.D. 1862, that Edward Ruffell was an acting justice of the Peace within and for the County of Andrew and State of Missouri duly commissioned and acting as such and that full faith and credit are due to his acts as such.

In testimony whereof I, Daniel Van Buskirk, Clerk of the Andrew County Court, have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of office this 23rd day of April, A.D. 1862.

Daniel Van Buskirk, Clerk of Andrew County Court
April the 10th 1862
Report of property taken as contraband, being used in the rebel service.
One dune horse, 16 hands high, 10 years old taken as the property of Columbus Adams by Capt. J. C. Bowser, witness.
One sorrel horse, 15½ hands high, 8 years old taken as the property of Thos. Martin by W. D. Price, witness.
One bay mare, 16 hands high, 5 years old taken as the property of Thos. Tol: E. Allen Holt
One saddle taken as the property of Columbus Adams by Joseph Wells, witness.
Joseph Wells Capt. Andrew Geo. Race Guards Capt. pacing band
Springfield Ohi
April 3rd

Illinois State
P. Bates, Genl
Brothers,

Lieut.

Institution hereby

Surgeons, nurses, &

Supplies into the

Tennessee for the

soldiers in view of

an approaching

battle.

P. W. M, 1862
General Head Quarters, State of Illinois,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Springfield, April 30, 1862.

Maj Gen N. W. Falsek,
Saint Louis, General:

We have the honor to inform you that in view of the probabilities of an early battle or battles, in which at least fifty thousand Illinois Volunteers will be engaged, a very general desire has been expressed by our people to have provided an extra number of Surgeons and nurses and Hospital stores and medical supplies.

This desire on their part and on ours arises from a apprehension that you will not make every possible effort for the care and comfort of our sick and wounded, but from a belief that we may be able to aid you in providing for our own soldiers.

We therefore propose with your consent to send up the Tennessee from fifty to one hundred Surgeons and Nurses, with
a full supply of such Hospital #
asiste can procure, and we respectfully
request that you will provide the neces-
ary hafets and transportation either
from St. Louis or Cairo as may be nec-
ecessary.

We would request if practicable
that you assign a transport at the ex-
 pense of this State or otherwise as you
may think proper for the conveyance
of such Surgeons, nurses and supplies
We have the honor to remain,
Very Respectfully,
Your Obhc Servants,
Rich. Yates Governor

Allen R. Allen

Williss Betters State Treasurer

O. M. Hatch Seiicate
April 1-67

Kem

Billy

Helen Sneed

Frank Sneed
Apr 1-6

Collins

Cir
Alcoffée.
April 1, 1862

Sir,

Messrs. Stemmon, Stuart and Roberts of Ohio are reliable
persons if the favor they ask
Can be granted.

Respectfully,

Thomas M. Vincent
Acting Gov.

Major Zinc Talbot
Adj. Gen.
Special Order for
the arrest McEachrath 16
2nd April 1862

Citizen
Special Order

Major Allen will arrest and confine in prison, Macdonald & Co., 480 14th St.

By order of

Major McDonald

Captain Marshall

Adjutant
The undersigned, Jacob
and a copy of the will
of John Doe
of Lincoln, in the

No. 30, while in July.
Head Quarters
Military Governor D.C.
Washington April 5, 1863.

To
Major Dexter,
Provost Marshal
Washington, D.C.

Major:

I have the honor to report that H. R. McDonald and J. Keller, Army Claims Agents, doing business at 480, 14th St., Washing- 
ton, were yesterday arrested by your order and committed to the Central Guard House under the following circumstances, to wit:

That Brigade Surgeon Stewart, while examining applicants for discharge, noticed that several of the Disability Certificates presented for his signature, were filled up in the same handwriting, to which circumstance he drew special attention.

That on inquiry of the applicants it appeared that the forenamed H. R. McDonald and J. Keller were in the habit of obtaining discharges and pay for privates and non-commissioned officers at ten dollars ($10.00) for each person, payable when the discharge was obtained and the pay secured, they the
(prisoners) filling up a certificate of disability, to which the applicant attached the sign
ature of the proper medical officer, the prisoners undertaking to attend to the re-
mainder of the business.

That the applicants are hospital patients, considered unfit for further service, and des-
sire of receiving home as soon as possible; that their object in employing the prison-
er was to obtain their pay and discharge sooner than by the ordinary routine; that they thought
the price rather high, but concluded that it
would be better to pay it and obtain a dis-
charge at once than remain an indefinite
period waiting for the same.

That one of the applicants states that he
was told by the prisoner McDonald that if the
examining surgeons should inquire of said
applicant as to who filled up his certificate of
disability, the applicant was to reply that it
was done by a "friend of his at the War Office."

That another applicant states that he was di-
rected by McDonald to answer the same query
by stating that a friend filled it up. That the
first-mentioned applicant said he under-
stood from the remarks of McDonald and
another man in his office that they were
appointed by the Government to protect
soldiers.
That the papers of the prisoners were also seized and have been carefully examined at this office; that the said papers consist of a large quantity of blank Vouchers, Certificates to collect officers' pay, Certificates of Disability, Receipts for pay of the above being partially filled up, also Descriptive Lists, Pay certificates, Blank Power of Attorney, and other documents pertaining to their business as claimants agents.

That it is questionable whether some of the said blanks could have been legitimately obtained.

That the following are abstracts from letters found in the possession of the prisoners, to wit:

"Camp McDonnell."
"near Washington March 21."
"Mr. McDonnell, New York."

"Sir:"

I am informed by Mr. Leitz in a letter of the 20th inst. that you will be kind enough to pay a bill to Mr. Van Syer for work which I don't owe, and that you also charge 25 per cent for collecting my money; but I want you to understand that you haven't to do with a greenhorn as you seem to believe and if you don't accommodate me with other terms I shall inform the Squire and
the Mayor about this matter will deliver the bills signed by Colonel Smith to Mr. Leitze my Attorney, who will pay you ten per cent for collecting and also the twelve dollars for the part I bought from you.

"Respectfully yours,

"Hermann Rentz,

"Captain Commanding Company C.

"143 Capt. X.Y. C.B."

"52 White St. N.Y.

"26th March, 1863.

"My Dear Macdonald,

"x x x x. In the present instance, the power of attorney given by Capt. Rentz, I think the next step will be to see Capt. R. to make arrangements with him about the balance. If he is re-calculatant lay the whole case before Col. Kipffstein, and if he declines, the Adj. General. If Capt. Rentz maintains his assertion, there is perplexing somewhere with which we have nothing to do, and so the matter stands. x x x x x x A. H. Taze."

"It appears from Capt. Rentz' letter that they charged him 25 per cent for collecting his pay, but from the Memorandum, of which the following is a copy, it appears that their usual charge is 15 per cent."
Total of accounts. $2,045
Ten per cent comm. 204.50
Clair T. Miller 134.04 398.56
John Hummel 19.60 19.48
Charles A. Bender 289.20 107.24
  442.84 58.48
Com. 101/2 44.35
  398.56 "

New York, Feb. 19, 1862.

Friend Keller,

When at 79 White street this morning I heard Capt. Barr mention your name in connection with ration 724, and presume your account was being discussed. X X X X

I am satisfied that Barr is your enemy, and that he alone has caused you all this trouble. If you do not show him up at the War Department I will be disappointed in you.

X X X X All of your old officers complain of their pay rolls being wrong, however I will satisfy them by making out new ones for them. X X X X I am on good terms with Col. Nichols, and will have no difficulty in getting accounts passed after this. X X X

W. R. MacDonald.

New York, Feb. 27, 1862

I hope you had a satisfactory trip to Weal
ington with Col. Nichols. x x x x As there will be abundance of testimony without mine, I would as soon not appear as a principal in the matter unless absolutely necessary. J. B. Murray, I imagine, has tools enough to do the business. x x x x W. H. MacDonald.

New York, Feb. 28, 1862.

"Friends, Killers,

"Col. Nichols before he left here detailed to Capt. Lewis all that you and I said to him and if course I and my business are now "not to combat" with his office. A feels very bad against me and said he was always my friends, and I did wrong in saying that I did of him. From what I can find out I shall get all the volumes of the papers, and lose all future business as far as relates to the office at 14 White st., and must therefore seek some other mode of making a living. x x x x Of course you may fancy the uneasy position in which I am placed, and as I placed myself beside you and backed you all through, I rely on you to do the same by me. Christie is very indignant against us, and no doubt all hands will array their forces and prepare for the conflict.

"Yours sincerely, W. H. MacDonald."
That there was also found at the prisoners' office a book entitled "Regulations for the Pay Department of the Army of the United States," on the fly-leaf of which was written, "Presented to Lieut. Col. F. Miller by P. H. Brooke, chief clerk Paymaster-General's Office."

That the annexed are the business cards of the prisoners.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

C. J. Allen.
Copy of a small portion of a paper concerning
the case of a body of interest to the
Police.
Head Quarters  
Military Governor D.C.  
Washington, April 7th 1862.  

To,  
Major H.B. Dexter,  
Provoit-Kaschel  
Washington, D.C.  

Major:-  
I have the honor to report the following additional particulars, extracted from the statements of private soldiers, given 2d April, concerning the prisoners, MacDonald, Hammond and Keller, on whose report a report was made to you from this office dated 3d April, 1862:-  

Statement of  
Private Geo. Bolton.  

That the man who filled up his papers was a small, dark complexioned man, claiming to be an Englishman; that at one time this small man was in the habit of sleeping at the Soldier's Home, 17th near D Ave., informant being here at the time that said man was then engaged in procuring discharges for soldiers.  

That this man was in this office a short time before informant made his statement.
private Thos. Jordan

That the man who filled up his card claimed to be an Englishman, and was a rather short, small man, black-haired, complexion, black full beard and mustaches; that he was addressed as Colonel; and said he had been an officer in the U.S. Army, but was reduced because his regiment was not full.

Statement of
Private Milo Hopkins,

That the man who did most of the talking and filled up his disability form was the large man; the other man, whom the former addressed as Colonel, not coming in until the business was almost finished; that when the latter came in the former observed that the Colonel knew more about it than he did, and would conclude the business.

That the large man also asked the Colonel if the papers were all right, to which the Colonel replied that they were, and told informant to be sure and go to the Medical Board at 2 P.M. to be examined by them at Three Head Quarters.

That the small man was seen in this office (at Three Head Quarters) by informant, a few minutes previous to giving his statement.
I have further to report that no evi-
dence has been received at this office to show
whether MacDonald and Keller were business
partners or not. That the business of obtaining
discharges for private soldiers at $1 each, was
carried on at No. 488-14th street (the office of Mr.
Keller too, as appears from the enclosed card)
but that no evidence has been received here
proving his further participation therein.
That there is no evidence at this
officer to show the nature of the relations ex-
isting between MacDonald and Hammond for
more than that they both participated in the
business of procuring discharges for sol-
diers.
The fragments of a discharge of T.
E. Hammond from the U.S. service is here
with enclosed.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

by

L. F. Allen
Statement ofAaron
Earle
Private on
in Matter
of McDonald & Co.
Army Claim Agent.
April 2nd, 1862.
Aaron Earle.

Statement of—

Am 24 years of age. Born in Orange Co., N. Y. Enlisted on the 7th June 1861, in New York City, in the 37th Regt. N. Y. Vols. to serve two years unless sooner discharged.

Our Regiment reached the West on June— and remained until July 31st. when we went into reserve and remained there to this time—

On the 26th Aug. I was detailed to drive a team for our regiment, which duty I performed until Sept. 1st when I was taken to the Camp Hospital sick with the typhoid fever and bronchitis. After remaining there ten days, I was taken to the Masscon House Hospital an A. I. On the 4th of March at my earnest request I was permitted to return to Camp where I remained about one week, but being still unfit for duty I was sent back to the A. I., The A. I. Hospital.

On the 26th March I was sent to this City to Mount Pleasant Hospital (Mount Vernon).
Yesterday a convalescent soldier at the hospital gave me a business card of McDonald Co., agents for adjusting deist claims against the US, telling me at the same time that I could procure my discharge through McDonald Co.

This morning I got a pass to come to this city to get my pay and also to see whether I could get my discharge.

I went to McDonald's office, 145 1/2 street, where I found Mr. McDonald, who asked me if I wanted to get my discharge to which I replied that I did. He said he would get it for me for $1.00. I paid that to him. He then asked me if I had my descriptive list which I gave him. He then filled up two blanks which he retained and two other which he gave me. He then told me to see the Medical Board, 9th & 19th St, to be examined, get the Dr. to sign them, and bring them back to him. He then told me to see the officers and have them filled up by the Dr. and bring them back tomorrow.

I then went back to McDonald's office to see what should be done.
were several other gentlemen there talking to Mr. McDonald, one of whom seemed to be connected with the office. I told Mr. McDonald what had taken place, and the man said he would come up with one. 

Capt. Harmon then came up with one and we went up stairs together—he went into the room of the Medical Board and soon after came out with the Dr. down stairs.

The Dr. soon after returned alone and after asking if that man (Harmon) made any progress and what it was I was to pay he order sent me to this office.
Statement of James Dodge
Private, Co. A, 24th Michigan Infantry
in the matter of
Macnale Park
Army Claim Adjuster
21st April 1862

That about three months since, while out on quiet duty, I fell down in a hole, and strained my back, and also hurt my leg, from the effects of which I never recovered, I have been lying around in the hospital until about two weeks ago, when I was removed to the Alexandria Hospital, I remain there about a week and from there removed to the Mount Pleasant Hospital, where I still remain.

Today accompanied by another invalid Soldier, I started for Washington to procure some back pay due me and also to get my discharge, while going through the city trying to ascertain where to get my money and in passing by a place near Hillards Hotel, I saw soldiers that I was acquainted with in the army, they called me in, I was inside and found that it was an office where I could get for my discharge, after stating the circumstances in my case to one of those in the office, I asked him what he would change
to get my discharge from the period a he
refused few dollars (50) for my trouble.
I told him that I would pay him the
few dollars after I got my discharge.
Letters filled out, what is called a "Certificate
of Disability for Discharge." He then sent
a man up to the Provost Marshal Office
with me, stating that he thought we could
get me a discharge there.

The man who filled out my certificate was the smallest man of the two
at the Office. I do not his name.
When he filled out my certificate
he asked me, where I was born,
where I enlisted, in what Co. the big
name, and name of Company, while
he filled in the certificate as I told him.
Statement of Abba Hopkins
in the case of
W.R. MacDonald情绪
2nd March 1862
Statement of

Alfred Stephenson

Ned Domett, Warden, Military Gov. As

April 2, 1862

That he is a resident of Washington,
Cleveland R.I. That he is a private in Comp. E,
1st Regt. Light Infantry, R.I.
That he has been sick for 2½ months past, and
as the Doctor at the Alexandria Hospital told me, I should
not be able jet for duty; he applied for a discharge,
and advised him to apply for a discharge, and while
attending to it as soon as deemed proper and there was
sent to the hospital at Mt. Pleasant, where he
was discharged. That he obtained a pass to come
to the city. An object in doing so being to obtain a
discharge, the Doctor at Mt. Pleasant telling
him that if he could get his medicine, that
apparently to endeavor to get a discharge here, the
Doctor of the Hospital told him there would be an
examination on Monday, March 31st, that Monday
next and no examination, and he concluded to
endeavor to expedite matters.

Not on arrival here, he went to MacDonald and
Cato's Army Agency Office, (at 14 & 16 Strand office
of Kellew & Co.) That he asked them to find his
description, and that he was told by some one who had
seen him previously that they obtained discharge,
May (Kellew & Co.) then offered to obtain the discharge,
if he is cleared, which he (informant) answered
that he would like to have it, and asked them what
I would say, at which they replied, "No," they had no such testimonies, and were authorized by government to protect soldiers. That Kelle, and
he then filled out a "disability" certificate. That the $100 was to be paid when informant received the pay and obtained his discharge, they taking charge of the papers. But they sent him (informant) alone, with the disability certificate to be signed in duplicate by the Board of examiners, one of which informant was to bring back to them, the other being to be left with the Doctor—examinee.

But on receipt of the disability slip afterward, they were to complete the business and also obtain informant's pay, when after deducting $100 the same
the balance would be given to informant.

That he understands from them that they were government officers appointed by government to protect soldiers, that other men in the hospitals whose
discharges had been made out, but supposed to have been sent on to the regiments, the informant about
their parts, Macdonald and Co., these men's
discharges having been made out through the intermediacy of Macdonald and Co., who had said to these men—"disabled soldiers"—that they would undertake to get any soldier's discharge, where the requisites were as.

But informant thought the charge high, but were willing to incur money would be exactly
accelerated to gray home, and seeing no definite prospect as to when he would be enabled to do so unless by some extra means being used, he thought he had better pay $10 than risk remaining from home any longer.

But the large man (supposed to be Mr. Arnold) did most of the talking, the other man not being in when informant came; that other large man also filled up the disability copy; that he told informant, after the other man came in, that the other man (whom he called "Colonel") knew men about it than he did, and that he — the "Colonel" would conclude the business. But the large man, inference, to an inquiry of informant, said that informant must get that himself.

That was after the $10 arrangement was come to; that he (the large man) said that soldiers in Army discharged were usually charged with all the clothing received since their enlistment, but not credited with the allowance assigned by Government for clothing, of which amount discharged soldiers' pay thus deducted. But the effect of Mr. Arnold was, if the $10 agreed to secure the said allowance.

For the large man asked the that before informant was off, if the papers were all right, to which the "Colonel" replied that they were, and told informant to be sure and get an 2PM to be received by the medical board at their Head Quarters.
That the large man is about 6 feet high; neither corpulent nor the reverse. The
shoe he was in, informant thinks, dark brown; large
shoes; that informant thinks, but is not
certain, that he was a mustache, that
he has been in the room since informer was
here.

That informant stated to the large man
that he wanted an honorable discharge and no
other, that the large man replied that the
was what he was going to obtain.

That the small man has also been
here with informant, was here.

That the large man told informant that
if asked by the board of examiners, where these
papers were filled out to say that as informant
could not write very well, a friend of his from
the War Department had filled them out for
informant.

That informant does not know whether or
not the small man heard this or not.
Statement of Thomas
in the case of
W. Macdonald & Co.
ArmyClaim Agents
1st April 1862
Statement of
James Jordan

April 9th, 1862
Washington, D.C.

I state that I am a private in Co. B, 27th N.Y. and am in Mr. Ross's Hospital. That Mr. Ross, and Co. G, 15th N.Y., had sent one of their cars to the hospital by some soldiers, who had obtained a medical discharge through them. That he does not know the names of the said soldiers, as many are coming and going every day. That informant came to say to call at the Major Nurse's office, where formerly said informant was regiment, that on his way, I met Mr. Ross, who is in the same company and regiment as informant. Told him that the Major was out at dinner, that they were then standing at the door of Major's office and entreated me to cooperate, which I did. A man (whom he supposed to be Macdonald) said he would get information descriptive list from the regiment, (after informant had passed the inspection board) and be here all night. Fearful the soldiers are there at the same time and have been, as informant render states, well filled both to-day and yesterday. That one called the small man tall; that he said he was an Englishman; was very short and small, black hair, dark complexion, had black beard and moustache.
The small man said he was an officer in
the army, but had been reduced because his
regiment was not full.
Statement of Geo. Armstrong
in the case of
W. R. MacDonald the
Army Claim Agent
April 2, 1862
Statement of George Chapman
Private in Com D. 98th N.Y. Vol.

Present Marshal's Office
Washington D.C. April 20th, 1862

I was born in Ellinburg Clinton Co. N.Y. Enlisted on the 19th of November 1861 at that place. Capt. Phelps was Captain of the Company. At that time I arrived in this city a little over 2 weeks ago. I had the Measles & Small Pox while Lying in Ellinburg Barracks, and had no skill enough to Drill 2 or 3 days before we left Ellinburg. I was taken sick again 2 days after going into Camp. In this City, I was taken sick again with a Numbness or Paralytic of the Nerve in my right side with pain in the side about 6 or 9 days ago our Regiment got Orders to March and the Tent were taken down. I was left lying on the Ground and in the Afternoon the Quartermaster took a Team and took me to a Hospital and left me in Company with 44 others at the door of a hospital, the name of which I do not remember. We remained in the hall of the house until night when we were taken care of and remained at this Hospital for 3 days, when we were sent to Mount Pleasant Hospital where I am now staying.
this morning I got a letter to come to the city from the due in Charge of the Hospital I wished to come to town to see about getting my discharge. a man at Hospital gave me a card telling me to go there and they would assist me in getting my discharge. I went to the place mentioned on the card which was 180 14th St. I went in and asked them if they would assist me in getting my discharge. He asked me my name and what I belonged to and made out some Papers and he came to the Reeve's office with me and talked with the Man that I met at the office on 14 St. there was nothing said about any pay for it by either him or me. the Man who gave me the Card told me that I would have to pay for getting my discharge but at the office nothing was said. I have never received one cent of pay and have only drawn one suit of clothes, and one pair of shoes which was taken from me before I went into the service. I had the Measles in Camp at Chatalugh and was getting better and was sent home on Sylabel the Emmett. My was in Camp and when I got home I was taken down with it and I gave it to the family and one of my Brothers died with it.
Statement of James Natin
Private 1st. 6th Vt. Regt.
in the case of

WM. MacDonald No.
Army I. S. Aim Agents
2d April 1862.
That he resides in Richmond, V.; that he is a private in Co. F., 1st Ar., and is now in All Pleasant Hospital.

That he went with another man to the city and they were passing the office of Macdonald and Co., when a stock of his regiment called him in; when the small man asked informant if he (informant) had his descriptive list? But informant replied he had not. That the small man then made out one of the inability bills and told informant to give it to the doctor and go and be examined, which informant and others did. But the other soldiers told informant he would have to pay $10 to Macdonald and Co. upon which they would get him a discharge, if he passed the medical examination.

That the medical examiner gave him two papers— inability blanks—to be filled out by the doctor of the hospital.

That he had no conversation with Macdonald and Co.
Statement of Geo. Bolton
Private 5th 66th N.Y. Vols
in the matter of
J.W. Macdonald & Co.
Army Claims Agent
2nd April 1863
Statement of

Red Salmon, Maryland, D.C.

Gerry Bolton

Washington D.C. April 17th, 1862

That he is a resident of Red Salmon, Md., and a private 6th N.Y. Camp I.

That he is staying at the soldiers' home.

That he was asked to be discharged. That the small man, Remond, says he is an Englishman, that informant is an Englishman. That there was about two weeks ago and before informant came there was in the habit of sleeping at the 3d soldiers' home, and see them engaged in getting discharge for soldiers; that informant understand he charged some $10,000 and some 75; that informant was to be charged $10.

That one a week since informant agreed with him in reference to procuring said discharge; that he was then the money about his person, when he obtained 3 of them filled up.

That Remond is a small dark complexioned man, and was in this room.

That he told informant nothing as to what informant should say when he signed the papers, or was examined, only that him to sign the papers and bring them to him.
Statement of William Harvey regarding wheat bought by him from two tenants
Richards & M. Brown
16th April 1864
£7.
Statement of
Edwin Waring

16 May 1862

That he is clerk in the grain store of
Wm. R. Eede. That on yesterday evening two
men came and spoke about some wheat they
desired to sell; that informant said he
would give them 81. 30 per bushel; that they came
the next morning and bought the said wheat, 784
pounds for which, as informant was told by
Mr. Eede, he later paid them, reckoning it at
9 bushels at 81. 30 per bushel.

But the name of one of the men is
Richards; that the name of the other informant
does not recall distinctly, and did not her
distinctly, but the sound seemed similar to
Mr. Culloch.

That when they came the second time
they had a horse kind of a vehicle, as informant
thinks; that informant saw some vehicle standing
at the door, but did not notice it, however,
that it was not a government wagon.

That he took no particular notice of the men, and
does not know whether he could know them
again or not. That so many people come that
that he could not recall any one in particular.

Mr. Eede's store is at No. 39 Walker House.
I bought 9 bales by the name of Richards and four by the name of McClellan, 871/2 bushels of wheat for her estate. April 16, 1862.

Edwin Waring
Being absent from camp long 4 hours and on my return, I missed a clue or two from camp and on exploring, found that the 2d work ordered to go on a foraging expedition by the Quarter Master of the "Spirit Marine" cavalry 1st of the guard had disappeared. My team and on the expedition came after me telling me that the team was started at first and found the team in the field at a portion of the wheat I fed and the balance was burned sold.

[Signature]
Dr. Wyant
Nettie Anderson
Alexander Gregory
of Prince George's County

Sent McCollem's sent after
them as well as Arnes
sent by them a Bill amount
order from Mrs. Skelhorn
for their rent.
Sept 25th 62.
Dr. Wray, Prof. Anderson and Alexander Gregory

T. F. Smith

The next building is Maj. Griffin's Store

Col. Small

19th Mr. Vol. Fort Baker

Orie Zies, on 25th

Dr. Wray took the oath of allegiance 30th April 62
Here from a term of years by
left over the first found
letter know for a man a real /25
officer in appearance ay 25

Handsome London a smart activity of
bush copper colour, hands forward considering
in walking (Naturally plashy head) go to sleep
and then aged 18 years - was on the
milk wagon & horse wagon

Walking a very likely Malattie of arm age,
one of his legs a little bowed I think
the right from being broken, aged about 21
hair not very straight

Bill a short trenchy mage, little
piece of hair on the top of his head
I think has a scar on what he's
forehead - with a forefinger arm
aged about 34, help any two men
her & had smallpox

The room Name John Robert

Am Bradley

The man who said he was the overseer
and pointed the negro out to me was
named as I understand Mac Murray...
John H. Wills now confined in the jail house to military custody, in the City of Washington, so am I with him.

That on Saturday morning the 3 of April 1862 I was applied to by a Stranger in the same way of having the appearance of a correspondenc to split in taking certain fugitive Slaves said to be the property of Mr. H. Roberts of Prince George County, Maryland. I afterwards ascertained that person's name was Mr. Murray, of very similarly sounding name: He represented to me that he was the owner of Mr. Roberts, and that a Male of his slave, free at a Camp near the City. That the slave would by no difficulty in apprehending him by the Officers were ready, and willing to afford every facility to the true owner to arrest them if they had been away, and be offered to give back for his services promising to have a hack sent in a short time to take me out to the Camp. He also stated that Mr. Roberts was at the store of Jackson, where he was to wait for the return of the Slaves, and be himself (Mr. Murray) would be at the Camp and point out the Negro. I did not agree to go, but told him to go on and make his arrangements, and I would see about it. I did this because Mr. Roberts had previously put in Office Alleged action (and I was working with Allen) and had sent to have a description of the Defendant, and Offered a reward. Mr, Henshaw was present during part of all this conversation, and took part in it, and he also had a description of the Defendant. After we learned for some of the same Reasons put into his hands by Mr. Roberts, After a while a hack came for Henshaw
and myself, to go out to the camps; but we were not being satisfied, and wishing to see Mr. Roberts, declined, and the next day was sent for him. Mr. Roberts came to Ferguson Downs, where we were, and we talked over the matter there. He told him that man had come to get us to go after the servants, and he did not know whether it was all right; and he told the chief, and we prepared to bring the matters to Ferguson Downs office, but he said he was to bring what he was told to take them to Jacksford Mews. There was not a great deal said for me both knew Mr. Roberts very well, that he was a man of high character, as he said it was all right, and that man would point out the servants to us, we got into the carriage and went to the Camp. When we were the man, I was put out, a man to me who he said was one of those belonging to Mr Roberts, and to take him. I then really and firmly believed he was Mr. Roberts servant, and that the man who pointed him out was Mr. Roberts overseer. I had never seen him before, nor had I seen him before, and I did not know where he was, or where he is except so far as I have stated, but since my imprisonment I have heard his name and that he had been a sergeant in the Regiment that was been engaged in the service. Still if I can get released, there is doubt I can find him, and take place of myself. I give security to devote myself to hunting him up.

I am well known in this city, once I had property and credit, and will have no difficulty in giving security in any reasonable terms.
I aver and declare, in all God's truth, in the good faith and after I saw Mr. Robert, I had no doubt that I was going to arrest his servants, that Mr. Murray (if that be his name), knew them, and the man he pointed out was one of them. If I had seen such a fact known, as to arrest a freed man, I was in such a posture to do so, when I was to take him right through to Mr. Robert, at Mr. Jackson's store, when he would be immediately set free, because Mr. Robert would at once have said he did not belong to him, and I might have been liable to an arrest at once. I do not now know whether the man he arrested was free or not, for I never saw him before or since.

Sworn to and subscribed by John M. Moore before me this 16th day of April 1862.

Charles W. Allen

After this I have the least suspicion that he was a free man. No money would have induced me to arrest him for mere circumstantial evidence that there were other Negroes taken prisoners to our gang there. If, as most Gentlemen swear, I have been there before after Negroes of any person else, and I should take great pleasure to bring the guilty to justice.

John H. Ware

Sworn to before me. 

Charles W. Allen
[No text visible on the page]
I Charles Kendall of the City of Washington do on my oath say that sometime early in the month of April Mr. Joseph R. Roberts a well known and greatly respected planter in Prince George County, Maryland, put in my hand a description of four hundred acres which had run away from him and offered me a reward of $50 each for their apprehension and delivery to him.

On Saturday the 5th April Mons. Sainte Marie came to see me at my house and said he thought I had seen before, and that he came from Prince George County, came up and struck up a conversation with me. He said if I had not got any negroes, he had been to see Mr. Roberts, that he had been Mr. Roberts' house and had told him of the negroes that were supposed to have escaped from his place. Mr. Roberts was then at the office of Justice of the Peace in this city, and he said that he had since learned that Mr. Dunn was going to get a company for us to go out to the county, and Mr. Roberts was going with us. He offered me $50 for each of the negroes, one I might succeed in recovering. I took him to the office of Mr. Roberts. Still as I had no paper from Mr. Roberts, I did not think it best to make any agreement with him without seeing the man.

The next day he left, and when he had gone, Mr. Dunn came shortly after, and told me to go to Jackson's store and ask for the gentlemen who was to go, and wanted me to go into the camp to get some negroes. Presently the last returned, and told him that the negroes came to the office, and told him that he had refused it all right, and in their papers to bring the warrants to Ely's store. Mr. Dunn
So they were to be brought to Mr. Roberts. I
learned Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Jackson were enough to
be gentlemen of the highest character, and took
it for granted it was all right. Pike and I
then got into the hack and drove out to the camp
where we were met by the man (Muskweuay) who
had engaged us. He pointed out to us a small
man, as one of the servants of Mr. Roberts, and I
immediately believing that he was one of those quiet
men making the arrests, the whole of it was the
man arrested and put in prison and the man
who got us into the league was allowed to escape.
I have never seen him since.

I was in perfect good faith. I would have taken
Mr. Roberts' word and I would have done as any
other person would, and as he said it was all
right, I supposed it was so, and did not make
any inquiries, taking it for granted that the
man who came to me was his agent or overseer
of the kind, and was acting by his authority
and when he arrived at the ground the overseer was a colonel
of the Regiment in the Regulars, and the arrest was
sworn to before me the 16th day of April, and
subscribed in my presence by Charles Kendall

Charles Walter Atkins

Charles Kendall
Robert, affiant.
I, Joseph K. Roberts of Prince George County, and State of Maryland, at the request of Mr. H. Foreman of the City of Washington, Council, for John H. owned and personalized, make the following statement.

On Friday the 4th April instant, a stranger defended as a citizen, and whose name I afterwards learned was Murray, came to me in my field on my plantation, inquired if my name was Robert, and asked if I had lost any property. I answered that I had lost one, two last Summer or early Fall, two in the last Sunday preceding the day he called on me, and I asked him in return why he enquired. He said there were three regiment in a camp near the Park in Washington City, both said they belonged to me and the other to a neighbor of mine a Mr. Tolston, and he had no doubt, they were the men who had left me: that the regiment was a cavalry regiment, and had never had their horses, and was (or was about to be) disbanded, that some of them had enlisted in other regiments, and knew about seven hundred left, that they belonged to New York, and were about to go home, and then would be no difficulty in recovering their furniture; he proposed to assist me, for a reward, in getting them, and I agreed to see the owner of the third negro, who was not Mr. Tolston, but Mr. John Brown, and meet him at the home of Jackson, near in Washington City at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, and in the mean time he might make the necessary arrangement for the leaving the servants. I saw Mr. Brown, and at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning I met this man (I shall call him Lane Murray) at Jackson's house, and agreed with him, that he should take all necessary steps for recovering the servants, being then to me at
at what place that I might identify him, and Mr. Jackson could go with us to the Rail Road, sign to identify myself and my servants; and Mr. Ramsey would take them to Baltimore, and lodge them in
same place where I stipulated to keep them, until I should

pay the money. I told him so, for I feared that if he

slip them, they might be in danger of losing them. He

agreed to keep them in safety, if I could get him $50

for each of them, and then he would take them home to

Baltimore.

I then inquired as to how many servants he had in the

house, and he said he had two or three more, and that

he would take the trouble to have them in the house.

Mr. Ramsey had been in the house early in the morning,

and he said that he had heard about me, and that he

knew my servants. He also said he had made a

business of stealing his arrangements for taking

them, and bringing them to me, and left me.

Some time, perhaps an hour elapsed, when a

man, who was to go out to the camp to get some negroes,

looked in, and he told me that the Negroes had

attacked the Negroes. I then inquired if I could

visit the office, and Mr. Ramsey told me to go to

the office, and Mr. Ramsey told me to go to

the office of Justice, and I did this, because I

knew that Mr. Ramsey had previously gone to this

post in the hands of Detective Office. W. Allen, there

was a Negro in the room, a description of the

Negro, I

had had, and an officer of a negro, for each one he

might recover, and I had also put an officer in

officer's hand a description of the negro with an offer of

$50, and he was told to see that he

was not to be found at the same office. I thought the message

must have come from an officer. On arriving at

my office, I found officers, Mr. Kinnick

here, and told him the last date had come for some

日子, I did not know I should have been to go out of the

house in sending the negroes, and my negroes, I
Understand from them that Murray is someone who has spoken to them about it; when I stated the fact to them about MacKinlay, having been told me and the arrangements I had made with him.

An hour had elapsed when Murray came to me and told me two of the men had been taken and men in the back of their way to the city. And it may be half an hour or so afterwards from when Murray came and told me that Mike Kimmall had been arrested by the military, I then sought and found Officer Allen, and urged him to go, and ascertain the facts, and proceed their release, or they were undoubtedly acting in good faith, and I waited till 5 o'clock. But eventually, I took any explanation which might be needed, and I did not know until yesterday, they had not been discharged.

Since then one of my men has returned home and states that he had been employed in one of the regiments.

I have been in touch with him, I have mentioned it to Murray, and I cannot tell you how I got that from a man I heard that was his name.

The paper is handwritten. It is in the original to facsimile, it is written in ink by me, that I am to Officer Kimmall, the indentation is in ink by me. The narrative is signed by Mr. H. Roberts. Submitted December 13.
Georgetown Apr. 18th 72

Capt. O.D. Havely
Con'tly O. D. M. F.

Reports leaving on 8th on recruiting tour,
Assistance at Duck Creek 2nd July
been in rebel army then on farm
of Christian Week who has
been in rebel army since Cole Camp massacre.
He captures the smiles, 14th
appeals to my Union men to
restore them, refuses to join
reasoning. Has remained here of his
own upon the rebellion 3 weeks if
he can retain them until these
arrangements can go he for
completing this business of
his company.

(See letter Apr. 15th)

to Capt. Morse.
Georgetown, Mo., April 18th, 1862

To Capt. E. Shaw, Store

Commander of 1st M.S. Co.

Sir: As

ordered by you I left this post on the morning of the 8th Inst. with a detachment of my command for the vicinity of Grand River near the Counties of Benton and Henry for the purpose of recapturing. On the evening of the 8th I reached Duck-Creek in Henry County where I took up quarters for the night. On the morning of the 9th I got first retrace in the vicinity of Duck-Creek. I also obtained information from reliable and responsible Union men of two mules which were being kept upon the farm of William Christian, a noted secessionist. These mules were taken into the Rebel service in the Army of Sterling Price. As early as the month of June 1862 it kept there by their owners by

Jno. Christian of Benton Co. who was one of the men engaged in the barbarous murder of the U.S. forces at Dale Camp. He, in June last, Jno. Christian, who together
With his brother, John N. Christian, has been
Precisely ever since the aforesaid Cole
Camp fight. Said Mules were left on the
Farm about last December for the purpose
of being countered, where they have remained
up to the time of my capturing them &
bringing them to this Post. On the 11th of
Nov., Mr. Blank (whom I know to be a Union man,
but who, cannot refuse to do a favor, even
to the worst of Rebels) called on me & asked me
to release said Mules, stating that they were
the property of Mrs. Christian, which I refused to do
for the following reasons:

1st. That they had been in the Rebel service by the
Common Consent of all the family.

2nd. That, the said Christian, have made private
transfers of their stock to avoid the effect
of the Law

3rd. That, if they were ever the property of Mr. C,
they are still Contraband, because he permitted
them to be taken into the Rebel service; also, that this
same Mr. C. has strongly advocated the policy of
killing all not only all the Union Men.
but, even the Union men's children to prevent the spread (as the term it) of Union sentiment. All of which I am able to prove by the most reliable testimony. I have mounted two of my men on said mules, who have no horses & who are not able to buy them until pay day. If I am permitted to retain them, until I can make other arrangements, to mount and of my men as are not able to buy horses for themselves, it will not only confer a benefit upon the service but will enable me to make arrangements by which I can mount all my men more speedily.

Respectfully submitted

by

Capt. D. Hardy

O.P. Co., S. Col. 3rd

Reg. M.D.M.
Statement of Jeloma Vothia
against the Richter
Brothers of Gainesville
12th April 1862

Cite


Statement of

Nelson Voorhees


Apr. 14, 1862, Washington.

That he is a resident of 1 mile W.P.

Drumsville, and he acted as a guide for General

Mr. Call, when he Head-Luten. was at Kingston.

He, two of the persons who shot the

pocket last fall can be taken at any time,

they being still in Drumsville and vicinity.

that the name of one is John Coleman who res.

ides on the bank of Sugar-Land River, one mile beyond

Drumsville; that the other is named McCarley-

M. Love, who resides part of the vicinity of Drumsville

about 1 mile S.W. of Drumsville when he resorted here,

about 1 mile S. of Fulghum Station, where his

mother and brother reside.

That immediately after the pocket shooting

the engaged in it took prisoners one John Jackson,

a colored man, and compelled him to lead on

his wagon and horses the prisoners they intended
to Drumsville.

Pst John Jackson started to come here on

Tuesday last to give his evidence, and on his return

the informant that he had given up on the attack.

That it was to the effect that the parties

present at the pocket shooting, and who took

the last colored man prisoners.

D. John Day

2 South Carolina, one a negro White.

the date of writing.
W. C. Coyne
John Coleman (as noted)
Benjamin
Thomas Coleman (subsequently killed)
Philip Cage (found at the Old Legends)
Wm. Lenard, two sons

But the following persons are not in the
rhetorical history as far as informant understands, viz.
Old John Coleman
John Coyle
Wm. F. Carr
John T. D. Bell
Wm. B. Day
James W. Fair

But Charles W. Coleman is said by some to
have been it, but denied by others.
But Wm. B. Day stripped the bodies the
day after, and cut off the head of a dead woman
police at Bell's Run.

It is said by general report that Stephen
Fair took one of the dead men's shoes and wore
them out.

Thompson Coleman went around customary
property, claiming to be authorized to do so by the
public government, but it is clearly doubted by the
people there whether he was or not. Thos. D. Thompson
the son of an old man named Bishop, who was taken,
g. prisoner to Richmond, that he took beddy and other movable property of Bishop to
his own house, that he also asked Philip Beach
(red house N. E. of Drainsville 2 1/2 mi.) to kill a hog
belonging to said Bishop, but Beach refused.
He (Bishop) died, as was suspected, near Manassas
on his return from prison.

That informant-dwells Rexroth Pole,
about 1 mile this side of Spotsdale (his constant &
property stolen by the rebels from informant)
that Rexroth Pole drove off informant's horse
and wagon loaded with the property during
informant's absence.

That Edward Edmonson located on Lewis Island
when the pocket-shotting was done, and brought for Lewis
the white section. That Edmonson now lives near
Gulfport Station.

That a man named Kelly still living near Lewis Island is an Irishman and
could tell something about it.

That Edmonson is arrested, and property
stolen & (frightened a little?) would probably
give a true account of the matter.

That Kelly, the Irishman, would come
willingly.

That Rev. Bay, Reynolds, now living at
the N. W. end of 4th Street, 40 rods beyond
the pavement would give information concerning
the Drainsville case and also concerning Great
Stone man.
That James Cockrell, formerly a J.P., has frequently threatened informants, life, and almost beat his negro woman to death last Thursday night. He leaves the same night and not having been recaptrate as yet. That he compelled informant to vote the secession ticket at the first election, standing one informant. That a little before the election, during May, there was a druming of the soundest hell in a Yankee before night.

That the man who probably first got the information is named John Reid, is about twenty years of age, large stout, and has with his father John Reid. That John Reid is a better bookseller than Senator Proctor and Senator Thomas. That he is serving as a soldier and has three or four tents to shelter him. That General Johnson has a large number of tents, horses, and other supplies.

Miss Helen Bole also has two or three tents spread out on her fence.

That Reid's father (John Reid) has a gun, and nearly all the secessionists have guns. That Reid stated 3 or 4 waggon loads of goods from the Union camps after the soldiers had left, a portion having been taken before the fence were removed; probably all taken before this time.
May 10, 1848

Maj. Parnell
Capt. McQueen
Lieut. Kerr

Chairmen of the Board of Inquiries into the Facts of the

Massacre at Harpers Ferry

Testimony as to Dance and manner of death of Maj. O. Forse

-

Burning of residences furnished

Cal.: Mrs. Dixon; and Mrs. Brown.

Shooting of Mrs. Buggs, this brother

-

Burning of their dwelling.

Killing of Piper; burning of

houses of Elphinston, Doak

Thompson and Janes.

Respectfully refer to Brig. Genl:Sheffield, with the remains of

the officer, with any

investigation he may be pleased to make in this matter,

Gen. Scott

Respectfully,

Col. Wright
Headquarters Detachment
at Iowa Cavalry
Harrodsburg, Ky.
april 17th 1862.

Major

I have caused, by the assistance of Capt. A. E.
McQueen of Co "A" and Lieut. D. A. Kerr
both of the 1st Iowa Cavalry, proceeded to
carry out the instructions of special orders # 27.
of date April 5th 1862, issued from Headquarters
Department of Central Missouri at Jefferson City
Mo. and being constituted a board of
investigation were duly sworn and elicited the
following testimony, to wit:

In regard to the cause and manner of James A.
Finley second death and Harrodsburg, Ky.

Lieutenant A. W. Christian of the U. S. A. at
the post of Harrodsburg, after being duly sworn,
gave the following answers as his testimony:

Q. What is your age? - A. 26 years
A. How long have you lived in this County
A. Seven or eight years.

Q. Are you acquainted with James Finley formerly
of this place? A. Yes.
A. How long
Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Finley express his sentiments on the subject of the present rebellion?
A. Frequently
Q. Were those expressions in favor of the Government or the so-called Southern Confederacy?
A. In favor of the so-called S. Confederacy
Q. Do you believe he was a secessionist from the start?
A. Yes, from that and his acts
Q. Do you know of his ever doing anything to aid and abet the Rebellion?
A. In the month of July or August he was taken prisoner by the Homeguards of Col. Eady's Command.
Q. Where taken to where?
A. To Livingston as a prisoner being charged with aiding and abetting the so-called S. Confederacy.
Q. Was he released?
A. He was, I understand he took the oath of allegiance.
Q. Do you know why administered to?
A. No, I do not.
Q. Did you ever hear him say that he took the oath?
A. No.
Q. Did he return to Warrensburgh?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he remain there ever since?
A. He did, excepting once when he went in Company with a number of known secessionists to the Monegan Springs on St. Blane, and was there

Q. He returned from there?

A. Yes, he returned and I understand he had taken the oath a second time. Since then, up to the time of his death he remained in Newburgh. In the meantime he was taken prisoner by the State Militia stationed here and kept in confinement several days under the charge of giving information to the "broadmasters", failing to find any direct proof he was released.

Q. How long was this prisoner to his death?

A. Two Weeks, I think.

Q. You will please to testify what you know in relation to his death?

A. I don't know that I can state anything most knowing only from hearsay.

Q. Did you see him on any of his return from Livingston?

A. I did.

Q. Under what circumstances?

A. He seemed to be the leader of armed men who gathered here ostensibly for the protection of the town and at this head searched a number of houses among them my father's taking my father's gun also house of Col. Eads all the houses searched being those of known Union men.

Q. Did he search any house belonging to Secessionists?
A. None.

D. T. Reid, being duly sworn, gives the following answers as his testimony:

Q. Where do you live? A. In Vernonsburg, N.Y.

Q. How long have you lived there? A. The last time I lived there for about five years.

Q. What business are you engaged in? A. I am a tailor.

Q. How long have you known the deceased Finley? A. Ever since he came to town.

Q. What has been the general reputation of this man Finley? A. Before the rebellion, he owned a peaceable quiet men.

Q. What part did he take in the rebellion? A. A very active one on my part, favor of the Southern/so-called Southern Confederacy.

Q. Have you ever known him to be in arms against the government of your State and what are the arms? A. Yes, I have. In the first place, I was a very violent and braggadocio in favor of the Rebellion. I don't know that he took up arms. After being taken to Saratoga, after attaining one David Ackrell came to town on Sunday morning and Fear him with Ackrell, one running through town on Horseback to different houses, whispering and making the Union men know that a Union man was in the house. Some coming Finley at the head of 12 men came to my house, I left 12 men outside, came in and asked for arms and ammunition.
I told him I had never a gun had been left unnoticed but thinking it might be searched for he got it away. He then searched the whole House. Soon after coming Federal soldiers came to around when he left town and was taken prisoner by some men, understand after that he returned and talked "seemed convinced up to the time of his death.

Q. Have you always been a Union man? A. Yes sir and expected to die one.

Q. Have you ever had any personal difficulty with Finley or had feeling against him? A. Never until he searched my House.

Q. Do you know anything about his death? A. No sir, I was not present, only knew of it from hearsay.

Q. Who was the particular gun spoke of? A. He is a man living about 12 miles from town then at the head of a Company of Rebels who harrassed the Union men.

Q. Did you ever know this man Finley to convey intelligence to the enemy? A. No sir, I always believed he was a spy but have no proof of that.

Q. Did he go out to the Mountain Springs with a company and arrested? A. I do not know. I heard from one that he was then taken prisoner and his pistol taken away also that he was released either in parole.
or after taking the oath, I don’t know which.

James S. Rogers, being duly sworn gave the following answers at his swearing.

Q. What is your age? A. I am 19.


Q. How long have you lived in Warrensburgh?

A. For 19 years excepting one other time I lived in Arkansas 2 years ago.

Q. What is your occupation? A. The best business I can in merchandise.

Q. Did you know the deceased Mr. Story? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known him? A. About a year.

Q. Did you ever know anything derogatory to his character?

A. Don’t know that I did.

Q. Have you always been an Union man?

A. I have not.


Q. You will now please to give an account of the circumstances under which you became and were acquainted with Mr. Story?

A. Became acquainted with him the same aid more or with any one living in the same town. He often belonged to different Companies on the Roads S.O. came. Became more intimately acquainted with him last August when long with him on an excursion to the Osage River. Mr. Story myself and another man went on a hunting expedition.
to the stage. Now all taken prisoners by Gen. 
Lane of Kansas. Now retained nearly 3 days as 
prisoners by him. He released us, on signing a bond and 
parol, not to take up arms against the U.S. Government. 
All of us signed the parole and suppressed it on the 
same as an oath. They retained the horses, guns, saddle, 
and touring with some apathy, we had along 
and returned to Mainesburgh together. After 
that I didn't meet with him as frequently as before.

Q. Do you know that Mr. Finley violated his oath and parade?
A. No sir, I do not.

Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Finley speak on the subject of 
Secession or Rebellion after that?
A. I don't remember anything particularly heard. —
might have heard him talk about the fight or 
A. Please relate any further facts of which you may 
know that are of interest and bearing on this case.
A. Don't know that I can give any. Mr. Finley may 
remember a tour a few months before he took prisoners and 
from this - taken to Lexington and then kept 
25 days: then released and released the oath and signing 
the parole as I was informed by Finley. They came to man 
with me a chalk. After released - still in the country 
for days, then about a dozen of them came into town 
with guns. I don't think he meant to take up arms 
against the Government, but only for self-protection. 
He went to Lexington during the siege of Lexington 
but I don't know that he took any part in the conflict.
He returned a day or two before his surrender.

Q. Did you know that the State was under martial law at the time you went to the Rag River?
A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever know Daniel after his return from the Moneyan Springs to communicate with the Secessionists?
A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever know of him being to visit Union men? House, after returning from the M. Springs?
A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know him doing so after his return from Lexington?
A. You understood he with some of the Secessionists did search some houses, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the murder of his father?
A. No, sir, it was on Sabalio at the time.

Q. You spoke of 'emaciated' - what did you mean by that?
A. I spoke in reference to the two to the Rag River.
I also met with Finley and a Company of Leopin from after the Booneville fight. Imagination talks with them, but returned on a forlorn and over the fields. 

Q. How did you know him to be a Secessionist?
A. By his words and actions.

Q. Was he a violent or calm man?
A. I think he was rather lanky not very violent.

Q. Did you ever know him to have been mistreated or
threatened by Unionmen of Warrensburgh. A. No, I do not.

Q. Was Mr. Finley a married man? A. Yes.
Q. With whom did he live? A. With his sister, Mrs. Crockett.
Q. Is Mrs. Crockett a widow? A. Yes.

Q. Where was his husband? A. I cannot tell. They last heard from him in the Quartermaster's office.
Q. Do you think of anything further which might aid in the investigation of this matter? A. No, I do not think of anything.

next

Yandel Finkester, being duly sworn gave the following answers:

Q. What is your occupation? A. I am a drayman.
Q. What is your age? A. Nineteen.
Q. Did you know the deceased Finley? A. Yes.
Q. For how long? A. Nearly all the time he lived here.
Q. Did you know him as a Union man or a Confederatist? A. As a regular Confederatist.
Q. Did you ever know him to give intelligence to the.secse or boolean backer during the last month? A. I do not.
Q. How do you know that he was a Confederatist?
A. I knew him at the time he spoke to me about his
prisoners which he did not at all attempt to
escape, with me at least.
Q. Did you ever hear him say having taken the oath?
A. I did hear him say having taken the oath for
General Lee.
Q. Have you always been a Union man?
A. No. I was a Union man, but not at the time of
having taken the oath.
Q. Have you reason to think he would communicate to you
his sentiments more freely than to any one else, say a
Union man?
A. No, sir, I never did.
Q. Do you know of Mr. Finley ever having been arrested by U. S.
troops?
A. I don't except as he told me.
Q. How often?
A. I remember of him telling me
how long he had been in prison and from him:
Q. And how when he was released?
A. Through the influence of General Paton of the militia,
I think. He believed he was out on parole.
Q. Do you know of him having been engaged in the secessionist
searching Union men and homes since the arrest?
A. No, sir.
Q. And you were with him?
A. You with a pistol.
Q. Under what circumstances?
A. He had a concealed. I was looking around in
our store and found a pistol, laid it in my
drawer. He asked if I had found one, & I knew
I had. He said it was his and placed there for

Dear it would be taken from him by the

Homesteads, requested me to give it to him

which I did.

Q. Did you ever hear Union men threaten his life?

A. None except Capt. Houts.

Q. Under what circumstances did you hear this?

A. My father Negro boy was sent into the Country

on the day before Finley's death after vegetables.

Finley came next morning into my room where

my father was sitting and told my father

that he (Finley) had learnt of someone that

my father had sent the Negro boy out as a Spy

for Finley's men and that if he didn't mind he

would get thrashed. My father told him he

didn't believe the Negro had been carrying Men

to Finley's men, went to the first to enquire about

it, came back not a short time and told Finley

he had not seen a man at the Fort, nor a Soldier,

who told him it was not true. Shortly after

Capt. Houts and Morris Finley (the same who intimated

for Finley's release for the Land) came up and asked

father what Finley had said. Father told them as above.

That Houts said that he had told Finley before

if he didn't behave himself he would kill him and

now he intended to do it.

Q. When did this conversation take place?

A. About a couple of hours before Finley was killed.
Q. Do you know anything about how Finley came to his death?
   A. No Sir. I know nothing about the act of killing.
Q. Did you see anything of Mr. Finley after this threat had been made?
   A. Dear him on his way from dinner.
Q. When did you next see Finley?
   A. That night, a corpse.
Q. Where? A. At his residence. Dear a negro carrying him down to his residence after he was shot.
Q. Did you ever hear any one say they had killed him?
   A. I heard Capt. Honts say he had killed him.
Q. Did you hear him say under what circumstances?
   A. He mentioned the case of my father negro who was that he had met Finley on Wednesday and
then told him he would kill him if he crossed his path. He (Finley) had reached his uncle's house (somewhere) and taken a gun belonging to himself. Capt. Honts said, he had told Finley when he arrested him at short notice, if he didn't behave himself he would kill him.
Q. What was Finley doing as offensive to Honts?
   A. I don't know, except that he was a rebel, Secessionist and talked a great deal.
Q. Did you consider Finley a violent man, or not?
   A. He was rather bashful and passionate.
Q. Did you ever hear Finley make threats against any one?
   A. I did hear him make threats against "Bob"
a stage driver who had had a fight with Angel
Grimm said he would have killed Bob. Bob said he
knew killed by him.

Q. Did you ever hear Grimm speak in reference to Hout?
A. Don't know that I ever did.

Q. Do you know of anything you could Communicate to me
hearing on this case?
A. I know of Finley reaching Union men's houses
and also that he soon was acting as a partisan
Squad of 10-12 men, after he returned from Keesing.
Don't think he was very regular in form or under the
Southern Confederacy and Stateguards.

Q. Are you on good terms with Captain Hout?
A. Yes sir, he told me better than twice with Finley.

Q. Was Finley a drinking man?
A. No sir. He may have some liquor but I never
knew him to be intrepitated.

A. US Christian after being duly sworn gave
the following testimony:

I live in town here, moved here in January 10th
lives in the county 7 years before this, and 7 years of-
ago, am a farmer, one acquainted with J. Finley
though not intimately. He was a Secessionist and judge form brisk talk
He was in arms against the US government, belongs
to some company, I think the Johnson Guards
with Capt. Okeeffe or Capt. Ruth Company
I think he went with the army, I know he was away from home as good while about that time I saw him next when he returned from Lexington. I assume he had been taken prisoners with others and kept at Lexington some time. I never heard him say how he was released. Don't know that I saw him in arms after that, may have seen him here a friend, and not certain. He was always in company with armed secessionists. When the Nic's came to town that the State Militia had been fired on at Armstrong's place and of them killed and several wounded. I saw试验 on the street battering with armed secessionists, and apparently much excited this one some time last month. I do not know anything about试验 giving air and comfort or information to the brookhawaians. It was generally supposed that he communicated with them by proxy and the general impression that he ought to be arrested as a spy. I knew some how several Union men and know nothing about the circumstance of试验's death. Know had any personal difficulty with试验. The citizens here generally consider him as a designing dangerous man, to the peace and safety of the community.

James McCarty being only a few years gone in the following testimony.

To him in this place, have lived here since last July a year ago, am 25 years of age by profession.
a planter. I knew Gen. C. Tanneky became acquainted with him soon after coming to this place. He belongs to the State army. Gen. Harkin said many
much about his sentiments in my presence. I don't recall anything of our hearing him make any threat against
U. S. troops, Home guards or Union men. I only knew of
the rumor about of his death from disloyal. I saw
him last 11th Mo. ago next Saturday. I have seen him
in arms, the last time on July 20th. I heard him say that he had been arrested by Federal troops and that he made the first time on asking
the oath of allegiance and not to take up arms again
against the U. S. Government. This was about the
1st of August. A second time he was arrested about a
month and a half after by Genl. Lane at the Morgan
giving. He showed me what he called his safeguard
a paper given him by Lane. He said now he couldn't
be intercepted by any federal soldiers. Said, he had
told Lane he was out there for safety from the
Home guards, that he had once taken the oath,
but had nothing to show for it and the Home guards
would not let him alone. Lane then took his oath
and gave him the paper. I believe I know of
nothing further that would aid you in the
investigation of this matter.
Robert Hyland, being duly examined testifies as follows:

I am a real agent for the Pacific Stage Co., generally stop here, am 25 years of age. I know one man, a negro, formerly of this place, have been acquainted with him about 3 years. He was a secessionist. I did not agree with him in his secessionist proclivities. I knew by his talk in the street that he was a secessionist, I was also taken as a friend of Lexington by Federal troops there when on taking the oath — a few days after

I was at the head of 10 or 12 men in town searching Union men's homes and afterwards heard him say that he had been arrested again, I think by Lane.

Since that time I have heard him say that no Union man should live in this country, that the war would soon be over, the Federals would overtake the Federal court of laws and drive them all out. I do not know how he came by his death. Some time about a day or two previous to his death I was in town on the Sunday when he was killed, was at the Amphitheater Store and heard the report of a pistol or gun. I went out to see what it was, man told a man had been shot and Capt. Hunt and Moris Pittter & asked what was going on? they said secession man shot — asked who? they said Smiley, followed along with them to the Post Office Capt Hunt said that he shot him in the breast, stated what for. said, he called on Smiley and asked him about having said that he would finish a certain man negro
If he ever went back out into the country again as a spy, Finlay denied having said this. Then Houti told him, "Don't you lie" when Finlay ran away. Houti shot him. I have had any difficulty with Finlay, but I did hang with a friend of his and Finlay took it out on me and threatened to shoot me. I know nothing else in reference to the case.

A. B. Moody, being duly sworn, testified:

I live in Warrensburgh for about 15 years, am 40 years of age, and grow, have known Joe and Finlay for about 10 months. I knew him as a secessionist. I did not express any sentiment regarding the right of secession, I have always been a Union man. I know nothing in reference to the manner of Finlay's death. I never heard Finlay threaten any Union man but once. Samhoni described Finlay on a Union man who was in a group with a friend of Finlay's and sometime during last month, I heard Capt. Houti and Mr. F. Tyler say they would kill him if he didn't stop his men of sending them to the brushhausers by women and children. I never heard them say that they had killed him.

I think Finlay did continue working and collecting the money of our country. He was shot or been shot in the arm of his death. Two or three or about twenty minutes after, when the intelligence came to town that some of the Stand order men hung four men by brushhausers. My con-
and generally supposed to have carried out news to the bystanders and seemed considerably excited about the news. The ladies were residents of this town and had just come in, their horses tied from home siding. The ladies are Miss Drinkwater and Miss Sarah. They always been on very good terms with Darby. He was in the habit of dealing on my utmost to the time of his death.

Dr. Caldwell being duly sworn testified, reside in Warrensburgh, and 26 years of age is a physician, have been a practising physician in this town since my residence here, excepting 8 mos. during which time I was with the 30th army as Surgeon of the 9th Regt. Mo. State Senate. have lived here 3 years with that exception. Was acquainted with J. D. Darby. His general character was good so far as I know. Darby had made arms against the U.S. government and their army. Since my return from the army I have been here all the time, one but little with Darby, do not know of him aiding or abetting the so called Southern Rebellion since my return. I do not know that he was murdered by any Union men in the slightest by threat or otherwise bringing to his death. Was on the country when he was killed and do not know anything about the circumstance of his death. I was told after he was dead and examined his wound one ball entered the left breast near the nipple directly through his body coming out under
the right shoulder blade - the other one on the left shoulder passing up on the direction of the spine. His clothes were not upon his body when I saw him. I helped dress him for burial. This fact on the left side was brought with powder. I know of no other signs that would indiuce arriving at the fact and circumstances of his death.

Dr. McClelland being duly sworn testifies:

Burem in Franklin, for about 2 years and a half and 27 years of age, a student of midwifery and practicing physician. He acquainted with Dr. Finley and studied midwifery together. He professed to be a democrat, rather a radical one. I have seen him move against the government at the time of the Lexington fight; he had a company and was there at the fight. When they returned they were discharged and the men returned home, don't know that I saw them on arms since then. He was made a prisoner southwest of here by Smith Lane. I think I do not know under what circumstances he was released. I do not know that he has aided and abetted the so-called birth, Capt. in the bushwhackers had by either word or deed since his return from Lexington. I know nothing about the circumstances of his death. The last time before his death, that I ever him was on my office about 9 o'clock on the morning of the day when he was killed. While the Dr. Proctor and Finley spoke together about Dr. Proctor being try
who having been sent out into the country after vegetables the day before, but as Mr. Key thought, it could only be for First Woman. Mr. Key told the Dr. he had better keep his negro in town & some one could attend to his case. The Dr. told him he would enquire into the facts & if guilty of it would chastise the negro. Dr. I went to the drug & enquired about it of a gentleman there & learnt that they knew nothing about it at the drug. That afternoon between 1 & 2 o'clock I went very finely, a cup of coffee. One ball entered his left side between the 3 & 5 ribs & came out on the right side near the 3rd column, the other ball passed through the left shoulder in the direction of the 3rd column, as near as I could tell I think both balls were about the same size. His clothes were still upon his body when I first saw him, I did not notice them hurt any. Dr. Key & I were always on intimate terms. I am and have been always a Union man. Don't know but what I was in sympathy with the Southern Confederacy. I would not now desire to see the South Conf. established on preference to the U.S. Government. Having now taken any active part on either side I have most been placed with both parties by popular opinion.

Missie, A. Angelle, being duly sworn testified that I have lived in Natchez about 4 years last month & will be 18 years of age on September next. I live with
my father. I have known Dr. Finley intimately for the last 20 years. Knew him as a secessionist. I am a sympathizer with the Rebellion. Finley was not known in my estimation by his speech or address. I did not regard him as a violent secessionist. I regarded him as a young man of good character. He was arrested three times by the Federal troops. He took the oath when arrested by Land and I think died at Lexington. When taken by the State Militia he was released on parole of honor.

I did not know Finley to change his sentiments but likely he was not so much a secessionist than formerly. Saw him about 5 minutes before his death. He was in my father's house only a few moments before he was shot. Capt. Hunte and Moroe Foster came to the door and requested my father to call Dr. Finley to the door as they wanted to see him. (Dr. Finley being in attendance upon my brother who was shot some time previous) Dr. Finley refused to come and not one minute later my little brother met me on the hall crying and exclaiming that Dr. Finley was shot. I immediately went out to Dr. Finley who was still alive then. Bowed his head but I found him unanswerable.

His body was immediately carried to his residence by my father and Negro men. His hat and vest both were on fire when I went to him. I believe I know nothing else that would aid you in this matter.
Thomas C. Spinner, being duly sworn, testifies: I am 46 years of age, have lived here 21 and 1/2 years altogether. I was acquainted with Dr. J. B. Finkley—he boarded with me. I think he was in arms against the U.S. Government. Saw him with a sabre on and understood that his company was 8–10 miles out of town. I believe he also belonged to what was called the Johnson Guards. I think he was taken prisoner twice by Federal troops, once by Gen. Lane. Gen. Lane administered to him the oath. Don't think I ever heard him say on what condition he was released at Lexington. I saw him with arms after he was released. Capt. Hunt and Morrie Foster came to my house one Sunday and asked for Dr. Finkley. He told him he might be in the other part of the house—found him there—he went with me in the hall. Asked who wanted to see him—I told him he then passed into the room in which Capt. Hunt and Foster were. Remaining behind thinking they might want some private talks. A very short time after heard the shot, went out, and saw him lying on a dying condition. His coat was but a few feet from him. I didn't see anything of Capt. Hunt and Foster, but they might have been there. I was too much shocked to notice anything.

Q: Do you know of any one who saw the occurrence?
A: No sir. I do not.
I have always been in favor of the old Constitution during these troubles, have sympathized with the secession cause, do not wish to see the so-called Southern Confederacy successful on the present rebellion but desire to see the Stars and Stripes again floating over all this land as it was before the rebellion.

O. O. Gillman, being duly sworn, testified that shortly after the battle of Wilson's Creek Col. Cockrell's forces came to near town, myself and another man went out to meet him and to bring his men to town as there were troops here. On our return met J. O. Simley at the bridge near this town with a gun on his horse in company with others who had a prisoner named Arnold. I begged them to release said Arnold to which all agreed excepting Simley whose object is so decided that he was not released.

This was after Simley had been married at Lexington and had been released by Federal soldiers from there.
I was good to the burning of the residence of Mr. McCowen and Mrs. Brinker on the evening of 

I. O. Gillman, being duly sworn, testified:

I have lived in this town about 10 years, and every year of my profession, coming here in 1842, have practiced law in this town for about 17 years. I am for many years familiarly acquainted with Mr. McCowen. He was Clerk of the Circuit Court.

We stood very high in the community and his occurrence took place Oct. 16th, the result owing to the death of his father, which considerably short his reputation. The particular I only know from hearing. He arrived in a bill of indictment against Mr. McCowen (now Mr. McCowen), the grand jury acquitting Mr. McCowen. Mr. McCowen then appeared in the election.

I was near the corner last Tuesday afternoon having met there on account of business purposes to the battle, and there saw McCowen in command of the election troops.

McCowen family lived in the house burned. I do not know that they gave any aid to comfort to the McMahoney's.

I have heard Mr. McCowen speak about him the horse of McCowen and Mr. Brinker were turned on a Sunday either at 7 or 7 1/4 hrs. and I only saw the flames of the horse and know nothing more about it. I know the family of Mr. Fred. Drinker. They lived about 200-250 feet from my home with a fence place between. About 1/4 mile the cow of the day about 7 o'clock I saw some 2 or 3 men at Mr. Brinker's house on the quarters vary shortly after I saw them go around on the earthwork of the houses when they
one out of my view. Shortly afterwards I heard a scream apparently of females from Mrs. Brinker's house and immediately afterwards a light shone up on the outside of the house, I ran over to look and burnt down. After it ran on fire two or 3 men about the House were burnt some into the yard but I was unable to identify as single man. I think they were somewhat under the influence of liquor. Mrs. Brinker is an old married woman having lived here several years since. She has one grown son and a daughter about grown sometwo or three children. I do not know whether her own now is. The family was very demonstrative at first of their pleasure and others in which she and it is a pleasant occasion. Mrs. Brinker has lately been much less demonstrative than formerly. I do not know that Mrs. Brinker family communicated with the brokenhearters.

George Kreitner was duly sworn and gave the following testimony.

I live near Hannibal opposite to McGowen's farm. My age of age is 21 years old. Here lives Mrs. G. is a acquaintance with Mr. McGowen's family. I was at home when McGowen's House was burnt, cannot recall exactly on what date it was on a Sunday in the month of March. My neighbor Morgan calls me that night between 9 and 10 o'clock and said he thought some one was going to set the house on fire. Saw a light behind the house went to the front to tell them, thinking someone reckless fellow had done it without the mean at the fort.
Knowing anything about it. They was told that it had been put out again. Returned again and found it burning. Do not know who set it on fire. Saw some soldiers trying to put out the fire. I was Major Grier putting the street over by. Saw none of the soldiers making any effort to put out the flames they might have done so and don't know why. Some of the brickstokers near the houses. When the secessionists machine morn good many of them about their houses then. I noticed lately Mrs. McGowan was very quiet. Saw heard her making any threat. She was a good neighbor. Bassett in saving some of her furniture at it might. Mrs. Brinkley house was burnt the same night. Only saw the light of it. Am acquainted with Mrs. Brinkley family, they are very strong secessionists. But as I said that Mrs. Brinkley was in the woods with the brickstokers and doing more harm then perhaps any one else. Do not know who burnt Mrs. Brinkley house. Young Brinkley is regarded as a dangerous man. I believe that Mrs. Brinkley communicated with the brickstokers. I once heard Mrs. Brinkley over her house make any threat. I once saw young Brinkley shoot at a unionman and was compelled to keep away when he ran about him my wife did see him fire at a citizen. When McGowan house was burning I had to remain at home trying to save my own from burning.
W. T. J. Logan, next of kin, sworn and

I have lived in Warrensburgh from 5, 6, 7 years, and have, at 40 years of age, been in business in Merchandising. I am acquainted with the families of McConn and Dunkirx. Their dwelling was burnt down some time in March. Both families were generally known and regarded as of strong local prejudices. I was always on good terms with both, they were customers of mine. I regard the burning of their dwelling as an unfortunate occurrence. Mr. McConn and Mr. Dunkirx live in the woods among the Indians. I couldn't think that the building was burnt by the order of any of the Indians, or friendly to them. I have always regarded them as good men and do not think they would do such a thing.

I am where my own home to know them. I live about 2-300 yards from McConn's Home. Both families were generally considered as quiet and peaceable, although myself do not know where having had any connection with them about the subject. I have always been a Union man. I believe it would be good policy on the part of the government to remove the State Militia, armed, from and on adjoining Counties to other places and send two others in their stead. I remain at home when McConn's House was burnt. Heard some firing of guns and concluded it would be safest to remain at home.

Wm. Smith, being duly sworn, testified that he had lived in the town about 3 years or 5 years, but falls 16 years of age. Engaged in the milling business.
Am acquainted with the families of McCowan and Mr. Brinkin, both one regarded as violent secessionists, Mr. Brinkin more especially. I saw the burning of Mr. Brinkin's house, last Sunday night. I was age, about 73, I think it was four o'clock in the morning. I went out to the road and help put it out, but of course I heard someone it would not be safe. I could identify no one near the house. I thought they were soldiers as some of them had gone. No effort was made to put out the fire in that area. I do not know whether that either family has been communicating with the rebels or secessionists, the general secession was that they did so. I heard a prominent secessionist say that he expected Mr. Brinkin's house would be burned. I know nothing about the circumstances of the burning of McCowan's house. I have seen Mr. Brinkin, Mr. John C. Soar, Greene, and Arkansas. Robertson — the same who killed Major Marshall of Morrisville house frequently. I am a Union man, had always opposed the principle of secession. I believe it would be policy on the government to remove the troops enlisted in the State militia, and the aid at joining Amite, replacing them by other, at least not to allow them to have commands and control here.

Alfred Morgan

I have lived here since March 1861, am 27 years of age, and a house carpenter. Have known the families of McCowan and Mr. Brinkin ever since I came here. Have always been friendly with them. Their houses
were burning on Tuesday night 4th of July last. I do not know who burnt them. I live just across the
street from Mr. Edwards' farm house about 70-80 yr. distant. I did not go to the house, until it was burning
fully & could not see any houses one whom I could identify. I am no efforts made to put it out. I never
heard anyone threaten to burn it. While it was burning I was busy trying to save my own house
from catching fire from the flames. I am and always have been a Union man.

James Moody lying duly sworn, testified:
I have lived in this town about 3 yrs. Am a grocer.
Have been associated with the families of Mr. Edwards and
Mr. Kinkead almost ever since I have been here. They are
customers of mine. I know nothing about the burning
of their house. Only saw the fire. No one ever said
there was any fire. The men who fought when I first saw it. I did not get near
the fire. The flames came flying pretty thick and when busy trying
to save my own house from catching. Do not know who
bought it, never heard anyone threaten to burn it.
For about 15 months the families had been regarded as
violent secessionists. I am and always have been a
Union man. I think the U.S. troops are doing us better
than the State Militia. Things seem to grow better and
we have more quiet and peace when they are here. The
Union people I think are right; the burning of their
houses I know I do and have heard others say the same.
In regard to the shooting of Mr. Burgess and his brother and the burning of their dwelling place.

Thomas Black being duly sworn, testified that he is a member of Captain Hunt's Company of New Bremen, as a private, now stationed at this post. About 6 days ago, the 8th of February, I didn't know the two Buregues, had heard of them. I know the place where they lived but do not know the names of them. I can't say that I do know how they came by their death. Can't say exactly how long since they were killed. I see one might think too soon were killed, don't know their names. About 4-5 days, it occurred 6-7 miles from town. I was in command of the guard, Lieutenant Freeman, with me but I was Gurney, 2nd, then orderly sergeant in New Bremen, since reduced to the ranks by order of Gen. Diller. We left here about 6 o'clock, I proceeded to the town, searched for two men - failed to find him, then we went to another house, the house was opened or found some firearms, also one brooksharer whom we brought along as a prisoner.The guard between his house and the finsed he wanted to run in the dark, when he saw him, shot him. Left the body there, then went to another house, searched without finding either arms or Brooksharer. After searching several other houses on came to one where I discovered 8 of the men, stationing them around the house, mostly behind, with instructions to let no one escape out of the house. I then demanded admittance at the front door.
A lady inside the room there was no sound inside, I
gave her time to dress. To her she might take as long
time as she desired if there were no men in the House,
that I wished to search inside before leaving. Only two
two men went to the rear of the House although I had ordered
the 1 nearby all there. As I went to the greatest an
arm door on my left opened, she refused. I then waved
one of my men to break if open he danced with his
rifle against the door, when two shots were fired through
the back door, killing one and wounding one of my
men - two men had rushed out of the back door at
the same time, one was fired at by one of my men but
although he fell both escaped into the brush. I then went
into the House again and searched, found a man in bed,
asked why he didn't get up and open the door when I asked for
if. He told me he was afraid we would kill him. He told
me if he meant a broomhacker he need not be afraid as we
wouldnt kill anyone except broomhacker. I made him
get up and dress, after that asked him who the two men
we who had escaped, he answered Ben Clinton & John
Clinton (I knew both were broomhacker. Both while
in a company of about 40 had only a short time before
that at war among the Militia fighting one of times)
I asked why he harbored such persons in the House. He said,
he couldn't help it, and begged not to kill him. I told him
I didn't want to kill him. While thus talking with him
outside the house took fire. Can't say who set it on
fire. Knowing that one man was dead and another
badly wounded I told my men to take them away from the burning House. Looking around again I saw the prisoners running to the rear of the House where came 6 to 8 Home men also running for the brush. I ordered them, but he continued running when I fired, killing him dead. I went to the dead and wounded men to a House near by, picked up the wounded men myself. The owner of this House told me not to have him there as about 200 Union soldiers were near to whom the 2 who had escaped would run and we certainly be attacked if we remained there and if the wounded was left alone they would kill him. We borrowed an ox team from a farmer half a mile distant and unY parceled the dead and wounded on ox with town, arriving at town about daylight. I do not know what part of the House.

Mr. D. Logan, being duly sworn, testifies, I live near by about 1 mile. as friend belong to Capt. Harr" Company of Utah Militia, am 25 years of age a carpenter by business. I was on the same Street during which the 2 Plymouth men killed but was neither of them killed myself. I do not know them personally. Capt. Jewell commanded the 200th. I saw the House burn, do not know who set it on fire. The men on all sides on the occasion I don't think any of them had a drop of liquor with them corn. I diagnosed among that at the second House, heard Margaret Black order the men to go to the back door, only two died of.
I was ordered by Sgt. Black to break open an inner door. I did as they heard report of two pistols at the near door. I knew they were men or women. I went out and saw one of our men lying there nearly dead, went into the House again and then heard the shot, which I understood as the one killing Sergeant. When we first went to the front door Sergeant Black ordered the door opened, they stayed around a long time, I seem to me fully 10 minutes before they opened it. I don't know what was said. Lieutenant Jewell was on guard when the House was burned. I don't know why it was that I received orders from Black. Lieutenant Jewell understood me as in command, I remained mounted until the firing then dismounted. I was with one during the whole day.

Regarding the killing of Mr. Pifer and the burning of some five dwellings by Capt. Hunt's Co.

Samuel Miller being duly sworn, testified to reside here on town; my occupation formerly was blacksmithing, next friend from a member of Capt. Hunt's Company of U.S. N. and S. forces since last January. I saw Pifer after he marched, came out on the same day by Capt. Hunt commanded. I know nothing about the circumstances of his death except from hearing. The main body of the S
remained distant from the House about 25 yards. The Aplhant, Lieutenant, Capt. of the Georgetown Q, and a few more points me to him where he was standing in his yard. I heard the report of a pistol, but didn't see who fired it. One of the men present was Barney ofнул Foster Company now at Georgetown. I think all were of the same Company.

I saw the soldiers carry out some of the furniture from Alphonso House and soon afterwards some smoke and soon it was consumed by fire. Alphonso family
like then. Alphonso I think kept in the brush.

I heard Mr. Alphonso crying and saying: "I
he had kept at home and out of the brush as
"I wanted him to; I know not how happened?"
and no armed men came away from the House. I
had only been there fourteen to this time.

The Capt. Hunt to say that he was going to burn
this House as it was a brickheaster den

I saw a House belonging to Dock I am. No armed
man came away from it as far as I know. Capt. Hunt
had spoken of it also as a brickheaster House, and
that he meant to burn it. Capt. Thompson of it, also in a brickheaster House, and

fire. Capt. Thompson's
House also was burnt. I know Capt. Thompson. He has been in the gayhawkling Company. He has no
brother over me. Delia, he been there all winter. Before
he left him I heard Capt. Thompson fell his brother if he
didn't burn because he would himself help to fasten the
a rope to hang him. His brother became frightened and
point to Dedalus. When his House was burnt I was at Doe-Ko about a mile off, only saw the smoke.

A House belonging to Janes was also burnt while I was feeding at Doe-Ko. I was only distant, only saw the smoke. I did not hear the Captain say anything about burning Janes House. There were only 4 Houses burnt that day, another one was set a fire. I saw a white lady and told her to get a bucket of water and put it out, as man riding away, saw her go on, got a bucket and threw away it. It was by some report the reason why didn't Know that it had been said after being set on fire. I do not Know that the Houses all were burnt by order of Capt Hunt, but think they were as I do not think any one would have done it without such order.

James Todd being duly sworn testified: I live on Post Oak about one from here, near when the House one burnt recently by the State Militia. I belong to Capt Hunt Company of Miss. State Militia. I was not out or the hunt during which the Houses one burnt. I Know the men whose horses were burnt, they were some black and some brown horses. I Know this having been with them a good deal before joining the State Militia. Alford, Doe and Thompson are horsekeepers. Doe having
Taken the oath twice of the Chieftains Brooks of
was not more than two days after before he was again
out on the brush with his gun.
I have known them to commit murder cases
on Union men by keeping them there, a man
man told me they had fired armed Union States
troops from the brush in Texas.

They harbored bandits there whenever they called
there men hiding southern fellows all the time.
Some told me out of his own mouth he would
hunt them whenever they called there.

Q. Did you ever have any personal difficulty with
any of them?
A. I did with Thompson.

Q. What was it about?
A. It was about the trouble in the country
when one word bringin or another he finally
said he would shoot one if ever he got

The foregoing testimony (all of which was taken before on
April 19th 1862) is hereby submitted for your consideration.

The board finds only that the investigation was conducted
unprofitably as the nature of the case could scarcely admit - no law
enables to be drawn  from the witness on examination and we labor to obtain the clear.

The following are the testimony would be most effectual and on
the above, of all and every one of the parties directly concerned
the following and was adopted.
A list of names and
out of them select those whose testimony was deemed most effective and have them cited before us and examined under oath.

Hoping this will meet your approval
we subscribe our names this 17th day of April 1862.

W.H. Chittenden, Major 1st Iowa Cavalry
A.J. McCune Capt. A.H.
Prisoners

1050

Sent to Libby

Prospect Marshall

April 17, 1862

Received from the
Adjudant General of Pa
December 10, 1863.

R. & F. 689983.

2 or more

Citizens
Hunst's Pucaches
1050
Sent to Emballe
Andrew Marchard
April 17 1862

received from one person living in house. There a house said
which was sheltered. he marked
discoveed concealed

needed for holding communication with enemy

Received from the
Adjutant General of Pa.
December 10, 1896.
R & P 683383.

2 on more

Citizen.
Head Quarters near Guards Apr 17th 1862

James M. King

Thomas Cesling

Robert Cesling

are the names of the

three citizens sent in by

Gen Reynolds

O. A. Lyman

Dear Colonel

W. C. Curtin
Letter from
Flag Officer McLean
April 24th, 1862

In relation to the prize (Florida) stopping at Port Royal and Lady's Roadwgs going on Rhode Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones
Cincinnati
U. S. Flag Ship "Niagara."
Key West, April 24th, 1862.

Brig. Genl. Beauregard,
Comdy. Dist. of Key West.

Sir,

Your communication of this day's date is received. I regret that I cannot comply with your request to order the Prize Ste. Florida, to convey your despatches to Port Royal. If I can obtain a suitable vessel for the use of the Capt. of the Port, I will send it by the U. S. Ste. "Wanderer."

In regard to Mr. Mrs. Jones, taking passage in the Rhode Island, I have not the slightest objection, if Capt. Trenchard can accommodate them, consistently with his instructions from the Navy Dept., but he mentioned to me, in the course of conversation, when speaking of lady passengers, that the Rhode Island, is entirely destitute of proper accommodations.
for ladies— I think it probable that on
her return, she will be crowded with
officers and men, returning from
the Western Squadron.

Sir, respectfully,

Your ob. serv.

Wm. H. P. Fane
Flag Officer
Consid' Eastern Gulf Squadron.
Office of Prov. M.
April 24, 62'

Leighton, Geo. E.
Prov. M.

Citizens,

Examination of prisoners re-
ferred to in 5.345 107. con-
eluded - resultting in most

cases, in establishing their
loyalty - evidence in each case
submitted (taken in 64 cases)

case of Henry Kennedy and Wm.
W. Mayne unsatisfactory.

Sec'd Ed. Comm. Elkins District
April 24th 62
Office of Provost Marshal, St. Louis, Mo., April 24th, 1862.

Majr. Frank J. Miller

A.A.G.C.

Majr.

In pursuance of Special orders No. 107 - St. Louis Dist., I have the honor to report that the examination of persons there referred to has been concluded, I am happy to state that the result has satisfied me in nearly every case than the persons so held claim to be - large men who through circumstances or顺德ances subjected them selves to arrest.

The evidence in such cases is submitted herewith - It was taken in thirty four cases.

Perhaps the cases of Srs. Feldman and Srs. Blake do not belong to the same
class of power as this community, but they are citizens, and it is by the claim to be heard. There persons with simple dwellers and even citizens are citizens, the case of Henry Leehey is peculiar and the result of this executive resides. Factory, as it is also in the case of Mr. W. May. These two last seem to need further explanation.

Very Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Signature]
Col. Bernard G. Barrow
Maj. Gen., Commanding.

Sir, 

The 27th March A.D., and according to in =
=structions, Mr. Thomas L. Anderson and
Judge Reeds gave bond the 1st for $10,000 and
the 2nd for $5,000. They grumbled much and
prayed me to retain the Bond, until they heard from Morris wanting some
modification of the Bond. They have been
with exception of James Brown the most
influential & dangerous rebels in N.C.
Most are safely bonded. Their bonds were
filed & filed today. It will become trouble
to make any alteration in them and the
Gentlemen are hardly worthy of the form.

I am so intolertably busy that I
cannot fix a report before next
Sunday. Have large lot of prisoners
here. Many of them reported to fight
=quarters, but have no answer. I am
in very great need of blankets.
Bonds, Oaths and Stationary are
running on the last ream of Paper

Respectfully

[Signature]

Per [Signature]
Mr. R. Strachan
Prior. Marshal Palmira.

refers to T. Anderson & others.
The undersigned were taken in the Spanish
Spare Pinckney & badly by the Spanish Gun Battery
Capt. John Stokes, and was carried on to St. Marks
where we remained up to this time; they have been
ill ever since they were often requested to take refer-
cences in the Confederate cause but refused to do
so; we were treated very badly; they were
taken in November we left Tallahassee about 10 days
ago, in a canoe which we stole, and arrived
here this morning the Spaniards when taking the
property of Wm. Pinckney they all are
three Spaniards but have been sailing out of this
place for about 5 or 6 years.

Signed by:

A. Patterson

Havana, Cuba

March 21st

Manila, Antigua

Key West, April 2nd, 1862
Head quarters
Department of the
Mississippi & St. Louis
Apr 8 1862

Rich. D. Everts

Requests authority

to transfer Mr.
Petrie from
topographical duty
in St. Louis to
similar duty in
the field. Also
are hereby to employ
Mr. Spangler as
additional driver
with the 5th Regt.
Infantry

A. R. Fremont
Maj. Gen.

One enclosure

Capt. Smith 2/16/62
Bring + Like
HEAD QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

St. Louis, April 8, 1862.

Maj. Genl. H. W. Halleck

Commanding Dept. of the Missouri.

Sir,

I am in accordance with verbal instructions, I would respectfully request authority to transfer Mr. Fitzman from topographical duty in St. Louis to similar duty in the field, and also authority to employ Mr. O. Spanberger as additional surveyor with the pay of 2d Lieut. of Infantry, he having been already in the service of the United States as an Engineer officer.

I am respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

H. J. W. Halleck

Major Genl.
Cottage Hill Cts
De Page Co., Ill.

Adam Glass

States that one Peter McAllum, now under bail, is circulating a petition for the release of old John Walker, of said county, who is a prisoner and states that if he is permitted to go at large there will be danger to the few United German of said county, as he has been a leading Robber & Bandit.
Cottage Hill, Du Page county, Illinois

May 1st, 1864.

Hon. Sir:

Having received information from Chariton county, Mo., it becomes my duty to inform you, that one Pete Walker who is now under bail of steam to keep the peace, has been circulating a petition for the release of said John Walker of said Chariton county, the said John Walker is now a prisoner in your hands. If this John Walker is released there will be danger for the few union loving Germans of said county, who are not yet exiles, as the old fellow was a leading robber and rascal and should not yet be allowed to run at large.

Will it be safe for Missouri exiles to return to Chariton county, Mo.?

One word from you will be gladly received by

Your very respectful,

Adam...
Petition from a number of limon men of S. & E. Mx, who have been driven from their homs.

[Signature]

[Signature]
Petition

In His Excellency H. W. Wallace U.S.A.
Major General Commanding Department of

We the undersigned Union Citizens of Bolinger Co.,
South East Missouri are and have been since the
Commencement of this war, infested by several bands
of Rebel Robbers and Murderers mounted upon
the best horses in the country and said to be
about seven hundred strong, under the command
of four notorious Rebels Jason Hunter, Solomon
Ritchie, W. J. Jeffers and a secondral named
Bowles all claiming to be in the service of the
Notorious Jeff Thompson, making midnight
raids through this County in a circuit of ten or
fifteen miles in and around the town of Dallas
raunting down Union men wherever they can find
them, stealing their horses and work cattle, abusing
their families and indiscriminately murdering
every Union man that they can lay hands on;
as an instance on Wednesday night March 23d
1863 these bandits paid a visit to the neighbor
hood surrounding Dallas and all the horses
he had from a good Union Citizen Henry Miller
leaving him without the means to go in a
corp thereby depriving his wife and family of sup
portable horses from three other good Union
men Henry Grady, Masten Tyler and
Joseph Miller and murdered the said
Miller shooting him three times and stabbing
him twice after he was shot. Also a soldier
in the Missouri Volunteer Militia named
Samuel Robbins who came here on a fur
lough to see his sick wife — Proceeding
to Dallas they entered the Court House and carried away all the books and papers in the county Clerk's office and took James Noel, Clerk of the County - Court and member of the State Convention a prisoner to their camp. Since that time they have repeatedly stolen horses from other parts of the neighborhood and attacked and fired into scouting parties of Missouri State Militia in or near the town of Jackson, and threaten they will shot down any Union Man who will attempt to make a crop - The town of Dallas is chiefly inhabited by return of Rebels from Jeff Thomspon's Camp who have been to Cape Girardeau and taken the oath of allegiance to the United States but who are well known to act as spies and harbor and encourage these murdering Bands in their depredations - Therefore I pray your petitioners relying solely upon your Excellency for protection humbly pray you will send a force in this neighborhood to arrest and break up these Bands of Rebel Robbers and Murderers.

and your petitioners will ever pray Ye

John B. Cochran
E. F. Baker
Frederick Baker
Thomas E. F. Baker
E. B. Frazier
Robert Vance
August Lamprecht
James W. Baker

Measton Blyle
Alfred Shaw
Baron Rupelstaller
John S. Sweeney
John B. Rendler
Ephraim Myers
James Baker Lewis
John D. Laughter
Court of Justice Buchman, in the absence of its other citizens,

May 1862
State of Missouri
County of Clinton
Sarah Buckhart states that about a week or so before Christmas past, at being home on Saturday night, she was at Pleasant Wade's, and James Troutman, and two other men Jeter & Hartpeck were there also. Hartpeck & Wade went out of the house and had a long conversation. Wade stated in my that the above named men had a keg of powder, and as much lead as he. (Wade) could lift, that he helped put it on their house, and that to the best of my knowledge they never went north, when they left Wade, for I listened to hear them pass by, as they were in the habit of going north past my house when they left Wade, and that they all were riding, and leaving one horse.

Given under my hand this 10th day of April 1862

Sarah Buckhart

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of April A.D. 1862

Jacob A. Brewer
1059

Subscribed and sworn to by
[Signature]

before me, on the 7th day of April, 1862.

[Signature]
The following peace have promised to come to this town April 7th, 1814.

John Shepley
Martin Hyde
Derby

J. C. Leightoun
J. C. Gown
Mr. Haddock

Mr. Allgood
Mr. Allgood
Mr. Maudsley
Mr. Maudsley

J. M. Maudsley
T. Peacock from Co. 30.

Mr. Maudsley

I. J. B. A. Shaff
Dr. G. L.

M. H. A. Longstaff
1060 April 10, 02
Jersey Ann Mumford
Cath vs Pleasant- Locke
Citizens
State of Missouri,

County of Clinton,

I, Jacob A. Buchanan, states that about a week or so before Christmas past it being on Saturday night, she was at Pleasant Valley, and James Fruitman, and two other men, Peters and Hartopek, were there also. Hartopek and Wade went out of door and had a long talk. After they came back in the house Father and Mother went home, after that Wade and the three other named men went out door and had a long talk, when they come back into the house Mrs. Wade consented for her Daughter Audene to go home with me when Audene said, "Mother what will you do if Father goes away?" She said go with her she was not afraid.
They went to the lot and caught their horses, then we went home. The next day Mrs. Wade said they did not go by our house, but went south. Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1862.

Raspy Ann Bookhimer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of April, 1862.

Jacob Morrison, J.P.
Old Point Comfort Capt.
April 16th 1862

Messrs. Voorhis & Co.
Merchants

Citizens,

22nd. More.

Old Point Comfort
April 16, 1862

Maj Gen. John E. Wool,
Commanding Dept of Virginia,

General,

We have reliable information that Col. W. P. Falls, Acting of the Bay Line of Steamer, flying between Baltimore and this point, has received an order from the Hon. Secy of War, or Gen. Halleck, directing him to deliver no stores, for the present, to places occupied by Gen. McClellan's Army, and in obedience to that order, stores for your particular command have not been allowed to be shipped, but have been compelled to remain on the wharf at Baltimore, amongst other goods of this firm.

While we do not believe the order of the Hon. Secy of War, meant to include, and prevent the shipment of freight, or stores of Sulphur, of your Department, it has that effect.

In explanation of what we understand as your position to be here, as Sulphur merchants, it is proper for us to state that we are aware, according to this Chart, rubber...
Party of the Bay Line with the United States Government, that we are not entitled to have freight carried at all; that the Government require the entire capacity of the steamers; but that the Company have the right, under their contract with the Government, to carry freight for private parties to the full extent of their capacity, outside of the requirements of the Government.

We respectfully ask your attention to this matter, for protection, in what we consider our just rights.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obest Servants,

Voorhees & Bell
Apr 11, 1862

H. G. Higginson

Apptt. Major

1062

Apr 11, 1862

Sargent  Sickib of the  Pannt Guard  to  alage liquor on the  premises of Dpty Watonnnter Petnt Hart

2 or more  citizens

Signature
Office Provost of Fortsill
April 11th 1862.

Sergeant Charles Sibbert of the 7th Indiana will appear to the promiss ofiny Magormaster Peter Hortman 2 d Vice oal the 1st of this Month till he enters hereunto and deliver such articles as may find and be Company Harper.

Gentlemens,
Maj ofpine

[Signature]
Report of Maj. Allen, containing a list of the Secessionists residing in the vicinity of Manassa & Delanosville.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. Wadeworth, Military Governor.

Major Westfall.

Provoast Marshal.
Head Quarters  
Military Governor D.C.  
Washington, April 6th 1862.

To Major W.S. Doster,  
Provoet Marshal  
Washington City,  
D.C.

Major:—

I have the honor to report that in view of statements in newspapers of this date that some of our pickets were recently shot near Manassas by persons concealed in the woods, and of similar circumstances that have occurred and may occur elsewhere, I have caused to be collected from our Reports a list of names of rebels and Unionist residents in certain localities, which list I herewith subjoin, to wit:—

Rebels residing near Manassas.

William Gorden, sheriff of Prince William County, resident near Brentville, now professes to be a Union man.

Frank Cannon, formerly postmaster at Manassas Station, informer on Union men.

Johnson Cockrell, informer on Union men.

Olijah Sall, compelled his son to join the rebel army.
Lieut. T. Williams, Bristol Station, A. & P. R.

That the following persons resident near Manassas have gone back with the rebel army, viz.
Philip Lipscomb, Bristol Station; Benjamin Johnson, Wm. Heir, Frederic Hudson, John Lee, Redmond Bronner, Daniel French and Benjamin Rockwell.

That certain persons resident near Drainsville and elsewhere were arrested last fall on the charge of being concerned in the murder of our pickets near that place, and after being imprisoned in the Old Capitol were recently released by the Commissioners. That, as is stated by the person who filled his pass, one of them, Leunnerfield Ball of Lewinville, struck out from said pass the words, "that I am a true and loyal citizen of the United States."

That the names of the others are as follows, viz:--

John T. De Bell.
R. H. Gunnell.
John B. Farr.
George Coleman.
John Coleman.

All of whom are resident near Drainsville.
That the following persons resident near Drainsville were active secessionists but have never been arrested, viz:—

Benjamin Bridges, 7/2 miles north of halt ford station; was by his own admission in the hearing of informant, concerned in the murder of Union pickets, boasted about Feb. 10th of having passed through our lines near Leavinsville; was constantly engaged in conveying information to the enemy.

Horgan Bridge, son of the preceding.
James Rockhill, J.P. near Drainsville.
Thomas Green

That, as is stated by a contraband, the following persons resident near Gunter Springs, Leona do, are active secessionists, viz:—

Harris Buckner, gave $70 for clothing for the rebel army.
Beverly Hutchinson, has 3 sons in the rebel army.
Samuel Libby, Robert Hutchinson and others.

That the following persons resident in Laurens co. are stated by contrabands to be active secessionists, viz:—

James T. Jones, cavalry, resides near Redmont station M. & P. R.
Lewis Marshall, Rebel Army
Rich. Buckner
Grey Barrell, Rebel Army, Piedmont station. M. L. R. H. Carter, J. H. Rogers, Jas. H. Rollins, Jackson Smith,

That nearly all residents of that vicinity are secessionists.

That John B. Kelly, Kelly's Mills, Sap. J. H. McLean river 4 miles below Rappahannock station and John Barry his son in law are both secessionists.

That the following secessionists reside near Middleburg, Loudon co., Va. —


That about 12 miles furtherly from Leesburg are the following secessionists, viz. —

Charles Adams, Thomas Adams, James Odum, and Dr. John B. Odum.

That Richard and Charles Jackson are brothers of the man who killed Col. Allswoth. That Richard Jackson is in all probability actively at work as a rebel scout, and that Charles Jackson is known to be such from a document found at the house of Dr. Buckley Williams (now a prisoner in the old Capitol).
being an order on Gen. Bonham of the rebel army, from the rebel General Commanding, that the scout Jackson should be allowed ammunition for the time he was out on a scout.

That Jackson referred to is stated by the neighbors to be Charles Jackson.

That the following Union men are resident near Manassas, Bristow, Drainsville, etc.

John Hornbecker, Elias Good, Samuel Holston, Thomas Jones, George Tommer, Joseph Roseberry, near Manassas.

Michael and John Roseberry, near Bristow.

Isaac Hays, near balletts station.

Mr. Chester 5 miles from "

John Hays,

Flagler, a farmer near Bristow.

Spencer Lloyd, W. Randall, Thomas Bar-der and Dean Jones, 1½ miles west of Drainsville.

Harvey Sherman, near Drainsville, recently guide to Gen. McCall.


All of which is respectfully submitted by

B. J. Allen.
being an order on Gen. Bonham of the rebel army, from the rebel General commanding, that the scout Jackson should be allowed ammunition for the time he was out on a scout. That the Jackson referred to is stated by the neighbors to be Charles Jackson.

That the following Union men are resident near Manassas, Brentsville, Draineville etc.

John Hornbecker, Elias Good, Samuel Wolverton, Thomas Jones, George Hummer, Joseph Beechery, near Manassas.

Michael and John Beechery near Brentsville.

Isaac Kagen, near Callet's Station.

Dr. Hamilton's mill from

John Hayes

Hagler, a farmer near Brentsville.

W. Boyd, W. Randall, Thomas Barber and Evans Jones, 1 1/2 miles west of Draineville.

Harvey Sherman, near Draineville, recently guide to Gen. McColl.

Selena Vorhies, Nathaniel Harey, Moses Shadd, J. Thomas Johnson, Henry Bishop, H. Watts and Samuel Barlow, Fairfax County.

All of which is respectfully submitted by,

R. J. Allen.
Samuel Tyler
Amason Dorrell
Evidence against

Ordered to be sent to St. Louis for trial before Mr.  
Doran & Tyler & Dorrell,  
then to be released
Tennent Howell, Spencer Flather, Joe Tyler & Jimmie Tyler, Reuben Barns & Jack McCarthy assembled in vicinity of Howell's Ferry on the River and charged with assisting a party of men who were preparing to join Price's Army.

Mr. Koans's Farm Snow Field
I reside on Wild Horse Creek about 3 miles from Howell's Ferry. I heard at a place on the 16th of March that a party of men for Price's Army dressed in A. St. uniforms North of Cape Howell were North of the Ferry. I heard the above from Wm. Shafer.

The sale took place at the Ferry on Tuesday, on Sunday evening following I saw a black boy by name of William who lives at John Tyler's and he related to me that the reason he came over for his wife that day was that he had to Army, among the major. The nature of a part of the advancements who Tyler at the Tyler's that night.

Mr. McCarthy, the mother of Jack McCarthy related to me that her son Jack could not stay there. Time that one more of these men across the river. She related this when Rob Tyler offered to her own husband the fences across the river.

Ann to one John Moraun
Before me this 11th day of April 1862
Wm. Airport

Mrs. Marches
Mr. Schaefer, My Dear Sir:

I came one of the first days of Saturday, the 16th March last, to visit Capt. Howell's house where I saw few 10 to 15 Md. Cavalry officers and Mr. Tellers, Blankets, etc.

I strolled on the town a bit if I could see any of the men in uniform. The houses belonged to poor people, and the owners were in the city. I supposed that the horses belonged to Md. Cavalry who had been to conscript Capt. Howell and Danwell Tyler. I heard that Danwell Tyler had been in the United Army where he had twice taken the oath of allegiance.

I went on to the sale at Philomont and purchased a fine horse for 18 dollars. Another man bought two of them. They were horses used by Capt. Howell.

I then supposed they were there to assist Capt. Howell and other recollections.

The Wednesday following I went up to that place and met a wagon where I saw Mr. Tellers who kept school at Melrose. He stated that the Cavaliers whom I saw at Capt. Howell's on the 16th March were recollections of United States Cavalry. That the Company consisted of 50 men; one Capt. and two Lieutenants who had left for service in the Army on the night of the 16th of March.

Mr. Tellers also stated that John Orr, son of John Orr, was at a farm by name of Longton Brooke Road to go and fight in the present Army.
Fledermaus. Delaware deputies came on the 9th of this month (April) that Samuel Tyler was at Hacker's Pike in company with some other 9 or 10 men (R. Tyree) back at that on Tuesday with him. These people put up for

Mr. Taffel also related to me that then a part of the execrable company stayed over night at John Tyler's. That the black boy

The black boy at the execrable company named Ezekiel moved to Mr. Tyler's house. The execrable for them.

Mrs. McEntire, the mother of Mr. J. McEntire, told me Tuesday morning that she got a man over the Mo River from the north to the south with some 200 pounds of specie last week and that he had crossed a few

Mr. Schaeffer
Horses Fuller's Vigour Farm race. I raced as Robert Ott & I heard Capt. Fuller pay that time eight men of the decision Company which left the neighborhood some four weeks ago. Effe at his home on the Saturday after the 30th evening of which they left for the decision. Capt. Fuller gave then the Company started from Capt. Fuller's place which is on a hill at the east side of a field about half a mile from Capt. Fuller's house. I do not think Capt. Fuller stated how many men started from Capt. Fuller's place but he said they would be one hundred when they all got together. This race started to be done after the men left.

Capt. Fuller gave that two boys left his house with the Company. Eugenio, Oden, and Leo. Fuller told them.

I lived at Capt. Fuller's most of the time from the middle of December till the first of February last. Most of the time, I have no family. I consider Capt. Fuller a strong advocate. He always expected himself fairly in favor of the Southern Cause and it was fair to the North among all the others.

Sometimes some before Christmas, late in the evening, I saw some 5 horses which I assumed to be Whiskey bands in Capt. Fuller's wagon on the road in front of Capt. Fuller's house. These bands are taken out of Capt. Fuller's wagon that Major and others in his little wagon. This was done by Tom Capt. Fuller and his other men from home. One of them was named Don, from Housto
The other name name I do not know. He was a tall man and was armed. In the United States at Williams Creek in the time he walked with a game canoe. I saw this man at Capt. Howell's several times. I heard him say he was in the latter at Williams Creek. I heard him say he had some thousand men at one time. That Johnson run time for 70 miles. At Capt. Howell's he was called Captain. The hands were taken off that night by the man from Governor. One from Governor, to Capt. Howell's again, with Capt. Howell's team of horses. The same Captain left, again, and run off. They came back and helped. The last time that Pinn above off was a covered wagon. Otis from Capt. Howell's knew them. Thomas drive the team. When the hands were brought from Captain, Pinn and the same Captain went off at night and go in with the same team, the next morning. The team to carry Capt. Howell's axe were our friends the slave coast.

About one week before the company left I was lying on the edge of some at Capt. Howell's with Geo. S. Tyler. He was lying on another bed. He asked one if he would go to a place of 6 or 8 Cones. It was a house worth 2000 and 200 in the money. He asked if he would. He asked if he would another 1000 $ in the top of it.

From tomorrow morning before the next page

Oct 10th, 1852

[Signature]

Boo Keer
When the bands are taken from Cape Howe by York into the small Crescent Bay, I thought from the way in which the men handled them that they were not content with them; they were handled too easily. The men would take a barge right up on one, a barge one put it in the other wagon I thought the bands Crescent Clothing. When I saw how they handled them; the bands had thick thongs & looked like large fuses. Whiskey thongs & brass. All seem to the people are put into the wagon the men are sent into the house, with a drink of whiskey thrown off. Some few days before the 1st of January, I went to Capt. Steele's. He gave Capt. Steele a bag that he intended Tying one of the bands to, but I didn't use it. I suppose when I saw the bands I was the reason that he had got them for cider. Capt. Steele and I went out at the same time that these bands were brought, a small bag of whiskey. Capt. Steele was not. He took by the bands, he does not drink much. Capt. Steele went into town on Tuesday at the time that the bands were brought out, I think.

Sincerely, T. M. Bellar

Sworn to and subscribed, before me this 14th day of Apr. 1862

T. M. Bellar

Prov. Notary
William Wright. Went from Ohio.
I have heard of some forty men having left the neighborhood of Amusel City. They are on the 15th or 16th of March lost. I do not know where they Company has foretold for the time they have gone. I know of two whose who have left the neighborhood, Longman Patrick and Joe Lyle. I wrote the on the 16th of March about the men from Capt. Howell.

I saw at Capt. Howell three or four captains since I have been here or Capt. Blairs one even more

Andrew Stevens, who lives about me 5 miles from Capt. Howell offered me a horse and thirty dollars if I would join a Company to go to Texas Army. He wrote of 15 pieces of 7 at that time to any other. I could do it if I could like him know. Andrew Stevens I do not know of him. I have been with with three people. Andrew Stevens made the petition to me on the last part of the winter. John Ferrel and Jacobson, who lived about half a mile from Capt. Howell told me the same time above the fact of January lost that Capt. Howell offered him thirty dollars if he would join the Company that was going to Texas. John Ferrel made out for he declared and was at my friend. Place about 15 and from Capt. Howell.

Ferrel also talked to me that Capt. Howell expected him to help kill those that he went and as he werejoining the troops with Capt. Howell. He asked him again if he wanted from the Company, he said he would not. Capt. Howell refused that if it turned out so he had no further use for him that he might go home. The more.
John Bacon the mother of Sampson Bacon was borne in my presence on the 17th of March last that her brother Sampson had done to poor Amy. That he threaten her########################################### die on Saturday eight December. (This was 27th of March) with a currant wine. Item 42 Tiles. 5s. 6d. 4d. 8d. 12d. 16d. 20d. before me this 11th day of April 1662

Sir Robert

Poor Mother
Charles Miller, Deputy Sheriff

2nd day of March, 1852

John Bacon, a son of H. W. Bacon, came over to Starmans Store on lower Creek on the 15th inst. for buckskin, and he had none. John Bacon then went to house to check Miller's store. Hustman then the

Mr. Grover2 (name unclear) came. That John Bacon had a revolver. Grover Punkel followed him (Punkel) to my Charles Miller's store, where Grover took the two revolvers from John Bacon and gave them to me. Then Bacon said he got the belt which he wore with the revolver and that his belt was in his trousers, and that (Punkel) revolver he got from Tappan Johnson. The belt case and belt were produced and identified by the

Tappan Tappan Johnson lives in Creek Place. I did not see Grover Punkel or Johnson until they came to my store, but Tappan Tappan made the statement made above to their friends at my store, and made from hearing also that John Bacon got

the revolver from Tappan Johnson.

I have hereafter signed

this 2nd day of March 1852

O. W. Miller

Deputy

Rev. Man
Mr. Mathy sent me word—

To notice or from Climpke Place about two Miles from Asa Howell's (Col. Col.)

I have lived in the neighborhood about three years.

I do not know anything about the

Company of Men said to have stationed near

Howell's ferry about six weeks since.

The time in the winter about five weeks since.

I was at Col. Howell's house where I saw

four boys or young men by name Thomas Johnson

Loomell Johnson Abbotton M. Calben

and John Silvey—two of us. I saw the four

named boys at Col. Howell's. Loomell Johnson

Stated to me that they (the four above mentioned)

had started to go to Peace army. They got

into a fight or Men's team and backed

out Ireland home.

At another time I saw at Col. Howell's a

Man by name of F. Smith from Franklin

Penn. Do not know his business.

Col. Howell has always been considered as a descendant

amongst his neighbors but he has always

said he was a ceiling man.

At Monday following the day abover that the

Company left Col. Howell's. Mr. Standfield stated

that he saw a Company of Soldiers at Col.

Howell on the Saturday night when they left

and that he thought they were Union men

who had come to check Col. Howell.

From James Smith.

before me this 12th day

of April 1862. Tho. Mathy

witness.
From Parcer for Kingdum Set.

Mire Horse Creek about four miles from Capt. Howell's South west. I know some of the people who are going to leave the neighborhood of Mire Horse Creek in the course of time. By some of Longfellow, Bacon, George Tyler and Baxley of Capt. Howell's, John Brewer. I suppose they left for Paris Army. I have not seen them since the time the Company left here to have left.

On Thursday following the location, on which the company are come to have left Capt. Howell's, I was at a house naming where in conversation with William Morley I notice that Mr. Morley had told me that a Company of Union Cavalry had come to arrest Capt. Howell. Mr. Morley said they were petition soldiers. I offered to let them my house against five dollars that they were Union men. he said the was not a chance to let me, but that I did not, he said I would lose if I let.

Mr. Daily who lives a little close by Howell's tiny told me on Saturday last that he knew a man who knew all about a loose of saddles and 6 band of uniforms Army beyond into the neighborhood.

A man by name of Dickey who lives at Fred Buchanan's stated that daily obtain the ARM that time. It was not known to me by Dickey or Arm published.

I hear that a man by name of Boll
0.20 Batson's but that in the direction the Company left for fear of being this house stripped. This turn to and I was here before John Sandford in this 15 day of April 1862

T.M. Acra R.M.
George W. Bluen September 20th

I dislike to write these facts about the events from Coffin House.

On the afternoon of the first of July, the company of deduction of tobacco was about nine o'clock from the living quarters. About 3 o'clock P.M. a young man, as described to me, by the name of John Black, attended to the arrival. He asked me if I would like to buy some tobacco. I told him I would not, but he then asked me if I would like to purchase a dollar, which I refused. He then asked if I was not a regular. I told him I was.

I asked him what he wanted money for. He said he was going to the office. He asked him who was going with him, the district attorney for the district. He said, "I am going to Longtin Penn." He then asked me if I was going to stay. I said, "No, I am not." He then said, "I am going to stay." He then asked if I was going to the office. I told him I was not.

He then said, "I am going to stay." He then asked if I was going to the office. I said, "No, I am not." He then said, "I am going to stay." He then asked if I was going to the office. I said, "No, I am not." He then said, "I am going to stay."
I am a constable of Mississippi Territory.

At Fort Cump from taken the last of December on the night when I was watching my Stable.

Two the morning in which the company left. I had been sent for and Riding fast in horseback. I supposed there were two or three or four Indians. It was Cump and I never put the into the company. It was about 12 oclock when they started.

Stephen Brem told me in the night following the one in which the company left that some Indians or Jesuwe had asked him to join the company. I think he said it was Samuel Jones that asked him to join.

Born to three Indians before George W. Brem

Me this 14 day of Feb 1872

(C. M. Brem)

R. M. Brem

Additional: I heard Robert Orr say that he had his black man by name of Lewis to watch the stable on the night that the Jesuwe company left. The black man had two double bands and he also said that the Jesuwe came to steal a horse. The black man halted them before they left for the stable.
I have resided for the last two minutes most of the time at Capt. House's. Previously to this time I lived as with my family on the Manor House. I am a life long and brother in law of Capt. House. Capt. House first married my brother and then married my sister. On Saturday night about four weeks ago the about four o'clock in the evening my brother George H. Tyler told me he was going away. Said he was going to Price's Army the next day but going to leave that night. I thought as my brother saw him leave the house about seven or eight o'clock. I did not leave the house until then. My wife was quite sick at the time and it was stormy. Our niece, Elizabeth Brown, left the house at the same time my brother did. My family at that time was staying at Capt. House's house. Some seven or eight men came up to Capt. House's house on the Manor (Saturday) about ten o'clock. Two or three of the men had soldiers overcoats on. I did not know any of the men. Their horses were tied to the fence on front of the house. The men took breakfast at Capt. House's and left. I think, about seven o'clock. Some of the horses had on military jackets and trousers. My brother when he left had an assure with a navy revolver in his pocket, pocket. When he came on the front of the house Capt. House said my brother that did not tell him he was going but that he thought he was going. Samuel H. Tyler
John Hornsby says—

I know of one man who went off in the company which left them in the neighborhood of Howell's Ferry, for the southern army, by name T. C. Tyler and another by name of LangstonBeam and another by name of Fred Johnson who were in a fight some by on with Indians. George Tyler rode off but Rivers have since heard, and no blame reproved the horse stolen. I have heard that Langston Beam rode off from Oy's Place house. A Black man by name of Henry Belzina was Capt. Howell told me of this fact mentioner fact in person to the two men and also that Thomas Johnson who lived on the opposite side of the Mississippi River rode a horse from Tidwall McCaleys to Capt. Howell in the night the fort left which was placed there for him by Capt. Howell. The Black man also states that Thomas Johnson came off a horse belonging to George Ellis when the company ghancees from Capt. Howell. I heard from the same Black Man mentioned above that the company left Capt. Howell on Saturday night about 4 o'clock. Since

Robert OTT informed me in the long past last week, that the famed Holley, who had just arrived from Pixels Army, had stated that he had over the EMU Company of Ohio (which left Howell's Ferry) about 2 1/2 miles
This fell of Union Army, Robt Orr said he had not been Holden himself, but he had heard that he had been to. James Holley was on the neighborhood of Howell's Ferry. I am informed by Mrs. Robert Orr and Mrs. Coop, who stated to me that they (meaning the Federal Soldiers) came out for Holley for he was some against Mr. Finch, an Irishman living in the neighborhood. One of their men that Pioneer Fuller told him the name of the Capt who came there to recruiting for Union Army. Finch had forgotten the name of if the Captain.

This 23rd day of November 1862

John Stump

[Signature]

[Signature]
Mr. Family going down part
of the way to call at the first place
about 3/4 of a mile from Capt. Howell.
On the Sunday night about 10 o'clock after
which night the Plunder Committee were back
there started from Howell's ten & I was out
finishing my cow about a quarter of an hour
after dark, and when near the old
Man's place about 1/4 of a mile from Capt.
Howell I heard men of several people
about eight hours. I first went was
at this time present. I suppose the voice
which I heard came from a song of folk
Howell, I saw up to the house once, but
found no one there. I saw another, they all
having got out of the way.

Theondel Phillipson a Carpenter. There are
a number living here Capt. Gregory who
knows him, and I am more in the house
of any wood-choffeers and since them.

Across the river on their way to Peace Army
Came two Thousand ago I heard to Capt.
Howell to see if he had not missed three
and one which he had when the saw one since then
A commercial Union man

Last Feb. Held holding, whose father
had left him about & come half a mile from Howell
Came to me there & Col. John Bowler, a
House & things - as late as I came to Peace Army. I have heard there's another holding
was with the Company to Peace Army, that since
Colvin within a week or ten days past.

Samuel T. Hunter
Before on the 13th day of Oct. 1862
The Treasurer
At 10 o'clock this morning C.S. Fowler came to my house. He was dressed in a Union soldier uniform and said he had been captured by the Confederates. He told me that he had escaped from captivity and was now on his way back home. He said he had been kept prisoner for several days and had been forced to work in the fields. He was very grateful to have escaped and was determined to continue his fight for the Union.

I asked him if he knew of any other Union soldiers who might still be held prisoner. He said that he knew of several, including some from the same company as himself. He said that they were all in very poor health and that they needed medical attention. He asked me to try to help them and to send word to their families.

I promised to do my best and to help in any way I could. C.S. Fowler gave me his name and address and said that he would try to get in touch with the other soldiers as soon as he could.

I thanked him for his courage and said that I would do all I could to help. He told me to be careful and to take care of myself. I promised to do so and to try to stay safe.

C.S. Fowler then said goodbye and left. I felt very grateful to have met him and to have had the chance to help him in his time of need.

J. C. Fowler
2nd U.S. Infantry
1892

Conf. Mar.
Andrew Stevens very soon says:

...as I marched about me a half mile east of Cap Harell. As the wretched man whom the Secession party object to have left the neighborhood of Harell's very about four o'clock in the afternoon I was on my way following Cap Harell on my way to church, I saw a man whom I supposed to be a colors going from the gate or front of Cap Harell's house. I supposed the man whom I saw to be a federal officer.

Soon after the officer on his coming over to front house, I saw four strangers (both) at Cap Harell's. Cap Harell told them that they soldiers who had been in the fight before alluded to & that they were going to & train to take the coast.

The names of the boys whom I saw at Cap Harell were Benn Longeneer, John Cuthbert & rabbit McCutchen, the other two I do not know. McCutchen I am informed had been on their army. I knew the two names boys frequently at Cap Harell since I think others with them & I suppose them to be fugitives from justice.

About a week after the Secession Army left I met Cap Harell back, back to him Cap Harell where is George? He replied that he was off for the other Saturday night.

I asked Cap Harell if he knew that George (after Geo. Tyler Cap Harell plantation) was going before he left. The officer that he died out that he had the
George the 7th of the 13th day of July \(1862\) I was going to do any thing but to let him (Drew) know it.

I then went to Coff Scurrs a man by name of (57) Jones from near Mathias he is a brother of Paul Jones from Newfot Franklin Camp. I think I have heard some of Coff Scurrs family say that Dr Jones had been in Davis Army

I went James Holden on Wednesday last. Holden stated to me that he left Davis Army after the battle of Pea Ridge. He wanted to trade Jones with me. He was on foot. He further said that Jones to have a horse some time before he was put away with the Union Soldiers. Catch him. It is better to one than he would like to take one of my horses on none of his own. I refused him permission to do so.

I was the man he played about all night within two and a half of a company of men from Davis Army who are from Davis Army. This was near the Arkansas line when he was in his return after the battle of Pea Ridge.

I am to meet and return to before

One this 14th day of April \(1862\).

The said

For me

[Signature]

Mr. Hon. J. D. Scurrs

I was to meet and return to before

One this 14th day of April \(1862\).

I am to meet and return to before

For me

[Signature]
Dear Mr. Bennett, I am from... 

North of a W. South of C. England... 

Some time in the early part of the winter last the men on the river went to a bluff... 

...the others. He died on his way as any of my business. I had proceeded to... 

...of the country of the chief of the... 

...and the present was 100 C C's. One of the men... 

...a feeling of the opposite side of the river... 

...the time on the opposite side of the river at about 10 miles from the... 

...the trash frequently floating between... 

...Feather Johnson is a... 

...the reason... 

...I went to my... 

...I went as near as the men... 

...I asked him what men... 

...The men...
Dr. Castan Frickett

I live about near Chuck Reifner's also
place on the late one on Monroe county.
First Wednesday night last I was called
to see a patient who lived about in one
Pine Street, by name Henry Hoffman.
I went there and asked to see that he was at the
house of from Orr about three
four days before the oleaceous company
left Capt. Hamilton's house in northeast of
that John Orr placed to place that his
stable horse would be stolen in a few
days. vụfmaster supposed to try
to lock but those door with a log. chain,
and Mr. Orr notified that it would
be of no use, as the horse lay up the
corner of the stable if they... after

time.

I would further state that huismartor
is quite unable to come here this place
today in his testimony owing to a... of the lungs.

Dr. Castan Frickett.

June 5 and subscribed below

Me the 12th day of April 1892

Th. Ault

Off-Master

(Off-master mentioned above to make notice
as a witness for owing to a disease of the lungs.)
Christian, Zachriaden, being in town, Sept. 10th. Came to the house of Esther Leedward, the mother of Emissen. Looking for a person named GE & Tyler or Capt. Duvallo. GE & Tyler asked him if he thought it would be worth while to figure for a new suit of clothes & $20 in dollar bills. Taller replied that it would not pay him the amount another year & be left of it to himself. Out for time.

John Freeman stated to one that GE & Tyler came off a horse belonging to Richard Stevens who had paid for the same at John Tyler's. The house of Robert Stevens was stated to have been burned.

John Smith further stated that Samuel Bacon came off a horse belonging to John Dr. Whipple, and Mr. William Law stated to one that the barn was burned. An ox was also burned. An ox was of no value in the event of March last. Mr. William Law stated to one that he saw the same oxen burning at the hands of the Jews. Mr. William Law stated that he burned the oxen.

John Freeman a black boy belonging to John Widow Bacon stated that he witnessed the fire. River side. Edmund Bacon, niece of the Bacon, had put the fire on the farm of the Mr. Bacon. The fire was not burning to near M Country. No other witnesses is taken for information not at this time.
Depositions of Witnesses Produced,

Sworn and administered before me the undersigned, in a certain matter pending before a Military Commission sitting in the City of St. Louis City, wherein the United States of America is Plaintiff and Samuel Tyler is defendant, in the suit of the Plaintiff

Wm. S. Faris,

Andrwo S. Coe.

The undersigned

Simpson Mote, Esq., in the above entitled

Cause, having by me duly sworn the

Defendants and Exhibit as follows

all of the foregoing of lawfulness

That they are well acquainted

With the defendant Samuel Tyler

have known him for a number of

years, and have lived several years

in his immediate neighborhood.

That they have known often, and live

familiarly with him, habits, and conduct

in life, and willingly bear testimony

from their knowledge as aforesaid.

They do not believe that the said Tyler

and was at the time of his arrest

or at any previous time a Reenacting

Office for General Price or any other

General in the Confederate Service, for

if said defendant had been so en-

gaged, the defendant must have known

it, from their previous knowledge
of Kansas, his birth of life, and from
the infancy, his inconstant neighbors for
several years. We do not know of rear
Iohn Bissie, absent from for some
time, before his arrest, his residence
has been quiet and orderly. We
do not know nor do we believe that
did defendant has been engaged
in any way in aiding and assisting
the enemy in the present Rebellion
which we are among free and loyal
Citizens, and have above 200 men to
fight for the Constitution. We are now engaged
in the present Rebellion. Whereas
the subject of the present Proceedings,
Robert Orr
George C. Edmon
H. B. Cummins
J. T. Green
B. W. Sheen
John Larder
William J. Mitchell
Robert H. Doherty
State of Missouri,
County of St. Louis
Do in Remembered
that on the 20th day of May 1862, personally
appeared before me the undersigned, a Justice
of the Peace, Resident and for the County+
State of Missouri, George E. Eden, H. J. Cum-
monips, S. M. Johnson, Bryant Sheen,
Alfred Barrier and William Murphy, who were personally known to me, to be the persons who subscribed their names to the above deposition, and after being duly sworn, stated that they were absent when the deposition was taken, that it was read to them in their presence and read to them, and that they have signed their names thereto.

"I have signed their names, this the 20th day of May 1869.

[Signature]

Justice of the Peace"
In case of U.S. vs. Samuel Tyler.
The Military Commission recommends that
he be discharged on taking the oath of
allegiance and giving bond in $4000.

Same in cases of Amazin Horrell,
Spencer Saltzer, Jr., Tyler, Stephen Bacon,
& Jack McDonald.

All of the above are charged with
assisting men in going to the rebellion,
but the proofs in the cases are very
vague and insufficient.

John O. Tyler
Room, Military Commission

St. Louis, June 19, 1862

Capt. Arnold will please make the proper
record in regard to above prisoners and
send them to the General Arm as possible.

Respectfully,

Capt. Shaw
Member Mili. Arm.
Evidence in case.

Capt. Morrell's trial.

Statements of some magistrates for information.
Thomas a Black Man belonging to Capt. Howell since 1742. On Saturday about four
weeks ago, and about 10 o'clock on the morning I saw three or four strange
men to the back on front of our (Capt. Howells's) house
I also saw three or four men at the house
where I once did know. I saw also that day
Capt. Howells with his son Geo. E. Tyler and never
seen him since. I saw also at Capt. Howells
Frank Bacon. He was off in a house for
some letters & things for my mother.
Do my Writs you tell me, he come back before
me. Where never seen him since he returned
Mary Bacon a black girl belonging to Frank Bacon
Grand Mother Dailed she expected her party before
he came to Racoo's Army. When I saw the noted
families to the back I saw the four strange men at
the house. George Tyler a little son of Samuel
Tyler about 8 years the same to me and said
"There are 2 whole barrels of Feeds in the
house." Oh Shaw! I see 8 as far
know the feeds - how do you know but
they are Aecessions to

Near Christmas time (a little before) I took
a load of corn to Anderson in Capt. John Tyler
of twice wagon with Capt. Howells team, Capt.
Hendryson in advance of me in this car the twice
wagon with a load of apples. There was also
a black filly went with me by name of Mary
About 2 feet tall who belonged to Widow
Bacon the Grandmother of Capt. Bacon.

Mr. John Wainwright asked me to come to Mr. Wainwright's store where
he Carried all night. Capt. Howells and
out fourth at Mr. Black's. I do not know where.

Coft and Uncle Bob up, but both came off to Mr. Black's.

Coft and Uncle Bob met him at Hertzel's Piano on Broadway. They met me there about one o'clock with my box. I raised them about half an hour. Coft and Uncle Bob came up. He told me he had some boxes that he wanted me to get, and that we come up with me and I would show them the place. The Black Girl Mary stood in front of my team when we were. The place I went to turn off for the box was near the first block of Broadway Market on the last block of Broadway.

Coft and Uncle asked me if I thought I would find the place again. I told him I thought I could. He told one to make bread and get through my busines. I come back again, and get the boxes. I went and attended to my own business and went back there in about half an hour, and Mary come with me. I opened the two boxes (like Whiskey boxes) and at the front door and lifted them up and fit them on to my wagon. He also told me to get a half barrel of Whiskey. I also helped him to put them into the wagon. I did not go into the store. The man who called out the boxes was a short, Chubly man.

A young man was bear headed with no

beard. He had a small face. He had short hair. He was on that there had a dark face. He was short of there

and the place again.
I started home about 2 hours before dawn. When I got home Capt. Moore was there. He took the wagon to my brother's home to Jimmy Orr's old house which it was Capt. Amo's bottom piece. Nobody lived in the house at the time. Lott Johnson lives in the house now. I left the wagon standing there with the load in it all night. It was after midnight when I reached home. The whiskey was afterwards brought up to the Capt. Moore's house. The houses were both brought up to the house some weeks to this afterwards. Capt. Moore told me to clean the staves at Capt. Orr's old place. The place is on 3 acres where Capt. Orr's barn was. A grocery store is there. The man who sells the barrels was brought on out a barrel of whiskey. The barrels were put into Jimmy Orr's old house. Jimmy Orr's old house was kept locked.

The above statement was sworn to before me this 15th day of April 1845.

T. M. Cull
Levis Blackman belonging to Robert Orr.

Mr. Mathew Orr told me to watch his stable on the night that the Section Company are said to have left the neighborhood. I had been with his double barrel shot gun. They decended I think both time that.

Then all waiting the stable before that time our since. Mr. Mathew said that he allowed there was a song of descendants singing on the roof so that they would want hurry, and he told me to catch.

If anyone upon the stable, he told me to catch.

There were two men come to the stable about 10 o'clock at night. One came on the middle of the lot the other kept close the lot. The other inside of the lot came within about ten steps of the stable.

If once out who is there? He replys.

Jack Johnson, I asker what he wanted.

He replys he wanted a horse. I asker if he wanted the horse. The much go to the house.

Once one otherwise he would not stay. He replys me to go to the house to make out my master. I start him to arrive, he go but as the went to called at the house and not raise any body, he asked Jack Johnson asker me to go but I again refused. I thought the other men who come to the stable was the
Old Man Hector's Son. I do not know
his name, he is Collier Tyler. I am sure
certain that it was Hector's Son.

There was a man that night but it was
Clancy - that not from Absarokee.

I knew a good many men fell in the night
I was hitching the horses - I did not count
them but I think there were some 20 or 30.
They came from the direction of Cash House.
I did not see any of them until they were
in the cabin.

I heard John Tyler knew one of
(Miner) day a wagon came of the creek
just brought to Cash House from there.
There came to the James O. House into
the cabin. He said that he thought there
were clothes scattered in Whistle, bones
brought at the same time - there always
brought at some two or three weeks before
the company left. Miner drove wagon
for John Tyler.

The other was seen to leave one
this 14th day of March 1862

T. M. Clark

Poor Man.
William Blackman belonging to John Tyler.
I am usually engaged in farming when
I am at home. I am also the handy-
man when at home.

On Saturday morning about 9 o'clock ago
I was called to the house about to order.
I found at the house my Master John Tyler Mr.
Blackman and Daniel Tyler. I asked what was wanted.
Master John Tyler laid one log on the table.
I found three brown hens in the stable.
I found four orange hens on the stable which
did not belong in the neighborhood.

While I was cleaning the horses, a gentleman
came up to the house and asked a large red wagon
with the large four bay horses. He went
at once into the house. Soon a little dark
girl came to me and said Master John
Blackman come and take these horses out of
the wagon and clean them. I did as
she. The man with the wagon came out
from the stables. He told some extraordinary
story concerning the long way.

The long wagon was crimson
The man who drove the horses in the wagon
had very long hair and heavy beard.
I do not know the mans name
I did not see any of the men to whom
the four horses in the stable belonged.

At eight I went to see any wife who
lived at Mr. Colman's. I did not come
until Monday morning about when the horses were
all gone.
The above has been to before me on the
the 14th day of April 1662.
Selton Bacon

Mr. Bacon

I belong to Selton Bacon. I live about two miles from Capt. Sowell and to this day I have never been there. On my return, before the day of the horse's death, I was at work at Tom Boone's place. Mr. Boone relating an incident a little story I told Mr. Tom Boone that I thought he was getting too old. Tom Boone has a horse to team for Price's Army. He (Tom Boone) replied, "If the horse be too old for me, there's Come another of my age." Tom Boone's father had an intention to talk to his son about his son's age. In the evening when we were finished, Tom Boone invited me to his home. At my own leisure, Tom Boone related the wonderful tale where my team was once at the scene at his fort out of sight of his father but he left them not been home since.

I have not seen him since.

My wife lives at Mrs. McCreary's and I go to see my wife on Saturday and Monday nights. On the same evening that Tom Boone lived to bow with Beller, it was not only Tom Blanchard but also Johnson left to go into the bottom at the same time.

At a horse raising at Mr. Marlin Bates' on Monday the 17th of March. When I saw that the company of Southern blacks there were all averse to need. Mr. Marley being the only one besides.
Chers Tom (Coff Hare), black man, say in Mr. Hill's kitchen, there done a whisky barrel which he brought up in a wagon from— and not Ansel's whisky. That they was too light for whisky.

There done an men put the whisky giver from here to low of a time At 9 o'clock. A time. A time. To see. Thimself at any house.

This was done the morning since

Mrs. Robert Lewis, a black man, tell me that he be saw some men come to the house. Lewis said he was not to watch the whisky. Tell him to put it in the right. Two men came to the place. For a time that he lose them they could not for any. They went off that he heard the company last three sometime so after 12. This was on Saturday night the 15 of March.

Heard Thomas Johnson, a half brother of Sam R. Johnson say that the Sam R. Johnson has driven away from his home on the north side of the Missouri for his misconduct in leaving up the barrel in the north. Mr. Sam R. Johnson is a nephew of Coff Hare.

The above statement was done to before on the 15th day April 1862.

T.M. Autt
Post. Mar.
Case of
Capt. Hudson Marshall
Office of Prov Marshal
Pacific Apr. 16 1862

Bernard C. Mevar Esq
Prov Marshal Gent.

Sir,

I have just received the preliminary investigation of the
Case of Howell and others from the death of Howell Ferry. It has been a tedious
investigation every to the extreme meticulousness
with which the important testimony was
elicited from the witnesses. These men gave
their testimony freely and have gotten
out of their way. The whole affair would
probably have falled over on its own weight
had been for Mr. Schaefer who notified
2nd Cavalry twice standing at Cuff's Ferry
on Saturday the 15 of March, Alt.

The parties named were Amasa Howell
(Pauley Cuff Howell) Spencer Fieldner for
Tyler, Andrew C. Tyler, John Peirce
and Jack Moore. Of these only
one have been acquitted as witnesses the
rest having been discharged.

I have obtained also as witnesses
Andrew Stevens once George Paddock.
Andrew Stevens has been a witness in the
investigation of William Wright who testified
that they offered him a horse and wag-
ons to go to their army.

I think there is some doubt on regard
of the correctness of this statement. But
I thought it more proper to
send this statement to the Committee.

Bernard C. Mevar
Prov Marshal.
Might consider some further investigation necessary.

George Mark Bacon has been arrested on his own testimony. When confined by the American law by name of John Becker at Glines, at Glines that a party of men were sent to cease for Price that night. That he did not at once arrest the same to the nearest military post instead of going home once watching the house all that night. He had a Constable and a constable under our Government.

Although Mr. Bacon says he did not know his duty requires him this alone gets as cannot be denied that a man being in charge of someone was to arrest the same requirements of duty. Mr. Bacon from whom the pistol was taken as shown on the testimony of Melton, was a son of G. Mark Bacon.

Some importance is attached to this in consideration from the fact that the Bell and Case are precisely similar to one found in one of the Knop-Knocks furnish at Pitt-Point. The Committee will probably consider this matter of further investigation.

The statements made by the black boys and about matters were taken for information. Merely that as one after another came forward to investigate the case, they were not made before 10 the next day. They may have been false. It was not known at the time that the case was a lawful contest.

Their statements are not very important to the case.
If for chance About the Sunrise 10 to be late, but Louis I will at the same time for ward the Knot-back 3 send at Capt. Howard also the pistol once seen taken from John Bean. I think the testimony against Capt. Howard sufficient to convict him of aiding the enemy. The testimony against Tyler is not so conclusive, but it comes to quite suspicion.

I have just to take the testimony of the officer who traced the Knot-back at Capt. Howard.

It might be well for any further consideration of this matter to examine Robert Orr who was the false witness on the night the first left.

My Respectfully,

[Signature]

T.M. Aiell

P.M.
Capt. Harrell's testimony in case of Horrell v. Tyler.
Capt. Gustave Canell, May 22nd 1863

I am a Batter of Co. F. 1st Reg Mo. Volunteers (U.S. Reserve Corps).

I was the officer in Charge of the Artillery Made in the neighborhood of Horseless Farm.

I was present on the 12th inst. While looking at these Capt. Horseless premises. Capt. Horseless had a barn two stories high, in the upper story a Council room in the yard of which two Brennies were parked. One was parked 1/2 M. N. W. N. and the other was parked on the same side. C. C. M. one of the Brennies contained a revolver Case, a Cartridge box 2.10 box and a box of powder. One of the Brennies and a Car. box which was marked W. C. Marked Both No. 10.

These Articles are here produced and delivered to the inspector.

One of the Brennies is marked on the inside T.E. Ready 6. 1st Reg. M.V.M. 1st Co. No. 42.

These Brennies when found were new and clean and did not appear to have been used.

On the time left in the barn were also found two boxes about 1 foot long about 1 foot and 1/2 wide and 1/2 piece Muskets and their Cartridges.

The blacksmith Horseless belonging to Capt. Horseless stated these boxes were brought from the old house on the top. The boxes were quiet new and the boxes were filled with boxes of ammunition.

This, 1st Tompola and to me that the boxes that the blacksmith brought are to their boxes.

This letter was written before g. Capt. Gustave Canell.

The 17th Day of April 1863.

Capt. Gustave Canell.

Mo. 22nd.
Complainant as

Andrew J. Summings, being duly sworn, saith he is informed and believes that arms and clothing, intended for the use of the rebel army, are concealed in the house of Andrew C. Howell of Ravenous Township, St. Louis County; that clothing has been concealed in barrels in a log house in a field owned by said Howell, about half a mile north of his residence; and that the arms and clothing found in the complaint are hidden between the ceiling and partition floor or between the plastering and clapboard.

Defendants further say he is informed and believes that the arms and clothing above named were taken from the streets of Black & King, on 7th street, in this city, by said Andrew C. Howell; that he was assisted by John Moore & Charles C. Hunt.

A. J. Cummings

Sworn to before me this 26th day of July, 1861.

M. H. McGregor

Notary Public
Office of Post Master
St. Louis, Feb'y 19th

Henry Wilson, residing in Buchanan, Pottawatte, St. Louis County, being duly sworn, says he lives on the adjoining farm to that owned & occupied by Andrew C. Howell, and that he knows that said Howell is at this time harboring and secreting persons deleagated to the Government of the United States, & who have escaped from Mt. Charles county to avoid arrest by government officers—one of them being named Johnson a notorious assassin—to win a child who was killed by U.S. troops in Mt. Charles county some time ago.

Henry Wilson

Sworn to & subscribed before
me this 19th day of Feb'y 1862

[Signature]

Notary Public
Evidence of
Capt. Gustave Camille
Howells {r}

H. H. Howells, M. S. Capt. D. D. D. S.
April 17, 1862

Respectfully refer
To the Provost Marshal
Genl. - There is no
Report of this case
in this office.

J. W. Schofield
Brig. Genl.

Reid del. Offr. 3d. Inf. Distric
April 17th 62
Cape, Gustave, long served, Tage.

Jan., Captain of C. W. 1st Reg. M. W. Volunteers. U.S. Revenue Corps. — I was the officer in charge of the arrests made in the neighborhood of Mowll's Ferry. I was present on the 12th inst. While searching Mowll's premises, Cape Mowll has a barn two stories high. In the upper story, opened up in the eaves, I found two knapsacks. One was marked "1st M. W. M." and the other (not marked), on the outside, "C. M." One of the knapsacks, contained a

Redkeel case & Cartridge box, a ration bag and a

Lanyard Scabbard, some Washed & Cuffed, which was

marked "W. C. Martin, Boy M. W." (These articles are

now produced and identified by the retinue.)

One of the knapsacks was marked in the inside

"J. C. Ready, C. M. 42, 1st Reg. M. W. M." These

knapsacks, when found, were new and clean, and appear to have been used. In the same left in the

barn, were also found two good lopers, about 4 feet

long, about 3/4 deep [sic], wide, marked thus:

The Blackman Thomas, belonging to Cape Mowll.

Join these lopers, were brought from the flour house on

the Cotton. They lopers were quite new.
Dr Crawford
April 8th 1862

H. H. Crawford

[signature]
NB This is concerning the Baker.
Morristown May 6th 162

Colonel Lathem

Dear Sir - the taking of James P. Morgan by Capt. Johnston on last Monday has excited the union friends here very much and they are circumscribing Johnston like hell and if the talk is true he deserves it. This James Morgan has him as great a devil as we have professing all the fore part of the war to be union and finding out all he can to ruin going off he returned the other day night from Beazely after doing all he can't to kill the last Lenthorn site. Know Capt. Johnston takes him by the consent of his father and gives Colonel Remmler to the idea that he is to be let go on Easy Terms. Know Colonel I want you to attend to his case give him just such justice as you do to any other thral of the same color after Major James viewed the oath to him himself left you will please to call on Lieutenant Miller about this case Yours H. Crawford
Petition of
Mr R D Williams
Solomon Sheppard
Mr W Stapleton
Robert Williams
J A Sharlot
Citizen Antimoney.

Proposed to take the convention oath and give bond.
St. Louis, April 14, 1862.

Sir,--

Mr. B. Combs

Commissioner of Missour--

Sir:--

May 13. Collins, James A. Stanbery, Solow Shepherd, William G. Stapleton, and Willoughby Williams, were arrested in Howard County by the military authority of the United States.

In consequence of some misunderstanding in reference to the form in which they were willing to give their allegiance to the General and Provisional Government of this state, they were sent to this city as Political prisoners.

I know all these gentlemen well. Mr. Collins and Shepherd I have known from boyhood to manhood. Mr. Stapleton and Williams I have known as citizens for thirty years. Mr. B. Combs, I have known for some two years as Pastors of the Presbyterian Church in the city of my residence. I think I am governed by sufficiently trustworthy rule, in estimating character, and I have always considered, and now con-- sider, each of these persons gentlemen;-- willing, and determined, at all times, to comply with their contracts and promises.

They are willing, I understand, to subscribe,
take, and keep, in good faith, the oaths of allegiance prescribed by the convention of this state, and upon that condition I respectfully recommend their discharges. Before filing this paper, however, in the proper military Department, I will see each of them in person, and procure their authority for saying that they recognize the demand and filing authority of an oath under any and every form of administration.

I am satisfied, that the peace and good fellowship of Howard County can be promoted by the discharge of these gentlemen on the terms stated, and if such is your opinion I will, thank you for your concurrence.

Respectfully, Wm. J. Blitch.

The State Convention was satisfied with the evidence of a loyal spirit in any of the inhabitants of the State who would take the oath prescribed by the Convention, and provided that person taking that oath within the time limited should be freed from all responsibility by the State authorities. As an expression of loyalty, the oath has the same significance taken at any time. As the gentlemen named did not take it within the time, it would be proper that the authorities should be satisfied that it is their real purpose fully to keep it. When
Thus satisfied, I think the authorities should give the same effect to the oath as of taken at the time required.

If there be any rule of the United States authorities, which requires more, and if such rule is inapplicable, of course the rule for the State authorities would not apply, but if it stands as a matter of discretion, the oath prescribed by the convention would seem to afford a safe guide for the action of such authorities.

N. R. Gamble

St. Louis, April 15, 1862

The undersigned, apply, respectfully, for discharge, upon the terms above specified, requesting the general duty of the road to be made as light as your estimate of your duty will permit.

To Col. B. J. Harrad, Post Master-General, St. Louis, Mo.

M. B. Collins

E. L. Shepherd

W. H. Stumpf

With every wish,

J. A. Pierce
List of Prisoners under sentence of confinement in the Alton prison.

All been sent to the Alton but Hawkins and Howard.
List of Prisoners under sentence of confinement in the Alton Prison.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Where Confined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John W. Owen</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>McDowell's College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Combes</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Penn</td>
<td>&quot; Prison during War</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Kenly</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John H. Bently</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Matthews</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John R. Williams</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Hawkins</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>Hospital at St. Charles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jas. Howard</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>St. Charles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Boswell</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>McDowell's College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Peirce</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Y. thesis</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Tablet</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>At Alton till further order 5th Myrtle Prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prison during war 5th St. Barracks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

St. Louis
April 24, 1862

Sgt. H. Engle
Sent and A.D.C.
April 62

E. Tugnus
Mountain
Headquarters Department of Western Virginia,
Office of Provost Marshal.

Wheeling, W.Va.,
April 17, 1863.

Col. Albert Tracy
A.A.G.

Jeff.

The following prisoners
in enclosed lists have been forwarded to Camp
Chase, O., with notice extended for their
arrival.

11. Philip Huntington 28. Wm. Cooper
12. A. H. Hinkle 29. Wm. Allison

Very Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Signature]
List

10 Y

List of Prisoners

April 14 1872
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>John Newton Hardy</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Capt. in Art. Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adam Kettner</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>2nd in Art. Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jas. S. Baylor</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>Capt. in Old Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>J. W. House</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A. F. Bean</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wm. Martin</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jas. H. Rutz</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Geo. Rutz</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Geo. Rutz</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of prisoners received April 14, 1865.
No. 1

List of Names

April 11, 1862
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>State of birth</th>
<th>By whom emancipated</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>J. H. McNeil</td>
<td>San Jose</td>
<td>Califo.</td>
<td>At home in youth</td>
<td>Violent occasion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>James W. King</td>
<td>Marquis C. H.</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Capt. Howard's bond, Sept. 7th, 1862</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>John A. Boyd</td>
<td>Topeka, Kans</td>
<td>Apr. 1862</td>
<td>Capt. Howard's bond, March 2d, 1862</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jonathan Syder</td>
<td>Topeka, Kans</td>
<td>Apr. 1862</td>
<td>Capt. Howard's bond, July 14th, 1862</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Samuel P. Adams</td>
<td>Topeka, Kans</td>
<td>Apr. 1862</td>
<td>Capt. Howard's bond, Sept. 7th, 1862</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>John S. Burdell</td>
<td>Topeka, Kans</td>
<td>Apr. 1862</td>
<td>Capt. Howard's bond, Sept. 7th, 1862</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>John F. Smokett</td>
<td>Topeka, Kans</td>
<td>Apr. 1862</td>
<td>Capt. Howard's bond, Sept. 7th, 1862</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Description |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|             | Hair: dark      | Eyes: blue      | Age: 22         | Whiskers: none  |
|             | Hair: dark      | Eyes: blue      | Age: 22         | Whiskers: none  |
|             | Hair: dark      | Eyes: gray      | Age: 22         | Whiskers: none  |
|             | Hair: dark      | Eyes: gray      | Age: 22         | Whiskers: none  |
|             | Hair: black     | Eyes: gray      | Age: 22         | Whiskers: none  |
|             | Hair: black     | Eyes: gray      | Age: 22         | Whiskers: none  |
|             | Hair: black     | Eyes: gray      | Age: 22         | Whiskers: none  |
List 102.
List of freight
April 12th
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Date of arrest</th>
<th>By whom arrest</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charles Parker</td>
<td></td>
<td>December 20</td>
<td>Maj. A. Leet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>John Kelly</td>
<td></td>
<td>March 2 1862</td>
<td>Maj. A. Leet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Charles Degree</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 3 1862</td>
<td>Maj. A. Leet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>John Regal</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 2 1862</td>
<td>Maj. A. Leet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Andrew Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 3 1862</td>
<td>Maj. A. Leet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>John Patrick</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 4 1862</td>
<td>Maj. A. Leet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Thomas Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 5 1862</td>
<td>Maj. A. Leet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>John Johnson</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 6 1862</td>
<td>Maj. A. Leet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>John Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 7 1862</td>
<td>Maj. A. Leet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>John Regal</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 8 1862</td>
<td>Maj. A. Leet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>John Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 9 1862</td>
<td>Maj. A. Leet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>John Regal</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 10 1862</td>
<td>Maj. A. Leet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>John Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 11 1862</td>
<td>Maj. A. Leet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>John Regal</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 12 1862</td>
<td>Maj. A. Leet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>John Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 13 1862</td>
<td>Maj. A. Leet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 3.

List of prisoners

April 13th, 1862
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age in April 1862</th>
<th>Height in April 1862</th>
<th>By whom mustered</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>J. W. Stinnett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Isaac B. Thomas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>James Burrow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>William Long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>John Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Robert G. Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the order of March 26th 62, 
Copies enclosed.
List
No. 6

List of Exhibits
April 14th
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>John Newton</td>
<td>N. York</td>
<td>1Lt.</td>
<td>In Active Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sam Johnson</td>
<td></td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>22 7th Biv. 2nd Pris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sam Jones</td>
<td></td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>Conn. Cav. In Active Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wm. W. Young</td>
<td></td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A. F. Allen</td>
<td></td>
<td>9th</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wm. Martin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Geo. C. Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conn. Cav.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jack autos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Geo. P. Bartels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conn. Cav. 22th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 5

List of the Rounds

April 13th 1862
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Date of arrest</th>
<th>By whom arrested</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charles Irland</td>
<td>Pleasant</td>
<td>April 16, 1862</td>
<td>John Ilg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>D. A. Irland</td>
<td>Pleasant</td>
<td>April 16, 1862</td>
<td>John Ilg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Irland</td>
<td>Pleasant</td>
<td>April 15, 1862</td>
<td>John Ilg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>James Baker</td>
<td>Pleasant</td>
<td>April 15, 1862</td>
<td>John Ilg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>C. P. Irland</td>
<td>Pleasant</td>
<td>April 15, 1862</td>
<td>John Ilg</td>
<td>Returned 1st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Sermons received April 17, 1863

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence date of arrest</th>
<th>By whom arrested</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Abram Alston</td>
<td>January 27, 1863</td>
<td>April 16, 1863</td>
<td>Capt. Field, Acting Post Master in C.S. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>[Last name illegible]</td>
<td>Residence date of arrest</td>
<td>By whom arrested</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prisoner states that he was a soldier six months in the Southern army, that he was in company with one Bailey, Hellthor and John Jop, when James Underwood, horseman, took him that he was in a company of men, headed by Frank Walker, who went to have a combat and it can be proved that the company was fired upon in the night. He also states that he was in company with Mr. Johnson and David Hasting at Julius Appleby's in search of a company of Union men. Bailey and both the other men were well armed.

Prisoner states that his connection with these small parties was since he left the army.

It is believed that it can be proved that he was one of a party who took a horse or horses from loyal men.

Col. Mill

Reserve

Comdy.

Port Greenfield — The Council of Delegates is said to be unanimus and the Declaration of many loyal citizens induces me to come here to type for Cape Kippen. The above Writings—Handwritten to me—

is admitted by himself to be true.

Michael E. 1st Cor. for Division

A. Williamson

Aug. 6th 1863

U.S. Com. for Division
In the case of

Brown & King—

Are there more

Citizens or Subjects

2

After 5, 61
The deposition of James Gillmore taken on the 6th day of April 1862 at Rochester, N.Y., to be read as evidence of rebellion and treason against the United States Government by T. W. Higgin, at Gen. Buell's Head Quarters.

James Gillmore states that about the last of November 1861 he saw T. W. Higgin conducting a company of rebel cavalry, about the town of Pitts.

James Gillmore states that he saw T. W. Higgin conducting a company of rebel cavalry as a guide, to the town of Pitts about the last of November 1861. Some of the company pursued him and demanded of him to give up his arms.

The deposition of James Miles taken on the 6th day of April 1862.
The deposition of James Miles taken on the 5th day of April 1862 at my office in Rochester, N.Y. The evidence of treason and rebellion against the United States Government by W. H. Yorke, at the court of Enquiry at Gen. Beecher's Head Seaboard.

James Miles states at the time Gen. Beecher was in command was encamped near Dudley, N.Y. about the last of Sept. 1861. That Capt. Yorke sent for him to come to his tent. He did so. While taking with Capt. Yorke, W. H. Yorke and Jared Brown, they were towards them, when W. H. Yorke, was about fifteen steps from them, he drew a revolver from his coat, cocked and presented it to Capt. Yorke and said, Mr. Yorke we are after you to take your prisoners to take you to camp. Yorke advanced on Capt. Yorke with his revolver pointed towards him saying with the intention of making Yorke his prisoner. Yorke said to Brown: Shoot the d---n rebel as Capt. Yorke made matters away from them.

James Miles
The deposition of Elizabeth Ann Welch states:

That about the last of November 1861 J. W. King ordered as guide to a force of rebel cavalry and conducted them to the property of James and went with them to several different houses belonging to Union men.

Elizabeth Ann Welch

State of Missouri, Rushville.

I, J. W. Wissin, Police Judge of the Town of Rushville do certify that the foregoing deposition of James Gilmore, James Gilmore, James Miles and Elizabeth Ann Welch were taken before me, were read to them, and deposed to by each of them, after being read of them sworn by me that the said thing should give. I have the true

under my hand this 5th day of April 1862.

J. W. Wissin P.J. M.
The depositions of James Miles, Eliel G. Neil, Elizabeth Ann Melch, Jane Gilmore, Agnes Campbell, Agnes Heire, and Andrew Duncan at the office in Rochester NY on the 5th day of April 1863 to be read as evidence of treason and rebellion against the government of the United States, at the request of Esquire Walker, District Judge Democrat.

James Miles states that about the last of Sept. 1862, Jared Brown with 9 or 10 him & came up to Capt. Fox, to make some repairs. Brown then attempted to lead Capt. Fox, but Fox turned & aimed his revolver at Capt. Fox attempting to get away from them. Brown then remarked to him & let us lead the d. a. farewell, and both rode after Fox.

James Miles

Eliel G. Neil states that he is now Post Master at Paradise NY, that Jared Brown was his predecessor, and to the best of his knowledge is a defaulter to the United States to the amount of six hundred forty eight dollars & eighty seven cents.

Eliel Neil P.M.
Elizabetta Ann Welch states that she saw
David Brocken acting as a guide
to a company of rebel cavalry in
conducting them about the
town of Allie, about the
and last of Nov. 1861.

Elizabetta Ann Welch

Jane Gillmore states that she saw
David Brocken conducting a
company of rebel cavalry, from
house to house, forcing desecration
by Union men, about the last of
Nov. 1861.

Jane Gillmore

Agnes Campbell states that she
Brocken came into her house with company
of rebel cavalry, assisting in torching
my house. Said he wanted arms
and arms he wanted have Agnes Campbell

Agnes Munn states that she saw Fred
Brocken, desecrating in Nov. 1861, con-
ducting rebel cavalry from
house to house in the town of

Agnes Munn
Andrew Duncan, State of N.J., in capia, with a bundle of rebel canes, who took his gun from him in the town of Elizabethtown, the last of Nov., 1864.

State of N.J., Paroestia.
I, W.B. Whiffin, Polin Judge of the Court of Paroestia, do certify that the foregoing depositions of James D. Neil, Elizabeth Ann Milth, Jane Gilman, Agnes Barrett, Agnes Black, and Andrew Duncan, were taken before me, were read to them, and dehersible to in my presence, after being dehersible to each of them before me, that the evidence they should give, should be the truth.

Gave under my hand this 11th of April, 1864.

W.B. Whiffin, O.G.B.
Submits their cases to
Board Commissioners and
asks to remove certain
articles, now in possession
of U. S. Authorities.

Received District of the Ohio,
Nashville, April 7, 1862.
Proceedings approved. The
Sheriff
Marshal will release the property.

Joseph B. B. Reed

Agg. Enclosed

Perfect endorsed to
Henry William
Post from Marshal

Wm. Gray Nashville.
There is no evidence that this property is subject to injury by the Government.

Henry Martyn

Dr. Horst chambers
Case of
Mrs. J. D. Tevis
before
Board of

determination

The following Board
within this county being
present. The Board recom-
mand its relief:

Dr. T. Robinson

David H. Lane, Sec.
Col. Peabody
Chairman Board of Comrs.
Nashville

I wish to remove from the
Yard Depot of Nashville’s Chattanoga R.R. Co., certain
lots of flour and Earl (my property) marked as follows:

Earl, marked: "Laayette Mills" "Southern Mills"
"Baltimore Mills" - Gram, marked. D.

Nashville, April 4th, 1862

Wm. L. Smith

Dr. W. H. Clark
We wish to remove certain lots of flour & bran (our property) from depot of Nashville & Chattanooga R.R. Co. marked as follows: flour marked "Blacksville City Mills," "Fruenzi," "Andrew Jackson," and sacks of bran marked G.I. Nashville April 4th, 1862.
Case of
John J. Barker
before
Board of Commissioners
Nashville, Aug. 3, 1872

The property within
discussed being private
property, the Board recommend its
release.

B. S. Smith, Jr.

David H. Lane, Esq.
We have twenty-five whole leaf tobaccos in the freight depot of the Nashville & Chattanooga R.R., which we wish to remove. The tobaccos are marked and numbered as below:

114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 143, 144, 145, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153.

Nashville, April 4th, 1862

[Signature]
April 24, 1929

R.S. Tooch - Write selection Rev. John Millis and Son who were directed to leave Quill. They now desire to return. The sails are on board. Released.

C. J.

and yours truly,

[Signature]

Relieved.

Nova. May 1st, 1929
Pres. Max. End; Aberc.
Col. Harran

St. Louis
Columbia, Mo.,
Apr. 2nd, 1862.

Sir,

Rev. Jno. M. Willis, this
son of James B. Willis, were ar-
rested last fall, at their home,
in this County, by a body of troop,
or Southerners, and simply
fleeing through the County.

Without personally knowing the
men or having intimations that
there were either of them charged with
any other offense than that of being
decided secessionists and disloyal
into any other charge against
them. They have refused to
take the oath of loyalty, but,
I understand, are now anxious to
avow themselves of the terms of
release offered by the Government.
I hope they may be allowed to do so. They are both poor, & their families are in a distressing condition — and recent domestic & personal occurrences render their presence at home very desirable.

Neither of them have been regarded as men of activity or personal influence — and I am not very likely to be accomplished by their defection, if — as I am advised they are willing to take the oath of loyalty.

Very Respy

To

Col. Farrar
St. Louis
1973
Smith & Handy
two negro men

[Signature]

Lay referred to Rev. B. G. Tarr & Dwor

[Signature]

age 30\textsuperscript{1}/\textsubscript{2} yrs
St. Louis, June 4th 1862

[Handwritten text]

[Signature]

Perry Smith

Ch. Handy
Anonymous, Regarding...
Opinión
Citénez
TO THE CITIZENS OF JACKSON COUNTY!

In the progress of the present unhappy civil strife in which we are involved, we have arrived at a point, when it becomes an imperative necessity to interpose some barrier, against the desolation which threatens to overwhelm us. The condition of our county contrasted with that which it presented but twelve months since, when we had all the elements of wealth and prosperity within and around us, and when thrift and contentment were diffused among all classes, is indeed painful to contemplate. Instead of rejoicing as we then did in the protection of a beneficent government, and the wholesome restraints of civil law, it is but too apparent that we now live in a state of anarchy and lawless violence. The peaceful pursuits of industry have been unnecessarily abandoned, the person and property of the citizen are no longer sacred, the administration of justice is totally suspended, and even life is held by the uncertain tenure of the will of him who demands it.

To whatever causes these results may be attributable, or by whatever means they have been brought about, we can derive but little benefit now in discussing or rehearsing them. It is sufficient that we can all plainly see and realize the fact, that if the existing disorder and confusion are permitted to continue, the certain and invariable end will be absolute ruin to every substantial interest, and the total extinction of all our available resources.

We think we may safely assert that the productive personal property of the country, has already been diminished largely more than one half, and the prostration of business of every character is so complete, that Real Estate may be said to have no value at all affixed to it. The contest in which we are engaged is an unequal one, and our daily observation cannot but show us, that in the various influences which are brought to bear upon it, in the legitimate exercise of military power, and the irregular excesses of that in civil war invariably grow out of it, together with its equally invariable consequent, subjection to irresponsible bands of marauders, we are literally “being ground between the upper and nether millstones.”

Whatever may be the issue in either of the Southern States, we must be satisfied that in Missouri, at least, a further opposition to the power and authority of the Federal Government will be fruitless, and will result in nothing but disaster. Her essential value to the National Confederacy, arising from her central position and her great natural resources, is such, that all the appliances of the Government will be needed to enforce a continuous maintenance of her present relation. Surrounded as she is by free States upon three sides, with her borders at all times exposed, and accessible in every part by means of her great natural artery, and the railroads that radiate from St. Louis, to which point troops can be so easily transported from every part of the Northern area, it is the manifest duty, to suppose that we can maintain successful resistance. Shall we then persistently sacrifice our present and future prospects, and wilfully become our own destroyers? Let calm reflection take a place of impulsive enthusiasm, and thought triumph over a misguided zeal.

If we have been misled by exciting appeals to our passions, or if we have been moved by the generous sympathies of our nature, to turn the channel of our thoughts and action in a wrong direction, it is not too late to retrace our steps. Notwithstanding the wasting deprivations that have fallen upon us, and notwithstanding the desolated habitations that everywhere meet our view, and the many hearthstones that have been made desolate, there is yet sufficiency of recuperative energy in our people...
to "build again our waste places" and to
again bring peace and gladness to our dis-
turbed homes.

But if the scenes of the last summer are
to be repeated, if we are again to be
plunged in turmoil and confusion, who
does not know, that the fertile fields of
Jackson and adjacent counties will lie uncultivated, and their citizens, if any remain
be made to encounter in addition to the
complicated miseries of this unnatural
war, the dread horrors of famine, with per-
haps pestilence in its train. It is true the
protective means by which we may hope
to recover our former prosperity are much
exhausted, but is it not extreme madness, to
continue the exhausting process until we
have nothing left, and the whole communi-
ty is engulfed in total bankruptcy?

If we can be once more assured of peace
and quietness, the gloom and despondency
which now paralyze every effort will van-
ish, and in the bounding elasticity of re-
vived hope, we may soon amply repair
the damage we have suffered.

We propose then Fellow Citizens, that
forgetting past differences, and laying a
side past animosities, we all assemble in
Mass Meeting, in the City of Independence

Saturday, May 7th

and renew our loyalty to the Government by
mutually pledging our faith to each other in
the instrument hereto appended, which
asks no higher obligation than that which
every American citizen has heretofore been
pride to acknowledge. We desire you to
conform to half way spirit, and not unless
you have determined to make this declara-
tion with "pure hearts and clean hands."

It will not do to suppose there is no
need of your individual presence that
your neighbor will do as well, but let the
Farmer and the Mechanic, the Merchant,
the Laborer and the Professional man
alike come, for all are equally and
vitally interested. If such a manifesta-
tion of our purpose is thus made, then
we will leave no longer be any pretext or
necessity for armed troops amongst us,
and then will deprecating bands and in-
ternal dissensions be exasperated and go
impeached, under the overpowering
influence of a united public sentiment, and
the sanction of restored Law.

DECLARATION

We the undersigned citizens of Jackson
County, Missouri, desiring to make
known to the Public Authorities and all
others whom it may concern, our posi-
tion in reference to the present deplorable
civil strife in which our beloved country
is involved, do not hesitate to declare

That whatever prejudices, feelings or
opinions, may have temporarily swayed
our judgments during the political excite-
mants of the past, we are now fully as-
sured, that the interest as well as the geo-
 graphical position of our State, unites
her indissolubly to the Federal Union estab-
lished by our Fathers; and attached as
we are to her soil, and by education and
habit devoted to her institutions, we gen-
ernally desire to labor for her destiny therein.

In harmony with the above declaration
thus voluntarily made, we hereby solemn-
ly pledge ourselves that we will give no
countenance, aid or support, in any manner
whatsoever to any persons, combinations
of persons, or States, who are endeavor-
ing by force of arms or otherwise, to over-
throw the Government of the United
States, or impair its constitutional author-
ity within the limits of our State.

William McCoy
Samuel D. Lucas
Wm L. Bono
Jno Bryant
J P Henry

David Waldo
B F Wallace
J R Healy
Wm. Chrisman
Wm. Taylor
O H Cogswell
Alex Procter
L M. Sca

March Hutchinson
D A. Robins
Medley Stenon
R A. Stone
O P W. Bailey
T W. Arnold
G R. Houtsfiller
Jhon R. Swearington
Wm. Peacock
John H. Taylor
Geo. W. Buchanan
Jno. C. Agnew
N B. Smith
John Knowles
Jno. Armstrong
P. McLachan
H D. Dodd
Jno. M. Robinson
W M. Leftwich
Davi L. Young
A K. Dodson
A. A. Too
James McCumber
J A. Lohr
Jas. Noland
Chas. B. Thornton
Wm. H. Bowers
T A. Bowers
Thomas J. Tatum
Mathew Scott
Jeremiah Maret
O H. Garner
Wm. A. Sandgrass
Samuel Steele
Ben Sharp
J. Parmer
Wm. Russell
O H. Frick
John Ryan
R. A. Black
Lewis Selby
G F. Selby
Henry Helem
John Montague
Barnet Sandgrass
Adam Litchfield
1876

Anonymous, Cts.

Endorsed by Logan Clark.

Stating the witnesses in cases of the Mitchell, niece and Miller charged with the murder of Andrew Ramsey.
Sidalia mo. April 22nd, 1862

Brig. Gen. Totten
Jefferson City, Mo.

In the case of Henry Mitchell, Jasper Mitchell, William Niece and H. Miller charged with the murder of Andrew Ramsey, late of Benton County, Mo. The following persons can give important testimony—

1st Miss Sarah Bowman, who was present at Mitchell's house when the party left; Miss Murmer, who saw them soon after and before the murder; Mrs. Elizabeth Shobe, who saw them at her own house before they went to Ramsey's; Mr. Ramsey, wife of the murdered man, a lady whose sincerity is above suspicion; Mrs. Richard Moister, who saw them soon after the murder and had conversation with them; Mr. Moister is an uncompromising union man; Mr. Abram Hunt, also a mild man of unquestionable integrity, who saw them after the murder; Mr. Augustus Steele who was a moderate secessionist, but has taken the oath, and in the judgment of union men who know him well is a man of strict veracity, acting in good faith towards the government, he has sworn to
Support, Mr. Alexander Novomeit, a staunch union man, at present a member of Capt. Hasting’s company, Capt Phillips’ reg. M.S. No. Mr. Slof now resides one mile from Sadsalia. Mrs Ramsey, since the death of her husband, resides with Mr. Hilemch near Warsaw Mo. Mr. Novomeit will be found with his company; the other witnesses all live in White Township, Benton Co. Mo.

Prompt and vigorous action in this case with all the guilty parties is necessary to save a quiet and unoffending Community from what now bids fair to be utter ruin. A general inquiry into the doings of said Henry Mitchell and others in the vicinity of Cole Camp Mo. would doubtless elicit important facts. We ask simply that he shall be protected from violence - that justice shall be administered. We can not believe that he shall ask in vain—

Very respectfully,

Geo. Tolson

I am personally acquainted with the gentlemen who are sending you the above communications and prudently wish for them as Legal gentlemen upon whom you can rely.

[Signature]
Sedalia April 22, 1852.

Geo. R. Smith

Enclosing anonymous Communication and endorsing the writer thereof as staunch Union men from the first in whose every statement all confidence can be placed.

Citizens
Sidonia 22 April 1862

Homer C. Totten

LGPOXN CRO NYR

Dear Sir,

Accompanying this is a communication addressed to you without a signature, the contents of which you will at once understand. The parties making the statements are well known to me. You can place the most implicit confidence in any of these statements they have made. If there is a case demanding a rigid investigation the one they submit is that one. Of course, if I know nothing of the case, I only write to say the parties of the article are gentlemen in the broadest sense of that term. sheets were of unquestioned originy, proven the legencry, and our prospects alone in their statements to protect undersperancy. Citizens from the violence of the apert. I have not very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant

[Signature]
Citizens

Give names and particulars of men appointed as police by the County
Commissioner. The report shows that Capt. McKinzie (sic) has power to appoint additional poor
militia. It is believed by prominent Union citizens that the patronage is intended to recent
saboteurs over loyal men transported service.

Head Quarters District of Central Missouri,

Respectfully referred to the Brig. Genl.
Corps, M. J. W. with the request that the
subject may be brought to the notice of the
Federal and State authorities for their action in the case.

The undersigned respectfully submit that the evidence is conclusive
that the names mentioned in the within
communication by Mr. Duree (sic) as rebels
have been more or less active and in
sympathy with the opponents of the Federal
Government and Provisional Government of
Arkansas and that the Court which
has appointed such men to such positions
cannot be acting wisely and it is
feared not in good faith to the
authorities of the United States.

While restrictions are received from
the proper authorities the undersigned
has this day issued an order prohibiting
Captain McKinzie, Isaac Bolton, James
Bolton, Robert Lears, and Mr. A.
Hegmann from exercising the functions
of the offices to which they have been
appointed by the County Court being
persuaded that such men should
not at this time be permitted
To hold such offices which they exercise in behalf of those
Union men who have been always faithful to the established
authorities.

J. E. Foster
Beg. Genl
Conf. Supt.

Hell. Mrs. Mr. Militia

May 13, 1862

The action of Beg. Genl
Foster in this case
is approved. The pro-
minity of those suspen-
sing the functions of
the Court has been
considered, but the
action taken by Genl
Foster is deemed suffi-
cient for the present
case. Further conduct
of the similar nature
will unquestionably
result in the suspension
of the Court.

J. W. Schafkle
Beg. Genl
Jefferson City, Mo. 29th April 1862

Col. P. S. Bland, Command Post,

The following are the names and political sentiments of the police appointed by our County Court viz: James M. McKenzie Capt. Police & formerly Capt. in Perc. Army Union Bolton formerly a private soldier in Perc. Army.

James Bolton - Rebel

Robert Craig - Politics unknown

John Crandall - Union

John F. Ferguson - Rebel

The records of the County Court shows that Capt. McKenzie has power to appoint other patrols at his discretion.

It is believed by the Union men of this community that this patrol is intended for a system of secret espionage to have surveillance over Union men and to support and promote the influence of prominent rebels in the community. Very Respectfully,

M. A. Bland.
Washington
April 4, 1862

S. Thomas,
Adjutant General

Authorizing Rev. W. Tormas and John Richay
Eggs to raise two Regts. of loyal Indians, &c.
Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, April 22d, 1852

Major General H. W. Halleck, U. S. A.

Commanding Department of the Mississippi

St. Louis, Mo.

General:

The Secretary of War with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior has granted authority to Robert W. Thomas and John Pitchay Esqrs. to raise two Regiments from each Loyal Indian who have been driven from their own Country into Kansas by other Indians in rebellion against the United States Government. These Regiments are to be raised for the purpose of restoring their lands to the Loyal Indians and affording them protection while planting their crops.

The Colonels of these Regiments will report to you for instructions when their Commands shall
have been completely organized. When this shall have been done, it is the desire of the Secretary of War, that you furnish two Regiments of Volunteers to aid these Indian troops in the purpose for which they are to be used. I am General.

Very Respectfully,

Your Great Port,

[Signature]

Adjutant General

[Signature]

Supt. Camps 1. Fort George 2. Camp Station.