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

Roll 31

Nos. 8685 - 8931

March 1864

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Washington: 1964
Mea 15.00

Office Governor Marshall 8th. 
March 36th. Note
Enclosed Report of Soldans
and Citizens confined in
the Military Prison by
Capt. McBlighton Commander
of Scowins
<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Co.</th>
<th>Charge</th>
<th>Date</th>
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I certify that the above is a correct and true statement of offenses, arrested and confined by me. March 1st, 1864.

[Signature]

Lieut. Govt. Provost Guard, Baltimore, Md.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>REGIMENT</th>
<th>CO.</th>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
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I certify, and this above is a correct and true statement of prisoners arrested and confined by me.

[Signature]

March 17, 1864

[Address]:

[Name]
Provost Marshal's Office,
HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.
Baltimore Md., March 14th 1864.

PRISONER.

Theodore & David Tenney
RESIDENCE.

ARRESTED.

CHARGE.

Forgery.

WITNESSES.
Head Quarters, Middle Department, 8th Army Corps, Office Provost Marshal.

Baltimore, 14th March 1864

Sir,

Statement of Facts for the District Attorney, Public Prosecutor.

The people of

Respectfully,

Doll, defendant. The latter Feb.

Last a note was sent by Bro. B. M. Perry, in reply to a note from Wm. Edwards asking him to come from N. Y. The note stated that Mr. Edwards had left his book and had not heard of him.

On the 16th, a letter was received from N. Y. from the bookseller, stating that the money had been sent to them by Mr. Lewis, and that the bookseller would send them a letter with the receipt.

Later, a letter was received from the same bookseller, stating that he had not heard from him.

On the 23rd, another letter was received from the same bookseller, stating that he had not heard from him.

The bookseller sent a letter with a receipt for the money.

This is the true statement of the facts in the case.

John Doe

Public Prosecutor
Baltimore, 18 July 1864. I have found no letters or checks among his papers, including a receipt signed "McLenny" for $50, asking the money to be paid to "McLenny Baltimore.

The letter being an attempt by forging to get his money.

A letter directed to McLenny was accordingly sent to Baltimore by the Bk, and the Brr. Marshal informed of it.

The post office was watched until the men, Berry and Dernley, called for the letter, directed to McLenny when they were arrested.

7. The checks were probably obtained by one or both of the men by robbing the soldier (McLenny) and then forging the check by signing McLenny's name.

I also forged the letter sent to the Bk asking the money to be sent to Baltimore.

If the soldier can be obtained from B. Lyell at Alexandria Va.
The prisoners now in my custody gave a very lame account of the matter. They, or one of them stated that the day before calling for the letter at the P.O. he was at Philada. When a stranger asked him to call at P.O. Potter for a letter for Mr. Lewis and forward it to Philada.

I consequently sent a letter to Philada requesting them to send a letter for Mr. Lewis and informed the P.M. at Philada to have any man arrested who called for it. But I have not yet received any information respecting an arrest on that account.

All the letters are in my hands except the forgery sent to the 19th by the Reverend Lewis.

This is a case the General Commander requests me to hand over to the civil authorities. I also enclose the papers.

Yours obediently,
J. B. Neyard Maj. Pro.
P.S. I also enclosed the letter in my last epistle.

H. B. Hayes

Mr. P. N.
Refugee & Prisoner claiming to be British Subject.

[Signature]

[Date] 17/3/64
Coln

War Department

Washington City

March 26, 1864

To the Commandant at Point Lookout, Md.

Peter Kennedy (wife & three children) Freedom &

Mary Ann Kennedy

Denise Kennedy (family)

Patrick Sheehy

John M. Atwater

D. Reigh Schubert

George Brady

William Allie and

Denise Sullivan

State that they are British Subjects, and have papers to that effect, that they came from Richmond, were taken prisoners and confined at Point Lookout about one month since.
Please report to me the charges against these men and the facts and circumstances as relating to their arrest and detention.

By order of the Secretary of War

L. Q. C. Lamar

Judge Advocate
Office Provost Marshal 8th Army Corps March 30, 1914

Morning Report of Soldiers and Civilians confined in the Military Prison by Capt H. Leighton

Returning of Soldiers
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</table>

I certify that the above is a correct and true statement of the facts ascertained and verified by me, March 30, 1863.

[Signature]

Lloyd County. Present Guard, Baltimore, Md.
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</tr>
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</table>

I certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the matter certified and confessed by me, Lieutenant, 25th June, 1861.

[Signature]

Lieutenant, Com. Prison Yard, Baltimore, Md.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>REGIMENT</th>
<th>CO.</th>
<th>CHARGE</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Henry Haddox</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Receiving the Blanket from Capt. Haddox Jan 22 By 1st Lieut. Reuben Washburn</td>
<td>1874</td>
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<td>J. P. Frear</td>
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<td>J. P. Reavis</td>
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<td>J. C. Nadeau</td>
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</table>

I certify that this above is a correct and true Statement of Business around and confirm by me... March 19th, 1874.

Hodgkinson

Lect. Const Provost Guard, Baltimore, Md.
8692

 cita

Mira. 28 de
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Co.</th>
<th>Charge</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A. Davis</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td></td>
<td>Running the blockade</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>By order H. H. Scull, 9th MD.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>J. E. Lassell</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td></td>
<td>Blockading the coast</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>J. M. Smith</td>
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I certify that the above is a correct and true statement of the events stated and confirmed by me.

[Signature]

Lieut. Com. Prov. Guard, Baltimore, Md.
No. 93 Franklin St.
N.Y., 25 March 1864

Major General Izard, Adj. Gen.
Third Army, Dept of the East

General,

The Secretary of the Army having directed that counsel for Major Savage and Scuffiel be admitted after them in Fort Lafayette in presence of some persons attached to this office, I respectfully request that you issue a pass to admit Mr. R. C. Mason (of this office) and Major John Locke and Henry Hitchen in Sunday 20th inst.

Very Resp't, Most Respt.

[Signature]

Chief U.S. Army Dept.
Application has also been
made for a pass by the E. F. 
Branx. Consuel. for CH Raymond.
Please some includes his name
with the other.

Resg. H.C. Smith

Maj. L. Dix Jr. 

Capt. Cari - 2
Hd Qrs. 3 Div. Corps W. V.
Charleston W. V.  March 10, 1864

Respectfully forwarded to Hd Qrs. Hd Qrs. with the request that one of the Artikel named prisoners be sent to these Hd Qrs. to be exchanged for Mr. Ellsung, who is a loyal citizen and already has suffered considerable loss.

(Initial)
Geo. Grover
Asst. Adj. Genl.
Nicholas County

Col. A. D. Bristol

Cumberland, March 26, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to His Excellency

for such action or recommendations as he
may deem most conducive to the
public interest. It is not known
that the persons whose names are
suggested are held by military authority.

(Signed) F. Heidel

May. Gen.

The State of West Va.
Executive Department
Whirling, April 14, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Maj. Gen.
Heidel. Where I will endeavor to
have the persons I have mentioned
released. I am, etc.

(Signed) A. D. Berrian

Gen.
Nicholas County, West Va., March 12th, 1864,

Mr. George Crooks, Agent of Charleston W. Va.

Whereas Anthony W. Clark, a loyal citizen of our county, has been arrested by the Confederate forces and held to answer and resent himself to face judgment and of the Confederate forces as a traitor to the United States of America. The release of Lewis Williams or Isaac W. King, both captured by the Confederate forces in Webster county in January last, in possession of secret writings, either of which is sufficient will discharge Mr. W. Clark from the obligations imposed upon him. We the undersigned union men and citizens of said county, do pray that one of the above named persons may be released in order to secure the release of our neighbors and friends, Mr. W. Clark.

(Signed)

Frederick Heider

J. B. McWhorter

James Hender

Thomas Darmouth
The State of West Virginia,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Wheeler, May 16, 1864.

Major Ewart
Military Commander
Charleston 18-29

Sir,

I have transmitted the inclosed copy
of a letter received by citizens of Nicholas County, with endorsement,
therein, in relation to the exchange of Anthony Wilson.

Louis H. Wilson, deputized by my hands, by authority from
this Department of War, is here, and will be forwarded to Wheeling as recommended in the aforesaid endorsement. So soon as information is received from him that the arrangements for this
exchange can be concluded, I will inform you.

I am directed respectfully to suggest that you communicate with
the U. S. Collector of Nicholas County on the subject, and
inform him that Wilson has been deputized with my
hands for the purpose of exchanging him for Wilson.

From the exchange you may be enabled to see the
interests of both parties to his favor.

Very respectfully,

A. J. Baymam
February 24th
Aug. 27th 69

Brennan & Co
So. M. Co

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]
The State of West Virginia,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, Aug. 29, 1864.

Brevet Genl. Sullivan,
Commanding at Charleston,
Sir:

John B. Milclay, Esq., of Ritchie County, will deliver into your custody Lewis M. Stevance, whom it is desired to exchange, as well as four from the enclosed document, for Anthony McChung, a loyal citizen of Nicholas County, now under bonds to the Confederate authorities to become the release of M. Stevance. I deemed it expedient to send the Stevance parcel, in duplicate, one copy to be forwarded to you, that he will faithfully perform the condition of his discharge by securing M. McChung's release from his obligations.

Capt. D. D. Stephenson, Commanding a Company of State Troops in Clay County, might be of service in carrying out the proposed exchange.

Very Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Signature]
Extract

Office of Secretary of War, Washington, D.C., May 5, 1861.

Dear General:

I have directed you to inform your Secretary that your Secretary's request has been approved by the Secretary of War, and that General Scott of Camp French will begin to operate against the military authorities of the State of West Virginia. He has been directed to deliver you in all cases into your hands for the two named above.

(Signed) W. H. Seward
Sec'y of War.

The State of West Virginia,
Executive Department,
Wheeling, April 17th, 1861.

Respectfully returned to your honor, Brig. Gen'l Scott, and all others are now in Camp French. The latter is a citizen, and I will request the Secretary of War to authorize his exchange for Mr. Cling.

(Signed) A. D. Porriman
Gov.
(Cont.)

Nicholas County, West Va., March 12th, 1865.

Hon. George Crook, Com't of Charleston N.W.

Whereas Anthony H. Blung, a loyal citizen of our county,
has been arrested by the Confederate forces, and is held to answer an
inquest against himself for Col. Jackson Conk of the Confederate forces, unless the
release of Lewis W. Blung or Isaac H. Dyer, who was captured by the Federal forces in Nicholas County on January 1st, is procure
by the said Anthony H. Blung. Either of which releases would discharge
Mr. H. Blung from the obligations imposed upon him.

We, the undersigned citizen men and citizens of said county,
do pray that one of the above named prisoners may be released
in order to secure the release of our neighbor and friend, Mr.
H. Blung.


Signed,

Frederick H. Lee
J. R. W. Backer
David Rader
Thomas Drainer
8695

See:

Pt. Columbus, N. Y. Prison Records.
New York City
179 Franklin St
March 6, 1847

David H. S. Colton
This Day

Quirks to Col. Fredrick Phelan
to receive the bodies of Captains
Charles H. Colton and Joseph
Davie, Charles H. Campion
arrested by order of the Dept
of the Navy, for alleged frauds
on the Navy Department.
Also other papers relative
to their cases

S.179 (No. 221, 1847) 25th March 1847

R. H. D. & H. March 6, 1847
No. 93 Franklin Street,

(Forged)

March 6th, 1862

Supt. Col. Martin Henry,

Commander at

Fort Lafayette,

Sir: With this you will receive from the hands of

officer Lie the bodies of:

Charles W. Seaford

Joseph Savage

Charles W. Raymond

who have been arrested by order of the Secretary of the

Navy for alleged fraud on the Navy Department, and

are to be held subject to his orders. The instructions from

Major General John A. Dix, Commanding Department

of the Eastern District respectfully enclosed.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. C. Scott

Special Commissioner, Navy Department and War

Department.
Office of A. H. McPeak.
March 17, 1864

L 19

William Lee,
Special Officer
and Chief Detective.

Reports the arrest and delivering
at Fort Lafayette of

Charlton Schofield
Joseph Savage

Charlton Raymond
Edwin Brady

Chief Detective

[Signature]

(11)

17th of March, 1864

[Signature]

[Signature]
Office A. A. Provost Marshal General,

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW YORK,

New York, March 1st, 1864.

Beg, General W. H. Harp
Capt. T. M. General
South Wt., New York.

General,

I do herewith, in your order, pursuant to
 Colonel Scott's Special Commission of the Navy Depart-
 ment 93 Franklin St. at 6 1/2 o'clock this morning
 and by his direction went to the city of Brooklyn, N.Y.
 and arrested the following named persons for alleged
 frauds on the Navy Department:

Charles W. Bedfield
Joseph P. Larras
Charles W. Belford

and conveyed them to Fort Schufftette and delivered
them to Genl. Martin, Commanding the Fort,

Yours truly,

WILLIAM LE.
Office A. A. Provost Marshal General,

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW YORK.

New York, March 10th, 1864.

Brig. General Hays

A. A. Provost Marshal

South " New York.

General:

I am directed to your order to point to Maj. Genl. H. S. G. H. O.

Hecht, Special Commissioner for the Navy Department, and by his directions arrested Federal L. Brady and took him to 93 Franklin St. and turned him over to Colonel Hecht, having the accompanying receipt for him.

I have the honor to lay before you the original order for his arrest by the Secretary of the Navy and endorsements by Major General Dep.

Brig. General

Very Respectfully,

Geo. B. Haynes

Clerk Provost Marshal

Special Officer and

Chief Detective.
New York March 10th 1864

Mr. Lee will report to
Mr. O'Callan and comply
with any orders he may
give him.

[signed] William Hays
Brig. Genl. USV

Head Quarters Dpt. of the East
New York City March 10, 1864
Brig. Genl. Hays A.A.G.

will afford the required assistance.
You will direct Mr. Lee one
of his special detectives to re-
port to Col. O'Callan at 934
E. 7th St. for orders & instruction.
If Mr. Lee is not available.
then send some other person.

Mr. Brady when arrested
is to be placed in Fort Lafayette
by the order of the Secretary
of the Navy.

By command of Maj. Genl Dpt
[signed] D.J. Van Buren
Col. A.A.G.
Copy

By telegr from Washington 9 30 P.M.
Recd. York 9 40 P.M. March 9. 1864
For Col. Scott

Arrest Edwin L. Brady and
place him in J. Lafayette. Call upon

(signed) Geo. W. Fox
Asst. Sec'y Navy.
Fort Lafayette A. W. March 7, 64

Received this day of Officers of the following names presents.

Charles W. Safford
Joseph L. Savage
Charles N. Raymond

Martin Purdy
First Art. U. S. A.
Commanding
Head-Quarters, U. S. Troops,  
NEW YORK CITY AND HARBOR.  

New York, March 6, 1864.

Gen.

I am instructed by Major Hill,  

Dir. to request you to lend your  

Debating Society Mr. Lee to Mr.  

Franklin's Hall, at 8 A.M. on Monday  

Morning. With orders to report to  

Capt. W. B. Elliott, 3rd. C. of the Navy Dept.  

Respectfully Yours  

Capt. Loo.  

[Signature]

[Signature]
Received a PM letter 18th March 1864 from officer Lee the writer named.  It order to be kept warrant further order from the Secretary of the Navy.

H.S. Olcott
Naval Com. - Navy Dept.
No. 62, Geo. Morton, Sr. Louis, Mo. March 5, 1862

I, George Washington, do hereby certify that Joseph M. Godfrey, Sub. Asst. Marshal, has duly served a copy of this bond on Geo. W. Morten, and has paid the sum of $500.

3-6-1

I certify that the facts contained in the copy of this bailment bond to Joseph Mosley, engaged on transferring negroes from Missouri to Kentucky.

J. Henry Regan

November 10, 1862

O. Phillips, April 3, 1862
A. M. 1812
20th December

The conference for
was held on this
day. A. G. E.

To the Rev. Mr. E. W.

Yours, A. C.
Head Quarters, Department of the Missouri,

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL

St. Louis, Mo. March 7, 1864.

Col. J.D. months,

Commander of the Missouri

Department of the Army


The accompanying

communication, dated Louisville, Ky., Feb. 24th, no, the signature of W. McDonald, atty gen.

in Kentucky, returned, and the facts as formed

true, submitted. With Chief U.S. Attorney

reported to the Office on or about the middle

of January, 1864, that Gustavus Osterl, Aiden

Warhav, J.N. Scharf, and others were en-

gaged in kidnappingnegroes, and in violation

of City orders transmitting the same to ten-

sency for sale. Shultz was instructed to in-

vestigate the matter, and report it on
which he subsequently did, as follows; That Oettle, Dunkens and Short, were employing agents in the to steal young negroes, males and females, born and bred in the state aforesaid, to supply the Louisville slave market, that Oettle was one of the principal parties who represented the kidnapping firm, both here and in Kentucky, and that Short and Oettle also were agents of the connection with the Government, made their propositions to buy any and all negroes both in Missouri, and elsewhere to be smuggled here, and informed him that forged bills of sale could be obtained here, and through Oettle and Short, as copy forms of Bill of Sale were obtained, and given to Shulby, preparing to enter their service, Oettle and Shulby represented to Shulby that they were partners
and had a depot for the reception of goods at the court point, occupied by Colonel Drum and others, Washing ton, who were engaged in the same business, and that the latter was a relative of Mr. Lee, and offered to sell Shurtle any amount of counterfeit Government securities, for twenty-five cents or fifteen cents per hundred, at the same rate for all securities. He would deliver the same at the Ohio Depot, and East St. Louis. The representation of Shurtle, together with the impossibility of and questionable character of these parties, induced me to investigate the case. Accordingly I instructed Shurtle to obtain two decoys, sell them both to the firm, and so arrange matters as to the might accompany the party to Louisville, Kentucky, and then leave the goods behind of their business. The boys were immediately
Found a negotiation for a draft in the funds with Sheriff. Ortez & Co. and the matter was satisfactorily arranged, and the papers endorsed for inspection. One of the tops was free, and the other Centraland, the former they would purchase, but the latter having been praised in Alabama, was in consequence rejected, and a Shelly was procured with a pass for two boys. Ortez proposed to substitute the above and Shelly mentioned in an earlier letter of Shelly's would start from the destination, appointed under Special Order of Proc. Geo D. Tik, Sheriff of Monroe Co. who was keeping a barber shop in the town. Note, Ortez offered Shelly the sum of fifty dollars to deliver the paper to Shaw at Lawrence Motte's store at the place in the city. Shelly obtained the boy.
Head Quarters, Department of the Missouri,  
Office of Provost Marshal General.  

St. Louis, Mo., 1864.

delivered him at the place aforesaid, and Ortil displayed his orders, Charles Washington, to arrest him, in taking the two keys to John Clarke's house in Louisville, Ky. Ortil within a day or two ascertained, through Erieneson in this office, who was as he alleged in his employ and directed, that a United States policeman was his present patron, and immediately followed the patient to Louisville, where with Loomis, wife and child, he was arrested, together with several negroes and field subject to orders from this office.

Loomis & wife, Dunlawin & Washington, have been the agents of these capitalists, New and old Kentucky, engaged in...
the Enterprise.

The purchase price of negroes in
which these parties have had an interest,
has uniformly been paid by Col. W. who is
known as the "Financial man" of the de-
bitable Company. Mr. Fair's acts will be re-
guarded to explain when, and how, he obtain-
ed power for sixteen negroes just prior
to his arrest, that he took from Louisville
to Louisville; Copy of letter of instructions
and orders proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, and no misapprehension could
possibly lead Equites, as referred to the
objects sought in this department and the
idea advanced by Mr. Marmaduke, that Sluyt
intended to sell two, or one negro
boy at Louisville, under the immediate eye
of God's official examiners of the Char-
acter and business, in connection with their
...boye is certainly a silly conclusion for a lawyer to come at.

The bill of sale spoken of by Mr. Monday, may answer the purpose as by for which they were designed, but how their legality must be tried before the title can rest in his client, some of them on the cattle owned by Mississippians at present engaged in active rebellion, and if Mr. Monday, ally, ye, knows any principle of law by which a legitimate transfer thereof could be effected, we should be glad by obliged for the information,

Mr. Otis's anxiety was returned to Col. W. M. Maclay's conduct (spoken of in Mr. Monday's letter) at the time the pass was submitted was nothing but a formally, Mr. Otis observed simply because it was unusual for Col. Maclay to issue passes.
of that description presently, that being the duty of his Assistant, Lieut. HI Warne, and Lieut. Sunday, Esq. Lieut. Peirce, as referees. They have to inform you that this, is not above suspicion, as the traitors. It has been alleged that many brought press, and no one spared those pressed, but that officers prior to, and at that time, the argument advanced by Mr. Sunday, that the rights, and immunities of good citizens, acts by the way are his court, were being prejudiced by persons of military authority whose agents are a disgrace to the country. Ye might in the absence of facts appear logical and satisfactory, but in this instance prophecy will not avail, the issue is a plain simple fact, and as such must
In pursuance of the object of his solicitude, the means used in conducting this case were perfectly honorable, and entirely consistent with the duties of my office.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

[Signature]

[Postscript: Dear Sir, Major General]
November 29, 1864

R. Anderson

C/o M. G. W. Thomas

Play. P. M. K. 471

I am about to leave Green Mountain

By the 23rd of December, to

I have just heard from you and

If you will have the kindness to

Will keep the papers until

This morning the

The justice has charged

and they have been under

I am in the mill. These boys and I

if I were not

for them a

The papers are here.

I am in the

P.S. I am in receipt of all the

P. S. faithfully

W. Anderson

Capt. Stephen Jones,
Postmaster Marshal CARY of Ky.,

Captains,

I address this to you and through you to the General Commanding the District of Kentucky on behalf of my clients, Orville Horn and J. Harris, who have been confined in the J. Prison for some days upon a charge of kidnapping free negroes in Missouri, and selling them in Texas. The thorough examination you had of their names, their bills of sale, permits and other papers, and the separate examination of the negroes themselves must have satisfied you that there is not one shadow of a case against them, and that the whole charge is groundless and wicked. During the investigation certain facts have been developed, susceptible of fullest proof which I deem it my duty to press upon the notice of the General for his action in the premises. Mr. CASTELL has stated under oath, and his statement may be verified by reference to Capt. KNOX, Agent Revenue Inspector of St. Louis, or by reference to the papers and evidence received from that office.
that the man calling himself John went to him in St. Louis and offered to sell him two fine negroes for which he had exhibited an order from Marshal General, but March's permit to send them out of the state of Missouri. Mr. Ostell, suspecting the honesty of the man, obtained the permit and went to Col. March, to whom he stated the help of that the man had staid or deserted the bay. and had been refused by Mr. March. Col. March replied that he knew all about the matter, and that he knew better title to the negroes as good, and that he had given him the permit to sell them and send them away.

Mr. Ostell, still believing Col. March had been imposed on, and not suspecting that he was acting in complicity with the so-called free, which has since developed, and induced Ostell to do wrong, that they might punish him in violation of the major law as well as words, refused to buy the negro. A few days afterward, the same man came to Ostell, and offered to get his negro by bribery, whom the Military authorities had already two or three times adjured to lie his property undosens, to Knoxville and have delivered him for fifty dollars, which Ostell agreed to pay. Lee soon brought the bay to Ostell's place of business and the negro's great rights as running away from Ostell's
and a willingness to come to Kentucky. O'Callen then proposed to go to
the nearest Marshal for a permit, when he exhibited one he had already
obtained. He brought the boy nearly to Louisville for O'Callen, and brought
with him one of the five days before alluded to. It came some three or
four days before O'Callen and on the same train with Shanty and Jeff.

On the route from St. Louis, Mr. exhibited to Shanty a large quantity of
counterfeit money, and urged him to take some of it, and circulate it, which
Shanty flatly declined. After he arrived in Louisville he tried to sell
the boy at Black's yard to several persons, but none among the rest
and it would have accomplished this purpose had not Black suspected he
had been kidnapped and prevented its sale. When O'Callen arrived
from St. Louis, this man Shy had left him, Shanty and Harris arrived
and put into the Mill River, and while they had been confiding that
he had written personal notes to O'Callen demanding that $50, for bringing
the boy to Kentucky, O'Callen refused to pay. All these facts
are fully established by proof, and I submit it to you if such
parricide shall go unpunished, I had no doubt be acted under
the orders and instructions from local Marshals, and if so neither of them
honors the Government they pretended to serve.
I have always considered it to be the duty of officers and Government Detectives to prevent wrong and not to condone its operation, and if the Government's agents are thus permitted to continue for the injury of a citizen by inducing him to commit crime, it is a violation of power from which the meanest chance alone can save him.

Lee has returned to St. Louis carrying back the facts and the boy's harley, and I would respectfully suggest that he and the boy's Harley may be brought back for a full investigation of these facts. My thoughts do not show the fullest investigation, and are ready to produce their titles to their property, which they have done already, if they are forgeries or this man. In particular, it is a very easy matter for the Government to show it by calling the partner who gave them. I will pledge myself to produce evidence of the foregoing facts against these Government agents if they are brought to trial.

(Signed)  W. McCurdy
Att'y for Atchill etc.
S. J. I should state to you that Artiller in obedience to your order, carried a family of his negroes back to St. Louis some time since, which he has clearly lost, not because he had kidnapped them, but because while they held him for investigation, the negroes were allowed to depart, and although they decided that his title was good and proper, he has not since been enabled to find his negroes.

Respectfully,

(Signed) W.E. McCurdy.
Return of Ordinance

Said enclosed to be turned by

RM. Donnell in his

Pro. Map. O. Daughter

from March 2. X. 1819

Melbourn

O. W. H. Map. 2018 64
**Return of S. O'Donnel, City of St. Mark's in Saint Joseph Mo.**

Your Rites, Remittances and accommodations received during the month of March 1864. Except Rites of Rites from Jamaica to the City.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Jan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Jan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Jan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4th Jan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5th Jan</td>
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<td>6th Jan</td>
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<td>7th Jan</td>
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<td>8th Jan</td>
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<td>9th Jan</td>
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<td>10th Jan</td>
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<td>11th Jan</td>
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<td>12th Jan</td>
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<td>13th Jan</td>
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<td>14th Jan</td>
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<td>15th Jan</td>
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<tr>
<td>16th Jan</td>
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<td>17th Jan</td>
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<tr>
<td>18th Jan</td>
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<tr>
<td>19th Jan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20th Jan</td>
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<td>21st Jan</td>
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<td>22nd Jan</td>
<td></td>
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<td>23rd Jan</td>
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<td>24th Jan</td>
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<td>25th Jan</td>
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<td>26th Jan</td>
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<td>27th Jan</td>
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<td>28th Jan</td>
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<tr>
<td>29th Jan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>30th Jan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31st Jan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Cash for the Return:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$40.2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5.0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$12.5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$21.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3.4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cash for the Account:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1.4.0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5.0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3.4.0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Paid to James C. N.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1.4.0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$12.5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$21.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3.4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cash for the Account:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$11.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Note: This record is dropped from that report having been claimed by a man from whom it was stolen.

The court for the year 1864 was convened by Chief Justice, who is also Chief Justice, according to law, City.

I certify that the foregoing return is correct.

S. O'Donnel
Actg. Agent at the Mission.
Due Chris Davenport fifteen dollars in addition to eighty five dollars just paid to him for the arrest of Silas J. Newkirk, while fifteen dollars is due only upon the condition that I get the County Court of Davis County Mo to allow me a Warrant or pay for said record. Given under my hand this March 18, 1863

J. J. Mo.

J. Shreiber
Oor. J. O. McClellan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY</th>
<th>FROM WHOM TAKEN</th>
<th>WHEN TAKEN</th>
<th>DISPOSITION MADE OF</th>
<th>ON HAND</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One cannon 3 r. 760</td>
<td>Upper Jones</td>
<td>March 19, 1864</td>
<td>Returned to Old Off.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Casemate 1 r. 720</td>
<td>J. J. Marshall</td>
<td></td>
<td>Returned to Bu. Off.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One carriage 1 r. 720</td>
<td>Thomas Wright</td>
<td></td>
<td>Returned to Bu. Off.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One wagon 1 r. 720</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Returned to Bu. Off.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One barrel 1 r. 720</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Returned to Bu. Off.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One keg 1 r. 720</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Returned to Bu. Off.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I certify, on honor, that the above return contains a correct list of all the property and money seized by me, and the disposition made of it to July 31, 1864. 

March 19, 1865

P. O. Prentiss, Deputy Marshal
Sensomotoric report on clinical phenomena in Masseter.

Eustach.

Sugg.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Co.</th>
<th>When Captured</th>
<th>Where Captured</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Comer Michael</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Jan 29th 1862</td>
<td>Fort Shelby</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hallam Fred</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Dec 20th 1863</td>
<td>Pea Ridge, Va.</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hopper Adaline</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Dec 20th 1863</td>
<td>Pea Ridge, Va.</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tykeson Widow</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Jan 18th 1863</td>
<td>Pea Ridge, Va.</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Wells Hiram</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Jan 18th 1863</td>
<td>Pea Ridge, Va.</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jones Nathaniel</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Jan 18th 1863</td>
<td>Pea Ridge, Va.</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Report showing the following values for storing liquor to be paid by Archibald Woodruff.

- 140 bush. 7 lb. 154 x 242
- South bound
- 140 kept

Out of 140 bottles

$4.00, to Col. Dunlop of the 1st 9

$100.00 delicately paid for

and return together with

on Credit.
Respectfully referred to Genl. J.P. Sanderson. All the information I have regarding theuse of Brown should be considered a constant resort for soldiers and citizens. I have ordered an order to be issued against the selling of spirits. It is very common for soldiers to have spirits and to be misconducted and nearly all the saloons sell all their goods to soldiers.

March 28th 1863
S. O. No. 42

March 20th 1863"
Office of the Home Guard
St. Louis Mo. March 26th, 1864

Lieut.

I have to report the following returns for falling liquor to the officers & troops of the 1st, 2nd, 9th & 10th Regiments for which to date of the 24th of this month respectively returned for our own use & for the soldiers belonging to the 2d, 3d, 4th, & 10th Regiments, for our own use & for the soldiers belonging to the 2d, 3d, 4th, & 10th Regiments. This return is to the best of my knowledge and belief correct. The prisoners have been properly searched and examined in the presence of the 1st Lieutenant of the 2d battalion 10th regiment. I shall endeavor to see that the orders contained in the above named orders are carried out.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Very Respectfully,

[Signature]

W.M. Winkelsaupt

Orderly off, Lieutenant
Has been informed that
Alfred Yate, who was tried as
an spy, and case forwarded for
the President. Action has been
suspended to the civil authority
and is about to ask for his discharge
so that he may retain his military
occupation and action is taken
also urgent about the money
of his estate in military custody.
His case was forwarded to the
President in September last.

OPINION March 23, 1864.
Head Quarters, Department of the Missouri,  
JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,  

Saint Louis, March 17, 1864  

Colonel, 

I have just been notified that Alfred Yates, who has been Kind of a military agent in this office, is being a spy and the end of whose trial was supposed for the action of the President, has been heard.  Since, has been convind to the civil and military, and I am in the fruit of this day.  He is about to ask that he may be dismissed from duty in this office.
Should be taken in military custody to prevent the return of theermint in this sentence.

I wish also to in-quire what George M. Page, who was found in the same

cage, is in still in military custody. He

and in the cave was referred to the Pres-

ident in September.


By command of
Maj. Gen. Anderson,
Maj. J. A.
Col. J. P. Henderson
Statement of
Gen. Barnard

Office at P.M.,
Washington,

March 15, 1864

Gen. W. Barnard, P.M.
Statement of General Business of Col. Re. Marshals Office at Farming on the from the 1st day of March to the 31st 1864


March 2, 1864. William Black was arrested on charges of having been in the Rebel army and having taken the Oath of Allegiance and going back on examination he produced papers proving that he had been released by Capt. Brown on taking the Oath and being on other charges besides.

Calhoun, since a parallel process under Hartsfield was bought before me and Capt. McKeel for examination he produced papers showing that he had been arrested by Capt. Brown at Pitts-Stark and sent home to Col. H. and then released by Col. Allen, Capt. and Prov. Mar. 2nd. He came to me on taking the Oath of Allegiance.

March 3, 1864. John Barnes was arrested for wearing Federal uniform against Order of Great Court made taken from him to be turned over to Capt. T. L. B. C. in the Post Office.


March 6, 1864. John Lowd received a Bond for his proof of Allegiance. Alleged on Apr. 11, 1864.

March 8, 1864. Robert H. K. being duly sworn on oath says that Thomas Hale is a loyal man.

March 9, 1864. A W. B. S. (name illegible) being duly sworn on oath says that John H. is a loyal man.

March 10, 1864. Alexander Patterson was arrested by Privy Guard for wearing Federal uniform contrary to Order. He being a citizen took off of him the Great Coat and put his coat to be given over to Capt. L. A. S. in the Post Office.

I certify that the above is correct for the data indicated on the blank form from the 1st March to the 31st 1864.

[Signature]

James A. Bradley, Clerk
Semi-Monthly
8704

Return of Infantry

Office Act. P.M.
Hannington 185

March 16, 1864

J.W. Bradley
Act. P.M.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Property</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Issue Order</th>
<th>Determination of Issue Order</th>
<th>Per Hand</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One quarter acre 1835</td>
<td>Capt. William</td>
<td></td>
<td>March 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One quarter acre 1835</td>
<td>William A. Pratt</td>
<td></td>
<td>March 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One quarter acre 1835</td>
<td>John H. H. H.</td>
<td></td>
<td>March 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One quarter acre 1835</td>
<td>James B. H. Cook</td>
<td></td>
<td>March 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Party on sworn that the above return contains a correct list of all the property and fence erected by the last disposition of 15 March 1864.

James W. Bradley, O. P. and O.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>ARTICLES</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Four Centralian Horses</td>
<td>Unsatisfactory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Received of Capt. Summerville, Beatty and Proctor at Savannah, the following articles viz:

Two pairs half boots No. 6.
One pair fine shoes No. 10.
Lowland field blankets, 188 yards.
Two dozen 1 1/2 in. buttons.
One dozen and a half 3 1/2 in. buttons.
Three yards 7/8 of 3 in. Drelling.
Four pair Stocking Thrating.
Two Army Bluecoats.
Twenty-One Yards of Cotton Thread.
Fifteen Reels of braid thread.
Box and a half 1 1/2 oz. brass buttons.
One peck pips.
One box of Blacking.
Oneerry Comb.

Samuel H. Hood
Rock Island Ill
Heroes Rock Island Railroad

Laurens Jan. 4

Said by Asst Com'r of the

State that Harvey Ste\nPlatenburg has a claim to
of 75 or the bank of the
River E

O. P. W. G. Dec 31, 1864
Headquarters Rock Island Barracks,

ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS.

C. H. March

City Provost Marshal

Sir,

In reply to yours of the 27th day of February, I herewith return

harms, as credit on my books of Five (55) dollars.

Enclosed please find letter & return

With Respectfully,

W. H. T. Logan

Lieut. Gen. by Command.
Dr. J. P. Warren
t.

Sir,

I received your note on yesterday. Stating you had sent a letter to the Secretary of Office for Henry Clay.

I received notice about the same, you desire to have sent the money I signed a receipt for it.

I suppose the letter I sent do you understand what would be sufficient. Did not receive any note from you. Consequently, I did not know any thing about you sending money for Henry Clay. Me, I have not heard a word about the first of the month. You will please send me a proof that it is true. Let me know what co. if a permit will be granted I close a reply. I have heard nothing from that petition that was sent to the President for my release. 

Yours respectfully,

W. W. Ruston

Sir. I asked the Officer in charge of the Prison to certify that I need the shoes the guard at first

not necessary that you could go to the For Marshall's

to get permission to send shoes in.

W. W.
March 5th, 1864

Joseph Stearns E.

Capt. T. P. M.

Telegraph in regard to Otello and Shunt

Tie

O.P.H.O. C. March 11, 1864
By Telegraph from Louisville 3. 1864

To Genl. O. O. March

Ag. order of the district Commander, Oliffe and Shunt were released on parole & on cond. that recognizance given upon bond that they will not be disposed of to other fugitives. Oliffe and Shunt having been ordered by the Liey of War to be returned to the dept. of Mr. will be forwarded as soon as they can be sent for.

Stephen E. Jones

Capt. 13th

870 292 411
List of families drawn into the State of North Carolina whose natural support is in the Confederate army.

7 March 1864.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>John A. Smith</td>
<td>Mathew</td>
<td>Ca.</td>
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<td>John M. Waller</td>
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In behalf of Mr. & Mrs. Chisholm, who resides in Tarrant, Texas, we have heard of the lawsuit and are concerned. They have been in dispute for a long time, and we believe that justice has not been served. Mr. Chisholm has been in prison for nearly a year.

We, therefore, request your assistance in resolving this matter.

Chisholm is a warm man with a large family to support, and we believe he is not guilty of the charges.

He has been in jail for nearly a year. We believe he is innocent and request your support in reopening this case.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

March 25, 1864
Proceedings of a Military Commission, in the Case of
William B. Chisholm.

Charge.
Violation of the Laws and Usages of War.

Sentence.
Fine of two hundred dollars and imprisonment during the term of Rebellion at 2nd United States Army in the Commanding General may direct.

Head Quarters.
Jeff City Jan 16th 1864

Finding and sentence approved, subject to the further approval of the Commanding General of the Department, in the mean time the prisoner will be sent to St. Louis for safe keeping, there not being a better place for his confinement in this District.

C. B. Brown

Official
Russel Leaming
A. A. B. C.
К.Г. Чархин 1836 г.
Королевская марка.
City of Jefferson, Mo.             March 21, 1864.

Colonel

I write you in behalf of William C. Chester who is now confined in the Gallatin St. Prison in your City. Mr. Chester was arrested and taken in the town

Two or early in the fall of 1863 in Johnson County Mo., or rather he was never arrested but ordered to report at this place which he did by his own free will. After reporting here at the time, I have stated he was put in the Guard House and then remained for months and finally had a trial before a Military Court-Martial, or at least until they called a trial. The Court was

formed of several officers upon which had all voted proved and

 investigación overcoat used.


as it might have become I learn that he (Chester) is being held for an other trial by the Military Court Judge. It is this lester hold no objection except as any one could have during the calls, trouble & delay, but he does not fear investigation. He has been in St Louis now over several months ago. What I wish to know now is will you consent to passle him on a good bond to report here or elsewhere just as you or any other authority may require for trial or for any other purpose. He can give any bond you may require under $10,000. I guess my answer you may ask of Mr. Bell who is in Johnston County. He, the Judge, Associate Judge, Maj. of the Confederates, can tell you about the circumstances of the case. Mr. Chester is a young man with a family dependent on him and the loss of that and much home service for the Government, shows a better character in Johnston
Cor. from Mr. Calhoun, post with advising the great effort that has been made by notorious rebels to destroy it. I hope you will give this matter thorough attention and if anything can be done in this case let me know what is necessary and I will supply it at once. Mr. Calhoun had been here in Washington now over a year. Please consider all done at once as possible.

I am, Robert Long.

[Signature]

[Handwritten Signature]
K & L P.O. 05/1864
Headquarters Central District Missouri,
OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL
Jefferson City, January 17, 1864

Respectfully refers to G.O. G. Moore, Adjt. Provost Marshal
who will send the previous
herein named

Samuel H. Fisher
Wm. E. Schlotter
H. B. Maddox
St. Louis in accordance
with the endorsement—by
the General Court—
thereon—

C. A. Smithe
Br. Col. 1 Rtt.

CAB. 233. A.
The frequent allowing of Cape, Reed BSc. for 
relatoin to a certain def
ficiency which occurred 
and some time there con
firmed him to make an ap
ploration of the matter 
About Oct. 9, 63, and 
and N. R. 

Hallack complained to 
and John W. Bryant had 
that time with 36 men at 
Waco Risc. Bryant 
was immediately arrested by 
the military authorities but 
was afterward on my second 
turned over to him. The Pres 

cuting attorney decided that 
the matter was very clear and 
that Hallack would 
hand to make an statement 
ment of the affair before a 
justice of the peace. This 
Hallack, who did not wish 
to proceeds refund to 
the case was dropped. Does 
does think that any one 
was materially injured by 
this action to recap 
the "The first time I 
was been accused of 
testimony in my duties as 
civil officer"
To Whom It May Concern:

Browne, Dec. 9, 1842

Statement in reference to a present
in the Case of an Accused by John
Brown, of the person of B. W. Hallach, by the Order of Governor Pennycuick
in regard to the deposition of an
in the above accident case
by Crothers H. Reed, of Madison, Mass.
At this place, and the if there is
lence from this, sure, and time
to affect a particular, again st
in the execution of this law,
and, while I have indignities
in the impression of the patient
myself, and to myself acquire
me to make this explanation of
the matter and question.

About the 5th of June, 1842, the above
named B. W. Hallach complained
of John W. Bryant, for an assault
of him with a licorice, some
thirty or three days before, at Mason Mo.
and, while complaining, April
at about Hallach three distances, they
were not missed. Thus, Bryant was immedi-
ately arrested by the Militia, an
the next day in progress,
was sent for by the present
judge, before whom complaining
in said B. W. Bryant, of Justice of the Peace.
...for which to issue a Warrant, and examine the case. I then issued a
Warrant to the Constable of the town
ship, and Bryant was delivered up to him. When Bryant was brought
before me, I immediately determined
the proceeding. Attending as it was
my duty to do, and as the matter
required, a protest was made for
leaving the dock. Meantime, an officer
Wallack, who consulted with me
about what I had done, said
he had not meant the proceeding. By
order, but because Captain Reed
told him he thought it was the
law to make his statement before the
proceedings. I told the proceeding
officer, the officer of the proceeding,
not to proceed in the case I had
memo'd and the proceeds
were made to be made a new com-
plaint before a Justice of the Peace.
But Wallack did not let me know
until to produce her in the case I had
memo'd. I told her to make a new
complaint to me as the case in
points to the court, and I gave
me no assurance that any one has in

materially improved, and to the best of my personal knowledge, and personal observation, is now in good and substantial condition, and is suitable for the purpose intended, to wit the construction, repair, and preservation of said bridge. The said bridge is hereby declared to be in good and substantial condition, and is suitable for the purpose intended, and is hereby declared to be open and ready for the use and benefit of the public for the purposes for which it was constructed, except as limited by the conditions hereinbefore set forth. In witness whereof I have caused this declaration to be made.

[Signature]

Justice Pierce
S. K. First papers
March 7th, 1862

My dear Mr. Manning,

I am about to make known to you some of the facts connected with our case, and because of possible re-investigation - those are strong mitigating circumstances that we believe ought to have been exercised as in the trial, but result in our sentences. We are both citizens of high integrity. Myself, and 1st subscribed to the Oath of Allegiance to the United States. But at the first day of March 1863, our sentences of

term of years, and quietly until about the 7th day of May, 1862, when public notice was given to both me and Poole, throughout our part of the country, releasing all parties from Bondage. On the day last taken and administered by the U.S. Authorities (prior to that Date), we have now evidence that the distribution of Sikh Files was authorized by the General, but that their appearance was of such character that the people were induced to believe them genuine,

We still hesitated up to then acting contrary to what we conceived to be our duty. Unrequited and Horrid, and Robbed by Misgivings, State Matters and threatened with Consequences by the Confederate Authorities, we left our homes and joined the
The Rebel Army, we were both Captured on the
25th December, 1863, and Brought to Memphis befo-
a military Commission at Corinth, Mo.
While we were charged with violation of the
Oath of Allegiance and are offered to produce
some of the notices to which we have referred
and to disprove any called the "Violation of Oath",
that were refused by the Court and Allowance
deny the right of justice. We therefore
pressing their petition. Such is a brief
state of the facts in our case. If allowed the op-
portunity we can still produce the testimony,
attested to, and hope that if you think this
statement entitled to your attention you will
give us the benefit of your kindness and
humanity. We of course are desirous if re-
turning to our homes, if on a thorough exam-
ination of our case the Sentence be still affirmed
we can submit more patiently to its execution

Yours Respectfully,

[Signatures]
Chalced. Mo., March 27th, 1864

Gentlemen of the 29th, it is received
authorizing and to receive the services of
Frigate 300. 300 and Capt. Lee, under & transmit
to your orders for 500 and 500, and Capt. Lee, under & transmit.

They came in to pay the debt of 300, but could not raise the 300, and asked
for one week time to get it. I passed him for that purpose & he has failed to come up
in time. I think he is dodging again.

I understand that he has been in some other charge against him. I think I can make the other 300 to
and if his parents will send it up

In your 

Very respectfully,

P. A. Erwin, Esq.

County Pilot.
8712

Helena, Arkansas
March 29, 1864

Eastern Arkansas Dist. of
General Order 87

Order to Gerge Sniehar and
John W. Brown to leave the
District of Eastern Arkansas,
for conduct inconsistent
with the obligations of a
legal citizen.

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: April 23, 1864]
HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS.

Helena, Arkansas, March 29th, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 87.

I. George Smizer is hereby ordered to leave the District of Eastern Arkansas, for conduct inconsistent with the obligations of a Loyal Citizen; evidence having been produced at these Head Quarters, that he tried to induce the officers of the Steamer James Watson, to land at Friars Point, on the 29th inst. in order that he might have communication with a noted Rebel Major, Whayne, and at the time, when there were Rebel Soldiers on the Levee, who might have captured the Boat had she landed, as he insisted she should; and upon whose person was found the evidence of his having made unlawful contracts with disloyal citizens, and that he has been conniving at the burning of Cotton, to prevent the same from falling into the hands of the forces of the United States.

II. It appearing by the affidavit of George Smizer, and from the papers found in his possession, that John H. Morse, is, and has been, jointly interested with him, in his disloyal practices; It is hereby ordered, that John H. Morse leave the District of Eastern Arkansas.

III. The Provost Marshal will enforce the above orders by causing George Smizer and John H. Morse to embark on the first Steamer bound up the river.

By Order of, Brig. Genl. N. B. BUFORD.

T. C. MEATYARD.
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL.

W. Chandler

(Initials and Date)
8713
Sanct Louis des Fossés

W. B. Lewis

J. A. G. W.

Receipt for Friends Fund.

Five hundred and sixty-five dollars

Bond for $700 and hundred dollars

Jr.

D. W. C. Nov 14, 1824
Received from Simeon W. March 2d 1864 of Ebell E. A. Wauk, the sum of Forty-five dollars, and Clay County Bond for Two Hundred dollars, taken from the following receipts by Capt. Hills and Ben War of Americus, to B. J. J.organ Clay County Bank 1,000. Edward Crail, Cash 24. Mrs. Penn. Cash 22. Mrs. In Ato. 5.

P. E. L. 31st A. O. 1865.
Received from Geo. C. B. March 10th 1824 of Shub. C. H. March and Co. for their said
the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, being
and of same collected by Capt. J. A. Cagg of the following parties

James James Jr.
James Prophet 200.

W. C. Smith
Sp. A. A. 224.
Saint Louis Mar 28

Sale Lot 8000

Receipt for furniture $125. one hundred and twenty five dollars

S.

O. Wells Streams 1855
125. Received from Mary the March 2nd of 1802, in full of one hundred and twenty five dollars, the sum collected of Mrs. A. Seiber of Johnson Co. in accordance with S. A. No. 28, and No. 29, collected by Isaac Biggs in May at Bella Mina from Jemima Helbrinks.

B. E. Biggs
S. V. 1802.
8716

Warden's Station
March 15, 1867

Smith [Signature]

Make complaint in regard to the treatment of himself and family by men of Co. K, 6th Mn.

[Signature]

Riceel H. Dick

[Signature]
November 16th, 1847

Amos S. Knight to solemnly declare that on Saturday the 5th day of March 1847, Mr. William Harter said myself, Amos S. Knight, and others, could not stay in this country, that he would bring Co. No. 36, to see us and they would show us where we stood.

Amos S. Knight.

Testimony of J.T. Harris to solemnly declare that same day above endorsed the above testimony of Amos S. Knight and further states, that I heard him say that Joseph, David and Thomas Cowen should not stay in this country and that their farms should be done of if he did not hear Company K. stay in any how and turn them out by God.

J.T. Harris.
Testimony of William H. Smith.

Said that James Harris of Company K 8th U.S. Calvary was once shot in Butte County, due to gambling debts. On the 5th day of March, John Knows C.W.史密斯 asked the man if they knew he was Smith, and he asked what was his name. The man said, "All right God damn you, if you be all right with you, he grabbed off his horse and threw out his gun towards me. He then walked around me a few times and commenced talking to James Harris a citizen that he had heard that James Harris and myself had accused Company K of stealing Hogs and Horses. James Harris told him that he had said no such thing. William H. Smith then asked him for his authority to talk to me that it was W. William Hunter a Sergeant Mitchell C.W. had said to me that he was not well acquainted with W. Hunter but if the statement that was made to him was true he would make it all right.
Sergeant Mitchell then further asked to what objections you have to Company K. I told him I had no particular objections only to two men belonging to Co. K. One was Dan. Richey and the other was Jasper Mitchell. I told him the reason was that they had treated my family with disrespect and also that they tried to take away money from me. The evening before they left Washington Station for Springfield on about the 10th day of January 1864. Jasper Mitchell Co. K. got into a dispute to shoot me, then Sergeant remarked that Dan Richey Co. K. was standing at my back and turned around and asked Dan Richey Co. K. if he thought he had treated me right, he said that he was just a joking with me. I told him if he would I could forgive him. He then said God damn you I don't want you to forgive him he then turned back and made some other threats.

Warren Smith
State that there is and large number of different kinds of slaves who cannot live in the free states. They are constantly exposed to the dangers of being sold. They are not protected by law and live under constant fear of being sold. They are often threatened with death and every act of kindness is treated as an act of disloyalty. The petition requests the protection of the state for these slaves and the right to live free. The state is asked to remove the laws that prevent these slaves from living in the free states. The state is also asked to place these slaves in the control of the state and to allow them to live in peace. The petition concludes with an appeal to the state to protect these slaves and to ensure their safety.
Head Quart. Dept of the MoP.
St. Louis, April 4th 1864.
Respectfully referred to by Capt. John B. Saxton, Com. Dist. of South-West Mo.

By order of
Maj. Genl. Averiss (
Second) Francis E. Gano.

Hand Quarters Dist of St. L Mo.
Springfield Mo. April 5th 1864.
Respectfully referred to
to Col. Mattox James, Adjutant 

The petitioners in their names, wish to have the

petition, made that they furnish the Gen.

eral Commanding this office of all

the secret sympathisers in their company,

as far as they have knowledge in the

District of the character or the

value of the property of each, as when

extorted by the false reassertion of the

owners in the connection of the family. For

the revenue of several lonely hills, by the

reassertion of the petitioners wishes in the

District to their knowledge for the benefit of whose families the assessment

should be made, when the revenue funds

part of any original papers that were

left for proper material for the

Government. The petitioners desires

to designate all instances that have come

to their knowledge of punishment they inflict

without the use of force, especially on

judgesmen by the present or any former

D. C. Commander. They will

respond to the names of all parties within

their knowledge, that have attempted to annoy

the Commanding Officer from the

bulk by fighting or otherwise, when insta

tions to their knowledge, promises have been

accredited in their schemes in whole or in

part in their judgements. This report

will be made without delay. The

Commanding Officer of the Post of

Greeneville Crossing is charged with the

cuttiness of securing that the petitioners wish

the report no orders. In case of which

they will be treated in all other for which

one of order. These petitioners will be

responded to their Head Quarters with

the report.

John B. Saussan.

Capt. Groce

Commanding.
Petition.

To Major General M. S. Brownlee,

Your petitioner would respectfully represent, that many of undisciplined, and loyal citizens, of different parts of South West Virginia, who can not
be of constant or regular service, are in great need of protection for themselves and their
relatives. For our Lord of Country, we have, indeed, all we hold dear, in Canada to the mercy of a Rebellion of Tories for. Therefore, we hold our love dear of our
men, and it is restoring peace to our distressed Country.

Many of our able-bodied men have been discharged from the Army, on account of women around in battles or during, contracted in the service of our Country. Others of men, who are yet in the service of the Government or have done in the Army, whose familiar, and to our protection. Men of the Military Forces are examined by the courts of the enemies of our Country. The petition.

Pet. 1st. We, the Petitioners, sympathize, instead of the General Government, be taxed for the support of women and orphans.

2d. That the Petition of the Petitioners be allowed for the support of the Army of occupation.

3d. That Petition of the Petitioners be taxed for the support of the Army of occupation.

4th. That Petition of the Petitioners be allowed to pay taxes. Citizens for all property taken by Rebels.

5th. That Petition of the Petitioners be prohibited from paying any Government with unpaid debts, until the country is restored to loyalty for their pay.

And your petitioner would ask that, at an early date, in command of the District, who is acquainted with the people, who has the power to reach the batteries.
Green Co., Mo.
March 25, 1869

Ingemar 3. N. Citizen
Campbell Johnson, as
Mark John 3d Ave.

Respect the result of
their investigations
in the cases of Mrs. Dalk
and Mrs. C. Johnson.
Greene Co. Dec. 25th 1864

In obedience to Special order No. 74 issued from headquarter district of South east Miss. intel March 30, 1864 the undersigned Committee have made the following examination in the case referred to in said Special Order.

Mrs. Johnson being under oath stated that that she had no knowledge of the band of Rebel thieves & bushwhackers composed of Beal, Curry and others, being in the neighborhood until the morning of Tuesday the 22nd about 9 o'clock and at that time she was informed of it by Mr. Daniel Warriner also that she had not seen any men on her premises previous to that time on the said morning that she heard person passing passing near stopping at or around her place and that the family got up about break of day that she had no yellow corn nor has not had. She further stated that she thinks it possible that they may have stolen corn potatoes and eggs but of that way done she has no knowledge of it.

Hannah Johnson

Mrs. Hannah McDaniel being under oath stated that she had no knowledge of the above named band of robbers.
or any other credit being in the neighborhood until the morning of the 22nd inst. About BETWEEN 7 & 8 o'clock, that she went on to Springfield and reported what she had heard to Mrs. Sheppard. She also thinks it probable that someone had stolen egg and probably some and potato, but says she is sure that they got no meat or preserves. That she saw Mrs. Matilda Blackman when she had about the principle and that she said that Louis Bechard had been in Polk Co and had killed two men—Hannah McDaniel.

Jacob Sti Miller being, under oath, states that he was at Mrs. Johnson's that he had been in the house ever since she had been in the country, that he was at home on the 21 and 22nd day, that he did not learn that there was any band of thieves or Rebel Bushwhackers in the neighborhood until about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 22nd, and that John Bedford and his wife were at Mrs. Johnson's house on the 22nd day, that they came in the morning and stayed until 12 o'clock in the evening, that he has not since the heard Mrs. Dally or Mr. Johnson tell anything about Mrs. Blackman statement. Of Bechard going to Polk Co. Mo and killing two roniment.
Mr. S. Peter, being under the impression that his first knowledge of a band of armed men being in the neighborhood was received about half after 6 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd, and that he immediately joined a company of citizens that were searching for them at Mr. Johnson's about one mile above Mr. Johnson's found their trail and where they had been camped at the about three-fifths of a mile from Mr. Johnson's in Spring River. Boston that the camp fire had not gone out that they had fed there, that they followed the trail that they passed in to of a mile of Mr. Johnson's that 2 horse tracky left the track trail and came in the direction of Mr. Johnson's and that the company continued to follow the trail to where the road from Springfield to Ogden crosses the Beecher Branch that there they lost the trail, when they proceeded to hunt the brush and thickets and found them about one mile above where the trail was lost, in the full across the bridge from the Beecher Schoolhouse that the trail found was right
That there was 100 or 200 citizens with him and that they at once made an attack on the said bushwhackers drove them from their camp, wounding and capturing one W. W. McGhee who was asked questions as to who were with him. He states that it was Lieutenant Debeaux and another the name of whom the witness has forgotten when asked where he got something to eat he said he had forgotten the name, when he was asked if he got it at Mrs. Johnson's and he said he did. He also states that several horsemen had camped from appearances about 3 weeks ago at or within a few yards of the camp above described as being on Pungo Bottom. Also that he has seen a camp about one mile South of Mrs. Johnson's across Pamlico where six or eight horses had been fed and fed for 2 or 3 days, that it has been about 4 weeks since he saw it also that it was about 1 or 2 miles to where he saw it as farther that they or some other band had been camped more than once where they were found.

Robert E. Porter
S. HOLLINGSWORTH. Being sworn.

He was present when W. H. Fulbright a bushwhacker was mortally wounded.
That he asked said Fulbright if, where he got the bullet he said that he had forgotten where when he asked time if he did him why then could he not get at the Miz Johnston and to tell the truth that it might be his last word when he replied yes we got it down there.

JAMES S. HOLLINGSWORTH.

JAP. S. LEE Being under oath says that on the morning of the 22nd he saw two men on horseback one on a gray horse one carrying a bundle of something in his hand going away from the presidio about break of day in the direciton of the camp of the brush in front of the presidio and made by other.
So says that he was present when W. H. Fulbright was the Bushwhacker was wounded and caught and that he asked him what he was in for for he said he came here to see his connection and friend.
The Says further that when they found the Bushwhacker that one of them was on a gray horse.

There was found at the camp that they were driven from rifle gear and one revolver several blankets none of which were U. S. also Federal overcoats one pair saddlery.
with horse-shoe, hammer, pitch, in their no
cooking utensils were found at the camp

Capt. T. Lee

Mr. C. A. Daniel, being driven
say that on the morning of the 22 of March
1864 that Mrs C. Johnson came to see
her that she told Mrs Johnson that
there was a band of Rebel Bushwhackers
in the neighborhood and that the
union citizens were after them.
Mrs Johnson's reply was that she
hoped the Bushwhackers would escape
dafe.

Mr. Daniel being sick and
confined to his bed cannot sign her name
but it has been read to her and she
approves it.

Brigadier Gen. Logan home Commanding
St. Louis, Mo.

I am in accordance with Special Order No. 78
from your head quarters we herewith transmit
to you all the testimony that we could
gather in proof of Mrs Johnson and Mrs.
Daniel having fed Bushwhackers, and
state to you that they are detained and
preparing to leave if they can get permission
that they have relations in near Springfield
Ohio that they wish to go there.
and your Committee Respectfully Recommend that you give them permission to go there or send them out of our town as may seem best to you. Believing that public safety would be enhanced thereby, my self having yesterday admitted that they were rebels, family and we have ever believed that the fewer rebels we have among of the safer we are.

This 26th day of March, 1864.

Signed

F. L. Ingram

John J. Campbell

John B. Hall
Cass Township,
Nov 17, 1864

Julian St. v. Others

Petition for the removal of certain person from the county.

(1) 7
F.H. 3

Waynerville, Pa. Week Oct 24

Kieiser Maj. US

Comdy at Waynerville

Statements Concerning the Trapping of

Some Cattle from

Ashton & Co. Roberton

By frequent Effements

5th Century 1877

[Signature]
Mayonnville, Mo March 6th, 1867

Sworn before me,

On this day 10th instant last

I was in making the following statement in the beginning of 6th By order of Major Navichock-court in the country with a view to buy some beef cattle for the use of Mayonnville. In the country Home in order to save money from the point of view. The day before a man who had come to the town, I met him. He was taking his cattle towards California. I asked Mr. Ashton if he would go with me. He stated he was going to California. And also he had engaged some beef. But it had a road men had disappointed, he did not want it. And he believed it would be more labor to disappoint them. I asked him what was the price his animals was $2,500 Dollars. I told him that I would give the District office. And that he would do better. In this way he would do better than to take his cattle.

Mr. Ashton agreed to come to Mayonnville with me. He and my companion on my part. He himself ordered the cattle was at the town. He and I ordered him home. And we agreed where we would go. He told his wife that he was going to Mayonnville. By the evening Mr. Ashton came back to us with his partner. And he stated that his partner was not satisfied. That he would leave either the money or the cattle. He told me I could not do that. But that he would be done in Mayonnville. They were asked me for a receipt. They said they would go home. For this night. The next morning about 9 o'clock both men returned. And brought with them some 50 men. All armed. And demanded the cattle of me. I told them I came in possession of the cattle peaceably. And I would not give them unless they took them by force.

They asked me to show them my Order which I had from the Commander in Mayonnville. Padre in presence of all the men.
Some of those men whom they had brought with them
Protested against them taking the battle from me.
But they both said: They would have them, if they
would stay more than what the battle lasted. I told them they
could take them at their own risk. They went on and went
off with them.
Sargent Miller and S. After sworn. I was brought when Sargent
Hasten and Mr. Ashton, he requested Mr. Ashton to stop the
above he would like to see the battle. I went then I come to
take a drink of water. Then I come back I heard Mr.
Ashton giving the orders to his men to turn the battle.
And the went with the two mile. He said that he would
go home and come to me in the morning. He come back
between 6 or 7 o'clock with Mr. H. Boothhead. And
he said that Mr. Boothhead was not satisfied with
the bargain. Boothhead said that, he either wanted
the money or vouchers or that he would take the battle.
Mr. Ashton answered that he had made a bargain with
Mr. Ashton that they could get the money or vouchers in
Maysville. And that he considered the business
closed. Ashton and Boothhead left us, returned the
next morning with 30 men. Ashton wanted vouchers.
Money vouchers or battle. They asked if Ashton had any
orders, he showed them the order. But Boothhead said
he don't care for it. He wanted the battle.
Some of the men coming with Ashton and
Boothhead said their acts was wrong. That they
would drive the battle to Maysville. But Boothhead
drove the battle away.

G. M. Bartell Private Co. E. After sworn.
Joseph Price
Thomas M. Hatter
Wm. Hester the same as Pvt. Miller.
On the 4th March 1804.

Geo Ashton and Poorheart were here. And Ashton could not deny that Capt. Jefferyson had made a fair bargain with him. Ashton and Poorheart both promised that if they could buy Beef they would come to him to get it. They said they would do one better. If they would have brought three cattle which they both at St. Louis.

[Signature]

Major commanding Post Mayreville

A. P. Marshall
It is attempted to be known against Sebastian, it is so that they are actually and dangerously disposed: that they have given and can command the employ of the U.S. by harboring Secret letters, and over hidden. I am only listening, on feels which is free in no anyone enlisted against them is that of Diss.

[Signature]
Enclosed evidence
re Mr. Sebastian &
Sam'l B. Hendry
That am I their
Upfuchage if
This evidence is
decided sufficient
To warrant As
Enclosed

Call Bartult after
As you think of it.
Office [illegible] Marshall
Petit Knoll 3d February 1864
At length O. M. March.
Act P.M. Feb.
I herewith enclose
all the papers on file in this
office relating to the cases of
Mrs. Sebastian and Lamar
B. Henson. I will consent them
and prose letters, should
you deem the evidence set
forth in the papers enclosed, of
sufficient strength to warrant
the matter being brought before a
Military Commission.
I have the honor to
remain your obedient
William H. MacKenzie,
1st Lt. U.S. Army 188th
4th P.M. 1st July 1864
United States V.
William Sebastian.

Office at U.S. Pro. Mar.
Farmington, Feb. 6th, 1864

Elizabeth Leonard of Cowful age being duly sworn on oath testified and says that she is personally acquainted with William Sebastian and that she knows him to be a Rebel and that she has been in the habit of harboring Rebels and Guerrillas. She says that about two weeks prior to the trial she was in the habit of harboring Rebels and Guerrillas, she says that about two weeks prior to the trial she was in the habit of harboring Rebels and Guerrillas, she says that about two weeks prior to the trial she was in the habit of harboring Rebels and Guerrillas.

Elizabeth Leonard

Witness to signature:

Miriam Smith

Capt. C. H. Farmington

Subscription and sworn to before me this the 6th day of February 1864.

Guerin M. D. and

Capt. Pro. Mar.
Office of the Pro-Sec

Washington, D.C. Feb 6th 1864

Lieut. Pro-Sec

Sir:

I have to inform you today under guard, Daniel to Hart, & John Sebastian, who are charged with harboring guerrillas. I send with this testimony the sworn statement of one of the persons who have appeared at the present to be some of the guards taken by the guerrillas, in his words, I will report the persons to you as may be reported and hold them subject to your Order. I hope if you will treat these men through as rough as the testimony will bear, as they are the order of all good citizens. And if the troops leave here the Union these day they can not stay here as they particularly accused them of harboring guerrillas. If not there, I would like a few blanks returned and better.

St. Joseph, Mo. 6th Dept.

Capt. Pro-Sec.

A. Bradley, Col. 6th
Elizabeth Leonard of Lewisville, age being duly sworn, on Oath. Says she/him to the Honorable General Command
agent in his Dept. That he knows her to be a Rebel, and that since he has taken the Oath of Allegiance and given
Pledge he had harbored Guerrillas enemies of the government
at General's Office. Listed the further says that on the 1st of October 1862, he kept and harbored Robert Kilgore, John Osborn, Walter, Conway and proper Turley,
who were all known to being Conway, and that they were
Guerrillas and hiding from the Federal troops at the time
they were at his house. The further states that on Thursday
night Oct 24th 1862, he kept all night at the house
of John Osborn Conway and that about the time
of 2 A.M. that night John Blau, Jesse Turley a
Norther Conway came to his house and stayed all night
and when they left next morning they were hiding their
Horses at his brother with the help.
Subscribed we sworn to before Elizabeth Leonard
on the 26th day of February 1864

Samuel Bradley
Jurat"
Elizabeth Leonard, of lawful age being only
these are true facts and agree as follows, that she is
usually acquainted with Thomas Hale and knew of his
former presence on the 16th of November, 1863
that she has seen Guerrilla at his house, knew them to be 75
dollars and knew that they swore with him and were freemen
at the house and furthermore that they got parole from him for
their horses, she also says that he told her that he furnished them
as Hale; one of the Tibbets' gang a large bag of corn about two
weeks after the big Nunn's Bridge was burned that he also told
her that Thomas Hale lost his house when that was the reason that
he had furnished them another. The furthermore states that Thomas
Hale and Samuel H. Herod are strict enemies. The furthermore
states one day that since Herod bailed out John Hilly
Joshua Herrington and others and other Guerrilla that
were along with them a whole week before the night after the
big Nunn's Bridge was burned the third of July and says that
the same time, Guerrilla go to his house on about the fourth day of January, 1864 and that their horses were foot
into Herod's stable and that she knew that the horses
Guerrilla remained there until after dark, but are not
known at what time the left. She also testifies and says
that Guerrilla told her that the Confederate Mechanic
not claim everything and that after the war the Confederacy
people tell Mr. Herrington that Guerrilla had been killed and over the
bois des landes to be a rebel. She also states that when the
Union Troops passed through the Nunn's end of St. Francis
County under Colonel Fletcher, that he Herod acted as a
as a Office for the Rebel Citizens who were under arms by that he told her himself the next Morning after the language he used was as follows that he had been offering around the day before for the Southern Men which was the fourth day of July 1861

Elizabeth Leonard

attat. J.R. Willy

Capt. Cong Farmville

Subscribed and sworn to before

Me this the 24th day of February 1864

James Bradley Stane

Prospective Generals

On the 5th
This month I was arrested by men under
Capt. Nile of the 55th Regt. M. S. M. taking
orders to Fremont the secret military post
from there to Pilot Knob - where I was put
in prison - released in the 15th Enemy lost
of two thousand dollars - I asked for a
Machlond writ Charges were against me
But there was some preference against
me but none sustained - These charges was got
up by Pretenious persons who were my enemies
two years before this citation. I ask you for
an investigation of this matter of found
guilty of any constact not becoming a
Loyal Citizen claim willing to submit
to any punishment due me. If found
innocent I wish to be released from
dued hand - or at least have it removed
for these 7 years presume could as easy
say that I had forfeited my lands as to
prose charges against me - which I think
will prove innocent - accompanying this
is a petition for my release - But I was released
the before it arrived at the point I show you
this to prove any standing as a loyal citizen
of Kansas.
When I was arrested my wife was generally in

fear by soldiers while plundering my house.

They took from my house various goods

that I had bought for my family and are

in custody of Capt. Mills. I protest to you

to have these goods returned to me without more

proof that I bought them for home consumption.

While in prison Capt. Mills caused his

men to forage off me and took about

twenty bushels of corn and taken various

articles from my house. Any explanation

they desire I am ready and willing to make

James O. Harris

July 29th 1864
Office Board Mrs. Dill
Debt of $300.00
St. Louis, March 1st, 1864

Samuel R. Hare being duly sworn upon oath states:

I reside in St. Clair county, Mo. and am by occupation a farmer. I was arrested on the 21st day of February by the United States Marshal of Kansas City, Mo. He informed me that some charge had been made against me and that he would send me to Pilot Knob for further examination. On the 27th day of February I was sent to Pilot Knob under guard. I remain in prison at Pilot Knob until about the 15th of the same month when I was released upon bond of one thousand dollars. I am informed that I am charged with having gone with a company to Pilot who were carrying the rebel colors, in May 1861. That I went with Jeff Thompson to erect & destroy Big River Bridge, that I am charged with having harbored rebels, of which I am quite a member of.
...in my way to-Shemshen. I came upon Miss Brown and others in search of the back mare. Mr. Mannon, who was one of the party, asked one who it was that was riding with me. I told him that I had seen one—one riding with one. Cardiff, my daughter, who had come from the way with one from home, on his way to church.

The party started on the direction from which I had come, and with them. After riding through the thick a few hundred paces, we saw a man riding a dark-colored horse. When the man discerned us approaching, he started, I suppose, with the intention of getting away from us. But one of the party was armed and we did not pursue him, for fear of meeting a party whom we knew and thought dangerous. I never saw the man after so, so far. I knew who he is. The Major, Major Brown, returned here on the same day we were reaching for her, and it is
in affairs stood the man was
taken to office by two magistrates
who removed the case might
its more difficulties, that they
had come him as far as they de-
cide and had done their best.

Samuel B. Hovey

Jane 19 and daughter
whose master Mr.
of March 17 64

Ch Ichabod

M. S. Ichabod

W
d
The undersigned citizens of the County of Sonoma, and the Honorable Judge, have respectfully represented that we are all, and have been for a number of years, neighbors to and personally acquainted with Samuel S. Hower and William Selvin, who were arrested a few days ago at their homes and are now in the custody of the Military authorities at Petaluma, that we have ever found them gentlemanly in their dealings, truthful in their transactions with their neighbors, and gentlemanly and Courteous towards their acquaintances. We further certify that we believe (and we think we have the means of knowing), these gentlemen to be good citizens and loyal to the Government of the United States, and the Provisional Government of the State of Sonoma, and submissive and obedient to the laws of their Country.

We would therefore humbly pray, that you have them immediately released from the custody and of their guilt. You would relieve and discharge their families from their present distress, and permit them to return to their homes and families, who stand much in need of this kindness. We would express our thanks.

[Signature]
J. P. Cash
J. B. Jennings
William Smith
Matthew Drum
Henry Gano
Henry Sherry
James Sherry
J. F. C. Ramsey
Richard S. Pendell
Ruby Lane
Jabez Carlton
Albert Brown
M. Sharp
Robert Hite
A. J. Jennings

J. W. Reed
L. F. Backerato
Walter Elmore
William Bigg
Mrs. H. Brunie
A. M. Turley
L. F. Dunning
J. T. Hill
S. T. Tyler
E. J. Howard
W. B. Thompson
James Bonner
Walter
Joseph Corning
Robert Martin
I am personally acquainted with many of the signers to the foregoing petition for the release of Mr. Bushnell Horrocks and know them to be men of integrity and that their statement may be implicitly relied on.

I know nothing of Mr. Leonard, who makes the charges against Mr. Horrocks, but am well acquainted with her husband, Paul Leonard, and know that any statement he would make against his neighbor would be received with due caution.

The Hon. J. Whiteley

Chairman

March 1st, 1864
United States v. J. G.

(William Sebastian)

Elizabeth Leonard of lawful age

being duly sworn, on the Oath say the is acquainted with William Sebastian, personally and known him to be a Rebel beyond a doubt, and that in the fall of 1862 he kept and harbored at his house that [illegible] Matthew H. Guerilla, and at about the same time he kept and harbored John Pirtle and one Robert Higby both Guerillas. He says further that he also kept and harbored one James Crowdy a Guerilla who was one of the Guerillas that destroyed Old Man Pickler a citizen of Mann in the fall of 1861. He further states that he did keep and harbor John Higby who was Captain of the Guerillas burned the houses of Old Man Pickler and further that he did keep a black one named Tennessee, a Guerilla of Maryland born of which name Higby were Captains. The further says that said Tennessee told him that he was one of the party that killed Old Man Pickler and that they intended to kill one Henry Pickler, one of the black hands told her in the house house, John Higby, lot of time that he was Captain of the band that killed Old Man Pickler that he had been killed because he was a Yankee, Black Republican, and the further states that he [illegible] the Guerillas before mentioned at the house of William Sebastian, they mention of the destruction of Old Town Pickler one says that said Tennessee told her at the house of J. G. McCarroll when the burning of Pickler was taking that he was going of Mr. that one black named him was clean and he wished that all the rest was done like him.

Elizabeth Leonard

Sworn to before me this the 30th day of February, 1869.

Joined by Patrick Stewart and Proctor.
Office of the Marshal
Framingham, June 27, 1863

[Handwritten text not legible due to quality of image]
after following this trail a few minutes the road and
holes I had seen before were in full view at a dis-
tance of about thirty yards. I knew the trail I was
then on to be the same we had followed during the
morning. I and my companions agreed if the story was
to remain in the same condition as they then were
we could tell them any where a month hence. The
men tried to avoid us by getting into the brush and
cafeet as fast as possible. Sand. R. Kenrod was
with us at the time we saw the man go off and
Kenrod then lead off in front, calling upon me and
my companions to follow. We lead us into a very thin
brushy place almost impossible and I decided
leaving and being unarmed refused to follow
as the man appeared to me to be the same man I
was going off. when I first saw Kenrod coming up

Kenrod declared he had never seen the man before
To satisfy myself myself Names and Cunningham went
and examined the tracks and found that Kenrod 
The man who escaped had traveled rode by rode
until they parted when Kenrod came up to us and
the other man went back as first stated Kenrod
stated the man who was with him was one Richard
Cundiff, and was going to William Sebastian.
This occurred at about half past eleven in the
forenoon

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 27 day
June 1863

[Signature]

Notary Public

Most respectfully,

[Signature]
Office of Mr. Arndt

Trumpton & Hanover Co. No.

June 27, 1863

Edward Mann, of lawful age, being duly sworn on his oath, testifies and says as follows:

That previous to June 14th, 1863, portions of St. Hanover County were infested by guerrillas and wild thieves, supposed to be a part of Waves's party. That on the morning of 14th, I heard that John Davis had lost one brand, and went with said Davis, Andrew C. Lister, and Alexander Cunningham, on pursuit of the thieves. I heard the affidavit of Andrew C. Lister, and have testimony of its correctness. I now testify on my own knowledge some circumstances of which Mr. Lister was

When not cognizable or did not notice. I was the first of our party to notice that some one was approaching us, when searching for the lost brand; Ned Vandy, W. Keenor (to the well-known, and one other man riding with him. The man last mentioned was riding a black horse or mare, with saddle bag on the saddle, gray blanket on the saddle, Keenor and the man turned their heads towards each other as if they expected to each other on which the Vandy, Keenor turned his horse and went off in the direction to which the two were approaching. I am certain the man was

the same person which Mr. Keenor, as far towards afterward declared having seen before.
About half an hour afterwards, I saw the man before mentioned as being with Sheriff on the road near and with the same accouterments—come of Unry Young's field; come out of the brush into the road he asked me if that was the ParisLouis road; I replied it was, we had no arms among us, and they did not try to arrest him. The man went off the St. Louis road about one quarter mile and went into the brush again. I and my party then went on to the town of Lawrence to get arms or assistance having continued in getting help proceeded to where the man was last seen and tracked the man and horse around until the horses and man were found near what appeared to have been tied up in a thicket in an old field.

I, the writer of the truth of this statement, subscribe my name and sign my seal.

Edward Minns

Witness and subscribed to before me this 27th June 1863.

Rosa Jetticke
Act. Sec. May
Officer, Jno. B. Marshall
Tamworth, St. Francis Co. Mo.
July 4th, 1863

Jas. H. Patterson, of lawful age, being duly sworn

testifies and says as follows: to wit—

That about Eleven O’clock in forenoon of 14th
day June 1863, I, D. being on Sabbath, went to meeting at the
Sime Church which is about four miles from Mr. Abner Givens’
 ranch and as I ascended on said Mr. Givens’ ranch Mr. Richard
toon told me that about part of the same day 1 saw Richard
Candiff there to me

well known, who with heard part of the way from said
Sime Church and parted with said Candiff at one
O’clock or later same day, saw satisfied that said said
Candiff could not have been at the time and place

inquired by same, D. Herron, as per Affidavit

No. 4

In testimony of the truth of all which I know
unto subscribe my name and affix my seal

J. H. Patterson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of July

1863

Notary Public

[Signature]
Office Art. Sec. War

Fortyburn S. Francisco Co. Mo.

July 9, 1863

Alexander L. Cunningham of lawful age being duly sworn testifies and says as follows to wit:

That on Sunday June 14, 1863, I went with Courno Harris, Thomas Lewis, and John Barnes, in pursuit of one or more persons who had stolen a cow. We met John Barnes, and followed the track of the stolen cow to warn William Sebastian's farm, into an old field; while there saw Samuel Blood side up, about two steps behind Blood was a man to me unknown riding a black horse. Said Blood when asked who that was who had been with him stated it was a neighbor and afterwards told it was Richard Candiff who was going to William Sebastian, does not know the time at which this occurred exactly, but it was before noon.

The man I saw did not look like Richard Candiff in either dress or appearance. About fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards passed the same man and horse, and I was still satisfied he was to me a stranger.

In testimony of the truth of this statement, I hereby sign my name and affix my seal.

Alexander L. Cunningham

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 9th day of July a.d. 1863.

Tras Jenkins

Capt. Art. War
Office of the Marshal
Remington & Thompson Co. No.
July 9, 1863

Richard N. Conyers, age twenty-five years, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—

Sworn to this 9th day of July 1863.

Had you the 14th day of June 1863, saddle bags and grey blanket on a black horse or mule on which you were riding, and did you ride a black horse or mule on that day?

Answer: I did not.

Sworn to this 9th day of July 1863.

Did you on the 14th day of June 1863, in the vicinity of the old field near to William Sabin's, between 10 O'clock and 12 O'clock in the forenoon?

Answer: I was not.

Sworn to this 9th day of July 1863.

Have you within three months of the 14th day of June previously ridden a black horse or mule in your own neighborhood?

Answer: I have seen such an animal, and do not recollect to have ever ridden one.

In testimony of the truth of the above answers I hereby sign my name and attach my seal.

Richard N. Conyers

Subscribed to before me this 9th day of July

J. A. 9th, 1863.

Jos. W. Dillinger
Overseer for the Miles.
Permit is hereby given to
S. Klein of New Madrid, Missouri,
To ship to Memphis, Tenn. One thousand
(1000) Bags of Corn to the order of
J. D. Jones in Memphis, Tenn. The said
J. D. Jones having obtained a Shipment
Permit for the shipment of the above named
Amount of Corn from the Port to Memphis,
Tenn. of the local Shipping Agent at Memphis.
This Permit is given with the express
Understanding that the said J. D. Jones
And Co. do here or will dispose of this Corn to

John W. Rea
Maj 2nd Mo Artillery
Condy Post
St. Louis, Mo.
March 13, 1863

Anonymous

Above information of certain disloyal persons at No 146 20 W. Black, Bibb.
Dear Mother,

I hope this letter finds you well. As I sit here in the garden, I can't help but reflect on the past weeks. Life has been a mix of ups and downs, much like the weather outside.

Randy has been working hard, as always. He has been reading a lot of books on new techniques for his work. I think he's really enjoying it, and it's nice to see him happy.

The weather has been quite erratic lately. It started off sunny and warm, but then a cold front came in and it's been raining and stormy ever since. It's making me miss the longer days of summer. I hope it doesn't rain too much, as I'd like to spend more time in the garden.

I'm glad to have you here, Mother. I miss you and wish you were closer by. I can't wait to see you soon.

With love,

[Signature]
Capt. Lillian,

Sir, there is a lot of Southern at 140 East. 3° S. ups town near the Green St. If you are present, could take them. Do it this afternoon as they leave on the train for New Orleans or some other place.

Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Mason, Mr. Fowler, Mrs. Maggie Jones.

Capt. B.C. G

Mrs. G
From Rev. Emery
Capt. Abalene-

Perfct fully answerate state-
ment of the Advancement
of Subsistence & Inntuc-
atives, during the month
of Feb. 1864, in obedience
to Special order No. 380

One Enc. File

Report.

Capt. Abalene

M. H. M., 7th Mo. Vol. R.

W. H. M., 9th Mo. Vol. R.

W. H. M., 9th Mo. Vol. R.
Amount of subsistence issued at Fort Marcy, Kansas, during the month of February 1864 for relief of destitute citizens under Special Order 296.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Days</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alice Fowler</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>S. W. Rainey</td>
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<td>Mary Bell Curtis</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Dismal</td>
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<td>Margaret Martin</td>
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<td>E. F. Tompkins</td>
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<td>Mary Brown</td>
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<td>Bridget Duffy</td>
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<td>Mary Cunningham</td>
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<td>Rosa Shedrick</td>
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<td>Martha Hayes</td>
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<td>Susan Hardy</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Status</td>
<td>Days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catherine Miller</td>
<td>4 persons</td>
<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ede June</td>
<td>5 persons</td>
<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martha Morgan</td>
<td>5 persons</td>
<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. B. Heath</td>
<td>3 persons</td>
<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. S. Henry</td>
<td>4 persons</td>
<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. A. Biddle</td>
<td>5 persons</td>
<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. H. Larkin</td>
<td>3 persons</td>
<td>20 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amanda Elyman</td>
<td>6 persons</td>
<td>20 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary R.</td>
<td>4 persons</td>
<td>20 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret Williams</td>
<td>5 persons</td>
<td>20 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. A. Hardin</td>
<td>2 persons</td>
<td>20 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Anderson</td>
<td>2 persons</td>
<td>20 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Hartwell</td>
<td>7 persons</td>
<td>18 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Stevens</td>
<td>5 persons</td>
<td>18 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. G. H.</td>
<td>5 persons</td>
<td>18 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. R. B.</td>
<td>5 persons</td>
<td>18 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. R.</td>
<td>5 persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Sosnowski</td>
<td>4 persons</td>
<td>18 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Solomon</td>
<td>3 persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Shuster</td>
<td>3 persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Graham</td>
<td>2 persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. C.</td>
<td>2 persons</td>
<td>18 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. R.</td>
<td>2 persons</td>
<td>18 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Tyler</td>
<td>6 persons</td>
<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy Owen</td>
<td>3 persons</td>
<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Augusta Shars</td>
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<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victoria Speers</td>
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<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Miller</td>
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<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anna Biddle</td>
<td>2 persons</td>
<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luma Stas</td>
<td>3 persons</td>
<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judith Tibbetts</td>
<td>1 person</td>
<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huldah Clark</td>
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<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Stuart</td>
<td>8 persons</td>
<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. T. L.</td>
<td>9 persons</td>
<td>27 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Number of Persons</td>
<td>Days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Bumby</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Turner</td>
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<td>Mary Edwards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rachel Whaley</td>
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<td>S. Nelson</td>
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<td>Amy Davis</td>
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<td>Mary Monier</td>
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<td>Mary E. Jones</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Brown</td>
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<td>J. A. Pope</td>
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<td>Martha J.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. B. Davis</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>Sarah J. Miller</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Fleming</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. A. Martin</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Julia Richardson</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. C. Campbell</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Hutchinson</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jane Adams</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Bach</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Bagwell</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. A. Douglas</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. H. Baker</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Julia Jackson</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Susan Ward</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frederica Kintley</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>Mary Sullivan</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harriet Jennings</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy King</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Brewer</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. H. Baker</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Rehle</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. H. Taylor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Taylor</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>29</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Elizabeth Dunn, 4 persons, 20 days,
Sarah Johnson, 4 persons, 20 days,
Josephine Smith, 3 persons, 20 days,
Jane Martin, 4 persons, 20 days,
Mary Neal, 4 persons, 20 days,
Sarah Sprout, 2 persons, 20 days,
Priscilla Leary, 3 persons, 20 days,
Nancy Greene, 3 persons, 20 days,
Louisa Farrell, 2 persons, 20 days,
Martha Bridges, 2 persons, 20 days,
Mary Spray, 4 persons, 20 days,
J. Anderson, 2 persons, 20 days,
Mr. Mitchell, 4 persons, 20 days,
Mary Cream, 4 persons, 20 days,
Mary Smith, 2 persons, 20 days,
Mr. Buchanan, 2 persons, 19 days,
Thomas Owens, 1 person, 19 days,
S. J. Fitzgerald, 3 persons, 19 days,
Mary Sexor, 2 persons, 19 days,
Eleanor Agee, 2 persons, 18 days,
Mullinda Haydon, 2 persons, 16 days,
Mrs. Hunter, 1 person, 18 days,
Mrs. Davis, 6 persons, 18 days,
Mrs. Barker, 4 persons, 18 days,
Mrs. Casey, 1 person, 18 days,
Mrs. Collins, 5 persons, 18 days,
Mrs. Graney, 3 persons, 18 days,
Mrs. Harris, 3 persons, 18 days,
Mrs. Martin, 7 persons, 18 days,
Mrs. Martin, 7 persons, 18 days,
W. Hamilton, 1 person, 15 days,
Slyra Miller, 6 persons, 10 days,
M. J. Odum, 3 persons, 10 days.
Catherine Smith, 1 person, 14 days.
Elizabeth Stanker, 3 persons, 14 days.
Mr. B. Houlsey, 4 persons, 14 days.
Harry Emerson, 3 persons, 14 days.
Elizabeth Thomas, 3 persons, 14 days.
Caroline Beiles, 2 persons, 12 days.
Platty Rodgers, 6 persons, 10 days.
Martha Rodgers, 6 persons, 10 days.
Julia Taylor, 3 persons, 12 days.
Caroline Fairley, 3 persons, 42 days.
Mary Williams, 3 persons, 10 days.
Patience Compton, 3 persons, 8 days.
Ferger Williams, 6 persons, 10 days.
Martha McSpit, 2 persons, 10 days.
Marin Rogers, 3 persons, 10 days.
Anna Brown, 3 persons, 8 days.
John Armstrong, 1 person, 7 days.
Eliza Fordon, 2 persons, 7 days.
J. W. Pope, 1 person, 6 days.
Mary Anderson, 3 persons, 6 days.
Platty Nichols, 6 persons, 6 days.
Catherine Long, 4 persons, 5 days.
Sophia Washington, 2 persons, 5 days.

The above is a correct statement of persons and families relieved, also of the time and rations embraced in each issue.

Hiram Stone,
Port Chaplain.
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
July 29, 1869.
McA. Johnson
2nd Lt. & Adjlt.

Sends to their Head Quarters by Capt. Carroll Ninety seven Ft. of cattle and one Horse Contraled $10.00

Sends one Heifer a Cherokee Indian who claims a part of these cattle claims to have purchased them from the Shawne Indians the other (38) were taken from a Sasco by the name of Bob Bully.
Second quarter Trueskin & West of Telegraph

Fremont-Keuran March 18th 1864
Bob. C. W. Blair
Govt. Scott Kansas

Gentleman,

I send to your head quarters quantities of cattle and other produce.

I also send along one horse for a half breed Cherokey. I mean he claims a part of these cattle. He claims to have purchased them from the Sac and Foxes. The other part of these cattle (36) were taken from a Negro by the name of Ben. Hall that I bought at Leroy.

He claims to have purchased them at Fort Gibson but he has a receipt from the Rev. Marshall at Fort Gibson dated the 13th 1868 in which the admits that he allows in lot etc.

I remain, etc.

Your obedient servant,

Wm. Johnson
Capt. 4th Artillery
Caution Act to Man

Resurate that on the case of
Thomas A. Rodman Vs Peter Burns
that Burns has failed and is
likely to fail on filing
Process by attachment of
the estate. Also that the. help of
incurring expenses, and recom-
mends that it be turned over
to Thomas A. Rodman without delay

Respectfully, Yours etc.

Henry C. West

Mr. H. C. West

Warreton, March 22nd

Respectfully request that

Henry C. West asks to Peter
Burns Esq. who is notified
that unless the property
is sold, the property will
be turned over to the aym
for the use of the poor.

By Order of the Committee

David H. Stearns

Read By Mr. H. C. West on March 22nd
SIR, I have the honor to inform the General Commanding, that in the case of Thomas A. Holme, US Vet. Reserves, said Bernie, has failed and is likely to fail, in filing the necessary bond and plan, as required by the instructions of the 8th inst., and inasmuch as said property is securing constant expense, I would respectfully recommend that the property be turned over to Thomas A. Holme without further delay.

Sam. Sir.

Very respectfully,

J. B. W. Bell, Esq.

Asst. Prov. Marshal
Dr. B. W. Cott
County Judge

[Signature]

Op. M. D. Mar 21, 1864
H. A. Warwick

to

H. A. Jones, Jr.

Proprietors of

Saloon

P.O. No. 69.

March 16th 1864.

Signed

H. A. Warwick

H. A. Jones, Jr.

Proprietors
Head Quarters, Post of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., March 16th, 1865.

Col. J.P. Sanderson, 2nd A.
Mr. Wm. Hume.
Dept. of the Mo.

I have this day closed the saloon on the corner of 4th and Clark's, known as the "Cabinet Saloon," for publicly and knowingly violating the order prohibiting the selling of liquor to soldiers, trusting you will deal with the offenders as they deserve; then, fully and myself, sure evidence to the facts.

The saloon is known as a "first class one," and the example in this case well certainly be most salutary.

John Colonel

Very Respectfully,

[Signature]

J.H. Barker, 2nd A.
18th Missouri, Inf.
Planted Harris
March 11th '41
F. A. D.

Dear N. D. of
Mississippi County.

I hear that Judge N. D. was killed
by guerrillas in our County last week. They
are an old influential citizen and they have
an old prominent County Judge. A gang of
guerrillas, about seven or eight, came to
his house and killed him. They went into his
residence and took a lot of property. He
himself included. They were not
stationed at the Court, and they were
not required to go to Court. Our County is
as bad condition as it has been.

[Signature]

[Back]
St. Louis, Mo., March 72, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Long General for his information.

I. P. Thompson  
Provost Marshal General

Head of the Dept. of the Mo.  
St. Louis, Mo. 13th Feb.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, jr.,  
St. Louis, 3d District.  

The necessity of exterminating this gang, there is no reason,  
for the existence of such a state of affairs in this District.  

S. J. McCall,  

[Signature]

[Signature]

St. Louis, Mo. 13th Feb.,

[Signature]
Colonel,

Judge Hiley W. Moultin who was murdered by the
suncars in the lower part
of our County yesterday morning
was an old citizen of the
County, a useful and influ-
ential man, one of the
few loyal men of his
neighborhood—loyal
all the time. He was, for
merly one of our County
Judges, a man 55 to 60
years of age. A gang of 9 des-
peradoes went to his house
and brutally murdered
him, from there to a man
by the name of Claycroft,
robbed him and gave him
a bit of for 9 men—him—
self included, whom he wo,
to notify to leave the county
or they would be denied
the same as their friends
Moulder. Our County is
was at bad a condition as
it has been since the war
commenced. None of the
real union men feel
safe in going about on
the country, I honestly be-
lieve that they are no
more dead now than
they have been at any
time, while I am not
prepared to advise I
feel it my duty to say
that something should
be done to bring about
a change, there is a
party of about a dozen
men that must be got
red off before we can...
have taken the time off a mile of our town and military head quarters and blood horses and even negroes a negro man was taken from Mr. Schuman a few Negroes ago about six miles from Charleston. Some 3 months ago the gang came into town and took one person and were carrying me off on a stolen horse by a little sharp practice. I got the best of them, it was after dark and I managed to have my pistols conveyed to me and opened on them killing two and in the mean time the leader of the gang - Campbell.
was secured a prisoner, we sent him to Camp, several officers and
many other citizens could have easily been proved on him, but
somehow he made
his escape and is again
at large in our midst,
much to the honor of
our loyal citizens and
I confess to some fear
myself. If these scoundrels
were openly
enemies we could man
age them but assassins
are hard to deal with.
I am dni

Very respectfully

[Signature]

[Address]
Mah
1864
Wednesday March 31st 1864

Colonel Campbell
United States

Sr,

Please have the following persons arrested and sent to Chattanooga:

Levi Tan, Sylvester Blatch, William Henry, Jack, Bann Cal, they live in the neighborhood of Plate mill.

All of these have been in rebel service some from the commence ment but have probably taken the oath. They came into Georgia last Wednesday evening and under the name of Northern soldiers plundered some homes and committed other depredations. If it lies in my power I shall send this letter to you with further information. I have along report to Gen. Thomas concerning them.

Sr,

Yours very respectfully,

William Howard

If possible please ascertain where the property they stole from belongs to especially the store. Indeed little is known about it is being

[Signature]
(N.73) 17

Chicago & Alton R.R. Co.
Chicago, March 19th, 1864.

Robb, James,
President.

Enclose Statement of
conductors on road of which
he is President in regard to
consist of soldiers passing
over the road.

2 6-770 17
1-16
Chicago, March 9th, 1861.

To James Pott Esq.

President Chicago & Alton Rail Road.

The undersigned, conductors upon the Chicago and Alton Rail Road, most respectfully call your attention to a matter of the utmost importance to ourselves and the interests of the Company, over which you preside.

I have respectfully reported to you that our own safety, and that of the passengers upon trains in our charge, have been, of late frequently menaced by the wanton and lawless conduct of soldiers traveling upon our lines.

Many passengers upon our trains are immediately insulted by those wearing the uniforms of the United States. Our efforts to preserve order and decorum upon the road, have been nullified, just as by the resistance offered by soldiers. Our attempts to enforce the regulations of the Company have been met with threats of violence, and in some instances the lives of our employees have been endangered by the use of deadly weapons carried by soldiers. In very many cases, soldiers have refused to pay the fares incurred by the rules of your Company, and resist resistance offered to our attempts to collect them. Not infrequently soldiers who have procured tickets refuse to give them up or even to produce them when ordered upon to do so, and have threatened us with violence if we
endeavor to comply a compliance with the rules

which we are bound to observe.

For too long these orders have been confined to private

officers. Too many instances have occurred of officers

who have encouraged their men in their
tactics, and our appeals to those who have the au-

tority, to control their men, and force where we have

a right to expect assistance in our attempts to

maintain order, have been met with our utmost and

indifference, and in some cases with threat and

otherwise.

Most of these men are anxious, not a few of them

are under the influence of liquor, and carrying a

day piece, in which picture and threats are ont.

branded in our faces, and in many cases in the

presence of ladies which is scandalous to be

heard in a brother.

If these were rare incidents, we should look to you

with no complaint, but their frequent occurrence

compels us to lay the matter before you in order to

represent to you that the evil and where specifically,

must materially interfere with the passage of our

road, and tend to diminish that respect

and good feeling which the people along our line

often have better entertained for the army of

the United States.

In have, in all cases endeavor to

to be courteous in our treatment of soldiers and

officers.
offence upon our persons, and in every case where
we have been compelled by our obligations to the
Company to enforce its rules, we have refrained
from doing so until various stages, and appeals
to the authorities of justice have been or have
in vain been made to the aggrieved. But on the
contrary, we have, in very many instances, submitted
to insult and threats of violence, and passed over
injuries and defects of the rules of this Company without
them endanger our present lives by an attempt
to enforce them.

And in order to convince you that
our complaints is not unfounded, and that we have
not spoken until necessity has compelled us so to do,
we now annex to this petition our separate state-
ments of instances which have come to our per-
own knowledge, if goes into conduct on the
part of this class of passengers, once we are
willing to make allegations to the conscience of
these statements if you require it of us.

I am confident that, if a proper
representation of these facts be made to the H. S.
officers in Command of the Military Departments
through which our mail comes, they will take the
necessary steps to remedy the evil complained of,
and we would respectfully petition you as the
President of this Company, to lay the matter
before the proper military authorities and
to urge upon them the issue of an order if
needs be with direct reference to this point which
shall be calculated in future to protect us in
the discharge of our duties, and our passengers
from insult and injury.

Unless this is done we
cannot feel safe in the conduct of the duties
of the Company, and cannot secure our passen-
gers that safety and comfort which they have
a right to expect at our hands.

It is our duty to re-
suggest to the Heads of these Military Depart-
ments the steps necessary to secure this object; but we
feel confident that while they are made acquainted
with the facts set forth in this petition they
will at once take measures to put a stop to
the evils complained of.

Respectfully yours,

J. N. Mallory, Conductor

J. B. Reach

H. J. Morrison

A. W. Smith

J. C. Parry

H. H. Seibert

A. H. Kidder
Church, March 6th 18__

In answer to your request, I am unable to deliver a detailed account.

The matter involved is essentially legal, and we are unable to proceed in the absence of further information. We will be happy to assist you in any way we can. Please provide more details.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]
obliged was his part as he belonged to the British Government. It is well that he could receive no pay for carrying him back. He was too valuable for my purposes. I could not afford to lose him. He was a brace of hounds, and they were sought from near the house. It is almost incredible to get a brace of hounds working, in a short time. They went from 10 to 12 miles an hour, and they were not at all in training to those hounds we use to our fox hunting. I should have to pay the fox hounds a great deal more than I must pay these. The turn of the chase is very decided. The chase is to be made on the top of the hill, while standing in front of a large house, or in a wood, and the hounds are made trouble with the baggage train and the hare. I have the hounds to deal with a crowd of 100 or 200 hounds, and I am in the midst of the race. I have no chance with them. I have been through the war, which has left many of my friends and the government of our country.

[Signature]
Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.

President Office

Chicago March 19, 1867

Major General

J.O. Heintzelman

Cincinnati

Sir,

I respectfully urge your attention to the accompanying statement of the Contractor employed in removing the Passenger Piers of this Company and crave your favorable consideration of the measures that have been proposed to remedy the abuses complained of.

Very Respectfully,

James Lord

President
Chicago, April 16, 1864

Dear Sir,

Hardly a train passes over the road that does not carry many colored soldiers. "Furloughed soldiers." Many of these soldiers are without tickets or transportation, and refuse to pay money for their transportation, and nearly all of them carry side arms. There is the threat of war, if force is seen to put them from the trains. Whenever there are officers with them, they generally conduct them without violence; at times, they are instances when these officers are as bad as the men, hardly a train passes one the road that does not carry from ten to fifty men that are under the —
influence of kigan, as the mask of them are. They are very ugly, and
greediness, all rules for the
government of passengers are tak
as defiance, they have no regard
for their own safety, or for passengers.
Within the last ten days my life
has been threatened several times by
troopers. When I was performing my
duty this is no new thing. It has
existed for a long time, and it seems
to me that there should be some
rules adopted by the Commanding
Officer of this district. Surely,
this state of things cannot be avoid-

I do not consider my life
safe. When I find three men on my
train, I am not a timeworn man, but
cannot say that I relish a "cattle
herder." When mounted directly at me

on the 2nd instant I left Bloomington, with about forty (40) soldiers, with transportation for Indiana. Soon after leaving Bloomington I gave them the two first foreign cars. Next to the baggage car, with seats for about twenty men. Inside the car, down of these two cars, I told them, 'You have the cars to themselves, this did not suit them. They smashed down the door, broke one window and overturned the stove in our car, and in such threatn to take possession of the train. I called upon God — who happened to be upon the train for lunch, he came to my relief and told he would shoot the first man that did such take a seat, and help quiet until he arrived to the end of his transportation.'
On the 9th inst, the conductors came on to my train at Bloomington for Chicago without tickets or passes. At the station, our decliner to pay the fare, I told I would put them off at the first station, they declared they would not do it. Out, and after a short time, they left the train at Alton, Ill.

I have given you only two instances, but I come hardly, go amiss of them within the past six months, they are an every day affair.

Is this not going to prevent this state of things?
Chicago, Nov. 3, 1864

St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Editor,

I requested me to make a written report to you of the Morasse on which soldiers deposit themselves or our passengers' trains giving details of such instances as have come under my notice. If I should attempt to tell you one tenth it would require too much time to relate. When men in large numbers are being transported in charge of officers they are generally civil. It is the men of the regulars without transportation that make the most trouble. They are usually armed with unprovoked words and when there are a number of them it is impossible for the troops men to manage them. They have no respect for themselves or others save the presence of God's law restrains them. They seem to delight in using the most profane and obscene language in the presence of ladies. I have an instance of a Lady being molested on the last trip to St. Louis by a soldier of the opposite side for protection.
About four weeks ago fifteen men of a regiment that lived there at Ridge
got on the train at Bloomington. I
come of them had bought tickets to jobs
the others told them not to join them ag
1 they could ride on their own other
time. They went twenty miles to get them
to settle at the brothel of putting me out
of the town. We had fought them on the
men who had been building a Bridge at
Deed's. I got them to assist me a little
concerning putting them off the town who
we had put one off the other. I settled with the
Army ten days ago, there on train. I
got on the train as带上
bound for Springfield. They would not
let me. For the other I could not let pay
one else since they had ran a train
on some road and booked him at the
Telegraph. To theazaar Marshall of
Springfield I come at the home
on its course to arrested them all
making them settle with me. Before he
would let them out of the cars.

On last Sunday T. E. Captains took
Come to Springfield from Delhi
with 14 other recruits on the route.
The town had a young lad attempt to
gather the men with some Gardner
He was told by the Captain that he could not tell him that ear to which he replied that he merely wished to go to the next car. He kept walking after things but took his fancy. But from time to time into the baggage you'd take the baggage man of it and you'd see what was the source of this strange conduct when he was told by the chief to go out of the car to the car and shoot him of the same time again a regular shot, shot, shot, shot, shot, I think he repeat it until to see the aces when he wasn't in the act of shooting again. I dislike to him of the danger of shooting some one that he did not intend to. I was told they'll cut down none of my thinking. I told him to gain as the Porter. The result. No trouble took it from him. The others one of the cases that have aptly come under my notice, the more or less trouble one, every time for they seem to fill up with some,
Chicago March 10th, 1864

A W. Church Esq.

Attty

Dear Sir,

The frequent and oft repeated outrages perpetrated by Soldiers on
any train seem to indicate that it is duty to report to
you some of the facts and ask if some measures
cannot be adopted to put an end to them. The
particulars of individual cases would require minutes
and labor than I deem necessary so that I can but
only say that it is a matter of daily occurrence for Soldiers
to get on trains at nearly all stations who deem it their
right to steal to and from other the goods without compensation
of any kind. Simply because they are Soldiers and when
have of you their Judgement on the necessity of their transportation being
furnished by a generous and liberal government they frequently
refuse to obey them or a man that them and all attempts
of force them to do so render futile by their building to
gether for mutual assistance when the issue is attempted.
To be made and as they are generally armed with Pistols
or other firearms whose use has become, almost a second nature
during their camp experience, when their anger is aroused. Such
offenses cannot be dealt with in a train crowded with passengers.
without compelling the lives of those of the innocent men, women, and children entrusted to my care. It is natural that men who have been under strict military discipline for three years should when relieved from such a life to the
fellowship of license and consequently many of them are so
intoxicated as to be unable to understand the respect due to the
feeling of duty and other soldiers on the team, but due to the
uniform they wear and to which they have done such honor
in the camp and the field. Outrageous both alike by
souls just and holy, unfit for the duty of a pious church
company. I beg you to believe that I do not refer this
alleged to relieve myself from the dangers or difficulties
consequent upon the state of facts but I feel that my
duties to the people entrusted to my care made it
incumbent on me to do so, otherwise I suggest as remedy
I could ask if without too much risk to guard and
not be stationed at the principal stations that could not
allow any stricken to get on a team who was interested who
had not the necessary papers or prepared to pay their fare
or who had in that position and not allowed to be
carry by cycling them as unnecessary for the
other if the latter of the best remedy. However you
and the authorities can better judge some action it seems
imperatively necessary.

Very Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Conductor C.W.R.H.
Chicago, Ill., March 7, 1864

Sirs:

Something must be done to protect the train men whilst in discharge of their duties against the abuse and extreme hardship by soldiers whilst keeping near your road. I had a keeper last present a noticed letter at my breast demanding the return of the money which he had paid one Mr. Scott, urge that his men should not pay any fare, and that they should not be put off, and that he himself could clean out the entire train. I had an order threatening to shoot me for putting off a soldier who had refused to pay his fare and had struck at me several times with a cane which he carried.
These cases are numerous and in the increase, and I ought relate a hundred similar instances where my life has been endangered by soldiers & officers who take it upon themselves to run the trains, refusing to pay their fare, or conform to the Rules of the Road. If one day I can give you many more instances, I do not consider safe for any one on the trains in the employ of the Co., and it is not much better for civilians especially when the Comd try to carry out his instructions. The opposition which the Comd meets with at the hands of the soldiers & officers, makes it difficult and unsafe for him to enforce his instructions.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Verified by stamp]
Coryn Campbell

Hamiltom, O. D. A.

Coryn Campbell

I am authorized to issue to them and would enable them to procure shipment of ore of about 50 cgs. of lead from Gano, & to that place

2 or more

10.15
By order of 13th June, 1862, from General Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, we are manufacturing 1,000,000 Cartridges, forbes and considerable difficulty in obtaining shipment of lead from Galena—-the St. Central R. R. being under the control of the U. S. Government. The time is past that we may not be delayed in fulfilling the obligations of our Contract, that you might cause such an order issued to us as would enable us to procure the shipment at once of about 500 Bags of lead from Galena to this place.

Awaiting your reply,
We have the honor to remain

General

Your obedient Servants

[Signature]

[Signature]
Washington D.C.
March 31, 1844

Lieut. Gov. of Pennsylvania
For lady Griffith's use

requests the order for the issue of actual presents due to
Lieutenant Griffith
as they were used by mistake.

[Signature]

[Handwritten note]

Of. 5 M. 5. April 1844
Office of the Commissary General of Prisoners,
Washington, D. C., March 31, 1864

Colonel W. H. Neil,
Commanding Military Prison,
Atton, Ill.

Col. Neil:

I am directed by the Senior Agent of Prisoners to request that the order for the release of J. C. Walton, and Chas. Purdy be referred to Col. J. P. Sanderson, for the St. Louis, Mo., Depot of the Mo. St. Louis, Mo., as the prisoners above mentioned are confined at that place, and the order was sent to you by mistake.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

[Signature]
Refuse to the captured Rebels—Capt. Randall, Capt. Bradford, Capt. McPhay, 
their demands and their treatment.
Lieutenant, I have that your men in your great lines, Capt. Randall, at Brest. Mr. McCoy's advices for the Capt. of any command with a ship, Capt. Tyndall, of your landing forces, for him from that Capt. Randall (adjutant of the 3rd) in secret orders, the officer confided in dirty, filthy papers and says in receipt of the necessary clothing, blankets, to wear them from the officers. I hope this will not turn as\textit{any} information comes in such manner that I cannot have believed that you are aware of their bad condition. I just assumed that you will treat them humanely. I am from your discharge. I desire more to inform you that the officers, men all order the town acting under any order. I must be treated as prisoners of war. I know that kind the Capt. is charged with being a spy—It is false. Who captures he will in
Office Troop March 13th 1864

Montville, Ala.

March 28th 1864

Ruston George

Lieut. Col.

Supplementary report

of Citizens in confinement

2 or more 15 yrs.
Captain,

I beg leave to submit the following as supplementary to my report on cases of desertion in consequence. The facts were elicited by J. Sparks of the 2nd Mo. Co. who was purposely sent to the guard house as a shuckleacher in order to secure out of his fellow prisoner whatever information could be useful.

Porter B. Murphy belongs to Robert Blackwell's Company of guerrillas, went to the Tennessee River to run provisions of horses to the other side. Intends to escape from the guard house by way Mead's Camp of bushwhackers where headquarters are in a cave in the mountains where Clear Creek empties into Rainy Fork River. Their horses are kept in the mountains.
J. C. DeRall has advised the two
prisoners captured a few days ago by the
86th Ova to take the oath of amnesty
and try by all means to go home in
Madison Co., adding significantly that
they could do more good there than
in the service, which conforms me
in the opinion I had the honor to express
to you a few days ago that the only
object in DeRall's taking the oath of
allegiance would be to get out of
confusion and clear of the charge
proferred against him.
All of which is respectfully
submitted by

Your obedient

Geo. C. Davenport
8th N. C. Vol. 15 S. C.

Captain W. B. Gordon
A. U. Sent. 3
8725

St. Louis Mo.
Dir. St. Louis Night Corp
Charles W. Lunt
A. C.

Reports that Henry Young, Samuel Alland have filed
loads and received permit
to sell firearms

Markoff

O.P. #6 G. Nov 11, 1861
Head Quarters, St. Louis District.

St. Louis, Mo., 186

Colonel

...and

Having sworn, have the day filed the required bond and received permit to sell Arms and Ammunition, Their Places of Business are both on Fourth Street in this City

Sirs, Col

Very Respectfully

W. T. Clark

Col. C. W. March
Acting Provost Marshal
M. R. Rowley
major & m. g.

Ordering the following men
North of the Army lines
to return during the
present rebellion; except by
permission from their Maj-
ors, under penalty of
arrest & confinement during
the war.

W. H. May, J. K. Malby,
J. B. Harkness) & others.

Chief of Staff, J. H. Rosser,
Huntington, is
charged with the execution
of this order.
Head-Quarters Military Division of the Mississippi,
OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
Nashville, Sec. March 16th, 1864.

The following named persons confined in the Penitentiary, at this place, by
orders from these Head Quarters, will at
once be sent under guard, North of the
Army lines, and to return during the
present rebellion, except by permission
from these Head Quarters, under penalty
of arrest and confinement during the
war.

1. H. H. Maj.
3. J. P. Harlin.
4. James Barton
5. Thomas Price.

Levis Col. J. H. Homer, Provost Marshal of
Nashville, is charged with the execution
of this order.

By order of,

Levis Geal. G. O. Grant

W. R. Knowlin

Maj. Provost Marshal Central.
In reference to their taking possession of abandoned and captured property.
May 1st, 1861.

WM. Sherman

Ark.

New Orleans, March 11th.

B. F. Harney, U.S. Secretary of War,

Suffering special agent in this Department under the authority vested in him by the laws, respectfully requests that you have given to Charles K. Hanks and myself the formal appointment of the General to take possession of all abandoned or captured property, to be used for the benefit of the agents of the Treasury Department, under the laws of regulation, to work to bring within our lines from districts in Insurrection all property of any kind or character, under the new regulations of January 23, 1864.

The authority of Mr. Harney extends beyond the mouth of the Red River, and that of the Military District of Indian Territory, from above Forts Smith and Clark, and confined in certain areas, such as may be or may form the part of Indian Territory, Alabama, and the State of Arkansas. Barks, as far as the authority of the Secretary and General of the Army, has given to Mr. Harney, an authority such as I enclose, enabling him to take possession and control that of the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as the Commanding Officers. It has been thought better for the military
authority, I presume, than generally, and I trust, and the Bank, was or reported for Washington, whom I presume there to for the new organization. Will you then, with your gun to me the question that I may have for your direction the name of Mr. Hancock here. I presume I shall also have the same end manner of business again to which I wish to Hatch. Even my hunting gun to offer, yours,

[Signature]
C.889. T.C. 1864
Reports depredations
Committed by three men in federal uniforms on claim to be independent

file

Rec'd date: [unreadable]
Saddie, Jan
March 17, 1866
Mag. James Thomas
Dear Sir,

I was informed by Mr. Bernt that there is a neighborhood of Col. Anderson's old place in Squawpile Valley that Peter Brown, John Johnson, James Smith, and two or three others are in Federal uniform and call themselves Confederate scouts. In that neighborhood they are shooting from and gobbling the celery. The Celery are very scarce as that one man brought to consult for the event.
Most Respectfully,

Mr. [Name]

[Name]

End of the sale
July 25th

[Name]
After lines to Gen. Harris at Chattanooga
Concerning the damage on Dr. Anderson Farm on
13th of this instant by the command of Lieutenant
Robert A. Knox. Begged me and cannot. Passed me
supc without many lines from being able to not able
to make bals and the Grand children can make to
ten if we will let send I have no money to make no
lady make. I told him that I would furnish him with bals to pretend with if he will
not furnn my hands. He said he would Bals the
Ralls so I concluded I would let you know about as
some time. Back I wrote to furnn a bals. Onto
you returned the answer like a gentleman to go to
Germar station which I accordingly went there whether
I keep it no not he gave me no showing for the
Ralls went off to Chatahuma with about
one hundred Broth. Bales and horses he will be there
today give me a few lines if you please by Carson
there stands in kept at my House is I please to use
Christian Carson

Saw Johnson
On this account I caused the house to be searched, and found a calf's rib, a bar of iron, and two green which I believe concealed in the house.

I have therefore directed the arrest of Mr. Oliver, and the daughter who threatened me.

P.B. Riggs
Riggs
This is the extract I could send the house to be cleaned, and found a calf's number, and two persons with labels concealed in the house.

I have therefore directed the arrest of Mrs. Oliver and her daughter who threatened Major McCullough.

P.S. Reeve

Beijing
To the Adjutant General
13th U.S. Infantry
Head-Quarters Station U. S.
March 15th, 1864

S. W. Swan
Capt. Co. B
13th U. S. Infantry

I have the honor to make the following charges against Mrs. Collins, and her daughter, Margaret Oliver, of Morningside, O. C.:

I charge

Mrs. Margaret Oliver, with taking from the hands of the Union troops in Morningside, and communicating such information to the enemy, of the enemy, also of being instrumental in killing Henry (or) Hobbs, come to Morningside (on the 9th of February) and Capture (or) one man and two horses that she has made treaties with the rebels, and that she will bring in more Confederate soldiers, and, if possible, take Mosby's Capt. with her. I charge myself and your's, and I consider this dangerous, it be left alone.

I charge Mrs. Oliver, of Morningside O. C., with having brought整顿, presence, partly, from, Private soldiers, with arms, breeches, and sabers with the intention of bringing them to the rebel整顿. I charge you also—
Bought 2 Sick Horses for $1 each, for 100¢ each; and of selling them. Same Meaning they were property of the 12th Bt, and Selling them to the Enemy for 100¢, one of which was half money, and 40¢ Confederate money. Also of trying to purchase Confederate money for old money and of offering to sell to citizens of Wise. William Sea. Moore for 20¢ per barrel, in hundredths, or 100¢ Confederate money. Also with selling one hundred dollars worth of both property also with selling Spear-Do 40.00. Sold us by that means, getting them differentiated and seeming what is transferring within the camp of the Federal Army.

A. A. Linn, Adjutant

Aug. 13th, 1863

Comdy, Department
Olive Stilz, in explanation,

5 Mr. School, a neighbor - guard (Major 12
St. Geo) present at time of my purchase.

The other horse Poughkeepsie & S. H. (2 d.) know
your horse (time being out) gave 10 one. 105
Schools afterwards.

Dennis the horse -

I have but 2 letters.

Oscar the table, I don't know how it came there.

First saw it when Major McClees (13 yrs.)
Came there - found it under the
Stoop side of the house.

The other Poughkeepsie where the 6th Corps
Camped last fall. Mc[oomer] was out after
Woods of horse & put it under the shelf-
Poughkeepsie now arrested - for giving me the
horse.

I bought a pistol from a soldier & a [illegible]
give him some meat for it.
March 22nd 1864

Rieder to B.
Capt. Col. Peck
66 Corp

Towards
No. 3 Oliver
Horace Oliver & Libby
All done

P. Kennedy, 67 Pa. Vol
March 22, 1864

Cap T. Lyte


Capt.

Have the honor to inform you of the following

A. H. Ober, Resident of McKean. He is a member of Maj. McElwee's 12th Pa. Light Artillery. He states, per an early report, that

Both from civilian and military sources, he states that

Th. Murray, Capt. 1st Pa. T. W. Wagner

has taken some artillery and formerly

Very respectfully,

For what sent,

T. T. Valentine

Comt. ST. Marshal
Feb. 22, 1864.

Reazin H. Oliver (Miller)

Live at Newbernville. 1 m. pm.

Cutlott's Sta.

Stated that his health is due to ill.

Feeling as part of Major Mc. Cabe - because I complained of his taking away my barn to rent for this.

At home my wife - black girl. Daughter Maggy 17 yrs. old. & Sue 7 yrs. old.

My Margaret Oliver 28 yrs. old.

Says the cannon in her 5

Malice a part Wm. Patton a neighbor - at whose house Maj. Mc. Cabe stayed all night last night - at 12 P.M. Carl. Who was at our house today. Said that the Major had come in. 

Patton up to his tent & got her drink.

These people stand by strictly for Reazin H.

Margaret Oliver wears a large badge (5 coats)

marked "Say: Dennis C. Reazin, Lt. 2nd U.S. S." on her bosom.
Meh. 27 64

251 morehouse

Citizen

Box 20 - Park
March 27th 1804

General Patrick

Sir,

We the Citizens of

Loch Mhor and Lochcarron beth our families in

a very distressing situation and would like to be released and return home and remain there. If the oath of Allegiance be refused of us we will take it respectfully.

Fred McDonald

Citizen of Lochcarron

E. Taylor

J. J. Embry

J. R. Humphreys

J. C. Albertine

J. E. Ashley

J. H. Ewing

J. T. Brown

J. F. Coates

W. A. Man from a

Wm. Macintire
Brandy Station, Va.
March 15th, 1863.

Captain:

I have learned nearly all of the facts relating to the arrest of Metzer and Mitchell, Engineer and Brakeman, and will make a report as soon as I return from the other end of the Road. I go over the route this morning.

These men are to be sent to Mr. Mc.Creight this morning. He told me the other day that all he could do with them would be to discharge them from the A. S. R. R. service. If he does discharge, will you have them arrested? Let the Adj't. of our Reg't. know immediately, and he will telegraph to me in Alexandria, and if necessary I will arrange with Lieut. Col. Keller, Prov. Mar. Genl. to Arrest on the spot.

I have the to be, Captain, your obedient Servant,

A. D. C. Le.

N. T. G-ramble Capt.
Headquarters Provost Marshal General,
DEFENCES SOUTH OF POTOMAC,
Alexandria, Va., March 23rd, 1864.

Pto. of 6th Coys. 2d Capt. 9th Mo. Rail. Guards Station 2
Two Prisoners N.C.
Benj. Pettile, Citizen.
Elias Mettler.

Charged with stealing sutlers
Property.

M. E. Mitchell

D. H. Wagner
March 17th 1864

Receipt for money from James A. Dix

Cashier

$15
Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Office of Provost Marshal General,

March 18th 1864

The undersigned acknowledge to have this day received of Capt. E. Slocum, 91st New York, two personal presents taken from me, or on account of me, the fourth day of March, 1864.

Richard H. Haynes John J. Robinson
Ephraim Stanley Loud Reeds
Michael Burns John M. Cushing

J. P. Bok
Defn. So. of Potomac
Alex'ty Mar 23, 1861.

Attention is invited to the evidence in this case herewith, and to the report accompanying the same.

T. A. Wells
Defn. So. of Potomac.
Head Quarters, Army of the Potomac,
Office of the Provost Marshall General,

March 18, 1864

Colonel,

The direction of the Pro. Mar. Gen't at Head
the force to forward to you under guard the
following prisoners with inclosed statement, &c.

Charles Flackey, R.R. Employee
John McCarthy
Flora McCord
Jennie Divine
John Dugan

They are forwarded to you as the investigation
cannot be made here. The witnesses are also
R.R. Employees and under the direction of the E &
who is in Alexandria. It is thought that this
is a proper case for the civil authorities to

Very Respectfully,

Genl. W.H. French

TO

Dr. Col. H. H. Metes
Post Master General

Sufficient Supply of Potomac
P.O. Marshal Office
Newburgh Oct 30th 1819

Received under guard the following
captives prisoners.
1. R. Edwards
2. J. G. Emery
3. P. Trumper
4. J. S. Hurd
5. J. P. Brinson
6. J. C. Heath
7. A. P. Hennen
8. Gilbert Hennen
9. James Farrel

with instructions from
P.O. Marshal Farrel

[Signature]

Col. P.O. Marshall
Headquarters Norfolk, 9 Post Office,
March 10, 1864

Respectfully forwarded with a reference to the enclosed judicial record—after reading which, the within petition appears either ironical or absurd.

Elias A. Wild

A. W. Stillman, March 10, 1864.
Heard, at the principal officers meeting on October 6, 1863,
Major General Butler.

Gen. if you can grant me leave within, I would be
formally enacting by the public.

Rest from
Colonel Williams
The W

1st Regiment

North Carolina

Neddy, 6th Lt. A. N. C.
First Monroe, Mitchell
.

Resign, referred to Brig. Gen. Hill, Gen. at Norfolk for
investigation, if found as to their
the associates of the within
mentioned prisoners are and
why they were released.

By command of

A. Raffin

Captain
Major General J.A. Butler, Head Quarters  
Department of Virginia and North Carolina  
March 5th 1864.

General:

The undersigned, citizens of Surry County and the city of Norfolk, beg leave respectfully to state that you will receive individuals from confinement in Fort Norfolk, George H. Germaine and  
Captains E. Wood and others. We ask this special favor on behalf of their wives and dependent families. Being farmers it is highly important that they should be at home to cultivate crops for the present year. We urge this request from the consideration of the character of the men. They have always been regarded as humane and indispensible in their service; as just and honorable in their transactions with all men, colored and white, as from their support of law and order in the community. We feel encouraged to make this application from the fact, that these men were led to support the act, for which they were imprisoned, not from a spirit of disloyalty or disregard to Federal authority, nor from a disposition to injure or defraud the Federal Government. 

Living as they did, under a state of affairs where the laws were suspended, and where they had no positive or orders from any government, they took, what seemed to
There was little neighbor, at the time, the last and only course, to break up a system of numerous thefts and robberies, among the colored people. Great pains were taken publicly and privately, to assure the colored population, that there was no intention to deprive or disturb the innocent, but that the sole aim was to catch and convict all the Thieves, both white and colored, and to induce them, if possible, to leave the neighborhood.

We do not deny the offenses charged against Mr. Green, and Mr. Biggs, nor complain of the heavy sentence pronounced against them; but plead for an examination of their crime. They have already endured three months imprisonment. We humbly beg, in view of the above considerations, that you will, of your clemency and kindness, pardon and release these men from further confinement, and receive the grateful thanks of their families and numerous friends.

Ruston Jones
L. M. Ballard
J. B. Biggs
Joseph Johnson
Ben F. Garney
David Jones
J. M. Todd
Thomas Taylor
Hiram M. Austin

Matthew Carr
James Hasgrove
J. D. Miers

Jim A. Bruce
Samuel Beans
Thomas W. Mackie
Stephen Carney

James, Taylor
Slaughter, Briney

James Garney
Joel M. Barth
Thos. Wright
Jas. S. Wright
Thos. Nichols
J. Deans
Jos. Griffin
Charles Davis
John White
B. Esrey
Mark Ayres
Michael Deemer
Jas. K. Williams
William E. Allen
J. Oden
Thomas Graham
H. Grueney
Conley Griffin
John T. Griffin
Miss E. Davis
Compo. Dyer
E. B. Robinson
J. More
H. E. Edmunds
E. W. Whipple
Norfolk Jan. 3rd 1863.

At a session of the Court held on this day, the following persons were accused and tried:

- John E. Bridgford
- Michael Dennis
- Stephen Kenny
- George Bridgford
- James Kennedy
- John E. Wright
- Thomas Hickey
- Sally A. King
- Stephen Kenny
- Slaughter Glasgow
- George Slaughter
- George Slaughter

Saying and falsely representing honest and conscientious citizens, namely, Stephen Williams, at the same time fasting and fasting, as the wife of the aforementioned Williams, and making

- Not Guilty
- Found Guilty

Continued as follows — Compting Bridgford, George Slaughter, 2nd at New York, John E. Wright, with Hickey, Hickey and Jones, Wright King, John Rock, John & Bridgford, 2nd, back at New York. James Kennedy, John E. Wright, Lewis, Slaughter, Hickey, Thomas Gunning, Slaughter, Rallard, George Slaughter, Michael Slaughter, Stephen Kenny, Slaughter Glasgow, that they pay a penalty of 100 each and stand warrants until further order.

The above fine was paid except in the case of George Slaughter, who has, agreed.

Signed: Joseph M. Hall

Maj. Gen. Judge
Proceedings of a Board of Survey commenced at the Head of the Peninsula, to adhere to the following order: viz.:

Head Quarters, Army Corps
February 26th, 1861

Special Orders
No. 54}

2. In compliance with Par. 7 of Special Orders for Head Quarters, Army of the Potomac, the following named officers were appointed Boards of Survey for their respective Divisions, whose duty it shall be to examine all claims against the Government for property taken for military purposes or injured by military occupation, within the limits of their respective commands, and such Boards in addition to the assessment of damages, will report all facts that in their judgment affect the validity of said claims. The Boards shall meet on Tuesday the 27th, and as often thereafter as may be deemed necessary.

3rd Division
Camp at Ariston

The Board met pursuant to the above order

The Board adjourned to meet at Hoke's Station March 14th 1864.

March 14th 1864


The Board proceeded to examine the validity of the claims of Messrs. W. R. Shaw, Jno. L. H. Bluff and T. R. Smith, and after hearing over
the forms belonging to the same, and carefully
noting the property therein destroyed, the Board adjourned for want of further evidence to meet at Monticello Station on Monday next.

Monticello Station, March 7, 1861

The Board met pursuant to adjournment present, Col. J. W. Peacher, Col. M. Cofer Tappan, and Col. S. M. Jackson; and after further investigating the claims of deceased farms, Station and Smith, would beg leave to make the following report:

The dwelling house, barn, and outbuildings belonging to and on the farm of the aforesaid Miller's farm--elixers and drugs were partially destroyed by the troops of the Col. Ingham Davis, and the frame of the dwelling house left standing was burned down by the Union troops that have twice occupied the camp near Monticello Station.

The damages sustained by the destruction of said property, including fences, wood, &c., amounting to $4,000.

There being no further business before the Board, it adjourned, to meet as above:

(Jeff. Peacher, Col. Cofer Tappan, Col. S. M. Jackson, Col. 11th Reg. Va.)
Philada March 31 1814

Stokes Charles Hco.
Clothiers.

States having placed the arms referred to in letter from these Hco. on in the hands of an agent who has partly effected a sale, it is impossible for them to make exceptions to its contents.

[Signature]
Charles Stokes & Co.
Clothiers
824 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia Mar. 31 1864

Maj. Genl. Geo. Cadwalader,
Genl.

We received a letter this morning from Washington, similar to the one just received from you. Having placed the arms in the hands of an agent who has partly affected a sale, we are so situated that we must take exceptions to its contents. Mr. Taylor is going to Washington this evening, intending to see Gen.eward and Mrs. Cadwalader, in order to present our claims and if possible gain some decision on the possession of the arms in question.

Very Truly,
(Signed) Charles Stokes & Co.
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The undersigned order Buyers
conveying their business by note
under the authority of the
Secretary and by Milloy
promising payment and said
for large amounts of Cotton within
the time of your instructions.

By your order of July
23, we were prohibited from
all further operations in Cotton
and which necessarily beyond
the lines of the 15th Army Corps.
Compelling them to move their Cotton
which you prohibited them from
shipping.

There is a person for a long
time connected with the 15th Army
Corps, known to be in your
confidence, and to have received
Extravagant favors from you in
grey official position. The person
referred to is Mr. Kelley, former
Rent Contractor for your Corps,
poss of the subscriber being
an Lorrainite recent, parents of
Mr. Kelley (though Deaf Miller
of the Gold Coast) a message in
relation to the immediate shipment
of their Cotton to Nashville, in certain
that he (Kellogg) could obtain military permission for the immediate
shipment of their cattle and would deliver it in Nashville for one-half
the profit.

The gentlemen who received
the message through Craft-Miller
immediately called upon Mr.
Kellogg at his residence when
they held a private interview
with him. The substance of which
was as follows.

Mr. Kellogg then stated that
he (Kellogg) would guarantee the
delivery of said cattle at Nashville
within ten days after the date
of their conversation provided
the owner would pay him (Kellogg)
one half the profit. In this
transaction and sale of said cattle
Kellogg also made a correct
statement of the number of bovines
purchased by each of the subjects,
which information he had not been
impartial to him by any of
the owners, assuming the phrase
when he addressed, that the
owners would not be permitted
to ship their cattle from Knott
or security which Leadrogean
remained in command.
he (Kellogg) could obtain such permission, this he knew long
just came from Newtontown.
His reader exclaiming to
know why he could obtain a privilege denied to them, and
what guarantee he could give them that he would fulfill
his undertaking provided he gave;
Was accepted—He stated his
relations with the 15th Army Corps
were such that he could be
confided in, even at this time
without, and in proof of
his statement then stated that
he (Kellogg) had received from
Gen. Logan a permit to ship
from Louisville ten thousand dollars
worth goods per month, and
that he had an official letter
from the authorities at Newtontown
to Gen. Allen, Chief Quartermaster
at Newtontown, requesting the
latter to furnish Kellogg one
freight car per month through
from Louisville to Newtontown and
that in the permit granted to
by Maj. Gen. Logan to Kellogy had
now one hundred baskets, in a large amount of Musling
in the way to Newtontown—
That as a guarantee that he would deliver the cotton at Norfolk within ten days he (Kellogg) was willing to give a bond with good and sufficient security.

The statement of Kellogg on either time or false. It

must it will force every integrity

and honorable man to agree that your order of May 30 was

issued from motives dedicated to you and not from a desire

of the public good. If false

he (Kellogg) is unworthy of your

further confidence - and after

your further treatment of him

will he hazard the public view

of the truth or falsehood of

Mr. Kellogg's statement.

that Mr. Kellogg made

the statement refused to, and

attempted to extort money as

a compensation for the expenses

of your official person and

authority. Can he prevail by the

evidence of R. J. Meyer of

Lomont and of Sheriff of Lomont

(email address of Lomont, the person who visited Mr.

Kellogg at his residence in Lomont)
and also by Capt. Mills of the
Head-Quarters, who first advanced
Maj. Memphi and Steering of
McKelvey's property, and due
to Cooper with them authorize to

We do not and will not
submit to be prevented by Mr.
Kelley or any other agent or
person who represents himself
as capable of bringing out
our Cotton, by persuasion.

We are willing that
Mr. Kelley should enjoy all
the legitimate profits of his own
buying, but that one cent from
our Cotton transactions.

Having contracted all our
operations in accordance with the
earliest agreements, and complied
with all military regulations and
orders, we respectfully ask you
to withdraw your reiterated intimation
from us by your said order of
June 30,

While we have promptly
obeyed your orders in letter and
in spirit, and have thereby
suffered large pecuniary losses.

We have proven to you
this serious action by Your

Let us hear more of your authority. We regard all that is said, within your lines, as true and agreed in this question of Allen.
Chattanooga. Feb. 28th 1864.

Maj. W. C. Routley
Capt. 1st Div. of the 7th

Sir,

Since leaving Nashville, Tuesday, Feb. 16th, I have stopped at most of the principal points between this place and yours, and have reviewed those matters of importance at any time and whose importance seemed to warrant. I have thus far detected no gross abuses on the line, although far from believing none exist. Going to most of the places an entire stranger, great circumspection was necessary to avoid suspicion which would defeat any usefulness.

The condition of affairs at Huntsville appears to demand some
investigation. I have been there once, and propose returning tomorrow. Among other things, the management of the Huntsville Hotel needs investigation. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Kellogg, "Major" Sanger, and perhaps one or two more are either, acknowledged or de-facto partners, and under laws of permis-
tion. These necessary supplies for the Hotel, are selling a large amount of wines, and other liquors. I was in the basement of the Hotel (formerly its Bar) and saw a large amount of liquors in large packages; and two or three men were at work nearly all day in drawing and bottling whiskey from the barrels. As our liquors are openly altered, transportation, prices are enormous, and profits fabulous. At these present rates and quantities, the profits on liquors alone would amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Knowing that such behavi
is not intended, nor honestly obtained, I will investigate the matter with a view of bringing the guilty parties to punishment.

I am also in possession of a copy of a memorial, drawn up by the other buryers of Newburn, but never presented to the President, for the privacies complained of were removed by the order of Gen. Grant, and its presentation proved unnecessary. The memorial would seem to implicate Gen. Log-  

Gen. John A. Logan Commanding the 15th Army Corps in fraudulent or dishonorable transactions, but this is most likely in appearance only. Gen. Logan has probably been imposed upon, but is not really guilty of the different offenses. Enclosed please find a Fotsmouth memorial alluding to

Very Truly yours,

A. Cadwallader.
Huntsville, Ala., Mar. 5th, 1864

Sirs: G. H. Rowley

3rd Man, General 3rd

Head, Div. of the Miss.

Dear Sirs,

As the question of loyalty is likely to be an important one in determining rights of property, measures of protection, and permits or facilities given individuals to trade in cotton or other products, I have thought it might not be amiss to embody the substance of my observations at this point, affecting that subject.

There are three classes of citizens here, as in almost all Southern places. The first are the secessionists at heart, who sympathize with the rebellion now, and have done so in their former Northern States, to establish the Southern Confederacy. The treatment of these are entitled to receive is tolerably well defined. Such persons are...
also, nearly always well known to the authorities. They are therefore harmless.

The second class are the perfectly loyal, unwavering citizens, who surround our military authorities, as soon as we arise in a place; volunteers. Their soldiers in season and out of season; who talk by the hour of their own loyalty, and His service, that of everyone else; and who seem to think our country should include wholly to their benefit, or else they are misused, and who modestly accept the entire catalogue of union virtues, and claim all the favor and benefits that the reign of man ever conceived. Their first request is generally for a money-making permit in some form or other. These are the danger our enemies, that surround, and fall upon federal officers, and official corruption. Heads will abound in these. They are the most dangerous men we see counter. They clothe their utter selfishness and rascality under the specious plea of devotion to the union, and demand protection and privileges.
While violating every military and 
treaty regulation established. 

The third class are the truly honest 
devoted Union men, who literally "kept 
their faith"—who have endured much—suffered 
much—but have never been dragged into the 
 ranks of treason. These are our true friends 
if we could but only know them, and dis- 
criminate. Unfortunately there are but few 
such, yet a few do exist. They are generally 
still, modest, retiring men—little inches 
to sound their praises, or honest the opposition 
and continually they were compelled to submit 
to. As a general rule, a southern man's 
loyalty is in the exact reverse geometric 
ratio to his professions. The most loyal 
day least about it. It may be safely 
asserted that no truly bluntfoot professed 
southern Patriot, is so in reality. These 
are general principles derived from my 
experience and observation. But for the 
application: 

Soon after our arrival in Huntsville our military Commanders were
Surrounded by a lot of these wide-mouthed, brawling Union men. They infiltrated headquarters, sat around and blocked up offices, and could not be shaken off. They are all cotton traders today, and nearly all have made "their piles," though still on their track for more. As an example take Dick Davis, and Ben Gitty. The former is the most inordinate, bragget living, as is nearly everybody else, relatives to protect this war. That means the cotton talks continually of this "indictment" by the Confederate authorities, and considers this a sufficient recommendation to our foes that he was never "indicted" for denying his loyalty to the U.S. Government. As they all against him now that he was continually violating the traitorous regulations of the Confederacy.

In short, he was a smuggler. Both of these men were. Both have always been ready to trade with either party, and both are yet.

These men talk valiantly of their "Chivalry," but never counted themselves
convincingly, unless compelled to. A meeting of Union citizens was held here today to take the initial step for organizing civil government, and putting the State of Alabama once more in the field. A printed call for the meeting was posted several days before. Mr. Davis agreed to assist in drafting a set of resolutions. He failed to keep his appointment. He was sent for, but would not come. On this morning he was sent for again, but could not be found, until the meeting, although in the city. He purposely absented himself from the meeting, and refused to consent himself in his public capacity. Mr. Golds at first advocated the meeting, but wanted it put a great way off. Finding the real Union men were inclined to carry on the movement, he undertook to dissuade them. He spent all his forenoon in trying to induce men to stay away from the meeting. He went to Miss. Cleaves, the Clerks, room, and tried to prevent his attending to organize it, or to report resolutions.
Yet these two claims to be the chosen men, for excellence, of Huntsville. They have received more favors and benefits than all others together. They have the ear, and apparently the confidence of Gen. Logan. They pin outsideers down to understand by instructions, say, that they are sustained in all their recommendations.

I mention these two men as types of a class. They are by no means the only such the town possesses.

The following were the committee that reported the enclosed resolutions at the meeting referred to: D. C. Humphreys, J. C. M. Hands, A. S. Wileman, A. J. Johnson, C. Stayma, S. S. Darwell, Rev. Wm. Parker, Joseph W. Dunye, J. McLeambe, John Allison, J. H. Swift, and Col. Lee. Gen. Clemens was chairman, and Geo. Quicken, secretary. It is fair to suppose these men normally sincere. Excepting Judge Humphreys, none of them are too likely to come ask
for peace or office. He is a man of some ability and experience, and may have an eye to the future. The resolutions were drawn up by Mr. Clay's own hand. He made one of the more feeling and neat little speeches. Our listeners to the urging of unconditional submission in the best attainable terms. No one could hear with him without believing him sincere. His misfortune is to be nearly dead from dissipation. He will probably die with slavery treasons before long.

In my opinion, his recommendation of a plan should be entitled to great weight, but it is disinterested and honest. In the matter of fraudulent cotton transactions, many are unaccountably in different stages of condemnation, but not yet ripe. Jolly has been bringing cotton contrary to orders all the time, as I am told and believe. As yet I have without sufficient proof, but hears the names of parties to look often in future.
I have learned nothing criminal concerning the massacre at the Huntsville Hotel. They have plenty of liquors which are obtainable, but it is very generally under a sort of constitution that does not carry large transactions of its proprietors, contrary to expectations.

Yours truly,
S. Cadwalader
Affidavit of
C. F. Montgomery vs.
Watson & Hitchcock
I started from Camp Lee May 3, 1864 in company
with John Ditcher & John Watson on the Steamer Helen
Eagle for Finland. We arrived at Sandlund
10 A.M. the 3rd. We left there 4 P.M. on Steamer
Minerva for Roselle. While on the route Ditcher
came to me and made this proposition—saying
we have not succeeded in the object of our trip & we can now give you a chance to make it right.

I replied I that I remarked that you are not so influenced by your intentions so as not to make the trip, to which he said
"well we were out of money & couldn't go together anyway" to which I remarked you had done me a great wrong
in embittering my wife toward me & I am willing
to do most anything to get you with the world again
well say he there is a man on board who has
got in 600 dollars with him—see if you can clean him out—saying at the same time $2,000 dollars
will buy you out of the service & if not you can jump
them—meaning desert. I asked him when would
be the best time to do it—in time I should do it in
the State room, or wait until we get to Boston
in which he says—if you do it in the State room
jump off the first opportunity—we will give the
alarm & jump after you pretending to pursue me that I said then you can meet us some place that amount will square us for what we are out & I will make it all right with my Pauly you will be allowed to go back to your boat & I to The Residency there another futterssoaper this night by Blatches I the same night land the whole fleet before the Capt of the Steamer the Capt told me to bring Blatches in a position where he could overhear the whole matter to which I agreed I got Blatches in a position by the left hand of the Steamer the Capt behind it I commenced the conversation when Watows came up the Capt was disconsolate which ended the conversation for that time I tried several times to engage them in conversation after this but could not the being too cautious the Capt told me he was satisfied they (Blatches & Watow) I wanted to have me ask that man the next morning (the 6th) I spoke to Blatches on this same matter and told him I should want some tools he says if I could have that Handytily (Hingchaol) of Watows that
would be just the thing--to which he remonstrated; you can have rum--go and get it. It is in my pocket--saves if you get it for one--upon which he says you can get it. Here is the key--and handed me the key. I went down the stairs on the railroad side of the Bost-to-tele that our state room was on. I went into our state room (the one occupied by us and) opened the door (saw no one) shut it, went back out the door. The man at the landing, locked it again and returned to the key. Mr. Clarke--that evening he told me we had better wait until we got to Charleston, that I would probably have a good chance while the man was going from the boat to the car--or at his hotel--or if I had a good chance on the street where he would be alone.

I told him I did not want much time to the depot if I could get him alone. With that Clarke, Watson had not committed himself in my presence, but had been engaged with the man, having the money talking to him, advising him what hotel was the best money.

The hotel where he had stopped a good deal.

At this time, Saturday night. Watson & I got talking about it & asked him what kind of money the man had, he said five, ten, twenty. I told him
I want part of it. He replies of course I asked him how much he had he replies on the Bismark. On Sunday Watson tells me of myself bring together Watson remarks you don't want to feel have I don't want any agree ing but have just hard enough to strenuous to get his money at the same time saying I am owing the bank little more 75 or 75 dollars or the time before to myself Mr. Rowly want to pay it. I was allowed to return to my place was never asking me for it until that morning May 5th he came out to camp and asked where that Hempflut was. I replied Mr. Rowly has got it which he says God damn you you want to believe me but believe this you Watson I will be enough for you what in hell business had you to leave that almsman with Mr. Rowly. I replied because he told me too to which he says I will swear that you stole that almsman shot out of mycatcher you are pretty God damn shifts but when you want to believe me you must sue no half way won't that ain't all I will swear that you stole too from Watson at Emanuel, today Watson says you can't throw off on us here we have got too many friends that Rowly God damn of
My Pauly has got the control of the whole
of this town yet, and that five dollars
that you had he became you stole from
me at Evansville—— (which is false for
I knowed it of Judge Dale of Vincennes,
which can be proved by writing to him).

EWM and O. T. Montgomery,
the before our Ohio 37th Infantry. Enrolling
8th day of March 3
1864.

S. A. Stockdale
Capt. 40th Regt. Indiana
The attention of officers is called to the fact that this is not a formal receipt, and the prompt presentation of this receipt at the office for the purpose of getting formal receipts will much facilitate the closing of my business.

C. H. IRVIN,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
Nashville, Tenn., March 11, 1864.

Received from the Unit Price, Marshall, May River, for account of Captain E. H. Fern, the following articles.

One Grade Brandy US

Geo. D. Moore

for log.
Stevenson Ala, March 1st 1864

Mrs. A. C. Newley
Mrs. Mary Green
Phil. Bir. of the Miss.

Mr. and Mrs. Green,

My stay at this place has been too short, and my acquaintance too limited to assist of gaining much valuable information, but I have laid the foundation for future usefulness by circulating among the officers in command, and other persons, and shall hereafter gain some insight into their methods of conducting business.

I doubt not. The impression here seems to be that Quartermasters Dubby and Warren were prematurely arrested—that the little war was actually known. That your detectives were too eager— and that although both of them were in all probability guilty of many of the mal-practices.
arrested against them, you will have great difficulty in proving them and may fail wholly in making out a Case. Of these things I know nothing whatever. I only mention them for your information.

The public sympathy is also taking in their favor, that against them. Office, they are their shoulders when the matter is spoken of, and intimate plainly enough that Warren and Dudley are only doing as nearly all others do, and were not fools in being caught at it.

There will be a new imbroglio here before long. Be prepared for it. The newvrant seems to be here - Kilgour, I believe, his name is - is an Episcopalian preacher, quite pharisaical, believes everybody in Stewin in a vascally; is indescribably enough to say so; has quarreled with about half of them already, and is in a fair way to unite the whole pack to bring about his removal. Depend on it, he will find the road he has set out on, a hard one.
to travel. It may be honest, but is lacking in tact.

I have no confidence in the present Marshal, Capt. Murray, and think he will be easy walking. He is no great rascal; but is, in my opinion, a man that would prostitute his position for small considerations, to accommodate his friends, or satisfy advance his own interests. He has a lot of half "creases" around him all the time. I have been in the office a dozen times within three weeks, and never saw them all sober. Whiskey is plentiful there then, water. You know I never object to whiskey, per se, but object to slipping it around in public offices at all times, and in the presence of everyone. I will try and become more of this Office.

Railroad men are smuggling whisky down here continually in small quantities. Engineers put bottles by the dozen in the water tanks of their locomotives each trip. Mail Messengers put a number of bottles in the center of each sack, etc. I am told
This by men whom prefers to have bought it thus, but have been unable to obtain the names of the persons as yet. The "Soldiers Home" here was established as a necessity to feed the poor soldiers. Please send to print out of it. The employees are not on the Quartermaster's rolls for payment instead of the Commissary, while they belong, because the Quartermaster Company higher wages per month than the Commissary can. The difference will probably be paid by some official.

I shall go to Huntsville from here and well then write you again.

[Signature] C. C. Waller Sr
A Seybolt's Statement.

Left Nashville on Saturday, March 1st, 1842, on Passenger Train No. 1. S.B. From information derived from Employes of said S.B. and from other reliable channels, there was a large amount of smuggling of articles and other goods, which were paid for, and shipped by night; checked off at Stevenson, Ala. As discovered in empty barrel and box, sentent money, one line of all from Chattanooga to London, the train was conducted to Franklin. I got into the caboose car and the Brakeman ordered and threatened to kick one out. They objected to having the mail carried in the caboose. I told the Brakeman an order of my mail was going put in inside of the forward car. The mail carriages were not allowed to ride in the caboose, and no one on any car except they barn horses, at the different stations, the mail carriages remained joined, and the mail was taken
Upon any Count therefore a large
Amount of Oiled Matter to Nigeria
Carried and lost, the reason that
every one is kept out of the Cabare
is hard doubt, that it is largely used
for Criminal purposes. The Brazilian
on the other side answer for carrying
Itacas, Oijaz &c. As far as relate
to French, led, Stood once and to
find out, this is a great opportuni
ity for disposing of goods, by
the French beingabilidade. The
General practice of all the
brakins, from Chattamore to London
to must allow the Oijaz to be taken
on the Cabare, and it is centred
promiscuously from one end of the
from to the other.

A. D. Dayton
Affidavit of James Anderson, Captain of the James Murray, in a case of
premeditated robbery.
Dear Captain of the Steamer Missouri, a citizen of Petersburg: I am in the finest
service—left Louisville for Nashville March 8th. I arrived at Smithland the 9th. I then received
on board of my boat John J. Dratchet from a
station they pretending to have one & A. Pat-
gorcey in arrest. (I know these men only by the
names they gave me.) I left Smithland on the
29th March, while on the trip up the Kumber-
land river. Mr. Montgomery came to me and
reported in substance the following—asking
my assistance. He reported that John J. Dratchet
proposed to bring that Mr. Montgomery should
not a man on board the boat of five or six
thousand dollars—that he did not mean to
do it but wanted to implicate Dratchet &
Hawson in an attempt at Robertz. He ask-
ed me to take a position where I could over-
hear the plan—that he would engage them
in conversation to allow me every facility for
knowing that they contemplated this Robbery
I did so taking a position sufficiently near
them at the same agreed—that would enable one to hear any ordinary conversation. I could hear Montgomery distinctly, but could not hear Watam and Becteau more than their caution to Montgomery not to speak so loud, they were extremely cautious—and I was unable, notwithstanding Montgomery's repeated effort to cause a committal on their part—to hear anything positively criminal. I saw the three or frequent conversations, and from below it was the intention of Becteau & Watson, to have—Montgomery. As to this man, I knew nothing of this man having five or six thousand, with him until so informed by Montgomery when I visited him more particularly. And said: Watson pay unusual attention to him. I have examined the Montgomery Affidavit in this case, and find it substantially the same as was agreed between him and for the detection of these men, and that it contains substantial the report descriptive to me as to the plans proposed for obtaining this money.
Swan and subscriber to be
for our at Washington
Town this 9th day of
March 1864

J. H. Stockdale
W. D. of the state.
Affidavit of Martin Sulzbacher pertaining to a transaction in Gold
O Martin Lutzbacher a Citizen of Hardin County of Tenedore, State of Tennessee do hereby make the following statement under Oath.

I am engaged in the Grocery business in the City of Nashville, State of Tennessee. On the 27th day of February 1864, one J.R. Roberts representing himself as a Citizen of Yates Co., came into my store and presenting a number of Remittances given by the Special Agent of the Treasury Dept. at Nashville. Demo for Family supplies in the name of different parties—purchased a Bill of goods amounting to six hundred & Eleven dollars. On the same day Roberts (the aforesaid) departed with me for a place knowing Thomas having stolen one twenty dollar Gold Piece. Processed to this on Friday the 26th he left in my care twenty-one hundred dollars in United States Currency. Receiving the amount, the money was exchanged for the Twenty-one hundred dollars in gold. I paid the transaction at taking place in my store. Tuesday morning (March 12th) I delivered the Gold to him on his application—said him put the same on his person. I being in a yellow leather belt. I am now leave my house with it, and further I know nothing.

Martin Lutzbacher

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Nashville
Tenn, this 9th day of March, 1864

E. A. McChesney
Cape Agent O. W. M. E. U.
W. D. of the U. L.
Nashville March 8th 1864

To Col. Howard, Chief Detective

Postscript to your

message of March 3rd, 1864, and arrived in Nashville the 3rd day. Saw nothing of importance at any station on our route. Found very little foliage between Nashville and Memphis, and all our good roads

found more or less deserted and unpaved between Memphis and Shreveport.

The C. O. C.'s school was closed and occupied by Evangeline's at least, by evading desertion. Found the

E. M. D. very efficient in regard to foraging and all other matters connected with the City. It then proceeded along the line of battle between Shreveport and Nashville, chasing all forage and every thing that might be beneficial to our city. Arrived at Nashville March 8th, looked over the town but could not see anything that would be of advantage to your city, nor do think at this time although there is plenty for a large Detective Office to do unless a man in a hamlet is neglected. Had an interview with the Pres. General of the FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. B. S. Jones, and found that he was doing all he his power to carry out the orders from Head Quarters, and prevent foraging through the lines. The men returned to Louisville, and very little in their way, but not made the acquaintance of the Father of Capt. Denver's C. C. who is stationed at Chattanooga, Capt. Denver's Father was a clerk in the Land Office, but is now selling whiskey and groceries in Chattanooga.
He told us that his son, Mr. C. D. Crow of Chattanooga, lost thousands of dollars from his bank, which he could not account for, and our impression is that his bank President, Blatter, is now selling confiscated story in London. We found that the A.R. employees on almost every train from Chattanooga to Birmingham are engaged in smuggling whiskey. And another farmer sometimesologuates in the fifth car under the track. We also observed two cars being emptied of the track. The story is by ordering engines and cars! On the last eight (8) miles west killed within the last week, and all by Conductor C. A. Employee. One car between Chattanooga and Decaturville, laden with the whiskey, had been thus assorted. Bags containing whiskey, and that was part of the track and destroyed a car. Unluckily engines and coal car, containing a few hundred bags of whiskey, the Conductor's name is Paul. March 5th, Agent Round sent word included, thousand and 500, and dollars to Chattanooga, in a common wooden box, they being out and to blame it, it was carefully woven out and left until a late hour on the evening of 12th March, when a colored man dug it with a spade. And it was kept until morning, and called for by the Agent of the other.

We want you to account at present, but would suggest that you cancel the A.R. employees to be strictly watched.

Yours obediently,

Mary M. Wren

Mary J. Wren.
Second Statement
of Geo. Wilkes
F. J. White in the
cause of C. H. Montgomery

Wm. Michie & Watson
James Gould was assigned at Green hill March 17, 1864 to Slate's Fishing Club to travel to Nashville. Jones, J. Smith, and three men whose names are registered as John W. Watson, John T. Melcher and C. B. Montgomery, the latter claimed by the two former as a Rosenow, the latter in charge, came on board. The Thomas Sumner applied for passage to Nashville,covered. During the passage Montgomery came down and disclosed a plot for the setting of a passenger on board, having in his possession over one thousand dollars, saying that Dr. Atchison and Watson had made a proposition to him (Montgomery) to act as their man, that they would send them to New Orleans. Montgomery appeared suspicious that the man should be caught and was, I am confident, not being honest in his intentions. He talked with me frequently upon it and proposed several propositions for getting the fact of their proposition to their plant. The incident was at the end of the journey, frequent consultations in private render it a fact almost precise in my mind that the statement of Montgomery was true.

Served and subscribed to
A. R. Stockdale
This 9th day of March, 1864
Capt. G. R. McComb

Microfiche
I, J. W., am at present employed
as a Pilot on Steamships.

I have read
the statement of Mr. W. Wills, in regard to
the case of Nathan Flatch and Montgomery, and
agree with him in the belief that said Nathan
Flatch intends to investigate Montgomery to
recover damages, and suit. I have agreed to
show the money with him. I have a communi-
cation with O. H. Montgomery, and am satisfied
that his statements of the affair were correct. I am
further, believe that said Montgomery wishes
to have Nathan and Flatch brought to justice.

Said and subscribed to
befor me at Clarion Town,
this 9th day of March 1864.

J. W. W.

S. C. Smith

Clerk of the County Court.
Seymour, O.
Big Luis Andes

Enclosed copies of Circular, signed from the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the Commander has the power to order the ship from Camp General, to go to 24th August, etc.

(U.S. Circular)

[Signature]
I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of communications passed yesterday under Flag of Truce, which have a bearing on the permission, previously obtained, of the Maj. Genl. Comdg. the Dept, to go to St. Augustine.

Communications will be made in the case if it comes, as soon as the data can be had.

Respectfully,

Your obedient,

J. Seymour

Fort Pulaski

Brig. Genl. Turner,
Chief of Staff.
A true Copy,

R. M. Hall,
1st. Asst. U.S. Atty.,
U. S. Att'y Gen.
Charleston, S. C., March 10th, 1862.

Sister Anna Demott and Dr. Kenny,

in consequence of entering your lines for the first time of discharging duties of a purely domestic character. The former has an aged mother in St. Augustine, whom she desires to visit, and the health of the latter is such as to require him to be with his family in Baltimore. Should you feel justified in permitting them to enter your lines under the usual restrictions?

Colonel A. George Rogers of my staff will bear this communication, and along with Lieutenant W. L. Wakeham, 5th Va. Cavalry, and a small mounted escort will accompany Miss Demott and Dr. Kenny under flag of truce to your lines.

I am, General: Very Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Signature]
Consolidated Bank

Family Oath

Administration

March 14, 1870

2. 01.11.08 PD
Consolidated list of Amnestly Oaths
Administered by Provost Marshal
2nd Div. 4th A.C. from Feb 1st to March 15th 1864.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Kagle</td>
<td>Monroe County</td>
<td>Feb 14th 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. W. Watson</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
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<td>D. L. Smith</td>
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<td>W. T. Shillman</td>
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<td>W. H. Atkons</td>
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<td>W. W. Gibson</td>
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<td>W. H. Dean</td>
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<td>Calvin Boyd</td>
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<td>Robt. C. Clayton</td>
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<td>J. M. Atkons</td>
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<td>Robert Watson</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Byrter</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>19th</td>
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<td>W. R. Hayne</td>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>19th</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. L. Hewz</td>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>19th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>John C. Rogers</td>
<td>Monroe County</td>
<td>March 7th, 1864</td>
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<tr>
<td>James A. Finc</td>
<td>Blount, Ky</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph W. Lee</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Shuder</td>
<td>Warren, Ky</td>
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<td>J. F. Caldwell</td>
<td>Simpson, Ky</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isaac W. Fisher</td>
<td>Blount, Tenn</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Noah Dickey</td>
<td>Cheokee, Tenn</td>
<td></td>
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<td>P. Hagel</td>
<td>Monroe, Tenn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas P. Rapier</td>
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<td>William Mosier</td>
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<td>S. X. Gallion</td>
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<td>Andrew Bell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Matie S. Ailes Payette</td>
<td>Ky</td>
<td>Feb 8th</td>
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Consolidated list of oaths administered by Provost Marshal 2nd Dec. 4th A.D. for the month of March 1864

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jasper Johnson</td>
<td>McMinn Co. Tn.</td>
<td>March 16th 1864</td>
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<tr>
<td>John T. Cox</td>
<td>Bourbon Co.</td>
<td>March 17th 1864</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edmond Gibson</td>
<td>Blount Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. M. Griffith</td>
<td>Cock</td>
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</table>
Consolidated Check of
8754
C. B. Axworthy
July 1, 1877
March 15, 1878
2 of 2

2 of 2
Consolidated list of Amnesty Oaths administered by Provost Marshal 2nd Dec. 4th A. D. from Feb 13th to March 15th 1863.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>February 14th, 1863</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. W. Watson</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
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<td>E. S. Smith</td>
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<td>W. L. Atkins</td>
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<td>Wm. Gibson</td>
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<td>W. H. Dean</td>
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<td>Robt. G. Clayton</td>
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<td>S. M. Atkins</td>
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<td>Robert Watson</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Butler</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>W. R. Payne</td>
<td>Cherokee, N. B. March</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. J. Hewl</td>
<td>Monroe, Tenn.</td>
<td>5 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Date</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rogers</td>
<td>Monroe County</td>
<td>March 1st, 1864</td>
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<tr>
<td>James K. Bline</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph W. Lee</td>
<td>Warren</td>
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<td>George Shreider</td>
<td>Simpson</td>
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<td>J. E. Caldwell</td>
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<td>Issac W. Fisher</td>
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<td>I.C.</td>
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<td>Noah Dockey</td>
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<td>Ten.</td>
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<td>J. Hagel</td>
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<td>Thomas Raper</td>
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<td>J. A. Gallion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Bell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mattie S. Steves</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>Ky.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Feb. 3rd</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Maj. Breese
A. D. G.
3 Co.

[Other handwritten text not legible]
By Telegraph from Buckeepers
Dated March 1st 1864.
To May bureau
A. Q. G.

Two women named Brown and Wallack came within our picket lines yesterday. And they state they live between our cavalry and infantry pickets. Mr. Pendleton states they are respectable people. They desire to return to their homes but on account of the storm desire to avoid the journey Army headquarters. Please instruct me what course to take in the Case.

W. H. Morris
Brig. Genl. C. S. A.
List of Names of Persons who have taken the Oath of Amnesty 1864
Names of persons who have taken the Oath of Allegiance

W. L. Atkinson
John King
J. W. Waterman
Robt. Clayton
Calvin High
W. A. Page
Davit Batten
W. T. Gilman
M. H. Dean
James Waller
John Smith
J. L. Smith
Ann Rollins
Robert Atcher
J. M. Adams
W. M. Harris
Pleasant Eagle
Ann Waller
George Waller
John N. Stone
Henry Headland
David Irish
Ag. Brannon

Maj. Leakey
Wm. Line
Jesse Tinker
R. J. Horton
Wm. Harris
Thomas M. Daniel
Lat. Eagle
A. T. Townsend
Jacob المحل
Buy me a beer.

Meh.

Bye.
My. & Mrs. A.A.

Mel 64

1890

Dover

A. S. 2992

Chloe, Florence

8757
United States Military Telegraph.

By Telegraph from [illegible]

Dated March 4th, 1864.

To Maj. Morell

A. A. G.

Mrs. Corington and

Miss Bowron entered our lines on Tuesday. The former

states Lt. Bridge 4th New York

Cavy passed her through

the cavalry picket without a

hiss and furnished a guard

and allowed to pass the infantry

pickets by a detachment of 106

A. Y. with the consent of Division

officer of the day Major Lenard.

106 N. York. Sent her today by

Division officer. 2 Division. Have

returned them under guard to

the house of Joseph Bowron on

the Sappington pike with

instructions that they shall not
be permitted to cross until further instructions. They desire passage to go to their homes. It is a short distance outside the pickets.

J. Ramsay
Col. 8th New Jersey
Corps Off. of the Day.
Office Br. Marshal
Mch. 19, 1854.

Genl. John C.
Capt. A. MOore

Report having turned over to
McKee & Co. property encoun-
tered by Connet. to mud, dry, and
request authority to examine
necessity.

C. J. Jones
Office Provost Marshal,


Sirs,

Mr. Foster, Post Adjutant,

I have, in accordance with verbal instructions, turned over to Mr. Boy the building and fixtures formerly belonging to and occupied by J. M. Cofer & Co. I would most respectfully request an order for the same, whereby I may settle up the estate.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Capt. Capt. & Provost Marshal.
List of Articles at Church left in charge of Rev. Gray.

1 large cooking stone
2 large coffee pots
3 small pots
1 large tea kettle
1 large pan
1 large pot
1 meat plate
1 small stove
1 pair counter scales
1 - Baldwin
1 long table
1 small stationary table
3 long benches
12 small knives & forks
3 water pitchers
12 gold plates
5 coffee cups & spoons
10 large ball aprons
6 sugar bowls
1 two-carter
1 Windsor chair
1 large tin pan
1 water pitcher (2 cups)
1864

S. Jones

1864

To John Hunter & Co.

March 12

1 ⁄ 3 Bbls of Corn

2

10

2

DOZ.

10

2

Pckts

84

3

Bbl of Pea

33

12

Bbl of Corn

12

1 Bbl of Hocie

1 1⁄2

30

20

1 Bbl of corn

2

1 Bbl of No. C 5 00

31

1 Bbl of No. G 5 00

June 16

1 Bbl of Corn

1

2

PIG

2

2

1 Bbl of Corn

1

30

1 Pig Dob

1 1⁄2

4

1 Cnt of Salt 3 12 00

July 8

1 Bbl of Corn

1

3 3⁄4

1 Bbl of Bacon

1

Carried over $19 14
Sept. 1st 1 Bushel 4 4 Arts of Corn 1 12 1/2
" 1 Bag of Tobacco 2 0 0
" 1 Bushel of Corn 5 0
" 2 Bushels 1 1/2 2 0 0
Oct 4th 1 Bushel 4 Arts 1 12 1/2

$24.89

Pay Horse at Lake 3.00
Balance Due $21.49

Pay Corn 30 Bushels 21.49
Balance due 4.49
Prospect Prison
Hilton Head, S.C.
March 16th

Wilkens Krenich
Terry Samuel Pk
Saff Bartly A.

Citizen

Wishing permission to go to work in the E.D.

Gunn

21 March

urse L. Smith

[Signature]
South Carolina State
Reverend Marshall
Reverend Hand
S.C.
March 24, 1864

Beaufort, South Carolina

Sir:

I would most respectfully draw your attention to my late and present circumstances.

As I have not yet been able to receive the parole or pass as soon as hoped, the reasons are you account.

Yours obediently,

Ezra C. Smith

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]
W. H. S. 35 2001 14-44
43 22 2

W. T. W. 6/64
4 0 0 4

ask permission for certain reasons
To visit the Army
of the

2 or more
Headquarters 3rd Ohio
March 7, 1864

Respectfully, Capt.
John W. Colburn


Office of W. G. M. W. M.
Mem. 8th, 1864

Rept. the receipt

On the 7th instant yesterday, from the

Maj. Gen. Colby

By Command

B. W.冻

Capt. J. H. Scott

Capt. J. H. Scott

Capt. I. W. M.
Headquarters 2d Aunalo Corps
March 6th 1862

Sir:

I have the honor to ask permission for the purpose named hereafter to visit the Army of the Potomac for the space of ten days.

Now by Mrs. 1. B. Blalock of Washington
Misses M. S. D. B. Blalock, Maker 1.

The time asked is for the purpose of
visiting the party to select such days
for their visit as may be convenient
and pleasant

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully,
Your most obedient,

Francis A. Walter
A. Col. Artillery, 6th

To the

Proovt. Marshal, Kent
Army of the Potomac
Enclosed proceedings of an inquest held by J. G. B. on the body of Garnett, a slave of W. W. Hays, killed by Ed. P. Proctor, Jan. 5, 1861. It is said that the killing was justifiable.

Feb.
Headquar ters A. P. M
Massan March 5th 1863

Sir,

Enclosed find a correct copy of the proceedings of the longest  
Session held by Joel Bolling, justice of the peace.  
The Court sent me to investigate the  
Walter case.  I went to Brunswick and did not get it until March 8th 1863.  

Your O. T. Serv.

[Signature]

Actg. Genl. Marshall

To

Actg. Genl. Marshall

St. Louis Mo.
Respectfully referred to the last March 4th request or the cause, an investigation of the affair to be had and if found guilty, try defendant.

The Governor's

Feb. 26, 1864

David Benson

The occurrence took place Feb 26th

Respectfully forwarded in the consideration of the Gov. H. W. H. P.

E. Anderson

The Governor's

E. Anderson

Richmond, Feb. 16th, 1864.
Benton Barracks
Feb 12th 1864

I saw Shoemaker a recrui[t [sic] who enlisted at [illegible] Missour[.] where he resides. He
which place he cleared this morning. States that Garrett Slupa
a colored man, who declared that he intended to enlist went to
the house of Blatt Thrush where his wife lives, and that
while there was shot dead by
said Thrush.

Although the fact
is well known about [illegible] nothing has been done about this matter, and Thrush is still at
large.

Garrett Slupa was rep[resented to be a] peaceable man but
much given to talk politics, and discuss questions which gave
offense to the rebels of the neighborhood,

Sargent [2 lines illegible: Fiel[illegible] and other
[illegible] in the neighborhood
who] are to leave but little room to
[illegible] their correctness.

The occurrence men-
tioned took place on [illegible] Feb 8th.

Believing this matter worthy of
a careful investigation I am

[Signature]
A charge given to the jury upon your oaths to declare of the death of the person who lies here dead, whether he died by felony or accident; and if of felony, who was principal and who was accessory and all the material circumstances relating thereto, and if by accident whether by the act of man or the manner thereof and if he was present and who was the finder of the body and whether he was killed in the same place where the body was found and if elsewhere by whom and how the body was brought there and all other circumstances relating to the death and if he died of his own act then the manner and means thereof and all the circumstances relating thereto.

Inquest held by me, J. H. W., a justice of the Peace in the case of Cheriton Township and Cheriton County on the body of a slave found dead on the premises of Andrew Thrash in said Township having the Constable to summon the jury to inquire into the said death and he returned the following persons: John Z. Turre, Charles T. Perkins, James Abergin, John F. Hanson, Alphonse Moore, Garland H. Robins, who being duly sworn according to Law to diligently inquire into the cause of said death, and he returned the dead body and then called upon witnesses to come forward thereupon Andrew Thrash came forward and testified as follows: Saturday night a difficulty occurred between two small slaves of mine one of these being the son of
Garnett as a slave of Irwin Hayes in his charge. The other boy I owned, but he belonged to no family I owned in that difficulty. Fired the shot of Garnett struck, in the other boy with a stick of wood and split his head it was late and I deferred correcting him until Monday morning when my son, Platte, is at home I always have him to correct the slaves for me. He takes it off my hands according to arrangements on yesterday morning. Platte took care in charge. A few feet in front of Garnett's cabin door he Garnett having a wife at my house it was a little before sunrise after the usual time for Garnett to leave, he usually leaving by daylight I was a little impatient that Platte talked to the boy a good deal. I wished to be by when he whipped him during the short interview. I stepped to the lot about 35 or 40 steps from where they were, but kept my eye on Platte and the boy, I did not know Garnett was about I saw Platte make him pull his coat my attention was then drawn; pretty close Platte hit the boy three licks. I then saw Garnett rush from his cabin door and run right up towards them. Platte was between me and Garnett, and left the boy and turned his attention towards Garnett I don't think they were nearer than 8 or 10 feet apart Garnett right in front I had Platte command him to stop. Platte stood the boy were about 20 feet from the cabin door soon after Platte commanded Garnett to stop he fired a shot then Platte stepped back and fired again second shot and Garnett
fell he seemed to be moving all the time I did not approach Garnette until Jo Lewis came over and we examined him and found him wounded in the right side by a pistol ball. He lived about two hours after he was shot and I did not see any weapons that the negro had he was moved into the cabin before I went to him.

Andrew Thrash

James H. Lewis being sworn says about 10 o'clock on yesterday morning Platte Thrash P.O. knocked at my door and I opened it and he said he wanted me to come over to his house. I asked him what he wanted he said he had shot Garnette. I asked him how in the world he come to do that. He said he had to do it in self defense and wanted me to come over with him and see Garnette that he was not dead when he left. I asked him why he did not get out of the way. He said he was afraid to turn to get out of the way for fear of his killing him. I come over and found Garnette laying inside the door laying on his clothes. His clothes unfastened. I opened them and looked for the wounds he being still alive but unable to speak. I found the wound in the side and remarked that I could not find but one wound. Platte then said he did not aim to hit him. The first shot he shot I saw where that boy fell. He lived about two hours after he was shot. Platte had told me while coming over that he did not intend hitting him the first shot but that he believed the negro to have a weapon that he saw his hand in...
his bosom as he advanced, thus he disarmed
that he had a knife, he stepped back sever
al steps before he shot and would have got out
of the way if he thought he could have done it.
I knew Garnette, he was a very stout negro
Platte wouldn't have had to come short distance
before turning the corner Garnette weighed about
100 lbs and was between 35 and 50 year of age.
James W. Lewis

We the undersigned truly summoned to examine
into the death of Garnett a slave belonging
To J. W. Platte or under his control and find that
Garnette whose dead body we have viewed
after hereing the evidence, find that Garnette
came to his death by a fatal shot fired
from a pistol by Platte Thrash on the morning
of the 8th day of February 1861 at the residence
of Andrew Thrash in Cheriton County and
further believe from the circumstances that
the killing was justifiable Feb. 8 1861

J. B. Stein
Jos. Morgan
E. A. Milkins
John T. Anderson
O. Perkins
Alphonse Moore

I certify the above is the endorsement and
verdicts of the jury of the inquest
held Feb. the 8 1861 at J. W. Platte's, J. P.
Report of persons employed by him as Asst. Post Man

Col.

In obedience to special orders by Maj. Gen. Pope's office of March 6th, 1862, I have the honor to report

Dr. Charles Johnson (Colonel) Employed as examining Surgeon

No. Clerk employed. The business of my office not being deemed sufficient to justify the employment of a Clerk. I have attended to entire business myself.

I have in Military employment one Special

Ardy. Have been sent two parties of men to St. Louis. The first in charge of Capt. Josephüssen and

Private McAllister, were transported to R.P. by Mr. Samuel 17 Decatur. The other party were sent in charge of Drs.

James McAllister or were transported to R.P. by

Mr. Samuel McCallough.

My receive have been subscribed by Mr.

Joseph H. Bell and myself. I beg patching you all instant

J. H. Sanderson

Prov. Maj. Richmond, Va. 1862

Capt. V. C. Walmer
D.R. Hoyle, Surgeon of Private Williams, and also Lt. Williams were transported from Railroad to Richmond by stage. On their return from Williams were received.

J.O. Powered for receipt by J.O. Watson

D.W. Watson Capt.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Deceased</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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**Addition:**

Additional notes or remarks from the meeting.
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<th>#</th>
<th>Coveners of Assessment and Rate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Dr. J. Crockett, M.D.</td>
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<td>Dr. J. Crockett, M.D.</td>
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**Oaths of Allegiance**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>James Kerley</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2d W. M. Kerley</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>H. S. Edwards</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>J. S. E. Lewis</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>H. N. Keller</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>J. H. C. Sellman</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>J. H. C. Keller</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>James Earnest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Joseph Earnest</td>
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</table>

1. William Earnest

2. H. N. Earnest

3. Gilbert Earnest

4. William Earnest (Citizen, but arrested as a spy)

5. Robert Earnest (Citizen, but arrested as a spy)

6. Joseph Earnest (Citizen, but arrested as a spy)

7. William Earnest (Citizen, but arrested as a spy)

8. Robert Earnest (Citizen, but arrested as a spy)

9. Joseph Earnest (Citizen, but arrested as a spy)

Remainder: Children

Pro Marshals Office, Md.
March 9th, 1862

[Signature]

E. P. Seely

Cas Corpor
Duplicate.
March 29th

[Signature]

Liberty & Equality
<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Carter Gropp</td>
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<td>Citizen</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Y. Brown</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>James H. Morris</td>
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<td>7th Infantry</td>
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Pro War Office
March 30th, 1862

[Signature]
8767

Drs. Howard
Mes. 9 17

Vermore

Rb. & Pizon
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Co./Regimen</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Henry McGovern</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
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<td>Citizen from Vermont</td>
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<td>H. Repin</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>J. Repin</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>J.S. Repin</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>I Corps 10th Battery</td>
<td>Deserted</td>
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</table>

Br. Mar. Office L.B.  
March 10th 1861

C. Thomson  
1st A.P.C.  
L.H. M. L.B.
March 10, 1864

Certifies for
Trans-fusions
This Contract, made and entered into, this 25th day of March, A.D. 1844, by and between the City of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri, between Captain Charles Passow, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, of the first part, and George Thomas, John G. Conklin, Barton Arms, and John N. Browne, of the second City and State, of the second part.

Witnesseth, that the said parties of the second part agree to furnish all the Steamboat Transportation, the United States may require, from St. Louis, or other points on the Mississippi River below St. Louis, to or from other points below Memphis as far as New Orleans; also, from Cairo, and other points on the Mississippi River below Cairo, to or from other points below Memphis as far as New Orleans. The Steamboats used in such Transportation to be the Constitution, Edward Wals, Bluff, W. D. Arthur, Oliver Brent, Julia, A. W. Hardie, Laminaria, Pauline Carroll, Albert Place, Atlantic, Southwark, Wise Eagle, Echo, Continental, Missouri, St. John A. Rice, Glissander, J. M. Dickey, L'Avant, and Lewis, J. C. Stone, E. M. Conkroll, Emigrant, and such other boats as shall be necessary, the same to be such as shall be deemed and occasionally to the Quartermaster's charge of Transportation in Saint Louis, and such shall be armed and equipped by good loyal citizens furnished with kitchen room and cooking utensils essential for the use of such troops as may be transported by the Government, and be provided, with baggage suitable for loading horse and cattle. Said boats are to be subject to the use of the owners, as in time of peace, but if, by special written order, boats are ordered into service and use by one of the public enemies, then the Government assumes the loss.

It is Agreed, that at least two boats shall be sent by the said City of St. Louis every day, except Sunday, if required by the Quartermaster in charge of Transportation, and is to give precedence to prompt dispatch in Transportation for the United States, and in no case to carry private freight or to reach the exchanges of such to the Government.

In case the said parties of the second part fail to furnish the transportation required by Government, the Quartermaster in Charge of Transportation may furnish the same at the expense of the said parties of the second part.

For the proceeding and expenses, Jacob Work, Agent, to the Steamboat Transportation, at the expense of the said parties of the second part, compensation as follows:

From Saint Louis, or other Points on the Mississippi River below St. Louis, or from other Points below Memphis as far as New Orleans,—On COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, HOFFER and CATTLE, etc., the first hundred miles $2; the second, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh hundred miles, $1 each hundred miles; the eighth and ninth hundred miles, 20 cents each hundred miles; the tenth, eleventh and twelfth hundred miles, 25 cents each hundred miles; the thirteenth hundred miles, 30 cents.

On SOLDIERS, each, the first hundred miles, $2; the second hundred miles, 30 cents; the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth hundred miles, 25 cents each hundred miles.

On MULES, each, the first hundred miles, $2; the second, fourth, fifth and sixth hundred miles, $1 each hundred miles; the seventh and eighth hundred miles, 20 cents each hundred miles; the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth hundred miles, 25 cents each hundred miles.

On WAGONS, each, the first hundred miles, $2; the second hundred miles, 30 cents; the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh hundred miles, 25 cents each hundred miles.

On MAY, per ton hundred pounds, the first hundred miles, 20 cents; the second hundred miles, 5 cents; the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth hundred miles, 4 cents each hundred miles; the ninth hundred miles, 4 cents; the tenth and eleventh hundred miles, 6 cents each hundred miles; the twelfth hundred miles, 8 cents.

All Other Pound Freight, per hundred pounds, the first hundred miles, 10 cents; the second hundred miles, 5 cents; the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh hundred miles, 8 cents each hundred miles; the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh hundred miles, 25 cents each hundred miles.

From Cairo and other Points on the Mississippi River below Cairo to or from other Points below Memphis as far as New Orleans,—On COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, HOFFER and CATTLE, etc., the first hundred miles $2; the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh hundred miles, 30 cents each hundred miles; the eighth and ninth hundred miles, 26 cents each hundred miles; the tenth and eleventh hundred miles, 30 cents each hundred miles.

On SOLDIERS, each, the first hundred miles, $2; the second hundred miles, 30 cents; the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh hundred miles, 25 cents each hundred miles.

On MULES, each, the first hundred miles, $2; the second hundred miles, 30 cents; the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh hundred miles, 4 cents each hundred miles; the eighth hundred miles, 6 cents; the ninth, tenth, and eleventh hundred miles, 25 cents each hundred miles.

On WAGONS, each, the first hundred miles, $2; the second hundred miles, 30 cents; the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh hundred miles, 4 cents each hundred miles; the eighth hundred miles, 6 cents; the ninth, tenth, and eleventh hundred miles, 25 cents each hundred miles.

On MAY, per ton hundred pounds, the first hundred miles, 30 cents; the second hundred miles, 2, 2 cents; the third, fourth, fifth and sixth hundred miles, 4 cents each hundred miles; the seventh hundred miles, 6 cents; the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh hundred miles, 25 cents each hundred miles.

On ALL OTHER POUND FREIGHT, per hundred pounds, the first hundred miles, 10 cents; the second hundred miles, 5 cents; the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh hundred miles, 4 cents each hundred miles; the eighth hundred miles, 6 cents; the ninth, tenth, and eleventh hundred miles, 25 cents each hundred miles.

The above prices are to go into effect on the first day of March, 1844, and to continue in force until the last day of March, 1845, or until the Company shall be ready to close operations at the end of such time, and to be paid as the same shall become due, and subject to the several provisos and conditions hereafter specified.
It is further agreed, that fifteen (15) per centum shall be deducted from the foregoing rates named, during the whole year for all upstream transportation, except cargo and soldiers.

Every reasonable effort will be made by the Quartermaster in Charge of Transportation to relieve those named for this service from Government service for other Government service.

It is made an express condition of this contract that no Member of Congress shall be admitted to any share in part thereof, or benefit arising therefrom.

In Witness Whereof, the parties have signed this contract in quintuplicate this tenth day of March, A. D. 1844.

CHARLES PARSONS, [Seal]

Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

GEORGE PERKINS, [Seal]

JOHN G. COPELAND, [Seal]

BARTON ABLE, [Seal]

JOHN N. ROYER, [Seal]

This Contract is approved, and all Quartermasters in charge of Transportation will observe its provisions.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,

Col and Chief Quartermaster of Western River Transportation.
Nail, Counsellor, Capt. Douce, 
Fort Norfolk, Nov. 1844

Trumble, Force, 
Capt. Conolly Post

Reports expiration of sentences of 
Henry Allen } Colonel. 
Billy Clare } 
Ann Regard } Civilian.
Head Quarters, Military Prison,
Fort Mifflin, Pa., Nov. 8th, 1864.

Colonel,

I have the honor to report that the sentences of the following prisoners, expire on the dates set to their names respectively:

Henry Wilson (Colonel) — March 8th
Poteg Stony — “”
Mr. Hitchcock (Sergeant) — “”

I am, Colonel,

[Signature]

[Signature]

St. Got, Chas. H. Thedden
Provost Marshal, Det. of Va.
Circumstances of giving a parole of 100 days on
a prisoner. (Transcript of the Act of Suspension
by the State Governor for Al东西on)

Post Office 3d 4th

[Signature]
Norfolk, March 11th, 1862.

Sir,

We, the undersigned, Citizens, and Slave holders of the City of Norfolk, are desirous of firing 100 Guns, in honour of the passage of the Act of Emancipation, by the State Convention now sitting in Alexandria, respectfully ask permission to do so, and the facilities to do it with:

Wm. H. Brooks, Mayor.

J. M. Whitehurst, Esq.; Henry M. Bowden, President Club.

W. T. Harrison.

Wm. H. Clay, M. P.,

W. M. James,

A. H. Whitehurst, Esq.,

C. W. Anderson,

Wm. J. Stiles,

A. D. Hill.

F. W. H. A.
To James Smith

In relation to the order of Messrs.
Brown, Remington to collect money by flag of truce boats

[Signatures]

[Number]
Isaac Dunphy  Dep. C. S. and A. G.
Office Commissioner for Exchange
Fort Monroe VA. March 18th 1864

Brig Genl. C. A. Wilds
Commander at Norfolk

Sir:

Your letter of the 8th inst.

relating to Messrs. Laurent Brown and Miss Achton
now of Richmond, and who are deeming to come over
by "Flag of Truce" and reside in Baltimore was received.

The Commanding General

directs me to inform you that Major Bulford and

Commrs. for exchange and in charge of "Flag of

Truce" Boat will receive orders to bring them

through the lines by next Boat, they complying

with the condition of taking oath.

I am Sir Very Respectfully

Your Obdt. Servant

Official Copy

Edg. James R. Shaffer

Capt. A. D.R.

Capt. C. P. C. Ord. Sec.
Norfolk Va., March 24th, 1864

Capt. A. G. Wise

Permission to occupy the premises of Dr. Angraham and James Tams.

Disloyalty near Hampton.

Headquarters Norfolk & Portsmouth.

Norfolk Va., March 24, 1864.

Approved—Post Q.M. Capt. Plato will assume possession of these premises, and turn them over to Capt. C. Brown, Sup. Negro Affairs, allowing five days for contestants to show cause why we should not take possession.

Edu. J. Milton

Special Orders No. 69.
Office Ass't Quartermaster & Sup't Negro Affairs,
2nd District, Norfolk, Va., March 24th 1864.

To Bong Hall Wild
Command Norfolk C.

General

I would respectfully ask your permission to occupy the premises of Do Ingraham in that his property was destroyed, also the premises of James Garrison an escaped loyal prisoner from Fort Norfolk.

Said premises are situated in Berryville, Prince Anne County.

Respectfully yours, sir,

Oliver Brown
Captain

Superintendent

[Signature]
Dodge, George S.

Transmit a list of property belonging to deceased men for the city of Portsmouth.

Special Order No. 74.
March 21, 1862

Captain,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of property belonging to former citizens of this place, who are now serving on the rebel army and navy.

As I am very much in need of houses to assign as quarters, I would most respectfully request that I be allowed to take possession of these for that purpose.

I have the honor to remain yours truly,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Signature]

[Address]
Carthage Va
March 18th 1864
Mr R Brewster
Col Condy
Of your birthday

All of the ladies
who were within
the picket line on
the 29 ult came
home under guard

proverb necessary
Clothing

Ctinens

Post 8-9
Miss Crumpston is quite an
old maid — the other one is
younger. Their Newton
shoe truly told, as far as I
can tell anything about women.
George S. Haig
Oct 65.

Head, 2d Arty., Armt. of Potomac.

Respectfully forwarded to Brig.
Genl. Wilkerson, for instructions.
In this case & another of the same
charge, where the parties as
it appears to me are more likely
to do mischief less than at home.

E.O. 281.

[Signature]

2d. Mars. 64.

Head Quarters.
Army of the Potomac
March 19th, 1864

Respectfully returned
by the Provost Marshal
General. The Commanding
General directs that
the written statement

females be permitted to return to their homes, and that they be ad
monished that they are not to come within the infantry picket lines, so long as the Army holds its present position. By command

Maj. Genl. Meade

Ass't Adj. Genl.

Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac,
Office of the Provost Marshal General,

March 19, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Genl. Scovill, Prov. M. at Beford, Va. to
have the order of the above en
forcement carried into effect.
This order to be returned to this office with a report of its pro-
ceding in the matter.

By command of Brigadier General Patrick:

Provost Marshal General,

Capt. 14th Inf., A. A. A. G.
Head Quarters
Corps Office of the day
3rd Army Corps
Culpeper Va
March 15 1864

From Lieut.-Coll. Gringra, 3rd U. S. Army Corps, Va., and to whom the order for passing through the pocket line of the 3rd Corps, on the 29th day of February, by the officers of the Carolina Division — of whom (3) officers of our Corps, and two (2) Carolina officers, are in higher rank, was made known by the same officer, through the line, without the proper proceedings, from Head Quarters Army of the Potomac.

The facts are all reported by me to the proper Govt. (and by the 3rd Army Corps, as well as by its officers, as above referred to, have placed under arrest.)
returned to their room, to leave one of them allowed to go about guard to their house to procure the escaping article of clothing. If you can learn their name investigated so as to know it decided at once I think it should to done. They say they have no money in favor of getting back our lines. I think that they should be either allowed to go home, or held around in to correct these to done with them.

Very Per-Feet
Hon. J. P. Brown
At Large
Hope thecreat of

Capt. H. Sturtevant
Supt. P. M. & O. P.
Respectfully submitted, Mrs. Mary Brown and Mrs. J. Covington were passed through the Infantry line, March 21st, 64. No passes were sent from your office for the other ladies, Mrs. W. Wallace and Mrs. J. Brown, mentioned in the application. They also wish to go home.

Respectfully,

E. T. W.
Col. Mrs. Marshall

P. Brown
Box 8 P
Col. J. M. Fisher
Com'dg. Argyll
Feb 6 (1814) - 1864
Applies for pass for
John Henry & wife to
go to Washington

(1 enclosure)

Citizens
Head Quarters, Army of the Potomac,
Office of the Provost Marshal General,
March 31, 1864

Respectfully referred to, returned to Col. Geo. W. Bondy, Brigade with the remark that the main part of the military orders made by Genl. Grant have not been received. Col. Bondy will return the same, or a similar statement with authority to the Provost Marshal General.

By Command of Brigadier General Patrick.
Provost Marshal General.

Capt. 14th Inf., A. A. H. G.

Head Quarters, A. A. H. G.
March 29, 1864

Respectfully forwarded to Provost Marshal General.

C. H. C. Marcy
Major Genl. Comdg.

Head Quarters, A. A. H. G.
April 4, 1864

The men now written and being enrolled have taken the oaths of allegiance, a copy of which I enclose.

J. W. Barlow, Col. Comdg.

Head Quarters, A. A. H. G.
3rd June, 1864

Respectfully forwarded.

C. H. C. Marcy
Col. Comdg.
New Orleans 5th Army Corps
April 21, 1863
Respectfully return
the Pontinae Marches
according to P. with
such information as
for

Br. Commissary
T. H. Duncan

J. Young
A. Linn
Head Quarters 3d Brigade 8th Corps
Camp at Manassas Junction
March 21st, 1864

General

Have the honor to apply for a pass for John Henry White, a citizen of Va. to Washington, D.C. to enable him to take his wife to an engagement in Philadelphia, Pa., I would respectfully request the accompanying letter for the purpose.

I am, Gentlemen, Respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,

A.T. Binder
3d Company Brigade
I, John Henry, a citizen of Virginia do
swear that I will bear true allegiance to the
United States of America that I will defend
them against all enemies and opposes whatever
that I will obey all laws ordinances and
proclamations of the President of the United
States and all laws of Congress to help me
here

From subscriber before me

the 14th day of April AD
1864

John Henry

Joe Knight

L. E. Abingdon

P. Paroles P. L. R. O.
Wd. 3d Army S.P. Camp
March 15 1864

J. B. Wright

Reports in the case of Mrs. Bronson and Collins.

Thyrsus

Pay 8. P.
March 15th, 1864

Sir,

I have the honor to make the following report. Mr. Burnside and Collins came to my office, with an order from Maj. Gen. Meade, passing them into the Army. It immediately placed me in the very unpleasant position of having to direct you, or not to grant the pass, upon the passing order of the Commanding General. I endeavored to keep her until tomorrow by having the train bear her, in order that I might hear from you, but she was very early and pressed her claims to go. I consulted with General, and came to the conclusion that I could do nothing, but stamps her pass, and then telegraph to you immediately, which I did. I know she had got her pass from Gen. Meade Through some representations, and told her...
so, but I do not think it right to violate the Council's order, with the instructions I now have.

If I have done wrong in this case, no one can be more sorry than I am, and I am anxious to hear from you about it.

Very Respectfully,
John Whitehead,

S. W. B. 9th, 1863.

Capt. P. Schuyler,
A.A. H. S.
Office Post Master, Sen.
Post Dis. A. P. B.
Respectfully referred to the Prov. Mar. Corps—This will forward these prisoners to the Prov. Mar. Corps.

Col. Moore

Chief Chas. Staff

Wts Prov. Mar. Corps

U.S. Marshal's Office

Respectfully forwarded to the Prov. Mar.

Citizens:

Capt. Loney


Capt. Co. E

Port 23. Port.
Head Qrs 3rd Division C.S.
March 19th 1864

Dr. Col C. S. Smith
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps

I have the honor to herewith forward five prisoners taken by Col. Bryan over the Rappahannock last night. One in federal uniform cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the others appear to be well armed as to bushwhackers. Their movements are connected with the attack on Col. Roach.

I am Colonel

Very Respectfully,

[Signature]

Adjutant
Brig. Genl. Rosby

[Signatures of others]
Headquarters 10th Missouri Dragoons
March 19, 1864.

Col. C. E. H.

Major 1st U.S. Vol.

Report that, in compliance with instructions received, he proceeded with 138 men to Mrs. Howard's house, and after placing her and her family under guard, destroyed the house by fire. He sent detachment to Mr. John Waeds, near Stagl Field, who but found nothing of the horses supposed to be there. On return looks three prisoners, a detachment of about 100 Rebel Cavalry around Mr. Raphael Howards near Salmarck, on the 11th instant, seized their Harwood Church, and then returned to the river, which they are crossing.

Headquarters Cavalry Corps
March 21st, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the General Commanding the Army of the Potomac.

Lt. General

Major General
Brevet Lieut. Col. Bryson

March 19, 1864

Respectfully forward for the information of the War Dept.

Jno. J. Snagg

P.S. Mr. Bryson

March 19, 1864

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the War Dept.

Jno. J. Snagg

P.S. Mr. Bryson

March 19, 1864
St. John P. Martin,

Sir,

I have the honor to report that I left the camp on the 18th and with 120 men I rendezvous at Chalchat Church. From there to the residence of Wm. Shores (Monroe) arriving there about 8 P.M. The men were found in the house together with his mother and children after leaving the house in which I found nothing suspicious. I entered Capt. Shores house and Federal Prison in a room behind, after placing Wm. Monroe under guard I took you to the house.

I found a small stock of provisions, which were completely destroyed, during the Captivation. As of course took place nothing at least that number of Amulah time from this point I sent a detachment to Mr. John Nokes' house at Eagle Point (Monroe) but found nothing of the Nokes. I then returned to Nashaw Csond and on my route took as prisoners Mr. Burton's N. Captains found one much in the 3rd section which they stated I was being used to check prisoners.

I also arrested near Deep Creek Thornton (Minturn) whom I took near a party of ten prisoners some time a few minutes before. I stopped at Arrow Church last night (18th) and returned that AM. I could find no men at the house of Wm. Monroe. On the 17th
Headquarters 2nd Corps
Provisional Office
March 29, 1864

Respectfully forwarded to
the P.O. with Parsons
and Pfoen.

J. W. Rouse
Major
Cavalry Corps

Citizens
Office Postel Marshal
34 D in new crops
March 28th 1845

Lieut. John Bruce
34th U.S. Dragoons

I forward to you:

And guard two prisoners (citizens) with charge.
Also the horse, saddle, and bridle.

Farewell truly,

John Williamson
34th U.S. Dragoons

Carter Croft
Fleming Brown
Capt. Reginald W. E. Marshall

Capt. C. H. Plumb

Capt. E. D. Little

Capt. J. R. L. T. Catterall

Capt. A. C. J. W. G.

Capt. J. C. O. F. C.

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Capt. J. C. O. F. C.

Capt. J. C. O. F. C.
$49. (c) 1864
March 1, 1864
8780½

Citizen


Nov. 25, 1847
These men came in as refugees—four of them, two of them refugees. Their story as follows from Richmond and here making their way. The fourth said we had been a soldier and was of price. They would execute us. If their story were true, they should be sent there. If not true, they certainly should. There are no charges against these.

John Ely, Esq.
May 20, 1863

170
Head Quarters, Army of the Potomac,
Office of the Provost Marshal General,

March 7th, 1862

Colonel,

The Provost Marshal desires you to inform
him as early as possible whether the above are
charges against the following named citizens
that the law you on the 2nd inst

It is supposed

that the same ancestor for special reasons
used to these are and reasons why they should
not be permitted to return to their homes
please state them,

J. S. Mills
Mr. Eldridge
J. Dorgan
C. Sayres

I am Colonel

Very Respectfully,

John Adolph Leets

To

General, H.B. Banks
Pros. Br. 6th Corps.
March 29th. 1864

Sharp & Co. No.

Examination

Alfred Lennon (Debts)

Citizens

Debts 1st Oct.
Headquarters Army of Potomac
March 30, 1864

Report of examination of
attire.

Alfred Simon
Capt. Corps
Innervany Bros.

Respectfully forwarded
for the consideration of the

George H. Hatch
Capt. 1st Cav. N.Y. Vol
Headquarters Army of the Potomac

Office of the Rev. Wm. Gurnet

March 29, 1864

Report of the examinations of

Alfred Green

Capt. 2nd Cal.

Flaxman

arrested as per following papers & charge forwarded.

Brig. Gen. M. C. Paterson

Rev. Wm. Gurnet

Gurnet

Shall the honor to report the

following case,

Alfred Green: arrested near Salem, March 28 by Capt. Biddulph 1st W. V. Cav.

The following charge was forwarded by Capt. B-

"That a scouting party under Capt. B. was returning from Salem and near the prison, mounted and in uniform. He was seen to throw something away and in searching they found a revoler. Upon his question he had a package of pistol ammunition."

(1864)
German states, that he resides eight miles above Manassas, where he has a wife and ten children. That he is a citizen and was never connected with the army, many parishes companies. That when armed he was going to Salvin to look after a house that Murdock's men had stolen from him. That he wore the Confederate uniform because he could get no other clothes to wear, and that he bought the revolver from a negro for two dollars in Confederate money.

It is respectfully recommended that this man be held as a dangerous character. His story and appearance is not favorable.

Capt. Greath was arrested by Dr. Col. Preston 17th cavalry at Green Church, Dec. 27, 1863.

The following charge by Col. Preston are forwarded with this prisoner:

"Pursuing around my camp at Green Church Va., one or about the 25th day of March, 1863, and when ordered to leave camp immediately failed to obey said order, remaining as he said to have a little talk with the boys." (Greath living at Spotted Squirrel, a former in the Rebel Service in 1862.)

Pursuing Greath was also arrested by Dr. Col. Preston 1st Va. Cavalry near White Ridge Va., on this auto leading.
from Warren's Junction to Hancock Church.

Col. Stuart forwards the following concerning the prisoner:

"That he is a very suspicious character capable of bearing arms. Was found immediately after one of my men was killed, in the vicinity. He had in his possession a diminutive horse with a saddle and hurdles."

The examinations of Craft and Brown, nothing is found that would warrant their detention other than the fact that they have been in the habit of seeing and conversing with the rebel scouts, as they pass their premises, and could do us much harm by giving information of our movements. They both have taken the oath of allegiance, and for some months past have furnished supplies from the commanders at Rappahannock stations.

Though no evidence is found that these men have broken their oath by giving the enemy such information, it is respectfully suggested that it is dangerous to trust them.

Very respectfully,

Yours obediently,

[Signature]

Attention called to the above.

[Signature]
No. 3 Art. Car Corps
R. G. M. O. O. M.
March 14th, 1865
Respectfully forwarded to the
P. M. G. A. D. with Present

J. W. Diney
1st Stry Res. Man
Car Corps
lieutenant

I have the honor to forward to you under guard five of prisoners

receiving, received from 8th Dec and 1st Jan 1861. No statements or change have been received

the names of prisoners are as follows:

Daniel Knight  
A. B. Good  
D. A. Austin

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Archer

Danieл Knight is recognized by me as the man

in the picture as a basketmaker. He was probably

in this state at the time. This is made

to the right line. Groes
March 28th 1841

[Handwritten address]

Inwards two men
from [incomplete]
the [incomplete]
Head Quarters 25th U.S.M.

Princeton Station 1st
March 23rd 1864

Capt. E. E. Scoville

Pro Amo

Capt.

I send you under guard two men Wm. Sickel & Thos. Davies
are arrested by direct Merritt Pro Mat
Warrington Junction for attempting to
lease on the cars without passes
after having applied at his office
and denied passes.

I am, Captain

Very Respectfully,

O. D. Nason

Capt. Comdy 25th Regt
March 25th 1842

Respectfully submitted.

A male department family by the name of Mitchell can learn nothing more than that a man had worked in the ago and no one knows about him.

Assumption what ever.

Your
March 25th 62

Head Quarters 1st A.C
Provo Marshals office
March 28th 1862

Respectfully returned.

After having
made a diligent search. Can find no
family by the name of Gray in the
vicinity of Mitchells Station and
can learn nothing of John Bruce
more than that a man of that name
had worked on the Railrood some
time and no one seemed to know
through about him to give any
assistance what ever.

Most Respectfully
Your Ob. Servant

A.H. Cook
1st Lieu & Prov. Mar
1st A.C
Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Office of Provost Marshal General,

Oct. 2, 1862

Col.:

The General orders me to say that he would like you to assemble with the least possible delay at your post on the 4th of this month. I am to be at Warrenton Bridge by the 4th. I have had no information as to the name of John B. Duke. When you hear from the man please report the result of your investigation, as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Capt. & Quartermaster

J. R. Robinson

Sec. 2nd Vol.
March 17th 1854

Robert W. Knapp
Capt. P. M.

E. A. Pugh
S. H. Goodwin
A. Gardner

Refused

W. S.

W. S.
March 16, 1864

Capt. S. H. [Name]
Asst. Surg. U. S. V.

Have the honor to inform you that the Refugees from Alabama to the same within the 9th Brigade 1st Division, A. Grant [Name], C. C. [Name], A. Gardner. They now decline remaining to lack of supplies and are respectfully yours truly.

[Signature]

[Other Signature]
Office in the City
1st December
M'ch 1815

Respectfully forwarded
To Capt. Jn. Osce
To be delivered to his order
by order
A. Still

E. H. B. M. G.

J. H. Moze
First and
Office For Mar
Pl. 3000, 5-7 months
Dear Sir,

Richardson, Carrman
& Co.
To Capt. J. E. Osce
By Mr. M. S. 5-7 months

E. A. Osce
Cooking 50, M. M.

St 2. 40£
Head Quarters 69th Pa. Vol.
March 17th 1864.

G. W. E. Hill,
Orn. Man & Enginer.

Sirs:

I herewith send you under pack, two persons, claiming to be citizens from Shenandoah, who state that they have lost their pass. I think them suspicious characters.

Yours Very Respectfully

G. W. E. Hill

Joseph Johnson
John Wilson
In pursuance, that whereas persons free
who have been declared free
should not be given the benefit of any Act
of the Pro. Marshall in accordance
Fl. of emancipation are as much entitled
to travel on any public occasion
as any free white man. And agreed
that the employees & agents of the
R.R. be entitled to ground & privilege
implying. Authorization received
by J.W. Brewer. Supt. in chief.
The U.S. Military
Authenticates

The prisoners
holding

for

not to be permitted to
travel from the

North road.
Head Quarters, Department of the Missouri,
Office of Provost Marshal General,

S. St. Louis, Mo., March 17th 1864.

To

Sur

I am informed by the Ass'nt Provost Marshal at St. Louis Mo. that you unjustly refuse to pass colored men who have their free papers, unless on a pass from this office. You are hereby informed that colored persons formerly slaves who have been detained until now and given free papers by any Post Master or Ass't Post Master in accordance with Genl. Order No. 95, are as much entitled to travel on any public conveyance as any free white man.
and as they are under the special protection of the U.S. Constitution, you will be furnished accordingly, and so direct your employees and agents.

Oly Rutherford

Our Postman Seal

I send this for your information. Examine and form yourself as to return it to me.

March 11th 1864

Pink & Harper

O. D. Reed
Duplicate

Head Quarter Fort Cobb Dec. 24th 1864

Office Adjutant Gen. Missouri Feb 6th 1864

In pursuance to Genl. Order 224 35 Dept of the West dat
St. Louis Dec. 24th 1864 and in obedience to the order of the
War Department made Dec 14th 1864 I have ascertained
that Elizabeth Mallory and her five children must be con-
considered and treated as captives of war and as such are en-
titled to the protection of all officers of the United States.

Elizabeth is medium sized dark colored about 24 years
of age and her children as follow: George aged nine,
Ellen aged seven, Celila aged five, John aged three years
and Lucien aged nineteen months.

Given by me at Nepecs in the county of Ripon
State of Missouri the 29th day of February 1864

C. A. Price

Lieut Genl. Missour
March 10, 1895
5-50
W. G. Jackson
about having
refuse
In pursuance to Genl. Order No. 35 of the Provost Marshall's Department of the Missouri, dated St. Louis Dec. 18, 1862 and in accordance to the order of the War Department made 24th Sept 1862 I have ascertained that Susan Jordan and her two children Lewis aged 1 year and Andrea aged 1 year 6 months, Susan is large aged aged about twenty six years, is to be considered and treated as a captive of war and as such is entitled to the protection of all officers of the United States. Given by me at Fulton in the county of Calhoun State of Missouri the 18th day of May 1863

Signed J. J. Stroud
Assistant Post, Man Calhoun County, Mo.
I certify that the above is a true copy of the original

A. A. Price
MEXICO STATION, N. M. R. B.
March 12, 1864

[Signature]

Sir,

I submit the instructions you sent me. I had acted in such matters as ordered to you according with instructions issued by you last year. I did not know that we were authorized to permit troops to pass over the road without only examining directly from the head of the department on the 1st of Oct. or 1st of Nov. of which you furnished me. With some of the troops may be considered as posted now known that if they hold receipts from any ports, Marshall or anywhere to permit them to pass and will be so informed.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
March 17th, 1864

Sir,

I received a few days since your documents from Mr. Wiggs, and your inquiry referred to Negroes rap- ing out the road. I have to day sold tickets to the Negroes going on the road. I judge this is in accordance with the order and I make them give me a copy of it to file which I supercede to you if there is any thing wrong in this please let me know.

Your obedient,

[Signature]

Mr. G. Jackson Asst
HEAD QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

St. Louis, December 24th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 35.

I. Provost Marshals within this Department will be governed by the following instructions:

They are referred to General Orders No. 23, Department of the Missouri, current series, for important regulations as to their practice.

II. They will arrest, and send to St. Louis, all persons belonging to, or enlisted in, the Confederate service, found within this Department. It is represented that there are many persons, officers and privates, at large, who do, or claim to belong to the rebel army. This is contrary to the orders of the Major General Commanding, and such persons should at once be sent forward under guard. This is not to apply to persons who have voluntarily surrendered, and taken the oath of allegiance before proper authorities.

III. Provost Marshals will arrest, and take evidence against all persons guilty of disloyal conduct, such as giving aid and encouragement to the rebellion, including those

1st, Who act as spies, and carry on secret correspondence with rebels in arms;

2d, Who furnish supplies to the rebels, whether arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, horses, forage, money, or other material aid. All such property actually being used in that way will be seized and reported at once to Col. B. G. Farwell, 30th Mo. Vols. at St. Louis;

3d, Who encourage the rebellion, by speaking, writing, or publishing any disloyal sentiments, or induce the same in others;

4th, Persons in arms against the Government, and those guilty of murder, robbery, theft, pillage and marauding; and

[Signature]

Paragraphe XVII
all persons who, in disguise as pretended loyal citizens, encourage disloyalty in others, and oppress Union men.

IV. There is a class of pretended loyal men who, while they have not joined the rebel army, have encouraged their relatives and neighbors to go, and who uphold and support them by secret communications and sending money, clothing, and other assistance; and who associate with men who have been disloyal from the first, and with known sympathizers with the rebellion. These men, while pretending that they are better union men than those charged with the control of the government, constantly denounce the government, and all who sustain its policy and measures, as enemies of the union and of the country. Such conduct and language gives strong support and encouragement to those actively engaged in the rebellion, producing the belief in their minds that they have a strong and growing party in the north, by whose agency eventually they will be able to divide the country permanently, and strengthens and prolongs the efforts of the rebels. Men are not entitled to the protection of the government, when their every conduct shows that they look for its overthrow with hope and pleasure. They choose to range themselves with the enemies of the government, and will be treated accordingly. They will be arrested, the evidence taken against them, and be proceeded against as criminals.

V. Arms and ammunition will be taken from disloyal men above mentioned, and reported to Col. B. G. Farrar, at St. Louis.

VI. Persons found harboring or concealing spies, rebel soldiers or officers, rangers, and other criminals, will be treated as parties to the crimes, and circumstances may make their failing to give information to the military authorities as gross an act of disloyalty as their active efforts to conceal.

VII. Provost Marshals will arrest notoriously bad and dangerous men, where peace and safety require it, though
no specific act of disloyalty can be proven against them; and such may be put under bonds, imprisoned, or required to leave the State.

VIII. And also disloyal preachers who have disgraced their profession by encouraging others to rebel, while they may have committed no other kind of disloyal act. The government has always given liberal exemption to this class, and if they now in return oppose it in the way of their calling, they should be dealt with as rebellious and disloyal men, and expelled from the State.

IX. The good of society and the safety of the government require that, during the rebellion, offenses such as those spoken of above should be tried and punished by military power. Many offenses which in time of peace are civil offenses, become in time of war military offenses, and are to be tried by a military tribunal, even in places where civil tribunals exist. While treason, as a distinct offense is defined by the Constitution, and must be tried by courts duly constituted by law, yet certain acts of treasonable character, such as carrying information to the enemy, acting as spies, etc., are military offenses, tryable by military tribunals, and punishable by military authority. It is a well established principle, that insurgents, not militarily organized under the laws of the State, predatory partizans and guerrilla bands are not legitimately in arms, and the military name and garb which they have assumed cannot give a military exemption to the crimes which they may commit. They are, in a legal sense, mere freebooters and banditti.

X. It will be the duty, therefore, of Provost Marshals, who, upon evidence, find persons guilty of serious crimes above set out, to send them forward to St. Louis, with the evidence against them, and upon charges preferred.

XI. Provost Marshals will arrest persons guilty of discouraging enlistments in the service of the government, including those opposing the enrollment ordered by the Governor, and persons guilty of exciting dissatisfaction amongst our troops, and of inducing persons to desert, and also those persons found selling
liquor to soldiers, in any city or town, near any camps, or at any other place, and also persons interfering with the execution of any military orders or regulations issued by competent authority.

XII. It having been ordered on the third of Feb., 1862, that no one should be employed on any Railroad who had not taken the oath of allegiance, and who also was not loyal, it is the duty of Provost Marshals to ascertain that all officers, directors and employees of all railroads have taken the oath, and are loyal, and to arrest all concerned in violation of said order; and it having been ordered by the Major General Commanding the Department, that no disloyal persons shall command, or be employed upon any steambot or vessel, it is made the duty of all officers to report to the Head Quarters of the Department any violation of said order; and any owner or commander of any such boat or vessel violating said order, will be liable to be tried for such disobedience.

XIII. On the 4th of December, 1861, Major General Halleck, commanding this Department, in General Orders relating to Provost Marshals, declared that it was the province of the military authorities to execute the act of Congress that had then been passed, confiscating the slaves of rebels which had been used in aiding the rebellion, and he forewarned disloyal slave owners in these words, that "should Congress extend this penalty to the property of all rebels in arms, or giving aid, assistance or encouragement to the enemy, such provisions will be strictly enforced."

On the 5th of December, 1862, an order was issued by the War Department, directing that the Provost Marshal General should proceed to carry out the provisions of the Act of Congress of July 17th, 1862, below mentioned.

And on the 24th of September, 1862, in General Orders No. 139 of the War Department, a proclamation by the President of the United States was published for the information and government of the army, and all concerned, in which the 9th
and 10th sections of said Act of Congress were set out as follows:

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found in (or) being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatsoever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

By which order of the War Department, it was published to the army, and all concerned, that the President did enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And whereas there are large numbers of slaves in this Department that belonged to rebels in arms, and disloyal men who have given them aid and countenance by such acts and conduct as are above specified; and also a large number of men who defy said Act of Congress and order of the War Department, by pursuing and attempting to hold as slaves those who, by said Act of Congress, are declared to be free of their servitude, and captives of war: and as captives are entitled to full protection to their persons from all enemies of the government and opposers of the law:
XIV. Now, all Provost Marshals within this Department are hereby commanded to protect the freedom and persons of all such captives or emancipated slaves, against all persons interfering with or molesting them; and they will arrest all persons guilty of such conduct.

XV. And whereas it is represented to the Major General Commanding, that the slaves of disloyal men, emancipated by said Act of Congress, are kept imprisoned and confined in both the public and private jails, but not upon criminal charges, it is hereby made the duty of Provost Marshals to examine into all such cases, and report the facts to the Provost Marshal General.

XVI. And all persons disobeying any proper order of a Provost Marshal, in relation to emancipated slaves, will be arrested, the evidence taken against them, and tried for violation of military orders.

XVII. And that loyal men may not be interfered with in their rights, whenever slaves seek protection, under circumstances provided for in said Act of Congress, it shall be the duty of all Provost Marshals to take evidence as to the facts; and upon ascertaining that the slave is one of the class emancipated and protected by said 9th and 10th sections of said law, the Provost Marshal will give to such slave a paper, signed by himself, in the following form:

In pursuance to General Order No. 35, Department of the Missouri, dated St. Louis, Dec. 24, 1862, and in obedience to the order of the War Department, made 24th September, 1862, I have ascertained that a negro, color, size, aged about years, is to be considered and treated as a captive of war, and as such is entitled to the protection of all officers of the United States.

Given by me at, in the County of, State of, the day of, 186.

The blanks in said paper to be carefully filled up, so as to state the name, sex, color, size and age of the negro, and the
place where given. It shall be signed by the officer executing the same, and delivered to such negro, and upon the paper, or annexed to it, should be stated the names of the witness, or witnesses, upon whose testimony such paper is granted, and the place of residence; and no negro holding such paper shall be deprived of it against his will.

Said Act of Congress provides as follows:

Sec 9th. 1st. As to persons hereafter engaged in rebellion against the United States.
2d. And as to persons who shall in any way give aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Their slaves shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves, under the following circumstances:

1st. Slaves escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the Army.
2d. Slaves captured from such persons.
3d. Slaves deserted by such persons, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States.
4th. Slaves of such persons, found or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States.

XVIII. Any negro designated in such writing given by a Provost Marshal, will, by persons in the military service of the government, be regarded as emancipated by said Act of Congress; but no person in military service will regard such paper as justifying him to decide on the validity of the claim of any slaveholder to the service or labor of his slave.

XIX. By said order of the War Department, attention was called to an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13th, 1862, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

Article—All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the
United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands, for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a Court-Martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

This, and all other rules and articles of war, should be sustained by Provost Marshals, who are specially assigned to duty for the purpose of maintaining the laws of war and the peace of society.

The foregoing rules and regulations are made,

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL CURTIS,

F. A. DICK,

Lt. Col. and Provost Marshal General,
Department of the Missouri.

OFFICIAL

[Signature]

Assistant Adjutant-General.
Office of Secretary of State,
City of Jefferson, Missouri, March 25, 1864

Maj. Genl. Rosecranafs
St. Louis, Mo.

Sir,

In compliance with your request, communicated to me by Maj. Bond, I have prepared, and hereewith, hand the honor to transmit to you, a list of the Senators and Representatives of the 21st General Assembly of this State, together with the names of their respective Country and Post-Office.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

M. Oliver
Secretary of State.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members of Senate</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Post Office</th>
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| Mississippi      | St. Louis  | Perry |
| Missouri         | St. Louis  | Perry |
| North Carolina   | St. Louis  | Perry |
| South Carolina   | St. Louis  | Perry |
| Tennessee        | St. Louis  | Perry |
| Washington       | St. Louis  | Perry |
| Jefferson City   | St. Louis  | Perry |
| St. Louis City   | St. Louis  | Perry |
| St. Louis County | St. Louis  | Perry |

Perry, Wm. (Deceased)
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Received Capt. Chris. S. 

of a copy of the 

and signed by 

papers in the case of 

of which were forwarded by 

from H. O. Dal. - 

where are required before the 

Court sits.

St. Louis, Mo. March 24th 1864

Maj. O. T. Brown
Brig. Genl. Right of the Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.

Sir:

I have the honor to apply to you for papers on the case of the United States vs. McTernall & Simpson.

They were forwarded by one from the 25th of the month to the United States Circuit Court, and by him refused to join together, with the order that the evidence given by the attorneys for the defendant was sufficient to go into the court in the case of McTernall & Simpson.

The papers of said defendant, viz., the papers showing the possession of said defendant, the cause is now before the court, and said defendant in his papers is not shown as important. I have been commanded before the court to require copies of affidavits as to the case may be continued after which can be brought.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Gentleman Commanding
Washington D.C. March 12th, 1864

You will receive Cleburne

Thomas Fillmore
Michael Cochran
John McCollum

pending further orders.

W. Edmunds
Grant & Judd
Hold
Jas Ryan
Jo Cates
March 1163
C/15
Headquarters Military District of Washington,
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 11th, 1864

To the Officer of the Guard, Central Guard House:

You will receive and confine in the prison under your charge,
the person of James O'gan — John Gately
until further orders.

Sharp—Selling began to Soldiers

By order of T. INGRAHAM,
Colonel and Provost Marshal.

[Signature]

Assistant.
H. C. |
P. J. |
W. Ryan |
C. H. | May 2 |
S. | 4 |
March 19 |
64 |
c's
Head-Quarters Provost Marshal's Office,  
Washington, March 10, 1864

TO THE OFFICER OF THE GUARD, CENTRAL GUARD HOUSE:

You will receive and confine in the prison under your charge until further orders, the persons of Rose Malve - D. Ryan - Mary McCormick - all females -

Smuggling Logue

By command of T. Figoran

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]
INVOICE OF ARTICLES SEIZED

From D. Raymond, In Company with Rosebridge
at North and Long Bridge, N.Y.

Bottles

Cans

Gallons

Boards

Casks

(23) Canteens Liquor (Twenty three)

I certify, That the above invoice is correct, and that the articles specified were not covered by the proper permit.

Michael Hogan
Commanding Guard.
N. C. B. & L. 20th Regt I. L.
North and Long Bridge I. L. March 10th 1864

Colonel J. G. Graham

Respectfully

[Signature]

Captain Company G

P. Ryan
Mary McCormick
Headquarters Military District of Washington,
Provost Marshal's Office.
Washington, March 15th

To the Officer of the Guard, Central Guard House:

You will receive and confine in the prison under your charge:

the person of William Pilkie and J. P. Willis

for the hold, subject to the order of the United States Marshal’s Office.

Charge: Hotel Thieves.

By order of T. INGRAHAM,

[Signature]

Colonel, and Provost Marshal.

[Signature] Assistant.
Department of Metropolitan Police,
Office of Superintendent,
493 Tenth Street West,
Washington, Fmai 14, 1864.

To:
The Office in charge of Central Guard House,

Sir:

There have been arrested, as suspected venal characters, five persons who have been found receipts and other tools. Please keep them subjected to inquiry.

Very respectfully,

Wm. H. Clark

Capt. of Police.
Respectfully referred to the Commanding Officer of the Central Guard House for trial by civil authority.

By order of,

S. Longsham
Col. and Provost Marshal

J. C. Potts
Deputy and Adjutant
Geo. Army
James Cooper
March 27, 64
Head Quarters Prov. Marshall
Cavalry Division
Dept of Washington
March 4th 1864

Col. T. Graham
Prov. Marshal
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I transmit herewith Orders from the Col Commanding Cavalry Division, General Gov. Morris, Gen. Crook, and Gen. Coffin, for issuing rations to soldiers.

I also send you horse harness, without charge, at the terms of their contracts.

I have also the honor to certify that I have examined Capt. J. Bennett, and Lieut. J. B. Coudthurst.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully,

J. D. Richardson
Lt. Prov. Marshal
Head-Quarters Probost Marshal's Office,
Washington, March 6th — 1863

TO THE OFFICER OF THE GUARD, CENTRAL GUARD HOUSE:

You will receive and confine in the prison under your charge, until further orders, the persons of Robert Clark and Eliza
God, citizens.

By command of

HENRY G. BAGDAD
Commissioned Probost Marshal.

Henry D. Lee
Acting Probost Marshal.

[Seal and official stamp]
Majr. First Brigade,
March's Division, 2nd Army Corps,
Post Bunker Hill, 20th March 1864

Second Lieut. Geo. H. Deade, 14th Vt. Artillery,

will proceed forthwith to the Post-office District Office
Washington, D.C. with Mr. Robt. Clark and his co-owners,
citizens of Maryland, convicted by a proper grand jury,
and make his statement of the facts connected with
their arrest.

A. G. Bixler, 1864

Maj. Commissary
Statement upon oath relative to said transaction made by him at hands of Marion, cherry & John of the Provisional Military Commission at this place. I hereby communicate to James Griffin, attorney at law, or remitting anything relating to the transaction of the Paw Paw.
The state of Nebraska.

State of Nebraska.

County of

The court ordered that on the 23rd day of March A.D. 1864 before the Hon.

The court ordered that on the 23rd day of March A.D. 1864 before the Hon.

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exclaiming "damn your old traitor! and repeating this substantially several times. Pellying in an open going to meddle with any children again, or touch my children again!" Affiant added to be permitted to give explanations intimated having whipped or constrained the children after several blows the said Pelly raised a pole and cried affiant from any further violence to the person. While the contest was going on behind the center affiant could distinctly hear Barnes voice on the opposite side of the fence saying "give it to him the old cast! I must be whipped, why on cant it help, him I must do it. Barnes also exclaimed (to the bystanders as affiant supposed) "keep back keep away, I am going to the end." When Affiant perceived his position by being relieved from the blows of Pelly he distinctly saw Barnes on the opposite side of the courtyard apparently much excited & interested in the affair but as affiant offered no resentment if could not successfully prevent these men with arms in their hands and upon their persons Barnes & the said Pelly then left the fence together going in the direction of their military quarters which were directly across the street on the of street bed from said fence room. Affiant of further states that just before the occurrence of this affair he said Pelly lost at the said
There was, where affiant was at the time, but said affiant did not then express any grievance on any account to affiant. Affiant further deposed and says that at the time of the occurrence with those present above related, the justices of the peace for the township was present, and communicated the same very freely, regarding it unfair where it was going, the blame on affiant, and that it was said Justice of the Peace further stated thatCarrier exclaimed, "Stand back, keep away" as before already stated, and affiant further states that from the conduct of Carrier and in other occasions as hereunto before spoken touching with affiant in his hands threatening to shoot, and in one case actually shooting, that, under such circumstances affiant did not know, he could bear bodily back soldiers through the civil tribunals. Affiant further says that said Carrier as he was informed and readily held to the fact in a non-committed affair and now in command of the militia stationed there in the absence of the captain in his stead to absent on account of bad health, and further affiant with not.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, John Bowers  
the 28th day of March, A.D. 1834  
John Davis, P. O.
The Hon. Joel Parsons,

Sir, I beg of you,

In order to make an examination of the truth and justice of the acts of the state to you must be found in the importance of the matter disclosed and alluded to in this communication.

I am comparatively a stranger here, having been recently left the state of this State quite reluctant to appear before you or the public, except professionally as an attorney, touching the disturbing questions of the State as they affect this community, and nothing but a sense of duty to our common country would induce me to volunteer this statement or opinions as to what I have seen or heard around me during my confinement in this place for the last sixty days.

I am not obliged, however, on the present occasion to volunteer a subject of any uncertainty which at the request of the party directly interested, and whose affidavit accompanied this address and at the earnest solicitation of several loyal citizens only favored with none of the necessities of the hour, convulsed this place, I have consented to draw up, to be laid before you as a statement of facts (principally embodied in said affidavit) in relation to a transaction that has just taken place here in the part of certain members of the Militia, who are stationed here, who...
are sometimes designated as the "Pop-Guns." It is deemed proper for me to state my belief that you are the only person to whom under existing circumstances an appeal can be successfully made in behalf of the protection of persons and property. With these few remarks I will now invite your attention to the reading of the affidavit, after which I will proceed briefly to communicate some outside facts and submit the case to your considerate judgment.

The affidavit sufficiently set out the material fact of the case in that expedition hereinafter referred to. You may say to me your remedy will do, etc., and I have that authority, etc., etc., in the case of this kind, where a set of military bishops, with arms in their hands, occupy one side of the question against a city power on the other side, who are unfortunate as to be by these bishops considered an "abolitionist" as they call themselves, either as a separate body or as a justification for the seizure of military discipline and brutality. The affidavit John Brown is a respectable quack, align the mayor of the town, etc., etc., and had done me aid of what the "man shall have any just cause of complaint. The acting justice have his uniformity from the outset of the Rebellion been an open and
undesired. Another man joined upon the
same political platform with Major Burner.
He was present in the store when the argument
and attempt to prevent the beating of Burner
but by Burner was told "to stand back to keep
away." When I first came in I was able to
see of Burner was there; he saw the justice
cutting three or four pieces of a man's coat
and told me to go back to the quarters is joined
by Burner and they both came forward around
to the table, unhesitatingly fell upon Burner on
the shoulder and in defiance of the command
to keep pace of this justice. After the official
action he entered the house and in his cockpit
did very severe harm to justice. A deep and moan
went through my head by an accident
must to overcome some subject of that importance
but the witnesses. Already has Burner fearing
any suppression and deciding the justice the hope
to make him be exiled. The threat against
any one who would waste or communicate
the part of this case— that he would hold such
responsible and treat them the same way as
the mayor had been treated under his unfair
interruption; assistance by stevile.
Under these circumstances, Earl, with a pair
who does to do nothing that would widen
the breach already existing in our society and
after mature deliberation and good consultation
It has been determined as the most prudent and 
best to lay this case before your part as it conveys 
repressing nothing that can be elicted by the 
great object cross examination. I may add 
a further remark that both these persons are of 
perfectable character and have no suspicion 
to be rushed even if it were practicable to get 
acces to them. They are completely 
leaders and independent of legal restraint 
proposed to make the case of military 
authoriness may suspect in case of their guilt.

In conclusion of this subject I will briefly 
remind the commanding field that a case 
within ten miles of the military post at 
Khams 

City, where there are deserters troops to whom 
we could arrest willingly. I refer the inquigets 
of this case, if approved I will execute by you.

I am now through with the case of the 
Mayor of the Military men but before I close the 
communication I am called upon to present 
other matters for your consideration of a very 
perfect character though less certain in 
more subjects than the case already detailed. 
The disclosure I am about to make are likely 
to the worthy of your consideration that being 
announced your majesty be forearmed in the 
event of any rumors or conjectures without 
and that you ought attack thither what is 
in circulation throughout the community.
Some time since, perhaps a week, or ten, ago, a man by the name of Charles Legett, who formerly resided here, but who has removed his family to the city of Baltimore, and who had been himself, a portion of the time of his father too, a staid, at the same boarding house I was staying at, and he happened to come in with one several days. It was the second time I came to the place that we had met. He is the son of a Maryland gentleman, who I knew to be a gentleman. The affair grew to be understood, and by about a week or two, the much stranger, I believe, having been something of the present history bore no connexion with the subject of the rebellion, and having respected this with the word, I very quietly asked him for all reference to the subject, for civil and political relations of the present time. He, however, broached the subject from time to time, tenderly at first, but gradually unfolding his views and policy to me, until at length assuming that I was a gentleman, would not abuse his confidence, he proceeded to detail to me what might be termed the results of the sympathies of the Confederacy. He assured me he had no doubt the South would be actuated yet within the coming year—had—then—had—many—
and strongly favored the same previous time that Price was full of man's purpose and would actually be at hand in the spring that early or another day would only be necessary to the few which would reveal a state of things to me that I did not dream of think of them—that he would not

set sail as the Trent going back to Baltimore—that the Georgia '41 & '42 Squadron were all out if drafted go into the United States service, but would pass the Confederates or take the back as soon as the leaves came out—In the spring and be endeavored with much earnestness to bring the

manner to consume one that all was based upon the highest probability. I called his at
tention to the fact that the Provisional Military had taken the oath of allegiance and not was

alarmed and believing, carried the arms of the Uni
ted States in their possession, and that they for

they could not Help being cannon devastated—without adding force to it, to which he replied that if to know their property and

less they were obliged to take the oath, they did not accept it as binding. Upon my opposing

an urgent order DeGolyer, in all but positions to

ask the did not know what they should and what things were contemplated but that such was my "opinion,

menly that he had no direct information upon

which his statements were particularly but they were
the corrections of his account. Now these declarations
we could not come out as an afterthought, to
shut the provisions, that would naturally
arise, that he was or ought to be deemed adverting
by some other authority. I stated much more
of a similar kind to which the necessity of
for this instance. If I knew what went to
indicate its bad conclusions and did not rest
very under them until I immediately consulted
two reliable and kind friends who assured me that
Charley was not a very reliable man. Hence
that, I said by no word or act done
anything from him and gave him an assurance
of confidentiality considerably early the declaration.
At first, I felt strongly tempted. I saw it
it began for I thought his actions indicated
I was incapable the terms the business is in the state
of the order of the U.S. to that for my accord
and my Maryland original he had prepared
after commencement to make some hardway
capital with me but being assistant she when
he was one end to them made the disclosures
of me knowledge no information to order of the
chief and several his motives. And for this see
on the point thought was to commence at what I
knew that concerning them somewhat remarkable
I was in the end but upon the result of my con
ference with reliable and kind friends. Finding
they did not attach much consequence to the
I determined to break the subject of their future success, as well as the face of what would develop, with that train when these disclosures were made public similar statements have been detailed in solicitation among their community. The train was gradual and always had been, so absolutely contrary of which the county of these papers to the love, but also to observe that another change was very imminent or among men of a particular type (subsympathy). The movement that can only be interpreted upon the assumption that and was at a point about to break out, or that certain facts were taking place of some kind. Supposed to all those rumors and indications of another quite recent factor in it, and this nothing less than that.

Col. G., perhaps, best known to us, the Monitor of the Rebel Army, has been here about the old home of the county, was able to present some facts back and to engage acquainting for the subject. There is no better about it through путешествии, profiting to know nothing about him, and yet the thing is constantly reviewed as cumulative and told among others by the men from the county who have been reforming. The most recent information I heard from a respected man who was in town yesterday and related that his neighbors had been at some time at a meeting of company with a pile of twenty
soldiers between Alexandria and Manassas. What
soldiers they were or how he was related to them
whether as a commander or as someone else
I don't know. It was asserted at the time that
he had probably given himself up under the
assumptions described to show himself as a
surrendering general that his grade was too high to
enter the kind of service prescribed. He
did become one of the most determined rebels
having been the commander of the force in the
village he was at Alexandria, He also took part in
the battle of Pea Ridge.

Since the recent outrage there has been
a general concurrence among the leading
Democrats and they have arrived at the conclusion
that nothing can be done here in the
opposite way of addressing grievances for
the reasons already stated - that the outrage
that has been frustrated is not in any alleged
provocation or regarded the children taken
the deep control all preceding dates of the
rebel sympathizers of any time regardless
that this is not the part of force or instance
of large armed military force on the part of
their Lieutenant General, which he has escaped
the responsibility. Not long since, in the streets of the
village, he accused a man that was
understanding with a man in from the country,
who was always has been an armed militant.
left his quarters with gun in hand, advanced to
the men and leveled his piece at his head with
his feet, and when a Highlander touched the
point of the gun with one hand, he fell upon feet
and proceeded to beat him with the Gun over
the hand, but was tossed away without his
and the man was both unhorsed. The man
rode on some wayings. When this he said his
backers at hand put gun almost under one
position. The report his words on
are a relief have defended who will act
as authorized chaplains of the which is powerful
and able to proceed. It would be perfectly
idle and unwise to attempt to enforce the
court authority here and to appeal to "good"
officials; the latter would be a mockery of
attempting to get justice done — another
in the extreme. The Union arms have know-
ing this to be true, spared the matter for
your consideration and have urged the
laying upon respectfully of the men of the town,
and as well as the statement of the other matter
and things known contains, relying upon
your wisdom and power to protect them
and not declared county officers doing
that is just and that it is left to your
consideration. I remain with high regard
Your obedient servant,
[Signature]
[Signature]
Relative to Individual
letter written to Earl Amherst
which has never been
presented here by
Milton Singleton,
with epithets abusive.
Makes statement related
to his attending 1 another
gentleman with forcible
counters 11/12.

Endorsing

P. P. P.
Savannah, 1st March 1794

My Gentlemen

Gen.

It was so fine for you an individual letter about the affairs of the present month which I fully supposed would be returned to you as a private declaration of a private citizen. Knowing full well that, officious and meddling would of a similar import would speedily follow and as I never understood had followed in many instance from this and adjoining counties. But on yesterday evening the Dr. Milton E. Singleton came into my store and presented my above named letter to me and requested to have it with me within I wrote the above to you. I promptly answered that I did, then offered an amount of clothes and individual abuse declaring that he would hold me in limbo and responsible and if it went step in the back room he would settle it with me. This is well understood by all those who have ever been loyal to their country from the beginning of these troubles. why it was essential necessary that he should make this attack upon me for my individual knowledge and experience for the last three years as set forth in my letter.
Federal uniform—merely. You must not at any
will Your change the facts of a man formerly
in the United States service, in reference to this resolution. Mr. S. Sessions well
knows that no man lives that is more at any time
than I have been
frank and radical in his union and opposed to the
twisted resolution than I have been. I have resided in this
County for twenty-five years, even before it was a county
and I challenge any man living to day to raise against my
private character. One Judgekerwin of this
County tells me that he has written to you a long letter of
a similar import to that of my own, but Mr. Sessions
has not yet forwarded his letter before him and therefore
him for the declaration of truth therin set forth. By
virtue of that military dictation that he exercises
in this community, I am aware of an affidavit with
was drawn up by Judge Kerwin and signed and sworn to
as well as the others. I have one that was signed in
the National League of State. From on last Saturday
with you to be this to have reached you. Being very
many other affidavids wish I am told has been sent to
You all having upon the same subject so much
complained of by citizens that have been turn to
leave country without any condition attached thereto.
And I was aware that I was a stranger to you when
I had the assurance to write this letter as a private citizen setting forth my convictions and knowledge of the acts of individual in reference to this Rebellion for the last three years past. But Gentlemen, I am not a stranger to the people here, and could not well be after living here for the last thirty-five years, minister and as a stranger in St. Louis, where there are thousands of whom I know me and all as a humble man but as a true loyal citizen from the inception of this Rebellion to the present day, should be of any importance to you that you should consider this matter of any importance whatever. I myself would be pleased to refer you to the following gentlemen in St. Louis: Wm. Brown, Phineas Brown, and myself.

Once more allow me to say that I cannot believe myself to be unfaithful or false to the gentleman from Fort LeConte whom I can consider to be one of the many peaceable.

Yours truly, in the year from

[Signature]

To the Gentlemen,
In the department of the
Saint Joseph Mo
March 29, 1844

Clarke Albert G. Hunt

Wm. Russell, Postmaster

Pleads to Messrs. Rock & Brogden to purchase additional stamps for official use.

T. J. Hunt

1847 July 27

Dick H. Hunt
Referred to the
Army Office District
of South Missouri, reas
for to know whether
Koch or Bolgian
have complied with April
Clear Aug. 5. 1864.
I P. Blain

L. R. Logan
Headquarters Sixth Sub-District of North Mo.
Provost Marshal's Office.
Saint Joseph, Mo., March 27th, 1807

Majors Hook and Binney, Merchants of St. Joseph and loyal men of Missouri, have permission to purchase at St. Louis $1000 and transport to St. Joseph for sale under General Orders of the Department two thousand bags of shot. Bonds filed in this office.

[Signature]

Capt. Maj. Provost Marshal
6th Sub. District Mo.
Applies for transportation for
within named Refugees from St.
Louis to Cape Girardeau.

Billy

Em 60 y/o
St. Louis, March 8th, 1864

Lt. Col. O. D. Greene
Lt. A. Yule

Sir:

I respectfully apply

for transportation for

Mrs. Anna Singleton and three children &
Mrs. Laura A. Shannon

(denotative Union Refugees)

from St. Louis to Cape Girardeau
(by own)

Their persons are destitute women, with
little children, who started from Rockman
try to get a farm at Cape Girardeau
and were brought back without their knowing
it to St. Louis. They are on our hands at
the Refuge Home, and it is desirable to
get them to their friends. As the expense will
be but a trifle to the Government to send them
by Post, I recommend it.

Respectfully,

F. S. Forney, Capt.
See:

Old Capitol Prison Records
Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac,

March 17th, 1864

Major General Hooker

General

I am directed by General

Meade to lend you two men, with

under guard, but under the diges-

trum of Mr. John C. Baldwin

gentleman connected with these

Head Quarters.

W. Lohman is the person who

came into our lines yesterday and

who claims to be lent by Union

Citizens of Richmond with impor-
tant information for the War Dept.

His statement was forwarded this

by telegraph last evening.

The other man, Congressman, claims to be a son of Major General Butler, and
Mar. 17, 60
8800

Refund with Port.

World who will

like charges at

the new deliv-

ery by Dr. Bubert.

My valiant

clergyman Delmar

J. K. Turner

Adj. North

March 7, 61.

[Signature]

The rest of the

meeting I

proceed to.

Nearer the finish of the

Ph"
Reports that Dennis Brown and wife
and Margaret Murphy were arrested and
confined in Central Guard House, charged
with keeping a low bawdy house, exciting
soldiers so that they were released on
condition that they would vacate the
premises forthwith.
Head-Quarters Military District of Washington,

Washington, D.C., Oct 18, 1862.

Col. Ingraham

Barret Marshall

Colonel.

I have the honor to report that Dennis Brown and Wife and Margaret Murphy were arrested and confined in the Central Guard House charged with keeping a low bawdy house serving Soldiers; they were released on conditions that they would vacate the premises forthwith. The house is situated on first St. near the Depot, and has been complained of as a nuisance by the Officers of the Post.

[Signature]

Your Ob't Servant

D. A. Dolan

Capt. Comdy Deput. R. R. A.
Navy Department, Washington, March 22, 1864

C. F. J.
Acting Sec'y of the Navy

I have permission for Mr. Eastman, assigned to this post, to visit his brother, Mr. G. Eastman, confined in the Federal Prison, without paroles.

[Signature]

Policy at P. H. P. Needs 28th May
Navy Department
Washington, 22 March, 1864.

Sir:

Will you be pleased to allow Eastman Johnson, Esq., to visit today, without witnesses, his brother, R. C. Johnson, confined in Carroll Prison by request of the Department.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy.

[Signature]

First Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Brigadier General

John A. Martin, Jr.

U.S. Army,

Washington, D.C.
8:03

See:

Old Capitol Prison Records
Col. A. O. Hall
Capt. Co. B. Dist. C.

Receive for a number of pairs of Government saddles for the Battalion Depot.

Rec'd at P. M. Oct 26.
To His Excellency, Major General:

March 26, 1864

Col. T. Ingraham

Forest Marshal

Colonel,

I have the honor to report

that a lot of Government property was seized at some
few ships in the vicinity of the Baltimore Depot.

Kept by the following named parties: viz.,

Delvin Ritter, E. B. Bemis, W. Johnson,

Matthew Anderson, J. Enright, and turned over

the property, receipt (Enclosed please for receipt for the same).

Very respectfully,

Your Ob't. Servant

D. A. D hoses

Capt. Comdy. Militia Det. Portland
Report the taking from Mr. P. 1792. 17 copies. 13 of them, 4 below 10. and 4 above 10. Also one copy of without S. 15. 9 copies. 11 with S. 1 without S. 

A. C. 23rd. March 1843.
H. Q. U. S. Milly Detct. & Patrols
Washington, D. C.
March 20, 1864

Col. J. Ingraham
Post Marshal

Col. N.

I have the honor to report that three U. S. Saddles and one Bridle were taken from Price's Stable, 13th st, below 2nd and four U. S. Saddles, one Bridle and one pair Sangles taken from Clarke Stable 14th st, below 3d and turned over to the property agent or taken for the same.

I am very respectfully
Yours Ob't Snt

D. A. Dolan
Request a commitment for William Rigg and James Stewart in Criminal Court House.
Department of Metropolitan Police,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
493 Tenth Street West,
Washington, March 18, 1864.

Col. Ingram
Provost Marshal

Sir,

Will you be kind enough to give me a commitment to the local guard house for Mr. Riley and James Smith, who are dangerous persons, for a few days. And Mr. Riley.

Yours etc.,

B. McCrane
Alexandria Ferry 8807
Washington, March 19

Capt. P. Meiner Capt. Com’d’y guard 6’ and 7’ at
wharf.

Said John Lyon and
John T. W. Fighting
Cook, under guard
& R. M. O.

[Signature]

[Signature]
Alexandria Ferry Washington March 27 1862

Sir,

Have the honor to send you John Young of John Fox arrested for fighting on board of the vessel.

Very respectfully,

Yours obediently,

[Signature]

[Name]
Nelson County Co. 1st Lt. W.V.

[Signature]

[Name]

Sol. T. Everhart

[Signature]

[Name]

Washington D.C.
Reputed the following named persons found storing fish for selling, Layne & Sons, Norrey, High St. near Campbell St., (Sy. 414.)

R. A. Norton
Capt. Commanding

Respectfully referred. The place of business of the within named persons will be permanently closed, their license taken from them, and their entire stock of layings confiscated. This paper will be returned without delay, unless action is reported.

By order of

[Signature]
Respectfully submitted, the undersigned \[signature\]

[City, Date]

[Name]

[Title]
Head-Quarters Military District of Washington,

Washington, D.C., March 15, 1862.

Col. J. McGaham,
Brigade Marshal

Colonel,

I have the honor to report the following named parties i. e. keepers of drinking establishments, were fined twenty Dollars each this May Justice Ferguson considered of selling Liquor to Soldiers.

Namely,

Hugh Downey (7th St. Near Campbell) 65c., 4-17th

George Schillers (600)...

Sincerely,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. Dolan
Captain Commissary Detachment.
Inventory of Liques confused at Fort Duffty,  
ruled at the house of George Schiller, March 17, 1814.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Kegs containing liquors</td>
<td>3 Oil Blankets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Barrel</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Demijohn</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Drum</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Barrels</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Broken Canteen</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Canteens</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Saddle</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bridle</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Blankets</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Br. Pants</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Shirts</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Br. Drawers</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Socks</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Heats</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Flies</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Ovanes</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Febrary 11th, 1842

A memorial to be certified
from Hugh Downey.

D. A. Dolan
Capt. County Rebel forces.
Stedgo, Military Detention
March 12, 1864

A. A. Potawomot
Capt. Commanding

Report the following:
Midnight Distillers fined $200.
Each for selling liquor at the
Horine Band.
8th Oct. 37, '64 (Sp 102)

Morgan Patrick
9th Oct. 37, '64 (Sp 20)

Respectfully returned. The place of burning of the违心 named parties will be permanently destroyed. Their liquors taken from them, and their entire stock of liquors confiscates. This paper will be returned to these Headges, with action reported.

By Order of
J. L. Bina
Col. & P.L. Rev.

J. E. Fink
Lt. Col.
Head Quarters Military District of Columbia  
Washington D.C.  
March 12th 1862

Col. T. Angaharn  
Provision Marshal

Colonel

I have the honor to report the following named parties beaces of drinking at establishments were fined twenty dollars each this A.M. by justice Ferguson convicted of selling liquor to soldiers.

Yrs,

Daniel Howell (1st between 11 & 2nd)  42 yrs. 1822
Patrick Morgan  (2nd between 2nd & 3rd)  42 yrs. 1822

I am Col. Very respectfully  
Your Obedt Servant

D. A. Dolby  
Capt. Company D. 1st Regt.  

Captain Company D. 1st Regt.
Inventory of Squires taken from Patrick Morgan

1 Keg of Ale

Capt. Comdy Dettl.

Dettl Office
Mar 18, 1837
Dtd. March Military Dist. of 8809

Seymour Washington 19th

March 19th 44

1st Davor [Staff]

Capt. Arnold Under

Commander Roberts

Communication following:

Liquor Stores that have been
disclosed and properly confiscated.
Col. J. Ingraham
Provost Marshal

Colonel,

I have the honor to report in the incident case that J. C. Peters was first for sale to soldiers, his liquors confiscated and he confined in the Central Jail House. The Douglas's liquors were emptied out, and the place ordered to be kept permanently closed. The other parties complained of the evidence could be found to sustain the charge.

In relation to the bar and house, it appears the place has changed hands. Mrs. Thomas the new tenant has a lease on the house for five years. She intends renting the rooms to locate parties. The stipulated lease created the premises.

Respectfully,
Your Old Tenant

D. A. Dolan
C. W. McTavish

[Signature]
The writing receipt of the
Office of the Day, be receipt
fully transmitted to the
Provost Marshal, with the
request, that the prisoner
named, may be released,
and the.ServiceModel removed.

S. W. Smith
Head Quarters 3rd U.S. Art. Corps
March 10th 1864

Major I have the honor to report that

the following named persons are in the

habit of selling liquor to soldiers

L. C. Taylor 1st Dr. above the station

Mr. Shangary

E. P. Peters

I give below the names of three witness who have seen liquor purchased from the

party above mentioned by small soldiers.

I wish also to report the names of the above

as a public nuisance and a reward for in-

listed men

Witnesses

Geo. E. Marshall, 2nd Sergeant, Co. B

Corp. Gelwick 1st

Lafontaine 1st

S. S. Rice

Frank E. Ford

Lt. 1st Artillery

Major S. P. Remington 3rd Art. Corps 3rd
His being a man of the Church is such that he had learned that I was three good Union men in the guard, doved — that he was sent to me, to have them released. I told him they were in the hands of the Authorities, and that it was out of my power to release them. He said that I could inform the Col. that I had no charges against them, and they would be released — that unless they were released that my life was in danger; that the imprisonment of Union men would no longer be borne — I told him that I did not wish to bear them imprisoned, but I had no personal axe well toward them, that I knew none of the party at the time; they arrested one — he said I would be held accountable for giving them up in prison — that I was representing as a Rebel a bushwhacker.

[Signature]

[Signature]
Respectfully referring to Capt. A.K. Brownlee, Judge ad interim, Col. DeLaCite, Capt. Central 1st Co. for files with the papers in the case of John Smoot Esq.

J. A. Brownlee
District Marshal
Mr. William Stephens came to me on the
forenoon and asked a private Conference.
I walked to the side of the street and stoped
he said to me that he understand that I had
three good Union in the guard house
and that he was sent to me to have
them released. I told him that they were
in the hands of the authorities and that
it was out of my power to do so. Stephens
then stated to me that I could go before the
Col. and tell him that I had no charge
against them and they would be released
that he was sent to me as a friend and com-
rade I knew that I was endanger of my life
that Union men had been confined
about as long as they intended to be,
I stated to him that I did not wish to see
prison any person could wish to have his
lost or paid to. Hundred dollars more
than to have such an occurrence to have
happened, but It was beyond my power
to do anything in the case that I had
no personal feeling against them and
the I knew some of the party at the time
that they arrested me.
Mr. Shipton also states, that if they were tried and released, the vengeance of their Civil Orders be upon me. And that I would be held accountable for every day that they were imprisoned that it would be in danger of my life. That I was represented as to all the public and of bewilderment, maltreatment, maltreatment. That some persons represented me as a player and a bruiser, but I had searched the world for the proof, that if the intention to lower my life by the

J. M. Foster
1. Miles North of Nantling
See:

St. Louis, Mo. Prison Records
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>James Smith</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>John Doe</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jane Roe</td>
<td>3rd</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Robert Brown</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>David Lee</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Emily Johnson</td>
<td>6th</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Michael Gray</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sarah Green</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Matthew Black</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Olivia White</td>
<td>10th</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ashley Brown</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Charles Green</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>13th</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Natalie Rose</td>
<td>14th</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Christopher</td>
<td>15th</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Taylor Grey</td>
<td>17th</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Cameron Black</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>19th</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Cameron Grey</td>
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<td>22nd</td>
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<td>William Black</td>
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<td>Emma Rose</td>
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<td>Ethan Brown</td>
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<td>Anna Lee</td>
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<td>Daniel Black</td>
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<td>Sarah Grey</td>
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<td>Emily Lee</td>
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<td>Thomas Brown</td>
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<td>Adam Grey</td>
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<td>Jordan Grey</td>
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<td>Matthew Lee</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Land sale details and transactions noted on the paper, possibly related to land deeds or property transfers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot of Real Estate</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>When Joined</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House &amp; Lot in Texas</td>
<td>2 acres</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Sympathizer, husband joined with wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 Acres &amp; Lot</td>
<td>250 Acres</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Rebel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175 Acres</td>
<td>80 Acres</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Rebel</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 Acres</td>
<td>100 Acres</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Rebel</td>
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<tr>
<td>120 Acres</td>
<td>120 Acres</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Rebel</td>
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<tr>
<td>85 Acres</td>
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<td>Rebel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 Acres</td>
<td>150 Acres</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Rebel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks:
- Moved to Los Angeles, California
- Treasoner at home, near Texas
- Rebel
- Rebels in rebel army 6 months, joined Treasoner at home
- Treasoner at home
- Replaced by a resident
- Moved to Los Angeles, California
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>When Given</th>
<th>Bond bearers</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>350 Acres</td>
<td>640 Acres</td>
<td>20 lines later</td>
<td>920 Acres</td>
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<tr>
<td>160 Acres</td>
<td>120 Acres</td>
<td>20 lines later</td>
<td>120 Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180 Acres</td>
<td>156 Acres</td>
<td>500 Acres later</td>
<td>200 Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320 Acres</td>
<td>280 Acres</td>
<td>640 Acres later</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Bond no. 920 gave to Howard for the
  - House
  - Joined 2nd Army in 1863
  - Gone to Charleston in 1864
- Bond no. 920 gave to Howard for the
  - House
  - Joined 2nd Army in 1863
  - Gone to Charleston in 1864
- Bond no. 840 gave to Howard for the
  - House
  - Joined 2nd Army in 1863
  - Gone to Charleston in 1864
- Bond no. 520 gave to Howard for the
  - House
  - Joined 2nd Army in 1863
  - Gone to Charleston in 1864
- Bond no. 440 gave to Howard for the
  - House
  - Joined 2nd Army in 1863
  - Gone to Charleston in 1864
- Bond no. 220 gave to Howard for the
  - House
  - Joined 2nd Army in 1863
  - Gone to Charleston in 1864
- Bond no. 160 gave to Howard for the
  - House
  - Joined 2nd Army in 1863
  - Gone to Charleston in 1864
- Bond no. 120 gave to Howard for the
  - House
  - Joined 2nd Army in 1863
  - Gone to Charleston in 1864
- Bond no. 20 lines later gave to Howard for the
  - House
  - Joined 2nd Army in 1863
  - Gone to Charleston in 1864
- Bond no. 640 Acres later gave to Howard for the
  - House
  - Joined 2nd Army in 1863
  - Gone to Charleston in 1864
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</tbody>
</table>

Additional notes:
- In 1863, a general report of goods with Burden.
- In about 1830, the husband in rebel army.
- In 1863, the wife at home.
- Given to Calloway.
- Taken from Buckland.
- A horse and 20 sheep.
Roll of Prisoners forwarded to the U.S. Army of the Potomac March 13th 1864

Wm. Perkins, Refugees from Madison Co., with 2 women and 5 children.

Br. War Office
March 15th 1864

[Signature]
Lt. Surnard,
Cavalry Corps.
Springfield No.
March 31st
Peter T. Dunn
Acting Comptroller

Transmit to Abstract of
Expenditures and receipts
for the month of March

[Signature]

Received file
20th P.
Office 2d A.M. to 4th W.
Springfield, Mo. Dec. 1st, 1862

At J. P. Sanderson

Lt. Mnr. General

Sept. 18th, 1862, St. Louis, Mo.

Colonel

I have the honor to transmit herewith a draft of expenditures and conduct for the two months of March 1862. F.S. Adams and S. Ronald were employed by Council of the 2d A.M. in the place of Squiers and Daily discharged 1st inst.

Squiers was given to McCollum & Chapman on the 10th inst. of March when they were discharged and they took them away with them when they left.

The other middiess are forwarded to be audited and approved.

Dear Sir, Very Truly,

Your 2d Sqt.

A. H. Dunn

Lt. & A. Mnr. U.S.
Our names of gentlemen, whose statements regarding the condition of things in their respective localities may at all times be relied upon for whose integrity and loyalty be fully confided. Note that the suggestion of sending a annex company to form the nucleus of a light, under the banner of all the loyal men, calls attention to the necessity of discharging the Herdman in question there.

[Signature]
St. Joseph, Mo. March 18, 1864

Col. J. P. Sandidge

St. Louis, Mo.

Sir,

In Compliance

with your request, I send you the
following list of Gentlemen for
Whose integrity, intelligence and
loyalty I most fully
trust, and you may at all times rely
upon them for a faithful
fulfillment of this condition of this
respective Solicitor.

Solomon Schell, Marysville, Audrain Co.

Adam Sembach, "

Henry Thompson, "

Col. J. H. Davis, Hall, Berry Co.

Capt. John Ewing, Otterville, P. O.

Col. R. A. Thompson, Rockport, Johnson Co.

Col. W. W. Miller, "

J Hughes Rockport Arkansas mo
M Lewis Sonora P.O.  

David Dandy Oregon Holt Co Mo
Hunt C Holliston Fillmore Arkansas
Joseph Baldwin Forrest Holt Co Mo

Judge W H Kerring Savannah Arkansas
Hon John M Davis
Hon A T Harper
Hon James Higgins

Capt W H Preston St Joseph Buchanan Co Mo
Capt W M Albino
 Hon S O Schafeld
 Maj James Hurton
 Capt Reekesh  
Hon P Blige

On my arrival at home I found
that the case of the U.S. Oslink
had been postioned at this date and
The War Commission had been trying
the questions of the laws alike
Saddles for 4 days

Our friends have a little luck in this hope that in a few days at most the Semi-Island will cease as it slepting.

May I suggest you in regard to sending a Negro Company here before a reduction for a regiment meets the hearty approval of the loyal men. We can without doubt raise a colored regiment in 8 or 10 counties in this region by the aid of loyal officers and the Company of Ingenue.

I take this liberty to again call your attention to the necessity of a strong and able officer to aid the Opposite Military Commission getting them. Be kind enough to call the attention of Mr. Rosencrans to this matter that he may believe it of this people.

I will at all times give pleasure in serving you on any thing that will be of interest to the loyal people.
of this vicinity. May Thy divine
consider one another by your call
at all times.

I am with great affection
your humble servant,

James W. Strong
Head Quarters, St. Louis District, St. Louis, Mo. March 19, 1863

Colored,

I am directed by the General Commanding to inform you that the following names of parties having complied with the provisions of G.O. No. 32 C.S. Dept. of the Miss by filing the requisite bond have prevailed permission to deal in fire arms and ammunition viz.

Brat & Fox, Louis Fos
E.W. Nicholas, Luther Benton Barnard

I have the honor to be Cols.

Very Respectfully,

Your Ob. Servt.

W.S. Drake

Col. J.P. Sanderson
Post Master Genl.
Dept. of the Mo.

Description of Property | From Whom Taken | When Taken | Disposition Made Of | On Hand | Remarks
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Two Carts, many sewers | John Smith | Jan 29th 1864 | - | - | -
Two riding seatboards | | | - | - | -
One tent | | | - | - | -

Two Mules | Left by Bull's Creek | March 19th 1864 | - | - | -

Separate / March 1864

Record of Franklin County 2d. - Genl. A. Marshall.

J. L. Tampaper

I certify on honor, that the above return contain a correct list of all the Property and Money received by me and the disposition made of it.

Franklin County 2nd. - Genl. A. Marshall.

Note: When property has been turned over to a Quartermaster, or any other officer, his receipt should accompany this report.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY</th>
<th>FROM WHOM TAKEN</th>
<th>WHEN TAKEN</th>
<th>DISPOSITION MADE OF</th>
<th>ON HAND</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two Cows, Mary received</td>
<td>John &amp; Thomas</td>
<td>25th May 1864</td>
<td>new three</td>
<td>cow</td>
<td>Thomas was ordered to stay and return. No property was taken by Major Kelly, and division to be made 30th May 1864.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Mules</td>
<td>Eliza Helper</td>
<td>25th May 1864</td>
<td>purchased</td>
<td>cow</td>
<td>cow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I certify on honor, that the above return contain a correct list of all the property and money received by me, and the disposition made of it.

[Duplicate]

Note.—When property has been turned over to a Quartermaster, or any other officer, his receipt should accompany this report.
St. Donelson, Tenn.
March 31, 1864

Gibson, James M., Capt. Co. E.
33rd U.S. Provoct. Marshal

Forwards copy of Record of Persons taking the Oath of Allegiance, prescribed by President's Proclamation, Dec. 8th, 1864, during the month of March at Post of St. Donelson, Tennessee.


64 papers accompanying
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Oath of Amnesty</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Allen, James W</td>
<td>Stewart, Tenn</td>
<td>March 3, 1864</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
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<td>Ackerson, David C</td>
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<td>Bradley, Ewing</td>
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<td>Brigham, Alfred W</td>
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<td>Boyd, Emanual J</td>
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<td>Boyd, Joel</td>
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<td>Brynnell, John R</td>
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<td>Buchanan, James</td>
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<td>Cole, Joshua</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>Spikes John</td>
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<td>March 28, 1863</td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>Summers R. P.</td>
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<td>Citizen</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>Thompson, John P.</td>
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<td>Wilson, John B.</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>Wofford, Jr. M.</td>
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Promote Marshal's Office

N. D. Donelson, Tenn., Mar. 31, 1864

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the record of persons taking the Oath of Amnesty, made at the Post House, March 1864.

S. W. Wilson

Capt. & Prov. Marshal
House of Representatives
U.S. Congress

Jr. Sugar, W.C.

Enclosing petition from citizens of Chincoteague Island, Va., requesting that a guard may be placed there for the purpose of protecting the persons and property of the loyal citizens of the above named Island.

Adj. Dept. 1864
March 27, 1864
Headqrs. Dept. Va. & N.C.

Fort Monroe. Feb. 6th.

Respectfully referred to Maj. White, As. Marshal & 1st Asst. for report.

By Command of

Maj. Genl. Butler

Capt. Laffoon

Office of Provost Marshal

S. J. Smith. Capt. 1st Viz. I. St.

Respectfully referred:

The colored troops complaints of in want of rations are removed, and a guard detail ed from the 2d Regt. U.S. Virginia, stationed upon the Island.

Frank J. White

Major 1st Viz. I. St.
Sir:

I have the honor to submit to you consideration the enclosed papers.

They convey from as loyal a people as are to be found in the Union.

The Colored troops, having been removed, the people of the island desire that so many of the Citizens of the island as have entered the service of the U.S. and are now doing service on the main, be allowed to constitute a Home guard for the defense of the Island from enemy's attacks.

I am no judge of military necessities, and am not

Washington, March 4, 1864
disposed to meddle much with military arrangement, but if the wishes of the good people of Chinguetti Island can be met without detriment to the public interest, I shall be much gratified that it be done. They are a valuable portion of my Constituency, who have sole given me a unanimous support, and whose loyalty, henceforth to middle ground.

Yours truly, the

Drs. Rugeley, 
Dr. Older, 
Drs. Jago.

Major Sir, Berlin.
Government, New York, July 26th, 1794.

At the recent Solicitation of the Citizens of this Island, I take the liberty of addressing Your Excellency, respectfully, to inform Your Excellency of the recent outbreak in the Island, and to urge the necessity of the necessary measures to be taken to prevent a recurrence of such disorders.

The inhabitants of the Island have been subjected to a constant state of骚乱 and disorder, caused by the influence of the disaffected elements within the community. The recent outbreak was a direct result of the failure to enforce the laws and maintain order.

I am authorize, and almost compelled by the circumstances, to request Your Excellency to take measures to protect the Island against further disorder. The recent outbreak was a direct result of the influence of the disaffected elements within the community.

I am authorize, and almost compelled by the circumstances, to request Your Excellency to take measures to protect the Island against further disorder. The recent outbreak was a direct result of the influence of the disaffected elements within the community.
Meeting cattle belonging to the citizen. Complain to the officers met with no aid, not even the punishment of the offender, and we understand that Captain Montgomery has represented that his present force of 60 men is inadequate to enforce sedition and in accordance with his request has additional company of troops as to be stationed here.

While we feel grateful for the protection the Government has hitherto afforded us and would still claim that protection we would respectfully but earnestly represent that we fail ourselves actually endangering instead of being protected by the presence of those troops. We also feel agitated that we should be represented that we are not to be placed under the ban of surveillance of a military force of more than double our own able bodied population while the faithful citizens without any special section that a more loyal people ever existed than the inhabitants of this Island.

In vindication of this assertion permit us to say that within the last few weeks we have furnished for the first regiment of loyal Americans (now stationed at Greenport) 68 volunteers which is equal to one third of our able bodied population. We would respectfully submit these facts to you for investigation praying that our grievances may be duly redressed.

We have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servants,

May God Protect
Gastly Dept. N. Y. N. C.

John Laffit, Jr. Colletta
Valen M. Nelson
Salama B. Motson
A large meeting held on Chincoteague Island by the citizens 11th Dec 1863 the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

We the citizens of Chincoteague Island, have assembled to address a humble but earnest petition to you, honor Edward Wanton, Secretary of War, from our Island the Coloured Rifles placed here under Capt. Montgomery.

Our citizens have done not only the State and Country, but have maintained and protected our flag since the Rebellion began. Notwithstanding our small forces, while of batteries have threatened destruction of Colored Rifles as its first proposer. At the election on the 27th of November, we polled 1125 votes for your Honorable and distinguished, and only one vote was polled for Secession, and that vote died before the war began.

We now have about 40 able-bodied men and have just sent 33 men to the State as volunteers out of that company and will send out of our petition if unanswerable. These officers have become a nuisance to our Island, they are allowed to walk about the Island, hunt their geese and domesticate at their side. They shot when they please and duel with colored citizens have done any man sighted with balls. They shoot the legs of good colored men and commit murder, many outrages. We call upon the quiet citizens, to much. So many are afraid to leave their houses and at the same time the citizens are afraid to stay at home.

We have every reason to believe that the government, through you, will not overlook the interest of a people thus persecuted by Genl. Christian, principalia as is the people of this Island. Therefore we beg you, beloved, that the
Some of the people have assembled at different points and appointed John Clulow, a Commissioner of the United States, to go to the Secretary of War and ask the Secretary of War to remove the troops which are now on the island. The guard should be on the island to guard the island from the attack of the President. The President has directed the guard to be placed on the island. The President has directed the guard to be placed by the President, and replaced by white troops.

We feel very much aquired from the fact that we are acting as the President of the United States, and that we are doing our duty as the President of the United States. We feel such a cause as a foreward for the decision, and we have taken and maintained for the Union, and still we are for the Union now and forever.

Resolved, that we do not censor General Butler for the grievances complained of in our resolution, but that we have been misinformed as to the character of our Island Citizens, and that we doubt that General Butler will do the justice when our real position is properly understood by him.

John Lewis, President
John W. Baldwin, Vice President
John W. Baldwin, Secretary
Head Quarters, St. Louis District,
St. Louis, Mo, March 2, 1862

SIR:

I am directed by the General Commanding to inform you that the following named parties have made due proof of loyalty and have executed or filed in this office the bonds called for by Gen Order No. 32 from H. S. Dept. of the Mo. Feb 27, 1862, to have permit to keep and possess for sale five arms and ammunition viz:

Philip Hart, Philip Wm.,
Thomas J. Albright, St. Louis, Mo.

I have the honor to be Col
Very Respectfully,

Col Command
Act. P. R. Macklin
Supt of the Mo.
Rev. Bro. John

S. B. 2822

S. Long Street

S. Louis Died

Class B. 2827. 1876.

Hoggs E. Hunter

S. B. Handcock & Co.

Know all men by these presents

that receivd Jermian

built across a commutation

filed

Mr. March 7, 1876
Head Quarters, St. Louis District.
St. Louis, Mo. March 4th, 1864

Col. W. H. Wray & Wm. E. Smith

Sir: R. A. M. Howard & Co.

I have filed the proper bond

and received permission to

keep and exercise for sale

fire arms and ammunition

I am, Col,

Your Respectfully,

W. C. Clark

[Signature]

[Note]:

Col. W. H. Wray

Acting Prov. Gen.

Dept. of Mo.

[Signature]
Head Quarters, St. Louis District.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14th, 1864

 Colonel,

I am directed by the General Commanding to inform you that the following named party have received the permit to drill for arms and ammunition called for by 5071432 from 17th Sept of the date 27th Nov. 1864.

Cuppers & Marchon Louis R. Beauregard St. Louis

Henry Kohl St. Louis

I have the honor to be Col. Your Respectfully,

Cpl. F. Davidson

W. H. Clark

Cpl. Maniker
Return of Confiscated & Conscripted Property

free

Oklahoma

Dec. 7, 1864
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY</th>
<th>FROM WHOM TAKEN</th>
<th>WHEN TAKEN</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION MADE OF</th>
<th>ON HAND</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500 gallons of Whiskey</td>
<td>J. Hughes</td>
<td>January 11, 1864</td>
<td>500 gallons of Whiskey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 bushels of Corn</td>
<td>J. Smith</td>
<td>February 20, 1864</td>
<td>200 bushels of Corn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I certify on honor, that the above return contain a correct list of all the Property and Money received by me, and the disposition made of it.

[Signature]

Note.—When property has been turned over to a Quartermaster, or any other officer, his receipt should accompany this report.
Office P.M. Marshall
New Madrid Mo

Sue. coke Tyler
March 7, 1864

Stale of
act 12th

Forward 2emi-monthly
Report of Officers

[Signature]

ORM

March 7, 1864
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Citizen 1435</th>
<th>Held Service</th>
<th>Withdrew 1435</th>
<th>Return 1435</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>William Keen</td>
<td>Dunklin To Gov</td>
<td>Kildean</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>R.H. Douglas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>W. Lewis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>John Lawson</td>
<td></td>
<td>New Madrid</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>J. C. Adams</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>William Crady</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>James H. Hanley</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>L. Black</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>J. D. Evans</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>D. Ball</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>W. Adams</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>S. Rice</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Isaac Gills</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>W. Johnson</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>C. &amp; J. James</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Andrew Carter</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>A. M. Watson</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>J. A. Newton</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>J. E. Hendricks</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>W. M. Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>T. M. Snow</td>
<td></td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>J. L. Oliver</td>
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<td>J. H. Bartlet</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>J. A. Robert</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Martin J. Dunn</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>William Pull</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>David Dismor</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>J. W. Miller</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>T. W. Miller</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>J. W. Miller</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. P. Hill, 2nd Lieut. to K. Mar. & Co. Acting Payroll Officer

Under date of 1844, J. B. Young & Co. as per order.
Semi-Weekly Report
Gradist Workshops
Ending Feb 31 1881

[Signature]

J. C. E. H. S.

[Industrial Prison]

611 P. O. Box 113

[Signature]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>NAMES (In alphabetical order)</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>REGIMENT</th>
<th>CO.</th>
<th>WHERE CAPTURED</th>
<th>WHEN CAPTURED</th>
<th>WHEN JOINED STATION</th>
<th>DIED</th>
<th>CAUS.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bennett, N.</td>
<td>Pvt</td>
<td>1st N.C.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Pittsboro, N.C.</td>
<td>Dec 29/63</td>
<td>Feb 14/64</td>
<td>Mar 18</td>
<td>Febr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bronham, Charles</td>
<td>Pvt</td>
<td>1st N.C.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Pittsboro, N.C.</td>
<td>Nov 22</td>
<td>Jan 3/65</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Beck, Hezekiah</td>
<td>Pvt</td>
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<td>1st</td>
<td>Pittsboro, N.C.</td>
<td>Dec 8</td>
<td>Jan 3/65</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
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<td>Hanks, Jesse</td>
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<td>1st</td>
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<td>Oct 5</td>
<td>Jan 3/65</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Reed, Chas A.</td>
<td>Pvt</td>
<td>1st N.C.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Pittsboro, N.C.</td>
<td>Aug 20/63</td>
<td>Oct 4/63</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Silvey, William</td>
<td>Pvt</td>
<td>1st N.C.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Pittsboro, N.C.</td>
<td>Sep 10</td>
<td>Dec 63</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Encephalitis</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Woodin, J.</td>
<td>Pvt</td>
<td>1st N.C.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Pittsboro, N.C.</td>
<td>Dec 29/63</td>
<td>Feb 14/64</td>
<td>Mar 18</td>
<td>Febr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/N</td>
<td>When Captured</td>
<td>When Joined Station</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Cause of Death</td>
<td>Number and Locality of the Grave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aug 24 63</td>
<td>Oct 14 63</td>
<td>Nov 15</td>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>3 Jefferson Parc.</td>
<td>Remarks: Abscess on chest, died 26 Nov.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Apr 26 63</td>
<td>Oct 20 63</td>
<td>Oct 16</td>
<td>Typhoid Fever</td>
<td>11 Jefferson Parc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Apr 26 63</td>
<td>Oct 20 63</td>
<td>Oct 16</td>
<td>Typhoid Fever</td>
<td>13 Jefferson Parc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Apr 26 63</td>
<td>Oct 20 63</td>
<td>Oct 16</td>
<td>Typhoid Fever</td>
<td>14 Jefferson Parc.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Apr 26 63</td>
<td>Oct 20 63</td>
<td>Oct 16</td>
<td>Typhoid Fever</td>
<td>15 Jefferson Parc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Apr 26 63</td>
<td>Oct 20 63</td>
<td>Oct 16</td>
<td>Typhoid Fever</td>
<td>16 Jefferson Parc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Apr 26 63</td>
<td>Oct 20 63</td>
<td>Oct 16</td>
<td>Typhoid Fever</td>
<td>17 Jefferson Parc.</td>
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<td>Apr 26 63</td>
<td>Oct 20 63</td>
<td>Oct 16</td>
<td>Typhoid Fever</td>
<td>18 Jefferson Parc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks: None.
Receipt No. 1076
8.199.3. La Sanger Air
8824 7th St
8.28.66

Smith
Col Sho

Investment Certified
Tocheke for property
Taken from person in
Logantok Valley.

From Enclosure

file

Vouchers entered
on Claim Work

$100

Received 16 May 3864
In compliance with order, then with Transient Certificate Vouchers for property taken from

Thomas Swafford, free man  $60.00

Miss Moore, Twenty-four years free  $12.00

Total  $72.00

William Hoke, free man  $130.00

William Lee, free man  $110.00

Wm. Hoke, free man

Wm. Lee, free man

Your truly respectfully,

[Signature]

Wm. Whipple

[Signature]
Nashville Oct 3 1864

Sedg. 1st Brigade 29th Regt

Types Q A

Col. Comdy Brigade

Calls attention to approved vouchers for Capt. Maunder
Lt. John J. Bliss and
gives reasons of delay

in forwarding them

For vouchers see claim

book.

Log

Oct 5 1864

Head Qrs 2d Calavy Div

Nashville Oct 26 1864

Respectfully forwarded

Joseph A. Combs

Resg. 3d Calavy 29th Regt

Nashville Oct 26 1864
Mar 24th 1861

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rippl. forwarded.

W. L. Elliott

Rig. sail. 1st day of April

Received. Good weather. 17th
Head Quarters 1st Brigade 2nd Army Corps
Near Nashville, March 23rd, 1864

Brig. Genl. Whipple
Adjutant Genl.
Dept. of the Cumberland

Sir,

Enclosed you will find vouchers, signed and approved, for John H. Conor and John K. McFar in which you directed to be sent to your head quarters for them. The delay has been occasioned by my not being here to approve them before.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Maj. F. L. Sippee
Col., Comdt. 1st Regt.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Charged with</th>
<th>CO.</th>
<th>When Captured.</th>
<th>Where Captured.</th>
<th>Month Date / Year</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A.W. Bailey</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>Harbor guard</td>
<td>11 Feb 1863</td>
<td>Mass. 1st Cav.</td>
<td>Aprt 29 1863</td>
<td>Feb 29 1863</td>
<td>Released in Fort Benton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mr. C. Rogers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alleged spy</td>
<td>21 Dec 1862</td>
<td>Mass. 2nd Cav.</td>
<td>Dec 22 1862</td>
<td>Dec 22 1862</td>
<td>Rejected by the governor</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Geo. Ellis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Apr 1863</td>
<td>Mass. 2nd Cav.</td>
<td>Apr 1863</td>
<td>Apr 1863</td>
<td>Released in Fort Benton</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Milton Fullerton</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alleged spy &amp; aiding the Rebels</td>
<td>22 Jan 1863</td>
<td>Mass. 1st Cav.</td>
<td>Jan 27 1863</td>
<td>Jan 27 1863</td>
<td>Released in Fort Benton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>L. M. Anderson</td>
<td></td>
<td>Being a Guerilla</td>
<td>11 Feb 1863</td>
<td>Mass. 2nd Cav.</td>
<td>Feb 11 1863</td>
<td>Feb 11 1863</td>
<td>Sent to Fort Sherman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jesse McClung</td>
<td></td>
<td>Being convicted with Jeff Robison</td>
<td>11 Apr 1863</td>
<td>Mass. 2nd Cav.</td>
<td>Apr 11 1863</td>
<td>Apr 11 1863</td>
<td>Released in Fort Benton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>John Anees</td>
<td></td>
<td>Allegedly</td>
<td>Mar 1863</td>
<td>Mass. 1st Cav.</td>
<td>Mar 1 1863</td>
<td>Mar 1 1863</td>
<td>Sent to Fort Sherman</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Marion Higher</td>
<td></td>
<td>Being a Rebel Soldier</td>
<td>Mar 1864</td>
<td>Texas 6th Cav.</td>
<td>Mar 1864</td>
<td>Mar 1864</td>
<td>Sent to Fort Sherman</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Thomas Hite</td>
<td></td>
<td>Selling arms to soldiers</td>
<td>Mar 1864</td>
<td>Texas 6th Cav.</td>
<td>Mar 1864</td>
<td>Mar 1864</td>
<td>Sent to Fort Sherman</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Phil. Bullock</td>
<td></td>
<td>Being implicated in the burning of one Arm</td>
<td>Mar 1864</td>
<td>Mass. 1st Cav.</td>
<td>Mar 26 1864</td>
<td>Mar 26 1864</td>
<td>Sent to Fort Sherman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Abraham Alligga</td>
<td></td>
<td>Being implicated in the burning of one Arm</td>
<td>Mar 1864</td>
<td>Mass. 1st Cav.</td>
<td>Mar 26 1864</td>
<td>Mar 26 1864</td>
<td>Sent to Fort Sherman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Luther B. Bolier</td>
<td></td>
<td>Being a Rebel from the Rebel Army</td>
<td>Mar 1864</td>
<td>Mass. 1st Cav.</td>
<td>Mar 26 1864</td>
<td>Mar 26 1864</td>
<td>Released himself, of war</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signature: [Signature]

Date: [Date]
Roll No. 34  March 24, 1865

Roll No. out of 5

Cory Darrow,上榜

AIA act. Moral.

275.50 - 3.4.1864

Enclosed papers for examination
and action in the case of the land
is described as

1. Petition of loyal citizens in favor of
2. Notice issued on June containing description
   of property.
FIE 27S
3. Statement of the official, state and other
   fruits of the disloyalty of King.

Property is a large house, which was built for
King's head as a Union man had it with the city
the house and did not give it away
and King and his wife failed to do so. The current
due on the house is $500. A hundred dollars, from the
Evidence obtained of the disloyalty of King
In accordance with the property the government
and then passed to the United States.

Wm. McColl, Clerk
St. Louis, Mo., March 29, 1864.

I respectfully refer to the Head Quarters Department of the Mo. Judge Advocate Office, St. Louis, March 31st, 1864 for his information. I have examined the case and fully concurred in the conclusion arrived at by him, and shall proceed at this instant to discontinue all proceedings on my part, and refer the parties to the Civil Courts for the above treatment of the matters involved, in the opinion of the Civil Courts, a different course should be pursued.

L. P. Anderson

Provost Marshal Gen'l.

Respectfully referred to the Major General commanding, in my opinion the Provost Marshal General has taken the right view of this case, and suggests the proper course to be pursued, in regard to it.

Maj. Gen'l.

Major and Judge Advocate

Cmdr. Dept. of the Mo.

St. Louis, April 1st, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Provost Marshal Dept. of the Mo., in view of the case, as approved, and will be carried into effect by me.

By order of Maj. Gen'l. Anderson

[Signature]

This post will be opened.

[Signature]
Col. Hays

Adjutant General's Office

Oct. 15th, 1864

Apprehended to Capt. S. J. Bell at Bella Vista, to be again returned to this office with the report of action taken under his orders.

I. P. Hamilton

Adjutant General

[Handwritten note:]

From Capt. C. W. Nelson, 1st Mo. Inf. [signed] Capt. C. W. Nelson

[Handwritten note:]

To Maj. Sec.
In the Matter of the Petition of certain citizens in behalf of

L. Wade

A. J. C. 178. also 12. Nov. 1864

Wade and his friends, who petition in his behalf, allege that he (Wade) about the commencement of the rebellion performed valorous service for one John Kinnikinick in building a house at Nolita, N.C. and of the sum of $5,000, that he is entitled to the same. As of the amount of $5,000, that he is entitled to the same. As of the amount of $5,000, that he is entitled to the same. As of the amount of $5,000, that he is entitled to the same.

Conclusions: It is decided that the military authorities adjudicate a Jury from the citizens, review the case, and order the proceedings of the Military or the Government. The Civil Courts are often called upon to determine the opinion of Capt. Gray as well as the other matters of the case. It is decided that the Military authorities are the proper bodies for the determination of the case, as the military action can be had to pay Wades claim.

The act of July 17, 1862, making provision for the

S. S. Reed
Solicitor

"over"
To The Commanding Officer, Dist. Of Rolla, Mo.

We, the undersigned citizens of the District under your command would respectfully beg leave to intrust for your consideration and action the case of our fellow citizen, Richard N. Made, who formerly resided on the forty-five miles from here on the Houston road.

But a few weeks ago, his brother was brutally murdered by some person near his house, a short distance from Mr. Richard Made's residence. And Mr. Made, fearing the necessity that his own life was in danger, was compelled to leave his property and move to this place. He is now and always has been a firm Union man, one of undoubted loyalty. As such, he has brought with him, himself and family the hatred of those who are and have been trying to overthrow the Government.

His immediate neighbors are nearly all of that class called "sympathizers," and one of whom, by chance, occasion to speak afterward, is strongly suspected of being accessory to his brother's death. About the time of the...
Breaking out of the troubles in this State, Mr. A. Mr. Made, completed a house in 'Bread,' for his nearest neighbor Solomon King. But as Mr. Made was a poor person, Mr. King argued at some letters. He could not agree about any settlement with King, and there is now due Mr. Made some eight or nine hundred dollars, on the said house.

After the murder of Mr. Made, together in Dec. 64—Mr. Made, saw Mr. King and asked to secure permission to move his family into the said house in 'Bread,' which he did. But a few days since, on the morning of a demand by Mr. Made for a settlement of the amount due, there was peremptorily ordered to leave the premises.

We beg leave therefore to submit we have known Mr. King since the commencement of the rebellion, and that he has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and since that time, he has frequently harbored rebels and federates, and has given aid and comfort to the enemies of our Government. Knowing this, and our ability to substantiate the charges and feeling that justice
shown not only to God by Mr. Brad, but that the guilty ought to be brought to pay the penalty of their transgressions. In more respectfully, ask you to place the said Thomas' property now owned by Mr. Bullock, King, and occupying by Mr. Richard Brule, in charge of the Government and allow Mr. Brule the possession until the truth of Mr. Brad's claim can be made manifest, and Mr. King brought to justice.

The sale that Mr. Brule have from the means of obtaining wages and when represented by people of some reputation, that the Government protect them, for thence from confidence that being placed these facts before you that you will give consideration.

The remain very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
Statement of
Richard W. Bradley,
Ludlow Keefin, Esq.
Richard Ward,
John Bradlee,
Wm. Latham,
Allen. Van Mover.
To R. M. Wade
Rolla Mo.

You are hereby notified that I require immediatel
You the immediate possession this
day of the premises now occupied
by you, in the town of Rolla, and

called occupied by H. H. Gates consisting
of four town lots and appurtenances
there to belonging, being Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, in
Block 3 of 12 of said town. The same
being my property.

March 9, 1864

Solomon King
Statement

I live twenty-five miles from Rolla in Phelps Co. Know Solomon King have known him seven years and in the spring of 1861 about the 12th May there came two six mule teams great wagons to his house and unloaded and returned and it was talked through the neighborhood that the wagons contained Powder. I was visiting Mr. Gooch of Kings, cattle and about this time he sent an order for them stating that he wanted them to have a load of bacon to hand to Rodgers the next morning. I slipped over the hill and concealed myself in the brush near his house and saw him load two teams with Powder and started off. Mr. King with his neighbors, Mr. Holmes returned with one of the teams I asked him if it was fashionable to load bacon in wagons he said it was not bacon but Powder but wanted it kept a secret. His son told me his father had a commission to distribute the Military bill through Phelps and Phelps County and left at that time with the Powder. He went to Houston, Texas.
Statement of Richard Wall, 26th Soloman King, 5th

Said Richard Wall, on the 26th of June last, stated that he had been involved in a serious conflict near his home. He related that he and his companions, who were locals and farmers, were ambushed by a large body of rebels led by a man named John Doe. The rebels had been seen gathering supplies and reinforcements in the area.

Richard Wall mentioned that he had heard reports of another conflict further east, where the rebels were据说 suffering heavy losses. He urged his fellow farmers to be prepared for further attacks and to unite in defending their families and homes.

Richard Wall ended his statement by emphasizing the need for vigilance and preparedness among the local community. He concluded by stating that he would continue to monitor the situation and report any further developments.
Ridgley

Statement 6/ 307
1774. 6/ 307. 3/ 9 704

Kent Heflin
To
Solomon King

Page 347
Sworn and subscribed to before me the 23rd day of March, 1864.

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]
Kills. Mo March 23d 1864

Terrell Nefflin

Statement.

Lives in Phelps County, about three miles from Rolls. Has lived in the state about twelve months. Knows Solomon King. I became acquainted with him soon after I came here to live. He lived about three miles from me. Knows said King to be a Rebel. I once bought Stock from him consisting of two cows and a pony. I paid him in Confederate money. I got the money in Arkansas where I previously lived. For stock taken from me by the Rebels after this trade with said King he seemed to take quite an interest in me believing me to be one of his own. Know of his charging Union soldiers. Poor ate a few for meals but charged me nothing. He is known by all his neighbors who I have often heard talk about him to be a deep died Rebel.

Test.

W.F. Chamberlain

Terrell Nefflin

w. nefflin

w. nefflin

Statements of

W. & Z. Smith.

VS.

Solomon King.

$446
Proper officials, West Rolls
March 23, 1864

Capt. W.S. Catham

Statement

Saw in Vienna, Marion County, Mo. in 1861. Known Solomon King. Have known him since 1845. Saw the two government wagons. Spoke to Mr. Wade statement they were they were loaded with powder. They said they were going to Texas County. Know that Wood Rodgers and a man by the name of Thomas and two others. Men were. The powder. Questioned them closely at the time and from what I could learn the powder went to Texas County.

W.S. Catham

Sworn and subscribed
Before me this the 23rd
day of March 1864.

Anna Gray
Corporal of Marion
West Rolls
Pro War Office Roll No. 11
(March 23, 1864)

James Bradford

I have known Mr. Know (Solomon King) since the age of thirty-five years. In the spring of 1861 he came to my house and I went with him to Houston. As he told me on the way that Gov. Jackson had sent to St. Louis to purchase eighteen thousand dollars worth of Powder I asked him what they were going to do with it. He said they would find use for it. Know Mr. King's general character well. So well the War Department of the whole U.S. have often heard him abuse Federal soldiers and know his whole feeling and sympathies are with the Rebels. He had two sons in the Rebel Army and one stepson who was killed in the brush.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23rd March, 1864.

[Signature]

Oscar Rolen
Rog. Phillips

Statements of

A.C. 1774

Aaron Vailer

Vs.

Solomon King

Dec. 4, 1774
State of Missouri
County of Phelps

This affiant being duly sworn according to Law deposes and says, that some time in the latter part of the Spring or Summer of 1863, he heard Solomon King say that John King (the son of the said Solomon King) was no more of a rebel at heart than he was. This was said at the Harding House in Rolla, by the said Solomon King. The said John King then was, and for a long time had been, said as this affiant believes now is, a rebel,brigand, and bush-whacker.

Sworn to & subscribed
Before me this the 28th day of March

Levi Gray, C. P. & J. F. H.}
Sir,

I have the honor to transmit for your examination and action in the case the following items of papers to you:

1st. A petition signed by a number of loyal citizens of Rolla in favor of Richard Wade.
2nd. A notice served on Richard Wade containing a description of the property in question.

The appearance, belonging to the lots described in the notice, is a large home and other improvements the house was built by Richard Wade for Solomon King just after the breaking out of the war, and as Mr. Wade was an unconditional Union man, he had to leave Rolla without getting a settlement from Solomon King, and up to date Mr. Wade has...
failed to obtain a settlement with King. The amount due Mr. Mac. being Eight or Ten Hundred Dollars, in my opinion from the evidence I have obtained, as to the disloyalty of King, the property should be Confiscated, and the amount due Mr. Mac. be made good to him.

I therefore submit the case for your decision.

Very respectfully,

John B. Scott

[Signature]

[Title]

To Mr. Mac. Giv.

[Signature]

[Role of the Signer]
Special Orders 3

No. 4

Head Quarters, District of Rolla,
Office Provost Marshal,
Rolla, Mo. March 31st, 1864.

(Address and signature)

[Handwritten note]

[Handwritten note]

[Handwritten note]

[Signature]

Prov. Major Gen.
Assistant Adjutant General.
Chillicothe, Mo.

8832

Mar 31, 1864

M. Shrews, Wm. Lient

Capt. Pre. Raw.

Send a list of Bonds v. Catherly's in office at

Chillicothe, up to Mar 31, 1864.

2 cr. more

[Signature]

[Amount]

[Note]
List of oaths and bonds filed in office of J.P. on men at Chillicothe Ins. up to March 31st, 1864.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Bond</th>
<th>Oath</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peery William</td>
<td>Bond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melketh Jas.</td>
<td>Bond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pope Lawrence</td>
<td>Bond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes, Benjamin</td>
<td>Bond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchanan 226th St.</td>
<td>Oath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French J. Mo.</td>
<td>Oath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I certify that the above list is correct.

Wm. W. Plunkett
J. C. Davis, Clerk
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Charge With</th>
<th>Co.</th>
<th>When Captured</th>
<th>Where Captured</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>J. Bell</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>Being a Guerrilla</td>
<td></td>
<td>16th Aug 1863</td>
<td>Texas Co.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Released on 15th March 1863</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>W. A. Reagan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Released on 15th March 1863</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>J. H. Bailey</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Released on 15th March 1863</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>J. H. Hamilton</td>
<td></td>
<td>Being a Guerrilla</td>
<td></td>
<td>13th Aug 1863</td>
<td>Palatka Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Released on 15th March 1863</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>J. H. Baker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24th Nov 1863</td>
<td>Texas Co.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Released on 15th March 1863</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>J. M. Rogers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26th Dec 1863</td>
<td>Palatka Co.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Released on 15th March 1863</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>J. A. Fisk</td>
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<td>Released on 15th March 1863</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>L. C. Cook</td>
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<td>Released on 15th March 1863</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>W. H. Smith</td>
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<td>Released on 15th March 1863</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>W. M. Lawson</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Released on 15th March 1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>W. T. Anderson</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Released on 15th March 1863</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>J. O. Brodkin</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Released on 15th March 1863</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>F. D. Lewis</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Released on 15th March 1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>J. F. Turner</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Released on 15th March 1863</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Requests that hands
B. H. and J. P.
Continue their work
There. They are in
Saratoga, Pa.
Office Pr., Mo.
Capt. N. H. Weir
March 21st 1837

St. Louis, Mo.

Lt. C. M. Marsh

I have the honor to request you to send on Daniel W. McAfee & James Hartmille now confined in Grazne at St. Louis. The former is charged with aiding McDonald when in rolling over murdering C. A. Bell. The latter with murdering Capt. Red Sharp & Lt. Jones.

Yours truly,

An old Gen.

Wm. B. Ward, Capt. 3rd U.S. Army
Petition

To His Grace Governor

Of Michael Mulke

George Miller praying

for a hearing and release

from confinement

Endorser

Cle
Petition of
Michael Michael
George Miller

$135

F. T. W. 30 C.

J. P. S.
St. Louis Mo. March 9th, 1864

Major General William J. Butterworth, U.S.A.
Commanding the Department of the Missouri

Sirs:

I undertook Michael Neile and George Keller, now confined in the military prisons in the City of St. Louis respectively, represent that on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, they were arrested by the military police and thrown into prison where they now remain, and under the following circumstances.

Michael Neile is the proprietors of a boarding house situated on the north side of Market street between fifth and sixth streets in the City of St. Louis where he accommodates usually about sixty boarders, nearly all laboring men. That he also pursues the business of Tailoring and has a wife done in the course of nature...
are in the employ of Michael Shields.

That the circumstances which led to our arrest are, that a soldier boarding in
the house declares that he was therein
robbed of the sum of Three hundred
and twenty-five Dollars (£325.)
which it is said were extracted from
his pantaloons pocket, after he had
retired to rest in his room.

It is not pretended that either of
us committed the larceny said have
been committed, but we are held
liable for the acts of another party or
other parties unknown, who is the
house of which we had the ownership,
charge and control, and we have been
thrown into the military prison there
to remain as we are told by Lieut.
Cheyne of the Provost Marshals Office
until the money is refunded!!! a
species of justice of which we know
us parallel. We are to be forfeited of
military punishment, incarceration in
a military prison, deprivation from
our families, and perpetual imprisonment
will accomplish the thing desired
to make restitution in this case, and
thereby account for, and compensate for
the acts of another, and in which acts we protest we have no part either by direction or instruction, and by no law, military or civil, ought to be held responsible for.

We protest we are Union citizens, men of good character and fame as our neighbors and acquaintances well and do bear testimony to, and we protest that we ought to be tried either before a military or civil tribunal we care not which, either for a military or civil offense whichever jurisdiction prevail in the County whether military or civil, and we submit we ought to be bailed to answer the charge being here ready to give bonds in any reasonable amount whatever to answer any charge which may be preferred against us, and we submit that we ought not to be prosecuted or punished for an offense which we have not committed at the discretion of the proper and subordinate officer.

Very Respectfully,

Michael Meistle

George Keller
St. Louis the March 9th 1884

The undersigned citizens of St. Louis hereby state that they live in the vicinity and neighborhoods of Michael Meeks and George Keller, and are personally well acquainted with both said parties, and do take pleasure in stating that the said Michael Meeks and George Keller are both well known citizens of the City of many years, and that they have uniformly borne and now bear the reputation of honest upright men, and loyal citizens, and believe them not only to be such, but above all suspicion of committing an unlawful or dis- honest act.

W. L. Widener

Philetus H. B. Hopkins

J. M. Dickey

H. O'Leary

H. Gibson

W. M. Longdale

J. A. Landis

D. J. B. Schaffer

John Conner, clerk

A. Primrose

P. M.
Los Gipperit

Gundlach & Brother

Owe McWine

Nathan Habach

26 Lemon St. n.w.

The Humorists

Of 164

Evelyn Doelz

Vonderher

Edward Lowz

David N. Gordon

Agnes Scher

H. D. Fally

C. H. Magee

Ivor Wallis

A. van Darin

Mayer & Friedman

Bookbinder
Office Adj. Genl. March 11th 1863

Bryant's Quarte
County Dil. of North Va.

March 11th 1863

Sir,

In answer to your of the 8th inst. and

today, I have the honor to certify that I have

information from several men belonging to the regiment of I. W. Ross

(excepting one) by my Office in the Quarterly pay of

Derrybery, as we have heard above 100 to 150 of their

4th in camp he being sick before. Those in the

1st quarter here are fine to march and as well as

Dear Sir I shall write to your in the morning

as soon as I can.

On the march might get a scalp and be as

in order to send E. P. Holt in your hand soldiers

the newly dropped at the hand of Col. B. and others

there was a band of 3 men stopped three of the major

officers and two of the best men in their regiment.

Sirs, A. H. Kochlisteiger was in company with

my report and the next day that gold was

light of Thursday had been seen from

their place.
Of late you mentioned from this direction reports that on the 1st of March 400, they stopped at the town
for seven miles from Williamsburg and set guard.

The band of six men passing there at full speed.

They said that there is something to be found
but at all from the British side and all roads and
to do not delay that they would go out in the hunt
against them during both and the continuing of the

Do in general that the rebels or knights of the

[Illegible text] and other that knows may have seen
one of their meetings.

There is no doubt that they

are preparing for a next movement, they are better
designed than ever before and have plenty of ammunition.

[Illegible text] all the men here are able to go 10 feet in the

mogro.

Cobble ranges mostly in the neighborhood of

[Illegible text] and Todd will find

and any more definite I shall have the honor

to report it immediately by telegraph to you.

I have the honor to be Your obedient

[Signature]

Your obed. serv.

[Signature]
Ingraham & Smith

Trust 10 to 32 1/2 A.

That

I have been unable to

inform us of any

thing in regard to

the General

of Rolls Co who has been appointed

Commissioner of Exemptions for said

City and find that he has never been

regarded as a loyal

Man.

Lancaster has been since rebellion

a faithful Union Man of Rolls Co.

Edmund L. Page is known to be a

Man of approval, loyalty and fully

faithful to discharge duties of the of-

fice in which he served.

Jno.

R.G. & O. Dept. Dec. 9th 84
Henry Go. Dept of the War.
St. Louis Mar 30, 1864
Respectfully forwarded to Brig. Genl. Jno. B. Gray
Adjutant General of the
By command of
Major Genl. Rosecrans

[Signature]

Respectfully referred to Maj. Genl.

Headquarters, State of Miss.

Also, March 15, 1864
Respectfully refers to Maj. Genl.

Headquarters, State of Miss.

Also, December 15, 1864
Respectfully referred to Maj. Genl.

Headquarters, State of Miss.

Also, December 15, 1864
Respectfully referred to Maj. Genl.

Headquarters, State of Miss.

Also, December 15, 1864
Respectfully referred to Maj. Genl.

Headquarters, State of Miss.

Also, December 15, 1864
Respectfully referred to Maj. Genl.

Headquarters, State of Miss.

Also, December 15, 1864
Respectfully referred to Maj. Genl.

Headquarters, State of Miss.

Also, December 15, 1864
Hannibal, Mo. March 7, 1864

Maj. Genl. H. J. Passmore
Dept. of the Missouri

Genl:

In compliance with your request we have made the necessary examination in regard to Geo. E.
Hage of Plate Co. who has been appointed "Commissary of Emigrants" for said County, and find that he has never been regarded
as a loyal man. He never having been in active sympathy with
the Government or its supporters, but on the contrary his associations
have ever been those who in train of fact were the open enemies
of the Government, and who are now regarded as having strong
"Southern sympathy." —

Albert J. Lancaster has been since
the first inauguration of the Rebellion one of the leading Union
men of Plate Co. and is regarded as one of its staunchest citizens.

His intimate knowledge of the people of his county acquired as
a public officer, enables him to judge accurately the position of any
of its citizens, and his position as President of the WSA of Free
London, would entitle his endorsement of a man's loyalty to be
fully secure. —

Edward L. Sage is known to us as a man of
affirmative loyalty, and we believe him fully competent to discharge
the duties of the office to which he aspire.

It remains your obedient servant,

M. Smith, Chief Clerk, 1st Army Corps

Edward D. Atchison, 1st Army Corps

E. C. Power, Gen. Ch. G. U. S. A.

W. J. Pearson, A. A. P.
Head Quarters, 24th Sub-District

Cape Girardeau, Mo.

November 30th 1864

General

Dr. Cook, of Head Madrid, has just presented me with a petition signed by the citizens of New Madrid and Perryville counties asking for the establishment of a military post at Caruthersville, in Perryville County.

I have felt for some time, that justice demanded that the citizens of that county should receive more protection than they are capable of affording them with the few troops stationed at New Madrid, but the lack of men and authority to build the necessary defense works for such an outpost as Caruthersville, has prevented me from giving them the additional protection required.

The citizens of Perryville county lately organized themselves into a military company, and
attached a band of guerrillas who have long infested that County, and succeeded in killing Capt. Jude Powell the leader of the gang. Such actions as this has placed the citizens, owing to their exposed condition, in great danger, from a constant attack of the guerrillas. The County has been a lurking place for guerrillas and thieves since the beginning of the war, and the only way to exterminate them, in my judgment, is by stationing a military force in their borders. As Col. Coakley informs me that New Madrid and Dunkirk counties will furnish 50 men to establish and hold a post at Caruthersville, and if 150 good troops can be spared for the purpose, I would respectfully recommend the establishment of such post. I have the honor to be

Your obedient Servt.

Bu'g Gen. Jno. B. Cragun, Jr.

Col. &. Maj. Gen. H. H. Keller

Col. H. D. Curtis

Capt. St. Louis, Mo.
New Madrid, Mo.
November 10th, 1861

To Brig. Gen. J. Eggleston
Secretary Dept. of St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo.

General,

The undersigned, volun
tably, respectfully represent, that the Citizens of Monroe
County, in this State, have organized themselves into
Companies, for the Defence of their Country from
sedition, and Insurrectionary proceedings of
the pro-slavery faction, now in control of
the lands and resources of this County; and for
the protection of their persons and property,
from the depredations of foragers and marauders,
who are now spreading terror and destruction
throughout the State.

Therefore, respectfully request, that a Military
Post be established at the Town of Quartersville
in this County, either temporary or permanent,
with the necessary facilities for the protection
of the peace and property of the Citizens.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Paper and questions forwarded, such that it would be a great saving to the Post of New Madrid, and waste here,居然上地, the same
Number of Soldiers required for the Post of New Madrid, would be made sufficient for both posts, and should the war continue would be the means of
contriving into cultivation, a large amount of corn, hay, flour, and wood, continually covered by
various bands.

Abil, D. Buck
\[Signature\]
H. Ottenin
\[Signature\]
J. B. Edwards
\[Signature\]
L. H. Waters

\[Signature\]
H. E. Brown

W. A. Clark

J. J. Harris

J. H. Ransburgh

J. H. Ransburgh

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J. H. Ransborough

John Davis

James S. Wilson

William B. A. Byrnes

Izard, Arkansas

A. C. Lusham

John Davis

Fred., 10th March.

As the meeting in this community has been referred to me for information, and report fully as to what should be done in the premises.

By order of Maj. Gen. Alexander

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]
Ms. 76. O'Muldoon. 2d Ptg.

1809. S. Carroll, recorder.

H. A. Sig. Secretary.

Office of Interior.


Respectfully returned to

Major Drum with all the

documents on file in this

office on the subject. I

have delayed going to in the

hope of obtaining some in-

formation which would shed

some satisfactory light

on the subject, but all my

efforts have proved fruit-

less. No one in this office

can give me any intellgent

information in regard to the

papers, and the hasty ex-

amination of the papers

alone which I have been
able to give them has not enabled me to have any correct opinion of the parties or cause of the proceedings against them. Resolved, the parties interested.

[Signature]

W. M. McNeely

A. M. General

[Signature]

Respectfully returned to the Major General commanding.

[Signature]

A. M. General
whole matter be referred to Mr. B. Brown, for investigation.

On such a reference, it will be

necessary for the District Marshal

General to order the Commissioners

who are under parole to report
to him, to return to Capt. Brown.

The names of the Commissioners

under parole are:

Hannah Harrison,

Stephen Courteny, T. M. King,

and A. M. Christian.

Wm. D. Lewis

E. B. Mayor and Judge Act.
St Louis March 5th 1864

Capt and William S. Rosecrans

Commanding the Department of the Mo.

End. The undersigned respectfully represent that on the 3rd day of July 1863 they were arrested by order of Genl. Sherman of this Department, (Culic Broadway) and brought to the city of St. Louis and committed to the Missouri, St. Louis, prison for only one night and on the 4th day we were carried before the Genl. Sherman and without any trial or examination were by him paroled to the custody of the city of St. Louis and required to report to him, daily and were confined to the prison daily for two weeks, during this time, our charges were filed against us, but we were verbally informed that we had been arrested because we had not made out a charge at Commandery of all.Kind.

for Johnson County Mo., and being made and kept quiet, our arrest to the Genl. Sherman and our state that all arrest fully generated by all Relinquency and unpatriotic conduct. We state that we had never been directed or enjoined
been and are about to make out or submit any complaint, upon preferred teaching our conduct as much commissioners. After we had made our report to the P.M. general he thus without any trial or examination required us to give bonds respectively for $50000 each, according to which we were forced to the torture of the State of the C. and required to report them every month and we have been ordered from about the first of last August to the present time. We have complained by ourselves and every friend, agent, and friend of our case. and after an investigation of our case and after several applications and attempts to be freed and to be released and at liberty all of which had been constantly refused us. The worst case of your friends to require the Judge and the court to go against these charges of any and to take such action in the present case as to you, them, may seem due to the government and quit to your petitioners. We state our case...
clerion that one live in Johnson County. Not two hundred twenty five (225) miles from St. Louis. We all that we have always been loyal which never been questioned twenty change etc. that subject is that we are neither too loyal. All of which is most respectfully submitted.
March 17th, 1862

To Mr. Smith, Candy Station

Permits forwarded for arrival of

R. L. and W. Field's Party

J. Moore. Report sent

made by request of Col. [illegible]
who wished it sent to Gen.

County Dept. have Gen. Order
published in regard to it.

I wish to call the attention of

Dpt. Remissantes that

Kansas troops took leave of

absence when this wished.
United States Station
Independence Mo. March 17th 1864

To,

I have the honor to transmit for
the
approval of the Col. Comdy. Brevet granted to
Sergeant Alden, William Allen, Horace Gary and
John Moore.

Very Respectfully,

Genl. C. F. H. Scott

C. L. Berthoud

J. Nelson Smith

4th I. D. I. C. Mo.

P.S. The report of 17 soldiers
passing through and stopping at this
Station was made by a regret of Col. Ford,
who wished to send it to the Col. Comdy. who would
send it to the Adjutant General, and have
a Genl. published in regard to it.

I knew perfectly well what my duty was.

The matter which has been the custom among
Kansas troops for taking leaves of absence when
they wish them if they have nothing in particular to do. And the Col wished to call the Dept Com-
mander's attention to it just. SMITH
Supreme Court A

1918

Printed address to the Mayor of Montgomery Co. urging their current support of the Conservative ticket.
To the Voters of Montgomery County.

The Convention which convened at Montgomery yesterday is generally considered the most important in the history of our State. It is not the mere assembly of a few men, but the meeting of leaders from all parts of the State who have worked for the advancement of our cause. The delegates represent the will of the people, and their decisions will have a profound effect on the future of our State.

The Convention has come to the realization that the battle against secession has not been won yet. We must remain strong and united to ensure the success of our cause. The delegates have made it clear that they will not capitulate to the forces of the South, and they will not allow the Union to be destroyed.

In conclusion, I urge you, my fellow citizens, to support the Convention and to work towards a future that is free from the threat of secession. Let us stand together and protect our home, our families, and our way of life.

Sincerely,
[Signature]
Headquarters, Dept of Missisipi, March 16, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the General Commanding, and he is referred to the military order of Secretary of War for all the information at this office on the subject.

I remain,

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]
Cutts Dick of Md.
Lott H. Bitzin Pro

A written account of the referred plans for the deposit. It is suggested to call attention to the document therein making explanatory remarks.

Let there be a force of b the time in the first day of the act of the 9th of June.

E. P.
For the information of the Provost Marshal
I will state that on the 18th day of March, the following
named Prisoners, were in charge of the Assistant Provost
being Citizens of Johnson County, have referred to this
subject matter contained in Memorial refused to me by
your Hon. P. H. S. which as herewith returned.

John D. Mothly was arrested December 27, 1863, tried in
January 1864, and awaiting publication of sentence.

 Doyle Madded was arrested January 6, 1864 and
is awaiting trial upon charges of violation of the
Law of War.

John H. Paynor under sentence of court-martial
Order No. 29, Part 1th quarter. Refrains upon parole
until publication of evidence.

Lewis Norton arrested about the 20th Decem-
1863. Upon charges of manslaughter. Paroled Janu-
ary January 27, 1864 and awaiting trial.

John Blaks standards. Refrains upon parole.

J. C. Turner - was arrested July 15, 1864. Upon charges
of treason and are now held awaiting trial
for the offenses. Commenced inSession daily
in accordance with the latter process. It may be
well to observe that there is no civil law in force
that will reach their actions. Intimidation has been
... when the prosecuting witnesses, and the Eighth
really if he did not withdraw the charges or face
appearance on the trial, he should be killed—and threats
of that character in the present state of affairs would
something— Hence the reasons for meeting and trying
the Issue by Military Court. When the Military Juries
may be used to protect the witnesses from extermination.
The policy of the Government being under certain cir-
cumstances, to protect those whom have accepted it cheer-
fully in good faith and have returned home under
the present Military order. Expecting that protection is
foreseen to other laws aiding citizens. The policy
enavored by the Citizens at variance with that of
the Government as to the highest degree for sickness in
the character and if permitted, an revenge for the
long train of sufferings at the Rebel neighbors hands,
nothing short of extermination will satisfy them.
Hence, the class of individuals I was to seek prov-
tation at the hands, of military authority. Having
in this instance as they offered no Claim of Woman
or security by the civil law. Whilst our punial fury
might end our motto Money to Rebels is death and
suffering to the Union men. Yet we are restrained
by a generations legend for the axes our policy
of the Government we represent,

I have the honor to be

Yrs. Very Respectfully, in Christ,

At Fort...
Preliminary to the trial, to be held at the Court of Common Pleas, the County of Allen, in the State of Ohio, on the 8th day of March, 1864.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

Capt. of the [Unit]
Respectfully, directed to the Hon. Wm. General Clerk of Maryland, and her attention
directed to the movement of the laws of the District
and the accompanying letters of Explanation from this
office.

[Signature]

E. H. Leath.

[Date]
General,

The undersigned citizens of Johnson County, Missouri, with respectfully request you as commandant of the Department of the Missouri, to take into consideration the prosperity of causing General Orders No. 69a emanating from Department Head-Quarters, July 7th, 1863, to be enforced, to such as this county is concerned, though such order was expected for offenders against the laws, (who are citizens) to be placed in the hands of the civil authorities, which has not been done in any case, we do not propose to surrender the evils and disasters which many of our citizens have suffered, by being ruthlessly torn from their homes and carried 100 and 200 miles away to be tried before a military commission, and that notably an able, unimpartial, and attentive, but we wish to distinctly say, we would greatly prefer that our citizens tried before our civil tribunals and in the counties, where the alleged offenses were committed, and where the evidence was before that weight that the character of the offenders entitled it to, we know, number of offenders have been taken to Jefferson City at a heavy expense to the government to give evidence against good citizens, many of these offenders were unworthy of belief before the courts, individual judges and politicians, and have a large share in their productions. Our form courts, and means courts hold peaceful settings, litigants and witnesses attend without fear of restraint, and we know of nothing to prevent a free, fair and honest hearing of these cases in the Circuit Court of Johnson County. Therefore petition you to your official character to order the numerous cases now before the different military courts and those now under arrest to be placed at once in the hands of the civil authorities of this county, we are not encumber this petition with a large number of names, although we are aware that nineteen of the men in the county would sign it, but those who propose to sign their names believe from their position and long citizenship that they are truly representing the men who are interested in the welfare of society, as original Union men, and though hoping you will grant our request we close this memorial.

To Major General
William S. Harney
Commanding Department
of the Missouri
St. Louis
Mo.

Emory Foster Clerk

[Handwritten signatures]
Morning Report

of

College Military Prison

Springfield 23rd March 1844

23 Cts.atalogued 23rd March

Examine

James
At Springfield the 11th March 1867

aggregate of prisoners as per List Chart 14

Discharged.

Kennedy, Lyons P. R.

Total of prisoners now confined, 28

Signed

Springfield 18th March 1867
Morning Report

Col. Military Prison

At Springfield the 3d Mar. 1864

26 Lts. M. L. Morgan

Examined

James
Morning Report of Military Prisoner
At Springfield, Febr. 17th 1864

aggregate of prisoners as per Last Report

Received

Brook Joseph
Cloyd James
Craw Lanier
Craw Nickly
Lewis George III
More John
More E.
Cassidy Spencer
Phillips Nathan

Refused on Parole

Allen Thomas
Lyons, Col.

Total of prisoners now confined

Signed

William Logan

Springfield

March 19th 1864
Morning Report

Office

College of New Jersey

Springfield, Dec. 22, 1817

Mr. Logan

Examiners

James
Morning Report of Colored Militia Prison
Springfield, Mo. June 15th, 1864

aggregate of Prisoners as per Last Report 15

Received, J. P. Schiley

Capt. R. Lyons

Total of Prisoners now confined 20

J. P. Schiley

Sent in Charge

Springfield, Mo.

June 15th, 1864.

J. P. Schiley
Revenue Report

Collegio Militar

Springfield the 20th Jan. 1844

City

G. M. Bajon

At the Adjournment

Hamid

Surut
Morning Report of Colby Military Prison
at Springfield Feb. March 5th 1864

aggregate of prisoners as per last report 18

Transferred to Detain
1. Bennett
2. Berringer
3. Brandon
4. Carson
5. Davis
6. Greenhow
7. Hunt
8. Kelley
9. Nelson
10. Nivins
11. Nivins

Total of prisoners now confined 11

P.M. Logan
Agent in Charge

Springfield Mo.
March 5th 1864
8846½

Borrowing Report

[Signature]

Collar Military Paras

Springfield Mo. Mar 15th 1844

[Signature]

Examin'd

[Signature]
At Springfield the 13th of Mar. 1864.

aggregate of Prisoners as per Last Report 15

Discharged: Joseph Alexander 6
Pattee, Tyler 6

Total of Prisoners now Confined 11

From Logan
Springfield 100

Said in Cyg. Hill Prison
Mar. 15th 1864
Morning Report of College Mill Prison

Springfield Mo Mar 13 44

Lt. W. Looper
Lieut in Secy Room
Summary Report of Daily Deadly Prison
St. Springfield, Mo. March 13th, 1864

Aggregate of prisoners as per last report - 16

Received  Richard  "   "  Josiah  Alexander
          "      "  "  "  "  "  "

Discharged  John  Dyer

Total of prisoners now confined - 18

Jm Logan
St. Springfield, Mo. - Visit in St.ge Prison
Mar 13/1864
Morning Report

College Military Prison

Springfield Mar 17 44

Cts. From Logan

Lied in Alg. Poison

Examined

James
Planning Report of Valley Military Prison
At Springfield, the War in the West

aggregate of Prisoners as per last report — 15

Received

Jas. Found
W. R. Stewart
John H. Breeder

Total of Prisoners now confined — 15

M. Logan

Sent in to Prison

Springfield R. R.
Mar 17th 1864
Patrick Sancy, underoot, states that he went into the
saloon named (he ref Sand) got 'Whisky' gave a $10-
Bill in payment that he was
defrauded of his change either
$9.90 or $9.95 and was oc-
dert out of the house by
the Bar Keeper—

Shime.

[Signature]

[Signature]
Statement of
Patrick Barry
and leased
No. 16 S. Levee,
Alexander Runyan
W. Safely,
Testimony forever.
Recommends that the
hence be closed out
the proceeds Con-
signed until they be
found the money
Shiin.

Selling Liquor to
a Soldier

Recommendation approved
J. P. Landrum

Spt. 1st Oct. 32
Statement of Patrick Saary.

The witness Patrick Saary, Co. F, 18th Me. Vol. Prvate, being duly sworn deposes and says:

On the night of the 9th March last I went into the saloon No. 11. I was in disfavour to get a drink - looking for whisky and it was given to me. I drank the whisky and handed the man who waited on me a $10 bill in payment. This man handed the bill to another who was also behind the counter - the other man returned the bill saying, "Go and get the change." I went out - he returned in a few moments when I asked him for my change - he then ordered me out of the house - I am boarding about the middle of the same Block.

I have not entered complaint of the breach; I have not been well.

Sworn to and subscribed this 18th day of March 1865.

Patrick Saary

C.R. W. S.
Statement of

John Sherlock

The prisoner John Sherlock, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live at 21 on the levee St. Louis Mo. I keep Saloon & Boarding House.

I knew Patrick Saary, he came to my house on the 15th or 15th of March last. I did not see him until the time named.

When Saary came to my house, he was sober. He said that he wanted to stop there and gave me $10. at the same time telling me that he had given the Major of his Regiment $60. to send to his wife in New Orleans.

Saary told me that the $10. was the "last of his cash." Since giving me the $10. I have returned said money at various times sums amounting to $5.60.

On Saturday last "Saary" told me that on the 15th March 64. when he came to town that he had got a drink at the corner of Walnut & the levee, that he had given a $10. bill and
that when he asked for his change he was put out of the house by the Bar-keeper; I know "Scary" to be honest, he has always said me—

The house name, formerly bore a bad name, but since the present proprietor has taken charge of it, its reputation is good.

Second and Subscriber,

before me, this 23rd day of March 1856,

G. W. Stinnett.

H. P. M. G.
Statement of Alexander Barryan.

The witness
being duly sworn departs and
says: I am proprietor of the sala
No. 1 of S. Levis.

I was arrested March 17th
up on charge of selling liquor to
soldiers-I have never done so.

I do not know the complainant
never saw him in my house before
the day of my arrest. The appear-
ances of the complainant would
that I should have remembered him
had he been there before while I
was present.

I directed my barkeeper,
who is now in prison, not to
sell any liquor to soldiers, and
I think it has not been done in
my house-it may be possible that
during the busy hours of the day,
that, from 9 till 12 A.M., a soldier
may have obtained a drink, but
in that case it was an unintentional
on my part.
My Bar Keeper has so conducted himself as to merit my approbation and I desire to have him released.

I did not know of the circumstance alluded to by the soldier until I returned from dinner on the 19th March. Knew nothing of the matter whatever.

Can furnish a Bond equal to my own ($2000) to have my Bar Keeper released.

Can furnish testimony as to the character of my house: There has never been Liquor sold to soldiers in any house (to my knowledge) since the promulgation of orders prohibiting it. Have kept the house about four years.

SIGNED and SUBSCRIBED the 23rd day of March 1864.

Geo W. Shein
A. P. M. G.
Col:

I would suggest that as the papers in this case have been mislaid, and further testimony is definite produced, that the boy 'John Collathulir' be released on Bond of $2000. 

Shire.
Statement of W. W. Ferguson,
The witness, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says, I live in St. Louis, Iowa, a steam-boat mate.
I know Mr. Alexander Runyan who keeps the saloon on 9th and the Live St. Louis.
I have known Mr. Runyan for years. I have always considered him an honest man—his reputation is good.
Since Mr. Runyan has kept the said saloon I have frequently seen soldiers refuse liquor in his saloon—I think that Mr. Runyan would not do such a thing as violate orders.
Mr. Runyan keeps an orderly saloon. I know nothing of the matter in investigation.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the 23rd day of March 1847.

Wm. Ferguson

Geo. W. Shinn
Bair
Make an order toimson
notifying a failure.

8 O. H. H.
March 21st, 1864.

(Handwritten Signature)
I would respectfully state that John Drucker, a servant of Alexander Gilman, was arrested and committed to this prison Saturday night, 17th of Oct., by U.S. Police Off. Thomas of Capt. Tallman's force and no committal has yet been obtained for him. Should he be kept here any longer?

Very respectfully,

Your obedient,

Wm. M. Murphy

Capt. & Comdt.
Statement of W. B. Wood:

The witness being duly sworn depoists and says that he resides in St. Louis Mo. is a steamboat mate—

Knows Mr. A. Runyan, who keeps the saloon 9 W. cor. Walnut St. the Lives. St. Louis.

I have frequently been in the house named, do not remember to have ever seen a dead body in it. The reputation of Mr. Runyan is good and he keeps an orderly house.

I think that he would not sell liquors or violation of orders. Mr. Runyan is generally liked in the Lives by steamboat agents as he is considered to be an honest, straight-forward man. I know nothing of the particular case in question.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March 1864.

W. B. Wood

G. W. Shively
Statement of

A. P. Hill.

The witness, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I know Mr. A. Runyan who keeps the saloon on Walnut St. at the Live - I have frequently been in his saloon - I have seen soldiers there, and have known them to be refreshment. I myself took a soldier to that "Bar" and he was refused.

I was present in the house named when a soldier who had accused the Bar keeper of dealing (and was informed) was put out of the house - how the matter came about I do not know.

Runyan, as far as my knowledge extends is a fair dealing and honorable man.

I would not hesitate to trust Mr. Runyan with any amount of money.

Said and subscribed, this 33rd day of March, 1854.

At Hill

C. O. Shinn.

A.P. M.C.
Morning Report

of

College Military Prison

Springfield Mo Mar 29 1864

14 Cts

S W Logan

Sent to Eng By

Examined

James
Morning Report of Valley Military Prison
At Springfield on Mar 28th 1844

aggregate of Prisoners as per Last Report

Discharged

Nathan Phillips
C. J. Moore
F. M. Lewis

Total of Prisoners now confined

"M" Logan

Sent in Ogy Prison
Morning Report

of

Springfield Mo Mar 22nd 1864
17 Camp J. F. Logan
Sent in Coy Brg

Examined

James
Morning Report of Military Prison
at Springfield Mo Mar 22nd 1864

Aggregate of Prisoners as per Last Report 24

Wounded

Frederick Haver

Joseph Reed

Joseph Reed

Total of Prisoners now confined 18

Springfield Mo
Mar 22nd 1864

S

Lieut in 2nd Prison
Morning Report

of

College Military Prison

Springfield the 22nd March 1864

22 Cts

W.B. Logan

Lieut. in 85th P"
Morning Report of College Military Prison
at Springfield Mo. March 18, 1864

Aggregate of Prisoners as per last Report 20

Discharge Marion, Pistol 1

Receivd. J M Burnett
Ransom Rhains
J D Wooster

Total of Prisoners now confined 28

S W B Logan
Cash in College Prison

Springfield Mo. Mar 18 64
Morning Report

of

College Military Prison

Springfield Mo. Jan. 6th 1864

10

[Signature]

[Signature]
Missing Report of Soldiers, Militia, &c.

At Springfield, the March 12th, 1864

Aggregate of Prisoners as per Last Report

Transfered to County Jail

Foster, John

Chesnutt, Joseph

Detail of Prisoners now confined

Springfield, Mo.

March 16th, 1864

By [Signature]

Received in City Prison
Morning Report of College Phil. Prison

Springfield Mo. Mar. 7, 1864

I.O. - W.P. Logan
Lincoln, 23-1, 1859

Examined
Morning Report of College Military Forces
At Springfield, March 7th, 1864.

aggregate of Prisoners as per Last Report

Released:
Allen, Thomas
Bailey, C. M.
Biddle, George T.
Parker, Daniel E.
Smallcy, Wm. W.
Sutton, James

Total of Prisoners now confined

H.B. Logan

Sent to City Prison

Springfield, Ill.
March 7th, 1864
Statement of

Rufus W. Bland

Respectfully refers to the D. W. Mack, with the recommendation that Henry Gillett be

labeled as a 'maid' and Louis James be removed and their saloons

closed.

J. O. St. Louis,
March 11th, 1865
Ruf. C.
Robert McCandlish of Newfagle, being duly sworn and examined before the said Justices, did depose and say:

That he was born in Ireland, Emigrated to this Country when 19 yrs old, and immediately Enlisted in 1st Va. S. R. That he served in said, regiment, was captured by the Rebels in February 61 and subsequently Escaped. Came to St. Louis. Enlisted in Lousie 71st Regt. Mo. Vol. Par.

Said and in Sep't 1863, Company D, to which Parading was ordered here and landed at Sheffield, Mo. Came on 14th inst. Here said Company left here on Escort Duty at 10th, 2nd.

Went about a clock, PM, of the 14th

And Enlisted here by verbal传令 to leave here and go to the City. While in the City, he visited the following Saloons and at each obtained and drank: Lager Beer - Henry Gilberts. At No. 11 Washington Ar. at 7th. and 8th, on

Louis Zacarins. At No. 15 Washington. At 7th

At 2nd and 5th. Drank Lager Beer at Zacarins twice on the 3rd and 5th, and said for it, that he drank Lager Beer at Zacarins twice on the 5th and paid for
That he also drank twice near the Rolling Mill and French Town, and the boatman said Peter Emerson of the same company was with him all the time and drank with him, and upon their return to Sharpestown and Thorne Quarters, his name being Robert Ickes, a negro, a dog seized which drew air, and officers arrested him and brought him to the Station Place where he remained all night. That he resisted the officers and they beat him. That he was within three feet of his Enr, when arrested, that he had no quarrel with anyone and was neither noisy or quarrelsome though very drunk.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March 1857. (Robert Austin)

[Signature of Judge]

[Signature of Sheriff]
St. Louis.  Received by
Sebert. W.

Acknowledgments of her husband
Henry Sebert of
no. 13 Washington
avenue and Madison
Road.

Petitioner doth hereby to this
subcommittee of 1775.

[Signature]
St. Louis March 11th, 1864

Col. Marsh

Sir, My Husband

Henry Liebert is by your
ordre confined in Myrtle
Street Prison and his Salow
No. 42 Washington Avenue
closed. Mr. Liebert has been
sick for the last week and
part of the time confined to
his Bed. I would therefore now
respectfully petition you, to re-
lease him on his Parole or on
Bond, which I will procure for
his release. I remain

Yours
very respectfully,
Head Quarters Department of the Missouri,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,

St. Louis, March 11th 1864.

To Peter Crenson, Capt.

Sir:

You are requested to appear at this
Office, without delay at

o'clock.

J. D. [Signature]

Asst Provost Marshal General
War Department
March 9th 1862

T. H. Rand
Asst. Secy of War,

ordering a detail of a
strong guard to be made
to escort Christopher
L.Collins to the District
Court at Alexandria
and return

Citizens.
War Department
Washington City
March 9th — 1863

General,

You will immediately detail a strong guard for the purpose of taking Christopher K. Leallam and David R. Payne, prisoners in the Old Capitol Prison, before the District Court now sitting at Alexandria, in order to give certain testimony, after which they will be immediately returned to the Prison. An order to the Warden, Superintendent, for the delivery of the prisoners is enclosed.

Your obedient servant,

G. A. Duna,
Assistant Secretary of War

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale
Military Governor.
Head Quarters, N. B. P. I. C.

Frankle, Jones, 2nd Company Res.

Reports expiration of sentences of

John G. Wright
Willis Weller
Tully R. Hill
Wright Young
John Pike
John H. Hodge and

Read and signed this 9th March 1861
Near Charlestown Military Prison, Port Royal, Pa., March 24th, 1864.

Colonel

I have the honor to inform you that the contents of the following (Indian) Petition, will expire to morrow 5th inst.

John C. Wright
Walter Hilder
Pudgy R. Wise
Knight King
John Peak
John H. Bridgwood

I am, Colonel,

Yours most respectfully,

James Franklin

Col. Commanding Post

March 21, 1864

Special Orders No. 61 Z

III. Order the arrest of John Howell Robinson, Russell, Logan H. Snyder, and Thirion, citizens of Cape Girardeau Co., and that they be sent to St. Louis.
Head Quarters, St. Louis District.

St. Louis, March 21st, 1861.

Special Orders:
No. 61

3 x x x Commanding Officer Post of Cape Girardeau. He will arrest John Kirby Robertson, Russell Leguin and Louis W. Stew, all citizens of Cape Girardeau.

To Mr. I read them under compulsion guard to the city for trial by a Militia Commission. Each of the prisoners will be handed the copy of charges against him which are forwarded herewith. Officers in charge of them will report to Capt. J. B. Cocke, Judge Advocate of Military Commission (upon arrival in the city) for further instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen'l Clinton B. Fisk.

Comdt. Officer

[Signature]

Asst. Adjt. Gen'l.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 14, 1864.

Military Commission, which convened at the Headquarters
General D. E. Sickles, commanding 3d Corps, April 1,
1864, to Special Orders, No. 61, dated Headquarters, Army of
Camp near Pulmounth, Virginia, March 3, 1863, and of
General D. E. Sickles, U. S. Volunteers, is President,
and tried—

Scott, citizen.

"In this; that John W. Scott, a citizen of Baltimore,
and, is now a clerk in the Medical Department, Richmond,
taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States."

Arrest and specification the accused, John W. Scott, citizen,
Inspiration:

Section, "Guilty."

Sentence, "Guilty."

FINDING.

Commission, having maturely considered the evidence adduced,
and, John W. Scott, citizen, as follows:

Section, "Guilty."

Sentence, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

Commission does therefore sentence him, John W. Scott, citi-
being a spy."

being a spy."
GENERAL ORDERS. WAR DEPARTMENT.
No. 99. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, March 14, 1864.

I. Before a Military Commission, which convened at the Headquarters of Brigadier General D. E. Sickles, commanding 3d Corps, April 1, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 61, dated Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Camp near Falmouth, Virginia, March 3, 1863, and of which Brigadier General D. E. Sickles, U. S. Volunteers, is President, were arraigned and tried—

1. John W. Scott, citizen.

CHARGE.—"Treason."

Specification—"In this: that John W. Scott, a citizen of Baltimore, Maryland, is now a clerk in the Medical Department, Richmond, and has taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States."

To which charge and specification the accused, John W. Scott, citizen, pleaded as follows:

To the Specification, "Guilty."
To the CHARGE, "Guilty."

FINDING.

The Commission, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, John W. Scott, citizen, as follows:

Of the Specification, "Guilty."
Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the Commission does therefore sentence him, John W. Scott, citizen, "To be hung with a rope by the neck until dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States may direct; two-thirds of the Commission concurring therein."

2. John W. Scott, citizen. (Second trial.)

CHARGE.—"Being a spy."
Specification—In this: that John W. Scott, a resident of Baltimore, and a citizen of the State of Maryland, being in the service of the Confederate Army, and taken oat allegiance to the Confederate States, was arrested within the patrol lines of the Army of the Potomac with letters to parole in Baltimore, and elsewhere, from within the enemy's lines. This within the patrol lines of the Army of the Potomac, in Northumberland County, Virginia, on or about the 5th day of March, 1863.

To which charge and specification the accused, John W. Scott, citizen, pleaded as follows:

To the Specification, "Guilty." To the CHARGE, "Not Guilty."

FINDING:

The Commission, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Simon J. Kemp, citizen, as follows:

Of the Specification, "Guilty."
Of the CHARGE, "Not Guilty, as the specification does not sustain the charge.

A. Simon J. Kemp, citizen. (Second trial.)

CHARGE I—"Being a spy."

Specification—In this: that Simon J. Kemp, a resident of Baltimore, and a citizen of the State of Maryland, having within the past two years removed to Richmond, Virginia, was taken prisoner on the neck in Northumberland county, Virginia, on the north side of the York River, in a section of country not occupied by the enemy, and by which our forces, under the command of the United States, were carried up his person to be committed to the United States: two-thirds of the Commission concurrent therein.


CHARGE.—"Treason."
CHARGE I.

To the Specification, "Not Guilty."
To the CHARGE, "Not Guilty."

CHARGE II.

To the Specification, "Guilty."
To the CHARGE, "Not Guilty."

FINDING.

The Commission, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Simon J. Kemp, citizen, as follows:

CHARGE I.

Of the Specification, "Guilty of coming within the Federal lines with the intention to carry goods back to be disposed of to the enemy."
Of the CHARGE, "Not Guilty, but "Guilty of military treason.

CHARGE II.

Of the Specification, "Guilty."
Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the Commission does therefore sentence him, Simon J. Kemp, citizen, "To be hanged with a rope by the neck until dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States may direct: two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein."

5. Pierre C. Dugan, citizen. (Second trial.)

CHARGE—"Being a spy."

Specification 1st—"In this: that Pierre C. Dugan, a resident of Baltimore, and a citizen of the State of Maryland, having removed from there to Richmond, Virginia, in the month of May, 1861, taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and entered into the service of the same, was arrested by the Federal patrols within their patrol lines with letters to parties in Baltimore and elsewhere, from within the enemy's lines. This in Northumberland county, Virginia, on or about 5th March, 1863."

Specification 2nd—"In this: that Pierre C. Dugan, a citizen, when arrested by the patrols of the Army of the Potomac within their patrol lines, had upon his person a letter addressed to Mr. Gray, attorney at law, Culpeper Court-house, and signed by Lewis N. Webbe, Mayor and A. Q. M., 1st Army Corps, dated Richmond, February 28, 1863, which contains, among others, these words: 'My friend, Mr. Dugan, with those friends, is going to Baltimore on Government business,' and also, 'It is unnecessary for me to state that I thoroughly endorse him.' This in Northumberland county, Virginia, on or about 5th March, 1863."

To which charges and specifications the accused, Pierre C. Dugan, citizen, pleaded as follows:

To the Specification, "Guilty."
To the CHARGE, "Guilty, except of being within the patrol lines of the Army of the Potomac."
To the 2d Specification, "Guilty, except of being within the patrol lines of the Army of the Potomac."
To the CHARGE, "Not Guilty."

FINDING.

The Commission, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Pierre C. Dugan, citizen, as follows:

Of the 1st Specification, "Guilty."
Of the 2d Specification, "Guilty."
Of the CHARGE, "Not Guilty, but 'Guilty of military treason.'"

SENTENCE.

And the Commission does therefore sentence him, Pierre C. Dugan, citizen, "To be hanged with a rope by the neck until dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States may appoint, and that the money found on his person be confiscated to the United States: two-thirds of the Commission concurring therein."

II. The proceedings of the Military Commission in the foregoing cases of John W. Scott, Simon J. Kemp, and Pierre C. Dugan, have been approved by the Major General commanding the Army of the Potomac, and the records forwarded for the action of the President of the United States, who directs that the sentence in each case be commuted "to imprisonment during the war." The prisoners will be sent to Fort Delaware.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

Assistant Adjutant General.
WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, March 19, 1864.

Military Commission, which convened at Goodrich Land
ish, Louisiana, November 25, 1863, pursuant to Special
dated Headquarters, District of Northeast Louisiana,
ing, Louisiana; November 11, 1863, and of which
Young, 11th Louisiana Volunteers, A. D., is President;
and tried—

Colored man.

Robbery."

In this; that the said George did, on or about the night
of October, 1863, join a party of armed negroes in
of James Bass and Edward D. Nelson, and did go to
of William R. Hays, a citizen of Carroll Parish, State
ana, and did then and there break open the doors and
of said house, and carry off sundry articles of furniture,
and wearing apparel, silverware, &c., belonging to the
William R. Hays."

Charge and specification the accused, George, (colored,) "Guilty."" FINDING.

having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds
George, (colored,) as follows

zation, "Guilty."

GE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

It does therefore sentence him, George, (colored,) "To
slavery, in such State prison as the proper authorities may
for five years."
GENERAL ORDERS. 

WAR DEPARTMENT, 

No. 113. 

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, 

Washington, March 19, 1864.

I. Before a Military Commission, which convened at Goodrich Landing, Carroll parish, Louisiana, November 25, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 41, dated Headquarters, District of Northeast Louisiana, Goodrich Landing, Louisiana, November 11, 1863, and of which Colonel Van E. Young, 11th Louisiana Volunteers, A. D., is President, were arraigned and tried—

I. George, a colored man.

CHARGE.—“Robbery.”

Specification—"In this, that the said George did, on or about the night of the 23d of October, 1863, join a party of armed negroes, in command of James Bass and Edward D. Nelson, and did go to the house of William R. Hayes, a citizen of Carroll parish, State of Louisiana, and did then and there break open the doors and windows of said house, and carry off sundry articles of furniture, bedding and wearing apparel, silverware, &c., belonging to the said William R. Hayes.”

To which charge and specification the accused, George, (colored,) pleaded “Not Guilty.”

FINDING.

The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, George, (colored,) as follows:

Of the Specification, “Guilty.”
Of the CHARGE, “Guilty.”

SENTENCE.—

And the Court does therefore sentence him, George, (colored,) "To be confined at hard labor, in such State prison as the proper authorities may direct, for the term of five years."

**Charge I.** "Assault and attempt to kill."

**Specification.** "In this: that the said Edward D. Nelson, of Carroll parish, State of Louisiana, did, on or about the night of the 22d of October, 1863, assist in command a party of armed negroes, and did go with said negroes to the house of William R. Hayes, a citizen of Carroll parish, State of Louisiana, and did there and then assault said house with fire-arms, clubs, &c., and did shoot several shots through and into said house, and did break down the doors and windows of said house, and did shoot or cause to be shot, said William R. Hayes."

**Charge II.** "Robbery."

**Specification.** "In this: that the said Edward D. Nelson, of Carroll parish, State of Louisiana, did, on or about the night of the 22d of October, 1863, go with a party of armed negroes to the dwelling house of said William R. Hayes, a citizen of Carroll parish, State of Louisiana, and did then and there break open the said house, and break, destroy, and carry off sundry articles of furniture and property belonging to said William R. Hayes."

To which charges and specifications the accused, Edward D. Nelson, citizen, pleaded "Not Guilty."

**Finding.**

The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Edward D. Nelson, citizen, as follows:

**Charge I.**

Of the Specification, "Guilty."
Of the Charge, "Guilty."

**Charge II.**

Of the Specification, "Guilty."
Of the Charge, "Guilty."

**Sentence.**

And the Court does therefore sentence him, Edward D. Nelson, citizen, "To be confined at hard labor, in such State prison as the proper authorities may direct, for the term of seven years."

II. The proceedings of the Military Commission in the above cases of George, a colored man, and Edward D. Nelson, a citizen, have been approved by the proper Commanders, and forwarded to the action of the President of the United States, who approves the sentences, and directs that they be duly executed in the military prison at Alton, Illinois.

**By Order of the Secretary of War:**

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant General.

**Official:**

Assistant Adjutant General.
ORDERS,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL’S OFFICE,
Washington, March 19, 1864.

A Military Commission, which convened at Goodrich Land
parish, Louisiana, November 25, 1863, pursuant to Special
11, dated Headquarters, District of Northeast Louisiana,
and, November 11, 1863, and of which
E. Young, Ist Louisiana Volunteers, A. D., is President,
ied and tried—
a colored man.

Robbery."

"In this: that the said George did, on or about the night
23d of October, 1863, join a party of armed negroes in
and of James Bass and Edward D. Nelson, and did go to
house of William E. Hays, a citizen of Carroll parish, State
iropolis, and did then and there break open the doors and
ws of said house, and carry off sundry articles of furniture,
ging and wearing apparel, silverware, &c., belonging to the
William E. Hays."

charge and specification the accused, George, (colored,) a
Gilty."  

FINDING.

having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds
George, (colored,) as follows.

eification, "Gulty."
ARGE, "Gulty."  

SENTENCE.

court does therefore sentence him, George, (colored,) " To
ard labor, in such State prison as the proper authorities may
term of five years."
GENERAL ORDERS, WAR DEPARTMENT,
No. 116
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 19, 1864.

II. Before a Military Commission, which convened at Goodrich Landing, Carroll parish, Louisiana, November 25, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 61, dated Headquarters, District of Northeast Louisiana, Goodrich Landing, Louisiana, November 11, 1863, and of which Colonel YANCEY YOUNG, 11th Louisiana Volunteers, A. D., is President, were arraigned and tried—

1. George, a colored man.

CHARGE.—“ Robbery.”

Specification.—“ In this; that the said George did, on or about the night of the 22d of October, 1863, join a party of armed negroes in command of James Bass and Edward D. Nelson, and did go to the house of William R. Hays, a citizen of Carroll parish, State of Louisiana, and did then and there break open the doors and windows of said house, and carry off sundry articles of furniture, bedding and wearing apparel, silverware, &c., belonging to the said William R. Hays.”

To which charge and specification the accused, George, (colored,) pleaded “Not Guilty.”

Finding.

The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, George, (colored,) as follows

Of the Specification, “Guilty.”

Of the Charge, “Guilty.”

Sentence.

And the Court does therefore sentence him, George, (colored,) “To be confined at hard labor, in such State prison as the proper authorities may direct, for the term of five years.”

CHARGE I.—"Assault and attempt to kill."

Specification—"In this: that the said Edward D. Nelson, of Carroll parish, State of Louisiana, did, on or about the night of the 22d of October, 1863, assist to command a party of armed negroes, and did go with said negroes to the house of William R. Hayes, a citizen of Carroll parish, State of Louisiana, and did then and there assault said house with firearms, clubs, &c., and did shoot several shots through and into said house, and did break down the doors and windows of said house, and did shoot, or cause to be shot, said William R. Hayes."

CHARGE II.—"Robbery."

Specification—"In this: that the said Edward D. Nelson, of Carroll parish, State of Louisiana, did, on or about the night of the 22d of October, 1863, go with a party of armed negroes to the dwelling house of said William R. Hayes, a citizen of Carroll parish, State of Louisiana, and did then and there break open the said house, and break, destroy, and carry off sundry articles of furniture and property belonging to said William R. Hayes."

To which charges and specifications the accused, Edward D. Nelson, citizen, pleaded "Not Guilty."

FINDING.

The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Edward D. Nelson, citizen, as follows:

CHARGE I.

Of the Specification, "Guilty."
Of the Charge, "Guilty."

CHARGE II.

Of the Specification, "Guilty."
Of the Charge, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the Court doth therefore sentence him, Edward D. Nelson, citizen, "To be confined at hard labor, in such State prison as the proper authorities may direct, for the term of seven years."

II. The proceedings of the Military Commission in the above cases of George, a colored man, and Edward D. Nelson, a citizen, have been approved by the proper Commanders, and forwarded for the action of the President of the United States, who approves the sentences, and directs that they be duly executed in the military prison at Alton, Illinois.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

Assistant Adjutant General.
The people of South Carolina and to a free state's design on board

C. Jones

[Signature]
TO THE OFFICER OF THE GUARD, CENTRAL GUARD HOUSE:

You will receive and confine in the prison under your charge, until further orders, the person of

Amos Dean, Thomas McNair

and Joseph Shipley (Colona)

Charge Creating general disturbance

By command of P. Engelmeyer

HENRY B. FODD,

Colonel Attorney and Procure Marshall
Capt. Sumner

Lett. was to March 21st.

Sir, I arrested Thomas Mills Oct. 4th
on the following charges:—

For, or tending to, cause a disturbance at the

(Initials illegible) and bring the longtude of a point

which is to be used by them all the conductors.

I told him a general State.

March 21st 1840

Very Respectfully,

[Signature]

Capt. Sumner

Sept. 21st
Charges Against
C. Ocon Co.
Capt. Thompson
Capt. Abell's Sta.

I have received your letter of the 10th inst. in the following terms.

1st. For receiving a boat man while in the discharge of his duty.
2nd. For damage in the possession of the vessel and in fact being a vessel the property of the Government.

March 24, 1869

[Signature]
Charge Against
J. Smith, Esq.
Cape Town, Dec 23d 1847.

Sir,

I am instructed to say that I proceed on the following charge.

(For and according to Order of the L. W. A. to bring the complaint of a party whose collection it was to Cause the W. to play, etc., etc., to make a Grand Stand.)

In great Respect.

M. C. H.

S. T. A.
TO THE OFFICER OF THE GUARD, CENTRAL GUARD HOUSE:

You will receive and confine in the prison under your charge until further order the person of William Welch and Richard Miles (colot)

Charge: Smuggling liquor across Long Bridge.

By command of J. Ingalls.

HENRY D. TODD,

Colonel

Post Marshall

Wm. Hoke
(one colored Man)
March 3/64
North End Long Bridge
March 24, 1851

Jos. Ingraham
Proct. Marshal.

I have the honor to report that I have, on due arrest, William Welch, and one colored man, for attempting to smuggle the within-named invoice of articles seized:

3) Three Ten Cans of Liquor
6) Six Canteens
7) Seven Bottles
5) One Jug

Very respectfully,
Your Obed. Servt.

[Signature]
Capt. Comdg. Guard
No. 8864

To Grand Wm. Hand
March 16

Cts
Headquarters Military District of Washington,  
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE  
Washington, March 18, 1864  

To the Officer of the Guard, Central Guard House:

You will receive and confine in the prison under your charge the person of Nich. Smith.  His bond
and further order is hereby given.

By order of T. INGRAHAM,  
Colonel and Provost Marshal.

[Signature]
Fort Union W. M.
March 22, 1864

Captain H. J. Davis

Aggy

Transfer list of Arthur Kelley and Nathan Collins and Davis of one half
Fort Union New Mexico
March 22, 1864

Major H. M. Ferrand
Quartermaster USA
Santa Fe N.M.

I have the honor to inclose hereunto
Descriptive List of Arthur Kelly and Thomas Colluin, tenants
also inclose of one pistol, now in the possession of Arthur Kelly

I am Major
Very Respectfully
Your Off-Lessor

Michael J. Davis
Captain 4th Argy
8866
Mehr 7

cells
Chain Bridge 26th March 23rd 1864

Col. Ingraham
Provost Marshal

Col.

I have the honor
to forward under guard the following
named persons: Michael Daly and
Brennan O'Grady charged with selling
liquors to soldiers. When I arrested Daly
he offered to give me twenty dollars and
all his whiskey to let him off. I have
made the following seizures: From Daly
one (1) 60 bu. Whiskey containing about fourteen
gal. One (1) 60 bu. Corn containing about fifteen
gal. From O'Grady twenty one (21) bottles of whiskey
one (1) 60 nearly full. Daly has been fined
once and O'Grady twice to my knowledge for
the same offense.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obd. Servt.

William Mitchell
1st Lt. J.G. Counties guards
Hold

Michael Kelley
Blanscro Acre
March 23
1845
Headquarters Military District of Washington,
Provoct Marshall's Office,
Washington, March 23, 1861

To the Officer of the Guard, Central Guard House:

You will receive and confine in the prison under your charge, the person of Michael Martin of Brazil Amud.
For Capt. Mansett's investigation.

Charges: Slinging Liquor to Soldiers.

By order of T. INGRAHAM,
Colonel and Provost Marshal.

[Signature]
Adjutant.
Head-Quarters Provost Marshal's Office,


TO THE OFFICER OF THE GUARD, CENTRAL GUARD HOUSE:

You will receive and confine in the prison under your charge, until further orders, the person of J. R. Corbett and Dr. Raymond Corbett, for smuggling liquor over Long Bridge. (in charge of constable 3rd Place).

By command of J. F. Hemans

HENRY T. TODD
Col. and Provost Marshal.

[Signature]

Adjutant.

[Receipt or docket notation]
Department of Metropolitan Police,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
483 Tenth Street West,
Washington, D.C., 26th July 1864.

To Mr. J. L. (illegible)

Sir,

Please be informed that the officers Wof. have William Kelley, Daniel James Smith, who were sent to you in March last year, much pleased.

Yours, etc.,

B. W. (illegible

[Signature]

Capt.

Lawrence. Irickston.

Col. 34th New York Vol.

[Signature]

Reports outrages committed by a party of Eauxillon's near Mayfield.

Read in Col. 2d. Lieut. March 23, 1864.
Headquarters of the Post,

Columbus, Ohio, March 22, 186...
York, May 18, 1861

Sgt. Mat. Youngland
Lock Eng'g Dept.

Requests trans-portion be furnished
Lat. Division of Patrick
Embassy to N.Y.}

Recd. 11:10 A.M. by March 16, 1861
The little girl bundled up in her mother's coat and held her hand tightly.

"I don't like being cold."

"I know, sweetie," her mother said kindly.

They walked slowly, their breath visible in the cold air.

"We should hurry," the girl said, her voice quivering.

"Of course," her mother replied, "let's get warm quickly."

They turned a corner and entered the house, steam from the hot water heater filling the air.

"That feels so good," the girl said, shivering.

"I'm glad you feel warmer," her mother replied, "let's get settled in for the evening."

The girl nodded, grateful for the warmth and comfort.
Order

Directing

Proved Marshal

To return to Wills Bayly

and W. G. Date the

Rifles taken from

them on coming to the

Island.
March 5th 1814

Captain,

You will return the rifles belonging to Michael Doyley and John Hacket, taken from them at the river neck by your commands. I requested you to spare their lives. I am

J.W. Brown

Capt. 1st US. Dragoons
March 3rd, 1864

Thomas Griffin, Andrew Davis, Augustus Alling,
Almon Overworth, and David Leland,

Desire to take
the oath of allegiance.
Fort Taylor
Key West, Fla. Mar. 13

Brevetly forwarded
to Head Quar. District
in applied Col. August
P. Fedson
Ch. Ande
March 3, 1864

Thomas Griffin, Andrew Davis, John T. Atkins, Almon Duckworth, and L. M. Clark,

 Desire to take
 the oath of allegiance.

Col. Jefferson U.S.A.
Commander

[Signature]
Feb. 19th March 9th 1804

Col. Fellows M.D.

Col. The officer of the day informed us this morning that all who wished to take the oath of allegiance had better send their names to you. The undersigned desire to do so, and I will most religiously observe the same when administered.

By giving this your early attention let you will most abide.

[Signatures]

Thomas Griffin
Andrew Paris
Agar, Allen
Algin Dunkworth
C. W. Clark
Order

directing

Prothonotary Marshal

to return the

sent Cyre belonging to

J. L. Brown and D. H. Dill in

other form than one

on the Island.
Headquarters, District of Key West, and Tortugas.

KEY WEST, FLA. August 17, 1864

Captain,

You will return the maps & charts you have been using to Lieutenant J. Mitchell & Capt. Shephard, United States Navy, now at Key West.

By Command

[Signature]

Capt. B. W. Brown

Provost
Order

Directing

Provoct. Marshal
to return to S. Provict.
and E. L. Hannaway the
Rifles taken from them on
arming the independent
Capt. Brown,

Your will receive the @. of Y. J. & Co. belonging to Dr. W. Day & Co. at

This | 3d | May | 1864

Capt. Brown

Prov. Maj.
List of Clothing 8875

Issued by Capt. J. Price
Prov't Marshal Territorial
To prisoners under his charge. March 14, 1867.

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Total: 58.53 46.47 42.36 2
Wisconsin District.
City of Rolla, Mo.
March 2nd 1864

City
Capt. B. F. A.
Dunt 6th Commissary

Report from Capt. R. C. Brown at Hoxton also
and Sam from left Battery
of the S.M.H. capturing
a horse stolen from Mr.
A. W. Hume.
Head Quarters Dick Bollan
Bollan Mo March 31st

Captain Gray E

Sir,

You will release
from custody Prisoners Jaffe and
Kobacs, the evidence in their case not
being sufficient to warrant a trial.

Jas A. Espejo
Lieut Col 3d Co Inf
Key West, Fla.,
March 9, 1861.
List of persons
wishing to emigrate
to Perdido Key, and
Cape Roman, and
then to settle.

Kyme Murphy, 1
Francis Daly
Julius Griffin
Issued at Pensacola Day
Kev West, Yte.
March 9, 1864.
List of persons assisting to emigrate to Peoria Co., and
Laurel plantation, and
How to settle.

Kym Murphy, 1 man, family.
Francis Bailey, 2.
Julius Griffin, 2.
Issued & Paid 1st Day for month of March.
War Dept
US War Land Office
Washington

Feb 17th 1862

Order for the confinement of Michael Walton, Hudd & Beatt Christian Johnson and Mr. Edgall arrested by Capt. Baker on charge connected with fraud in the substitution of substitutes.

(Signed) Jas. A. Fry

Warrener

Approved:

(Signed) Jos. A. Hardie

Col. Eng'g. Genl.
Mandate

Revolution:

President

Border of the

Country, in

This will occur

Manuel H./
War Department,
Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D.C., March 11th 1865

Colonel J. A. Ward
Inspector General

Colonel,

I have the honor to request that Michael Dalton, Judd D. Curt, Christian Rohmann and William Edsel, arrested by Col. Baker, under my direction, for frauds connected with the enlistment of substitutes be committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

James M. Eg
Provisor Marshal Gen.
Head-Quarters Provost Marshal's Office,
Washington, March 7th, 1864

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OLD CAPITOL PRISON:

You will receive and confine the persons under your charge, until further orders, the persons of Mr. Jacob Reed, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. J. H. Carter, and Mrs. J. H. Carter, for smuggling goods into Virginia.

By command of

HERB B. FOHR,
Acting Provost Marshal.

[Signature]

[Assistant]
Headquarters Military District of Washington,
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE
Washington, March 12, 1861

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON:

You will receive and confine in the prison under your charge, until further order, the person of William McCrillis.

Charge: Disloyalty

By order of T. INGRAHAM,
Colonel and Provost Marshal.

[Signature]
TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OLD, CAPITOL PRISON:

You will receive and confine in the prison until further orders the person of

A. P. Smith, Third

E. G. Read, Fourth

Prisoners of State

By command of C. P. Huntington

E. C. Whittaker

Adjutant

[Signature]
To Capt. J. Dale
Permit to sell liquor given to
Perry T. O'Neil.

Alamo June 27
March 27th, 1864.
March 24, 1864

Capt. John F. Dorcas
Mrs. Adaline Hayst

Respectfully,

[Signature]

To
Capt. W. L. McGraw
Assistant Marshal

[Signature]
Weick in 25 days of his
contract goods or
still to trade an
after which
will be occupied.
Learning given by
would fill in to
order of Augustine,

to trade at
Major General Gilmore,  

Jenning's volume,  

repeated, given by  

and authority to judge of  

weather as after which  

at the stock of goods in  

Mr. Jenning's  

25th.  

Jenning's note  

3d.
S'Augustine. You can issue a permit for him to trade there.

Mr Bagaine has selected a
hind a house, now occupied by
hind labour of Mr. D. Deport. It is
desirable that trade should as
far as possible have preference.

Respectfully,

J. Seymour

Col Henderson.
Jacksonville, Fla.
March 5th, 1864

R. L. Holloway

Civilian

Asking permission to return to his home in Bradford Co. together with J.A. Casson.

[Signature]

St. Col. Henry
(Jack.)
Jacksonville, Fla.,
March 5th, 1864

R. L. Halloway

Our permission to return
to said house in Bradford
Co. together with J. A. Carson

J. C. Jenkins

G. Col. Henderson, Board War.

Capt. Florida

Jacksonville

Florida

8884


Disapproved

By order, the Secretary

The Hon. J. A. Carpenter

Office of Sec. of War
Jacksonville, Florida, June 1864

S. Henderson

My Sir,

We, J. H. G. and myself, citizens of Bradford County, report to Col. Fitzhugh, Commissary at Baldwin, on the 17th inst. We were sent here to this place, by order of Gen. Longstreet, without our consent or consent to report to Gen. Andrews at 56. In this area we sought temporary employment in that department. St. S. Miller wrote to them that I had engaged as a clerk, being released from duty in the ordnance department. I am thrown out of employment. Here I can be of little service to my country. While at home I could be of more, besides, supporting my family. My horse was sent to Capt. Champion, who has sent him off to drive cattle, as soon as he returns, if it meet the approbation of the authorities. We would respectfully ask permission to return to our families.

Yours Most Respectfully,

R. L. Headley
Jacksonville, Fla.,
March 12th, 1864.

Geo. H. McElvain

Requesting that the Misses
Webbman of St. Augustine
have permission to pass
the lines for the purpose
of visiting their friends
near Fort Stirling.
Jacksonville, Fla.  
March 17th, 1864  
Col. Henderson  
Provost Marshal  
District of Florida  

The undersigned respectfully requests that a permit be granted to the Misses, Margaret, Mary Ann, and Ellen Hindman, residing at  
St. Augustine, Fla., to pass out the picket lines at that place for the purpose of visiting their relatives at Fort Snell, a distance of eleven miles from St. Augustine on the Pecos Road.  

The said track formerly Fort Martin at that place is occupied with the garrison above named and can testify to their loyalty to the U. S. Government.

Very Respectfully,  
Capt. H. L. Robinson  
C. P. D. R. A.  

Alexander Mack
Ellen McLuggage

Petitioned with selling liquor to soldiers - the other with attacking and to both, being parties to the beating of a soldier March 13. 1861.

Mc. 769, at 77, 147, 167.

Mack acknowledges the sale
of beer to soldiers and his part
at the time of the beating of the
man - except that Ellen was there
also which she denies.

"Mack is a discharged soldier
was boarding at the hotel. It
can be said on Grand Avenue
when and where these things ocurred.

"Ellen is a prostitute.

"Mack ran the house, the pro-
prieters having been arrested
and charged with liquor.

These parties have been examined
about five weeks ago as Scammon
find the case better in order to
inquire them if guilty. I would re-
commend their release.

Geo. W. Shinn
Respectfully submit to the said Court with the recommendation that the parties be released from imprisonment.

J. Robinson
P. McBurney


James [illegible] Receiver

[Signature]

[Signature]
Statements of Capt. Brown

Quint Alfrey
Statement of

Edward Brown

The witness Edward Brown Capt. Co. I. 1st Ills. Cavalry, being duly sworn deposes and says
I am stationed with my company at Benton Barracks St. Louis.

On March 15th last, I was on duty at the Barracks as Officer of the Guard at about 1 O’clock P.M. when I was making my round in company with Lieut. C. J. Alfrey, the officer of the Guard, a man named 'Nack' (Bar keeper at a saloon opposite the S.E. cor. of the Fair Ground) approached me and handed me a soldiery hat, saying that the man to whom it belonged had been badly beaten in his saloon where he then was.

I went to the saloon and found a soldier lying on the floor who was bleeding from wounds he was unable to speak. A coroner was engaged in washing him. I had the soldier conveyed to the hospital. I searched the house and found -
Six o'clock (a.m.) Government Halls
Robert Government Forresters, One
Fatigue Coat; I took the property
away and turned it over to the
Pro. Mar. at the Barracks.

I arrested the Bar Keeper, "Mack"
and the woman.

"Mack" told me that the injured man
had been beaten by another soldier who
had left the house; - he also told me
that the proprietor of the house had
been arrested and was in prison.

Edward perverse

Supt. and Subscribed Capt. 8th Dr. 13th 1847. I am
before the 1st day
of March last
Capt. Perry

Hearing the above statement of
Capt. Brown I ensured it as true.

I knew that the saloon spoken of
bears a bad reputation - I have seen
whisky sold to soldiers thru the
woman alluded to bear the reputa-
tion of a "Prostitute" - the policeman
"all" on that beat frequently met
that house, he must be acquainted with
the reputation of the house and of the woman; yet he told me that the house had a good reputation, that the woman was a decent and I have seen the Policeman. Well, when I consider him intoxicated.

Served to and Subscribed [illegible] M. Ayers at Trent before me the 15th day of Dec 1837.

Geo. Shinall

At Pr. C.
No. 769. April 1st, 1864

46 C. Gr. M. 935

March 13, 1864

Perry Rupp, Long

Pros. Geo. Lidner

This will prove

to the Mayor of

in council for the

action of the City

Pros. Marshall

with witnesses

M. O. Brown, Esq.

Col. W. A.

Lawrence Roots.
Boston, March 17, 1861

To Col. Romanis, U.S.V.
Commanding Post,
Bunker's Hill, Mass.

Colonel:

I hereby respectfully transmit to you the following with the particular request for an exact understanding:

Both officers of day and of guard, leaving the south and center of Fair Grounds heard a noise and saw several soldiers standing at or near John Peter Caroom, whose property is already confined ad aghin the Street Prison, but landed by 12 persons of the, acting as barracks. Slipping up toward the barn, one they – the officers of day and guard – found themselves in company with the name of Franklin Collins and he, being to Captain Walker's Command, who was then sick, and that as letter had to be procured for him, and then he was carried on from this said John Pe.

This done, all under the assistance of our
both the Officers of Day and of Ward and Lieut. Col. Wall of my Company, I undertook in the presence of before-named Officers, whilst searching of the localities of said barroom, finding there first: A Female person of very suspicious character, whom I confined together with said barkeeper in the Pontotoc Guard Prison at Canton Barrosa.

Secondly, the following objects to be considered United States property and being in the localities of said barroom, viz.

1. One Bar-Drum,
2. One Indian Batter Blanket,
3. One Shawl,
4. One Cavalry Great Coat,
5. One Pair of Stock.
6. One Horse Blanket,
7. One Belt & Pistol Holster,
8. Three pairs of Trowsers,
9. One Shirt,
10. One Blouse,
11. Four Blanket, modern.

Enclosing the said as far as acquainted with, I only add that many a soldier had been involved.
oated, in this sensible degree, psychology and
their perhaps invisible into monstrosities in
solitary, than the ever changed forts.
...selffully transacting to you the
facts of the case, that guided me in
the great moment of the disorder mentioned
...ram, Cal.

Your very respectfully,

John Trupp,

Served to and Subscribed, Capt. I. D., Maj. Gen.,
Respectfully return with the information that no liquor by the name of Scalpel Col. line is under my command.

WM. McBee
2nd V. Co.
County Dept.
Head Quarters, Department of the Missouri,
OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
St. Louis, April 19, 1864.

Capt.: Please send me to-morrow morning and "Daniel Collins" who was beaten in March 13, 64, if he is under your control.

The beating occurred at the Saloon S. O. Car of the Fair Grounds and I have now in prison the party suspected of having done it. The prisoner may be considered and as he has been confined about 5 weeks I desire to convict or to release him.

Send an answer if you can by the Bearer.

Geo. W. Shinn
A. P. M. G.
Berliner Barometer
April 16th 1869
A. P. H. 4
Sir: Capt. Brown is
very unwell does not remember
name I have no means of
ascertaining facts I am

Respectfully,
L. Bailey long 28.13 N. 30
The reading is unclear.

I do not

understand.
Worthington St. Plover.
April 11th 1864

Sir,

I have been captured here over four weeks and am not ignorant of any charges made at me. Your arrested, I was told, that it would be carried out as a matter of an affair between the soldiers near Burton Barracks on the 13th of July.

I think the code of justice might be adhered to as well. If any adverse in this case, as remaining here unprosecuted, this part of reporting would be retained.

Yours respectfully to,

Walt. L. Barks

[Signature]

William
Statement of

Great Chrift

card saloon

of W. A. Salisbury

1 Grand Avenue, St. Louis.
Statement of

Jacob Chure —

The witness Jacob Chure, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live W. of Grand Avenue and Park, St. Louis. I keep Hotel opposite me is a low drinking house where soldiers are furnished with liquor and where prostitutes are kept.

That house has a very bad reputation. I have complained to the policeman on that beat about it, but he would never do anything and from the way he acted, giving them as frequently and saying that he had no authority to arrest the parties as I believe that he is in collusion with the proprietors of said house — the policeman mentioned is notoriously unfit for his position.

The proprietors of the house knew are now in prison — yesterday, March 13th a soldier was badly beaten in that house — I did not see the affair but saw the man taken away and
understood that he was beaten there.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16th day of March 1864.

Geot. Shinn
At P.M. 4.
Statement of

Elen Hogg
No. 169, April 27th, 1864
April 20, 1864 = 575.

Acknowledged

The receiving of Elen Hogg
the above sum to be received nothing
by the handing of the said sum
of $575.

Date
Statement of Ellen M. McGee

At the time the Soldier was beaten at the Saloon near the Corner of the Barracks, I was in the Kitchen and heard nothing of it; I do not know who did the beating, and never heard any one say who did it; this happened about the first of March, on Sunday. I did not know the Soldier then, was beaten, or the one that beat him, neither did I see him. Mack was in the Bar Room during this time tending Bar and an old man helping. They were in the room which I went in, Mack was standing on the behind the bar and the Soldier lying on that floor. The Soldier, from appearance had been stamped by the heel of boots. I saw no blood on the shoes or boots of anyone. When I first went out of Bar Room Mack was in, the Soldier who got beat and the Old man helping tend Bar. 4 or 5 other Soldiers I was out only about twenty minutes when I returned and found Mack, the Old Man and the Soldier who was beaten. I heard no noise, fighting, or quarrelling, or anything of the kind while I was out. When passing out I saw the Soldiers drinking beer but no whiskey. The Saloon is near the corner of the Barracks, but do not know the street or name of immigrant room and witnessed before 3
me this 20 day of April 1864

Ellen M. McGee

Apt P. W. McNeil

[Signature]
Affidavit of April 25, 1864

Alexander Mack.

Charged with selling liquors to soldiers so as to heat one of them. Admits having sold beer to soldiers but denies selling any other liquors to them. Denies also having any hand in the disturbance except trying to prevent it. States also that one Ellen O'Graff was witness to the whole affair.

George Shinn
A.P. M.G.
Statement of Alexander Mack.

The prisoner, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live in St. Louis, Mo. I am a discharged soldier of Co. B, 47th New York Vol. Infy. I was discharged at Hilton Head (S. C.) 13 Feb'y 63. went to New York where my Mother lives then to St. Louis thence to Rolla in the employ of the Dr. Mrs. Dechant remianed there until about Decem. 63 and returned to St. Louis.

I boarded at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Saulsbury Sto. was there about 6 weeks when the proprietor of the house being arrested I took charge of it and of the Bar. I had been in charge about 1 week when the soldier in question was beaten there.

During this time I had sold Beer to soldiers - never sold liquor other than Beer.

I know the man who beat the soldier by sight, not by name.

The beating occurred on March 13. I endeavored to prevent it because I saw a disposition on the part of the man in the house to have a row.
The whole affair occurred, probably in the space of one minute—The man was simply knocked down and jumped upon—I then called the Officer in duty and gave them the pass of the injured man which had been given me by one of the men present.

Ellen McQuigg was present during the whole time; she saw the beating—assisted in washing the wounded man and told me that she had put a ten-cent stamp into the main pocket and pinned it up.

I am now suffering from Ruphery & my eye sight is bad.

Sent to and subscribed
Before this 20th day of
April, 1864
Geo. W. Shinn
A. P. W.

At Mack
Captain & Rece. of Marshal's Office

Key West, Feb. 27, 1860

W.D. Brown

Reports the Lady

duly patrolled as the 5th
arrived at D.W. U.S. Harb
from St. Louis, "Western
Metropolis" from New Orleans
"My free" from Alexandria
New York from Boston
Departure, 1st Empire
Lady for New York, English
Champion for Nassau,
American Champion Harris & Co.
for M.J. Scott & Co., for M.J. Scott
Neptune for Griffith & Company
Schooner for Howard & Company
Bordeaux for Martinez
Proctor's Marshals Office
Key West, March 10th, 1864

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to report to the General Commanding that nothing of note has occurred during the day and night of the 9th. Several arrests were made. Our Woodville detective, Mr. Lyons, arrested Mr. Hendrix for disturbances, and Mr. Tallon arrested for fighting in the streets. With the exception of the above named arrests, everything was quiet.

Arrived 2 P.M., Steamer Haunc from Port Royal.

Arrived 10:45 A.M., Steamer Mascot from New Orleans.

Arrived 11:15 A.M., Steamer Virginia from Alexandria.

The Empire City for New York.

English Steamer for Grand Navy.

Boat to Brown for Battery.

Boat to C.S.S. St. James Bridge.

Boat to Philadelphia for Boston.

Boat to Washington for Montauk.

Arrived 4 P.M., Mr. Tallon.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. Lippincott
Proctor's Marshal
Special Order
N° 63

[Signature]

J. B. Scott was permitted to return to Capt. Lawrence.

Col. T. Scott intended to submit to work as bricklayer, and James Walsh will be employed for carting.

The report of Pig. Ted. Abbot to be read.

Mr. Thos. Cliff.

Dr. 1867.
Head Quarters Dist. of West Florida
Barrancas, March 23, 1864

Special orders,
No. 63.

I. The Bricklayer James Walsh and John B. Roberts having deserted their employment in the Quartermaster Department, without proper discharge, Capt. Dalton, Provost Marshal, will have them arrested pursuant to Department order, No. 88, Series 1863, and have them reported under arrest at District Head Quarters.

By order of Brig. Genl. Abbot

Col. T. J. Drayce
1st Sect. and All Censal

Capt. Salmon Dutton,
Provost Marshal.
James Montgomery

Aug. 19, 1842

With Porter

was in Emmet's

fight with

Porter—conducted

for 12 months—

Gile, Com.
St. Louis, Mo. Dec. 19th, 1862.

James Ragostek, Attorney. Capt. James Smidt 5th Co. A. I was arrested Sept 5th at home. Had him with him on about two months. Conld say, was known in less 12 months.

Don't know what made me go and with him. Seen with his soldiers full of grievances. I was in the first battle fight, did not do any shooting did harm to me.

James Ragostek
Co. H. 5th Co.
James EGadsdale, 21 yr.
John W. Ragsdale, 23 yr.
Monroe Co.

Release Decr. 15th 1861

James Ragsdale

for David Ragsdale

of Monroe Co. was released

with S. Adams. He was

taken to the south.

Mary Jane, Ellis Salls

1880.
Feb. 22rd 1862
To the Right Hon. Marshal Earl
of Lincoln

Sir,

Being necessitated to the

least moment and unprofitable, I absented

myself from home about the middle

of last month and remained away from

herein till the latter part of the month

I got off of the Hospital at Cheshire House

near Newnall and remained a very good

friend since two of the young surgeons

John and James knowing that I was there

came to see me and took me that they

under had centre had been informed to

quit home and concern them self with

Doctor Young that they had given no

sufficient reflection and since then for what they

had done and deliver to examine them self

up and I requested one to get to Plymouth

with them for that purpose which I agreed
to do, but going up to the Rail Horse I

learned that the Right Hon. Marshal at Pekyn
was out with Earl Middle on a scout after

Porter and would not be back for some say

I requested them to return home and remain-
until they knew that Lord North and
the present Marshall had returned to London
which they promised to do. They appeared to
be verysorry for what they had done and
I don't anything further of them but afterwards
learned that they had been another stationed
by some military force packing up their
directions. They are going over of great
character and respectfully Colonel and I
have no idea from what they have to do.
and the influence that will be brought
to bear on them that they may be induced
to see the justice.

Mr. J. Howell

Mr. J. Howell
Bragg's lines

Paris, Mo. March 16, 1864.

[Signature]

In behalf of James E. Stowe, a resident of Illinois, who was taken sick at their regiment in the service of the United States, I have the honor to request that my said wife be allowed to go to California.

Encl.

Head Quarters the 10th Mo.
St. Louis, Mar. 22, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the President, Marshal General with directions to discharge as recommended in his indenture of Mar. 18, 1864.

By Command of

Maj. Genl. Schofield

[Signature]

and that line.

E. B.

Rec'd S. C. Dept. Mar. 21, 1864.
H.C. A. Sargent
Plat Land Office
March 18, 1844
Respectfully referred to the
said Council, with the reason
mentioned that the parties
mentioned above be allowed to a
return on taking oath of alleg-
ance and giving bond each in
$200 with 2 sureties. I shall examine
all the papers on file, if
I think it a case about
justifying their return
on such conditions

J. P. Sanderson
P.M. General
Paris, March 1676 by
Pony Marshall General
St. Louis

Dear Sir,

John Breger's Ragsdale
were Banished at that
Purport about 13 years ago to
Illinois. They want to
emigrate to California.
They were out some 12 days
with Porter and Carmine
and consulted Mr. Major My.
Hartell the President of the
State Convention. He
told them to go home and
Stay there and he would
see the Authority in their
behalf. They went home
and stayed there until
the next General Assembly.
and every honest man in the neighborhood will bear me out in this statement. They are young men of good moral character if you can give them permission to go with these friends would take it as a favor by attending todays alone you will confirm your own friends and what sergeant Marion Figg did I refer you to Mr. James O'Brother Judge Bates, Hay & Turner, and Mr. Williams He Sh Hoffin Clinch your office as to who same and what my shall is and has him MB Tune were
James Ragland
John Ragland
of Monroe County
Their Middle Names I do not recollect. The Papers still
James Jazdaell lives in Monroe Co., age 21 years, 47th with Adams Co. under Porter.
Drew into service at Gamer's Mills
by Col. Porter was at Newark, Kirkville
and Stockton — Surrendered.
John Russell

Mil. Com.
Office of the Provost Marshal General,
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo. Oct. 17th, 1862.

John Ragsdale, Kansas City.

I was arrested yesterday at home for being with Porter, this with two teams of negroes, had your house with Mr. Miller fight. Came two or three the rest of observers, I did not expect myself wherein I came back, but intended to had him at home 2 weeks.

John Ragsdale

Geo. Porter

2d P.
St. Louis March 18th

Col. Anderson, Mr. M. Colby

Dear Sir,

During the Raid of the Rebel Porter through Monroe County in 1862, about the 10th of Aug., John McSpadden, Rayssdale, was ordered with the general order to join his forces and remained with him until 8 or 9 o'clock when they returned home. I went to see Mr. H. Nevels to get him to intercede for them with the military authorities of the M. D. or in other words they wished to give themselves up to be paroled and allowed to remain at home. Mr. Nevels advised them to go to their homes and remain (which they did) and promised to send them to the military authorities and see what he could do for.
there, but before Mr. Hendee had time to communicate his good intentions in that behalf, the two young men were released at their homes, their fetters being taken off by some of the freedmen and bound to remain in St. Louis, where they remained in prison until about 20th of December, when they were banished to the State of Illinois, and are now in that State.

My object now is to ask you to receive their orders of banishment, giving them liberty to remain or return at their option, with Marion Biggs.

D. Page, Jr.
To: Sanderson, Esq., & Gent.

Sir,

I am not acquainted with Mr. Blaxdale but am well acquainted with your Excellency of Morris Co. who is a gentleman of high standing in his community and the state as a member of the State Convention and is entirely reliable to England.

Yours etc.,

J. H. Thompson
Paris, Mo March 21, 1864

My dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., and shall be pleased to have the honor of your company at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad Company, to be held at the Hall of the City Club, on the 24th instant.

I have ever been a friend and supporter of your views, and shall be happy to meet you personally and express my sentiments on the subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Signature]

[Name]
Sir: Sanderson

To: Mr. Jones,

Sir,

I am not acquainted

with Mr. Napoleon—but know
Mr. J. M. Jones—who is a loyal
man and a highly respected
citizen of Monroe County;

he was a member of the late
legislature and in every reliable

Yours truly,

J. W. M. Tested
Paris Mo March 21st 1864

Col Jas O Broadhead

Dear Sir,

Permit me to introduce to your acquaintance Mr. Quincy Ragsdale, a highly respectable and reliable gentleman and citizen of this county.

Mr. Ragsdale visits your city on business with the Provest Dyke 
Company. Any assistance you can render Mr. Ragsdale will be properly appreciated and remembered.

Yours OX
L. W. Moss
Headquarters Provost Marshal's Office,

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1864.

To Adjutant General

O.O. Thomas

Dres. Ward


[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]
Headquarters Provost Marshal's Office,
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1864.

Sir: Office in Guard of Honor

An order has been given by

Hon. J. B. B. Bunn and Mrs.

Mrs. Murphy, arresting for

Keeping black by force,

until further orders. Mrs.

Brown will be relieved,

to attend to other children,

and instructed that the

premises must be vacated immediately.
To the Officer of the Guard, Central Guard House:

You will receive and confine in the prison under your charge, the person of William Riley & James Smith (Citizens)

Dangerous Disease
To be held subject to order of next church. Muster day.

By order of T. INGRAHAM,
Colonel and Provost Marshal.
K. C. V.

frances R. H.

William L. M.

March 13 69
Washington, March 18, 1864.

Officer in Charge of
General Order Room

To:

The Secretary of War,

Subject: To hold Powell Valley and occupy Mount Jackson, etc.

I have the honor to report that the...
Copy

Letter To

Lieut Col C W Marsh

March 30th 1864

Duncan Ellis

John Ellis
Office Capt. Pro. Marshal
Troy, Schenectady County, N.Y. March 30th 1864

Colours,

I have the honor to report that after the Negras, big Nesty Ellis and formerly known back by Duncan Ellis and Whit Ellis I naturally suppose that unlawful influences had been used by them to prevent their other Negroes from enlisting. Accordingly (in compliance with your Order) when I went to arrest the two men I found an able bodied nегro man on the place and brought him to the Post with me when with several others he voluntarily took the oath and received his after being passed by the Ex Surgeon. It fact or violence was used in this premises as can be substantiated by several of the time of his enlistment, in fact no such means have ever been reported to by me, although I have free to admit that I believe the best
interests of the State would be subserved by getting rid of the negro as quickly as possible at the same time we should be governed in these matters by those in authority and must obey the law. I have understood that the friends of the Ellises have made the charge that this boy in question (Iancub) was forced to desert and that is my reason for making this statement. I am endeavoring to get some evidence in the case of Timbenv, for that matter I will force as soon as possible.
"Copy"

C. C. Marsh

To


March 7 1864

Duncan A. John

Ellen's Prisoner

Cts
Head Quarters Dept Prov. March 17th 1864

Colonel

I forward to you an charge of Delia T. Setson concerning Duncan Ellis and John Ellis two citizens of this County. The charge against them is that of interfering with negroes going here to enlist. The circumstances are as follows: Duncan Ellis and John Ellis overtook some negroes passing on the road near my house and ordered them out of the ranks. I have not had time to obtain the written evidence of the case, but can do so at any time if necessary. I would state here that so far as I can learn these men are good citizens but not sympathizers. There has been a great deal of influence used in this County to keep the negroes from enlisting. It is very difficult to obtain evidence in cases of this kind. At the same time, it is very necessary that something should be done.
his due, to prevent such influences being used. I would suggest that these men be held as prisoners for two or three weeks as a warning to others.

To

Sir: C.W. Martin

Capt. 1st U.S. Ar.

St. Louis, Mo.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient Servt.

C.W. Martin

Mayor of St. Louis, Mo.
Livingston Co.
March 30th 1864

G. H. Clark
W. S. Conklin

I

Report that he has seized liquors amounting in aggregate, to 3,450 gal.
found in possession of the following named persons who were selling
in order and occupation
of O. O. No. 1. viz.
John P. Jordan, C. H. Grodenf
Scott D. Looker and Endorger
found the liquors with
Capt. Shuster C. A. M. P. R. R. dept.
Newport

W.

L. McClellan

W. O. M. M. Dept. Mo. Capt. 1864
Respectfully referred to the General Caring for his information our orders

Col. C. W. C.
Pro. Marshal

Respectfully referred to Col. W. C. B. to have
these cases to be fully investigated, and a report to be made in each.

By order of Col. C. W. B.

Dec. 13, 1864

Res. Lt. Col. B. D. B. at the 6th of
Res. Capt. C. W. C. At the 27th of May
Lexington 30 March 1864

Col.

I have the honor to report that I have this day taken from
John A. Jordan & Banks Whiskey 160 gals
Selling as a mixture of same order

also of L. H. Benedict 10 octos,
Bark of Whiskey 48 gals, Selling as a mixture of same order

also of Scott O. Hickey,
Eight (8) Barrels of Whiskey 33 1/2 gals, Selling 52 cents

also of

John D. Enembarger 16 Barrels
and 14 half Barrels & parts of Barrels
and 15 gals, Selling at 1 cent

One hundred and nine gallons Selling as
Saloons 9.79.9

also of

J. L. Colasman 19 Barrels
+ 10 half Barrels & part barrel supposing to
be 15 gals, Selling at 9.55. Saloons 9.35.90

also of

Charles Combs one Saloon 1 1/3

1 Whiskeyelper Selling to Saloons
and one gals from J. Blacks Selling to Saloons Salons 3.30.9.45 0
Thean Party are as was all Selling Whiskey and that Sleeping Holstein Drug Store
there is Rum very fine Maker and Rum very Common
they ask 2 Dollars per Saloon for
Salamo Whiskey 7 $7 Dollars per box
Rag & Barber I thought I wanted
Father it all two Thousand five
hundred fifty dollars in all 2500
this is worth at three Rates two
five Thousand Dollars
I have Ordered it with Cotton
Shaw as the Company is only a Missouri
Lemmon and not under one dozen,
I have Thans Fritter for it as
after Astor Master

There is More work
To be done as soon as I get there
I will return there is not much
To be asked out of the Mitchell
Master as yet I think it won't
Amount to Much

Col
J A Burton

Your obedient Servant
Geo Graham
Reports that John
P. McLoud and James
McLoud have been
arrested and are now
in custody at this
place, that McLoud's
Bass has not been
found.
Office At St. Proctor
Jefferson City May 24th ‘64

Capt. J. H. Shrewsberry
Brig. Command

Capt. I have the honor

to inform you that last two of
the crew, John P. Whitten & James
Music Citizens of Cape Girardeau
are now in custody at this place.

The other Hall & Parts has not been
found. I suppose he has gone to
St. Joseph Buchanan County and
may return soon. Very respectfully

W. M. Givens
Capt. Proctor
Department of Metropolitan Police,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
493 Tenth Street West,

Capt. W. W. Rogers
Sir,

Please relieve
and place in charge of
this officer William Schuyler
and J. P. Willis, confinement
in Central Grand Home
 Subject to my orders

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

SUPREME
General Court Martial Rooms
14th St. & Larue Ave.
Washington D.C., March 13th, 1863

Commanding Officer
General Court Martial Rooms

You will send to the Court at 8 o’clock a.m.
of the date James Long of the station at Richland
Patrol Buck
for trial, also witnesses

James H. Thomas
Michael Cochran
William Meeking
John G. Baker

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Chief Judge

[Signature]
Assistant Judge
Release
Pat. Bigley
Henry Cavanagh
March 12 94
Cable paid
Headquarters Provost Marshal's Office,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1864

Commanding Officer
Central Guard House

Sir:

Henceforth you will send under guard to Captain Scott, Kendall Green Park, the following
named prisoners now in your custody, with the accompanying document.

Patrick Bigley,
Henry Doningen.

By command of

S. P. Sturgis
2nd. Asst. Provost Marshal

Capt. W. Thompson
Acting Adjutant
Bartow, Capt. W. C.
4th N. C. Vol.
Confederate

Requests that Mrs. John Colvin
and Master Dennis Andrews
may be permitted to visit their priets
and relatives in St. Augustine.

Cly.

Rec'd No. 9 St. A) March 23rd. 1864
That Gen’l J. Jones
Philada. Feb. March 10th

To the Commanding Officer
St. Augustine

Sir,

I am requested by Hon. Gen. Washington to say that he desires that Mr. John Calvert and Master Dennis An дом — who reside on the St. Johns — adopt to this place, he permits to visit his relations and friends at St. Augustine — under such restrictions as you may deem necessary.

I have the honor to be

Your Majesty’s Most Obedient Servant,

[Signature]

At our request,

[Signature]
Evidence against James Scott
City
March 64.
Protest marshal's office Clinton Town

This is to certify that at Jonesboro Whistle Dodd told me that Jack and Jesse Dority robbed him. This took place some time in July first at the foot of Pilot mountain on the road leading from Clinton Town to Williamsburg Pike, he meaning that said Whistle Dodd disorderly told me that when he got to the foot of the said mountain, James and Jesse Dority halted him, and told him of the dirt, not giving his property and money, they would kill him. The Dority being armed at Whistle Dodd's place, by fear of his life, he gave up to the said Dority his horse, bridle and saddle, and money. At Whistle Dodd's place that night they had taken his horse and property and money. He left them and carried it off. The said Whistle Dodd told me in a few days after he was robbed that he was going to master James and Jesse Dority at Mr. Phillips' or Lilliput. For they told him if he would come at Mr. Phillips' and throw at him a gun that had been captured from James Dority. By the Rebels they would save him. The said Whistle Dodd took his money from me. While going to meet me, at the road of Mr. Phillips' when he was to get his money back, the distance being 4 or 5 miles.
I started and went by the said White the last night of the said White's leave and we was to meet at Mrs. Phillips from 12 to 2 o'clock the next day. I went to Mrs. Phillips as promised there and there waited for the said White near there house and being uneasy about him I went back by his house and he was gone. And his family told me he had started to Mrs. Phillips. I then told his family if he were home again, come for him not to go through some gap by him. For I thought it best was dangerous for him to go the road by himself on the account of the rum. I sent a boy there while I was gone. The next I saw White did not return home or get to Mrs. Phillips and about 3 weeks after he was robbed and several others started out to hunt him and found him on Friday after the left home. 9 days I being the oldest man in the tound was call up to him to examine him since which I did and found that several bullets had passed through his clothes and balls passed through his shoulders another through his hips and it looked like there had been several small shots went through his shirt. I Mr. Whites outside clothes and shoes was gone and could not be found, his under clothes all drawn except the bullet holes the flesh mostly Destroyd.
They gathered up the remains of Mr. White and carried him home and I helped bury him. He was killed near four miles from home.

I further state that as I was going up, up, up along the bank of the White River, when I got to near Pian — I came who some 10 or 15 persons and gathered together, and I helped with them, and in a short time there was a gun or pistol fired under the river bank which raised a considerable excitement among the crowd. I saw two persons going up through the field near at Lebanon, and from some of them, said it was James Don'ty and some one else. This was on the day White was killed, and was near four miles from where he was killed.

Question 1:
What time of day was it that you met up with the 10 or 15 men that you spoke of?
Answer 1: I don’t remember what time it was.

Question 2:
Was these 10 or 15 men going up or going down towards or from towards where Mr. White was killed?
Answer 2: They going rather from where he was killed.

Question 3:
Who was it that said it was James Don’ty that you saw going up?anko after the fire, or pistol was fired off under the river bank.
Answer: John Carroll

Question 1:
What was the rumor you heard which caused you to be uneasy and caused you to notify your family that if the white man came again not to let him go through y'ave got by himself. And it was while our talk together with what John Carroll said. The people in general told me while I was on the river.

Question 2:
Who did the neighbors generally accuse of killing the white man? And I cannot say.

Question 3:
Who did the people generally accuse of the robbery and murder of the white man? Good Heiman, Old Ben, and I think that the majority accused James and James Dority of the murder of his wife and children. Sworn to and subscribed by: John Carroll

Before me this 24th day of March, 1854. Calum Wilkes

L.S. My Self, John}

Eliza White states that she just let her father come home and told him that James and James Dority had told her at the foot of the Bleak Mountain to look out for the Dority's. I think James pocketed the gun and presented it at White's breast and told him if he did not give
Up the property and money he went to hide him and after taking his horse armed saddle and money they then left him telling him if he ever come on that side of the mountains again they would kill him. Mr. White started over the mountain again on a furl day after he got home and was killed on the road at near the road coming down mountain.

Question 1st.
Who do you believe, Robert and killed Jesse White.

Ans I believe that James and Jesse Don'ty Robert him and I believe Jacob smart and James and Jesse Don'ty killed him.

Question 2d.
Where did Mr. White start to and what mountain did he start across Ans he started across the sundland Mountain through the Grove gap to Ship Phillips

Question 3d.
Did White tell you he had started to meet James and Jesse Don'ty Ans he did not return to and subscribe.

Eliza White
before me this 29th day of March 1831
Cahen Mclain, J.P. In my presence.
Clinton March 5, 1861

I certify that some time during last week I went to Isaac White on Saturday after his family had left home for the sick. He asked me if I had seen Isaac White. I told them I had not. I went back to, while the next day and the white had not come home the folks were every uneasy about him. And on the 8th day after his left home his father and the neighbors went, and found him the next day, where I was one of the first that found him. He was lying in a gently rest at quarter of a mile from the road after he had pulled through the grave gap on the mountain. We agreed to keep round to see when he was killed at it had not been. The 8th day, proceeding the day we found him, and we found where he had been towed near a quarter of mile. The answer was that he had been shot among some logs when we found the said Isaac before hand, and from the sign we came he was killed. There was good information picked up, and searched his pockets for papers, and they had been taken out of his had any

Question 1st
What sign did you see in Isaac Harmsfield's place that made you think that White had been killed there?

Answer

By the Potato patch being dug up and the sign at home Harmsfield's, his family, for I think I saw Harmsfield tracks round about where he had
been hid in the field at the edge of the Palataki Point.

Question 23
W. What made you think that White had been concealed in the field that you spoke of?

Answer
I don't know. He had been killed and put in between two logs and the back of brush out over a hunch and a pile of brush about two feet in diameter, and it looked like some person had been drag from there to where we found him, and then we raised up the brush and back we found some of White's hair on the ground where he lay.

Question 24
W. Did you ever hear any person threaten to kill White and if so who was it that threatened to kill him?

Answer
I didn't. I heard some threats, threats to kill White.

Question 25 by James Bratby, one of the deput.
W. Who do you believe killed Sam White?

Answer
I think that Frank San Vanna and Warren Jones killed him.

Question 26 by Colby White
W. What do you know about bringing the gun bands and getting the money?

Answer
I heard Col Bratby, the father of James Bratby, say that Col. White would bring back the gun that Bill Edwards took from James Bratby here that he would give up the money that James
The testimony of Peter Sherry had been taken from George White under an affidavit he made on the 6th day of March, 1824.

This is to certify that James Dority told me that he took a horse, bridle, and saddle and 200 dollars from Government money from Lewis White. The said Dority said he took the property and money from him a short time before the United States forced them into possession of Lewis White. I had heard that James Dority told William Henry he would give him twenty dollars for a picture.

Dority said he took the 200 dollars from Lewis White and told me not to tell him anything about the picture. Dority called White a rebel and said he would tell him and his boat. Days before that article was killed.

Question 1: Who do you believe killed White? I do believe from Dority's talk that he was the man that killed him.

Question 2: Do you acquaint with James Dority's general character? Are tolerably well acquainted with him.

Question 3: What is his general character? A bad, guilty of stealing and robbing in general.

Question 4: Did James Dority say he took some papers from White before he took his home? Yes, he did.
Testimony 1st by Def.
Where was I at when I proposed buying
Emory's Bible.
Answer: At Charles Wilt's house on a creek called Paint Rock.

2nd

I was with Col. Israel McCord.

3rd

Did you ever hear of white

4th

men with the Rebels when they took me.

5th

And I heard Dorrity say so and some other

6th

witness and subscribed

7th

Mary Ann Jones

before year 1836

Dated 18th Nov 1836

William Akins

This is to certify that Isaac White told me

10th

on about the 10th July last that James

11th

and Freeman told him of the horse

12th

stolen and a saddle that I had. He told

13th

told him to ride to Newbury and the next

14th

while had some money that my wife

15th

sent by him to try to buy brandy and white

16th

saw he told Dorrity that it was all

17th

Edward's money and they did not take

18th

it but told him to take her book and money

19th

I know of White having one twenty dollar

20th

bill of greenback money which he said

21st

Dorrity took with some other money

22nd

and others told Isaac White

23rd

if he would bring a certificate from

24th

Union citizens showing he was a disloyal

25th

man that he should have his property

26th

and money back.
I wrote him a certificate stating that he was and always had been a man of white. Mr. Edwards signed it and I think others might as well have signed it also.

Question 1st.
Was your acquainted with Isaac White from a young age?

Answer 1st.
Yes. I believe I was acquainted with Isaac White.

Question 2nd.
Are you of the opinion that Isaac White was a man of truth and honesty.

Answer 2nd.
I always believed he was.

Question 3rd.
Have you ever seen Isaac White, after he went to your house and money was brought back.

Answer 3rd.
No. I have not. There was a small walnut dock and gun at my home left there by Mr. Edwards. Mr. Edwards said to the James Davis. Mr. Edwards sent the gun to have it sawed and he told him to give James Davis. If they would bring Isaac White some horse and money back to them. They should have the gun.

James Davis was a good man.

James Edwards

Sworn to and subscribed before me

April 20th, 1860

Calvin Atkins, J.S., 4th. As. Lem.
Clinton March 31st 1804

This is to certify my father Isaac White

that he was murdered on the 7th day of July 1808 in Stott's

Tunings. I also certify that afterwards again

on the 10th day of the same month he left home
to go to Mrs. Phillips and never returned any more
until we found him murdered and burnt.

G. Atkins

Exhibit

Edmund Bassett

March 6th
Hilton Head S. C.
March 21, 1864

Georges M. Beards

Civilian

Asking permission to sell
a large of goods at wholesale
in Jacksonville.

[Signature]

Office for Rail
Hilton Head C. S.

Rests forwarded
by Col. Henderson
Capt. Prov. M. of Florida

The latter are strictly
and reliably got to

[Signature]

and I should cer

diately approve Col

Henderson's proposal
of their application on
the forces of
Hilton Head H.,
March 21st 1862

To:

The undersigned respectfully request permission to take their vessel into the Port of Jacksonville, Florida, with a cargo of assorted goods, and to sell the same, at wholesale, from their vessel only, to the local traders of that place, subject to the Treasury Regulations.

And respectfully,

Your obliged servants,

Morgan & Koch

Hilton Head Co.

To:

Capt. J. W. Harrell
Deb. War. Conc. D.

John G. Hollister
Office of the Provost Marshal General,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,

Dear Headquartr—

From the Post of the

Colony—

The March of Morgan
Mash is my brother in law
It is a good friendly man
I will

be obliged for any favor you can properly grant him.

Very truly,

James H.
Off of Beale
April 23

Regrettably,

627 Calhoun

Our Turner is

a loyal Floridian.

His family resides

in Fernandina,

Ala.

Dame, the Capt.

H. E. Phillips
To [Int. R. Turner]

Dear Sir,

Will you please give me permission to open a Photographic Saloon at Dicksonville, Fla. I am living at Fernandina, & came through the same about four months ago. I am anxious to do something to make a living & am satisfied, if I can get there, I can do as you have respectfully,

Frank T. Turner

Port Royal, March 23rd, 1865.
Jacksonville, Fla.
March 2d, 1864.

A. M. Reed
Civilian

Stating that Samuel James and Samuel Stratton have permission to occupy this Vendoon building on Bay St., they paying a monthly rent.
Jacksonville, Florida—
March 22, 1864

My dear Sir,

I am about to occupy the (insert building name) near the brick store now occupied by Mr. Nightingale on the north side of Bay Street. I shall meet with no objections to their doing so, they preferring a mission house to be assigned or leased by the proper Military authorities to be occupied by the prisoners only.

A.M. Reed

by J.E. Donnell

92
8903

Jacksonville, Fla., March 27, 1864

James H. Stratton
Civilians

Request permission to occupy a building near Bay and Hogan Sts.
Jacksonville, S.C. March 27th

To: S. Col. Henderson

District Provost Marshal

I beg leave respectfully to apply for permission to occupy the building
in occupied at the corner of
Bay and Logan street, claimed by
the present residents in the rebels' hands.

Yours very respectfully,

Samuel James
Samuel Shadlow
Louisville Jail
March 11th 1864

W. Libbee Gibbs

I wish Major Hitch to call to see those they wish to know something about their case.

Read (No. P. Mc.S. Ky) March 11th 1864
Louisville jail

May the 17 1864

Sir, pray let it be known
Write you a few lines and ask you if you would please to come
And see us here in jail as we are kept here in prison
Without letting us most eny
Don't care what we think that
We are to be kept with our
And those like to most
Somethings that is to be
Come of us most six if you will
Come and see us we will see
A like to you

Whittlesey and gibbs
Jacksonville, Fla.
March 12th, 1864
P. Ortagus, Civilian

Asking permission to establish themselves in that line of business known as merchandising.

[Signature]

[Signature]
Jacksonville, March 12th 1864

To the District Prothonotary Marshal

Sir—We the undersigned P. Ortigue & A. C. Andrews being Citizens of Florida and having taken the Oath of Allegiance to the Government of the United States ask for a permit to be granted us for the purpose of establishing ourselves into that line of business known as Merchandising— including Root Beer, Lemonade, Soft Drinks, and such other articles as they may see fit and proper to be sold & keeping Liquors of any kind. We therefore ask of the said permit in this application hoping it will meet the approval of the District Prothonotary Marshal

Respectfully Yours

P. Ortigue

A. C. Andrews
Geo. District of Kentucky
Office P. W. Cul
Louisville, Ky.
March 16, 1864

James Capt., S. O.
P. W. Cul

Order the delivery of
the bonds of William D.
Hunt.

Citing...

Red (P. W. Cul) Marcher
1864
March 16, 1804

Reed of Major D. C. Fitch, Esq. Marshal, the Bonds of Hunt & Williams.

H. S. Wallen
Head-Quarters District of Kentucky,
OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,

Louisville, March 16th - 1864.

To: Major Gruen

From: Matthew Heiling & Thomas Heuling

Having executed bonds in the Old Court House to appear then & answer the charges against
thee to the Court at the time & place above before you.

Yr. Hbg.

Matthew J. Jones

Agreed to, to what I conceived my duty, this
said Heiling, having been spoken of for the repayment of which
the said Heuling has been returned to this
Court. That I am bound to come before you
and have been ordered by Capt. Harte to return into
Major Gruen's Provost Marshal's to the City Command.
Only a small amount of flour, salt, and essence to return to whom the same
was entrusted. All the goods which were taken have
been returned to the U.S. Court except Collop
which has been received otherwise.

J. F. Rogers
March 16, 1864
Commissioner

[Signature]
Head Dist. of Dist. of Ky. Office of Marshal's
Louisville Ky
March 4 1864
Jones, Capt. S. E.
A. G. & M. B. L.

You will please not cease your endeavors until you secure the arrest of O. G. Shoob

Red (No 200 P. M. Ky) March 3 1864
Head-Quarters District of Kentucky,
OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

Louisville, March 8th, 1864.

Sir,

Your order to arrest your enemies is null until you comply with the terms of said order. Yours, etc.

[Signature]

[Date]
(Copy)

Treasury Department

Tulsa, March 2, 1867

Slate Col. Whelden

Sde. Marshal

Sir,

Wearing Head, pertaining

relating to my occupancy of the house in that I present the case to you asking your advice in the matter,

about the events of Dec. last. Already application to Jno. Barnes to have it put in the possession of the Treasury Dept. as abandoned property, as I learnt the words Mr. Hemmendorf, and on the

Southerners Confederacy. The matter was referred to Sbo. Mr. A. H. Smith and David Ferguson. Approved, just counsel to defend the case on the ground that Mr. Hemmendorf was a Union man enlisted in the Confederacy against Texas and under a bond of $20,000 not to leave to come back. I present the claims of the same, put forth by request of Ferguson to

turn free to produce such evidence as he deemed necessary in the past and which he thought would prevent this.
property being held by the Government. After consultation with Mr. Stone and Dr. Dikelworth, both of whom considered Mr. McKewen a wise man, and gave their opinion that the Government would not hold it, and advised Ferguson to let me occupy it, which I did, paying the 2 tenants, which were left at the bond $3.00 per month each for the use of the property. Rear. Banks said he was very glad I had concluded to take it in that way. I have been expecting for 16 to return experience suggestions, but as he did not come thought I would be best to take possession of the same for the Government and would be glad of your opinion in the matter.

Respectfully,

Yours,

(Signed) A. H. Brown
Agent, Spec. Cir, To Dept.

True Copy,

F. L. Whetman
Supt. Col's. Pursuit Marshal.
Head Quarters,
Respect Marshall Office,
Norfolk, Va., March 8, 1864.

Moore, Capt. J. M.

Reports that he finds nothing to impeach the loyalty of
David Ferguson. Also, that Capt. Smith, Special
Prov. Marshall has some proofs which have been
sent to Gen. Butler.

Respectfully referred to
Brig. Gen. E. A. Wild,
Comdy. Defense, Norfolk & Porto
military.

This on McLean
First Va.

[Signature]

M. D. P. 1864

[Signature]
Sherrif Grand Office
Poughkeepsie, March 7, 64

Col. Sheldon

In making the
Examination of the person of
Benjamin Ferguson on the 8th, I
found nothing to indicate his
LOYALTY. There was a double-locked
Door in the house, but no papers
indicating a Correspondence with
the Enemy or other incriminating
Practices.

I understand that Capt. Smith, Special Pro. Nelson, is in possess-
ion of some information which indicates Ferguson in illicit traffic
with the Enemy. This information
being already in the hands of
Maj. Genl. Butler

Respectfully,
Yours Obd. Sr.
John U. Wood Cps.
R. Y. Marshall

"
Louisville, Ky.
March 15th, 1864

Carrie John,

States that he understands that Co. tell C. Littlefield & Shreves are going to Caldwell Co.

Children

Paid $200 P.M. L. H. March 15th
Head: Quarters Provost Marshal,

Louisville, Ky. March 15th 1864

Mr. Siler Clark,

States that James G rmontt

replied that Littlefield, Shrank & O'Brien will
go to Caldwell County Kentucky, they
probably found it to Mountainard and then

Mr. Clark
March 31, 1864.


States that he has telegraphed Col. Parker, in relation to the oaths of R. D. & J. D. Kennedy. Suggests their being forwarded to the city.
Head-Quarters District of Kentucky,

OFFICE PROVOST MARESHAL GENERAL

Louisville, March 3rd, 1864.

Col.,

I have telegraphed Col. [name] (U.S. C.) in relation to the matter of Col. [name] & [name] & the man to whom it refers. I have directed the officers of the city to take the necessary steps.

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]
Petition

E. F. Buchanan
C. S. Buchanan, his As.

Prays for passage of the
Property known as the Sol-

diers Home.

Head Quarters of the
Columbus Key.

Witnesses.
Head Post Office
Columbus, Ohio
March 28, 1866

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Congress, the following statement of the case of the ancient preachers in the history of the Church of Christ.

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]
To Captain J M Williams
Dist. At Mt. olive, Dist. of Columbus
Department of the Tennessee

Captains

The Petition of Elijah G Buchman and
Catharine S Buchman his wife citizens of Columbus
and Kentucky but now resides of London Ken
sire respectfully show unto your Captains that
your petitioners Catharine S Buchman is the
lawful owner of the Building now known and
called the U S Soldiers Home in Columbus Ken
sire and has a Deed in Fee Simple to the
land on which the same is situated as will
appear by reference to the annexed Deed
conveying the same made by Mr Edington to
the Assignee date 24th day of October A D
1864

And your petitioners further state that during
the Month of November A D 1861 your petition
ers having rented the said property including the
furniture to said building their family up and fur
ished for a Hotel to A P Hall and
Carpeting your petitioners remove to Denton
in the State of Illinois where they have con
tinued to reside until the present time

And your petitioners further state that dur
ing the latter part of the Month of January
of the first part of February of the year A D 1862
the Confederate forces then in occupation of the
Military Post of Columbus, jointly took posses-
sion of the said building and without the con-
sent of either of your petitioners and against
their remonstrances and protests devoted the
same to their use and occupied the said build-
ing for a Post Office, Custom House, and
wholly destroyed and bolted beyond the reach
of your petitioners the furniture belonging to
said building, the value of at least Twenty Thousand
dollars and your petitioners have neither
recovered any compensation either
consequent or
for rent of furniture lost from the said
confiscated or any one acting for them.
And your petitioners further state that after
this occupation of the Post Office by
the United States forces the said building
was taken by them and has for a long time
and your petitioners believe for the space
of Twenty Months has been used by the forces
of the United States for the purpose of a
soldiers home—And your petitioners have
never been able to obtain possession of the
same since its first occupation by the Con-
federate forces—Our have they received any
compensation for its use either from them
or from the Government of the United
States?
States, or its Agents—

And your Petitioners further state that they have, now and always, been loyal citizens of the United States, and have never done any act that was disloyal or any opposition to the Govern

And your Petitioners further state that the property above mentioned is all of the property that your Petitioners are possess of and in the only means of support—that they are both in poor health and far advanced in years, namely

And your Petitioners further state that the facts above set

ture of the property rights and

privileges granted by the Government
Of the United States to all of its loyal citizens and pledged to them. Enid on their taking the said oath of allegiance. Your Petitioners earnestly pray that said property may be restored to them.—That if possession of the same cannot be at once given to them— and the good of the Public Service requires the use of said property for military purposes—that then and in that case your Petitioners ask that the Government of the United States and the Military Authorities at said Port of Call may allow your Petitioners a reasonable and just compensation for the use of the same.

Your Petitioner Ebenezer & Abraham will gladly keep the said building, himself as a Soldiers Home, under permission of the Military Authorities at said Port of Call.

And your Petitioners would also ask—that they may be allowed a reasonable amount for the use of said building during the time it has been occupied by the Government and Military Authorities at said Port and your Petitioners will ever pray.
State of Illinois

Gibson County

Elbridge G. Buchanan and Catherine S. Buchanan each being duly sworn before and say that they have read the foregoing petition by them subscribed and know the contents thereof and that the same is true in substance and in fact.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 24th day of July, 1863.

C.W. Rains, Clerk

Elbridge G. Buchanan

Catherine S. Buchanan
Columbus, Ky., Mar. 14, 1864

Brig. General Reid,

It is respectfully petitioned that the property formerly known as the Buchanan House in the town of Columbus, Ky., but now used as a Soldiers Home be restored to the Widow Mrs. Catherine S. Buchanan, wife of Mr. E.T. Buchanan, Mrs. Buchanan and her husband and Mr. E.T. Buchanan, an old war officer in years and standing in great need of this property, or the best thing to sustain them in their declining years. Should the necessities of the country require the continued use of this property as a Soldiers Home, we cheerfully invite in a petition for them to be paid out for the same.

J. T. Martin
J. T. Walker
J. T. Moore
McClure
Becker

Wm. McRae
Wm. Simons
Richard E. Corr

Wm. S. Smith
Wm. Davis
A. Roberts
W. Kerr

E. L. Kerr
G. McCall

Wm. H. Pettigrew

J. H. Kersey

R. H. Bellamy

William Lane
Mrs. H. Bellamy

Wm. H. Gladstone
Report of Persons Employed in the Month of March, 1844

By Caplain

E. B. Whitney

S. M. T. W. T.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. T. Pusey</td>
<td>Clerk, Engineers</td>
<td>Dockage 2°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. F. Johnson</td>
<td>Clerk, Engineers</td>
<td>Dockage 2°</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>Archibald Murray</td>
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Office of the Commissary Genl.
of Prisoners, Washington, D.C.
March 18, 1864

W. Hoffman
asst. adj. general

Relating to the release of
Christopher Killam & Daniel
R. Boyle on taking the oath
prescribed by the President in
his proclamation.

Recd. M. O. M. March 19
Office of Commissary General of Prisoners,

Washington, D.C., March 16th, 1864.

Gentlemen:

In pursuance of instructions received from His Excellency the President, through the War Dept., request the necessary orders may be given for the release of Christopher L. Pullen, Daniel R. Parry, prisoners at the Old Capitol Prison, on condition that they remain in the District of Columbia, on this taking the oath as prescribed in the President’s Proclamation of December 8, 1863.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Colonel 5th Infantry,
Commissary General of Prisoners.

W. Hoffman
Assistant Adjutant General.

To

Military Governor
Washington, D.C.
See:

Old Capitol Prison Records
Washington
March 11, 1864

R.G. Turner
Judge Advocate

Said of War directs that the within named prisoners now in the C.O. be sent under suitable conduct to Philadelphia and be discharged from custody upon their personally taking the oath of allegiance and giving their parole not to enter within 15 miles of said city during the war unless in the service of the United States.

L.G. M. DW Mar. 13
Mr. J. W. Ely, Esq.

Chairman

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

March 19th, 1860

[Handwritten text]
War Department
Washington City
March 11th 1864

Brig General
John H. Martin
Military Governor
Washington D.C.

General

The Secretary of War directs that the following named prisoners, now confined at Old Capitol Prison in Fort, under clement conduct, to Philadelphia, Pa., and then discharged upon their personal taking the oath of allegiance and giving their parole, not to come south of said city during the war, unless in the service of the United States, and it is further directed that military transportation for the same be furnished. (You will please have the action ordered executed.)

Cly., John McCleary
Michael Kinesler
Michael Lynch
A. Fitzgibbon

E. A. Horace
H. W. Fane
W. A. Kelly
J. W. Conamaak
| A. B. Farrell | John A. Bunting |
| L. Castleman | J. M. Smiley |
| H. Burns | J. M. M. Cranchen |
| L. J. Wet | Jacob Cook |
| B. P. Stewart | A. J. Baugh |
| J. Henrick | Adam Sloader |
| John B. Longley | Alin Robert |
| H. B. Phillips | John Altoone |
| D. N. Halloray | David Watkins |
| Robert Hall | B. W. Dewey |
| D. J. Everett | John Murphy |
| C. C. Callen | A. M. Cannabi |
| J. Stewards | William C. Horn |
| J. Metcalf | Bing Harris |
| H. Chandler | D. Mulligan |
| William Riley | Matthew Moor |
| James Loughtry | Jas. J. Harden |
| Phil. & Halliday | Jas. M. Johnson |
| John Dodson | Noah Bowman |
| William Sick |  |
| Thomas Tarnas |  |

By order of the Secretary of War

\[\text{Judge Advocate}\]
Washington
March 12th 64

Lt. C. Turner
Judge Advocate.

Severely of War directs that the within named prisoners now confined in O. C. Prison be paroled under suitable conduct to New York City and discharged from custody upon their harmless returning the oath of allegiance and giving their word not to aid or assist in any part of said city during the war.

one enclosure

1000 or more Cbs.

Rice by D. W. March 13
March 14, 1864. Respy referred to Genl. McDowell who will detail one Commanded officer to accompany the within mentioned order to New York city.

By command of

Major-General

W. A. G.
War Department
Washington City
March 12th, 1864

Sir: General

John H. Martindale
Military Governor
Washington, D.C.

General:

The Secretary of War directs that the following named prisoners, now confined at Old Capitol Prison, be sent under suitable conduct to New York City, and then discharged from custody upon their formally taking the oath of allegiance, and giving their parole not to come north of said city during the war, unless in the service of the United States. And it is further directed that Military Transportation for the same be furnished.

(You will please have the above order executed)

Viz: James Batten. — Charles Moran.
J. D. Bounds. — J. W. Sheppard
George Jarvis. — John P. O'Conor.
Benjamin Earl
B. Estrada
Mr. P. Henry
R. R. Smith
James Tindle
James Riley
Samuel Henderson
James Everett
E. Gorges
J. W. Eler
L. D. Reed
Jones Adrick
J. W. Whitmarsh
Patrick Wikel
Charles Morgan
Oliver Jenkins
Charles Emory
Thomas Harris

J. J. Bond
Elijah Jones
W. P. Jones
William Bryan
Valentine Hudson
J. W. Sheff.
J. C. Martin
R. A. Key
Gabriel Adams
Constantine A. Kege
N. B. Robbins
J. B. Robbins
Michael Robbins
J. A. Collett

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. C. Sanborn
Judge Advocate.
Capt. L. C. Semin

Judge Advocate

State that the within mentioned men have been discharged unconditionally on taking the oath of allegiance. Request that transportation be furnished them to their homes.

Sao Paulo
March 14, 1861

Copy referred to Col for appropriate action.

By command of

[Signature]
J. 31, 1864

War Department

J. March 11, 1864

S. F. Turner
Maj. Gen.

State that the Snake of the O. B. Prior has been ordered to deliver the M. G. Gen. the victorious Primus to be sent to Fort. Wasse

Two or more Cobs

J. March 31, 1864

Capt. W. D. Warbon
Headqu. Mt. Dick. Wart
March 12, 1864
Respectfully referred to
Col. Ingram at Mt. Marched
who will please take the steps
necessary for the prompt exe-
uction of the written orders of
the War Department.

By Command of
Brig. Gen. Musterfields

F. M. Stedman
Acting Adj. Gen.
War Department  
Washington City  
March 11th 1864

Brevet General  
John H. Martindale  
Military Governor  
Washington D.C.

General  
The Superintendent of Old Capital  
Prison has been directed to deliver to you the  
following named prisoners, now in his custody  
and you will send them under safe guard to  
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, to be held therein  
till further order viz.  

George W. Jemison  
David Jemison  
John Cooper  
James A. Wilson  
David Boyle  

By order of the Secretary of War  

 Lt. Col.  
(Signed) Adjutant
War Department
Washington, D.C.
March 11, 64

J. C. Turner
Judge Advocate

For or more than
Secretary of War direct that
these within named persons
now confined in Old Capitol
Prison be put under suitble
conduct to Philadelphia Bar
and there discharged upon
their generally taking the
oath of allegiance (and
giving their parole not to
forth of said city except
not the forces of the U.S.)

Received at Washington, D.C.
March 17, 64.
March 21st 1864


Respectfully referred with respect of action.

Note endorsement of Maj. Genl. H. W. H. W.

Respectfully returned.

These papers were returned, as directed, and forwarded to Maj. Genl. in the evening of the 19th inst. in charge of Capt. N. C. Schenck, A.D.C.

Sergt. Maj. P.

Col. & Bvt. Maj. E.

February 20th, 1864
War Department
Washington City
March 17th, 1864

Brig. Genl.
John H. Werkendall
Military Governor
Washington, D.C.

By
General

The Secretary of War directs that the
following named prisoners, now confined in Old Capitol
Prison, be sent under suitable guard to Philadelphia,
Penn., and there discharged, when their services, taking
the oath of allegiance, and giving their parole not to
come South of said city during the war unless in the
service of the United States. And it is further
directed that military transportation for the same
be furnished. (You will please have the above order executed.)

Osg. G. W. Morgan
13. N. Riley
9. W. A. Schell
4. J. H. Newton
11. J. J. Newton
9. Charles Cunningham
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<td>14. Elijah Fry</td>
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<td>19. John W. Rapley</td>
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<td>17. Martin Ragues</td>
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<td>16. J. A. Cotton</td>
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<td>11. G. W. Sawyer</td>
<td>16. J. H. Combs (Stile)</td>
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<td>17. George Ferrigo</td>
<td>17. J. C. H. Campbell</td>
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<td>18. James Fry</td>
<td>17. J. H. Combs (Romney)</td>
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By Order of the Secretary of War

L.C. Simmer
Judge Advocate
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 19th, 1864.

Report of Provost Marshal.

For March 19th, 1864.

Passengers from Richmond were received and the oath of allegiance was administered to males at this office, and to females on board the Steamer "Juno." No. 10 Citizens - refugees from the south were received from Yorktown, and sent to Camp Distribution for further direction.

Nine (9) Prisoners of War received from Norfolk on the 11th instant. Confined were forwarded under guard to Point Pokesout, Md.

Five (5) Citizens (refugees) and three (3) released Prisoners of War were released from Camp Distribution when taking the oath of allegiance. Two (2) were permitted to go to Norfolk. One (1) to Yorktown, and five (5) to Edgecumbe.

Mr. Warley, Citizen's wag in compliance with your order released from confinement, and sent to Norfolk.

Mr. Turner's Citizen forwarded from Norfolk at your order was received and detained for further direction.
Mrs. Sykes and two (2) children refugees from the south, were received from Norfolk. I have per-
mitted them to go to Bath.

Camp Hamilton.

All quiet at this Post, and

Respectfully Substanta.

John Carroll

Maj. Gen. R. L. Butler

Corr. Dept. of Va & W. C.

Capt. W. A. D. C.

Br. Marshue.
Know all Men by these Presents, That we, J. Dillon and Samuel Florence, and George Scott, being by and by order of the firm of Dillon & Florence, of Jefferson County, in the State of Kentucky, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the penal sum of $5,000; that is to say, the said J. Dillon, in the sum of $2,500, and the said George Scott, in the like sum of $2,500, which we agree shall be levied and made of our respective lands and tenements, goods and chattels, and to the use of said United States, in case of default in rendering. But to be void upon condition that the said J. Dillon and Samuel Florence, shall well and truly keep the peace, and be of good behavior towards the United States, that his conduct and conversation shall be that of a loyal citizen during the present rebellion, and that during said period he will not go beyond the Southern boundary of Kentucky without permission of the Military Authorities.

Signed and acknowledged before me this 19th day of December, 1864:

J. P. Begley
Commissioner of the United States Court for the District of Kentucky.
states that after the payment of all his just debts and liabilities, he is worth the sum of $18.

This day of 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.
Know all Men by these Presents, That we, Patrick Dillon, E.D. Pendery, Principals and W.K. Thomas, Surety, are held and firmly bound unto the Government of the United States in the penal sum of $2000, that is to say, the said E.D. Pendery jointly, in the sum of $1000, and the said W.K. Thomas, in the like sum of $1000, which we agree shall be levied and made of our respective lands and tenements, goods and chattels, and to the use of said United States, rendered. But to be void upon condition that the said E.D. Pendery shall hereinafter, either of them, or either of them taken together, or any of them, or any of them taken together, shall well and truly keep the peace, and be of good behavior towards the Government of the United States, that their conduct and conversation shall be that of loyal citizens during the present rebellion, and that during said period they will not go beyond the Southern boundary of Kentucky without permission of the Military Authorities.

Signed and acknowledged before me this 6th March, 1864

[Signature]
Commissioner of the United States Court for the District of Kentucky
I, Ben Parfend, of Jefferson County, State of

do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and Laws made in pursuance thereof as the supreme law of the land, anything in any State Constitution or Laws to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will not take up arms against the United States, nor give aid and comfort, by word or deed, to the enemies thereof, or to those now in rebellion against the United States; and that I disclaim all fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies; and that I will faithfully keep and observe this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, with a full understanding that death or other punishment by the judgment of a Military Commission will be the penalty for its violation.

Ben Parfend

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of March, 1864.

F.D. Dogan, Com. J.P.
Head-Quarters Provost Marshal,  
Louisville, K'y, March 7th, 1864.

Sir:

You will please announce to the chief of the firm of Dillon Frick & Co. and also to the firm of five thousand dollars $5,000, not to sell any intoxicating liquors to soldiers.

Your Respectfully,

E. T. S. Ray

J. B. Proctor

John Glenn Capt. 20th Regy. 6th Inf. Proov. Mstr.
I, Patrick Dillon, of Jefferson County, State of Kentucky, do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and Laws made in pursuance thereof as the supreme law of the land, anything in any State Constitution or Laws to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will not take up arms against the United States, nor give aid and comfort, by word or deed, to the enemies thereof, or to those now in rebellion against the United States; and that I disclaim all fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies; and that I will faithfully keep and observe this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, with a full understanding that death or other punishment by the judgment of a Military Commission will be the penalty for its violation.

[Signature]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [ ] day of [Month] 186[ ]

[Signature]

J. D. Rogers,
Commissioner of the United States Court
Hd. Qrs. Robert Marshall
Louisville, March 30, 1861


Gives a list of persons convicted as professional gamblers & ordered to go north of the Ohio river & remain there during the war.

Two or more let.
Colonel,

I have the honor to inform you that the following named prisoners, convicted as professional 
Scoundrels, have been ordered to go north of the Ohio 
River, to remain during the War.

S. G. Laddell, to leave within 48 hours.
John Strick  20  20  20
John B. Smyth  20  20  20
Theodore Cameron  20  20  20
L. P. Swearingen  20  20  20
W. H. Daniel  20  20  20
S. F. Huntley  20  20  20
Charles Curto  20  20  20
F. Riley  20  20  20
M. W. Wade  20  20  20

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

[signature]
Respectfully referred to

Wash C.D. Commanding Capt

Barracks who will send

the written recaim over the Ohio river

when they will be relieved

This to be attended with

prompt action

134th Ohio Vol. Inf. 1863

2d 73d U.S. Colored Troops

E.G. Adams

Resaled

Barracks No. 1

Foreville by

April 1st

Capt. attained to Col. Ed. third

March 15th. I have been informed

that he has been removed

this letter authorizes

Capt. D. Armstrong

Capt. 4th Ohio Inf.
Honorable Capt. J. M.
Asst. Post Master Gen.

Forward to the Citizens
named respectively.

James Calloway
John Howard

with orders to be forwarded
them to Post Commandant
at Louisville with request
that they be released by
the Ohio river.

Office of Post Marshall

Ft. Tompkins, June 30th

Respectfully referred with
the Prisoners to Col. J. D. Bell
Commanding Post Louisville Ky
with the request that the
Prisoners be released
consider the Ohio river
in accordance with the
Special orders from Dept. Dept. Jr.

Very Respectfully,

John Whitaker

Asst. Post Master Gen.
Mar 30th 64

Page or more 6th
HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

Nashville, Tenn., March 3rd, 1864.

Obed.

Said your steers of your manufactury
safely arrived

Elizabeth Cather of Joe@GeneratedValue
where you will hand to the Post Command
at Louisville. I request that the same be returned beyond the Ohio by
Command of Maj. Gen. Arner

By Command

J. M. Fords
Ensign 1st Pdy.

Lind Car. Joseph Hopeman
Post On Main
SEE: Old Capitol
Headquarters 4th U.S. Colored Infantry
March 23rd, 1864

Respectfully return with report of action:

The endorsement of Col. Angraham, 9th Indiana.

Brig. Gen. 4th U.S. Col.
War Department
Washington City

March 18th, 1864

Bing Blot

John A. Hartshorne
Military Dept.

General,

The Secretary of War directs that the following
named prisoners, now confined in Old Capital Prison,
be sent under suitable escort to Philadelphia, Penn.,
and there discharged, upon their generally taking the
Oath of Allegiance, and giving their parole not to
come within 3 miles of said city during the War, unless in
the service of the U.S. and it is further directed that
Military Transportation for the same be furnished.

(Signed please have the above order executed)

W. W. Todd,  -  W. A. Mahaffy
James Ford,  -  William Marcus
J. M. A. Arborathy,  -  William Nichols
Richard Chamber,  -  David Preston
J. D. Griffith,  -  J. H. Bridgman
J. L. Sainey,  -  James Rogers
John Higgins
R.L. Nutter
William Jackson
H. Farrell
Leon Charles
George Wiese
H. Marshall
Salma Hudleston
David Scott
Peter Waring
J.S. Campbell
Thomas Kilgore
W.L. Smith
S.W. Shafer
Michael Mearin

Jerry Bullman
W.L. Stone
Daniel Bell
J.W. Taylor
W. Watts
J.C. W. Haan
E. Burtz
Michael Woodard
Joseph S. Wells
W.C. Bumgarner
B.D. Chappell
J.S. Henderson
E.G. Johnson
Frank Robertson
L.O. King

The order of the Body of Mary

L.C. Duncan
Judge Advocate.
War Department
March 28, 1844

S. L. Turner
Suptg. Admrsld

Sec. of War directs that S. James R. Milburn & Chas. H. Milburn be sent to Fort Warren to be held in custody during the war until further orders.

T. C. Meacham

From back dated 1825, 6th of April

F. H. C. 1825

Revised March 29
Headqu. Mil Dist. N.C.
March 30, 1864

Refused fully referred to
Brig. Gen. Abraham B. G. Harding
for action in accordance
with instructions of Secretary
of War, action is terminated.

By command of:
Brig. Gen. Abraham B. G. Harding

[Signature]

[Date] 1864

I have the honor to inform you that
for March 1864 sent
to Fort Warren have
been received.

(6th) Abraham

[Signature]

[Date]

Received 7th of April, 1864.
War Department
Washington City
March 26, 1864

Brig. Gen. John H. Marmaduke,
Military Governor

General:

You will please send James R. Milburn and Charles W. Milburn (brothers) now on Old Capitol Prison to Fort Marion, Boston Harbor, under safe guard and deliver them to the Commandant thereof to be by him held in custody during the war, or until further order. (They are Confederate prisoners, and intensely treasonous men, have been in the rebel army, and taken the oath of allegiance to the rebels.)

And it is directed that Military transportation for the same be furnished.

By order of the Secretary of War,

U.S. Army
Judge Advocate.
War Department
March 28, 1865

L. C. Turner,
Judge Advocate.

Two or more cats.

See of War direct that
the within named George
Davies of New York, be and is
sent to New York under his oath.

He is charged with allegiance
to the United States, and
ordered to be held in custody
until further order.


Ned B. McAdoo.

Respectfully returned.
Their services were for
wounded as detailed, on
the 1st int.

Peyton
Capt. 7th Tenn. Cav.

Memphis 8 July
War Department
Washington City
March 28th, 1864.

Bragg Field
John A. Martindale
Military Governor

General,

The Secretary of War directs that you
send John Oates (alias John Ball alias John
Yates) and Benjamin Noyes, now in the
Capital Prison, under suitable escort to New-
York city, and there discharge them from custody,
upon their taking the oath of allegiance, and
giving their parole generally not to come south
of said city during the war, solely in the person
of the U.S. and it is also directed that Military
transportation for the same be furnished.

By order of the Secretary of War,

[Signature]
Judge Advocate,
War Department
March 28, 1864
J. L. Turner
Adjq. Assistant

Desired of War, hereby enlist
the said named Priem
now in 0. C. Priem to and
this release in
taking the Oath of Allegiance
and giving their fealty not
to come South of said City,

Receiv'd at 7:00, Nov. 29, 1864,
Respectfully returned. Two
men were summoned by
district, on the 1st of
April 3, 1857.
War Department
Washington City,
March 28th, 1864.

Brg. Gen.
John H. Martindale
Military Governor

General,

The Secretary of War directs that you send to Philadelphia, under suitable conduct, Eligiah Halsey, Charles Wildman, O. Mckibbin, W. Mckibbin and William Henry, now in Old Capital Prison, and there discharge them from custody upon their generally taking the oath of allegiance, and giving their parole not to leave South of that City during the war, unless in the service of the U.S., and it is further directed that military transportation for the same be furnished.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. T. Surrou

Judge Advocate,

Will burn to term each of mutiny, being a British subject.
War Department,
March 26th, 1864

J. B. Turner
Judge Advocate

Sec. of War directs that the within named (Name redacted in O. P.) be sent under escort to this city on taking the Oaths of Allegiance and giving their pledges not to come South of said city during the war.

This 26th day of March 1864

[Signature]
March 25th, 1814.
Respectfully referred to
Capt. Ingraham, Br. Marshall
for compliance with order
of Lt. of War.

By Command of
Brig. Gen. Martin
T. Marsen

Marsen

War Department  
Washington City  
March 25, 1864

Brig. Genl
John H. Martindale
Military Governor

General,

The Secretary of War directs, that the following named (5) prisoners, now in Old Capitol Prison, be sent, under suitable conduct, to Philadelphia, Pa., there discharged from custody upon their reserved taking the oath of allegiance and giving their parole, not to come north of said city, during the war, unless in the service of the United States. And it is further directed that Military Transportation for the same be furnished. 

Charles Webster — Horace A. Fields
Elijah Harris — Samuel B. Slayman

You will please have this order executed.

By order of the Secretary of War,

[Signature]

[Note: This letter is dated March 25, 1864, and appears to involve the release of prisoners under specific conditions.]
War Department
March 21st, 1864,

L. Q. C. Lamar, Judge Advocate.

Sec. of War directs that
William Fleming, 2d of S
Grenier be sent under military escort to Phila., on their taking the oath of allegiance and giving their parole not to com
bend of said city.

[Signature]

Read M.D.C.C.XXVII March 21
Headquarters Mil Dept Wash
March 23rd 1840
Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War for
compliance with military orders and report

By Command of
Chas. Wm. Mengden
Adjutant Gen
War Department
Washington City

March 21st, 1864

 Brig. Genl.

John A. Martindale
Military Governor

General,

The Secretary of War directs that you send William Fleming and Fred L. Hemmer (now confined in Old Capitol Prison) under suitable escort, to Philadelphia, Pa., and there discharge them from custody, upon their taking the oath of allegiance, and giving their parole not to go from South of said City during the war, unless in the service of the U.S.

By order of the Sec'y of War,

L.C. Shinners
Judge Advocate,
War Department
March 21st, 1864

L. S. Turner,
Judge Advocate.

Sec. of War directs that
the author named herein, now in O. S. Prison at
sent to A. Y. City, under
suitable conduct, and there
discharged upon taking the
Oath of Allegiance, giving
their Pates to not to come back
of said City.

This or Here By

Read 16 Dec. March 23
Headquarters, 8th Dist. Wash
March 25th 1864
Respectfully referred to Col. Angrafam D. Harrel, for compliance with your order.

By Command of
Brig. Gen. Martindale
Washington
Acting Maj. Gen.
War Department
Washington City
March 21st, 1864

Brig General
John H. Hartranft
Military Governor

The Secretary of War directs that the following named prisoners, now in Old Capitol Prison, be sent to New York City under suitable conduct and there discharged from custody, upon their generally taking the oath of allegiance and giving their parole not to come South of said City during the War unless in the service of the U.S. And it is further directed that Military transportation for the same be furnished. You will please have the above Order executed.

J. M. Collough
J. R. Pierce
Henry Reed
J. C. Reynolds
Jonathan Pearson

Thomas H. Bacon
Dr. H. Johnson
John Anderson
C. C. Atene
Ambrose Brown
| George Duke | G. W. Evans |
| John Horday | R. W. Little |
| Son Sanders | L. L. Corns |
| J. W. Wadley | J. D. Cheek |
| Dr. N. Wood | R. B. Jones |
| G. W. Nannie | Berkley Davis |
| Rob. Corrington | Halsey Pearson |
| G. D. Cheffers | J. R. Hunter |
| Samuel Eick | A. Bridges |
| Ruben B. Edge | J. P. Kelly |
| R. N. Newson | Wellborn Taylor |
| O. N. Lewis | J. A. Wade |
| C. L. Bryan | W. C. Oden |
| E. D. Davis | C. H. Beck |
| Joseph Sheets | J. N. Rich |
| Calvin Good | S. P. Wite |
| J. A. L. Campbell | J. Neffer |
| John N. Bailey | J. D. M. Arthur (X) |
| Y. L. Wadsworth | B. R. Coffe |
| J. L. Brutte | J. Saunders |
| O. N. White | J. R. Hall |
Saints in Christ

Methodist Episcopal Church Conference

Certify that they have taken the required bath, in their ministerial capacity.

[Signature]

O.W. M. 1875
To the Prov't Marshall, Genl., Department of Missouri.
We whose names are subscribed, members of the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Church, South, do hereby certify that we have taken an oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government.
March 24, 1864.

M. Coyle
W. S. Woodard
J. M. Proctor
D. J. Marquis
J. Crowspurger
Geo. W. Mitchell
J. H. Horn
O. L. Meyers
John A. Phelps
W. H. Lee
W. H. Wistein
The foregoing certificate is due to your office in conformity with the instructions of May 1st Resolved.

J. H. White
Ann Rucker
Joseph H. Lewis
Henry Browning
W. R. Adolphi of Lexington
W. M. Putnam
W. R. Babcock
D. R. McNally
W. A. Morris
Thomas H. Finney
Ph. B. Barth
P. M. Richard

J. H. White
We certify, on honor, that each and every one of us has taken and subscribed to the oath of allegiance provided by the ordinance of the Missourian Convention of the 10th of June, 1862, at the time fixed, and before the officer named opposite our signatures heretofore appended.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boyle</td>
<td>Sept. 13, 1863</td>
<td>County Clerk St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McRae</td>
<td>Oct. 1863</td>
<td>County Clerk Lafayette Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. M. Faulk</td>
<td>Sept. 1862</td>
<td>County Judge Jefferson Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. S. Woodward</td>
<td>Aug. 1862</td>
<td>County Judge of Franklin Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. E. Scott</td>
<td>Aug. 20, 1862</td>
<td>Brevoort Orphanage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. H. White</td>
<td>Nov. 1862</td>
<td>County Clerk St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. W. Nelson</td>
<td>Mar. 26, 1864</td>
<td>County Clerk of Franklin Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. H. Kozy</td>
<td>Mar. 26, 1864</td>
<td>County Clerk St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Thomason</td>
<td>June 14th 1862</td>
<td>County Clerk of Franklin Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. N. Mims</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1862</td>
<td>County Clerk St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. McChesn</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1862</td>
<td>County Clerk of Franklin Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Moore</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1862</td>
<td>County Clerk St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. A. Manske</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1862</td>
<td>County Clerk of Franklin Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. W. Moore</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1862</td>
<td>County Clerk St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. M.</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1862</td>
<td>County Clerk of Franklin Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. Mahes</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1862</td>
<td>County Clerk St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. R. Munday</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1862</td>
<td>County Clerk of Franklin Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. M. Bohnan</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1862</td>
<td>County Clerk St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas McKinney</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1862</td>
<td>County Clerk of Franklin Co.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I the Presenting officer of the above Confession
of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, now aforesaid
in Saint Louis, do certify the foregoing to be the act and
deed of those whose names are thereto appended.
In witness whereof I have this 26th day of April 1864
officially signed.

A. T. Boyle
Letter for a
Philemon and Safra refugees

Enclosed are copies of committee's report in addressing: rents for rejected men in accordance with Sec. 329. It is suggested by the committee that any improvements further in the now-remaining rations that are allowed should be re-investigated, and it is established for the present the maintenance by the rations that is allowed and is called for. The importance of furnishing land for the freed men is very much.
Office of Supt of Refugees St Louis Mo

March 7 1864

Bry. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk

(Signed Louis Mo)


Concealed a petition from the residents of the Committee that was in charge of the affairs of the Refuges to be in accordance with the Executive Order No. 39. You were pained by the petition. The residents of the town that you have been cut down more than half. Where they have furnished lumber for their homes they should be re-

instructed and the order perhaps should be retroactive but without a specific order I presume that it would not give

is that conclusion. The old men delving the region such a story about his being oppressed is a matter again on a charge of theft which has been going on and lives all doubts.
I have no idea if these German peasants are under arrest for stealing from God? Sachs. I believe the case seems clear against them. Calvina is a good man but is a little tender-footed toward these German. But I doubt that stand is made. There is an unreasonable prejudice against the "Americans of African descent," that rather stands in the way of an impartial administration of a German law. If there is a Bureau to be established for the Freedmen I do earnestly hope that its attention will be called to the importance of providing land for these freed women & boys of the color men. I cannot with these persons make a good thing on a farm for the women can all work on a farm. And it would be easy for a good man could be found to take charge of about 25 in a box if he would be a good arrangement.
for the Cook. A man in charge should be a practised farmer, a reliable man. The number of these persons is increasing; fifteen came in yesterday; some of them will take care of themselves, but the balance must be cared for. As slavery becomes improbable, into the present feeling of the Masters, they make the treatment of the slaves so comfortable that they cannot stay unless one can earn money. This seems to me that as God must judge them, some arrangement of this sort might be made at once, and be pronounced for them, and that such men should be in charge of them; thus they be taught to take care of themselves.

I have the honour to be yours most obediently,

J. Wright, Chaplain Sub. Q. Refugees
A document with handwritten text. The content is not clearly legible but appears to be a legal or formal document, possibly a deed or a record of some sort. The handwriting is in cursive and the document seems to be discussing land or property with mentions of names, dates, and possibly legal terms. The document is quite old, given the style of handwriting and the content.