**JULY 1862**

*July 1, 1862* - Expedition to Montgomery, Morgan County, Tennessee

• *See August 13, 1862—Skirmish at Huntsville* [Note 1]

*July 1, 1862* - Memphis Military Board of Claims Rules [Note 1]

The Board of Claims submits the following rules for the government of parties asking relief and contesting claims.

1. The party asking relief, must make a short succinct statement in writing, showing that the property is controversy, is in military possession, and all the facts relative to the subject matter of controversy must be clearly stated and the statement thus made, must be sworn to by the party prosecuting.

2. All the parties interested must be names in the petition, and must have notice of such prosecution.

3. The written statements of all parties will be heard.

4. Arguments, except a short statement of the parties will not be heard.

5. The Board will meet at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

6. Cases set for trial at a particular hour must be heard at the time, or they will be dismissed-without good reason can be show for continuance-and not again heard.

James R. Slack  
J. A. McLaughlin  
R. P. De Hart all members of the board.

Memphis *Bulletin*, July 4, 1862.

**Note 1:** Not referenced in *OR*. 
July 2, 1862 - Special Orders, No. 4, Memphis relative to issuance of passes in and out of the city

Passes issued for persons to pass out of the city will be understood to mean the person alone, and will not included goods, letters or packages.

Where letters are found on persons passing out, without being marked "PASSED" by the Provost Marshal, Post Commander or General Commanding, they will be seized and delivered to the Provost Marshal, and the offender arrested.

Powder, lead, percussion caps, and firearms of all descriptions are positively prohibited from being carried out of the city by citizens. Citizens are also prohibited from carrying them within the city limits on pain of forfeiture of such weapons and ten days confinement for the first offense, and expulsion South of our lines, to be treated as spies if ever caught within them thereafter. . .

William S. Hillyer, Provost Marshal General

Memphis Daily Union Appeal, July 2, 1862.

July 2, 1862 - Special Orders, No. 9, Memphis

It having been made known to these headquarters that bills posted up in the city by Federal officers, advertising for recruits to join the United States army, have been torn down by some unmitigated vandals; it is hereby ordered that all such persons guilty of said offense upon detection, shall be arrested and most severely punished by the military authorities, and the Provost Guard is required to be vigilant and watchful in detecting the perpetrators.

Col. James R. Slack, Provost Marshall

Memphis Union Appeal, July 2, 1862

NOTE 1: Not referenced in OR.

July 2, 1862 - Special Orders, No. 4, requiring Federal soldiers to return property to loyal citizens in Memphis

It being made known to these headquarters that there are parties within this command who have in their possession notes, bills, and choses in action belonging to loyal citizens of the United States; it is therefore required of all such parties to deliver to the owners of said notes, bills and choses in action upon demand and upon the payment of such legitimate liens as the holders thereof may be entitled by virtue of the laws of the land upon the party owing such claims proving his loyalty to the Government of the United States, and that he, she or they have not been either directly or indirectly engaged in the rebel service.
July 2, 1862

Col. James R. Slack, Provost Marshal

Memphis Union Appeal July 7, 1862

NOTE 1: Not referenced in OR.

July 2, 1862 - Martial orders relative to prohibition of liquor sales, protection of Union flag, possession of firearms, restrictions upon lewd women and theft in Memphis

I. The guard stationed in the . . . city will have the utmost vigilance to discover the parties who are in the habit of selling intoxicating liquors in defiance of orders. Persons found guilty of violations . . . will be at once arrested, his liquor confiscated . . . place of business closed . . . This order applies on steamboats as well as the city.

II. The insulting or accosting of loyal citizens will no longer be tolerated under any circumstances. Union citizens who have placed the American flag over their houses will be protected . . . the Provost Guard are instructed to shoot down anyone who may attempt to remove the flag or molest the owner of the premises.

III. [Those without permission to carry firearms will] be placed in closed confinement. [Only police may carry firearms.] The members of the Police are required to report themselves immediately to this office and register their names, stating the number of the ward where they perform police duty.

IV. Lewd women are prohibited from conversing with soldiers on duty; nor will they be allowed to walk the streets after sunset. Anyone of the class indicated who shall violate this order will be conveyed across the river, and will not be allowed to return within the limits of the city.

V. Some unknown person, representing himself as "Capt. J. K. Lindsey, Co. K, 43d Ill. Vol. has committed several depredations by entering private houses and taking private property, giving a receipt for same, under the pretense that he is acting by authority of the Provost Marshal. [remainder illegible]

Memphis Union Appeal July 2, 1862

NOTE 1: Not referenced in OR.

July 2, 1862 - Oath of Allegiance to the U. S., as used in Nashville

I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, that I will support and obey the constitution and laws thereof-and I hereby renounce all fealty and allegiance to the so-called "Confederate States" of America.

Memphis Union and Appeal, July 2, 1862

NOTE 1
NOTE 1: Not referenced in OR.

July 2, 1862 - Federals return non-contraband slaves to their masters

HDQRS. CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Trenton, Tenn., July 2, 1862.

Capt. M. ROCHESTER, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Columbus, Ky.:

CAPT.: On the return of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry through this place I have turned out of their lines all negroes that I knew were not clearly contraband. Among them were one family of a Mr. Simand also one of Mr. Davis. I prepared to enforce my order at all hazards, and only met with some opposition from one officer, Capt. Rafferty, who had some difficulty with the provost-marshal, and who I send to you under arrest. The order was enforced by the First Kansas Infantry.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE, Brig.-Gen., Comdg.


July 2, 1862 - Report of Confederate cavalry in the Bolivar environs

BOLIVAR, July 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLELAND:

It is currently reported and believed by some of the loyal citizens of this place that about 500 rebel cavalry have made their appearance in this county and have made their threats to burn the cotton now stored at the depots in this place. We have but 40 effective cavalrymen here and 275 infantry, and our camps are situated near the bridges and three-quarters of a mile from the depot.

Is it possible to have any of the cavalry at Grand Junction ordered here?

Answer immediately.

W. L. SANDERSON, Col., Comdg.


July 2, 1862 - July 10, 1862 - Martial law and enforcement of loyalty in Memphis

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 10.

District of West Tennessee.

Office of the Provost Marshal General

Memphis, Tenn., July 2, 1862.

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No newspaper will be permitted to be published within this district, unless the editors and proprietors thereof, shall first take an oath that they will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and, that they will support the Constitution and laws thereof, and disclaim or renounce all allegiance to the so-called Confederate States. Local Provost Marshals will see that this order is strictly enforced.

Wm. S. Hillyer, Colonel and Provost Marshal

Memphis Bulletin, July 18, 1862.

ORDER
Office Post. W. Master and Mast. Transport'n

_Eclipse_ Wharfboat

Memphis July 4, 1862

All boats, immediately upon landing at this port, will report at this office with a copy of manifest.

No boat will be permitted to go down the river, without a permit from this office.

By order of U. S. Grant, commanding Post.

Henry S. Fitch

A. Q. M. and Master of Transportation

Memphis Bulletin, July 18, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 11
District of West Tennessee

Office of the Provost Marshall General

Memphis, Tenn., July 10, 1862

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The constant communication between the so-called Confederate army and their friends and sympathizers in the city of Memphis, despite the orders here-tofore issue, and the efforts to enforce them, has induced the issuing of the following order:

The families now residing in the city of Memphis of the following persons are required to move South beyond our lines within five days from the date here of:

First. All Persons holding commissions in the so-called Confederate army, or who have voluntarily enlisted in said army, or who accompany and are connected with the same.

Second. All persons holding office under or in the employ of the so-called Confederate Government.
Third. All persons holding state, county, or municipal offices, who can claim allegiance to said so-called Confederate Government, and who have abandoned their families and gone South.

Safe conduct will be given to the parties hereby required to leave, upon application to the Provost Marshal of Memphis.

By command of Major General U. S. Grant

Wm. S. Hillyer, Provost Marshall

Memphis Bulletin, July 18, 1862.

**July 3, 1862 - General Orders No. 60 relative to suppression of guerrilla warfare in West Tennessee**

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 60

Headquarters Dist. of West Tenn.,

July 3, 1862

The system of guerrilla warfare now being prosecuted by some troops organized under authority of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and others without such authority, being so pernicious to the welfare of the community where it is carried on, and it being within the power of the community to suppress this system it is ordered that wherever loss is sustained by the Government, collections shall be made, buy seizure of sufficient amount of personal property, from persons in the immediate neighborhood sympathizing with the rebellion, to remunerate the Government for all loss and expense of confiscation.

Persons acting as guerrillas without organization, and with uniform to distinguish them from private citizens, are not entitled to the treatment of prisoners of war when caught, and will not receive such treatment

By order of Major-General U. S. Grant.

Memphis Bulletin, July 18, 1862.

**NOTE 1:** See also: Memphis Daily Union, August 27, 1862

**July 3, 1862 - SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 148, relative to maintaining Federal control of railroads in West Tennessee**

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 148. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISS.

Corinth, Miss., July 3, 1862.

I. The commanding officer at Columbus is charged with guarding the railroad from that place to Humboldt, inclusive; the commanding officer at Jackson, from that place to Grand Junction and Bethel, inclusive; the commanding officer of Memphis, from that place to Grand Junction; the commanding
officer at Corinth, to Bethel, Iuka, and south and west as far as the roads are opened, except where they come within the limits of other commands; and the commanding officer at Tuscumbia, from Decatur to Iuka, inclusive. Such officers will be under the general orders of their superiors in brigades, divisions, districts, and subdistricts.

II. Military officers not assigned to special duty under the superintendent of the railroad are simply charged with the guarding of the roads and trains; in no case will they interfere with the running of the trains, which will be exclusively under the orders of the superintendent, his assistants, and employes. They, however, will furnish details of working parties, under their own officers, on requisition of the superintendent and his assistants, and such working parties will be under the general direction of the latter, so far as the work itself is concerned.

III. Officers in command of railroad guards or of troops in their vicinity will be held responsible for any injury they may receive. All persons found injuring railroads or telegraph lines will be immediately shot down, and all expenses of rearing such injuries will be assessed upon persons having property or living in the vicinity. Particular care will be taken that our troops do not disturb water-tanks or switches, as serious accidents may result. In no case will any one be permitted to wash in the tanks or to draw off the water. To this end no soldier will be permitted on the track unless as a guard or marching under an officer.

IV. No person, unless traveling on military service, will be allowed a free pass. Military freight will always have the preference. The charges for passage and private freights will until otherwise ordered be the same as fixed by former schedules over the same routes. All freight and passage money collected will be used and accounted for as railroad funds.

By order of Maj.-Gen. Halleck:
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.


July 3, 1862 - Elimination of prisoner visits in Shelbyville

From the Shelbyville News.

Below we publish an important order from Gen. Negley, from which it will be seen that he disapproves of secession sympathizers—whether male or female—visiting the prisoners confined here for the purpose of encouraging them in their secession proclivities, or to help them to certain delicacies, etc., etc.

General Order No. 32.
Headquarters U. S. Forces,
Shelbyville, Tenn., June 30, ’62.
Information has reached these Headquarters that a number of persons, male and female, visit and gain access daily to the military prison at this place, holding communication with and furnishing to the prisoners there confined, provisions including delicacies not issued to United States soldiers. This is highly improper, as it encourages the prisoners to persist in their rebellious sentiments;

Therefore, the Provost Marshal is directed to keep a strict guard at the prison, and allow no person to visit the prisoners, to hold conversation with them, or to furnish them with any provision or delicacies whatever, without a written permission from Headquarters, but to furnish them with such rations as the government furnishes to her own troops.

By command of
Brig. Gen. Negley

In calling attention to the above order, I desire to say that the same will be rigidly enforced, and the sentinels will be instructed accordingly.

Jas. Dudley, Provost Marshal.

Nashville Daily Union, July 3, 1862.

July 3, 1862 - July 14, 1862 - Statements of East Tennessee Unionists taken prisoner as Confederates seeking removal from Federal prison at Camp Chase, Ohio

PRISON No. 3, MESS No. 1, Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, July 3, 1862.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD.

DEAR SIR: I am a prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio, and I feel myself a loyal man, if I could have hope [helped] myself, but I am here and wish to let you know that I was not persuaded into it, but actually driven in, as all the violators of the Confederacy were, or hung, or imprisoned. I as well as many other Union men of East Tennessee joined a company of Union home guard, gotten up by J. S. Lamb, in the Fourth District of Knox County, Tenn. I drilled with them and expressed my honest sentiments for the Union and Constitution, and for Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard, [William G.] Brownlow and T. A. R. Nelson. I have the pleasure to announce to you that I voted for the Union three times and would have done so again and again had I had the opportunity; but, alas, we have been overrun by a military despotism that prevailed in East Tennessee for over twelve months; but after the August election had done all that I could at the ballot box for the Union, and J. S. Lamb and some others saw it plain by Governor Harris' and Zollicoffer's proclamation that we were bound to be oppressed. They gathered all they could and made an effort to cross Cumberland Mountains to Kentucky to join the U. S. Army, but we were defeated by the secesh soldiers and several prisoners taken. I got back home and kept myself hid for some time, and though all was over, I was surrounded and notified that those who were engaged in trying to get to the U. S. Army would be
hunted up, and if they refused to go into service would be "sent up"-a phrase to mean shooting, hanging, or imprisonment, for they said that they would join the Union Army. I therefore consented to go into a company of sappers and miners, as I was informed it was to work and not to fight, with the intention if I had any chance to escape and get to the Union Army; and four of us boys of the same company had entered into a secret covenant, as soon as we were sure that the Union forces were near enough we would go to them and leave Mr. Secesh. Our names are as follows: J. S. Lamb, Calvin Garrett, William Martin, and myself, Joel B. Crawford. We were taken before we knew they were so near. I send this to you and I wish you as my friend to do the best you can for me. I am willing to take any oath that the War Department may require.

I am, respectfully, yours,

JOEL B. CRAWFORD.

I know most of the above statements to be true, as Crawford is a neighbor of mine.

J. S. LAMB.

FROM PRISON No. 3, MESS No. 1, Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, July 3, 1862.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned, wish to give you as full account of the cause as possible of our being prisoners in Camp Chase, as we were Union men, as J. S. Lamb has already referred to us as his "Union fellow-sufferers in East Tennessee," by the secesh military despotism that reigned for some time in our country. We know you and our fathers were your warm supporters as well as Union lovers, and so would we have done the same, but William Martin was too young to vote, I did myself, Calvin Garrett. I know you are acquainted with our fathers, Reuben Garrett and Jonathan Martin, that live (Garrett) on the top of Copper Ridge and Martin at the foot of the same, Union County, Tenn., on the road leading from Knoxville to Maynardville, Tenn. We were with Joseph S. Lamb when he started to cross Cumberland Mountains to join the U. S. Army, but as J. S. Lamb has already informed you we were stopped by the secesh army and defeated, but we made the second attempt and again found we could not go through. We got home and were about to be taken. We scouted in the ridges for some time. We were informed that if we would give ourselves up and agree to go into the service we would not be hurt. As we saw no other prospect, by their giving us our choice of company and some time to choose, we agreed to it and put off the time as long as we could and finding no possible way to get out of it we concluded to go into a company of sappers and miners, as we were informed that that company was to work and not to fight. We had concluded to enter that company, and if any possible chance offered, if the Federal Army got close to us, we would desert and go to the Union Army. Four of us boys had entered into that covenant secretly ourselves. The names are Calvin Garrett, William Martin, Joseph S. Lamb and Joel B. Crawford. We would not wish
you to publish this to the world, for if we are safely discharged from here our secesh neighbors would kill us secretly. The prisoners, some of them that are here, have threatened, particularly if an exchange takes place, that J. S. Lamb and Martin are to go up, Martin for conducting the Union boys to camp where Lamb was waiting on the sick when I (Garrett) was taken, and for telling them that there were two horses and some Union boys who would be glad to go with them, and J. S. Lamb for going and getting the powder and giving it to them in order as he said to defeat the secesh pursuit; and none of us four ever wish, as you and the War Department may judge, to be exchanged.

We wish to be discharged by taking any oath that the Department may require. We send this to you and wish you to read and lay it before the War Department, and if you can do us any good we will be under all obligations to you.

We subscribe ourselves, your obedient servant,

CALVIN GARRETT.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

I know a number of the above statements to be true, and have no doubt of any, for such were common in East Tennessee.

J. S. LAMB.

Statement of Joseph S. Lamb, prisoner.

CAMP CHASE, July 14, 1862.

I reside in Knox County, Tenn., ten miles from the city of Knoxville. I am the person to whom the letters of May 12 and July 10, 1862, from Horace Maynard, which are now in my possession, are addressed. I am a Union man and will continue to be as long as I dare speak and have been so all the time. I voted against secession and talked against it a long as I dared. I had a Union flag at home and have yet unless they have gotten in and robbed me of it. About the 1st of June, 1861, I had my likeness taken with the Stars and Stripes across my breast. I was well known at home as a Union man both by Union men and secessionists and can give plenty of references of Union men as to this fact.

After the time of taking my likeness and the election Gen. Zollicoffer, of the rebel army, came to Knoxville and took command and proclaimed that all those of the South should unite with the Confederacy and warning them that they had better never have been born than strike a blow against the South. Afterward, about the 9th of August, I together with Calvin Garrett, William Martin and Joel B. Crawford, now confined in prison with me at Camp Chase, with many others left our homes in Knox and Union Counties and started for Kentucky to unite with the Federal Army, then lying at or near Camp Dick Robinson. After traveling all night and the forenoon of the next day, having arrived at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains and about thirty miles on our journey, our advance was attacked by a squad of secession cavalry under com-
mand of Capt. Ashby. We were unarmed. Capt. Thornburg, of our party, was wounded in the neck and be and nine others taken prisoners. We were informed by the mountain pilots that it would be impossible to cross the Confederate lines, they being too closely guarded, upon which we all returned to our homes, narrowly escaping being taken prisoners upon our return.

In about ten or fifteen days afterward there came into my home upon me some seven armed men and arrested me and informed me that the charge was treason. At this time I had a sign on the front of my house on which I had painted "The Union." They ordered me to destroy it; to split it up. I told them I could not do that; that it showed my sentiments and I could not split it up. They swore I should do so and drew their pistols, when one of them said, "that was too hard," and took an ax and split it up and burned it. I was then cussed for a traitor and tory and abused for, as they accused me, supporting such men as Maynard, Brownlow and other Union men; and another charge they has against me at Graveston, Tenn., was that I in presence of some of their volunteers called for three cheers for the U. S. Army and for Gen. Winfield Scott, whom I served under in Mexico, and further that I had called for three groans for secession. I had called for those cheers and those groans as charged. They cursed my wife the same night they arrested me for saying she did not think the Union men were traitors and tories for maintaining their sentiments; that such a charge should rather go upon the other side.

They compelled me them to go along with them to Knoxville. There I was informed that the only way to save myself was to join the Southern Army and support the South against invasion. Being advised by my friends I did so, in hopes that the Federal Army would soon come and rescue us, and with the full determination never to fire a gun against the flag that had protected us. I had a choice as to what company I should join and I joined a company of sappers and miners, as I understood that that was a company for labor and not to fight. When I united with the company of sappers and miners I got of my wife a white handkerchief, which I have yet in my possession, remarking to her and intending that if we got in a battle with the Federal soldiers that I would wave that handkerchief as a token. That I knew that would save my life and they would not harm me, for I knew what Federal soldiers were.

I was at Big Creek Gap waiting on and cooking for some sick soldiers about the 21st day of February last, when a squad of Capt. Cross' company, of Second Tennessee (Union) Regt., came in sight some 200 yards off. I could easily have escaped after I discovered them had I had any disposition to do so. Calvin Garrett was then with me and he could have easily escaped also. Instead of making my escape I was out of doors and immediately started, meeting them walking slowly.

Garrett did not start toward them with me but did not attempt to escape. I and Crawford, Martin and Garrett and previously entered into a secret agreement that if ever we came near enough to the Federal lines that we knew we could make our escape we would do so and unite with the Federal Army. We were all
of us taken prisoners the same day by Capt. Cross' company of infantry. Martin and Crawford had been taken before us and Martin piloted Capt. Cross' company to us. We were taken prisoners and have remained prisoners ever since. I understood from members of Capt. Cross' company who took me that Martin said when took him that if they would give him a gun he would go and shoot Lieut. McCauley who was in command of the rebel company. They said Martin also told them that if they would come down a mile further they would get a couple of other boys who would be anxious to go with them, alluding to me and Garrett. About the time they were going to leave after arresting myself and Garrett the thought struck me of some powder, two kegs of rifle and one of blasting powder, being laid away there, and I told them of it, saying that to take it away would defeat the pursuit of the rebel forces; and I think it proved to be so, as I understood that they gathered in force to pursue us.

I am willing and anxious to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government and to enlist and fight in the Federal Army till the last gun in fired if I should live or the rebellion is put down, and to support the government of Governor Andrew Johnson. I am a warm friend of William G. Brownlow and Horace Maynard and of Governor Andrew Johnson. I am firmly of the opinion that Calvin Garrett, William Martin and Joel B. Crawford have at all times at heart been Union men, are now, and if released will be good citizens of the United States and I believe they would unite with the Federal Army.

JOSEPH S. LAMB,

Taken, subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of July, A. D. 1862.

C. W. B. ALLISON, Col., Cmdg. Post, Camp Chase, Ohio.


July 4, 1862 - Special Orders, No. 12, Memphis, relative to display of Confederate symbols

If any proprietor or occupant of any building in any town or city within this District, in the occupancy of the Federal army, shall display or suffer to be displayed, from his or her house any treasonable flag or other emblem intended to insult the Federal army or loyal citizens, it shall be the duty of the Local Provost Marshal to take immediate possession of such building and remove the occupants, and convert the same to hospital or other Government use.


Memphis Union Appeal August 27, 1862. NOTE 1

NOTE 1: Not referenced in OR.
July 4, 1862 - General Orders, No. 61, Federal soldiers forbidden from selling government issue arms, clothing and ammunition, Memphis

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE, Memphis, July 4, 1862.

I. Officers and soldiers are hereby prohibited under severe penalties from selling military clothing, arms, or ammunition, whether the same be public or private property, to citizens. In cases where such sales have been heretofore made the citizens who purchased the same will at once return the property so purchased to the commanding officer of the company or regiment to which the soldier belongs of whom the articles were obtained, or to the post quartermaster, under penalty of being arrested and placed in confinement.

II. It is made the duty of all officers to see that this order is strictly enforced, and that all officers, soldiers, or citizens violating the same, by either selling or purchasing, are arrested.

By order of Maj.-Gen. Grant:


July 4, 1862 - Editorial opinion concerning the Fourth of July

The anniversary of American freedom will be celebrated today in Memphis. Since that day of holy memories what outrages have been committed in the name of the Liberty it inaugurated! Law laid aside, men dragged from their beds, and clinging wives to perform compelled and unremunerated labor, and shot for endeavoring to escape it. Property rift from its owners, the expression of opinion tortured into crime, and the very Minster of God ostracized from the pulpit. But the old day comes around once more; and the flag that floated over Monterey and Chapultepec, waves its liberty protecting folds over Memphis. Life and property are once more safe, the sacredness of the poor man's rights respected, and religion, herself, liberated. Surely whatever differences of political opinion may be entertained, none can refuse to rejoice in these results attendant on the presence of the old flag in Memphis on the Fourth of July, 1862, contrasted with the Fourth of July 1861!

Memphis Union Appeal, July 4, 1862.

July 4, 1862 - GENERAL ORDERS, No. 83, Remarks on the Fourth of July

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 83. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, [Jackson, Tenn.], July 4, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi:

To-day we celebrate the eighty-sixth anniversary of our national independence. Let the sublime recollections which the day inspires fill our hearts with that fire of patriotism which animated our forefathers in their seven years' contest
for the freedom which is now assailed by an arrogant and unscrupulous rebellion.

No love of war, no appeal to passions, no hatred for those whose rights you have been willing to defend, and for which you are now in arms, has exiled you from peaceful pursuits and the endearments of home and friends.

An intelligent patriotism, duty appreciating the priceless value of a Government that covers and protects all that we hold dear in this world, brings you here. Unskilled in using the bowie-knife or plying the lash on the backs of your fellow-men, you did not come boasting you could whip three to one, but modestly and simply offered your lives for the defense of our common liberties; by your docility and patience in inuring yourselves to the toils and hardships of a new profession, and by your courage taught the enemies of our liberties a lesson which, I trust, you will be still more ready to repeat when the occasion offers.

Remember the haughty declaration of the rebels that our Government was at an end! Remember the unscrupulous lies by which they have maligned your character and your motives, calling you thieves, murderers, plundering hordes, two wish to subjugate and destroy! And in reverent fear of the Almighty Ruler of Nations, in whose sight we are but sinners, on this day lift you eyes with hope that He will not permit arrogance, falsehood, treachery, and cruel deception of a peaceful and happy people to triumph; that the tears of the widows and orphans the rebels have made by plunging us into this cruel war may drown them in the day of battle, and that He may give peace and equal rights to all again, under that Government whose natal day we celebrate.

In honor of the day all duties, except the stated roll calls, police, and guard duty, will be suspended. The troops will be paraded under arms, and each brigade will fire a national salute at meridian.

By order of Gen. Rosecrans:


July 4, 1862 - A Protest Against Feminine Taunting of Federal Pickets in Memphis

POLITENESS.

It costs but very little to be polite and affable. The effort, intellectual and physical, neither exhausts the constitution nor impoverishes the mind.

Gentlemen of refinement and polish, are always urbane in their demeanor to all, equals as well as to inferiors. In that, they furnish indubitable evidence of being well bred, refined and educated with a punctilious observance of the elevating amenities of life. Their deportment and graceful presence, betoken the gentleman, which contrasts strongly with the coarse, vulgar, uncultivated booby, who is loudest in his manifestations of dislike, of anything that displeases him, under all circumstances and in all places. The clown carries the evidence of his doleful ignorance in his countenance. He is always blundering
and stammering, sitting on his hat, upsetting his tea on the snowy spread, stumbling over a chair, or falls sprawling on the door steps as he bows himself in the approved lobster-like style out of the room.

These two cases show the effect of early training, we decide at once, which of the two has been blessed with the refining influences of good society, and that intellectual expansion secured by the attrition of mind upon mind, which gives character and a status to the man.

We are led to make these remarks on what is expected from every well-bred person, in consequence of the insulting course pursued by a well-known pseudo poetess of a bevy of goslin[g]s green on Madison street, towards our soldiers.

All that an envenomed, vile tongued, virago, aided by hissing adders could do, has been done, to insult our pickets, as they come in from and to out on duty.

The poor, wee, and fluttering aspirant for the groves of Parnassus, vents her intoxicated hatred and crazy wrath towards or men, by hissing in the modern geesy style, looking very sharp and very fierce, flaunting her dress as evidence of contempt with various other elegant and lady-like proofs of her utter abhorrence for Federal soldiers.

Her demonstrations are eloquent of her early training, her associations were evidently coarse, unrefined and far removed from that retiring modesty, which so embellishes and ennobles woman.

Crack-brained, dreamy and visionary secessionists, whose head is crammed with rickety, disjointed poetical twaddle, which would get any school girl a sound thrashing for writing, and very apt to fancy themselves buoyed up with a divine afflatus, which is really excessively offensive and gasy. Such vagaries, however, we can tolerate, and by great exertion endure, but we cannot, and will not, endure their silly taunts and indignities to our men. We therefore strongly urge our military authorities to arrest all such offenders and send them South. Secessia is precisely the place for them, they should yearn to reach their beloved Dixie.

We don't want them.

CHESTERFIELD.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 4, 1862.

July 4, 1862 - Burning the flag on the Fourth of July in Murfreesboro

Vulgarity

A gentleman of Murfreesboro writes to us that several girls of respectable families in that place, on passing his residence on the 4th, threw rocks and dirt at a Union flag flying in his yard. On coming out, they hurried away; but, after a while, the she rebels again sneaked up, stole the flag, and burned it in the pres-
ence of several rebel ladies whom they had assembled in their yard. What a dirty set of strops those girls must be; a negro kitchen wench would have better manners. Within the last day or two the flags on the dwellings of at least three Union families of this city, have been pelted with rocks and sticks by the children of rebel families. No boy or girl would dare to do such an outrage did he not know that it would be winked at, if not openly approved, by older ones at home. It is a little thing, a contemptible thing, we admit; in ordinary times too insignificant to be noticed, but at a time like the present the parents of such vulgar, dirty little ruffians should be kept on bread and water in the work house for at least a week. When they got out they perhaps might teach their children something about common decency and civility. Public safety demands that every symptom of treason be punished.

Nashville Daily Union, July 9, 1862.

**July 5, 1862 - Affair at Walden's Ridge, part of Morgan's Raid**

No circumstantial reports filed.


HONORED SIR: I have the pleasure of reporting to you the action of the battalion under my command in the recent expedition to Kentucky This report is intended to embrace only the action of the battalion while separated from the other troops under you command. The battalion was composed of four companies—the two Texas companies under my command, known as the Texas Squadron, Company A (commanded by Lieut. Speer), and Company B (commanded by Capt. Huffman), and two Tennessee companies, viz., Company C (commanded by Capt. McMillin) and Company D (by Capt. Hamilton). Having left Knoxville on the morning of July 4, we reached Walden's Ridge on the evening of the 5th where the [Yankee] bushwhackers fired upon our foraging party mortally wounding Mr. J. N. O'Brien, of Company A, of the Texas Squadron. He lived twenty-four hours, suffered much, was a model soldier, a fond husband, affectionate father, and a worthy man in all the relations of life. Cut down in the prime of life, he died in a noble cause—the defense of his country from the invader.

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**July 6, 1862 - "PROVOST HILLYER AND THE PAPERS." The Provost Marshal and the Press in Newly Occupied Memphis**

The Provost General is considered a pretty severe man by the old journalists of Memphis, simply because ere permitting to form public opinion under the protection of the United States flag, he required an oath of allegiance which no
loyal man could refuse to take; and which none [but those(?)] harboring sinister motives against the government would see to avoid. Every [paper(?)] in Memphis during the rebellion poured abuse on the National Government, strove to throw sanctity over insurrection and tear asunder that Government and that Union in which for generations the press enjoyed, and in which it still enjoys greater freedom than ever it acquired even in Constitutional England.

No man of sense and candor can deny that ere protected in their freedom, any paper who had continually opposed the Constitution, should be sworn to cease being rebellious. The *Argus* was rebellious, and a proof that it lived or vegetated by rebellion may be found in the fact that ere its proprietors would swear to a future loyalty, they preferred to *cease* issuing any paper at all; and their refusal simply proves the wisdom and justice of Provost Hillyer's emphatic order. The *Avalanche* was a *trader* in the rebellion; when it passed to its late owners, Messrs. BINGHAM, FOWLKES and WILLS, they pledged its columns to the cause of rebellion, and to the support of the principles and practices of M. C. GALLOWAY. The paper never retracted that pledge. What government in the midst of such a rebellion could permit the continuance of a paper so pledged without a positive assurance of returning loyalty from its proprietors? Its columns, ever since the return of the national flag, were filled with the insulting recognitions of the so-called Confederate President and Government, coupled with paltry praises of our officers, but no flattery from any source, much less from such a one, could swerve a national officer from the plain path of his duty; and the action of Dr. FOWLKES in the matter, establishes the disloyalty of the paper, and the wisdom and justice of the order of the Provost General beyond question.

Col. Hillyer is a very hearty, kind gentleman, but under his velvety and frank address he conceals a hand of iron, where duty is concerned; and we cannot too much commend his promptness and firmness in dealing with the rebel press of his Provostship. The press is free under the protection of the Union, but if it strives to rend that Union asunder, who can deny the justice of governmental resistance and of the infliction of merited punishment? Can humanity, in any organization, be expected to forget that self-preservation is that first law of its nature, and would any man protect, or tolerate unreturned, blows aimed at his own existence?

We revere the freedom of the press, but we also admire the wisdom of the officers who will not permit it to destroy the spring whence it flows—the Union, the Constitution, and the laws.

Memphis *Avalanche*, July 6, 1862.

*July 7, 1862 - Special Orders, No. 20. HDQRS. CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MISS., Trenton, Tennessee, relative to punishment of bridge burners*

Trenton, Tenn., July 7, 1862:
It being proven to the satisfaction of the general commanding that Robert Mas-
ley, Samuel Baker, Gilbert Patterson, of Weakley County, Tenn., and Samuel
Abbott, Letts and sons, and Doctor Gardner, of Gibson County, Tenn., have
aided and abetted the Southern rebellion and encouraged the burning of the
road bridge over the Big Ohio;\(^{\text{NOTE 1}}\) also that J. F. Penn, William M. Jones, A.
O. Dunnell, A. Brickhouse, Freeman and Tom Johnson have aided the rebel-
lion by subscriptions of money and in various other ways, it is hereby ordered
that the above-named persons take the oath of allegiance to the United States
and proceed to immediately rebuild the above-named bridge. And any of the
above-named persons failing to obey this order in any particular will be
arrested and sent to these headquarters. Capt. John Lynch, Company E, Sixth
Illinois Cavalry, is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

\(^{\text{OR, Ser. II, Vol. 4, p. 146.}}\)

\(^{\text{NOTE 1: Most likely the Big Obion.}}\)

**July 7, 1862 - SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21, directing the arrest and confinement of any Ten-
nessean refusing to take the oath of allegiance**

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. HDQRS. CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE
MISS., Trenton, Tenn., July 7, 1862.

The provost-marshal will arrest and hold in confinement any person refusing to
take the oath. He will arrest all soldiers and officers returning from the rebel
army who do not come forward voluntarily and take the oath. He will ascertain
what property if any that can be used by the U. S. forces any persons who are
now in the rebel army may own and report the same from time to time to these
headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge

\(^{\text{OR, Ser. II, Vol. 4, p. 146.}}\)

**July 7, 1862 - Permission sought to muster out the 7th Kansas Cavalry as a result of depre-
dations committed by them in West Tennessee**

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Corinth, July 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: Since the Kansas troops entered this department their march has been
marked by robbery, theft, pillage, and outrages upon the peaceful inhabitants,
making enemies to our cause wherever they went. Brig.-Gen. Quinby reported
that he found it impossible to restrain them, and asked for authority to muster
them out of service.
On their reaching Maj.-Gen. McClernand's command he made similar recommendations and reports; and on their way from him to this place they nearly ruined a train of cars by refusing to comply with the orders of the conductor, Gen. Mitchell sustaining them in this disobedience of my orders. It is reported that Gen. Mitchell took no measures whatever to restrain his men from robbery and plunder, while Col. Anthony actually encouraged his men in committing outrages along the road, on the ground that they were "slaveholders" who were plundered.

I have brought these troops to this place, and shall do my best to reduce them to proper discipline, but am very doubtful of success, so long as bad officers, supported as they allege by political influence at Washington, encourage them in violating laws, regulations, and orders.

I inclose copies of these reports as specimens of the allegations which have been against these Kansas troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen.


**NOTE 1:** See June 26 and 30, 1862 above.

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**July 7, 1862** - "You will use your endeavors to cultivate a conservative, friendly feeling with the people where you may be." Pacification instructions to Federals upon occupation of Brownsville

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF JACKSON, Jackson, July 7, 1862.

Col. L. OZBURN, Comdg. Expedition:

You will proceed at once with your command to Brownsville and make that place the base of your operations and encamp there until otherwise ordered. You will enforce strict discipline and order in your camp by keeping your command together and not allowing them to straggle outside your lines. You will use your utmost endeavors to protect the rights of private property, suffering nothing to be taken except what is absolutely necessary for your command, and then only by paying or agreeing to pay to the owner a just compensation for the same. You will keep a vigilant [guard] posted around your camp to prevent surprise, and also to prevent your command from straggling outside the lines. Information has just been received that a force of some 300 of the enemy (Jackson's cavalry) are in the vicinity of where you will be and beyond you. You will use active measures to take them, if in your power, without hazarding your command, upon receipt of information that you may receive at any time respecting them or their movements, and you will co-operate with Maj. Wallace, of the cavalry. You will use your endeavors to cultivate a conservative, friendly feeling with the people where you may be. You will report to me your
operations from time to time and any other information that you may see
proper to communicate to these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. A. Logan:


July 7, 1862 - Major-General William T. Sherman's orders relative to termination of pillage

ORDERS, No. 49. HDQRS., Moscow, July 7, 1862.

Stealing, robbery, and pillage has become so common in this army that it is a
disgrace to any civilized people.

No officer other than the general commanding will grant passes beyond the
line of pickets, and he will grant none except on extraordinary occasions.

Brig.'s may send out as heretofore the regular foraging parties with guard,
strictly according to orders already issued.

Maj. Gibson will detail a patrol daily of an officer and 10 wounded men, who
will patrol the country round about camp. This patrol will fire upon any party
engaged in robbery and pillage, or who attempt to escape. All found outside
the lines will be delivered to the provostmarshal, who will put them on bread
and water until relieved by the commanding general.

This demoralizing and disgraceful practice of pillage must cease, else the
country will rise on us and justly shoot us down like dogs and wild beasts.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:


July 7, 1862 - "Home for the Homeless."

There will be a regular meeting of the members of this institution at 10 o'clock
this morning, at the First Baptist church. This institution, if we remember aright,
was organized about the 1st of April, 1860, and is composed of the most
respectable, because the most benevolent ladies in the city and vicinity. Since
the organization of the Home many little orphans have been gathered up in the
streets and alleys of the city, and made to feel there was a home, sweet home
even for them. Among the ladies who have been most laborious in this work of
charity we may be allowed to mention (without disparing others) Mrs. Hurlbert
and Mrs. Johnston. Mrs. Hurlbert has been untiring in this commendable enter-
prise, and many in the last day will rise up and call her blessed. Among the
evils of this civil war we have noticed with pain the rapid decay of religious
interest, and the meager contributions to our benevolent institutions, unless
such institutions are connected with the army. Let the ladies of the Home
remember that they who give to the poor lend to the Lord, that it is more
blessed to give than receive, and that in laboring to relieve the wants of the
needy they are laying up treasure in heaven, where moth and rust do not cor-
rupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal. Ladies, we beseech you
banish all politics and war from your assemblies and churches, and let the
world "behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for brothers (and sisters) to
dwell together in unity."

Memphis Bulletin, July 7, 1862.

July 7, 1862 - "Present Population of Memphis."

•See July 8, 1862—"The Population of Memphis."

How They stand Affected towards the Federal Government.

First. There are many original Union men here, who have, without hesitation,
taken the oath of allegiance, thus securing the right of protection to life, liberty
and property.

Second. There is a large class of law and order men here-men who feel bound,
in the very act of remaining here, to obey the "powers that be." Many of these
persons have most of their property interests in States south of Tennessee, and
they know full well that if they should take the oath, and acknowledge of it
should reach the places where their property is located, all would be confis-
cated.

Thirdly, and for the present, lastly. There is a large class of men here who never
discovered, until too late, how ardently they loved the Southern cause, and how
anxious they were to die in the "last ditch" and shed the "last drop of blood."
These men knew that, after the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson, and the evac-
uation of Corinth and Pillow, the road to Memphis was open both by land and
water. Still they remained. They witnessed, at a safe distance on the bluff, the
battle of the gunboats. They saw the rapid departure of any of their friends on
the morning of that affair, but they would not flee. For a week or more after the
Federal occupation of the city, the road to the South was open, and yet they lin-
ered. Now, however, since the lines are closed, this class of men has discov-
ered that they are victims of a ruthless tyranny. They have not been molested in
person or property, which they pretended to fear—but after all this fore-bearance
they are thirsting for blood. They are frantic with rage, and unless some means
of ventilation is found, they must explode! They fight bloody battles on the
street corners, but the favorite theatre of war is a private house, among women
and children.

We have met many women of late, all palid with fear, who asked us if we knew
that the Confederates would in a few days retake Memphis and cut the throats of
every Union man in it, etc. The men who thus mislead them are so mad that
unless the Federals leave here, they will doubtless imitate the example of the
hunter in the Northwest. The hunter [who came upon] a wolf in a narrow
defile, and stormed at it to leave; but it would not. Again and again, in the most
emphatic matter, was the animal ordered to leave, but it remained defiant."At
last," said the hunter, "I became so mad at such obstinacy that I jumped about fifteen feet up a sapling!" There was valor for you, my countrymen—valor the like of which has never been seen, until it has been surpassed by the class of men about whom we are now speaking. To jump up a tree, instead of shooting required some spunk—to do as the king once did, "march up the hill and then march down again," an achievement which the bard has made immortal—were all glorious feats in their day. But, these are all nothing as compared to what a certain class of our own citizens would now perform.

Another wonderful display of gallantry made by this class is to allow or suffer their children and negroes to insult the wives, children and servants of Union families, when they can find them in the backyards, and when no one is present to chastise such insolence!

We appeal to all in whom any sensibility remains, to help us do something for the relief of this third class of our population. We appeal to General Grant to allow them to join the Southern army. [But, General, between us, to be read by no one else, you must swear them very closely, or they will not go. But if they cannot be allowed to go to the Southern army, (as they could not be so persuaded,) we think probably some of them might be driven out of this city, as McKinney [?] was driven from an Alabama town. McKinney was a note-shaver, and in passing around the Square one morning, he found written on a tomb-stone which was leaning against the end of a store house, this epitaph: Sacred to the memory of A. McKinney, who died in the act of shaving a note at 21/2 per cent. a month!"

We find this third class of our population so interesting, that we part from them with reluctance to-day, consoled with the hope of renewing the subject to-morrow. Till then—"warrior in peace, and peace men in war!"—adieu!

Memphis Bulletin, July 7, 1862.

**July 7, 1862 - General Order No. 4**

Headquarters Central Division of the Miss.,

Trenton, Tennessee, July 7, 1862

All persons within the limits of this command, holding any civil office, either State, County, City, Town or Township will file at these Headquarters, within twenty days, their Oath of Allegiance to the United States. Any one failing to do this, or evading the order in any particular, will be arrested, suspended from office, and sent to these Headquarters. A copy of the oath to be taken will be found with the Commanders of Posts and Provost Marshals.

By Order of Brig. Gen'l. G. M. Dodge

*Soldier's Budget*  

**NOTE 1** [Humboldt], July 24, 1862.

**NOTE 1:** *The Soldier's Budget* was the official paper of the Twelfth Wisconsin
Volunteer Infantry [a.k.a. "The Marching 12th"] then stationed at Humboldt.

_July 7, 1862 - Skirmish with guerrillas near Pierce's Mill on the Lebanon Pike_ NOTE 1

Another Guerrilla Raid—Two Federal Soldiers Killed and three Wounded!

We learn from Adjutant Blakely, of the 2d Minnesota Brigade, Col. Lester, that five pickets of this Brigade were sent out yesterday, from Murfreesboro to Pierce's Mill, eight miles distant on the Lebanon pike. While at their post they were attacked by a party of men, supposed to be citizens of the neighborhood, and two were killed and three wounded. The attacking party had no horses, and are supposed to belong to the neighborhood. Seventy-five soldiers were immediately sent out in search of the assassins, who, we hope will be treated as common murderers, and not as prisoners of war. No man who joins these bodies of murderers, who do not carry on regular warfare, has any right to claim the treatment due a soldier. It is assassination to kill men as these pickets were killed and the perpetrators should be treated as such when taken. Self-preservation imperiously demands it. If vengeance be not inflicted, men will refuse to come as soldiers to a State where murderers are treated as their equals, and receive the courtesy extended to prisoners of war.

Nashville Daily Union, July 8, 1862.

**NOTE 1:** Not identified in Dyer's Battle Index for Tennessee or the OR.

_July 7, 1862 - July 8, 1862 - Depredations in and about Bethel_ NOTE 1 against civilians by 7th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry

HDQRS. POST, Bethel, Tenn., July 7, 1862.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Corinth, Miss.:

The Seventh Regt. of Kansas Cavalry passed through this place yesterday and to-day on their way to Corinth, and ever since their first appearance I have been afraid to take from them horses they have stolen from the citizens along the route they have traveled from Jackson. I have recovered some of them and handed them over to the owners, but some have eluded me and have gone on to Corinth.

The conduct of this command since it came in this vicinity has been such that it makes one feel ashamed of the volunteer service of the U. S. Army. Complaints come to me of their having robbed the farmers of all their stock and in some cases of their watches and money. I have arrested a corporal of Company F of that regiment who went into a farmer's house and broke open his trunks and stole from them a watch and some money, and will send him to you as soon as I get the testimony in his case.
They have in some instances attempted to force the women to cohabit with them when found at home alone.

Their conduct in this vicinity has been disgraceful to the Army of the United States.

Maj. Herrick, commanding the regiment, has done all in his power to restore to the owners such property as his men have taken, as have also some others of the officers.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. SANFORD, Lieut.-Col., Comdg. Post, Bethel, Tenn.


NOTE 1: There are nine communities in Tennessee with the name Bethel. It seems clear, however, from the mention of Corinth, Miss., that this incident took place in Bethel, Hardin county.

### July 7, 1862 - July 11, 1862 - Operations about Cumberland Gap

JULY 7-11, 1862.-Operations about Cumberland Gap, Tenn.


HDQRS. DEPARTMENT SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA, Camp near Narrows, Ky., July 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a letter from Gen. John S. Williams, furnishing information of the enemy at Cumberland Gap. He mentions an engagement between our cavalry and that of the enemy. This communication will show the active services of this energetic and valuable officer. We had a skirmish on the 11th instant in the direction of Greenbrier River, driving the enemy back to his lines.

I have the honor, to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING, Maj.-Gen., Cmdg.

Hon. G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. ARMY OF EASTERN KENTUCKY, Camp near Liberty Hill, Ky., July 12, 1862.

GEN.: I am this morning in receipt of yours of the 10th, informing me of the movements of the enemy across Greenbrier and directing reconnaissances in the direction of Flat Top Mountain. I have kept all the time a company scouting in the vicinity of Flat Top with competent guides. My information is that the enemy has moved his camp down to the foot of the mountain in consequence of the scarcity of water. One of my scouts returned from Logan last night.
reports one regiment of 400 at Chapmanville, 5 miles below the Court-House. I have sent two spies into Raleigh, neither of whom has returned.

Some days ago I sent three companies of mounted men down the Clinch and Holston into Tennessee, under command of Capt. Witcher. I have a dispatch from him of the 9th. He had a fight with a company of Yankee cavalry on the 7th instant within 8 miles of Cumberland Gap, killed 16 of them and captured their colors, which he sent to me by the courier. Our loss none.

The enemy has three brigades in the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap, to wit: Garfield's brigade Ohioans on Copper Creek between the Gap, and Cumberland Ford; Garrard's Kentucky in the Gap, and Spear's Tennesseans between the Gap and the ford of Clinch. With this force there is 500 cavalry. The entire force is about 8,000.

My effective force is very much reduced by measles and mumps among the new troops and by the large scouting parties sent agreeably to your instructions toward Tennessee and Kentucky. I will keep a sharp lookout and let no opportunity escape of hitting the enemy a blow.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Brig.-Gen., &c.

P. S. -Since writing the above a courier has arrived from Buchanan, who reports 150 Yankees from Logan to be in that county plundering the people.


**July 8, 1862 - Entreaty to Major-General Ambrose Buell from Pillow family or special temporary suspension of hostilities**

COLUMBIA, July 8, 1862.

Gen. BUELL:

I am exceedingly anxious to send for my brother's family, now in Mississippi. Gen. Negley refers me to you for permission, which I shall be much obliged to have.

JEROME PILLOW.

HDQRS., Huntsville, July 19, 1862.

JEROME PILLOW, Columbia:

It would give me pleasure to grant your request, but until your brother can himself return to Tennessee under that protection which all loyal citizens of the United States are entitled to you will, I think, agree with me, on reflection, that it is best his immediate family also should not return; I mean those who naturally look to him for protection and with whom he should communicate.
D. C. BUell.

*OR*, Ser. I, Vol. 16, pt. II, pp. 107, 183.\textsuperscript{Note 1}


\textbf{July 8, 1862 - Federal utilization of contraband labor to build Fort Pickering in Memphis}

MEMPHIS, July 8, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

I commenced gathering contrabands last Saturday [5th] to work on fortifications; they are now at work. On account of the limited force here we are only fortifying south end of city to protect stores and our own troops. Col. Webster has been too unwell to push this matter, and I have no other engineer. Secessionists here have news from Richmond by the south which makes them jubilant. I would like to hear the truth.

U. S. Grant, Maj.-Gen.


\textbf{July 8, 1862 - Brigadier-General G. M. Dodge orders arrest of persons refusing to take the oath of allegiance in the Central Division of the Mississippi River, General Orders, No. 6}

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. HDQRS. CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MISS., Trenton, Tenn., July 8, 1862.

The commanders of posts and provost-marshal within this command will arrest and hold in confinement any person refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. They will arrest all officers and soldiers returning from the rebel army who do not come forward voluntarily deliver themselves up and take the oath as prescribed. Any person detected in intimidating by threats or otherwise any person from giving in their allegiance to the United States Government or using disloyal language in any way whatever will be arrested and punished to the utmost extent of the law. This division extends from Columbus to Humboldt along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge

*OR*, Ser. II, Vol. 4, p., 151.\textsuperscript{Note 1}

\textbf{Note 1:} See also: Soldier's Budget [Humboldt], Septmber 22, 1862.
July 8, 1862 - Report relative to Federal repairs of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad

HDQRS. CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Trenton, Tenn., July 8, 1862.

Capt. M. ROCHESTER, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Columbus, Ky.:

CAPT.: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done by the troops under your command on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Columbus to Humboldt: At Columbus the overflow of the Mississippi River had damaged and destroyed a portion of the track. This was railed and a new track run to the water's edge for the purpose of unloading cars. At the crossing of Little Obion River was the first bridge out, formerly a Howe's truss, with 90 feet span, the entire wreck of which, bolted together, had to be taken out of the stream. It was replaced by a single bent trestle 110 feet long and 30 feet rise. The danger of a single bent trestle of such light was overcome by placing a crib in the center of the stream, with stringers from bank to bank, on which was built the trestle-work, all above the common stage of water. The next bridge out was at the Bayou Des Shay. This was replaced with a single bent trestle of 90 feet length and 25 feet rise, making a substantial bridge; a water-tank was also built at this bridge. Between this point and Big Obion were some four wooden culverts, partially burnt, and one beam-truss bridge, somewhat damaged; the track was also torn up in places, all of which was repaired. At the Big Obion River a Howe's truss of 120 feet span had been burnt. The height of this bridge and the depth of water precluded replacing it speedily with a permanent structure. The track was therefore changed and a temporary bridge on the lower side of the stream was put in. Three large cribs were built, capped with bolsters and heavy stringers, the whole 130 feet long. A new grade was thrown up around the old trestle-work some 600 feet long, thus lowering the bridge some 10 feet, and leaving the old bridge in such shape that a new truss can be built at any time without the detention or delay of trains. This temporary work was put in 15 feet of water, and the cribs are very irregular, but at the same time strong and substantial, and would last a long time if the stream at extra high water did not rise above them. All the work was delayed some ten days for want of proper tools. As soon as they arrived the work was pushed and completed in about twelve days; and by the time the rolling stock arrived the road-bed for the entire division was covered with weeds, rendering it impassable for a loaded train. These have all been thoroughly cleaned off. The tanks, all except one, were damaged, and in most cases pumps taken away. These have been replaced on every 12 to 15 miles of the road, and the troops are so distributed that every bridge, trestle, and wooden culvert, every station and switch, are guarded; and this portion of the road is in a condition that good machinery will take over it 25 loaded cars with ease.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE, Brig.-Gen., Comdg.

July 8, 1862 - Scout to Mount Pleasant and La Fayette and Rising Sun

MOSCOW, July 8, 1862.

Gen. HALLECK:

I had dispatched a train for Memphis and escort of a regiment, but upon receiving your dispatch that we could depend for supplies on Columbus I ordered the train from La Fayette. I have just sent a scouting party of 100 cavalry to Mount Pleasant and La Fayette and propose to send a brigade to Rising Sun, where wagon train was attacked, to recover the 6 broken wagons and to take a number of mules from the neighboring planters, according to Grant's orders, to make good the loss. There are small bodies of cavalry all around the country, but I can hear of no large parties or any infantry. If infantry advance from Talla-hatchie they will most likely move toward Germantown. Weather is intensely hot and dust very bad. We have abundance of water here in Wolf River.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.


July 8, 1862 - Letter to Military Governor Andrew Johnson asking for protection for a cotton factory in McMinnville

Murfreesboro Tenn. July 8th 1862
Gov A. Johnson
Dear sir

I live as you doubtless remember near McMinnville and am one of the few Union man of the County of Warren, and now look for the time soon to arrive when that few will have to leave our homes and all that may be dear to us. the Southren Cavalry are now in the mountains of this and adjoining Counites and are threatenng all the Union men. I learn that Gov Harris & the Hon A Ewing are at Beersheba Springs. which clearly indicate that the Southren Cavalry are near in force[.] I came here this day to ask Col. Lester for protection to our Cotton Factory at McMinnville as it is threatened by a Company of Cavalry that is now forming in the Counties of Coffee and Warren. Col. Lester tells me that there will be a force at McMinnville soon. You will confer a very great favor on me and my partner by forwarding the force. this will be handed you by Mr. Walling who is a very much persecuted Union man, and any thing you could do for him will be a favour highly appreciated[.] I must again refer you to my friend John Lellyet Esqr. for my standing, and hope it will not be long before I can visit you without the fear of being destroyed for it[.]

yours truly Asa Faulkner

NOTE 1


NOTE 1: Asa Faulkner was born in South Carolina and was a machinist and early cot-
ton manufacturer and Warren County farmer. In 1860 he owned $22,000 in personal property and would serve in the Tennessee General Assembly from 1865-1866 and 1869-1871. The cotton mill he referred to was the second he had built, and was ironically razed by Federal forces in 1863. See Papers of Andrew Johnson, Vol. 5, fn. 3, p. 544.

July 8, 1862 - One class-conscious Cumberland Plateau woman's view of Confederate conscription

. . . If I could only hear from Fayette!\textsuperscript{Note 1} He would soon be at home if it were not for the conscript law, compelling all the privates to stay two years longer. I don't like to wish anyone any harm, but I wish that the mean cowardly wretches who made the law had to stand in the places of the poor honest fellow whom they have beguiled into this unhappy war, and kept there by such low-lifed tyranny. I believe that if the boys knew all that we know, they would rise "en masse" and come home at the peril of their lives; as it is there will be some tracks made with the heel toward the camps, and many a soldier who is put on guard will be "found missing" when his time is out.

\textit{Diary of Amanda McDowell.}

\textbf{NOTE 1:} Her brother, drafted by the Confederate Army.

July 8, 1862 - Federal situation report relative to distribution of troops to protect railroads in Southwest Middle Tennessee from guerrillas and Confederate cavalry

COLUMBIA, July 8, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

At Reynolds' Station, two companies Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania; at Lynnville, two companies Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania; at Culleoka, one company Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania; at Duck River Bridge, one company First Kentucky Cavalry; at Franklin, one company Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Have no further control, but have inquired; will send you report as soon as received. There is constant danger of the bridges being destroyed; several attempts, one nearly successful, have been made. There are numerous straggling parties of returned cavalry and guerrillas infesting the lower counties, who are constantly committing depredations. As they are aided in a measure by the disloyal citizens it is hardly possible to drive them all away. If no cavalry can be distributed along the railroad it will be necessary to mount a few of the infantry to scout and patrol.

JAS. S. NEGLEY, Brig.-Gen.

July 8, 1862 - Special Orders, No. 132.

Headquarters, District of West Tennessee
Memphis, July 8

All crossing of the river in skiff or private boats is positively prohibited.

Private boats crossing either way will be seized and turned into the Quarter-masters Department; [all] owners or passengers arrested and required to take the oath of allegiance, or be placed on the Arkansas shore and admonished not to be caught within the Federal lines again on pain of being dealt with as spies.

The Navy is requested to co-operate with the military, on the enforcement of this order.

By command of Major Gen. U. S. Grant
John A. Rawlins, Assistant Adjutant General

Memphis Union Appeal, August 10, 1862.

July 8, 1862 - "The Population of Memphis."

*See July 7, 1862--"Present Population of Memphis."

At the close of an editorial in our last issue, on "the Population of Memphis," we promised to return to the third class therein referred to. In doing so we shall be brief.

It may be though strangely of that we had so little about the first and second classes and so much about the third class. In explanation of this, it is sufficient to say, that the persons first alluded to are peaceable and quiet citizens, and deserve commendation rather than blame; whilst the class last named are a pestiferous brood that nothing but hard blows will bring to their senses.

These men remind us of an anecdote told by a Canadian at a Fourth of July Celebration, in Cattaraugus county, New York. The volunteer militia of the county had turned out in all "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," to commemorate the very memorable Fourth. A regular "spread faced eagle" orator had been provided for the occasion, and delivered he in all the magnificence and splendor usual on such occasions. After dinner came the regular and volunteer toast, and when the patriotism of the audience was at its highest point, the Canadian arose and begged the favor of a short audience, which was readily granted. "Gentlemen," said he, "I feel, though a citizen of another government, the fires of '76 burning warmly upon the altar of my heart, and if it would not be considered presumptuous, would read you a sentiment" "Go on, go on," exclaimed his hearers! "No, gentlemen, I have no right to obtrude my views upon you." "Read, read," shouted the patriots! "Well, gentlemen, since you so determine, I yield. The Volunteer Militia of Cattaraugus County: In Peace, They are first for War, in War, they are first in Cattaraugus Swamp!"

Thus it is with this third class of men in Memphis. Battle after battle has been
fought, and from the hour of the first gun was fired at Sumter up to within a few days ago, the path to the Southern army was open to them, but they would not go. They turned the whole thing into a speculation, and have shown that their patriotism was circumscribed by the most sordid motives.

What should be done with these men? If the Government is lenient, it is attributed to fear; and if it use severity, it is called cruelty. What, we again ask, should be done with them? We venture to suggest that they be required to behave themselves, or be removed as disturbers of the peace.

Memphis Bulletin, July 8, 1862.

**July 8, 1862 - Letter of John A. Ritter, 49th Indiana Volunteers**

- See March 21, 1862-March 23, 1862-Reconnaissance to and skirmish at Cumberland Gap

July 8, 1862 from Camp Cotrell, TN

Camp Cotrell, Ten.

July 8, 1862

It is eight months to day since I entered the service. In some respects it seems but a short time. Time passes so rapidly in the army. I presume that it so happens that one that does his duty does not take time to think how time is passing but in many things it seems long. It seems a long time since I saw the children. So long in all probability that little Billy would not know me but as to the balance, I expect that they would readily recognize me. They perhaps have grown very much: how this I can only conjecture. I presume that the changes would be more susceptible to me than to any that has been with them all the time.

If our once beloved country was a peace I would love to be at home. I read yours of the 2nd of July, also one Sunday last. The mails have stopped for a while. I do not know whether they will be regular for a while there is to be a regular daily mail for here to Crab Orchard in packs but they have not commenced yet. I hope it will not be long. I was very much out of sorts when I got no mail and perhaps the letters that I have sent home have been delayed and at best I think that the letters lay in the office several days before starting. At the office at the ford it was kept by a woman and a large amount of mail matter on hand & frequent missent letters would likely occur. Since the army has been in this country several little one horse establishments have grown to be large. This is especially true in mail matters. We have fine pleasant weather at present excepting it is quite warm. The nights are cool. I read the two chapters sited to me and I feel like they strengthen me. I have faith to believe that I shall get home. On the 22 of March when we were marching up on the batteries I felt like that I was marching on to certain destruction but when they opened fire the first shot that fell near me & exploded & I unharmed. I felt like that was not be harmed by them that I should be spared to return to you again. I still believe
the same will a firm confidence in him that ruleth all things for good and I think it only a question of time. I think and hope it may not be long.

I have no idea when we will leave this place. I think it will be a long time. The Sect. of War Telegraph Gen. Morgan to fix himself so that he could hold it and as long as there are rebels in reach there will be force enough to hold it. I have spent two days passing through the intrenchments. They are very extensive. I walked till I was tired down. No one would have had an Idea of the strength of the place it could only have been taken by a regular seage or by strategy as was the case. They believed that we had a much larger force than we did have. He made them believe that they would be surrounded & all chances of getting provision cut off. They could have taken all our provision with out any one to resist them. We left it at Flat Lick with out any force to protect it for ten days but they did not come out of their hole but comensed moving. We got close after them. They burned a lot of their provision, destroyed everything that was of much value. I am in tolerable good health. I have the headache every day or to.

Yours As ever,
Jno. A. Ritter

Ritter Correspondence

July 8, 1862 - "I hope it will make the last one of them sick." Kate Carney on the Oath of Allegiance

This morning Ma & sister Amanda went down to see Bro. Jno. carrying his provisions & clothes. Jose Turner came in William's barouche and is staying with Rosa. Mr. Watterson, a Confederate prisoner who had taken the oath came up on the cars, said he thought Bro. Jno. would be paroled & come up tomorrow. He ate dinner with us, seems very polite, & quite intelligent & if he hadn't taken the oath, I would think him quite nice. I must confess to be crowded into the filthy jail, filled with vermine, with little air, scarcely food to sustain life, & then threatened if they did not take it they would be forced in their cells, or else lose their life. It is awful to think of those low born Yankees (Andy Johnson at the head of them) acting towards our men so cruelly. The Yankees did not succeed in taking a single one of our men prisoners last night; but bringing 19 citizens, old & young, making no exceptions, & when the ladies sent the poor men their dinners, the Yankees ate it up & sent word it was very nice, that they enjoyed it. I hope it will make the last one of them sick. Mr. Joe Ewing is among the number of prisoners. Our little army outside of town^1^ numbers 75, but the Yankees did not get to see them. Prisy^2^ seems intensely gratified whenever she hears any bad news for our army & quite angry when we rejoice over bad news over the Yankees. I understand the Union men are getting considerably frightened.

Kate Carney Diary, July 8, 1862.
NOTE 1: Most likely a reference to a local Confederate guerrilla unit.

NOTE 2: A family slave.

*July 8, 1862 - Objections to the oath of allegiance in the Bluff City*

The Oath of Allegiance at Memphis.

The Memphis *Avalanche* finds serious fault with the form of the oath of allegiance prescribed by Gen. Grant. It says it has been taken by but comparatively few of the old merchants, citizens, and property-holders. The objections are thus stated:

"The uncertainty of the results of war, with the changes and vicissitudes of fortune, in such contests, constitute, with many, grave objections to taking the oath as prescribed; and, with many other peculiar circumstances connected with their affairs and business, it presents to them almost insuperable objections. One objection offered to our people is, that the oath compels persons to swear to certain political views as to the nature of the relations of the States to the Federal government which the great mass of our people do not believe to be correct. To them, under the circumstances, the oath seems to contain false tenets. Now, a person may not believe in the right of a State to seceded, yet, at the same time, he does not believe that the Federal authority is paramount. He may believe that the Federal authority is only paramount to the extent of its delegated powers. This has been from the foundation of the government up to the present revolution and war, the construction placed by a large majority of the people of the United States on the Federal constitution. Not only this, the adjudication of State and Federal have given the same construction to the powers of the Federal government; yet the oath as prescribed requires the citizen to swear irrespective of this distinction. It does seem to press the conscience a little too much where such political convictions be honestly entertained.

"If it were not for the required oath, we are satisfied that a considerable trade would spring up with the back country. Many little lots of cotton would come in, if the planters were permitted to ship it without having the oath put to them. They would cheerfully give their parole of honor, and observe it with punctilious fidelity not to carry information to the hostile forces, if they were permitted to escape the oath. We learn that Gen. Grant, to accommodate the objection stated, has determined to modify or change the oath. We will lay it before our readers as soon as we may procure a copy of it."

Chicago *Times*, July 8, 1862.  

NOTE 1: As cited in: http://www.uttyl.edu/vbetts.
July 8, 1862 - July 9, 1862 - Confederate guerrilla attacks upon cotton wagon trains and other miscellaneous acts of insurgent warfare in Bedford county environs

No circumstantial reports filed.
Shelbyville Ten.
July 10th, 1862.
His Excellency Andrew Johnson

Dear Sir.

Pardon me for writing to you, at this time I hear you have been quite unwell—but the urgency of the business on had, requires prompt, and vigorous action. The Guerrilla's in this and adjoining counties have become so bold, as to demand at our hands, the prompt enforcement in regard to them.

On Tuesday morning [8th] about 10 oclock they attacked a train of cotton wagons nine miles beyond Fayetteville, and burned sixty-five bales of cotton—and took one mule the property of D. F. Jackson, and two fine horses the property of Robert Sanders, both loyal men of my county. On Wednesday night [9th] they burned fifty bales of cotton, on waggons, three miles this side of Fayetteville—

On Tuesday night [8th] the took from G. W. Castleman of my county two fine horses, because of his devotion to the Government of the United States—and a few nights before one from W. J. Shofner for the same cause—These Gentlemen live in that part of the county next to Lynchburg-Lincoln c[oun]ty—It is evident that since the fight at Richmond—they have become emboldened—and are rapidly organizing their bands. On one night last week near Cornersville Giles c[oun]ty—they burned a load of cotton from Wm Gosling of my county—a true Union man.

Now, would it not be better for us all, that we should immediately, order "Military Commissions," under the petitions of A. L. Stamps & W. S. Jett, forwarded to some weeks ago—and let them act.

The people were alarmed when your proclamation was first issued, but as no Action has been had under it, they seem to have lost all terror about it[.] It must be enforced to have the desired effect—otherwise it will be considered a dead letter —

We have to strike hard, fast and rapid—and I feel the sooner the better. I however make these suggestions, confiding in your own judgment—with all the facts before you—

We are here with but a small force—but doing well.

Truly
Edmund Cooper

Papers of Andrew Johnson, Vol. 5, pp. 545-546.
NOTE 1: The Seven Days' Campaign, June 25-July 1, 1862, in Virginia, which resulted in a Federal defeat and retreat.

July 9, 1862 - Special Orders, No. 23, HDQRS. 1ST DIV., DIST. OF JACKSON, TENN, July 9, 1862, relative to oath of allegiance to U. S.

All citizens over eighteen years of age residing inside the picket-lines of the U. S. forces at this place are required to appear before the provost-marshal by Saturday, 12th instant, 12 o'clock p.m., and take the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America. All who fail to comply with this order by the above prescribed time will be arrested and disposed of as prisoners of war. Prisoners who have heretofore been paroled do not come with the purview of this order.

By Command of Brig. Gen. John A. Logan


July 9, 1862 - Tightened discipline of Union forces in Memphis environs

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 133. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, Memphis, Tenn., July 9, 1862.

Complaints of recent irregularities, brought to the attention of the general commanding, render necessary the publication of the following orders:

I. Officers, non-commissioned officer, soldiers, and persons in the service of the United States are forbidden to trespass upon the orchards, gardens, or private grounds of any person or persons, or in any manner whatever to interfere with the same, without proper written authority so to do. Marauding, pilfering, and any unauthorized and unnecessary seizure or destruction of private property is prohibited by General Orders of the department, Nos. 8 and 13, series of 1861, and will be punished with the extreme penalty imposed by the laws of war, which is death.

II. Commissioned officers of companies will not pass their camp lines without written permission of their district, brigade, or regimental commanders, and then only on official business or other urgent and satisfactory reasons, to be given in the letter of permission. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers are prohibited from leaving camp at any time, except when detailed on duty or on written permission of their regimental commanders, who may grant such permission to not more than three men at any one time from each company to be absent under charge of a non-commissioned officer, who will be held responsible for their good conduct.

III. The pickets and guard reliefs will remain at their immediate picket or guard stations, unless in the discharge of proper military duty, and will not straggle therefrom, under penalty of being arrested and severely and summarily dealt with.
IV. No commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier will be permitted to be absent from camp after retreat.

V. The military police, patrols, and picket guards will arrest all persons found violating any of the provisions of this order, either by trespassing upon the gardens, orchards, and grounds herein mentioned, or seizure or destruction of private property, or being outside of camp lines or straggling from their guard stations without proper authority. Commissioned officers to be reported to district, division, or brigade headquarters, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers to be taken before the provost-marshal.

VI. Officers of regiments, detachments, and companies, and officers of the day, and of police are enjoined to use their utmost diligence in making known and enforcing all orders necessary for the safety of the command and the city.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

The foregoing special order, published for the locality of Memphis, is hereby extended to the entire command, and will be strictly enforced.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant


July 9, 1862 - Initiation of Federal anti-guerrilla actions in the Humboldt, Trenton, Kenton, and Union City environs

No circumstantial reports filed.

July 9, 1862 - Special Orders, No. 13

District of West Tennessee
Office of the Provost Marshal General
Memphis, Tennessee, July 9, 1862

All passes heretofore issued to citizens, either by the Commanding General, the Provost Marshal General, the Provost Marshal of Memphis or any other officer which may have been issued without the party being required to take the oath of allegiance or give the prescribed parole of honor, are hereby revoked.

No pass will be granted in any case hereafter, except upon the taking of the oath or parole.

The parole will be substituted for the oath only in special cases (at the discretion of the officer authorized to grant passes) where the party lives beyond the protection of our army.

By command of Major-General Grant
Wm. S. Hillyer, Colonel and Provost Marshal General

Memphis *Union Appeal*, August 10, 1862.

**July 9, 1862** - "... if he was not a Southern prisoner, I might say how presumptuous. ..." A young war-widow, brother John and rumors of war

Ma & Sister Amanda came up from Nashville, & some man not knowing sister A—was married fell very much in love with her. I expect if Bro. John had been on the train he would have kicked the fellow off. Poor Bro. John failed to get paroled. Couldn't have a trial, on account some say of Andy Johnson [being] sick (others drunk, more likely this last). The widow Corcan (the name Miss G. Reeves is known by) was on the train carrying on extensively with Rounds, much to the disgust of all modest & refined people. William Carney took Sister Amanda & Josie Turner out home this afternoon. Mrs. Kate heard, came out all dressed up on horse back, looking very spry. Quite a warm ride, but suppose a young widow would say "never mind the weather so the wind don't blow." She came to enquire of Ma about a cousin of hers that was a prisoner. As soon as she left, Ma &cousin Ann went up town, while away Mrs. Adnerson & Kate came out, staid until Ma returned. They wanted to hear from their father. It is rumored all the Yankees except the cavalry are to leave here. Hope our men will bag them before they get very far. Ma was advised not to visit much after Friday. It is thought Morgan's men are near here. Much to my astonishment Ma spoke in high terms of Mr. Riddell. Mrs. Anderson said her father, Judge Marchbanks, thought him quite a nice young man. I am glad every body thinks that, as I have been out calling with him on the girls. Charley Marchbanks wrote back word for Kate to tell me that he thought Jessie Sikes really believed me in love with him. "Fiddle sticks" if he was not a Southern prisoner, I might say how presumptuous, but I will only keep a powerful thinking.

Kate Carney Diary, July 9, 1862.

**July 9, 1862** - "I go to Nashville every other day and come back the next day." A. A. Harrison's letter home

Wartrace, Tenn.

July 9th, 1862

Dear Wife,

I take my pen in hand to inform you that I am well at present and hope these few lines may find you all enjoying the same blessings. The boys from Hardin are all well except Jo & Hugh Patterson. They are both right puny and have been for some time. They have got a discharge and will be at home in two or three weeks. There is a new doctor now and he says they are disabled and that they shall both be discharged and the Colonel and Captain are both willing. The men here are very healthy as yet but it is getting awful hot down here. I lost my office sure enough but I have got an easier one although there is not so
much pay in it. I have got the office of Colonel's Orderly and mail carrier to Nashville. I go to Nashville every other day and come back the next day. The cars leave here at 11 o'clock and get to Nashville at 3. Then they leave Nashville at 10 a.m. and get back here at 2 p.m. There was 4 soldiers killed near Murfreesboro day before yesterday by guerrillas. Two of them belonged to the regiment. We have been expecting to be attacked for some time. But no rebels—— as yet. The Col. and Captain—— but very little about—— me staying away so long. And the Capt. A—— been better than com —— since I come back. I don't know when I will get home again. I don't expect there will be any more furloughs given to anybody. There is a general order from the Secretary of War to grant no more furloughs. We learn from the papers there has been some hard fighting at Richmond and I am afraid our men got the worst of it and I expect the war will last two years yet or longer. You must get along the best you can and try and be contented until I can get home again. You must write as often as you can. I would like to hear from home every day if I could. Jo has not got a letter for 3 or 4 weeks and he don't like it a bit. We are expecting the paymaster every day and as soon as we are paid I will send you some more money. So nothing more at present but remaining your affectionate husband until death.

A. A. Harrison

Absolom A. Harrison Correspondence

July 10, 1862 - Letter from "Lizzie" to Military Governor Andrew Johnson, concerning anti-Union sentiment in Clarksville

Clarksville, Tenn., July 10th, 1862

To Honble. Andrew Johnson.

It would require a new language and faculty combine to express to you the morbid state of feeling the rampant and diabolical opposition now extant in this whirlpool of secessionism: no logic, however powerful, no admissions in their favor, however conciliatory in strength or purport; no evidences of marked benefits, which under the present rule is slowly, yet surely accruing to them serve to convince them of their madness, of their wild, fanatical error.

A poor widow with five children, was requested by a Federal Officer to make a Union Flag, which she did, and for which she received the compensation of three dollars; the ladies of this place called on her, "en masse", and with bitter denunciations, told her, in the future there should be a total withdrawal of their favor and charitable aid, and herself and children left to endure the horrors of privation and want:

So soon as my arrival was made known, and my numerous friends of past years with all their happy reminiscences gathered around me, the first query, was, "what are you"?-emphatically-strong as chain of triple steel [I answered]-Union!-to the heart, unto death! Was, is, and ever shall be my reply!
Sorely have I been denounced, my kindest and most generous emotions outraged; the noblest sentiments of my patriotism reviled; and myself dubbed as a "Lincoln Spy," and absolutely forbidden to breathe a single aspiration that has for its crowning joy the song of freedom:-with a stout heart and a brave courage I go on my way, one prayer in my soul, one solemn adjuration on my lips, "Union forever, as it was, as it is, "It must and shall be preserved"!-

Each day, I thank my God, that the assurance is given to me, through my unvarying belief in his immutable wisdom and beneficent goodness, that in our nation is strength, and through that strength we shall be sustained. In this struggle, I read anew the crisis of our own life, and the strife before us in the page of history brings into clearer interpretation the conflict that we are always waging, more or less earnestly, with stubborn circumstances or unkind men. It is from this very fact, our whole life being such a struggle, that we are led to take so intense an interest in war, until, upon the issue of battles, we hang our hearts, as well as our fortunes.- How proud I am that mine is the privilege to vindicate the American name, and for all who bear the proud insignia of Americans, do I vindicate it; and truly do I believe that not far distant is the day when those who are now in arms against us will profess a pride in bequeathing to their children the one noble name which they are now doing so much and so vainly to disparage and destroy.

They defied me to walk under the Union Flag erected in this place; without defining precisely the governing power of that national spirit which possessed me, for it felt more easily than defined, I did walk under it! and looking upon the dear old Stars and Stripes that had won so many successes over sedition, felt that thrill of my pulses which mounting to my head, told me more in that brief moment what our nationality means than any disquisition, however learned, upon the value of the Union or the authority of the Constitution.

Oh! What a long while the taint of secession will rest upon every district that has been infected with the virus of treason, and the very fact should make us more eager to purify ourselves by removing every malignant character, and giving at all times, and under all circumstances, solid proofs of our loyalty.

Surely, there can be nothing but madness itself in this persistence to feed the sources of treason by depriving any section of the rights and duties of citizenship who wish to be loyal to the Government and why we should care how summarily all malignants are dealt with who may persist in embroiling the country in feuds, and the sooner the rope is about their necks the better for their neighbors and the whole world. Never before have I had so just an idea, of the spirit which has plunged the nation into so fearful a war; the earnest vindictiveness, the deep, calm bitterness of hate is to me a tragic revelation of the kind and extent of crime that the spirit of a society familiar with injustice promoted, and the qualities of character that it produces. There is but one other Union woman in this place beside myself so far as I can ascertain:-quite a feeling of joy seemed to animate the hearts of the poor Union Officers, stationed here; they gave me every expression of it; by calling on me and presenting me with a
magnificent Bouquet, and giving me a fine serenade, playing all of our National airs, and overtures from our finest Opera's; Do not suppose my valued friend that I am forgetful of your past kindness to me, on my return through Nashville I shall fully reciprocate it,


**July 10, 1862 - Excerpt from telegram from Andrew Johnson to Abraham Lincoln concerning insubordination of Nashville Provost Marshal**

~ ~ ~

Captain Greene, professing to act by authority of General Buell, who has not been here since March, defies my authority and issues orders nullifying my acts. He has since my [last] dispatch [of this day] to you, put Lewis D. Campbell, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, and provost-marshal, under arrest, because he obeyed an order I issued to him as provost-marshal, and has appointed a provost-marshal in whom I have no confidence. I was informed by dispatch from [the] Secretary of War that the Sixty-ninth Ohio was ordered to report to me. I desire an order from you at once reinstating Colonel Campbell and a transfer of Captain Green to some post beyond the limits of this State. This change must be made as necessary to our successful operation here. The commission I hold, as I conceive, gives me full and ample power to appoint a provost-marshal, yet I prefer the order from you. I must have the means of execute my orders or abandon the undertaking.

. . . Please send me an answer immediately as it is highly important. . . that Capt. Greene shall not be allowed to damage the cause we are laboring to maintain—

There was more to this story, which can be characterized as a tempest in a tea pot than anything else.


**July 10, 1862 - Secret agents in Memphis**

"SPIES"

There is not the least doubt but that Memphis is today infested with a gang of prowling and sneaking spies. A class of her population, sympathizing with the rebellion, remain here for no other purpose than to carry on in a sly and stealthy manner, a treasonable correspondence with the Confederate authorities. They harbor spies sent here by the rebels, and if their homes were properly searched, they would be found to be existing dens of treason. They are by far the busiest bodies in Memphis, prompted to their dirty work by a desire for something to communicate to the rebels by means of the emissaries, who find their ingress and egress, with the assistance of the resident traitors in our midst.
I suggest to the Federal authorities the great necessity of searching thoroughly every man, woman, child or negro crossing the lines.

It is the only effectual way to stoop the treasonable correspondence, which is mutually kept up, and is going on this very day. The longer such state of things exist the worse it is, and the more it impedes the progress of putting down the rebellion. It is a prime necessity that we should be more vigilant of the actions of our now silent enemies who reside in Memphis. But three months ago squads of armed men paraded the streets of this city, both day and night, seizing, in a ruffianly and savage manner, every poor man-such men as Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, notoriety, styles the "mudsills of society" they chanced to meet and entering business houses and private dwellings, dragging men-loyal citizens of the United States-from their business and destitute wives and children, compelling them by brutal force, to work or fight in the damnable crusade against the government of the United States.

For weeks a number of these poor fellows, having no means of defense, were retained in the militia camp under a guard appointed by the colonels and captains and not even allowed a furlough to go to see their families or to arrange the business by which the gained a livelihood. I saw wives, daughters, mothers and sisters, whose pathetic tenderness ever characterize the nature of kind charitable, true-hearted and virtuous woman, wade through water and trail through mud, with baskets on their arms, carrying necessary provisions to the camp for their husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers, but on their arrival at the camp-ever to be remembered on account of its many disgraceful scenes-the officers, true to their brutal instincts, would drag and force them away from those near and dear to them in the most ruthless and cruel manner that ever disgraced barbarism, or demonized men. Think of such conduct enacted in a country by a people claiming to be civilized! Must the vile perpetrators of these foul and diabolical outrages on Union men and poor families be permitted to go unpunished, to walk the streets of Memphis unwhipped of justice?

These colonels, captains and press-gang bullies of the militia, though in favor of coercing Union men into the service of the Confederacy- the black conspiracy of eternal infamy-took special care themselves to keep out of this war, lest their own precious bodies might catch the reward of their own cowardly treason. Some of these bloodthirsty vampyres are here yet; their stealthy tread, which sounds of suspicion, and their easy spoken lips which smack of [common thuggery(?)], still disgrace the sidewalks and befoul the atmosphere of our own city of Memphis, which should be cleansed of such treason-mongers. They are spying around in the nooks and corners, in the alley and the dark dens, where they, as emissaries of the Disunion leaders, talk treason and devise schemes "for the taking of Memphis" by the Confederates, who skedaddled from here like so many thieves in the night. For the sake of our country, let the treason mongers be ferreted out.

signed CITIZEN.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 10, 1862.
July 10, 1862 - Major-General U. S. Grant receives permission to send families of Confederate officers in Memphis south of Federal lines

MEMPHIS, July 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, Corinth, Miss.:

There are a great many families of officers in the rebel army here who are very violent. Will you approve of sending them all south of our lines?

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.

CORINTH, July 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, Memphis, Tenn.:

Yes, if you deem it expedient.

H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen.


July 10, 1862 - "Secesh Shylock or 'the Silent Partner'"-Anti-Semitism in Federally occupied Memphis

In 1860, when the flag of our country floated in majesty over the city of Memphis, before a traitor band had marred the immortal name of Jackson upon the monument which patriot band had reared to his memory in Court Square, the aforesaid formed a partnership to do business in this city. One was a silent partner. He is a man more than half a century old; his locks are glistening for eternity. Why was his name withheld from the world in his lawful business? Proof shows that the old man had been doing business further south, where secession was of earlier growth and patriotism withered sooner than here. Suspected of that crime of loving his country, his good were taken from him and he driven from the sacred soil. He came to Memphis; went into business with the aforesaid. His time, his toil, his money and the credit of a son in the East were his stock in trade. Their business thrived. His name was withheld, lest those who stole his property and banished him from his home would find him here, and take from him "the little" he had saved from the former wreck. It was not so much for himself that he was a "silent partner." He labored to establish a business for his son in the East, who purchased goods and shipped them to this city for the firm. Thus matters stood until the slimy dragon [of] secession had crawled into Tennessee.

The old man had been agent making purchases for the partnership. He saw in the future his retirement from business and his son standing in his place. How little he knew what awaited him. The moment the train stopped he was seized and dragged to the calaboose like a felon. In vain did he ask "what have I done?" In vain did he plead that he had done on criminal act. His grey hairs could not shield him, he was charged with being a Union man. Hurried into a cell for loving his country. Through the grated hole in the wall he is informed
that his property has been seized by the "Confederate authorities, and he, the old man, granted the merciful privilege of leaving the State in thirty minutes. Guarded by a cordon of traitor bayonets, he packs up a few clothes in his carpet sack, and is hurried beyond the lines. He was guilty of loving his country. Where was Shylock, he who had enjoyed the confidence of the exile, he whom the old man had labored to mutually profit? Where was he? Why was he not present to assure the gray haired partner that his rights in the firm would be respected? Ah! he was one of the accusers!

Scarcely had the old man started upon his exile ere Shylock formed a new partnership—a partnership permitted to flourish because its members were traitors to their country—ignores the rights of the silent and banished partner, and repudiates the debts contracted in the East. A few days since the silent partner returned protected by the Stars and Stripes. Shylock scarcely knew him—had no regard for him. Shylock had invested the profits of their partnership in cotton. Armed by the authorities of the law, the silent partner seized it, and now that justice has returned her seat, it will be adjudged to the old man, who asks if the debts of the old partnership may be paid. What will be the verdict in the Court where there is no shuffling, where we are all compelled to give in evidence against ourselves, over to the truth and forbear all our faults.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 10, 1862.

*July 10, 1862* - Special Orders, No. 14, relative to sending Confederate sympathizers south of Federal lines in Memphis environs

District of West Tennessee

Office of the Provost Marshal General

Memphis, July 10, 1862

The constant communication existing between the so-called Confederate army, and their friends and sympathizers in the city of Memphis, despite the orders heretofore issued and the efforts to enforce them, constrains the issuing of the following order:

The families now residing in the city of Memphis, of the following persons, are required to move south beyond our lines within five days from the date hereof:

I. All persons holding commissions in the so-called Confederate army, or who are voluntarily enlisted in said army, or who accompany and are connected with the same.

II. All persons holding office under or in the employ of the so-called Confederate government.

III. All persons holding State, County or municipal offices, who claim allegiance to said so-called Confederate government, and who have abandoned their families and gone South.
Safe Conduct beyond our lines will be given to the parties hereby required to leave, upon application to the Provost Marshal General, or the Provost Marshal of Memphis.

By command of Major-General U. S. Grant
Wm. S. Hillyer, Colonel and Provost Marshal

Memphis Union Appeal, August 10, 1862.

July 10, 1862 - The continuation of public education in occupied Memphis

School Visitors.

At a called meeting of the members elect of the new Board of School Visitors, at the office of James Elder, Esq. On the 7th instant, I. S. Clark, in the chair, the Board was organized by electing James Elder, President; I. S. Clark, Secretary, Sam. Tighe, Treasurer. Vacancies appearing in the Third and Fifth wards, T. B. McEwen, Esq., was duly elected to fill that in the former and, and Thos. H. Allen, Esq. the latter. The next meeting of the Board takes place at 4 PM at Mr. Elder's office, No. 4 Madison street. We are assured that nothing will be wanting on the part of the board to prosecute the schools for the coming year with the utmost efficiency. They will be thoroughly exacting in the competency of teachers, not only in scholastic attainments, but in a proper discipline; and it is to be hoped parents will co-operate in such measures as shall secure punctual and regular attendance on the part of pupils. Our common schools ought to take a high stand, and we are certain will, if those for whose benefit they are established will second the efforts of the Board and teachers.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 10, 1862.

July 10, 1862 - "Expatriations of the Light Fingered Disciples of Mercury."

We hear from municipal authorities that all thieves and other disreputable characters, politicians excepted, will be sent out side the lines in a day or two; and if they should attempt to again attempt to honor the City of the Bluff with their presence, they will be promptly received and attended to by the military authorities."The way of the transgressor is hard," but never so hard as when it leads to Secressia.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 10, 1862.

July 10, 1862 - Guerrilla attack at Holly Tree Gap, near Franklin

Nashville Daily Union, July 12, 1862.
Franklin, Tenn., July 10, 1862.
Editor of Nashville Union:
Sir: As Mr. Barnett, wagon-master of the 69th Regt. O. V. I., and Capt. T. H. Reynolds, sutler of 78th Pennsylvania Regt., were returning from Nashville in an open buggy, last evening, about 8 1/2 o'clock, they were fired upon at a point distance five miles from here, known as the Holly-tree Gap, by a number of guerrillas in ambush. Mr. Barnett, though severely wounded, will doubtless recover. Capt. Reynolds was killed instantly, being struck by as many as a dozen shot, several of them ranging towards the heart. Mr. B. having made good his escape by hard driving, informed the military authorities here of what occurred, who immediately ordered out all the available force of cavalry, with a wagon, to recover the body of Reynolds, and to find out the cowardly assassins.

They returned about 1 o'clock. A. M., without having obtained any clue to the perpetrators. Has it come to this, that a person dare not travel on the public highway for fear of being murdered by parties of white-livered scoundrels in cold blood, and in 13 miles of the Capital.

Such an act, as atrocious and so cowardly, demands a prompt and severe punishment inflicted upon guilty parties when found.

Yours, &c.,

X.

Nashville Daily Union, July 12, 1862.

Bushwhacking.—Captain Reynolds, Sutler of the 78th Pennsylvania regiment, and a wagon-master of an Ohio regiment, while on route for Columbia, yesterday evening, were fired upon a party of bushwhackers, Captain Reynolds being instantly killed, and his companion receiving several shots from which he cannot recover. Capt. R., it is said, was pierced by at least ten balls. The wounded man was conveyed to Franklin, near which place they were assailed.

On Wednesday last, Capt. Wilkinson, Sutler of a Michigan regiment, met his death in a similar manner, in the same vicinity, about fifteen miles from this city. All of these officers were on their way to Gen. Buell's army.

Such intelligence as this can only awaken feelings of acute pain in every humane breast, and we sincerely hope measures will be taken to operate effectually against this system of warfare.

Nashville Dispatch, July 11, 1862.

**July 10, 1862 - Special Orders, No. 14, on the expulsion of Confederate sympathizers from Memphis**

The following is the federal order in relation to the women and children of Memphis. These poor creatures have but five days to pack up or sell their property and go, Heaven knows where, to beg or starve. Their little all must be abandoned to Yankee murderers, and they exiled. Is it not atrocious?

Special Order No. 14.
District of West Tennessee,
Office of the Provost Marshal General,
Memphis, Tenn., July 10, 1862.

The constant communication between the so-called Confederate army and their friends and sympathizers in the city of Memphis, despite the orders heretofore issued, and the efforts to enforce them, has induced the issuing of the following order:

The families now residing in the city of Memphis of the following persons are required to move south beyond our lines within five days from the date hereof:

First. All persons holding commissions in the so-called Confederate army, or who have voluntarily enlisted in said army, or who accompany and are connected with the same.

Second. All persons holding state, county, or municipal offices, who claim allegiance to said so-called Confederate government, and who have abandoned their families and gone South.

Safe conduct will be given to the parties hereby required to leave, upon application to the Provost Marshal of Memphis.

By command of Maj-Gen'l U. S. Grant.

Wm. S. Hillyer,
Provost Marshal Gen'l.

The above order, with the following, published about the same time, expels nearly two-thirds of the people of Memphis from their homes, and drives them shelterless upon the cold charities of the world:

["1. Traitors and rebels who refuse to comply with the laws and support the constitution of the United States should not be permitted to remain within the camp lines of the federal army. At this time the corporate limits of the city of Memphis are within the lines of the United States forces; and all male residents, or sojourners within the limits of said city, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are capable of bearing arms, are hereby required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, or leave the limits of said city within six days after the publication of this order.

II. If any persons within the limits of said city shall hereafter publish, speak or utter seditious or treasonable language towards the government of the United States, the Provost Marshal shall, upon proof of the fact, banish every person so offending to the State of Arkansas."]

There must be a retribution in reserve for the authors of such heartless cruelties.

[Little Rock] Arkansas True Democrat, July 30, 1862. NOTE 1

NOTE 1
NOTE 1: http://www.uttyl.edu/vbetts.

July 10, 1862 - July 12, 1862 - Report on a Federal scout in the third subdivision, West Tennessee, and suggestion for frequent reconnaissances

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF JACKSON, Jackson, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

Col. J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.:

In obedience to my instructions Col. Leggett, commanding the third subdivision of my district, has exercised his usual vigilance in the discharge of duty. He reports that one of his most reliable scouts, who returned on the 10th instant, rode with 60 of Jackson's cavalry one whole day, and that he visited several of the enemy's camps, the relations of which to Grand Junction, as also the force occupying them, are illustrated by the accompanying diagram.\footnote{NOTE 1}

The scout also learned that the rebel cavalry were under orders to make continual forays in the direction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for the purpose of harassing us, interrupting our communications, and seizing our supplies. I would add that the rebel cavalry frequently visit Davis' Mill, south, Spring Hill, southeast, and Saulsbury, east of Grand Junction. For the space of 30 miles east of the Junction the line of the road is unoccupied by us. These points are within another district and beyond my military jurisdiction, as limited and defined by Maj.-Gen. Halleck; besides I have not the force adequate to protect them in addition to the different points now guarded by me.

In order to prevent the enemy from crossing the railroad and disturbing the flanks and rear of my position at the Junction frequent reconnaissances should be made over the country indicated by the red dotted line appearing on the diagram. The addition of another regiment of infantry or two or three more companies of cavalry would enable Col. Leggett to do this. Cannot you place one or both of these at my disposal for that purpose? There can be but little of anything for either the infantry or cavalry now at Humboldt to do. The force now under my command is disposed along the roads from the Junction to Humboldt and from here to Bethel, a regiment of infantry and most of my cavalry being at present at Brownsville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND, Maj.-Gen., Comdg.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. THIRD SUB-DIV. OF THE DIST. OF JACKSON, TENN.,

July 10, 1862.

Capt. C. T. HOTCHKISS, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.:

CAPT.: I have not much of interest to report to-day. Inclosed please find a rough and hasty sketch of the country immediately around me, I have ridden all over the country for some 10 miles about me on the east and south. I sent out a
very reliable scout belonging to my command, who returned this evening after an absence of four days. He rode with 60 of Jackson's cavalry one whole day; was in their cavalry camp at Salem, 18 miles from here; also cavalry camp 6 miles west of Salem, 14 miles from here, and into their infantry camp 4 miles southeast of Salem. The number at each camp I have marked on the map. He would have gone to Tallahatchie, but he could not in the time I had allotted him, for I more particularly desired to understand what was going on in my immediate front. As near as he could gather from camp talk there is no design to attack with infantry or artillery very soon, but the cavalry are ordered to annoy us and to make a dash at the railroads and our provision and forage trains whenever they can do so. From the map you will see that I am considerably exposed upon my left. The rebels come almost every day to Davis' Mill, south (6 miles from here), and to Spring Hill, southeast, and Saulsbury, east. We have no troops for over 30 miles from here in an easterly direction.

What I most fear is that their cavalry will work north of us by way of Saulsbury and destroy the railroad this side of Middleburg, viz.,; the trestle-works 10 miles north of here. I keep a squad of men there, but with so much front to protect my force is not fully adequate. I should have either two full companies of cavalry or a regiment of infantry in addition to my present force. As it is, it takes all my cavalry for pickets and forage duty, leaving none to protect the line of railroad. To properly guard the line of railroad and protect myself from any surprise the section of country represented within the red dotted line should be reconnoitered every day.

I will, however, do the best I possibly can with what I have and keep you notified of what is going on here.

A telegraph office is a necessity here, but we have none.

Very respectfully,


NOTE 1: Not found.

July 11, 1862 - Federal patrols initiated to stop Confederate cotton smuggling in Middle Tennessee

HDQRS., Huntsville, July 11, 1862.
Gen. NEGLEY, Columbia, Col. LESTER, Murfreesborough,
Col. HAMBRIGHT, Shelbyville or Wartrace,
COMDG. OFFICER, Tullahoma,
COMDG. OFFICER, Elk River Bridge, Chattanooga Road:
A party of about 200 Starnes' cavalry captured a cotton and sutler's train at 12 last night, about 16 miles north of Huntsville, on Fayetteville road. Half of the party, with the wagons, went toward Winchesters and the other half toward Shelbyville. Be on the alert and try and intercept them. The cavalry along the line south of Murfreesborough should watch the roads and scour the country for this purpose, and infantry posted on the thoroughfares over which the rebels with their prize could escape. This information is sent to commanding officers at Columbia, Murfreesborough, Wartrace, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, and Elk River. The cavalry should be notified by the officer nearest to them who gets this dispatch. Commanding officer at Elk River will communicate this information to the troops south of him and act in concert with them.

JAMES B. FRY, Chief of Staff


July 11, 1862 - Special Orders, No. 15, providing exceptions to Special Order, No. 14 by means of a parole

**See July 10, 1862—Special Orders, No. 14, relative to sending Confederate sympathizers south of Federal lines in Memphis environs**

District of West Tennessee

Office of the Provost Marshal General

Memphis, Tennessee, July 11, 1862

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In order that innocent, peaceable, and well disposed persons may not suffer for the bad conduct of the guilty parties coming within the purview of Special Order No. 14, dated July 10, 1862, can be allowed from the operation of said order No. 14, by signing the following parole, and producing to the Provost Marshal General or the Provost Marshal of Memphis, satisfactory guarantees that they will keep the pledge therein made.

PAROLE

I. I have not since the occupation of the city of Memphis by the Federal army, given aid to the so-called Confederate army, nor given or sent any information of the movements, strength or position of the Federal army to anyone connected with said Confederate army.

II. I will not during the occupancy of Memphis by the Federal army and my residing therein, oppose or conspire against the civil or military authority of the United States, and I will not give aid to the so-called Confederate army, nor to any person on operating therewith.

All of which I state and pledge upon my sacred honor.

By command of Major-General Grant
Wm. S. Hillyer, Provost Marshal General
Memphis Union Appeal, August 10, 1862.

**July 11, 1862** - "There is a kind of indifference manifested; that love for our cause which should actuate all of our ladies is not shown by all in this section." Censure of the dearth of female hospital volunteers in the Morristown section of Confederate East Tennessee

From "T. D. W."
Morristown, July 11, 1862.

Dear Confederacy::: . .

I have often wondered why we have not in this section a Ladies' Hospital society. They are numerous in other localities, but here we are as it were shut out from the female world, and I verily believe that if a squad of ladies from one of these ever to be remembered institutions were to visit one of our patched up receptacles for the sick, the boys would be frightened to death, and the amount of damage it would cause cannot be estimated. In Knoxville there is to be found the only one in the whole country. In a great many instances our sick had to lie upon the floors, with but one blanket, yet the surgeons are attentive, kind, and are daily diligent in getting better accommodations. Now, I know the female character too well to admit that an association or a branch of one here would allow this. There are some noble spirits among the ladies of East Tennessee, but whence this almost utter abandonment of charitable feeling? We want here the spirits of the daughters of Virginia and Georgia and all of our Southern ladies generally. There is a kind of indifference manifested; that love for our cause which should actuate all of our ladies is not shown by all in this section. It certainly cannot be a disgrace to offer at least a kind word, and for a moment to forget family for a thought of our brave boys and the cause we love so well. Ladies of East Tennessee! rally! rally! If you can possibly save a life for the country, do it, and aid our Surgeons in their tedious endeavors to do what you alone can remedy! Many mothers will bless you, and fathers will bless you, besides little children will emulate your deeds. Knoxville has taken the lead, and by judicious management your association can achieve a reputation equal to those older.

T. D. W.

Southern Confederacy [Atlanta, Georgia], July 16, 1862.

**NOTE 1:** As cited in: http://www.uttyl.edu/vbetts.

**July 11, 1862** - Skinny-dippers offend citizens of Nashville

Bathing is highly promotive of physical health and vigor, when indulged in at seasonable times but many of our boys make a practice of selecting midday,
while the sunshine is almost hot enough to consume them, for this purpose. Parents should see that their children do not thus expose themselves to sickness, and possibly death. To say nothing of the impropriety of such conduct in open day, and where they may be seen by hundreds, it is very dangerous and indiscreet.

Nashville Dispatch, July 11, 1862.

**July 11, 1862 - July 12, 1862 - Recorder's Court in Nashville**

Recorder's Court.

The court room, yesterday morning, afforded a picture well worthy a place in the pages of Leslie's *Budget*. All the different types of woman's frailty and man's debauchery were displayed in *relievo*, various orders of intellect, were dotted throughout the group, and the lights and shades of a few genteel and virtuous countenances, gave a delicate touch to the scene. Recorder Shane, as monarch of this photograph of nature, applied his peculiar principles of criticism, much to the improvement of its complicated parts, and to the financial advantage of the art society, of which he is an honored member. But let ambiguity give way; here comes...

Three warrants were issued against Mrs. Horn for tippling. From the testimony, it was elicited that Mrs. Horn had only kept a cask of ale or beer in her house, as most English people do, for hospitable gift to her friends. Dismissed, corporation assuming costs...

R. B. Johnson and Mary Gibson were the next called, and a rich case they made of it. Mary said that Johnson, at the time of their rumpus, was excessively funny, cut up all sorts of funny capers—looked funny, talked funny, and fought funny—In fact, he was veritably a funny man, but more especially when his funny faculties were fetched into play by frequent fumbling with French brandy, fresh ale, or frightful "red eye"—then he was fancifully, frantically funny. Johnson, in his funny freaks, mistook Mary for a masculine, and commenced wrestling with and fighting her, under this funny delusion, as if she were not of the feminine gender—she, not caring to undeceive him, fell afoul of him, and in turn treated him in the same unfeminine way; tore his hat into atoms, and not very tenderly removed a handful of wavy locks from his addled cranium. One of Johnson's witnesses humorously recited the particulars of what he saw of the engagement; he had gone to buy a horse from Johnson, and while the trade was pending the interesting fracas commenced. Mary, as he said, being well fortified, and inclined to bring heavy shot into the action, and Johnson at the same time trying to outflank the enemy, exposing witness to an enfilading fire, he told Johnson the horse trade could be effected at another time, and retreated from the field in great disorder. Johnson, for his funny interest in this affair, subscribed $3, while Mary was not insisted upon to take stock.

Eliza Kelly, for using obscene language, and for disrespectful conduct toward her neighbors, disbursed $8.50...
Henry Hays, a free negro, as black as a moonless and starless night, and as ugly as Belzebub, was arrested for living in adultery with Nancy Osborne, a representative of the white race, but surely the most ignominious specimen that ever disgraced the name of woman. At the request of Nancy, the case was continued until this morning, the guilty wretches being required to give bond for their appearance, to go to the workhouse, which latter alternative they chose, we believe.

Nashville Dispatch, July 12, 1862

Recorder's Court.

The attendance yesterday morning was very slim; but the few who did grace (or disgrace) his Honor's presence, were dealt with rigidly and to the full extent of the law, for their misdemeanors were aggravating in the extreme.

The introductory case was against Margaret Smith, an Irish woman, arraigned by Mr. Marling for making use of vulgar language in the presence of, and directing fearfull threats against himself and wife. She had been under arrest for the same offence, some days ago, when the court let her off on the promise that she would forthwith leave the quiet and respectable neighborhood in which she had fallen like an angel of darkness. Her appearance in the court room—with a chubby little babe in her arms—would have excited pity instead of blame, she would have been an object of official clemency instead of punishment, had not the traces of dissipation, of neglect of person and character, and a spirit of undue resentment, stamped her as undeserving. The Recorder though her a confirmed nuisance, imposed a fine of $8, and repeated his order for her to vacate the house which she had rendered so obnoxious to peaceable citizens.

Lucy Spee must have devoted a large half of her time to the consumption of crab apples or some other acrid substance, for several witnesses deposed that she was in a terribly crabbed humor on Thursday last, and insisted on having a fistic bout with a certainly locality in arms. By the extraction of $15 worth of Lucy's sourness, the Recorder was under the impression that she would regain her usual neutrality of temper. Remains to be seen. . .

The prosecution of Henry Hays and Nancy Osborn, the hideously black son of Ethiope, and the wretched apology of a white woman, who made their first appearance at the tribunal yesterday, was renewed by M. M. Brien for defence. The evidence was all ex parte, and were justice to be fully satisfied, these loathsome creatures would spend the balance of their lives in the confines of some earthly Hades, to endure living tortures equal to the blackness and enormity of their crime. The witnesses in this case were amazed at the critical caléphism [?] of Recorder Shane: he wound them up closely by his minute questioning and forced from them the whole truth, in all its abominable shapes. The heaviest penalty of the law was applied—a fine of $54 each; neither being so affluent as to meet the demand, they will exercise their skill in stone
July 12, 1862

masonry, for the benefit of the corporation, during the next two months. Admirable.

Nashville Dispatch., July 13, 1862.

July 12, 1862 - Special Orders No. 130 issued, taxing planters to indemnify U. S. Army for losses sustained on June 30 skirmish at Morning [a. k. a. "Rising"] Sun

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 130. HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, Moscow, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

Col. McDowell, commanding the Second Brigade, will march with the effective strength of his command early to-morrow morning to Rising Sun, Tenn. He will take post at the point where the attack was made by rebel cavalry, supposed to be under the command of Col. Jackson, of the so-called Confederate Army, on the division train about July 1 [June 30, see above]. He will there levy on the planters in the vicinity for a sufficient number of horses, mules, wagons, &c., to entirely cover the losses sustained by the United States Government in the above-mentioned attack.

An agent of the quartermaster's department will accompany Col. McDowell, and will receive the property and give receipts, stating that it was taken to compensate the United States for losses sustained from the attacks of guerrillas, and in pursuance of General Orders, No. 60, July 3, 1862, of Maj.-Gen. Grant.

Col. Mungen, of the Fifty-seventh Ohio, will send an officer to accompany the expedition, who will point out the road and the position of the trains when the attack was made.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:


July 12, 1862 - Slave woman jumps from window

A negro woman belonging to Mr. Tobin, on Main street, jumped Saturday night, from a window forty-seven feet from the ground, and broke her leg. Dr. Laski was called in, and reported the woman likely to recover.

Memphis Daily Union, July 15. 1862

July 12, 1862 - A tempest in a teapot; a Captain's insubordination to Military Governor Andrew Johnson corrected by order of the President of the United States

NASHVILLE, July 12, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. BUELL:

Some time since I gave permission to the family of A. S. Thurnreck to occupy the house owned by Col. Heiman, of the rebel army. Capt. Greene, of your staff, issued an order to the provost-marshal, Col. Matthews, to put the family
out. I notified Col. Matthews that the house was so occupied by my authority, and Matthews took no further action. Col. Campbell, of Sixty-ninth Ohio, was appointed provost-marshal and received the same order, but he refused to comply with it, upon my notifying him that the premises were in my possession as Military Governor of Tennessee, and that I had a right to hold the same. Col. Campbell was put under arrest by Capt. Greene and lieutenant-colonel of Sixty-ninth made provost-marshal.

Capt. Greene issues the same order to him, and, notwithstanding my earnest protestation against any interference in a matter belonging exclusively, as I conceived, to the Military Governor, the order was executed. These orders purported to be your commands. I cannot believe it possible that such is the case. I desire to know from you if you gave orders to the provost-marshal to take out of my possession property I took charge of as Military Governor. If not, I respectfully ask that the provost-marshal be directed to put me in possession of said premises again. Please give an early reply. I will add that these premises were not needed by Capt. Greene for any public use.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 12, 1862.

Capt. GREENE, Nashville, Tenn.:

The President having been informed that you have put under arrest Col. Lewis D. Campbell, who was acting under authority of Governor Andrew Johnson as provost-marshal, he directs that Col. Campbell be immediately discharged from arrest. He also orders that hereafter you abstain from interfering with or resisting any order of Governor Johnson or with any officer acting under his authority. The President also directs that without delay you turn over your command to the office next in rank, and leave the city of Nashville and report yourself in person to Gen. Buell.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.


*July 12, 1862 - Letter of John A. Ritter, 49th Indiana Volunteers*

July 12, 1862 from Camp Cotrell, TN

Camp Cotrell Ten

July 12 62

Dear Margarett

I set down this pleasant morning to write you a few lines. I am well. I Recd yours of the 2nd of July. The mails have been verry irregular since we left the Ford so much so that we have been for near a week at a time with out any mail. It is expected that the mails will be regular in a short time. The mail is to be
carried daily from Crab Orchard to Barberville in hacks. The amount of mail is so great that it cannot be carried on horse back. A large amount is left at the different post offices. A gentleman told me that he was in the post office at London & that there was at least fifteen Bushels of mail in that office awaiting transportation. We have just been paid off from an other two months [service?] for March & April. There is due us two months more May & June. The drunken paymaster will be a long time before he get arround a gain probably two months longer. I understand that he is ordered to Washington. I hope to be disciss from service.

I send you $200.00 dollars if you want any thing spend the money freely for it. I think if I was you and had as much money as you have got I would get me a good sewing machine one that would not get out of Fix. I think singers the best and I would have it warrented by responsible partys. These are only sugestions. Act acording to your own Judgment. I had a fellow call on me yesterday claim-ing me as his son. His name was William Ritter. He had a son that emigrated to Ind[iana] about thirty years ago hearing that there was a Ritter in an Ind[iana] Reg[iment] he concluded that it was his son but he was mistaken. The fellow was green but that is nothing uncommon in this country. It is astonishing the amount of Ignorance that there is in this Country. The natives seam friendly but I expect that it is the power of uncle Sam that Keeps them as Loyal as they are. A sesesh will not do to trust ____? _____? When we were at Big Creek Gap A Teneseean went to his home from the Army. The sesesh neighbors called on him and implored his protection that they had done but little and was forced to take sides with the south and that they had not done any thing in the way of actual hostily to the govement only express their sympathy for the south and as soon as our army moved a way to ward the gap these same fellows were mak-ing arangements to have the man arrested for Treason to the southern confeder-acy. I am tired of [handling?] such men so easy. We had twenty five prisners that were to be sent to Lexington. One company from our Reg[iment] was detailed to take them. They spoke to me about it. There was to be aroun ten days Rations for the trip. I told them that it would not take ten days rations to do me that I Knew that the prisners would all try to get a way and that I would [_____?] them before I was out two day and that they would all be shot in the back so they concluded that they would not send me. I spoke this in a joke but I believe that they thought that I would Kill the last one of them. I did not want to go. It would have been a long hard march.

Liut Charles has not yet Returned to the Reg[iment] Liut Faucett is [recover-ing?]. He is not very stout yet he does most of the buisness in the quarters which is verrry considerable. No one that never had the experience the amount of buisness that there is connection with the Army it would take a good clerk to Keep up the buisness. I send per Liut Thms Barr $1166.00 to be express to John B Buskirk Orangeefille Care of Nugent & [vestal?] Orleans. This money belongs to the men of my company. I also sent 80.00 Campbellsburg & 40.00 to [_____?] making 1280.00. There is not much over half of my company present. They are scatterd at Lexington & at their homes. I have orders to
July 13, 1862

Report all that are at home on sick furloughs as deserters. We think it hard often that we cannot be Furloughs but when we see how the system is abused it is no wonder men get furloughs and get home and never come back. There are men at work on their farms etc. all that are at home had better begin to brake out or they will get in to trouble by some men inoent & good men have to suffer but this is the way the world goes. I must close hope you will be of good cheer.

Yours as ever

John A Ritter

Ritter Correspondence

July 13, 1862 - Action at and surrender of Murfreesborough

REPORTS.


No. 3.-Findings of a Court of Inquiry.

No. 4.-Maj. James J. Seibert, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 5.-Capt. John M. Hewett, Battery B, Kentucky Light Artillery.

No. 6.-Col. John C. Walker, Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry.


No. 9.-Col. Henry C. Lester, Third Minnesota Infantry.

No. 10—Col. John F. Miller, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding at Nashville.


My information, up to the night of the 13th, from Murfreesborough was that the Ninth Michigan had been captured, but that Col. Lester's regiment and Hewett's battery were doing well, and felt confident of being able to hold out. Re-enforcement were being started from Nashville. It appears that before they
arrived Col. Lester surrendered, at 4 p. m. the same day. I have no particulars, and at present no remarks to make upon what appears to be a most disgraceful affair. Of course it may embarrass me considerably. I have been busy to counteract it. The word is the interception of the Chattanooga road, which was just completed. I had taken the precaution to place some twelve regiments on that route until it should be securely established. We will go to work again.

D. C. BUELL, Maj.-Gen.

Gen. HALLECK.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 19, 1862.

As nearly as I can ascertain the force captured at Murfreesborough on the 13th consisted of nine companies of the Third Minnesota, under Col. Lester; six companies of the Ninth Michigan, four companies of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, three companies of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and two sections of Hewett's Kentucky battery. All except Col. Lester's regiment and the artillery, including Col. Duffield and Gen. T. T. Crittenden, seem to have been completely surprised in the town and captured without time or opportunity for resistance. The case of the rest of the command was but little better. They maintained their position until 4 o'clock and then surrendered. I had concentrated a larger force at that point to occupy McMinnville, but a considerable portion of it had been sent away a day or two before to Kentucky to meet the difficulties there. I regard the whole affair as most disgraceful and demanding prompt and vigorous treatment. It has also caused serious delay in the means of supplying the army so that it can move on the Decatur route. The difficulty has been increased by damages to bridges by swollen streams. Every effort is being made to remove these difficulties and I hope to have the Murfreesborough road repaired and in working order in a very few days. It is not my habit to plead difficulties or represent them even; but it is important that they should be somewhat understood, lest impossible expectations should be formed, and the opinion taken up that this army is idle and has nothing to do but march rapidly along the road. Our lines of supply are very long and difficult to protect; for, without ascribing hostility to the mass of the people, there is still enough of hostile and bad element to involve us in all the difficulties of operating in an enemy's country.

D. C. BUELL, Maj.-Gen., Cmdg.

Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, or ADJUTANT-GEN. U. S. ARMY.


On the 13th instant the force at Murfreesborough, under command of Brig. Gen. T. T. Crittenden, late colonel of the Sixth Indiana Regiment, and consisting of six companies of the Ninth Michigan, nine companies of the Third Minnesota, two sections of Hewett's (Kentucky) battery, four companies of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, and three companies of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, was captured at that place by a force of the enemy's cavalry variously
estimated at from 1,800 to 3,500. Its appears from the best information that can be obtained that Brig.-Gen. Crittenden, and Col. Duffield, of the Ninth Michigan, with six companies of that regiment and all of the cavalry, were surprised and captured early in the morning in the houses and streets of the town or in their camp near by, with but slight resistance and without any timely warning of the presence of an enemy. The rest of the force, consisting of the Third Minnesota and the artillery, under Col. Lester, left its camp and took another position, which it maintained with but few casualties against the feeble attacks of the enemy until about 3 o'clock, when it was surrendered and marched into captivity.

Take it in all its features, few more disgraceful examples of neglect of duty and lack of good conduct can be found in the history of wars. It fully merits the extreme penalty which the law provided for such misconduct. The force was more than sufficient to repel the attack effectually. The mortification which the army will the feel at the result is poorly compensated by the exertion made by some- perhaps many- of the officers to retrieve the disgrace of the surprise. The action fit to be adopted with reference to those who are blamable, especially the officers highest in command, cannot be determined without further investigation.

In contrast to this shameful affair the general commanding takes pleasure in making honorable mention of the conduct of a detachment of 22 men of Companies I and H, Tenth Wisconsin Regiment, under the command of Sergts. W. Nelson and A. H. Makinson. The detachment was on duty guarding a bridge east of Huntsville, when it was attacked on April 28 by a force of some 200 or 300 cavalry, which it fought for two hours and repulsed in the most signal manner. Such is the conduct that duty and honor demand of every soldier; and this example is worthy of imitation by higher officers and larger commands.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Buell:

JAMES B. FRY, Col. and Chief of Staff.

No. 2.


I submit the following report of the affair of July 13, 1862, at Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

While at Athens, Ala., I received the special order of Maj.-Gen. Buell assigning me to the command of the post of Murfreesborough, and went there as speedily as possible. I arrived there on the same train with Col. Duffield, of the Ninth Michigan, on July 11. The next day I assumed command of the post and Col. Duffield of the Twenty-third Brigade. Having no instructions, and knowing nothing of the affairs at the post, I had several interviews with Col. [Henry C. ] Lester [Third Minnesota], then in command, and from his statements, made both to myself and Col. Duffield, it was evident that he apprehended no danger. He stated that the only points from which the enemy could approach
were McMinnville and Lebanon, that there was no force between Chattanooga and Murfreesborough, and that Morgan's force was far beyond Lebanon, en route for Kentucky.

Col. Lester had separated his forces on or about June 23, 1862, leaving five companies of the Ninth Michigan and about 80 men of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry at the old camp, and removing the Third Minnesota Regt. and Hewett's First Kentucky Battery (four guns) about 1 1/4 miles northwest of the former camp. This was the whole force there on July 13, except one company Ninth Michigan posted in the court-house as provost-guard, altogether numbering about 950 effective men.

I appointed Lieut. [Henry M.] Duffield, Ninth Michigan, acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. C. H. Blakey, who had been previously acting, having left for Minnesota on recruiting service on July 12.

Lieut. Duffield, under my orders, proceeded at once to prepare a morning report, but did not complete it that day.

I then went with Col. Duffield to look for a proper camp for the whole force, as I would not permit it to remain separated. I found the water, the scarcity of which Col. Lester assigned as the reason for such division, abundant to supply 5,000 men and a good camp ground within a quarter of a mile of the former camp. I examined other camp sites, but preferred the first, and ordered Col. Duffield to concentrate his force there.

The same day I rode out with the officer of the day and made an examination of the pickets. Being dissatisfied with its strength and locations, I directed Maj. Seibert, commanding the cavalry, to double his cavalry force on all the roads to Lebanon and McMinnville, which he did, but withdrew them at night, in accordance with the custom and orders of Col. Lester under which he had previously acted, of which custom and order I was entirely ignorant. There was no such order on the order-book, it being merely verbal. I had doubled the cavalry on the points of danger, as a temporary strengthening of the pickets, until next day, when I had ordered a much larger detail for picket duty from the infantry. My temporary headquarters were opposite to and about 75 yards from the court-house.

I have been informed that Col. Lester had some intelligence of a cavalry force of the enemy assembling near McMinnville, but he did not inform me nor did I have any information of impending danger. I found things negligently and loosely done at the post and attempted to remedy all the negligence I saw there.

At daylight of July 13 Gen. Forrest, with 2,500 cavalry, consisting of four regiments and one battalion—among them the First and Second Georgia and Seventh Texas, having marched 48 miles between noon of the 12th and that time—surrounded and captured the pickets on one of the roads to McMinnville without the firing of a gun, rushed at full speed into the camp of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and into the court-house square and streets of the town.

Passing through the cavalry camp they attacked the Ninth Michigan, which
was ready to receive them. Severe fighting at this point resulted in driving the
effect some 300 yards after repeated assaults, both sides losing heavily.

Col. Duffield, commanding Twenty-third Brigade, was severely wounded early
in the action and carried from the field. He was paroled at once, and I have had
no report from him.

Lieut.-Col. Parkhurst, commanding the Ninth Michigan, after holding his
camp nearly hours against superior numbers, finding the enemy were sur-
rounding him with their whole force and having no hope of re-enforcement
(not receiving any reply to several messages for assistance sent by him to Col.
Lester), surrendered his force, then reduced to 134 men. This fragment of a
regiment, under its gallant lieutenant-colonel (Parkhurst) splendidly, and
deserves honorable mention. Their loss was 11 killed, 86 wounded, and 36
missing.

Company B, Ninth Michigan, the provost guard, made a resolute defense of the
court house for three hours during repeated assaults, killing 12 wounding 18 of
the enemy. They did not surrender until the court-house was set on fire. During
these hours of suspense only an occasional shot was heard from the Third Min-
nesota and Hewett's battery. Of course their comparative quiet showed that
they were not attacked in force. From the reports of Col. Lester and Capt.
Hewett and from other sources I learned that their commands turned out
promptly, marched unattached nearly half a mile and were there halted by Col.
Lester. Except slight changes of position, they remained there from 4.30 a.m.
until 2.30 p.m., twice or three times menaced by small squads and once
attacked by about 300 cavalry. The latter were repulsed by the fire of the skir-
mishers and one volley from two companies on the left flank of the regiment.
Within three-quarters of a mile of their position they heard the fighting at the
court-house for three hours and during seven hours and a half the fit at the
Michigan camp.

The Third Minnesota was a splendidly drilled regiment. The officers and men
were anxious to fight, but Col. Lester held them there without seeing any
enemy in force. Col. Lester received two dispatches from Lieut.-Col.
Parkhurst, begging for aid, but would afford none. When all was lost except his
own command Col. Lester went under a flag of truce to see Col. Duffield, and
there saw the enemy, who had not dared to come within range of his artillery,
and was impressed with what he saw—that he returned, determined to surrender.
This is proved by his calling a council of this company commanders and his
lieutenant-colonel [Chauncey W. Griggs]. They, by a viva-voce vote, decided
to fight. Part of them went from the council. Col. Lester reopened and reargued
the matter. A ballot vote was taken and the force was surrendered. This was
done by the statements and influence of Col. Lester. Lieut.-Col. Griggs bitterly
opposed the surrender and voted against it to the last. Not a man was killed in
the line of the Third Minnesota during the day. I state the facts without com-
ment.
With a few men I held my headquarters until after the court-house was taken. I early sent a messenger, in citizen's clothes, with orders to Col. Duffield, but he could not pass through the enemy's lines. They had quarters surrounded from the time they entered the square. I submit copies of reports made to me and refer to them. I respectfully demand a court of inquiry into the disaster at Murfreesborough.

T. T. CRITTENDEN, Brig.-Gen., late Cmdg. Post.

Lieut. Col. J. P. GARESCHE, Assistant Adjutant-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]


Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-Gen. of the Army, with the request that his case may receive prompt attention and that Col. Lester be ignominiously dismissed from the service. **NOTE 2**

As Capt. [John A. ] Tanner is under my command, I propose to avail myself of the authority delegated to me by the Secretary of War and shall dismiss him. **NOTE 3** Gen. Crittenden I will order to duty.


No. 3.

Findings of a Court of Inquiry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 24, 1863.

I. At a court of inquiry, convened at the city of Nashville, December 17, 1862, by Special Field Orders, No. 19, Hqrs. Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, on the request of Brig. Gen. T. T. Crittenden, to investigate and give an opinion on the facts connected with the surrender of the troops at Murfreesborough, under his command, of which court Brig. Gen. James G. Spears was president Col. Joseph R. Scott, Nineteenth Regt. Illinois Volunteers, was recorder, the following facts were found were found upon the testimony:

1st. That he (Gen. Crittenden) assumed command of the post at Murfreesborough on the 12th day of July, 1862, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock a. m.

2d. That he found the camp had been divided for three weeks previous and the forces separated.

3d. That he rode out on the morning of the 12th July, with Col. Duffield, commanding the Twenty-third Brigade, and selected a camp, and told Col. Duffield to concentrate the whole force there at once.

4th. That he rode out and inspected the pickets with the field officer of the day, and not being satisfied with their strength and location, ordered Maj. Seibert,
commanding the cavalry, to double his cavalry patrol on the roads leading to Lebanon and McMinnville.

5th. That the pickets on these roads were re-enforced, but were withdrawn at night without the knowledge of Gen. Crittenden, as was the custom of the post by order.

6th. That he ordered morning reports to be made out and one-fifth of the entire effective force to be detailed as grand guards.

7th. That he examined the brigade order books, and ordered a plot of the town and its approaches to be made.

8th. That he consulted fully and freely with Col.'s Lester and Duffield, did a large amount of executive business, and was constantly employed until 9 p. m. July 12.

9th. That he was informed, on what should have been good authority, that there was no force of the enemy nearer than Chattanooga, with the exception of small parties of guerrillas, and that there was no danger of an immediate attack.

10th. That the attack was made upon the Ninth Michigan Infantry and Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and the town at daylight on the morning of the 13th July.

11th. That the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry was immediately overpowered. That the Ninth Michigan Infantry was promptly formed and repeatedly repulsed the enemy. That about 8 o'clock a.m. they took a more sheltered position, which they held until 12 o'clock, when they surrendered; their commanding officer being wounded and having lost nearly one-half their number in killed and wounded.

12th. That one company of the Ninth Michigan Infantry, acting as provost guards, held the court-house in the town until 8 o'clock, when they surrendered after it was set on fire.

13th. That Gen. Crittenden surrendered himself and staff at 8 o'clock, having endeavored to communicate with the troops but failed, owing to the stopping of his message by rebel guards.

14th. That the Third Minnesota Infantry and Hewett's battery of four guns, under command of Col. Lester, being 1 1/4 miles from town and about the same distance from the Ninth Michigan Infantry and cavalry, immediately on hearing the attack on these places marched up the turnpike and took position in an open field, with woods in front, about 600 yards distant, where they remained until about 12 o'clock, cavalry occasionally appearing in their from in small parties, which were driven off with shot and shell from the battery, after which they fell back about one-half mile, near their camp, and remained there until they surrendered.

15th. That the estimated number of troops at the post was about 1,040; that of the enemy 2,600.

Upon which statement of facts the court give the following opinion:
"We therefore are of the opinion from the evidence that Brig. Gen. T. T. Crittenden did all that should be expected of a vigilant commander from the time he took command until the surrender. We find no evidence that impugns his skill or courage; on the contrary, he was very active on the day before the attack up to 9 p.m. in obtaining information and placing the post in a proper state of defense. Although it may be said that he should have immediately concentrated his forces and that any delay in so doing was dangerous, yet we find an ample apology for the delay in the facts that he was an entire stranger to the place and country, and that he was assured by Col. Lester, who had preceded him in the command for two months, that there was no danger of an attack and that no enemy of importance was nearer than Chattanooga".

All which is published for the information of the army.

II. The general commanding after a careful examination of the testimony adduced before court of inquiry, is of opinion that the defeat of our forces under Brig. Gen. T. T. Crittenden at Murfreesborough was chiefly owing to the withdrawal of picket guards from the roads leading to the town during the night and to the separation of the forces at the post; that the post was taken by surprise and the forces overpowered by being attacked in detail, all which would have been provided against had the timely of Gen. Crittenden been obeyed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD, Assistant Adjutant-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

No. 4.


GEN.: I respectfully submit the following as my report of the battle at Murfreesborough, Tenn., on Sunday, July 13, 1862:

I first assumed command of the cavalry attached to that command, consisting of the Third Battalion Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and one squadron of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, on May 29, but was called to Nashville on duty on June 19, returning again on July 6.

When I first assumed command it was the custom, as well as the order of Col. Lester, then in command, to send out daily from the cavalry a patrol of 5 men on each of the seven pikes leading to and from the town, starting out in the morning and returning in the evening. This order was not changed while I was in command until the day before the occurrence. When you assumed command you ordered me to double the number of the patrols on the roads to Lebanon and McMinnville, which was done. When the patrols returned in the evening I received the report daily from each of the non-commissioned officers in charge, which, after committing to writing, I handed to Col. Lester.

The attack was made at daybreak in the morning, and I first saw the enemy when charging on my camp, which was a short distance to the right of the Woodbury pike. I had not over 80 duty-men in camp at the time of the attack,
most of whom were captured there. We then left camp and joined the Ninth
Michigan and surrendered with them at noon. I lost 5 killed and 20 wounded.

Before closing this report I would state that a report reached me about mid-
night that several men were seen in the night between our pickets and the town
on the Bradyville pike. I immediately mounted 12 men and went to the points
named, but after examining the fields and several houses and barns on the
Bradyville and Woodbury pikes and discovering no signs of the enemy I
returned with the men to camp, having reached it only a little more than an
hour before the attack.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES J. SEIBERT, Maj., Seventh Pa. Cav., Cmdg. Cav., Twenty-third Bri-
gade.

Gen. T. T. CRITTENDEN, Cmdg. Forces at Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

No. 5.


GEN.: I have the honor of making the following report of the part taken by my
command in the fight at Murfreesborough, Tenn., on July 13, 1862:

Before it was fairly daylight my camp was alarmed by rapid discharges of mus-
ketry in the direction of the Ninth Michigan camp and in town, distant 1 1/2
miles. I immediately ordered my horses harnessed and immediate advance
would be made on the town. I left my park with the guns of one section
advanced and the other passed to the rear, my caissons in the center.

I rode to the color-line of the Third Minnesota Regiment, which was forming,
and informed Col. Lester that I was in motion. He ordered me to wait till he
came up. On his joining us I asked in what ordered we would advance on the
town. He said he would halt in the old field on our left and wait for orders. The
firing was still brisk in town. Twenty minutes or half an hour later the enemy
was seen on our left flank 1,000 or 1,500 yards distant. I opened fire on them;
they instantly dispersed. I then placed the other section on the turnpike (the
extreme right), in charge of Lieut. [Albany A. ] Ellsworth, who was in position
but a few moments when the enemy were discovered advancing from the town
in considerable. A few rounds drove them for protection into the woods imme-
diately in our front and half a mile distant from our line. We then briskly
shelled the woods for a few minutes, driving them out. Nothing further was
seen of the enemy for nearly an hour, when they were discovered in our rear
and about the same time saw the smoke from our camp, which they had gained.
I ordered the guns from one section to shell them out, which was done. In few
minutes after a charge was made on us by 200 or 300, which was repulsed, the
enemy retiring into the woods in front of the line. We again shelled the woods
briskly for several moments. An hour later they were discovered tearing up the
railroad track, half or three fourths of a mile below. They were shelled from
this. The train from Nashville had before this passed up and stopped under our
guns. We saw them but occasionally for the next five or six hours. They made no further demonstrations of attack. We remained during this time, say from 4.30 a.m. till 2 p.m., in an open field, front, rear, and both flanks open to cavalry. About 2 o'clock we were ordered to fall back 500 yards toward our camp and take position in front of a frame house. We remained here about an hour, when Col. Lester, in answer to a flag of truce, went into town. Returning, he surrendered the entire command. Up to the moment of surrender the utmost confidence was evidence by the officers and men. My command bore themselves like men. I turned over, by order of Col. Lester, three 6-pounder smooth-bore and one 10-pounder Parrot gun, with the general property of the company. Officers and men lost all their clothing, blankets, &c., in the burning of the tents.

Lost 1 killed, 3 wounded and 9 missing. Seventy men were surrendered, though but 51 were fit for duty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,


No. 6.


SHELBYVILLE, TENN., July 13, 1862.

SIR: An engagement has been going on at Murfreesborough nearly all day between our troops at that place and the enemy under Col. Starnes. I give you the reports as they come to me through messengers of Col. Hambright, who is stationed at Wartrace. It seems from these reports that Col. Starnes, with about 5,000 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, attacked Murfreesborough this morning. After two or three hours' fighting he succeeded in taking prisoners seven companies of the Ninth Michigan Regt. and the entire provost guard. It is said that Gen. Crittenden, of Indiana, is also taken prisoner. Since this the First Kentucky Battery was engaged for several hours in shelling the rebels. The battery, I believe, is sustained by the Third Minnesota Regt. Toward evening the enemy withdrew to the woods.

I cannot vouch for the details of this statement, but will add that the cannonading has been heard distinctly at this place during nearly the entire day. Col. Matthew, Fifty-first Ohio, arrived at this place this evening and will await further orders. Under existing circumstances I have taken the responsibility of ordering my regiment to this place, for the purpose of co-operating, if necessary, with the other troops in this vicinity. In the course of a day or two I will have the regiment proceed to Elk River Bridge, unless order are received directing me to do otherwise.

Trusting that my action in the premises will meet with your approbation, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. WALKER, Col. Thirty-fifth Indiana.
Col. J. B. FRY, Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Ala.

No. 7.


MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., July 23, 1862.

COL.: Although I had not yet formally assumed command of the Twenty-third Brigade, yet, as Brig. Gen. Thomas T. Crittenden and the other officers of the command have been captured and forwarded to Chattanooga, permit me to submit the following report of such portion of the attack made on the 13th instant as came under my own personal observation:

I arrived here, after an absence of two months, on the afternoon of the 11th instant, coming down on the same train with Brig. Gen. Thomas T. Crittenden, the newly appointed commander of the post, and found that several material changes had been made in the location and encampment of the Twenty-third Brigade since my departure. Instead of the whole command encamping together, as it had done, it was separated into two portions and several miles apart. The brigade had never been drilled as such nor a brigade guard mounted. Each regiment furnished its quota of officers and men and watched certain roads; and, worse than all, the commanding officers of the respective regiments were on ill terms with each other, and this feeling, upon one occasion, had broken out into an open personal quarrel. The result was a great lack of discipline and a bitter feeling of jealousy between the different regiments, manifesting itself in the personal encounters of the men when they met upon the street. There was no order, no harmony. The parts of the machine did not fit well, and the commanding officers seem either not to have possessed the will or the ability to adjust them. Gen. Crittenden and myself, immediately after our arrival, visited the several camps, discussed the impropriety of a divided command, and decided upon a concentration; but as neither of us had assumed command we deferred it until the morrow. But on the morrow the blow fell, and the danger we anticipated became a reality. Gen. Crittenden made his headquarters in town, while I preferred camping with my own men, and therefore pitched my tent with the five companies of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers.

The force then at Murfreesborough was as follows: Five companies (A, C, G, H, and K), Ninth Michigan Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Parkhurst commanding, 200 strong, together with the First Squadron Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, Capt. Levi Chilson, 81 strong, were encamped three-fourths of a mile east of the town, upon the Liberty turnpike; one company (B) Ninth Michigan Volunteers, Capt. Rounds, 42 strong, occupied the court-house, the other companies of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers having been ordered to Tullahoma a month since, while nine companies of the Third Minnesota Volunteers, Col. Lester (one company being on detached duty as train guard), 450 strong, and Hewett's First Kentucky battery, two sections, 72 strong, occupied the east bank of Stone River, at a distance of more than 3 miles from the encampment of the detachment of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers.
Orders were received from Nashville the evening of the 12th instant directing the First Squadron Fourth Kentucky Cavalry to proceed immediately to Lebanon. The total effective strength of the command at Murfreesborough on the morning of the 13th instant did not therefore exceed 814 men, including pickets.

The attack was made at daybreak on the morning of the 13th instant by the Second Cavalry Brigade, C. S. Army, Brig. Gen. N. B. Forrest, over 3,000 strong, consisting of one Texas regiment, Lieut.-Col. Walker; the First and Second Georgia Regiments, Col.’s Lawton and Hood; one Alabama regiment, Col. Saunders, and one Tennessee regiment, Col. Lawton [?]. The noise of so many hoofs at full speed upon the macadamized roads was so great that the alarm was given before the head of the column reached our pickets, about 1 mile distant, so that our men were formed and ready to receive them, although they came in at full speed. The Texas and a battalion of one of the Georgia regiments, in all over 800 strong, attacked the detachment of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers. So fierce and impetuous was their attack that our men were forced nearly to the center of the camp; but they fell back steadily and in order, with their faces to the foe. But upon reaching the center of the camp their line was brought to a halt, and after twenty minutes of nearly hand-to-hand fighting the enemy broke and field in the wildest confusion, followed in close pursuit by one company as skirmishers. A squadron of cavalry at this time launched at their heels would have utterly routed and annihilated them. Indeed so great was their panic that their officers were unable to check the fugitives for a distance of 7 miles, and Col. Wharton, commanding the Georgia regiment, was subsequently arrested by Gen. Forrest for misconduct under the fire of the enemy.

During this attack both officers and men, with one single exception, behaved very handsomely. There was no excitement, no hurry, and no confusion. Everything was done calmly, quietly, and in obedience to orders. But it is with the deepest shame and mortification that I am compelled to report that one officer of Michigan has been guilty of gross cowardice in the face of the enemy. Capt. John A. Tanner, of Company K, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, at the first alarm left his quarters, abandoned his company, and fled from his command under the enemy's fire, and I therefore inclose you herewith charges preferred against him for violation of the Fifty-second Article of War. Capt. Charles V. De Land, Company C, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, deserves special mention for cool and gallant conduct throughout the action and the fearless mode in which he led his company as skirmishers in pursuit of the enemy when repulsed. Also First Lieut. Hiram Barrows, of Company A, same regiment, for the tenacity with which he held his ground, although sorely pressed by the enemy. The loss of the detachment of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers had been very severe for the number engaged, amounting to 1 officer and 12 men killed and 3 officers and 75 men wounded. The enemy's loss has been much more severe than our own. More than double the number of their dead were buried with ours and their wounded are found in almost every house. Among their wounded are a colo-
nel, a major, two adjutants, and one surgeon. I inclose you herewith the surgeon's report of the killed and wounded of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers.

Not having been present at the subsequent surrender of the detachment of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. Parkhurst, I can only state the facts as reported to me, which show that this force, isolated and reduced by killed and wounded to less than 75 men, after having held their ground from 4 a.m. to 1 p.m., were compelled to surrender or be cut to pieces by the entire force of the enemy. I am reliably informed that Company B, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, under command of First Lieut. L. J. Wright, held the court-house against an incessant attack by a greatly superior force from 4 a.m. till 7.30 a.m., and did not surrender till the enemy had possession of the lower story of the building and had started a fire, with the evident intention of burning them out.

Of the surrender of the Third Minnesota Volunteers and Hewett's First Kentucky Artillery, under command of Col. Lester, I cannot speak from personal knowledge nor have I received any information from sources sufficiently reliable to warrant my communicating to you any details. Indeed I would much prefer not to do so. The circumstances of the case, as reported, bear painfully on the honor of a brother officer now a prisoner of war, and who is therefore unable to defend himself.

I inclose a list of killed and wounded of the Third Minnesota Volunteers, furnished me by the assistant surgeon of that regiment, amounting to 2 killed and 8 wounded, one of whom was killed and 2 wounded in line, the remainder in camp.

In the early part of this attack I received two gunshot wounds, one passing through the right testicle, the other through the left thigh. These, although very painful and bleeding profusely, did not prevent me from remaining with my own regiment until the attack was repulsed, when, fainting from pain and loss of blood, I was carried from the field, and was therefore not a witness of what subsequently occurred. At noon the same day I was made prisoner by Gen. Forrest, but, in my then helpless condition, was released upon my parole not to bear arms against the Confederate States until regularly exchanged.

I remain, colonel, your obedient servant,


[Indorsements.]

SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-Gen. It is gratifying to discover anything to mitigate the mortification of the affair at Murfreesborough. This report seems to do so as far as Col. Duffield is concerned, but does not alter the general features of the affair.
D. C. BUELL, Maj.-Gen.

I respectfully recommend that Capt. John A. Tanner, Company K, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, be dismissed from the service for cowardly abandoning his company at the battle of Murfreesborough.

H. W. HALLECK, Gen.-in-Chief.

Approved.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

No. 8.


LIEUT.: I have the honor to make the following report of the battle of Murfreesborough, Tenn., on July 13, 1862. Before giving the particulars of the battle I beg leave to report the strength and condition of the Ninth Regt. Michigan Infantry at the time of the attack:

This regiment, with the Third Regt. of Minnesota Infantry, Hewett's Kentucky battery, and a portion of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, had been encamped in one encampment, in the city of Murfreesborough, for some months, under the command of Col. Duffield, when, on May 9, he was assigned to command of the troops of Kentucky, and Col. Lester, of the Third Minnesota, assumed command of the forces at Murfreesborough.

On June 26 the force at Murfreesborough was divided and its strength greatly reduced by the Third Minnesota Regt. and Hewett's battery being sent 1 1/2 miles north of the city of Murfreesborough, on the Nashville pike, leaving the Ninth Michigan and a squadron of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry occupying the old camping ground, and the only troops in the city.

On June 30, agreeably to an order received from Col. Lester, this force was further reduced, and Companies D, E, F, and I, of the Ninth Michigan, were sent to Tullahoma. Company B, Capt. [Oliver C. ] Rounds, of the Ninth Michigan, was occupying the court-house, situated three-fourths of a mile from camp, and acting as provost guard for the city, leaving only five companies of my regiment in camp. From these companies heavy details for picket and other duties were constantly made, so that the force in camp was about 250 strong.

The weakness of my camp and the divided condition of the forces at Murfreesborough were observed by Gen. Crittenden upon his arrival and viewing of the camp on the 12th, and the danger to be apprehended in consequence of such division was remarked upon by both Gen. Crittenden and Col. Duffield, who returned to Murfreesborough in company with Gen. Crittenden, and it was by them determined to reunite the forces at once.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 13th I was aroused by the sentinel at my tent and informed that the enemy was advancing upon the camp. I at once turned out and gave the alarm in camp. The companies in camp turned out with alacrity, but before they had time to form a square the enemy, mounted and some
1,200 strong, with terrific yells, dashed upon us from three directions, armed with double-barreled shot-guns and Colt's navy revolvers. Some of my men gave way under this charge, but the majority of them stood firm and returned the first fire with great precision and fatal effect. After discharging their pieces the enemy retired and dismounted a part of his force and advanced upon us mounted and on foot. I rallied my force, and, although the effect of the fire of the enemy was terribly severe, my officers and men stood their ground with heroic courage and poured a destructive fire into the enemy's ranks until he began to yield. Seeing this, I took advantage of it and ordered my force to advance and charge upon him. In obedience to this order my men, with a yell equal to that of the Texans, made a charge, driving the enemy before them until he was completely routed from my camp and driven out of and beyond reach of the camp of the Pennsylvania cavalry and brigade headquarters. I immediately ordered Company C, Capt. [Charles V. ] De Land, to advance in pursuit, as skirmishers, as far as the second street in our front, which he did in good style, doing good execution and holding the line I had indicated to him and driving the enemy still farther in retreat.

Finding an opportunity I immediately occupied my time in preparing for another attack, and marched my force into a garden in front of camp, which was inclosed by a cedar-post fence, and made use of such forage as I had in camp to barricade Maney avenue, which led to our right, and made use of the transportation wagons for a protection on our left, thus securing quite a formidable position. After having secured this position and learning that Col. Lester had not advanced upon the enemy I dispatched a courier to Col. Lester, informing him of the fight and of the superior force of the enemy and that Col. Duffield was wounded and had left the field and that my loss had been very heavy, but that we were then in a good position and could make a successful defense if we could be re-enforced, and asked him to send re-enforcements.

The enemy kept up a series of attacks and feints and he was as often repulsed. Not hearing from the courier, I dispatched a second courier with similar information as to our position and urged Col. Lester to advance to our relief, informing him that we were receiving frequent attacks from a vastly superior force, but that we could hold out if they would re-enforce us. After some four hours' time I received information that my couriers had been arrested by order of Col. Lester as spies and that a courier from Col. Lester had come over to ascertain our position. About 9.30 o'clock I sent by the courier who came from Col. Lester a written statement of our position and requesting re-enforcements at once, knowing that if Col. Lester would join us with his force we could drive the enemy from the city or capture his command.

I received no reply from this dispatch nor from any that I sent to Col. Lester, though he has since informed me that my couriers as well as my dispatch through his own courier reached him and that his courier had no trouble in returning to his camp. I leave Col. Lester to account in his report or otherwise for his neglecting my repeated calls upon him for re-enforcements.
The forces attacking my camp were the First Regt. Texas Rangers, Col. Wharton, and a battalion of the First Georgia Rangers, Col. Morrison, and a large number of citizens of Rutherford County, many of whom had recently taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. There were also quite a number of negroes attached to the Texas and Georgia troops, who were armed and equipped, and took part in the several engagements with my forces during the day.

Simultaneously with the attack upon my camp Company B, Capt. Rounds, was attacked at their quarters in the court-house by a large force of Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky cavalry. This company fought nobly and held their position for two and a half hours, killing and wounding a large number of the enemy's forces, and until the enemy set fire to the lower part of the courthouse, when they were compelled to surrender.

We maintained our position, despite the frequent attacks and desperate efforts of the enemy to destroy us, until 11.30 o'clock, when a flag of truce was sent to us, with a demand for a surrender, of which the following is a true copy, viz.:

MURFREESBOROUGH, July 13, 1862.

COL.: I must demand an unconditional surrender of your force as prisoners of war or I will have every man put to the sword. You are aware of the overpowering force I have at my command, and this demand is made to prevent the effusion of blood.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST, Brig.-Gen. of Cavalry, C. S. Army.

Col. J. G. PARKHURST.

This communication I forwarded to Col. Duffield, who had been wounded in the first charge and removed from the field, asking for his order or advice in relation thereto. Col. Duffield returned the communication with a message that he should leave the matter entirely to my discretion. Meantime I had ascertained that Gen. Forrest had concentrated his entire force, save one squadron, which he had stationed on the Nashville pike, near the camp of the Minnesota regiment, in the immediate vicinity of my camp, hemming us in on all sides, and was preparing to make a charge upon us with his entire command, having surrounded us, and evidently intending, with this overwhelming force, to execute the threat contained in his demand for a surrender. Seeing our position, and concluding that I had nothing to hope for from Col. Lester, having vainly looked for aid from him for seven hours, and ascertaining from actual count that I had but 134 men, including a few of Maj. Seibert's Pennsylvania cavalry, who had retreated to our lines, I called a meeting of my officers to consider the demand for a surrender. The officers of the regiment, after considering our position, deemed it rashness to attempt to withstand the forces now brought against us, numbering over 1,800, and unanimously voted to surrender, and at 12 o'clock, eight hours after the commencement of the battle, I surrendered my command as prisoners of war.
My loss in the battle was as follows: Of the five companies in camp, killed, 11; wounded, 86; missing, 36; total, 133. Of Company B, at the court-house, wounded, 3; missing, 1; total, 4. Making a total loss of 137. I append hereto a correct list of the killed, wounded, and missing.*

In the engagement I received a shot below the knee of my left leg, but no injury resulted from it.

The loss of the enemy was very much greater than mine. Among their killed is Col. Anderson, of one of the Georgia regiments, and among their wounded is Col. Wharton, of the Texas Rangers. A large portion of their officers were either killed or wounded.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of my officers and men, who, with only one exception, behaved nobly, fought like heroes, and conducted themselves like veteran soldiers; and where all behaved so well it would be invidious to attempt to discriminate. The exception I feel it my duty to mention. Capt. John A. Tanner, of Company K, at the first fire of the enemy retreated to the woods. This conduct needs no comment. Justice will overtake him.

Subsequent to the surrender my command, including many of the wounded and sick from the hospital, were marched to McMinnville, some 40 miles from Murfreesborough, where the non-commissioned officers and privates were paroled. The commissioned officers were marched to Knoxville, Tenn., and sent thence to Madison, Ga., where we were confined in an old filthy cotton factory, which was alive with vermin, and we were there compelled to provide ourselves with food, which was furnished, through the guard at the rate of $2 per diem per man.

I beg leave to further report that, though assured that our private property would not be taken, everything not worn upon our backs was taken from us. Our trunks, which we were assured we could take with us, were broken open and the contents stolen or appropriated by greedy rebels.

While on the march to Knoxville I was ordered to dismount and surrender my horse, which Gen. Forrest instantly appropriated. Other officers were deprived of their horses.

I remain, lieutenant, most respectfully, your obedient servant,


Lieut. H. M. DUFFIELD, Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Murfreesborough, Tenn.

No. 9.


LIEUT.: I have the honor to report the share taken by my regiment in the action at Murfreesborough, Tenn., on Sunday, July 13, 1862.
The attack was made about daylight upon the camp of the Ninth Michigan, the pickets having been captured without firing a shot. With the first alarm my regiment was formed in line and marched from camp toward town, for the purpose of effecting a junction with the other troops, the camping ground of the two regiments having been necessarily separated about 1 1/2 miles in consequence of scarcity of water. We had proceeded nearly half a mile when the enemy appeared in force in the woods in our front, and also upon our left flank. Line of battle was at once formed upon the crest of a hill and we opened upon the enemy with shell. The firing was principally directed to the woods in front, where they were evidently forming for a charge. In the mean time a small force had made its way through a corn field on our left and attacked our camp, which, after a sharp skirmish with the camp guard they took, killing or capturing the guard and firing the tents. Some time was passed in shelling the woods, when a train arrived from Nashville, and was only stopped when it had reached a point opposite our position and distant from it about 100 yards. As soon as the enemy had seen the train pass they commenced to tear up the track between it and Nashville, and were repeatedly driven off by the artillery. A charge was made upon our left from the woods, but was easily repulsed, with some loss to the enemy. At this time a scout returned from the camp of the Ninth Michigan, reporting the enemy in strong force on the Lebanon road between the Michigan regiment and our position; and as the force in front seemed to be still too strong to attempt to push through with any prospect of success I determined to maintain my own position for the present. The firing in town having ceased for some time I sent a scout through the corn field to try and get news from our friends, but the effort was unsuccessful, the enemy being still in strong force on the Lebanon road. Shortly after a soldier of the Ninth Michigan came through and reported his regiment as having surrendered. Thereupon we fell back to a farm-house a short distance in our rear, which being surrounded by a fence I expected to make as strong as possible and to hold until the end.

While taking up our new position a flag of truce appeared, borne by yourself, and sent at the request of Col. Duffield, commanding Twenty-third Brigade, for the purpose of procuring an interview with me. I returned to town with the flag and had an interview with the colonel commanding, in which I learned that we were attacked by the rebel Gen. Forrest with a brigade of cavalry. Learning from the colonel that the enemy were in overwhelming force, and that even should the road be uninjured the forces at Nashville were absent upon an expedition and that there was no hope of re-enforcements, at his suggestion I agreed to refer the matter of surrender to my officers. Accordingly the matter was represented to them as derived from Col. Duffield, and the great majority, looking upon further resistance as involving the certainly of an ultimate defeat with great loss, and with no possibility of an escape or assistance, it was decided to surrender, which was done at 3.30 p. m.

The force surrendered by me consisted of about 450 infantry. The enemy's force consisted of about 2,600 troops, together with some hundreds of citizens.
of the country between McMinnville and Murfreesborough, being in all about 3,000 men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. LESTER, Col., Cmdg. Third Minnesota.

Lieut. H. M. DUFFIELD, Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Twenty-third Brigade.

No. 10.


NASHVILLE, July 19, 1862—12 p. m.

GEN.: Statements of prisoners and others establish these facts:

Complete surprise of the Ninth Michigan and cavalry at about 4 a. m. Enemy attacked Michigan camp and provost guard in town simultaneously, approaching in two directions between roads; no grand guard; pickets only in roads; Michigan troops in discord; men killed in tents attempting to form a square; Col. Duffield wounded; failed to form, and surrendered. Provost guards in court-house did most fighting, holding enemy at bay perhaps an hour, killing 10 rebels; surrendered; part cavalry attempted to join Michigan regiment; did little fighting; surrendered.

Third Minnesota, 1 1/2 miles in rear, formed on alarm; had Hewett's battery, left their camp and reserve ammunition; marched short distance, halted, took position, waited for attack; enemy, some in front and flank. At 7 a. m. burned camp, charged on battery; were repulsed with slight loss; made several weak attempts to charge. Infantry hovered about in woods; but little firing by infantry. Enemy showed signs of intention to retreat; burned depot supplies; surrender demanded; men anxious to continue fight; colonel and six captains anxious to surrender. Infantry had plenty ammunition; battery short, but had 64 rounds left; surrendered at about 3 p. m.; loss, 2 killed, 5 wounded in Michigan. Col. Lester reported as having been stupid with fear, some complain, cowardly; strength of enemy, five regiments; average estimate, 1,800. Marched the prisoners 7 miles beyond McMinnville. Whole force left for Chattanooga, moving rapidly.

Jealousy of officers, causing separation of troops beyond supporting distance in sudden emergency. Bad picketing, lack of skill, vigilance, and personal courage on part of officers caused the disaster according to testimony.

Loss of Ninth Michigan, 14 killed and 63 wounded.

Respectfully,

JNO. F. MILLER, Col., Cmdg. Post.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL.

No. 11.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 17, 1862.

Col. Forrest dispatched me as follows:
Attacked Murfreesborough 5 a. m. last Sunday morning; captured two brigadier-generals, staff and field officers, and 1,200 men; burnt $200,000 worth of stores; captured sufficient stores with those burned to amount to $500,000 and brigade of 60 wagons; 300 mules, 150 or 200 horses, and field battery of four pieces; destroyed the railroad and depot at Murfreesborough. Had to retreat to McMinnville, owing to large number of prisoners to be guarded. Our loss 16 or 18 killed; 25 or 30 wounded. Enemy's loss 200 or 300.

Leaves to-day for re-enforcements coming from Kingston.

J. P. McCOWN.

Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI, Tupelo, Miss., July 18, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. CHALMERS, Cmdg. Cavalry, Army of Mississippi:
GEN.: The general commanding directs that the above dispatch be read to the troops.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

D. H. POOLE, Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

No. 12.


HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE, Knoxville, Tenn., July 22, 1862.

GEN.: I have the honor to forward the report of an engagement of our forces under the command of Col. N. B. Forrest and the enemy at Murfreesborough, Tenn., the 13th instant. A portion of the captured property has been brought in and turned over to the department. Col. Forrest is now on his way to Columbia, Tenn., purposing the destruction of the railroad and bridges between Nashville and that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH, Maj.-Gen., Cmdg.


__________, 1862.

SIR: We left Chattanooga on July 9 with the Texan Rangers, under Col. Wharton, and the Second Georgia Cavalry, under Col. Lawton. We made a forced march of nearly 50 miles, reaching Altamont on the night of the 10th instant.
After resting one night we passed on to McMinnville, where I was joined on
the night of the 11th by Col. Morrison with a portion of the First Georgia Cav-
alry, two companies of Col. Spiller's battalion, under Maj. Smith, and two com-
panies of Kentuckians, under Capt.'s Taylor and Waltham. After this junction
my whole force was about 1,400 men, and both men and horses were much
jaded and worn by their long travel. After feeding and refreshing for a single
day and being joined by some few volunteers I left on the 12th at 1 o'clock for
Murfreesborough. It was over 50 miles to our destination, but there was no halt
except for a short time to feed the men and horses.

We approached Murfreesborough about 4.30 a. m. and fortunately captured the
pickets of the enemy without firing a gun. I then learned that there were two
regiments in and near Murfreesborough, one the Ninth Michigan and the other
the Third Minnesota, 200 Pennsylvania cavalry, 100 of the Eighth Kentucky,
and Capt. Hewett's battery of four guns, numbering in all 1,400 or 1,500 men,
under the command of Gen. Thomas Crittenden, of Indiana. There were said to
be two camps, one in Murfreesborough of one infantry regiment and the cav-
alry, the other with the artillery about a mile distant, and a small force with the
officers in the court-house and private houses around the public square. I
decided immediately to attack the camp in town and the buildings, while the
camp with the artillery should be held in check until the first was stormed and
surrendered. Col. Wharton with his Texan Rangers was ordered to charge the
camp in town. He moved forward in gallant style at the head of his men, but
owing to the urgent necessity of using a portion of the Rangers for the attack
on the buildings he did not carry with him but two of his companies. This fact,
however, did not abate his courage or that of his men. They charged over the
tent ropes right into the camp. Col. Wharton was soon severely wounded and
the command of his Rangers devolved on Col. Walker.

Col. Morrison with a portion of the Second Georgia was ordered to storm the
court-house while the balance of the Texan Rangers were attacking the private
buildings. After two or three hours' hard struggle the court-house was fired and
surrendered to Col. Morrison. The private buildings were also cleared by the
Rangers and Gen. Crittenden and his staff surrendered.

Lieut. Col. [Arthur] Hood, of the Second Georgia, with a portion of his force
was ordered to storm the jail, which he did, releasing many prisoners confined
for political offenses; he also took the telegraph office, capturing the operator.

Col. Lawton, with the First Georgia, the Tennesseans and Kentuckians, was
ordered to attack the second camp with the artillery, which he did with great
efficiency for several hours. The Tennesseans, under Maj. Smith, and Ken-
tuckians, under Capt.'s Taylor and Waltham, stood the fire of shot and shell like
charge almost to the mouths of the cannon. After fighting them in front two or
three hours I took immediate command of this force and charged the rear of the
enemy into their camps and burned their camps and stores, demoralizing their
force and weakening their strength.
The force of Texan Rangers sent to attack the first camp was so small that, although they fought with desperate courage and great skill, they were gradually driven back.

After the court-house and private buildings were surrendered and the fight had lasted five or six hours I prepared my whole force to storm both camps and summoned them to surrender. After some parley Col. Duffield surrendered the infantry and artillery.

My aide, Col. Saunders, rendered me efficient aid until he was severely wounded by a ball from the court-house. Maj. Strange, my adjutant, also performed his whole duty. Lieut.-Col. Walker and Maj. Harrison, of the Rangers, acted with their usual daring and bravery. All the officers and men who acted bravely cannot be particularly mentioned, but they acted their part nobly.

After the action was over I detached Maj. Smith to burn a railroad bridge below Murfreesborough, which he executed well. I intended to burn a railroad bridge above Murfreesborough and gave orders for the purpose, but by mistake they were not executed. I had the telegraph wire cut and a large portion of the railroad track torn up. I found four car-loads of provisions on the railroad track and the depot house full of stores, all of which I burned.

There were between 1,100 and 1,200 privates and non-commissioned officers captured and brought to McMinnville and paroled on condition not to serve until exchanged. The officers have been already sent to Knoxville, in charge of Col. Wharton (and I trust have safely reached their destination), except one or two who were wounded and left at Murfreesborough, on condition to surrender when restored to health.

I captured four pieces of artillery—three brass pieces and one Parrott gun—which are still in my possession, with harness and ammunition. There were some 50 or 60 large road wagons with the mule teams, harness, &c., captured. I burnt some of the wagons, which could not be got away, and sent you the balance. There were a large number of cavalry horses, saddles, and small-arms, with the ammunition, captured, and such as I have not been compelled to use are also forwarded to you.

In consequence of our being compelled to leave Murfreesborough, and not having received reports of the killed from some of my command, it is impossible to report accurately my loss. My best information is that we had about 25 killed and from 40 to 60 wounded. Among those killed is Lieut. Green, of the Tennessee Battalion. The reports of the officers under my command when furnished will show more definitely the loss.

The enemy lost about 75 killed and 125 wounded. The pecuniary loss to the enemy must be near half a million of dollars.

Yours, respectfully,

N. B. FORREST, Brig.-Gen., Cmdg. Brigade of Cavalry.


**NOTE 1:** This famous raid took place on Forrest's forty-first birthday.

**NOTE 2:** Dismissed December 1, 1862.

**NOTE 3:** Dismissed September 22, 1862.

A McMinnville woman's account of the raid on Murfreesborough

It is all over—and a glorious victory remains with the South! All day Sunday we were fearfully anxious as to the result—in the afternoon I became very uneasy indeed. I expected every moment to see flying fugitives come panting in jaded horses—and I watched the road narrowly... About dark I saw two men ride past—then two more—then a squad of some 15 or 20 looking very tired as I thought—"Ah" I said to myself—"here they come, I feared it would be so!" Presently I heard a great "Fuss" up on the road and told Cooper to run up to the "white gate" and ask the news. He bolted off, but soon returned—saying that the men said we had a victory—taken lots of prisoners—and these mules. I was incredulous it seemed to me I could not believe our good fortune. But Cooper said they had the mules sure enough, so I began to give way to hope—a little... in a short time 13 wagons filled with the "blue bellies" (as the boys call them) came along... When Darlin' came home from town, at a late hour, he confirmed the joyful intelligence—a complete victory had been gained!... Scores of the men stopped... for water—the poor fellows were wearied down as well as their horses. They had gone since Saturday without food or sleep—Many of them if they had to stop and wait awhile for anything—threw themselves off their horses on the ground, and in a moment were asleep. It was 12 o'clock when we got home after the [wagon] train had passed. By the moonlight we saw it all pretty well, except the first column of prisoners who passed before the moon rose out of her eastern clouds. They had about 1300 prisoners—4 cannons and caissons—large lots of mules and horses—and a great many fine wagons filled with arms, prisoners and so forth. One of the [Texan] Rangers showed us a flag he had taken. We took it into the parlor where a wounded soldier was sleeping and examined it. It was a beautiful banner, elegantly made of the finest silk, and embroidered—belonged to the 9th Michigan Infantry—presented to the commander Col. Wm. Duffield, by the ladies of Detroit. I shall never forget the scene which passed before upon this evening. Did I ever think to see the "stars and stripes," a captive banner and not weep over it? I felt so badly to see it thus I confess—it was the old flag I had loved so long. But was I sorry to see the men who had treated us all so badly a few weeks before, brought up again as prisoners, no, you may be sure I didn't weep over that! Well here were they, and here were the conquerors... Next morning D. Hardeman and one of his comrades came out to see us and get some breakfast. They told me all about the fight [at Murfreesborough]. It was a complete surprise—they took the pickets dashed into town and charged the camp before
the Yankees knew they were there. The ladies were perfectly wild with excite-
ment—cheering on the men, and showering "God bless you"—and they could
not be kept out of the streets the bullets were flying in every direction. They
boys said it had a bad effect on them—the ladies excited them so much that
they didn't know what they were doing, and fired at random. They charged the
Yankee camp however and took it, burning all the tents etc. The cannonading
which we heard was the Yankees shelling their own camp, to drive our men out
of it. . . The Provost-marshal whom they made prisoner wanted the soldiers to
shoot him then and there, and show him no mercy whatever. The soldiers how-
ever were very kind to the prisoners, they would not even eat provisions which
our citizens had provided for them, until the prisoners were served. On Tues-
day night about bed-time 1,300 of the prisoners being paroled, passed here on
their return to Murfreesboro. They seemed very jolly—chattering and singing
as they passed. There was a fine band among them, belonging to a Minnesota
Regiment. Their instruments and all arms which they claimed as private prop-
erty our men returned to them. Indeed, our gallant fellow behave all through
this like true knights—they were so gentlemanly and quiet too among the citi-
zens—showing such a marked difference between themselves and the Yan-
kees, who visited us only a short time previous. They brought Dr. Armstrong
up with them, a prisoner. The excitement ran high against him here, and some
of the soldiers were a great deal exasperated—the citizens however, (among
the first of whom was the Col. got up a petition in his favor signed by all our
best men, which was presented to Gen. Forrest, who generously released Arm-
strong and allowed him to return to his family upon his promising to keep quiet
and behave himself in [the] future. Forrest said he would hold any Southern
soldier responsible if they molested him. There are indications it is said that A.
is "turning over" fast, and will go into the Southern army as a surgeon. I cannot
but smile at times when I see how people's opinions vacillate in times like
these. I used to think "Vox Populi Vox Dui" was a great truth. I smile now
and remember I ever thought so. The popular voice is the wind's voice. . .

War Journal of Lucy Virginia French, entry for July 17, 1862.

NOTE 1: "The voice of the people is the voice of God."

Kate Carney's eye witness account of Forrest's Raid on Murfreesboro

How to begin, I know not. I was aroused early this morning by firing. It has
surely been an eventful day. I knew the firing must come from our own brave
boys. Sprang from my bed, rushed to the window, called to cousin Ann & Bet-
tie, we dressed hurriedly, not knowing what moment our house & yard would
be full to overflowing with either our men or the frightened Yankees. The blue
coats began to make a bee line through our yard & front yard, asking Pa to pro-
tect them, but he told them to push on, & acting on his advice they kept mov-
ing. It was amusing to see how frightened they were, although it was such a
serious time, I prayed for victory, while I hissed the frightened Yankees on,
expecting every minute to received a parting shot from some of them. Just
think, only the day before they were our masters, I thought what would be our fate, if our poor fellows were whipped. The engagement grew general in a few moments. Persons dared not venture out on the square, if they did a report & a vacant saddle would be seen as the horse would dash by, carrying their fate to their comrades. Our boys, after forming behind some one story buildings, made a bold rush gaining the court house, but many fell ere they reached the door, and although the Yankees had every advantage they were forced to surrender, & our prisoners turned out to seek their families & friends. Two of them stopped on their way home out here, Mr. Peyton & Mr. Brothers. They looked so happy but who did not except the dusky forms that hovered around our front steps. The gentlemen were afraid to venture up town, as they were firing from the houses, so much it was dangerous to go on the street. In the meanwhile they had attacked the camp down by the river where the battery was stationed, & on the approach of our men threw themselves into a hollow square with their artillery, pointed to resist a determined attack, and as our men had nothing but shot guns they could not get in range & were compelled to fall back three times. But later in the day a flag of truce was sent, & in a few minutes they consulted, surrendered 1,500 men including sick & wounded, including cannons, Camp equipage, which was mostly burnt, & small arms. This is one of the greatest victories of the war considering the number engaged. Gen. Forrest reports 2,700 men consisting of his men & Texas Rangers. (a number were Georgians) With a single piece of artillery besides being the attacking party, I'm sure the hand of Providence guided & directed our boys, for without a higher power that handful of men could never have succeeded against such odds. Our Great Father saw our suffering & travails. Gen. Duffield was wounded early in the engagement, & taken to Maj. Maney's. Gen. Crittenden surrendered to Mrs. Hagen, the lady with whom he was boarding. He was the man that came up to have several of our men hung tomorrow. Some say that was why the attack was hurried. Yes old Gen. Crittenden said we had not a right to the air we breathed (just yesterday). I would like to have asked him who had a right now. Two Gen'l's, four Col's & ever so many Lt's, Capt's and others [were captured]. A glorious haul. Gen. Duffield was paroled with a number of others that could not be taken away on account of their wounds. When Col. Lester went up on the square, he asked where is the army that took us, & Gen. Forrest proudly answered here they are, pointing to our handful of dirty & worn down by travel boys that stood by. A nobler set never breathed than those rough looking fellows. Nobler hearts never beat. The poor fellows that were waiting for the Yankees decision about surrendering, went fast to sleep so fatigued were they [by] forced marches & no rest. The Yankee Col. awoke our officer by saying "we surrender, we surrender." That gave the Yankees some idea how independent our boys were. We saw a Texas Ranger ride hastily over to Mrs. Laws, & Ma thinking he needed something made us run over and ask [if] we could do anything for him or any of the rest of his comrades. He was introduced as Mr. Dodd of Ky. (though now a Ranger), thanked us, [but said] he had been provided for by the kind ladies up town. Found him quite nice. Saw a Mr. McKa come riding up kissing his hand & we all rushed
out to shake his hand. Pa asked if he had ever met him before, but he said no
but I'm a Confederate soldier. Very proudly he replied. We insisted so, he had
to get down, come in & get breakfast, but would take nothing to drink, which
made me think all the more of him. Said he never drank anything. While he
was breakfasting we trimmed his hat off beautifully with flowers, not knowing
then & until sometime afterwards that he was a single man. He had heard that
two stray horses were here, & thought one of them might be his, but neither
were, but sent us word by cousin William Tilford this afternoon that he found
his, & many thanks for our kindness. That morning as our soldiers were start-
ing to attack the camp by Maj. Maney's, we saw two of our men coming
toward our house. We insisted on them getting down & having something to
eat. They said as they were about to charge the enemy they didn't have time,
but finally said they would take a strong cup of coffee, & while they were
drinking it the Yanks surrendered without any trouble. We had gone up into the
garret to see the fight, but everything was very quiet. In the evening those two
Rangers returned & ate supper with us. Lieut. Fort & AJG Robinson. When
they got here not a servant was on the place, and we had to take their places
until their return. The Yankee Provost Marshall was found hid between two
feather beds, in Miss Corean's bed. The cover spread up & pillows upon it. It
was at Mrs. Reeves' that he was captured. Mrs. Reeves & the girl treated our
men shamefully. Said they didn't permit such ragged men to come to their
house. Our men permitted Col. Parkhurst to go by and tell Josephine goodbye.
Our men did better than the Yankees for they never allowed our boys to say
goodbye to either mother or sister, much less sweetheart. They pressed Mrs.
Reeves' carriage into service to take one of the wounded soldiers off, & when it
was returned they cut up considerable, said they would never again ride in it.
As if the Yankees had not time & again took our carriage, horses & everything
else they could lay their hands on.

Kate Carney Diary, July 13, 1862.

Texas Rangers at Murfreesboro.
Knoxville, Texas, July 22, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: On Saturday, the 12th of July, at 12 o'clock, the expedition
which had been moving forward from Chattanooga, left the vicinity of McMin-
nville, about 1600 strong. After a continuous march of fifty miles, the gray
dawn of the quiet Sabbath found the command all safely within two miles of
Murfreesboro. Being halted here, the arms were examined and the plan of
attack agreed upon. The order was given to move forward and the Texas Rang-
ers occupied the position which they had filled through the entire march and
led the advance. In a few minutes a gun fired and the pickets on the Woodbery
pike were the prisoners of the advance guard. This report electrified the whole
regiment and they dashed forward to the charge. Col. Forest had ordered Col.
Wharton with his Rangers and Col. Lawton with the 2nd Ga. regiment, to
attack the encampment on the right after entering the town. When this point
was reached, Col. W. at the head of his men, dashed forward. They had already
awoke the stillness of the morning by the terrific yell and this added to the
grandeur of their charge. By some means the regiment had been divided and of
the eight hundred assigned him for this difficult work, but 120 were with him,
the remainder of the regiment with Col. Lawton's, having followed Col. For-
rest. Supposing the whole designated force was with him, he charged through
the brigade yard, then into the 7th Penn. Cavalry—some 126 being present—
through this into the 9th Michigan, already formed into a hollow square for
their reception. During all this time, the Rangers were doing fearful execution
with their guns and pistols.

The fire now being exhausted and the support failing to come up, they reloaded
in the face of the enemy and charged on foot. Thus did this little Spartan band
fight for four long hours on foot and horseback as circumstances justified. Still
supposing that reinforcements would come to their relief, they heroically con-
tinued the fight against four times their numbers, inflicting dreadful havoc
upon the enemy at every point.

It was in one of these foot charges whilst mounted on his horse, that Col.
Wharton received a very severe wound in the left arm from a minnie ball.
Nothing daunted, he still led his men and directed all the movements until
Lieut. Col. Walker came up. Then handing over the command he retired. Col.
Walker was assisted by Maj. Harrison, and commanded until the final surren-
der, at 11 o'clock. For four long and bloody hours this noble little band did the
work assigned to 800 men, and undoubtedly to their gallantry and the persist-
tent determination with which they conducted the attack at each charge, is
mainly attributable the final glorious issue. The remaining three fourths of the
regiment were, by some strange blunder, led to another position of the field,
and hence were not permitted to engage in this desperate conflict; hence all
their fighting was unavailing. Surely, if gallant bearing and glorious success,
gained by desperate and determined fighting, is ever acknowledged and com-
mendably rewarded in this great struggle for honor and home, for happiness
and liberty, then should "Murfreesboro" be written in golden letters upon the
battle flag of Terry's old regiment by order of the Commanding General. Mod-
ern times do not furnish an instance where the badge of honor has been more
gloriously won by deeds of noble daring. But let the figures tell the story of the
heroic conduct which made this devoted band of 120 successful, and won the
final victory of the day. Already the veterans of Woodsonville and Shiloh, they
added fresh laurels to the name of Texas Rangers, in the brilliant battle of Mur-
reesboro'. During the different charges they killed and wounded thirteen in the
7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the 9th Michigan (infantry) one hundred and
three, as their own officers acknowledged. Among these Lieut. Chase was
killed, and Gen. Duffield was seriously wounded. It is said this camp would
have earlier surrendered, but they could not distinguish the field officers, it
being a characteristic of Texas Rangers, for every man to dress according to his
taste and circumstances. But this result was not achieved until every fifth man
was killed or wounded. During this time they brought out about 100 prisoners
and fired the brigade wagons, thus destroying a large amount of forage, and
also securing a large number of mules and horses. When the final surrender took place, some 300 or 400 came from this camp. It was here the principal fighting took place in the morning, and this decided the glorious victory of the day.

Although the Georgians gallantly stood up under the galling fire of the enemy at the Court House, where he was protected, yet whilst pouring a deadly fire into their ranks, he in return suffered but little.

They at one time charged upon Capt. Hewitt's celebrated Kentucky battery and were repulsed. It was afterwards surrendered with the whole, whilst the 3d Minnesota sustained no general attack.

But this one hundred and twenty who were thrown upon a greatly superior force, had to meet the enemy face to face, and every man felt the responsibility of his position and most nobly did each one do his duty. Their loss was over one half of the killed and wounded in the action. Among the most conspicuous was Adjutant Royston whose chivalric bearing was observable, wherever duty called and dangers were to be met. Perfectly cool in every emergency, he proved himself a stranger to fear. Col. Wharton being wounded, and unable to remain with the command, was entrusted with bringing the prisoners through to this city, where they arrived safely yesterday. Company B, of the Texas Rangers, acting as guard.

Among the forty five officers is found Gen. T. T. Crittenden, of Indiana, with one Colonel, two Lieut. Colonels, one Major, eleven Captains, and twenty-nine Lieutenants. The privates, some 1100 in number, and several officers, including Gen. Duffield were all paroled previously. Thus acted one portion of that command in the most brilliant and successful expeditions of the war. The enemy was perfectly surprised, and everything co-operated to make our arms successful. He was injured to the extent of one half a million dollar's worth of property, the greater part of which was secured to our government. It has struck confusion into the ranks of the insolent enemy, and we cherish the hope that soon gallant old Tennessee will be freed from the rule of despotism, and her sons and daughters will once more be free.

Yours,

DeBexar.

[Marshall] Texas Republican, August 9, 1862. \textit{NOTE 1}

\textbf{NOTE 1}: As cited in: http://www.uttyl.edu/vbetts.

\textit{July 13, 1862 - Skirmish near Wolf River}

JULY 13, 1862.-Skirmish near Wolf River, Tenn.

MOSCOW, July 14, 1862.

Yesterday one of our forage trains, guarded by 50 cavalry, was fired on by a party that immediately fled, having killed 1 man and wounded 3 of ours. The attacking party was composed of horsemen, but their dress was not clearly seen in the ambush. I believe they were citizens, hastily called together to fire on the train as it was returning loaded, and have sent a strong party to bring in 25 of the most prominent of the vicinity, each with a horse, saddle, and bridle, whom I wish to send to LaGrange and thence under guard to Columbus by to-morrow's train. I am satisfied we have no other remedy for this ambush firing than to hold the neighborhood fully responsible, though the punishment may fall on the wrong parties. The scene of the occurrence was 7 miles out south of Wolf River, and 2 1/2 miles from where I have a regiment on picket.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.


**July 14, 1862 - Release of an Illinois stonecutter from captivity as a Confederate Tennessee prisoner-of-war**

ROCKFORD, July 14, 1862.


DEAR SIR; The undersigned citizens of Rockford would respectfully represent that John Hayes, now a prisoner at Camp Douglas, was somewhat more than two years ago a worthy citizen of Rockford, Ill., where he had resided ten years and who was known and respected as an industrious man with a wife and large family of children. About that time he went to Tennessee with others in quest of work, and while employed in constructing the stone-work of a railroad in the vicinity of Memphis was coerced as he declares into the Confederate service on penalty of death. Mr. Hayes during his absence previous to the period of his constraint was mindful of the necessities of his family, and everything so far as we are able to learn justifies the conclusion that he is a loyal man, a good husband and a worthy citizen of the North. Many of us are well acquainted with him and his family, know him to be a good citizen and do not hesitate to unite in an urgent request that he be released and sent home to his family in Rockford, who require his efforts in their support in the absence of his oldest son who has been absent more than a year doing service as a soldier in the Union Army. If such action is consistent with your duties, by granting this request you will confer a favor on the undersigned and relieve the distress of a worthy family.

Yours, very truly,

M. J. UPWRIGHT, Sheriff.

BELA SHAW.

[And fifteen others.]
ROCKFORD, July 14, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH H. TUCKER, Camp Douglas.

DEAR SIR: I have no personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the foregoing papers, but on inquiry am fully satisfied that Mr. Hayes would not voluntarily of his free choice join the enemies of the country and that he ought to be discharged from imprisonment. If you can aid in procuring his discharge it will be an act of humanity and aid his suffering family.

Very truly, your friend,

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Mayor of Rockford.

HDQRS., Camp Douglas, July 16, 1862.

Respectfully referred to Col. W. Hoffman, Third Infantry, commissary-general of prisoners, with the additional remark that from personal examination of the prisoner I am disposed to credit the statements herein made. He also seems an orderly, quiet, well-disposed man.


July 14, 1862 - "Our place was attacked on Sabbath (yesterday) morning about 5 A. M. by 1200 or 1400 cavalry under Gen. Forrest." A Federal surgeon's account of Forrest's raid on Murfreesboro

Union Coll. Hospital

July 14, 1862

Dearest wife,

I know you will feel much anxiety to hear from me on account of the reports from this place and I hope to be able to send this to you soon to relieve all your fears. Our place was attacked on Sabbath (yesterday) morning about 5 A. M. by 1200 or 1400 cavalry under Gen. Forrest. They came from Chatanooga or that vicinity and must have made a very long & hasty march to get here as they did. I heard them coming early in the morning & raised up in bed to look out of the window & in a moment they came galloping down the road past the Hospital, yelling & shouting. Our whole house was alarmed & all were up & dressed that were able to get up. I had been quite down for several days & unable to sit up at all, but soon got out & dressed in my common clothes. I started out to the camp of the 9th Mich. across the lots to see the fight, but that Reg. Was only half there and it was easily overcome—with 7 killed & 30 or 40 wounded. The rest taken prisoner and marched by here early in the day—with I am sorry to say—nearly all the inmates of the Convalescent Barracks. It is said that the
men fired out of the building & killed some of the cavalry & were in conse-
quence carried off. Rob.\textsuperscript{1} went off in company of several [Confederate] officers—\textit{well mounted} & will get good fare I presume & will soon be sent back. It will give him a good chance to see a little of secesh life & mingle a lit-
tle with the chivalry. I had almost forgotten my story. I staid out till I got my feet wet in the wet grass & I was very tired & faint tho' I was only about half an hour. The 9th men \textit{fought well} whenever they had a chance but were overpow-
ered. They formed as skirmishers in front of the Hospital on College street and for a while kept the cavalry at bay. The company at the Court House also fought well & killed many of the secesh, but were finally obliged to surrender. Capt Rounds with the rest. Col. Lester, [of the] Reg. 3rd Min. was next attacked & I heard the cannon begin to boom & then I thot the day is ours & went in to Mrs. Eatons\textsuperscript{2} & went to bed. The Confed. Cavalry were repulsed in their first charge and came back on a keen run through the village past Mrs. Beard's\textsuperscript{3} & so on I don't know how far. Soon there was another rally & charge & the cannon bellowed at frequent intervals through the fore-
noon. I felt perfectly safe in the thought that the Reg would hold its ground with the \textit{four} pieces of cannon. Had not the slightest idea that they would be captured—and when I heard a big shout all along the streets I supposed that it meant nothing of any consequence. Soon however the rumor came that the Reg & Battery had surrendered—\textit{like dogs} which alas proved too true. They were all marched by on the Woodbury pike with the 4 cannon. Little did we dream Sat. night that before another sun would set the old flag would be trailed in the dust & the gay U. S. soldiers of Murfreesboro would be marched between Con-
fed. Troops to Dixie. Gen. Crittenden and Staff were captured in the first part of the fight & through his influence I suppose, Col Lester was induced to sur-
render. The 3rd had lost no men & were in good position of their own choos-
ing, & ought to have stood against twice the number of cavalry here yesterday[.] Oh what a fall was there, my countrymen[!] The men of the 3rd Reg were very indifferent at Col. Lester[,] They also took Col. Duffield & staff & Col. Lester's Lieut. Cols. & Capt., etc., without limit about 900 rank & file. The also carried off all the guns [and] ammunition, forage wagons, mules etc., etc., and all the Q. M. & Commissary stores such as clothing boots & shoes and then burned the Depo[\textit{t}] & the St. Charles Hotel & several other buildings. Many of the citizens seemed to feel very happy at the sight of their own army & at the disgrace of ours, but they treated us with great courtesy. They helped to bring in our wounded & now this morning gave us a large quantity of nice articles for the sick & wounded to eat & to use for dressing their wounds. They showed themselves very kind and considerate, and I shall do what I can to repay their kindness.

We have about 49 wounded here & there are several at the Convalescent Hos-
pital & I presume some in town at private houses. There were about 150 killed & wounded on both sides pretty much equal I judge. The Confederate soldiers who were wounded were left at different private houses—Some say as high as 60.
They took away all the private property of the officers and all the medical stores, etc., etc. I have lived one whole day & nearly two under the Stars & Bars & may have to several more but you will not get this till the Stars & Stripes wave over this place again. My private property is all safe & nothing about the Hospital [was] injured or carried away—although, they came here several times & repeatedly threatened to take our men away, but I think they only took one or two. The rest are too sick or are needed to take care of them. Our provisions are nearly all gone & now there is no commissary to go to. I hope to see a different state of things soon.

[Wm. M. Eames]

William Mark Eames Papers

NOTE 1: Apparently a physician colleague of Eames'.

NOTE 2: Not identified.

NOTE 3: Not identified.

July 14, 1862 - The reaction in Nashville to news of Forrest's raid on Murfreesboro

The news from Murfreesboro yesterday caused intense and universal excitement. People crowded the streets, moving restlessly from one corner to another, and using their conjectural faculties to the best advantage in the endeavor to comprehend the true "situation." Official quarters were besieged at all times, and whenever a word was dropped, concerning the fight at Murfreesboro, the listening populace would catch it up and retail it throughout the city, each one adding his own views to make it the more plausible. A thousand and one rumors and counter-rumors gained currency, and all had their believers and elaborators. Even the ladies were carried irresistibly along by the waves of excitement; many of them appeared upon the streets to witness the state of feeling as it "really was." Should nothing else grow out of the alarm everywhere evident yesterday, it will leave an amusing impress upon the history of Nashville. Our statement of the Murfreesboro affair is obtained from high authority, and it contains few, if any, inaccuracies.

About 2 o'clock, P. M., a chariot and band paraded the streets, with a banner bearing the inscription: "Union Men, Rally under Brigadier General Wm. B. Campbell!" The effect of such a display can better be imagined by our readers than described by us. At 5 o'clock, the music and a number of followers entered the Representatives Hall, at the Capitol, where Gen. Campbell was to have addressed the people. Hon. Wm. B. Stokes appeared upon the stand, and briefly addressed the crowd, telling them of the threatened attack on the city, and proposing the adjournment of the meeting until five o'clock this evening, at which time Union citizens were enjoined to report the names of all persons
willing to enlist for the exigency. After this announcement the meeting dis-
perssed.

Nashville Dispatch, July 15, 1862.

July 14, 1862 - July 15, 1862 - Correspondence between Confederate and Federal generals relative to Union policy of exiling Memphis civilians to Confederate lines

NOTE 1

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, Memphis, July 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Inclosed I send you Gen. Thompson's letter and my reply. As the envelope indicated that the matter was local I took the liberty of opening it and sending a reply.

Trusting that my action will meet your approbation, I have the honor to be,
your most obedient servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY, Brig.-Gen.

[Inclosures.]

SENATOBIA, MISS., Monday, July 14, 1862-1 o'clock p. m.


GEN.: Upon my return from Grenada this day I find a copy of your Special Orders, No. 14, of July 10, ordering the families of certain parties therein named to leave your lines within five days. If, general, you intend to carry this order into effect, which we of course presume you will, the cause of humanity will require that you make some arrangement with us by which the helpless women and children who will thus be turned out of doors can be pro-

vided for; for you must well know by this time that nine-tenths of the people of Memphis come under your law, for there is scarcely a respectable family in that city who have not a father, husband, or brother in our army, or are the wid-

ows and orphans of those who have fallen bravely fighting for our cause.

The present terminus of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad is at Coldwa-
ter Station, which is 34 miles from Memphis, and our regular lines are on the stream of the same name, near the station. We do not know where your regular lines are, and therefore ask that you will please define some point in a south-

erly direction from Memphis to which the fathers, husbands, brothers, sons, or friends of the exiles can go in safety to me them, or that you will extend the time for leaving, as it is not possible that the number covered by your order can get transportation to Coldwater within the time granted, and I would not for an instant suppose that you propose that the little feet that will thus be driven from their homes and birth-spots should plod the weary distance of 30 miles.
At the same time, general, that I make this appeal to you I feel it my duty to remark that you must not for a moment suppose that the thousands who will be utterly unable to leave and the many who will thus be forced to take the hateful oath of allegiance to a despised government are to be thus converted into loyal citizens of the United States or weaned from their affections for our glorious young confederacy; and whole to "threaten" were unsoldierly, yet to "warn" is kindness, and therefore, general, I would tell you to beware of the curses and oaths of vengeance which the 50,000 brave Tennessee who are still in our army will register in heaven against the persecutor of helpless old men, women, and children, and the general who cannot guard his own lines.

The bearer of the flag and of this letter, Capt. Edward E. Porter, C. S. Army, is authorized to agree with you with you upon the points asked in the foregoing.

Yours, respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON, MO. S. G., Brig.-Gen. on Special Service, C. S. Army.
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON, C. S. Army, Senatobia:

I have yours of the 14th instant in relation to Special Orders, No. 14, heretofore issued by Maj.-Gen. Grant.

I herewith sent you Special Orders, No. 15\textsuperscript{2}, which considerably modifies the order to which you allude. You will permit me to say that your sympathies are entirely out of place, as truth and history must record the fact that the Southern people residing in localities where both of our armies have been camped prefer the continuity of the "Northern invaders" to have protection of the Southern chivalry.

You are too well versed in the science of war to be ignorant of the fact that these orders are far more mild than could have been expected after the treatment that helpless Union families have received at the hands of the rebels in this city. Add to this the fact a large part of all the information received by you can be traced directly through the families excluded by these orders, and your application for sympathy in their behalf is somewhat amusing.

The great error that the Federal officers have committed during this war has been their over kindness to a vindictive and insulting foe.

Your threats and intimations of personal danger to Gen. Grant are in bad taste, and should be carefully revised before publication; whether he "cannot guard his own lines" the history of the battles of Shiloh and Donelson will fully show.

Should any families embraced within the orders above alluded to be obstinate and refuse to comply with Orders, No. 15, they shall be escorted to the distance of 10 miles from this city to such points as they may request.

Very respectfully,
July 15, 1862 - Skirmish at Wallace's Cross Roads

JULY 15, 1862.-Skirmish at Wallace's Cross-Roads, Tenn.

REPORTS.


No. 1.

CUMBERLAND GAP, July 18, 1862.

Gen. Spears has returned. The enemy was routed at Wallace's Cross-Roads. The attack was a complete success. The enemy's loss was 10 killed, 18 prisoners, 30 horses, 30 sabers, and 100 fire-arms.

As I hope to be immediately relieved from command at post I deem it fair to ask instructions as to which brigade I shall send to guard the line between this place and Lexington.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, Brig.-Gen. Volunteers, Cmdg.

No. 2.


HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE, Knoxville, Tenn., July 15, 1862.

GEN.: It is proper that I communicate to you the fact that our cavalry at Wallace's Cross-Roads (four companies), under the command of Capt. Mims (Col. McLin's Second Tennessee Cavalry), was surprised by the enemy at 11 o'clock this morning. Capt. Mims reports from Mynatt's Cross-Roads that no scouts had been ordered out to-day, and when his pickets were driven in he advanced to meet, as he supposed, a small force, when he discovered two full regiments
advancing upon his flank. He retreated with the loss of about 20 men (captured, killed, and wounded), all his baggage, &c. It is not stated in the report whether the enemy's force consisted of cavalry or infantry, but four fugitives of the command affirm that they saw infantry only. Capt. Mims sent information of the surprise to Col. McLin at Maynardville. I have no information from what quarter the enemy came.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE, Knoxville, Tenn., July 16, 1862.

GEN.: Capt. Owen, First Tennessee Cavalry, was sent last evening from this place to ascertain the result of the engagement at Wallace's Cross-Roads yesterday, the number of the enemy, and their movements. He reports that our loss was 1 man wounded, with 4 or 5 taken prisoners. The force of the enemy consisted of three regiments (Houk's, Cooper's, and Shelley's), under command of Gen. [James G.] Spears. It left yesterday evening, going to Big Creek Gap.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Cmdg. First Division, Bean's Station, Tenn.


CUMBERLAND GAP, July 18, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

On Tuesday [15th] noon Gen. Spears, with a party of infantry, attacked 500 of the enemy's cavalry at Wallace's Cross-Roads, near Clinton. A citizen reports that at 2 p. m. of that day he met about 300 of the enemy flying toward Knoxville in the wildest disorder; some were on horses, but without coats or arms; others were bareheaded and no arms. It was a completed panic, and they had gone at full run for the distance of 9 miles and were still flying.

I expect Spears to return to-day. Col. Garrard has also returned from his expedition against the miscreants of Humphrey Marshall at Jonesville. The murderer Witcher and the greater portion of his band escaped, but Garrard brought in 20 prisoners and 10 horses.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, Brig.-Gen. Volunteers, Cmdg.


July 15, 1862 - Skirmish near Decatur

Dyer's Battle Index for Tennessee.
**July 15, 1862 - "ONE MAN STABS ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE."**

A gentleman named John Maher, having a difficulty with a lady on whom marital ceremonies had bestowed the right to share his bed and board—in point of fact his wife, did strike her yesterday at their home of bliss on Jefferson street. The timid creature sought protection in one of the law's myrmidons, in short, a policeman. Ere proceeding on the seldom successful search, however, she called to condole with a sweet, sympathizing spirit known to mortals as Mrs. Conway. Together they started to do that which philosophers and men in anger have repeatedly asserted to be a sublunary impossibility—find a policeman when wanted. They didn't find the policeman, but Mr. John Maher found them, and mistaking Mrs. Conway for his wife, played a knife into her body, inflicting a wound that will probably for some day incapacitate her for a seat in the board of aldermen—or on any other board with serious and painful inconveniences.

We read in an evening issue an appeal to the benevolence of the community on behalf of Mrs. Conway, whose breath, our reporter says, there gently floated an aroma of the spirit of Bourbon whiskey. As the woman has children, however, we trust the good and charitable people appealed to will do something for them.

Maher was arrested by the Provost's guard, and is now detained in the Irving Block.

Also a note that the city council was to meet—"The meeting proposes to be one of the most interesting as it will certainly be of the most important." [?] follow this early occupation city council stuff.

Memphis *Union Appeal*, July 15 1862.

**July 15, 1862 - The Cincinnati Times on the aftermath of Forrest's Raid on Murfreesboro**

The War in the Southwest.

The Guerrillas in Tennessee.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati *Times*.

Lavergne, Tenn., July 15, 1862

The conciliatory milk-and-water policy of Don Carlos Buell, Commander-in-Chief of this Department, has been the cause of a greater misfortune to the troops and Union men of Tennessee and Alabama than all the guerrillas in the country; in fact it is giving them all the aid and comfort they need. If the most rampant sympathizer with the rebellion calls on Gen. Buell for protection, he is sure to find it; but should a good, poor Union man lay his wants before him, he is ordered to leave camp immediately, with the solemn warning that the "Commanding-General does not think that the people of Tennessee and Alabama re to be treated disrespectfully for their opinion-sake." Moreover, if a poor Union man, or poor Secessionist, who had probably been dragged into the rebellion,
July 15, 1862

ask the General for a pass, they are ordered immediately from headquarters. Whereas, as their most fortunate neighbor, the rich Secesh, are treated as gentlemen, and receive every kindness that the "Commanding General can possibly bestow. If the "Commanding General's " army, while passing through the country, need provisions for themselves or forage for their animals, they are not supposed to touch, taste, or handle anything that may belong to a rich rebel, but can freely take and appropriate all that a poor man may have in his house or barn. How long will such gentlemen as Don Carlos Buell be suffered to trample on the feelings and property of the poor Union men of this country, with such impuality, remains to be seen. If an honest Union man comes into camp with information as to the movements of the enemy, he is ordered to leave camp immediately, or else suffer the consequences of the displeasure of the "Commanding General." If a poor contraband comes in and gives information of the most vital importance to our troops, he is hunted from camp like a hare or rabbit, and, if found, is sent to his master, with a Corporal's guard with fixed bayonets. Such treatment as this only exasperates our Union men, land in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred they will eventually turn out to be our greatest persecutors. It was through policy of this sort we suffered so much at Murfreesboro' on Sunday last [July 13th]. The information which was received from contrabands was not credited, and, moreover, the orders were, that none would be allowed inside the lines. This, as a matter of course, left all the information with those whose only prayers are that we may all be annihilated, and the consequence is that all our troops at that point, together with all our artillery, tents, camp equipage and stores, were captured by the enemy. If Andy Johnson, Governor of Tennessee, had only his way, such a calamity would not have befallen us; he is as keen as a brier, and as wide awake as any man in the country, and would be sure to give the rebels a yard of their own measures; but, while he is acting in the subordinate capacity of Brigadier-General, he has nothing to do but obey orders from men who are altogether his inferiors in everything except rank.

The fight at Murfreesboro' has aroused the Union men of Nashville to a sense of their danger. Last evening (14th) speeches were delivered by Hon. Judson Stokes, Governor Johnson and Mayor Russell, at the Capitol. The Union men marched and countermarched through the different streets of the city during the day, headed by his Honor, Mayor John Hugh Smith, and other prominent citizens. Two hundred at least have enrolled their names and pledged whenever and wherever needed. Indeed, there were more Union flags floating to the breeze yesterday, than on the 4th of July.

The Secesh were in ecstasies, and everything prepared to meet their friends [on the 13th], but this morning they are wofully disappointed, and look like motherless calves. The Secesh women are all in smiles, and full of vim, and whenever they would meet an officer or soldier, they would cock up their pretty little noses and cry out, "Now ain't you going to skedaddle, you horrid Yankees?" I am glad to have to state that our men only laughed at them, and pursued their course; but, alas, their period of rejoicing was but of short duration, for about
nine o'clock last evening some eight or ten thousand soldiers marched into town, with bands playing and colors streaming, and ready for any emergency. This display of troops fell a camper on the Secesh, and they felt terribly mortified. The Seventy-fourth Ohio, immediately after the hearty reception given Col. Moody, received orders from Gen. Buell to march to Murfreesboro'. Immediately the camp was astir, the baggage in the wagons, and everything ready for the word "forward," when, true to military uncertain ties and exigencies, the order was countermanded, and the regiment ordered to leave, without baggage, to cut off the retreat of Morgan, who was expected at Gallatin. The regiment was marched through the streets of Nashville to the depot, and too the cars, reaching Gallatin at 10 o'clock P. M. In conference with Col. Boone, Col. Moody learned that Morgan would make an attack on Bowling Green—a dispatch to that effect being received from Col. Bruce, urging Col Moody to move immediately toward Bowling Green next morning, where they remained until 10 o'clock P. M., when Morgan was heard from at Scottsville. When about thirteen miles from Scottsville, they were met by a courier, who reported Morgan at some other place. Back again to Bowling Green was the word. After reaching Bowling Green, the order was to start on cars immediately for Louisville, which, which place they reached about 7 o'clock Sunday night, worn out, and very much fatigued.

The officers return their heart-felt thanks to the gentlemanly proprietors of the Louisville Hotel, Messrs. Keene, Steele & Judge, for the kindness and liberality extended them during their stay at Louisville. We left there at 12:30 yesterday morning to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." I am thus precise with reference to the movements of the Forth-seventh, to show the friends at Homer what the boys are doing, and moreover to show how certain Generals will make men run about for actually nothing. Gen. Dumont is expected at Nashville to-night—the boys are all in ecstasies to hear it, for they say if he had been here Murfreesboro' would not have been taken. He is one of those wide-awake customers who cannot be caught asleep.

Col. John F. Miller, of the Twenty-Ninth Indiana, has had command of the post ever since Gen. Dumont left. The rebels took a large amount of goods from Boss & Co., sutlers of the third division. The loss must not fall short of $5,000. The weather is excessively hot, but the Tennessee Volunteers of yesterday are marching out to the country to-day, for the purpose of recruiting. The officers taken at Murfreesboro' are not top be paroled—but have to start in a few days for Dixie.

The greater party of the rebel cavalry have left Murfreesboro' for McMinnville. There must have been at least 5,000 of them, well armed, well mounted and equipped. Your correspondent was in town as they arrived, but fortunately escaped. There was no damage to any property. . . .Gen. Duffield, I think, will not recover, Gen. Crittenden, of Indiana, is unhurt, but a prisoner. Capt. Blair of Gen Dumont's Staff, is also a prisoner; he was Post Quartermaster.

July 15, 1862 - Guerrillas burn cotton near Hickory Wythe depot


We learn that about sixty bales of cotton were burnt on Wednesday night near Hickory Wythe depot, about twenty-five miles from this city, under the following circumstances.

It appears that Mr. Gager, of this city, had a lot of cotton at Concorda,\footnote{Cordova.} about thirty-five miles from Memphis, and left here on Wednesday [15th] with about twenty-five drays to bring it here to market. While on the way out to Concorda, the draymen were informed by the planters along the road, that if they brought the cotton that way, en route for Memphis, they would burn it. Nevertheless, the draymen went on to Concorda. Loaded with cotton and started back.

On getting near Wythe Depot, the dray cavalcade was arrested by about twenty-five citizens, all armed, who ordered that the drivers should throw the cotton off the drays. Some of the draymen readily complies the order, while others ran to the woods and escaped. The cotton thrown off, the drays was fired into by the arresting party, and in that way set on fire and consumed. The cotton left on the drays by the fugitive owners was likewise burned, and on the drays on which had been loaded. The draymen who obeyed the order to unload the cotton, were permitted to retake possession of their teams.

The arrest and conflagration were made about eight o'clock on Wednesday night, and before the great rain which afterwards extinguished all fires and put down the dust.

It seems to be generally understood that the Confederate cavalry are still hovering around the neighborhood of Wythe Depot, and we should not be surprised to hear any day of the capture of the whole concern.

Memphis Bulletin, July 18, 1862.

\footnote{NOTE 1: Cordova.}

July 15, 1862 - Letter of John A. Ritter, 49th Indiana Volunteers from Camp Cortrell, TN

July 15, 1862

Camp Cortrell, Tennesee

Dear Margarett,

I take my seat to write you a few lines. The mails are so irregular that I do not here from you often. I have recd. but two letters from you since we came to this place. The 18 June one from Harriett. I think it is all the fault of the mails, and if the Letters are as tardy from here you must be verry much annoyed. I have nothing to new to write. I am well and I know that that will be good news to
you. I was on picket Sunday and Sunday night. I spent the day lonsome my thoughts was fare a way. The weather was fine. I slept but little Sunday night all that I did sleep was rapt in my overcoat sitting or learning against a tree. In that short & broken naps I dreamed of home the loved ones fare away strange as it may seame for the first time since I have been in the service, but I awoke to find it but a dream. The time passed of slowly till I got in to camp about 10 o'clock Monday morning where I took a good nap on my cot for three or 4 hours after which I felt all right a gain. I have had good health for some time past with the excepting I have had frequent spells of head ache.

Lout. Charles & Benj. R. Smith arived a[t] camp do day they look better than I expected to see them. The other boys are expected in this evening, John W. Buskirk & others. The Lout. tells me that he has some drawers for me in his trunk that has not come up yet. The Box that I sent home to you was left at Crab Orchard. The card got torn off so that they did not Know where to direct it. Mr. Gill our sutter started to Jeffersonville Sunday. He sayed that he would remarke it & send it on by Express to you. I sent you my likeness by R. Higgins which I learned that you have received by your Letter. I have this much to say it is a verry poor picture. The Artist could not take a picture. There is a good artist here now & if I knew the size of the frame I would have an other taken & send to you, but if I do not I have it taken at some future time if opportunity affords. I was _____? when I saw the picture. I had it taken a number of times. We have had a dry time here. The corn blades are twisting. It has some appearance of rain. A good shower would be a great help. At present, we have one company from each Rej. to work on the gap every day. It looks like there had been enough work done there already but it was to resist a force from the Kentucky side but it would be difficult to get into it in any direction. I want you to continue to write. I expect that your letters will come along after a while.

16 Liut Charles trunk has arrived with the drawers you sent. They are the verry article that I wanted. Charles brought me a pr of gloves. They are not what I wanted. They were a good glove. Faucett took them. I have a pr of the Kind that he brought me. I wanted a Kid glove or a thin neat Leather glove that I could carry in my pocket. The gloves that I have comes nearly to my elbow. They are so much bulk about them that they are unhandy to Carry. The Taylor at New Albany did not send the pant to Lexington according to arrangements he was to make them and send them to Lexington by express. Charles staid at Lexington two day waiting for them. They did not come up. He made arrangement for them to be sent on by governet Wagons. It is likely that we may get them but they may be lost. It is sayed that the Rebble Morgan is in the neighborhood of Lexington. He may capture them. John Buskirk & several of the boys got in to camp yesterday. They generaly look well. I have no news. We are in Telegraphic communication with the world but we have not got any dispatches for some time at least they have not been made publick. My subscription to the papers are out so I am [quite?] scarce. I must close for the present as the mail is about starting. My gound [?] that you sent me is admired by every body. I have been asked often where I got it from, they would like to get one.
Yours,
John A. Ritter

Ritter Correspondence

NOTE 1: Blanks are inserted where words or phrases were totally illegible and underlining was used for words or phrases for which the correct interpretation was questionable.

July 15, 1862 - Confederates burn railroad bridge near Tantalon

No circumstantial reports filed.
TANTALON, July 15, 1862.
Gen. D. C. BUell:
An engine has just returned to this place. It left Tullahoma at 4 o'clock p. m. Gen. Smith at Tullahoma. The enemy have burnt a small bridge this side of Murfreesborough. This news I got from the engineer. The operator will be at Elk River to-morrow as soon as we can have him carried.
H. M. BUCKLEY,Col.


July 16, 1862 - Concern in Memphis over continued presence of Confederate conspirators and pro-Confederate clergy

THE CONSPIRATORS
The infamous tribe of rebel sympathizers encouragers, aiders, abettors, contributors-the real actors and participants in the inglorious cause of the rebellion-the sugar and molasses stealers, cotton bale thieves, gunboat and cotton-bale burners-the mob craze, press-gangers, commissioned and non-commissioned officials in the rebel militia, their police assistants and detectives who remain in Memphis, maintaining an ominous silence since the occupation of the city by the Union army, are daily conspiring against the Government which they have heretofore opposed and outraged, and would to-day do publicly what they are doing privately and clandestinely, were it not for this presence of an armed legitimate power, which rebels of every grade hate and fear, but which the advocates of law, order, and peace respect and love. Squads of these sneaking, undermining creatures of animated nature-the lowflung, plying tools and bribed emissaries of one KING JEFFERSON, whose throne is his country's ruin, and whose crown is a stigma of perpetual infamy-may be seen on our street corners and side walks any day, or at night huddled within narrow walls which echo the fiendish utterances of tongues steeped in venom and lips beslimes with all the blackness of accursed treason.
There is another class of the followers and fawning sycophants of the Confederate king, to which I have not particularly alluded, a portion of which remain here to lead the intrigues in the operations and maneuvers of the conspiracy. While our city was under the mobocratic rule of the Jeff. Davis despotism, those foul-mouthed blasphemous minions of the traitor Jeff. violated the sanctity of their clerical robes by being first, foremost and most clamorous in the rebellious cause, desecrated the pulpit, the sanctuary of business, by preaching and inculcating falsehood, calumny, and open and avowed treason, where they, as ministers of God, should have held forth the sublimity and impurity of religious sentiment; but instead of adorning their sacred sphere by teachings of loving kindness, by the holy instruction of Gospel truth, they ordained ministers of the Gospel of Christ, covered themselves with public disgrace, and dishonored their holy profession, by beseeching, on bended knees, the God of the universe to dam the souls of the thousands of patriots who are risking all for a common cause, ALL for the perpetuity of the government found upon the principles of civil and religious liberty-by praying that all who were for the Union should be consigned by the power of the Almighty to the fiery torments of an unending hell, thus changing the holy temple of God to a den of treason against government, law, and peace.

Some of these traitor-preachers and their aforesaid conspiring associates in intrigue and crime are here now, exercising a villainous deception in carrying on a continual communication with their fellow traitors in the interior, and with the prowling bands of rebel desperadoes who are disgracing humanity with their depredations which have no parallel except among the most barbarous tribes of uncivilized men. There are various channels of underhand means of communication between person reside in the city and the bands of Confederate soldiers in the country. Information may reach the enemy by carrying of letters by individuals who are careless of consequences, or who have no conscientious scruples regarding a violation of the oath of allegiance, or a parole of honor; and I am informed by persons of undoubted veracity that rebel soldiers come in the city attired in citizens clothes taking the oath, and return to their rebel bands. I think it is absolutely essential that our authorities should be more rigid. The covert treason in our midst must be eradicated. Rebels must be treated as rebels, and traitors punished as traitors. Let the conspirators and spies be ferreted out and dealt with as the scoundrels deserve to be.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 16, 1862.

July 16, 1862 - Andrew Johnson's request for the arrest of Rev. Jesse R. Ferguson in Ohio for "preaching treason of the most odious character."

Nashville, July 16th, 1862

Gov. Tod

Columbus, Ohio

Note 1,
Will you please [have] Rev Jesse R. Ferguson arrested and held in custody until you hear further from me. He is a traitor and, as I am advised, has been preaching treason of the most odious character. You have been expecting, perhaps, to hear of the fall of Nashville.\textsuperscript{NOTE 2} You need have no fears on that score. The policy has been bad in withdrawing almost the entire military force from this place, but we are determined to defend it to the last extremity. Tennessee must be redeemed. God willing, she shall be.

Andrew Johnson


\textbf{NOTE 1:} David Tod, Governor of Ohio.

\textbf{NOTE 2:} These fears were a result of Forrest's raid at Murfreesboro on the 13th.

\textit{July 16, 1862 - Freedom of the press according to the Memphis Bulletin}

"\textit{CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.}"

A free press is one of the conditions of a free government. Not only must every man have full and entire liberty to express his opinions to any one that he can prevail upon to read them, but the public has a right to know the truth, and the whole truth, in regard to matters of public concern. It is the people that govern this country, not a class. It is the average of public sentiment that regulates our public policy-not the peculiar views of any one man or set of men. The people, then, should be correctly informed of the actual facts in order that they may be able to act intelligently. Who would think of submitting a cause to a jury on a portion only of the evidence, unless he desired to accomplish some fraudulent object? Certainly no honest man. Neither will any honest man undertake to submit the consideration of his public conduct to his constituents on a portion of the facts. When a man has something to conceal, it is clear that he has done something wrong.

It is useless to say that public policy requires the suppression of disastrous news. If the American people are a set of children, who are to be flattered into good humor, and cajoled out of their money, it is well enough to amuse them, as Napoleon does the French, in order to distract their attention from what is actually going on. But they are not babes; they are men, and are able to take care of their own affairs; and they deserve at least the poor privilege of knowing what those affairs are. Being men, and having confidence in themselves, they do not propose to act at the beck or nod of any man, nor to accept any man's construction of the facts. They claim to see and know for themselves what the truth is, and to judge for themselves what the times demand. In regard to various occurrences of importance, during the present rebellion, the Government has taken the grave responsibility either of concealing or denying the facts, and so systematically has this deception been carried on under the low pretence of withholding from the newspaper matters which might afford
important information, that the public have come to disbelieve, on general principles, anything which they get from the War Department or the commanders of departments. They never know whether to rejoice at a victory or to sorrow over a defeat—whether to hope for a speedy termination of the war, or nerve themselves for greater sacrifices of blood and treasures—whether to praise or blame those to whose honor they have committed their fate. All this disingenuous quibbling, this childish dissembling of facts, besides the harassing anxiety it occasions, weakens our confidence in our leaders, and makes us reluctant to bear new burdens for reasons that we know nothing about, and for purposes of which we have no means of judging. No man, in his senses, takes a leap in the dark when he can help it.

The Southern leaders are more consistent. This whole rebellion has been prosecuted on lies and misrepresentations. They never have dared to let the people see but one side of the case. No Northern journals, except those devoted especially to the service of the Secessionists, have been allowed to circulate at the South, and even the useful art of reading has been discouraged, for fear of accidents. When the war first broke out the unwavering were brought up to the scratch by systematic lying and by persecution of those who dared to tell the truth. The battle of Bull's Run was falsely represented, not only as a great victory, but a great strategical advantage; the ambassadors (?) to foreign powers falsely stated that France and England were disposed to intervene; the press teemed with ridiculously false stories of the barbarous and savage designs of the North; every retreat was magnified into a strategic advantage, and every evacuation rendered "the prospects of the Confederacy brighter than ever."

Deception and falsification are an important and chief part of the means by which the spirit of the Southern people has been kept up to the prosecution of the rebellion, and the double spirits won over to the side of secession. It is a radical and indispensable part of the policy of the Rebels to lie—it is one of the elements of their success. The very doctrine of secession is in itself a tissue of absurdities, and sophistries, and contradictions, and has, even in the apparent harmony of the Southern States, been productive of great trouble and perplexity in carrying on their card-house government. It is therefore not inconsistent for the Southern Confederacy to deceive the people by every means in their power. As to the press, they do not even pretend to exercise a censorship over it—they own it. The editors are the mouth pieces and organs of the government and say only what they are told to. They have no will but that of their masters, and of course there is nothing in their papers to censure. Therefore, it is that we say that it is consistent and altogether the thing for the Southern officials and the Southern press to lie, but for the government of a great and free republic to resort to the contemptible devises of concealment and deception, for the purpose of keeping unwelcome truths from the people, is a very poor compliment either to their sense, their courage, or their patriotism.

Memphis Bulletin, July 16, 1862.
July 16, 1862 - "The troops here have been lying on their arms for 2 or 3 nights expecting an attack." Anxiety among Federal troops in Nashville resulting from Forrest's raid on Murfreesboro, July 13, 1862.

Nashville, Tenn.
July 16th, 1862
Dear Wife,

I take my pen to hand to inform you that I am well at present and hope these few lines may find you all enjoying the same blessing. I came up here last Saturday after the mail and Sunday morning the rebels attacked the Federal troops at Murfreesboro and whipped them out and they have yet got possession of the place. It is on the road from here to Wartrace so I cannot get back until our men retakes Murfreesboro. The rebels were 4000 strong and all cavalry. I have not heard from our boys since Saturday as Wartrace is 23 miles the other side from Murfreesboro. The troops here have been lying on their arms for 2 or 3 nights expecting an attack. The rebels are attacking our troops at every point since the fight at Richmond. Jo & Hugh Patterson have a discharge signed by our Doctor, the Col. and the Captain and it only has to be signed by the Medical Director at this place which I think he will do whenever they are presented to him. They came very near starting home Saturday as I came up here. They will start as soon as I get back to camp. I see in the paper this morning that the rebels are playing the wild in Kentucky. I expect we will have to come back yet and clean them out. I am afraid they will ruin all the Union people if there is not some troops sent there. There is a report here that McClellan's army has been cut to pieces. And also that the rebels have retaken Baton Rouge again. I am thinking this war will last a long time yet and I don't know whether we will whip them at all or not. I have wrote one letter to you since I got back and I have been looking every day for an answer. You must write as often as you can. I would like to hear from you every day. These ______ times I would like to see you all but I don't know when I will get home again. So nothing more at present but remaining your affectionate husband until death.

A. A. Harrison

Since I closed my letter I have heard that the railroad bridge at Murfreesboro has been burned so I don't know when I will get back to the regiment. It is too dangerous a road to travel by myself. All our troops at Murfreesboro were taken prisoners that were not killed. And some folks here say they were all killed after they surrendered but I don't believe that. I will write again as soon as I hear from our camp. The boys were all well when I left but Jo & Patterson. The Doctor says they are not dangerous but he thinks it is best for them to go home where they can be taken care of. You must get along the best you can and try and be satisfied and write as often as you can and don't forget to kiss the children for me. Tell father & mother & the children I would to them all. We have not been paid as yet and I am afraid the paymaster will not come while
the rebels are cutting up. So nothing more at present but remaining your affectionate husband until death.

A. A. Harrison

Absolom A. Harrison Correspondence

**July 16, 1862**

**Federal reconnaissance in force, Tullahoma toward Murfreesboro**

No circumstantial reports filed.

TULLAHOMA, July 16, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

A young man who deserted from the rebel forces at Corinth and has been at his home sick 6 miles north of this point has just come in, and gives information that two of Price's Indians have been seen in his neighborhood, and that a rebel division is on its way via Altamont to Murfreesborough and Nashville. I am just sending a strong reconnoitering party of cavalry toward Murfreesborough to ascertain what is going on in that neighborhood. I will report upon its return.

Various rumors reach me of the movements of large rebel forces through the mountains toward Nashville, but I find it impossible to get any reliable information on this subject. If I can satisfy myself that the movement on Murfreesborough is a mere raid I will throw my force to their rear and cut them off if possible. Pending such information I will hold my forces all in hand.

[Brig. Gen.] W. S. SMITH.


**July 16, 1862**

**Letter of Col. William L. Sanderson, 23rd Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from Bolivar to his wife in Indiana**

_HdQr, Reserve Brigade_

_Bolivar, Tenn., JULY 16, 62._

My dear wife,

Mr. Davis and party start home in the morning, the will be able to tell you all about matters and things here, Mrs. Brown seems a little better to day, and anxious to get home, I think Riding in these box cars, was to much for her, they will have some passenger cars on the road before long, so there will be some comfort in traveling. Genl McClernand telegraph[ed] to me from Jackson yesterday, to meet him at the cars when they came down, witch I did, he wanted to see me about matters. I got in and rode up to town with him, on his way [to Grand] Junction. He is very pleasant he said that there would be some important movements made before long, I had to much sense to ask him wat they where, for I know that he would not tell me. This morning there was twoo Regts., passed here from the Junction, on their way to Jackson, I could not see
who they were, the cars did not stop with us, I think that we will probably be left here, and should this be so I will send for your and Carrie. the Adjutant will be home in a few days I think, this time shure, the only letters that we get, are those we get by hand, we have not had a mail since we have arrived at Bolivar, and that is five weeks if we could get letters, and papers from home, we would be better content, but so it goes. . . God bless you all love to all

Coon NOTE 1

my health thank God never was better

The Civil War Letters of Colonel William Lawrence Sanderson

NOTE 1: Col. William L. Sanderson's sobriquet.


July 16, 1862 - Altercation in Memphis

Street Encounter—An Exciting Scene.—An affair occurred on Main street, near the corner of Court, yesterday afternoon, which created considerable excitement among the spectators, and for some time threatened serious consequences.

It appears that two well known citizens of Memphis, Mr. Tutwilder, formerly a bank detective in the employ of the Union Bank, of this place, and Mr. Clemens, a well known cotton broker, had a disagreement in respect to the sale of some sugar.

Meeting yesterday afternoon near the above mentioned place, an altercation ensured in the course of which both parties became much excited, until Mr. Tutwilder, losing command of himself, suddenly drew a knife and made some violent threats against his antagonist.

Mr. Clemens immediately withdrew, but in a few minutes returned with a pistol, and approached Tutwilder who was waiting for him.

By this time a considerable crowd had gathered about, attracted by the loud tones of the contending parties.

As Mr. Clemens approached with his pistol in his hand and evidently meaning danger, the crowd suddenly broke and scattered in every direction, some of them running up Jefferson street, and giving the alarm to a portion of the Provost guard stationed there, who immediately came down on a double quick, in time to prevent what might otherwise have been a serious affray, but at once arresting both parties and taking them to the military prison.
An examination of the affair will probably be had before the civil authorities this morning.

Memphis Bulletin, July 17, 1862.

**July 16, 1862 - Nashville's rabble**

"There go the rabble," said a rebel dressed in slick broadcloth, yesterday morning, and the long procession of citizen volunteers passed along the streets with the Stars and Stripes floating at their head. Rabble, indeed! And what have the working men and mechanics of this city done to these new made noblemen of ours that they should be reproached as a rabble? Have they not made these very purse-proud creatures rich, and ministered continually to their comfort? Have not the poor laboring men been the benefactors of this and all other countries? Ah, men whose hardened hands have never counted the gains of extortion and heartless oppression, hold up your heads like true men, and be not abashed by the insulting jeers of those who are living witnesses that wealth and principle do not always go together. "There go the rabble!" Rabble! Rabble masons, rabble carpenters, rabble smiths, rabble printers and rabble tailors. We think we saw some rabble lawyers, doctors and merchants also in the procession; men whose hearts are open to all honest men, and who have brains and principle as well as wealth, and who scorn to affiliate with traitors. Loyal men of Nashville, tell your brainless villifiers that you have weapons for the defence of your wives and children, and that while you scorn to bandy words with a would be aristocrat, you have strength to put twice your number to inglorious flight, if they are of such material as your former masters, or those who claimed to be your masters. If you are "rabble," so was Patrick Henry, the penniless grocer; so was Henry Clay, the mill boy of the Slashes; so was S. S. Prentiss, the poor school teacher; so was Franklin, the humble printer; so was Andrew Jackson, the orphan and a child of poverty. All that the world cares of the useful, the sublime and the beautiful in human intellect has been the offspring of the "rabble." And aristocracy is the chattering jackdaw which struts in borrowed feathers. Jackdaws, beware, lest you be stripped of your plumage?

Nashville Daily Union, July 16, 1862

**July 16, 1862 - Pilfering in Murfreesboro**

Stores Robbed by Guerrillas in Murfreesborough.

Mr. W. B. Hornbeck, of the firm of Hornbeck & Forsythe, Murfreesboro, called on us yesterday and gave us the particulars of the robbery of his store by some marauders on Wednesday last [16th]. About twenty-five guerrillas, under a Captain Bond, called at his house and ordered him to follow them. They then went to his store and helped themselves to $200 worth of goods, and a horse worth $200. Some few of the lower class of citizens seemed to encourage them in their rascally work, but the better class of the citizens remonstrated, though ineffectually with the guerrillas, who ordered them to mind their business. At
the request of these citizens Mr. Hornbeck was handed over to a Lieutenant of Forrest's command, who treated him kindly, and paroled him, on condition that he would not take up arms against the Confederacy. Bond's men told him they were the persons who shot several pickets on the Lebanon Pike, some ten days ago, near Pierce's Mill. Mr. Hornbeck expresses himself as very grateful to the respectable citizens of Murfreesboro' for their exertions in his behalf. How long shall these disgraceful robberies go on within the lines of the Federal army?

Nashville Daily Union, July 19, 1862.

July 17, 1862 - Skirmish between Mount Pleasant & Columbia

No circumstantial reports filed.

July 17, 1862 - Confederate guerrilla attack west of Columbia

No circumstantial reports filed.

COLUMBIA, July 17, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. BUELL:

At 3 a. m. a small party (between 30 and 40) guerrillas attacked, wounded 1 and captured 6 teamsters at the stock pasture fields, 4 miles west. They returned, taking only the arms of the teamsters. At daylight my scouts, 10 in number, who were sent to watch Russell's force at Ashland, Maury County, were attacked 8 miles west of Mount Pleasant. My informant, who was wounded, left his command fighting, but thought they would be overpowered by superior force of the enemy. Have sent them assistance. Guerrilla parties are increasing rapidly west of this, strongly aided by disloyal citizens. I receive constant intimations of their intention to destroy the railroads and bridges. The small cavalry force here is insufficient to do the required patrolling and efficiently guard bridges and railroads. The four companies [of the] Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania ordered to Franklin and Columbia are still awaiting transportation at Reynolds'. The empty cars were detained there nearly three days by order of Gen. Nelson, although, in accordance with your order, the companies should have come at once, although I was fully confident that train could arrive one day before Gen. Nelson's arrival. No attention was given to my orders on Gen. Nelson's arrival at Reynolds'. He telegraphed me that he was now placed in command of this line and the troops. In accordance with this order I have promptly complied with all of his instructions, but most respectfully inquire whether it is agreeable to your instructions to divest me of authority while making strenuous efforts to carry out your orders. If it arises from a want of official confidence and trust you will likely advise me of the fact.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

July 17, 1862 - Assessment of public peace in Memphis

Memphis is quiet, very quiet—more so than it has been for many months; the military police proving here, as in all countries where it is used, a real social blessing. The midnight brawl, the drunken assassination, the causeless fiery fight, the drunken orgy, the brothel news, and [the] thousand ills Memphis was heir to, have ceased to disgrace the city. . . life and property are as secure in the possession of true citizens as human vigilance can make it. Contrast the effects of the presence and authority of the Federal Provosts with those attendant on the McKisick administration!\textsuperscript{1}

Memphis Union Appeal, July 17, 1862.

\textbf{NOTE 1:} Evidently McKisick was a mayor of Memphis prior to the Park administration, which surrendered to Union forces on June 6, 1862. Apparently it was an administration noted for lax law enforcement.

July 17, 1862 - "GENERAL ORDER, NO. 1;" Forced expulsion from Memphis as Punishment for refusal to take the oath of allegiance

Headquarters United States Forces,
District Western Tennessee
Memphis, July 17th, 1862

I. Traitors and rebels who refuse to comply with the laws and support the Constitution of the United States should not be permitted to remain within the camp lines of the Federal army. At this time the corporate limits of the city of Memphis are within the line of the United States forces; and all male residents, or sojourners within the limits of said city, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are capable of bearing arms, are hereby required to take the oath of allegiance to the United State, or leave the limits of said city within six days after the publication of this order.

II. If any person within the limits of said city shall hereafter publish, speak or utter seditious or treasonable language toward the Government of the United State, the Provost Marshall shall upon proof of the act, banish every person so offending to the State of Arkansas.

III. Any person[s] who shall violate the provisions of the 1st section of this order shall be deemed spies, and, after conviction, treated accordingly.

IV. Persons leaving the city, under the provisions of this order, will not be required to take any oath, or give a parole, but will receive a pass from the Provost Marshal. The oath of allegiance hereby required must be substantially in the following form:

\textbf{OATH OF ALLEGIANCE}
I solemnly swear that I shall bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and support the Continuation and the laws thereof; that I denounce the so-called Confederate States, and pledge my honor, property and life to the sacred fulfillment of this oath, hereby freely taken, admitting that its violation be held as illegal and infamous.

The oath must be subscribed and sworn to before the Provost Marshal.

By order of

ALVIN P. HOVEY, Brigadier General Commanding

Jno. E. Phillips, A. A. Gen.

Memphis Bulletin, July 19, 1862.

July 17, 1862 - All Quiet in Memphis

The City is distressingly quiet. The earth is parched, and everything has tuned yellow with dust and draught. A rain was never more ardently desired by our parched up and half scorched inhabitants. There is nothing exciting to talk about.

The mails and the telegraphs have utterly failed to furnish a striking topic. There is an abundance of rumors, but they are not worth repeating. It is sufficient to say that Capt. Porter has not come in with a flag of truce that we have heard of, and we incline to the opinion that he has other more profitable business about him than to be bothering himself with that which don't concern him. The report is that the canal at Vicksburg has been completed and with every prospect of a great success. It seems to be conceded that the work of bombardment will for the present, cease. Trade in the city is not as brisk as it has been, owing to the hot weather, and other causes of a temporary character. Still there is a good retail business transacted and as soon as we can get the Union Bank or some other into operation, we may expect to see a revival. There are a good many "sharks" on a small scale, who are making money by speculating on Tennessee and other bank notes. We confidently expect many of them to be caught in their unworthy trafficking. The indications are that we shall have rain—which event would rejoice all hearts.

Memphis Bulletin, July 17, 1862.

July 17, 1862 - Paroled Yankees and Confederate spirit

I aroused earlier than usual, found it raining quite hard. A paroled Yankee took breakfast here this morning. He is from Bowling Green, Ky. & has been wanting Ma & Pa to help him desert & writing home to his brother not to join the army that they were not fighting for what they thought they were. His name was Holmes. Ma & Pa went up to see our wounded. At dinner another paroled Yankee came for his dinner, and as our boys had burnt up all their provisions, I felt it was a charity to give him something to eat, as he praised our boys. Said
they even took their own provisions & gave to them, depriving themselves of something to eat. I afterwards found out he was an abolitionist, born in Boston, & now living in the West. He pretended to blame his Officers for surrendering. Everything he said only made me love Dixie, & the Southern boys more than ever. He said an unsophisticated country girl was out about 4 miles in the country sitting on a ten rail fence, hurrahing for Jeff Davis, said her mouth was large enough, but when she opened it, it reminded him of a coffee pot with the top open. He intended that as a witty remark, but I couldn't see the wit or the beauty, either. I did not enjoy the remark at all. If I had thought of it I would have given him another specimen, by making an ugly mouth at him.

Kate Carney Diary, July 17, 1862.

_July 17, 1862 - Governor Isham G. Harris establishes a basic training camp near Chattanooga_

General Orders No. 7
Executive Headquarters
Chattanooga, Tenn., July 17, 1862

I. An encampment for the rendezvous of State Troops is established, to be selected by the Quarter Master in the vicinity of Chattanooga.

Volunteers for Twelve Months will be received in companies with the strict understanding that the Governor may, at any time muster, direct the organizations of squads into Companies—Companies into Battalions or Regiments. The conditions and terms of service are those prescribed in the Acts of the General Assembly, passed at their session of 1861-62 and 1862, authorizing the acceptance of a Volunteer force for the defenses of the state.

II. Col. Leon Trousdale, of the Governor's Military Staff, will take command of said Encampment, and is directed to discharge their duties of Commandant thereof. He will report from time to time to the Adjutant General of the State; inspect and muster into the services of the State, all troops not mustered by other officers, report and return muster rolls and recruiting lists to said officer. He will enforce strict discipline, according to the regulations adopted by the state to the government of its armies.

3. Major G. S. Rolling, Quarter Master, will make such arrangements necessary for the supply of said State force. He will take charge of all the ordinance stores of the State, and see to the preservation and repair of State arms, issue them on the order for the Adjutant General to whom he will report as a number and condition, now on hand, and which he may from time to time received.

4. Major Daniel F. Cocke, Commissary, will make such arrangements and provisions as may become necessary for the subsistence of State force.

5. Said encampment may, upon order of the Adjutant of the State or the commandant thereof, be removed to such point as the public service may require.
6. The Adjutant General of the State will assign and designate temporarily for
duty such officers as may become necessary for such funds as may be required
in the organization, supply and subsistence of such forces. He will draw up on
the Bank of Tennessee, and make such orders as may be necessary to the orga-
nization and employment of said troops, ordering them into active service, etc.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor

W. C. Whitthorne, Att'y-Gen.

Chattanooga Daily Rebel, August 9, 1862.

July 18, 1862 - Launch of the Gunboat Monongahela, Memphis

The United States gunboat Monongahela was yesterday successfully launched
from the navy yard. A large crowd of persons assembled and long before the
hour had arrived, the surrounding shipping, wharves and dry dock were
crowded with persons eager to catch a glimpse as she touched her element.
About twelve hundred people, including many ladies, were on board. The
Monongahela had received little or no decorations, such as are customary on
like occasions, having but two flags, one at the bow and one at the stern.

At half-past twelve o'clock, everything being in readiness, the order was given,
and the men immediately began to remove the stays from underneath the ves-
sel. Soon the air was filled with the sounds of the hammer, and at a quarter of
one o'clock she glided down the greased ways and floated gracefully in the
stream, amid loud cheering. The ladies enlivened the occasion by waving their
handkerchiefs. At the bow of the vessel were assembled a number of military
and naval officers and Miss Emily V. Hoover, daughter of the naval contractor
of the yard, who, as the ship touched the water, broke a bottle of champagne,
and pronounced the name of the vessel.

After she had floated with the tide some distance up the river, she was made
fast to the tug Monitor, and conveyed to the wharf. While rounding she acci-
dentally came in contact with the gunboat Mohican, anchored the stream, and
tore away a large portion of the railing and framework from over one of the
stern port-holes. The Mohican had her bowsprit seriously injured, and about
eighteen inches of the figure-head carried away.

The Monongahela is an exact counterpart of the Juanita, which was launched
last spring. She has been well and strongly built and has been thoroughly cross-
tied and carried away.

She has received none of her masts yet, and will be coppered as soon as the
docks are empty. Her propeller will not be attached for two or three weeks, but
the other work will be pushed on rapidly. Here armament will consist of three
pivot and two eleven-inch guns, one two hundred pound rifled cannon and two
thirty-two pounders. She will be ready for sea by the middle of September. Her
dimensions are as follows: Length, 225 feet between the perpendiculars;
breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet 3 inches. Her draft when provi-
sions and men are on board, will be 15 feet. She could, if desired, be iron-
plated, but it is not probable that this will be done.

Memphis Daily Union, July 19, 1862.

July 18, 1862 - Confederate attacks on bridges between Franklin and Columbia foiled by Federals

COLUMBIA, July 18, 1862.
Maj.-Gen. BUELL:

No orders to build stockades on this line have been received. A determined
effort to destroy bridges between this and Franklin last night. Success was pre-
vented by a sudden change and re-enforcement of the guard at every bridge.
Last evening the telegraph was cut, and parties of my men encountered about
30, who fled through a corn field. They are being purposed now. My scouts
attacked beyond Mount Vernon yesterday 8 in number; returned
to__________, and contended with enemy (40 strong) with heroic valor;
required to surrender to a force of 12, and held their position until re-enforce-
ment arrived. Three were slightly wounded.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.


July 18, 1862 - Confederate sabotage of train carrying General Ormsby MacKnight Mitchel's family near Reynolds

COLUMBIA, July 18, 1862.
Maj.-Gen. BUELL:

Two cars of train from Reynolds' ran off the track 12 miles east, owing to the
spikes being removed from a short piece of rail. One car had Gen. [Ormsby
MacKnight] Mitchel's and Capt. Slocum's family in; the ladies slightly injured;
Capt. Slocum a serious scalp wound; 3 soldiers killed, 22 wounded; cars bro-
ken to pieces; road badly torn up for some distance.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.


July 18, 1862 - Re-establishment of the Federal presence in Murfreesboro, the account of Kate Carney

I sometimes find myself writing before breakfast. No prospect of a fight. The
day is clear & beautiful. Ma & Cousin Ann went up town this morning. Most
everyone is very much frightened. Aunt Nancy Avent & Cousin Tabitha Mor-
gan sent a good many of their things out here, expecting the town to be burned.
The Yankees came in town just before dinner & stopped all traveling, even on the streets. Ma started the servant twice, but they didn't succeed in getting Pa's dinner to him. Ephe came out & said they were searching everybody's house for brooms & guns. Can't imagine what they want with brooms. They are concentrating their troops around the square, and as they are very wet (having rained quite hard), probably they want to exercise to keep from taking cold, or may be to keep us from cleaning up our boys any more. We saw about 12 or 14 coming, & I thought they were going to search our house too, so placed my little Southern flag in my bosom, for I had made it hoping to wave it at our dear boys as they would pass by. I hid Helen's flag also in the same place, a box of powder, & a number of union envelopes that I had as trophies. Marched up as if the place belonged to them, rung the bell with quite an air. Said they came to get horses & wagons. Ma said they should not have hers, that she would see Gen. Nelson about it. The officer said very impertinently come on boy's, we will go and see what she has got, & take them. Bettie & I heard them from our window [and] rushed downstairs into the yard, & went to where the horses were & gave them a piece of my mind. Rebuked them for running at Shiloh, Richmond, Bull's Run, &c., &c. he put on quite a bold air first but cooled down considerable before I got through. Bettie then came forward and gave them another cutting speech. Some of the privates enjoyed the way we treated the officer. One told me to ask him about running at Pittsburgh Landing. I really believe that although they were all in Yankee blue, some of them were good Southern men. One said he wished all my brothers might get home safely. That he never intended to kill our boys, if he could help it. They seem to have quite a contempt for that egotistical officer they had with them. They finally said, if we would lend the cart and one horse they would pledge their word it should be brought back. To our surprise it came back in an hour's time, all right. Ma had the buggy gotten up and went after Pa, as they would not let him come out home. They had several citizens arrested. Everybody advised her not to attempt going up in town but she did, saw one of the Officers and got Pa a permit to return home. Old Bill Spence, Ashburn, & Ned Jordan came in with the army. The citizens may expect a gay time now, as they are grand scoundrels. I wish I had known where old Ashburn was hid, I should have told on him. The Reeves, I understand, have been up since 5 o'clock, cheering the Yankees on. They ought to be run out of town after falling as low as they have. Mrs. Anderson & her sister Kate have not yet left town. Mrs. Lain was over here a few moments this evening.

Kate Carney Diary, July 18, 1862.

*July 18, 1862* - "**GEN. HOVEY'S FIRST ORDER.**"\(^\text{NOTE 1}\)

The city to-day will probably be somewhat surprised on first reading Gen Hovey's General Order No. 1. A little reflection, however, will suffice to vindicate its wisdom and justice even to the most prejudiced Secessionist.
In the first place, the taking of an oath of allegiance is to a loyal man no hard-
ship whatever, when taken to his legitimate government.

In the second place, the spirit of rebellion was in Memphis so generally felt or
feigned that there is no other way by which the authorities can now ascertain
who are or are not unfriendly to the Government. Dissimulation and double-
dealing, simulation and corrupt venality have been so largely manifested that
the Government can by no means demand too conclusive proofs of loyalty.

In a military point of view, the actual necessity for such an order is so patent
that we need scarcely enlarge upon it. It is a matter of prime necessity to its
own safety that none be permitted to remain within the military lines of an
army to whom they are in feeling inimical.

The justice of the order, too, is easily demonstrated by a reference to the num-
ers who have already voluntarily complied with its leading requirements. We
therefore trust that there will be a universal and cheerful obedience yielded,
certain that all attempts to evade it will be followed by the expulsion of it justly
and wisely promises.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 18, 1862.

NOTE 1: Not referenced in the OR.

July 18, 1862 - "Working Men's Union Meeting at Exchange Building To-Night."

A meeting will be held by the working men of Memphis, to-night, at Exchange
Building, as advertised in our columns. It is believed to be high time that the
laborer and the mechanic come forth and speak for that Union whose chief
prosperity is due to the labor of his brawny arm, the sweat of his manly brow,
the loss of which, even for a time, was to him the loss of liberty and dignity.
The meeting should be a full one. It should be a clean protest against the
unholy rebellion which sustained itself by dragging the laborer like a hound
from his home, to work per force and without remuneration, a protest against
the rebellion which subjected them to be dragged to encampments from the
side of their dependent wives and families, which looked upon all labor as dis-
graceful, and the white laborer as less since than a negro, a protest against
the rebellion which shot those who resisted the indignities it heaped upon them,
whose leaders applied to for redress, remarked, "it is only an Irishman!" Come
out, working men, mechanic and laborer; enter your protest against tyranny,
manifest your love and gratitude for the flag that has ever protected you. Let
those talk "nigger" who will, your interest and dignity are with the old United
States, within whose protection alone the mechanic and the laborer have ever
stood the proud and just equals in social and political rights to every other class
of the community.

Come to the meeting and speak, Old Pinch, from the factory and the smithy.
Come and come with those dear and near to you, ever protected beneath the old
Constitution as much as they were disregarded by rebellion. Come out, one and all.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 18, 1862.

July 18, 1862 - "Raising the Flag over the Navy Yard."

On Wednesday last the old stars and stripes were raised over the Memphis Navy Yard by Lieut. Rowe. As we saw it floating there in its pride of place, and looked around upon the solid masonry, the McAdamized roads, the reclaimed courts and valuable estate, which the general government, in its munificence, bestowed upon the city of Memphis, we thought of the ingratitude of those who, sharing in the gift, raised the parricidal hands to smite the giver; and returning, we looked, and looked in vain, for the gift that secession had left to Memphis. In lieu of riches, poverty, in lieu of employment, a conscription act; in lieu of protection, spoliation; in lieu of the chorus of anvils, the wail of want the low muttered curses of oppressed industry. The idle foundry and the stilled machinery seemed to enter a mute protest against the suicidal wickedness of rebellion; and the raising of the flag seemed as the forming of the rainbow, which brings hope; and like the rainbow, the flag will be found true to every augury of good which it verified in the past and promised in the present.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 18, 1862.

July 18, 1862 - "Working Men's Meeting."

A working man's meeting was held at Exchange Building last evening, presided over by the officers of the 2d Tennessee regiment of volunteers.

The Major of the regiment called the meeting to order, and it was then addressed by Mr. Nabers, who was followed by Capt. Lynch, after whose address Mr. Syphers made a somewhat elaborate speech, in which he praised the late order of Gen. Hovey, and hoped the 45\(^{\text{Note 1}}\) would be struck out. He dwelt at length on what he considered the probable emancipation of the negroes of the South for the sake of the Union, and concluded with a well-deserved compliment to the officers of the 2d Tennessee.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 19, 1862.

\(\text{Note 1:}\) Not identified.

July 18, 1862 - Greeting and feeding Confederate wounded in East Tennessee

The Wounded Soldiers on the Cars.

Editors Southern Confederacy:
Having to spend the day in your town, and feeling deeply impressed with the tokens of sympathy bestowed all along the route, upon our soldiers who were wounded in the late battles near Richmond, and who have just arrived en route homeward; I am inclined to trouble you with an article—if it be not presuming too much.

Some two hundred wounded were most sumptuously fed by the kind ladies of Wytheville, Va., on Saturday last, and seven times did the ladies of Tennessee met the train and feed them—at Greenville, Morristown, New Market, Mossy Creek, Knoxville, Athens and Cleveland. These acts of our fair ladies constitute a few of their offerings of devotion at the shrine of patriotism and Southern liberty, and hardened as our soldiers become from the exercises of camp life, they quickly and gratefully appreciate the efforts of gentle woman to soothe their pains and minister to their comfort. The ladies of all the places above named may be assured that among all the incidents of those suffering soldiers will narrate to loved ones at home, of their experiences for the last twelve months, those connected with their trip through Tennessee, will stir their hearts more deeply, and start the tear of gratitude more quickly, than all the rest. . . The wounded may continue to come for several days, and it would be better for them that they should not be so freely supplied with the fruits and berries of the Southern country, as they are, in numbers of cases, made sick by them. And now, a soldier's wish for the ladies who have been so kind: may heaven grant that the burdens and sorrows of this unholy war may fall lightly upon their hearts and homes.

S. D. Snodgrass, Chaplain, 21st Mississippi Regiment.

_Southern Confederacy_ [Atlanta, Georgia], July 18, 1862. **NOTE 1**

**NOTE 1:** As cited in: http://www.uttyl.edu/vbetts.

_July 18, 1862 - ca. July 21, 1862 - Federal march and demonstration in West Tennessee_

No circumstantial records filed.

ORDERS, No. 53. HDQRS. FIFTH DIV., ARMY OF THE TENN., Moscow, July 17, 1862.

I. The division will march to-morrow at early daylight on the State Line road westward in the following order: Denver's brigade, McDowell's brigade, Smith's brigade. The head of the column will halt beyond La Fayette at a distance to bring the rear of the column opposite the depot, and will rest until afternoon to enable McDowell's brigade, now at La Fayette, to fall into its appropriate place. The column will hold itself prepared to march the same evening to some point 5 or 6 miles beyond La Fayette for camp.

II. The second day's march will be in the order of McDowell's brigade, Smith's brigade, Denver's brigade. The third day's march, and until we reach our camp, back of Memphis: Smith's brigade, Denver's brigade, McDowell's brigade.
III. More attention must be given to keeping the artillery and trains closed up on the infantry masses. In no case during a march should teamsters attempt to water their teams unless a general halt for noon or night be made. Should a wagon become disabled it must at once be moved out of the road and the trains pass on. The disabled wagon, with its guard after repairing damages, will fall in and recover its place at the next noon or night halt. Brigade and regimental quartermasters must be with their trains all the time, and will see that the wagon guards keep near their respective wagons and carry their arms and accouterments.

IV. The division train and the ammunition train must follow the train of the first or leading brigade. The rear brigade will send its train in advance of the infantry. The leading brigade will always keep out an advance guard of two companies, with skirmishers in front and on the flanks when there is an appearance of danger; also a company with axes and spades to repair bridges when necessary. The rear brigade keeps out a rear guard to pick up stragglers. The cavalry will send the wagon train in advance of the last infantry brigade, but will serve as a rear guard during the march. The artillery will be assigned to brigades by the chief of artillery for the purpose of the march, but any battery may at any moment be called out of its place for special service.

V. Officers and men must not leave their ranks on a march or at a halt without the permission of their colonels, and then only for a necessary purpose. The march will be steady and no long stretches. It is far easier for the soldier to keep his place than to follow the winding and rough paths by the wayside or in the adjoining fields; besides, each regiment must at all times be ready for action. Servants and unarmed men must follow in the rear of each regiment, and the time to fill canteens is the night before the march. Should the days be hot it is better to wait for the first halt before making coffee. Each man should have at all times in his haversack bread and meat enough for two days.

With these rules and care on the part of officers having charge of wagon trains there is no difficulty in making the day's march in six or seven hours, divided between the cool of the morning and evening.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:


*July 18, 1862 - July 26, 1862* - "Affairs in Memphis."

Gen. Sherman in Command—All Orders Carried Out.

Memphis, Tuesday, July 22

Major-Gen. Sherman has assumed command of this City. He will enforce all orders issued by his predecessors. Four hundred persons took the oath of allegiance. One hundred and thirty received passes to go South. Many expected that upon Gen. Sherman's arrival, the order, requiring them to take the oath or leave, would be modified, and have delayed taking action until today, conse-
sequently the Provost Marshal's office was thronged with applicants soliciting the passes to go South, and those desiring to take the required oath.

A RECRUITING MEETING.

The Memphis Bulletin of July 19, reports a meeting which was held in that city on the preceding evening (18th) to secure recruits for a National regiment. Col. Nabers, an old resident of Memphis, spoke. He referred to the fact that Gov. Johnson, soon after his coercion speech in the Senate, had been hung and burnt in effigy in front of the Adams-street engine house by the secession mob, which then ruled the city, and expressed the hope that that great man would be here soon, and that all Union-loving men might be permitted to hear his voice raised again for "the Union, the Constitution and enforcement of the laws," and from the very stand where the great indignity had been offered him. Col. Nabers said that the Government of the United States would protect the persons and property of loyal citizens, and that no other had any claim to protection, since no one had a right to claim the protection of a Government which he wished to destroy. He knew not how it was with others, but for himself, he was glad to say, that since the arrival of the Federal army, he had been as amply protected in his property and his rights under the Constitution as he could have desired, and presumed the same could be affirmed by all other loyal citizens.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARRIVAL

From the Bulletin, July 19.

Gen. W. T. Sherman's Division, which, ever since the evacuation of Corinth, has been occupying the line of road between that point and Memphis, marched into the town yesterday, and are now encamped in the outskirts.

We understand that Gen. Sherman assumes command of this post to-day.

There are now sufficient troops in and about the city to quiet any apprehensions which the more timid minded might feel of any attack on the city by the Confederate troops.


July 19, 1862 - Anti-guerilla activities in Dyer, Obion counties, and Humboldt, Trenton, Kenton, and Union City

HDQRS., Trenton, July 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. I. F. QUINBY, Columbus:

The guerrillas are pressing me, and I am using all my cavalary force against them. We have been without shoes for horses for a long time, and it renders one-half of the force unfit for service. Cannot you push through on to-morrow's train horseshoes for Second Illinois Cavalry? My cavalary are on the move from Humboldt, Trenton, Kenton, and Union City, with orders to wipe out guerrillas and cotton-burners, to disarm all known rebels in Dyer, Obion, and all the
country bordering the Obion swamps. I have ordered increase of guards at bridges.

G. M. DODGE, Brig. Gen.

HDQRS., Trenton, July 19, 1862.

Col. GEORGE E. BRYANT, Humboldt:

I have ordered a battery to you and one company of cavalry. If the enemy have a camp within that distance, pitch into them as soon as forces arrive. In mean time send out your cavalry to get their position. Use them up before they get settled. Disarm all the known rebels in the country around you and in the line of march of your cavalry. Have the arms turned over to you. Look out that your forces do not meet the forces sent from here west and southwest.

G. M. DODGE, Brig.-Gen., Comdg.


**July 19, 1862 - Guerrilla Raid on Brownsville**

No circumstantial reports filed.

**July 19, 1862 - Federal cavalry operation orders in Trenton environs**

No circumstantial reports filed.

HDQRS., Trenton, July 19, 1862.

Col. GEORGE E. BRYANT, Humboldt:

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G. M. DODGE, Brig.-Gen., Comdg.


**July 19, 1862 - Major-General William T. Sherman cleans house at the Fifth Division**

ORDERS, No. 54. HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, White's Station, July 19, 1862.

It is manifest that a great many horses, mules, and other private property are now in our camps which have been taken in the country without warrant or authority. All such property will at once be turned in to the division quartermaster, and every regimental quartermaster, commander of a battery, or other officer will cause an actual count of horses and animals in their possession and
July 19, 1862

will make a written certificate that at this date they have on hand that particular number, for which they will account. The count will be verified by the division quartermaster.

All parties who are mounted who are not by law designated and considered as mounted officers or soldiers will have their horses and mules taken away, and those animals treated as public animals. Col.’s of regiments will see to the execution of this order, and see that the animals are at once delivered over to the regimental quartermaster and by him to the division quartermaster, who will report as soon as possible the number of animals he has on hand now, and how many are turned over to him by the several regiments and companies.

Every colonel of a regiment or commander of battery and chief of cavalry will to-morrow cause a thorough examination and will report the number of negroes in their camps, and give the names of such as came from their respective States as servants. All other negroes must be registered and put to work on the fortifications as soon as we reach Memphis.

The provost marshal in Memphis will be instructed to put to work in the trenches all soldiers who come to Memphis without leave of the commanding general.

As soon as our camp is established as large an amount of liberty will be given to all good soldiers as is consistent with their duty, and ample opportunity afforded them to see the city with all "its sights."

The commanding general, with the engineer officers and part of his staff, will proceed before daybreak to-morrow morning into Memphis to examine the condition of things there, to see the ground and to select camps. Orders will be sent back for the troops to march into Memphis as soon as camping ground is selected.

Both Gen. Hurlbut's division and my own will remain at or near this camp, at White's Station, until such orders are received, and no officer, soldier, or citizen connected with this marching column will go to Memphis until the two divisions are moved in.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:


July 19, 1862 - Letter from R. C. Bransford to Miss Josephine H. Hooke, relative to loneliness and news from Middle Tennessee in the wake of Forrest's raid

Chattanooga

July 19/62

Miss Josephine:

I received your letter of the 9th Inst. but I had so much to do when I arrived at this place that I hardly knew at what point to begin.
I now realize the difficulty of one person trying to do, or discharge the duties of more than one officer, it was ever my luck to fall heir to the duties of the acting Secty. & Tr., which I regard as an unenviable position.

I learn from persons just from Nashville that Mr. Gleaves had arrived at home, in the City, was walking about, and had not been molested by Andy Johnson.

Mr. Porterfield, I understand, brought trouble upon himself on [the] 4th of July last by getting [in] a joyful way and exhibiting a Session flag in front of the St. Cloud Hotel.

I feel that the day is not far distant when I shall be allowed to once more visit my home, the dearest place to me on earth, and that the Northern Vandals will be driven from the soil of our beloved Tennessee. I learned this morning that Genl. Buel has fallen back from Bridgeport & Battle Creek to Tullahoma, where I think they will make a stand for a short time, to enable his army to make a successful retreat from Tennessee. I think Buel will attempt to make a final stand at Bowling Green, Ky., if our army makes an advance movement into Middle Tennessee, which they will be sure to do if the enemy will fall back as we advance until they get into Ky.

I presume you have heard of the capture of Murfreesboro by Gen. Forrest, the fight commenced at 4 o'clock A. M. and lasted until 2 P. M., he took 1200 prisoners, killed 200, one Battery, one Major, and one Brigadier Genl. was captured.

He destroyed and captured though 1/2 Million Dollars worth of army stores the N. & C. R. R. Depot was burned. It contained over two hundred thousand dollars worth of Commissary Stores. It is said to be one of the most brilliant feats performed since the war commenced.

Gen. Forrest also hung a man by the name of Ashburn, who acted the part of a traitor to our cause.

It is said that Middle Tennessee is at present all in a blaze, the enthusiasm of our friends is beyond conceptions they hope soon to be set free from the hand of the appresor, "so mote it be."

I am sorry you are so lonely in your adopted home. I can appreciate and sympathize deeply with you to leave home & go so far away in the midst of strangers is not a pleasant task.

Do you know that I look upon you as being one of the best friends I ever had in my life and that I could entrust you with the most sacred secrets of my heart. It is true, and I hope you regard me in the same light.

I could tell many amusing anecdotes in regard to one person, that I have heard since I saw you last, but will defer telling you until I see you, which I hope will be soon.

I regret that I was deprived of the honor of being one of the party who gave you such a nice serenade. How I envy those fellows. I hope they have repeated their
visit. It is most cheering to one so far away from the scenes of early life. I hope you will not give up your Tennessee sweetheart and take a young knight of Georgia.

The young gent who asked after you on my first visit to this place is at present in the City, having just returned from Lynchburg. I do not believe he is any sweetheart of yours. It was J. T. W.: who is he that can claim as your sweetheart, you say he makes Chattanooga his headquarters. You had better not tell me, I might have a spider put in his dumpling. I know you would then grieve yourself to death.

I am very much pleased with the sweetheart you gave me. She is very pretty, and will make a good wife, but it would be presumption in me to think that she cared a straw for one so unworthy of her as myself. How do you know but what she loves someone else, and you do not know but I may love some one else better than I do her, if that be so, what course will you pursue in that case.

I have not seen Will Ward, the young man I gave you, since I left Marietta. I understand that he has returned to his home in Carthage.

I have not seen Miss Ellen's paragon I hope the Yankees have caught him. Chattanooga is as dull as a meat axe.

Milt Anderson watches me like a hawk would a chicken when I come into his presence he slips close to me to see if he can detect the smell of wh-y.

When do you expect to move up?

Gordon has rented another house. I hope your Paw will move soon.

Mr. Anderson wishes to be remembered to your family.

Please present my regards to Miss Nellie, Miss Ellen, Miss Georgia, yourself, your Ma, and all the children.

Please write soon, and believe me, as ever

Your devoted friend

R. C. Bransford

P. S. Mr. Cole's child died on Friday last.

B.

Since closing this, a gentleman informs me that Gen. Buel is not falling back as reported and Genl. Forrest did not hang Ashburn, but holds him as a prisoner.

Bob


NOTE 1: Mr. Cole was president of the NC&StL Railroad and a close associate of Judge Hooke, who owned stock in the company. Apparently either Cole or Hooke was acting superintendent of the railroad at the time.
July 19, 1862 - "You are for us or against us, and a manly course is to choose your side." A lesson in the meaning of loyalty: Brigadier-General Alvin P. Hovey vs. the Memphis Typographical Union.

Brig.-Gen Hovey, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: Knowing you to be a valiant soldier and a gentleman of generous sentiments, I am requested by the members of the Memphis Typographical Union (a body of men who have remained neutral during the present civil war) to relieve them from the oath prescribed by you, as they desire to have no part on either side in the present conflict. They are working men and not politicians, and hope their names will not be mixed up in civil strife. Their occupation is to disseminate knowledge, and not to create ill will among the great family of a mighty country.

Yours respectfully,

J. B. Synott, Sec. Mem. Typo. Union.

Headquarters, United States Forces,
District of West Tennessee,
Memphis, July 19, 1862

J. B. Synnot, Secretary Memphis Typographical Union:

The respectful tone of your letter, the body of men you represent, and the complimentary manner in which you have thought proper to mention my name, all demand a serious consideration and respectful answer to your request.

You ask me to modify Order No. 1 so as to relieve the members of your association from taking the oath of allegiance. Now, what is the substance of that order? Briefly answered—it gives you the right to leave the City without imposing any conditions, and take up arms against our country if you wish. It throws the gauntlet down and dares you to the conflict, or simply requires you to swear to support the Constitution your fathers made. Surely this is no hard rule in times of war. Let us for one moment contrast it with the course adopted by the so-called Southern Confederacy. Where they have power, men who have dared to whisper words in favor of the Union have been hung by brutal (chivalric?) force; decrepitude and years could not shield them. Even in sight of this city, an old gray-haired man of sixty, lone friendless, and helpless, was hung by a chivalric mob, because he dared to adhere to the Government that gave him birth, and was the pride of his declining years. Aye, even in this city, (if report be true) the ball and chain in the "Vigilance Committee" room was used to intimidate the fearful, and shackle the limbs of freemen who would not bow down to the Southern idol. The barber shop, too, is hard by, where they administered a clean shave to all who would not shout for the "Chivalry" and Davis.
"You didn't do it?" Hundreds of your "high-toned gentlemen" didn't do it? No—but you stood by, raised not a hand to shield the helpless and dared not even whisper one kind word to console the victims of the mob. This was neutrality, and this was taking no part! Look to Missouri, Virginia, Maryland and East Tennessee, and the robberies perpetrated under the color of the Confederacy's act of confiscation, and humanity will shudder and blush. No one, with my permission, shall serve two masters. You are for us or against us, and a manly course is to choose your side. Ten secret foes and spies are worse than one hundred open enemies. If you ask the protection of the broad wings of our old eagle, you must help feed and support the bird. The day of kind words, good desires, much talk and no sincerity has passed. Officers will be compelled to pull off their long silken gauntlets and return the salutation of pretended friends with the stern grip of war.

The city is now filled with treason and traitors, and that officer is surely unnaturally kind who will permit them to remain and hatch their unholy schemes with his camp.

No class of men exercise such a vast influence over the public mind as the craft to which you belong, and you owe it to yourselves and posterity to advocate and aid the fight. The printer, philosopher and statesman Franklin is your pride. He was no neutral. Follow his example, support the cause that he supported, and uphold the Constitution that he labored to construct, and your children and children's children may be proud of you in future days.

I have spoken earnestly, freely, but with no intention of casting the least insinuation upon any member of your society. Believing Order No. 1 to be just as well as politic, it shall, as long as I have the honor to command, be strictly and rigidly enforced.

Respectfully yours,

Alvin O. Hovey, Brigadier-General Commanding


**July 19, 1862 - Reestablishment of Federal presence in Murfreesboro**

The Yankees allowed Pa to take something to eat to William Carney, who was put in the guard house yesterday for being drunk. A Mr. Baker, a union man whom they had arrested for the same cause, was out of his head & jumped from the 2nd story window, & killed himself. The Yanks issued a proclamation that everything that had been taken from the Yankee camps must be brought back, or they will be imprisoned. Andrew, one of our negro boys, got up bright & early & took back everything he and his mother had picked up after the left from the camps. They wanted to give the clothes back, but he would not take them. One time today it was reported the armies were fighting, but it was a mistake. Several Yankees came out & wanted to take our horses, but Pa would not let them. Two Yankees came up [and] asked for something to eat, said it
was some time since they had eaten anything, had no money either to buy any-
thing. Pa gave them food. Mr. Jobe was out here & told Ma good news from
our army. The overseer of Uncle John Lytle's is spending the night here,
although he has taken the oath he cannot get a pass to go out home. From what
we hear, they will all have to take the oath again. Dr. Baskett has been arrested
again, suspect Bill Spence is at the head of it. Ashburn told Mr. Wilkinson if he
did not go out and show our men to him that were in Sunday, he would have
him arrested.

Kate Carney Diary, July 19, 1862.

*July 19, 1862* - "DISMAL THINGS IN MEMPHIS."

The lovely widow of a cross old man wearing weeds; and the gay survivor of a
rich old shrew being particular in the choice and display of the weepers.

To suppose that all men in public life must be actuated by corrupt or interested
motive.

A man of superior talents and accomplishments is always pronounced con-
ceited by the clowns who cannot understand him.

The property of a *felo de is* is confiscated; so that, for his vie and folly, an unof-
fending infant family may be rendered beggars as well as orphans.

Old men affecting the gaiety and gallantry of youth—young men assuming the
gravity and sanctity of age.

You make a very foolish match, and gravely halt a judicious fiend his opinion
of your choice.

People of exquisite sensibility, who cannot bear to see an animal put to death,
showing the utmost attention to the variety and abundance of their tables.

To suppose that every one likes to hear your child cry, and hear you talk non-
sense to it.

To buy a horse from a near relation, and believe every word he says in praise of
the animal he is desirous of dispensing of.

To ask a wise merchant how long his wind has been in bottle.

To tell a person from whom you solicit a loan of money that you are in want of
it.

To lend money to a man whose friendship you are desirous to preserve.

To desire the chambermaid of an inn to air your sheets or the hostler to feed
your horse.
Nature wisely ordering all below, suffers no beard on woman's chin to grow,
For how could they be shaved whate'er the skill, Whose tongue would never let
their chin be still.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 19, 1862.

July 19, 1862 - "E. Cheek."

The Cheek case is in progress. Thus far we gather that two citizens have
deposed most positively as to he old gentleman's guilt. One of them assever-
ated that Mr. Cheek adjusted the rope around the neck of the murdered man,
threw it over the limb of the fatal tree and helped to string him up. The other
swore that Mr. Cheek afterwards kicked the dead man's body into the river.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 19, 1862.

July 19, 1862 - Public School Administration in Memphis

Meeting of the School Visitors.—The Board of School Visitors will meet at
nine o'clock this morning in the office of James Elder, No. 8 Madison street.
The presence of every member is especially desired, as it is proposed to all
vacancies elected Superintendent, and announce the several standing commit-
tees.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 19, 1862.

July 19, 1862 - Disarming civilians in Murfreesborough and federal situation report for
Middle Tennessee after Forrest's raid

NASHVILLE, July 19, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. BUELL:

I came up to-night to communicate. The enemy are in the neighborhood of
McMinnville, from 2,000 strong to any given amount above that; the line from
Lebanon is open to Nashville; part of my force is detained still at Columbia by
accident to the Duck River Bridge. I found here your orders to move on
McMinnville. The cavalry I found at Nashville, 300 strong, I ordered to march
to Lebanon and join me at Murfreesborough, where they arrived at 10 a. m. to-
day. I will make them patrol both approaches to Nashville. Some 400 stand of
arms taken from our troops were distributed by Forrest to disloyal citizens in
and about Murfreesborough. I issued a proclamation threatening abreast of any
one found with them in possession. Some 200 were sent in to-day. Your direc-
tions as to posting the troops at Murfreesborough will be strictly attended to.
You can rely upon my being found at the place ordered and the time ordered on
all occasions. Boyle telegraphs me to death. I think he has lost his senses.

W. NELSON, Gen.

July 19, 1862

"Bless God—the Star Spangled Banner now waves over this rebellious town!" The letter of Surgeon William M. Eames to his wife in Ohio

Union Coll. Hospital
July 19, 1862

Dearest Mary,

Bless God—the Star Spangled Banner now waves over this rebellious town! and as I awoke this morning it seemed as tho, everything was bright and beautiful instead of dark & uncertain—as it has been every morning before this week.

Yesterday Gen. Nelson came into town with a Brigade & part of a battery, and I started down town on horseback—(for the first time in a week) to see the old flag & our soldiers. I could hardly keep back the tears—when I first met them & felt that I was now among friends & safe. Every day before we had been annoyed and insulted more or less by soldiers & citizens who would come in with their guns & demand something or try to steal something. Was very much afraid they would get old Jim—NOTE 1 - but by keeping him shut up close all the time—they did not find him but once. Then three of the scamps rode to the yard with their long rifles & rode directly to the stable & in a few minutes they had the poor horse out leading him away. Dr. French volunteered to go & talk with them (as I was nearly sick.) & he succeeded in getting him back & now I defy the whole race of such vagabonds. Many of the citizens are looking to me to protect them against the evils they see—in the coming of Gen. Nelson & I would gladly do it—but unfortunately I have but little influence with him. I am heartily glad he has come, for it is a nest of traitors as he said to me yesterday - & he can handle such fellows just right. If he stays here I think the citizens of Murfreesboro will wish they had Capt. Rounds & the cowards Lester back again. By the way both these worthies were obliged to foot it all the way to Woodbury & Capt. Rounds feet were very sore indeed & he was obliged to keep up at a double quick. He must have suffered severely for his efforts to please secessionists of this town. Col. Lester might have rode but did not get him a horse as they told him to do & when they came to start all the rest of the officers were mounted but he was on foot. He asked for a horse & they (the secesh told him it was too late - he might have got one when the rest die—but had to walk.) He is a most precious coward to surrender a whole Reg & Battery—with only 2 men killed and the enemy defeated as they acknowledged. They said repeatedly to our men that they should not have attacked them again. They could not get their men to face the cannon & were on the point of leaving. They had sent out all their prisoners & plunder etc. but concluded to try a little threatening & so the Rebel General write a note to Col. Lester telling him that if he did not surrender he would cut his Reg all to pieces & show him no quarter, & the infernal cowardly poltroon surrendered. We all feel the burning disgrace & humiliation.
Gen. Nelson asked Dr. Smith how many men we lost & he told him 23 & said with a big oath, "& you give up to the rebels after losing only 23."

I hope Lester will be tried by court martial for cowardice. His whole Reg will testify against him. The rebels must have burned 30,000 worth of U. S. property & carried off as much more. They begun to think that they had finished up the war & ruined Uncle Sam, so that he dare not come back to Murfreesboro at all, but they now find he is here & in a much worse fume than before Gen. N. has got hold of thousands of dollars worth of rebel citizens' property already. Old Doct. January came up & wanted to get me to assist him in getting his nigger back & Dr. Basket wanted me to get his horse & buggy away etc. I don't pity them at all. I presume there will be another hunt for arms & they have now scores of guns they got from the Reg'ts after they surrendered. I think they will be glad of them.

I am getting some better but not very well. Can sit up most all day abut have very little appetite & no ambition. Hope my resignation will be accepted & I can get it in two weeks. . . We get new potatoes & beef & plenty of milk & eggs.

Yours as ever

Wm. M. Eames

William Mark Eames Papers

NOTE 1: A slave hired by Eames to undertake hospital duties.

July 19, 1862 - Runaway slaves captured

Contrabands - A number of "contrabands," with their carpetsacks all ready for traveling, were grabbedup this morning while on the wing, and brought into the city.

Memphis Bulletin, July 19, 1862.

July 19, 1862 - July 21, 1862 - Brigadier General G. M. Dodge on Confederate Guerrilla Activity in the Humboldt, Trenton, Kenton, Union City, Dyer County, Obion County and the Obion swamps

HDQRS., Trenton, July 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. I. F. QUINBY, Columbus:

The guerrillas are pressing me, and I am using all my cavalry force against them. We have been without shoes for horses for a long time, and it renders one-half of the force unfit for service. Cannot you push through on to-morrow's train horseshoes for Second Illinois Cavalry? My cavalry are on the move from Humboldt, Trenton, Kenton, and Union City, with orders to wipe out guerrillas and cotton-burners, to disarm all known rebels in Dyer, Obion, and all the
country bordering the Obion swamps. I have ordered increase of guards at bridges.

G. M. DODGE, Brig. Gen.

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I have ordered a battery to you and one company of cavalry. If the enemy have a camp within that distance, pitch into them as soon as forces arrive. In mean time send out your cavalry to get their position. Use them up before they get settled. Disarm all the known rebels in the country around you and in the line of march of your cavalry. Have the arms turned over to you. Look out that your forces do not meet the forces sent from here west and southwest.

G. M. DODGE, Brig.-Gen., Comdg.


HDQRS. CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Trenton, Tenn., July 21, 1862.

Capt. M. ROCHESTER, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Columbus, Ky.:

I have but one report from my cavalry parties sent out; that is a rumor from Big Obion. It is said we have had a small fight 25 miles down the Obion. Lieut.-Col. Hogg, with five companies, is in that vicinity. At Key Corners they are in force, but by to-night will have left or been attacked.

My fears now are from the Tennessee River. A large band is forming there, I expect, to clear them out west in time to mass my cavalry and meet that band before they get very near to me. I am very much opposed to weakening my cavalry force now, if it can be avoided. We have all the important bridges to hold, with no surplus force at any place, while south of me they have divisions and brigades at points on the road.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE, Brig.-Gen.

HDQRS., Trenton, July 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. I. F. QUINBY, Columbus, Ky.:

I have 900 effective cavalry, with the worst guerrilla country to take care of on line of road. All my cavalry are now out, and it is very dangerous to take any away. The guerrillas are determined to give us work. A large force is between here and the Tennessee River, but I have no force to send after them until my cavalry returns. If you send any, the battalion of Curtis' Horse better go, or three companies of Sixth Illinois. The Curtis Horse is thoroughly posted around Humboldt, and I do not like to spare them. Cannot some of the cavalry on the river be pushed out after the guerrillas, or also sent to me.
G. M. DODGE, Brig.-Gen.


July 19, 1862 - July 29, 1862 - Federal combined infantry and cavalry movements in West Tennessee, Trenton, Humboldt, Ripley, Bolivar, Brownsville, Hatchie River, Dyersburg

HDQRS. CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Trenton, Tenn., July 29, 1862.

Capt. M. ROCHESTER, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Columbus, Ky.:

CAPT.: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of troops in my division for the past ten days:

After the attack on my forces near Humboldt and their dispersion of the enemy I ascertained that a force had been sent from Jackson to attack the enemy near Ripley, Lauderdale County; also that a force of the enemy was threatening Bolivar. I ordered Col. Bryant to take all the cavalry, with a force of infantry, to follow up the enemy's forces north of the Hatchie River and toward Brownsville, at the same time starting a force from here toward Dyersburg. Last night Col. Bryant camped in rear of the enemy's force at Poplar Corners, and is still following them. I trust, in connection with the Jackson forces; he will cut off their retreat across the Hatchie and thereby bag them. The enemy's forces are on the increase both north and south of the Hatchie. Those north I believe I shall be able to attend to, but they are so slippery and dodge through such small holes that they may evade me. As I have taken charge of the bridge south of Humboldt I shall endeavor to so guard it that so small band of the enemy can take or destroy it. I have in process of erection there a strong block-house, which when finished will add greatly to the strength of the position. The bridge burned I have had rebuilt, and in one hour after we obtained possession of the road had telegraphic communication south. I must say that the strain upon my health and nerves lately has not added much to the state of my health, though I have full faith that I shall weather it and get through safe. I would be glad to visit Columbus, as the general suggests, but it is not best just at this time. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE, Brig.-Gen.


July 20, 1862 - Memphis Provost Marshal orders city government officials to take the oath of allegiance

CITY COUNCIL, GENERAL SHERMAN AND COL. SLACK

HDQRS. U. S. Forces

Memphis, Tenn., June 20, 1862
Members of the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor, City Recorder, and all other persons discharging any official duty within the city of Memphis, and under the charter thereof, are required to come before the Provost Marshal and Take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, within three days, or in default thereof will be regarded as sympathizing, aiding and abetting rebellion, and will be treated as only traitors deserve.

By order of: Jas. R. Slack, Col. Commanding

Memphis Union Appeal, July 23, 1862

_July 20, 1862 - Federals initiate counter attack on guerrilla uprising on Obion and Hatchie Rivers_

HDQRS. CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Trenton, Tenn., July 20, 1862.

Capt. M. ROCHESTER, Asst. Adjt. Gen., Columbus, Ky.:

There appears to be a general uprising among the guerrillas along the Obion and Hatchie Rivers. The force that threatened Humboldt has been driven south toward Gordonsville, and Brig.-Gen. Logan has sent his forces after them. The force at Key Corners I have sent five companies of cavalry after, and the force 15 miles west of Troy I have sent three companies of cavalry after. None of the bands had rendezvoused over twenty-four hours before I was aware of their movements, and I immediately sent out my cavalry from all points with instructions to attack, no matter where found or in what force, knowing that quick movements and bold attacks is the most efficient method of breaking them up.

I informed Gen. Logan of the position of those south of us and ordered Col. Bryant to march on them. They fled the moment Col. Bryant moved, to escape Gen. Logan's forces. They report that band as a portion of Jackson's cavalry.

I telegraphed in relation to horseshoes. It is almost impossible for me to get along without them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE, Brig.-Gen.


_July 20, 1862 - Skirmish at Battle Creek_

_Dyer's Battle Index for Tennessee._

_July 20, 1862 - Retreat of Federal forces from West Tennessee to Memphis due to drought [Orders No. 55]_

ORDERS, No. 55. HDQRS., Memphis, Tenn., July 20, 1862.
In consequence of the total absence of water fit for man or beast at any point near Memphis, save in wells, which are barely adequate to supply the inhabitants, the two divisions under my command will be forced to camp in compact order in and around Fort Pickering, on the river bank, 2 miles south of Memphis.

The Fifth Division will march in the order prescribed early to-morrow into Memphis. On reaching the outer pickets, about 2 miles out, the wagon trains will be ordered to halt and clear the road, and each brigadier will march his brigade in good order straight to the west to Main street, one square east of the levee, then turn south down Main street to Fort Pickering. Gen. Smith's brigade will not enter the fort, but camp some 300 yards to its front or east.

Gen. Denver's and Col. McDowell's brigades will enter the fort, the former taking the south half and latter the north half of the ground inside the lines of unfinished trenches.

All the brigadiers after selecting the ground for their regiments will send an officer of each regiment back to conduct their train of wagons to camp. Gen. Hurlbut will also pass the column of halted wagons and leave his in like manner behind, to be sent for after the selection of camp, and will pursue the same line of march, viz., down Poplar street to Main, down Main to the fort and camp of Col. Woods' brigade to the right, and choose camp in the woods next below Col. Woods' brigade, near the river. The brigade and regimental quartermasters must remain with their trains, and when the infantry has passed them will, without further orders, follow the column until met by an officer of their respective colonels to conduct them to camp.

There is no use attempting to get water until the river is reached at Fort Pickering, where of course it is abundant in the Mississippi. Every effort should be made to make the march in the cool of the morning as far as possible.

Cavalry will remain and escort the wagon train into camp and then choose their own.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:


**July 20, 1862 - Expedition to Anderson County**

*See August 13, 1862—Skirmish at Huntsville*

**July 20, 1862 - Federal forces take the Second Presbyterian Church in Memphis**

On last Sunday [the 20th] the military authorities took possession of, and held divine services in the Second Presbyterian Church. . . We understand they ensconced themselves in genuine military style; marching in amid strains of martial music, and 're-occupying' the unresisting pews; the musical department 'retaking' the choir gallery, and the preacher 'repossessing' the pulpit. After
these recoveries, a hymn being adapted to a 'national tune,' was performed to the immense satisfaction of the Unions savers. The reverend Yankee divine, we learn, read a profound essay on good manners to his soldier auditors, upon two-thirds of whom our informant tells us, it produced a peculiarly soporific effect, which was only dispelled by the sounding of fife and pealing drum at the close of the services. None of our substantial [Confederate] citizens were present on this interesting occasion, and the respectable number of five forlorn, cadaverous looking females, evidently of the lower classes represented the Union feeling of the other sex!

Memphis Appeal, July 25, 1862.

July 20, 1862 - Continued restoration of the Federal presence in Murfreesboro, one week after Forrest's raid

This morning the first thing I heard was many voices at once, & in finding out who they were, learned it was 9 Yankees that had come & ordered their breakfast. Only 7 seven remained, the other two thought it would be too long preparing, said if we didn't give them something to eat they would take every horse on the place. Pa was the only member of the family that went in where they were. They ate everything up, and the cook had to get a fresh supply. Most of them left without even thanking Pa for his kindness. Scarcely had they gone, when two more scamps said, they had orders to take every horse they saw. Pa & Ma went out [and] talked quite plain to them, said they should not have them until a written order was shown. One of them told Ma if she were a man he would whip her, but they did not get the horses. Quite a number were here before dinner, & 5 more took that meal here. 4 more came, 2 remaining at the ice house, & the other two came to the house. One little fellow had the bridle & was going to take him whether or not & when Pa pretended he had a guard here, he left in a hurry, made the remark on leaving they would have them yet even were they to have to get armed men to come with them. So Ma started up town after a guard, as the Provost Marshall said in the morning she might have one, but when she went said so many had applied for guards he could not furnish one, but if she would apply to the Col. of cavalry she could get one. Ma thinking Gen. Nelson might give her one, sent in her name, stated her business, & an officer was treating her very politely, just starting over after a guard, when old Ashburn slipped into the Gen.'s room, and I suppose he must have told the Gen. something, for he had him immediately recalled, sent Ma a very insulting message for she & Pa to go home & stay there, & not to show their faces any more, if they didn't want to be eaten out of house and home. Ma said she didn't care about their eating, for she had been feeding them all day. We didn't know what to do, but in a few moments a Yankee came out, enquired very particularly into the case, & sent Lt. H. H. Fisk to guard us accompanied by himself. Said they would stay tonight, didn't know whether or not they
would stay longer. Bettie & I neither went into supper, I dislike very much to
eat at the table with the Yankees.

Kate Carney Diary, July 20, 1862.

July 20, 1862 - "I have had quite a job to get around with all the sick & wounded but did it
all up before I stopped for a moment for rest." News of Murfreesboro
from Surgeon William M. Eames letter home to his wife in Ohio

Union Coll. Hospital
July 20th 1862
Dearest wife,
It is 1 o'clock P. M. & I have just returned from dinner... I know you will be
kind enough to read all my trash & pretend you like it so I am encouraged to
try to scribble a little for you. I know you will be kind enough to read all my
trash & pretend you like it so I am encouraged to try to write often in order to
make up for lost time. I am here all alone today—Dr. F. having gone to Nash-
ville yesterday for Med. Stores & try to get some letters. I have had quite a job
to get around with all the sick & wounded but did it all up before I stopped a
moment for rest.

There are several very bad wounds—but no very dangerous cases of sickness.
The whole number of cases in [the] Hospital is about 100, there being only 116
in the whole. We sent off yesterday about 60 and 70, which thinned us out very
considerably. Today they begin to come in again. Dr. M. C. Woodworth called
today & left 9 sick & said he was sick & was going to try to get in to the Hos-
pital if he could get anyone to take his place in the Reg. but the assistant is
home & he is pretty much tied up.

Today Margaret & another colored woman have turned up after an absence of
just a week. They all run off on the morning of the attack but three & one of
them was wounded with a ball & could not run & the other two were women &
were caught & taken home by their masters & one of them I have since learned
was most unmercifully flogged. Margaret says she went out 10 miles & was
kept hid. Her master came here from Ky. & wanted her but could not find her.
Several other Slave owners were here but I did not pay them much attention.
Had enough to attend to of my own affairs to keep any of the men around the
Hospital from going after the rebel officers to get paroled as prisoners. John
Morrison—one of the cooks—sneaked down town & came back with a cursed
rebel parole. I told him it was the highth of meanness & that I should report
him as having deserted to the enemy on purpose to be taken prisoner. All the
rest of the boys are down on him & he really looks as tho' he had been sick. He
came up and told me the next day that he would give a thousand dollars to
undo what he had done & wanted to know what to do. I told him to do as
before & if the rebels caught him again & hung him it would then be all right.
I told them all that they had got to do duty as usual & run their own risk. I cant
stand such infernal rascality—it is bad enough to think of the disgrace of the surrender by that miserable cowardly Lester.

But we are now safe from any further raids & Gen. Nelson is putting the rebels through on the double quick. Yesterday he issued a Proclamation ordering the citizens having U. S. property to bring it in to the Court House by today or they would be severely dealt with & you ought to see them skedaddle to the Court House with their traps. Stacks & piles of guns—cartridge boxes, pistols—cutlasses, officers [''] trunks—mess kits etc., etc. Gen.; N. keeps the Court House full of prisoners all the time & is constantly sending them off to Nashville for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. He has impressed teams of darkeys to do the work of hauling from where the cars stoop to town & disturbs the quiet of the town generally.

The only loss we have sustained is that of our team to draw wood & water & our payroll—which was made out & signed by all except. Gen. Crittenden and it was there for him to sign when he was gobbled up. I think Gen. C. must feel big over the affair to be hauled out of bed the second night of his stay here by a lot of dirty Texas Rangers and made to canter off to Dixie for his first after being made a Brigadier. I think I got of remarkably well. A Capt of the 3rd Min Reg staid with me last night who had just come in from the tram pt McMinnville - & had made his escape. He gave a very interesting account of his adventures & must have had some hair breadth escapes. Says he paid a man 60 doll's to pilot him in by way of Wartrace. He got a suit of butternut clothes & looked as tho' he was a secesh & talked so - & was mistaken for one when he arrived at Wartrace & found some difficulty in getting away. They would not believe that he was a U. S. officer in that rig. His name is Capt. Mills.

Barnes is nearly well now & the rest are getting well—myself included. Hav'n't got so as to smoke yet. Wish you would send my notice of appointment as Sur-geon to 21st Reg in your next letter. Your will find it among some of the papers I left when I was at home last. It is a small affair but maybe the means of getting mileage from Orwell to Findlay. It is signed by Gov. Dennison or Buck-ingham. Send it as quick as possible. I may be ready to leave here in two weeks or a little more, tho' I have not heard a word whether the resignation is accepted. I fear that Col Norton's absence may make a difference but trust that it will be all right.

Yours as ever,

Wm. M. Eames

William Mark Eames Papers

*See July 21, 1862-July 22, 1862-Forrest destroys bridges and disrupts railroads in Middle Tennessee*
July 21, 1862 - Skirmishes around Nashville

REPORTS.


No. 2.-Col. John F. Miller, Twenty-ninth Indiana, commanding at Nashville.


No. 1.


HDQRS., Murfreesborough, Tenn., July 24, 1862.

GEN.: You will have heard that on the 21st instant Forrest went down the Lebanon road to within 5 miles of Nashville and burned a bridge and some trestle work. When this occurred I had only the cavalry companies I picked up at Nashville, Haggard having joined after the damage was done. I determined at once to cut off Forrest's retreat, and gave orders for the cavalry to march to Readyville . . . and thence to Statesville, and close up to Milton, and I would march with infantry to the point where the Jefferson pike crosses the road from here to Lebanon, 2 miles beyond Stone River, it being my impression that Forrest, having gone by way of Lebanon, would return this way. Twenty minutes before marching a courier came to me from Franklin, bringing a dispatch that Forrest, with 2,500 or 3,000 men, was at Nashville. All sorts of reports came by the courier. I immediately, to save the stores at Nashville, changed the order and sent Haggard with all the cavalry to move rapidly to Nashville and attack the enemy wherever he could find them, telling Col. Haggard that he would find the enemy scattered, marauding, and having his own men in hand all he had to do was to attack and destroy them as fast as he came to them. I immediately followed with the infantry, and at 10 p. m. was in 10 miles of Nashville. Col. Harrard sent me several messages with various accounts of the supposed strength of the enemy in front. I answered him in writing to attack-to attack all the time.

When I arrived at the junction of the Old Franklin road, at 10 p. m., I found him and all the cavalry there awaiting my arrival. He had been there five or six hours. The enemy were so strongly posted, &c., that he had determined to wait for me and report, having held a council of war and all that sort of nonsense. In an hour's examination I was satisfied that there was not only no enemy, but that they had retreated over the identical road that I had expected they would. Being so sure that he would go that way in any event, I sent messengers back to Col. Barnes at Murfreesborough for him to take the regiment remaining there and abandon everything there and move up that road; but, alas! he got there just after Forrest had gone by.
By the telegram sent me by Col. Miller, indicating that Nashville was in danger, Forrest escaped; the 80 men that were guarding the bridge that was burned are lost, 3 of them killed, the rest taken. They were of the Second Kentucky. That regiment is much reduced since leaving Athens; 3 were killed and 48 wounded on the railroad; now 3 are killed and 81 taken, making a loss of 6 killed and 129 lost by death and prisoners.

Forrest was last heard of near Liberty. I have ordered a battalion of Wolford's cavalry to come here by way Shelbyville; a battalion of Board's by way of Versailles. When they do come I will have about 1,200 cavalry, and Mr. Forrest shall have no rest. I will hunt him myself. Where, O tell me, where is Gen. Jackson? It's a chance for him.

I have called in 500 negro laborers from the country to build the field work indicated. When it is finished it will relieve the men here, and I can take the field with the whole force, and I will clear out the country if it can be done. I have stationed three regiments at the crossing of the Jefferson and Lebanon pikes, and will move on McMinnville from that point instead of from here.

Your order has been received to forward 100,000 rations to Stevenson, and I am using all energy to carry it into execution. I will be able to-morrow to send a train to within 5 miles of Nashville, when I will load it and send it along.

If you will send me the rest of my division I will settle the rest of this country in no time. The troops I find here are without discipline, and your orders in relation to marauding, stealing, and rascality generally are dead letters as far as many of them are concerned.

By the burning of the bridges provisions are scarce, and a train I have not, but will go ahead. I inclose some papers. Reports are constant that a large force is coming in at this point. Every man in this country yesterday, so soon as the troops changed direction, started, and I heard of several parties hurrying to Forrest to carry him the news.

I must tell you something that has transpired since you left here. The hostility to the United States Government and the troops has increased 1,000 per cent. It seems settled into a fierce hatred to Governor Johnson, to him personally more than officially, for in questioning many people they cannot point to an act that he has not been warranted in doing by their own showing; but still, either in manner of doing it, or that it should be done by him, or from some undefinable course touching him their resentment is fierce and vindictive, and this country, from being neutral at least, as you left it, is now hostile and in arms, and what makes it bad for us it is in our rear. The continual rumor of a large body of infantry coming into this country tends to make the discontented bold and active. Wherever Forrest stopped he found prepared (notice no doubt having been given) food and forage in ample quantities. Every man is an active spy, and guerrillas are now aiding him.

I send this letter by Messrs. William Spence and William Elliott, two good and true Union men, whom I beg to recommend to your favorable consideration.
Very respectfully,
W. NELSON, Brig.-Gen.
Maj.-Gen. BUELL, Cmdg. Army of the Ohio, &c.
[Inclosure.]

PROCLAMATION.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, Murfreesborough, Tenn., July 18, 1862.

Information has been received at these headquarters that arms and other property belonging to the United States, captured with the troops last Sunday, were distributed yesterday to the disloyal citizens of this town. All persons having such arms or property in their possession will bring them immediately to the court-house and turn them over to the provost-marshal there. These failing to do so will be arrested and sent to a military prison on the charge of treason.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Nelson, commanding.

J. MILLS KENDRICK, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No . HDQRS. FOURTH DIV. ARMY OF THE OHIO, Murfreesborough, Tenn., July 21, 1862.

The inhabitants of the county will furnish negro laborers to the amount of 200 for the use of troops at this point. These laborers will report here to-morrow morning.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Nelson:

J. MILLS KENDRICK, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

No. 2.


HDQRS., Nashville, July 22, 1862. Gen. Forrest, with forces variously reported from 1,200 to 4,000 strong, advanced yesterday on Lebanon pike within 8 miles of city, then marched across to Mill Creek Bridge, 7 miles out on Chattanooga Railroad; destroyed three bridges, taking 80 prisoners Second Kentucky Volunteers, killing 2; 1 wounded. Rebel loss reported, 20 killed and wounded. Took prisoners on Murfreesborough road 12 miles from this place, camped, paroled the prisoners this morning, and marched at daylight toward Murfreesborough to capture wagon train with 360 of Thirty-sixth Indiana, who left here yesterday morning for Murfreesborough, and supposed to have been 12 miles this side of Murfreesborough this morning.

The enemy menaced this place yesterday evening; drove in our pickets; captured 3 of our scouts. They are divided into parties and endeavored to draw out my forces after them. I held and will hold my forces under arms in city. I have no cavalry to pursue, but will hold the city. I telegraphed to Franklin last night.
and this morning to send couriers to Murfreesborough with all information.
The paroled men have just arrived.

JNO. F. MILLER, Col., Cmdg. Post.

Maj.-Gen. BUELL.

No. 3.


HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE, McMinnville, Tenn., July 24, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that on Friday, the 18th, at noon I left my camp on Mountain Creek, 10 miles from this place, with about 700 effective men of this brigade, in the direction of Nashville, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance. On my arrival at Alexandria with a portion of my command (the Texas Rangers) I was advised that during the day some 700 Federal cavalry had been sent from Nashville to Lebanon. I immediately ordered forward the balance of my command, being portions of the First and Second Georgia Cavalry and the Tennessee and Kentucky squadrons, and by a forced march reached Lebanon soon after sunrise. We dashed into the city in fine style, but found that the enemy, having notice of my approach, had retired about 12 o'clock, leaving me in the undisturbed possession of that place. I found the entire population true and loyal, with perhaps a single exception.

I remained at Lebanon until Monday morning, and moved then with my command toward Nashville. On reaching the vicinity of Nashville, say 5 or 6 miles, I captured 3 of the enemy's pickets. I moved then around the city, semicircling it and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, passing within 3 miles of the city, and capturing on the way, 2 additional pickets. I moved on the road for the purpose of destroying the bridges on the railroad near the city, and to my entire satisfaction accomplished the purpose, destroying three important railroad bridges over Mill Creek and cutting the telegraph wires. At each bridge I found heavy pickets, and had some considerable skirmishing at each, and also at Antioch Depot.

In the several skirmishes there were 10 killed and some 15 or 20 wounded, 97 prisoners (94 privates and 3 lieutenants), besides destroying a considerable amount of stores at Antioch Depot. Our forces were reported to be four times their number, so I afterward learned.

The necessity of rapid marching to secure the end desired having exhausted to a very considerable extent both men and horses, I found it necessary to fall back to this point, with a view of recruiting, which I did in good order, having the satisfaction to report that I did not lose a single man on the expedition, either in killed or wounded. I regret the limited time allowed me in which to make this report will not permit me to enter
minutely into the details of this exploit. I hope it will fully meet the approba-
tion and expectation of the general.

Permit me to add that the entire force, officers and men, under my command 
acquitted themselves with great credit, and bore the fatigue and risk of the 
expedition in a manner only to be borne by Confederate troops. My demonstra-
tion on Nashville, I am advised, created great excitement in that city, by which 
the greater portion of the force at Murfreesborough was ordered to that point. I 
regretted then, and now sincerely regret, that the limited force I had with me, 
which was all that I had which was available, did not permit me to make a 
more solid demonstration against that city. They were evidently frightened. A 
few thousand would then have placed that city in our possession.

On my return I sent a flag of truce to Murfreesborough and found the troops at 
that point in great confusion and evident fright. They are attempting to fortify 
the place and have partially blockaded the road between that city and this. I am 
credibly informed that the same state of confusion and terror pervaded their 
extire army at Wartrace and all other points within my reach. I regret that my 
force will not permit me to avail myself of this terror.

The officers and men of my entire command, flushed with victory and our past 
success, are anxious and ready to meet the enemy. I feel secure in my present 
position. Should events render this an insecure place I will fall back to a less 
exposed point.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST, Brig.-Gen., Second Cavalry Brigade.


July 21, 1862 - Camilla Jamison's verse for her husband, Robert, Co. D., 49th Tennessee 
Infantry:

A wind in fragrant bowers,  
Mournful spirit hovers near,  
And whispers from among the flowers,  
He is not here, he is not here.  
The minutes are prolonged to hours,  
The days are lengthened into years,  
And in spite of birds, and brooks, and flowers;  
My weak heart is filled with tears.

Robert Jamison Papers, TSLA.

July 21, 1862 - Skirmish on the Big Obion

No circumstantial reports filed.
HDQRS. CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Trenton, Tenn., July 21, 1862.

Capt. M. ROCHESTER, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Columbus, Ky.:

I have but one report from my cavalry parties sent out; that is a rumor from Big Obion. It is said we have had a small fight 25 miles down the Obion. Lieut.-Col. Hogg, with five companies, is in that vicinity. At Key Corners they are in force, but by to-night will have left or been attacked.

My fears now are from the Tennessee River. A large band is forming there, I expect, to clear them out west in time to mass my cavalry and meet that band before they get very near to me. I am very much opposed to weakening my cavalry force now, if it can be avoided. We have all the important bridges to hold, with no surplus force at any place, while south of me they have divisions and brigades at points on the road.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE, Brig.-Gen.


July 21, 1862 - Continued Confederate guerrilla harassment of Federals and railroads, Trenton, Humboldt environs

HDQRS., Trenton, July 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. I. F. QUINBY, Columbus, Ky.:

I have 900 effective cavalry, with the worst guerrilla country to take care of on line of road. All my cavalry are now out, and it is very dangerous to take any away. The guerrillas are determined to give us work. A large force is between here and the Tennessee River, but I have no force to send after them until my cavalry returns. If you send any, the battalion of Curtis' Horse better go, or three companies of Sixth Illinois. The Curtis Horse is thoroughly posted around Humboldt, and I do not like to spare them. Cannot some of the cavalry on the river be pushed out after the guerrillas, or also sent to me.

G. M. DODGE, Brig.-Gen.


July 21, 1862 - Major-General W. T. Sherman assumes command in Memphis

ORDERS, No. 56. HDQRS. FIFTH DIV., ARMY OF THE TENN., Memphis, Tenn., July 21, 1862.

The undersigned hereby assumes command in Memphis and vicinity. All orders issued by my predecessor will be respected and enforced.
Staff officers stationed at Memphis will report at once in writing, giving full
information as to the condition of their departments and the location of their
officers.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen., Comdg.


July 21, 1862 - William T. Sherman assumes command of Memphis

ORDERS NO. 56

Headquarters, Fifth Division

Memphis, Tennessee, July 21, 1862

The undersigned hereby assume command in Memphis and vicinity. All orders
issued by my predecessors will be respected and enforced.

Staff officers stationed at Memphis will report at once in writing, giving full
information as to the condition of their Departments and the location of their
officer.

W. T. Sherman, Major-General

Memphis Union Appeal, August 10, 1862.

July 21, 1862 - "Pickets Captured—Railroad Bridges Burned—Great Excitement."

Six of our pickets, who were stationed on the Lebanon road were attacked yes-
terday afternoon by a party of twenty guerrillas belonging to Forrest's troop,
and all but one captured; one of these subsequently escaped. We learn that the
pickets were strolling in an orchard at the time.

Later in the afternoon three bridges on the Chattanooga Railroad were burned
down, the nearest seven and the furthest eight miles from the city. Scouts
report Col. Forrest with a force of from twelve hundred to two thousand within
five miles of this lace. At the time of writing this paragraph the troops are
under arms, prepared for an attack, and much excitement exists.

Nashville Daily Union, July 22, 1862.

July 21, 1862 - L&N Railroad cut by Confederates between Murfreesboro and Nashville

HDQRS., Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

Gen. McCOOK, Battle Creek:

. . . Railroad between Nashville and Murfreesborough cut yesterday, will take
eight days to repair it. . .

D. C. BUELL.

July 21, 1862 - July 22, 1862 - Forrest destroys bridges and disrupts railroads in Middle Tennessee

NASHVILLE, July 22, 1862.
Maj.-Gen. BUELL:
My bridge force at Murfreesborough on yesterday p. m. expected to complete two burnt bridges by to-night. Wires cut; three bridges over Mill Creek, division house, wood house, and water station at Antioch, 9 miles from here destroyed yesterday p. m. by a band of cavalry. Shall I go on to rebuild those structures as soon as I can reach my men or take them to———-? After I get my forces to Mill Creek it will require eight days to rebuild the bridges.
J. B. ANDERSON.

NASHVILLE, July 22, 1862.
Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:
I sent this morning a train for Reynolds'; it passed Franklin safely. The party that destroyed bridges on Chattanooga roads yesterday are reported as having remained at Antioch all night. I fear they will reach Tennessee and Alabama road to-day. I have instructed trains at Columbia to start up as soon as Duck River Bridge is made safe. Foreman says it will be completed soon, but if you so order at once I will detain the four trains at Columbia until we ascertain certainly that track this side is safe. Enemy is said to have reached Louisville and Nashville near the line.
J. B. ANDERSON.

HDQRS., Huntsville, July 22, 1862.
J. B. ANDERSON, Nashville:
Keep at work on Chattanooga road as fast as possible; we will try and guard it. Conduct your trains at your discretion and judiciously.
JAMES B. FRY, Chief of Staff.

COLUMBIA, July 22, 1862.
Maj.-Gen. BUELL:
I have just received the following dispatch from Col. Miller. Have you any instructions in the premises?
Gen. NEGLEY:
Enemy, 2,000 or 2,500 strong, burned the Mill Creek Bridge yesterday evening; camped 12 miles from here, on Murfreesborough road. Started this morning toward Murfreesborough in pursuit of wagon train with 360 Indiana troops, who were on road to Murfreesborough about 12 miles this side. Col.
Boone, Gallatin, [telegraphs] that enemy were at Richland Station 1,000 strong, and he wants re-enforcements. Can you send me re-enforcements? If so, how many men?

JNO. F. MILLER, Col., Cmdg. Post Nashville.

JAS. S. NEGLEY, Gen.


COLUMBIA, July 22, 1862.

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JNO. F. MILLER, Col., Cmdg. Post Nashville.

JAS. S. NEGLEY, Gen.

HDQRS.,

Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

Gen. NEGLEY, Columbia:

For the present you must not move any troops which are posted south of Columbia. You must protect the railroad from Columbia to Nashville. The line is now threatened from the east by cavalry. Throw out your cavalry and drive them off if they approach. Defend bridges to the last extremity.

JAMES B. FRY, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS., Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

Gen. NEGLEY, Columbia:

Don't confine your cavalry to mere defense; put a little life into it and destroy the marauding bands that hover about you.

D. C. BUELL.

HDQRS., Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

Gen. NEGLEY, Columbia:
There is reason to believe that Chapel Hill, between Franklin and Shelbyville, is a point through which the rebel cavalry will pass, and they may be there now. Ascertain to-night, and, if so, watch him and satisfy yourself which way he moves. It may be his intention to move to the east via Shelbyville or to move on our supplies and trains at Reynolds'. If the last should be the case, take your cavalry and artillery and form a junction with troops at Reynolds' Station. It is expected that your stockades at Duck River Bridge will secure that in case you move your cavalry and artillery, the town being of small importance compared with the bridge.

JAMES B. FRY.

COLUMBIA, July 22, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. BUELL:

By pursuing your advice has been our safety. The First Kentucky Cavalry has exhibited great endurance and determination. The enemy has refused in every instance, although greatly superior in numbers, to stand. This confirms my opinion that the rebel parties have been constantly hovering near us the last few days, and citizens and deserters say they were to concentrate near this on Saturday, but a rush against their parties in detail prevented them doing so in force. Shall Col. Board's cavalry march to Murfreesborough as ordered?

JAS. S. NEGLEY, Gen.

HDQRS., Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

Gen. SMITH, Tullahoma:

Forrest is now between Nashville and Murfreesborough and destroyed three bridges 9 miles from Nashville yesterday.

D. C. BUELL.


**July 22, 1862 - Affair at Tazewell, violation of flag of truce**

JULY 22, 1862.-Affair near Tazewell, Tenn.  

REPORT OF COL. JAMES P. T. CARTER, SECOND TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND EAST TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS, Camp Cotterell, July 23, 1862.

GENERAL: Yesterday, soon after 6 p. m., with 450 of the Second East Tennessee Regiment and 30 men of the Forty-ninth Indiana (the latter under command of Capt. Peckinaugh), with two days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition, I left camp to carry out your instructions to endeavor to cut off the rebel cavalry which have been in the daily habit of visiting Tazewell. I crossed Powell's River near Cotterell's Bridge about sunset, intending to take the woods until I reached the vicinity of Tazewell; but soon after nightfall, finding the night so
dark, I moved slowly and with caution up the old road for some distance, until I had advanced nearly to the point where it enters the main road. There I was met with information that from fifty to sixty of the rebel cavalry had passed down toward the river on a scout. Not long afterward one of my advance came back hurriedly with word that two of the rebels had just passed on their return toward Tazewell. I at once hurried forward my men, dividing them into three parts, and placed them in an advantageous position to await the arrival of the main body of the enemy. In a short time they were heard approaching, and when up with our position a portion of my command opened fire upon them. The night was very dark, and it was impossible to distinguish either horse or horseman. Not many shots had been fired when I distinguished the voice of Lieut.-Col. Keigwin, of the Forty-ninth Indiana, calling me by name, and telling me to cease firing, as he was with a flag of truce. This was the first intimation I had that a flag had been sent out. Of course I ordered the firing to cease, and, hurrying down to the road with my men, rendered every assistance in my power to the wounded. It is with extreme regret that I have to report that two of the rebels were killed on the spot and some fifteen wounded. Several of their horses were also killed. Fortunately, my men were placed on a bank a good deal higher than the road, and as the darkness prevented any accuracy of aim, the loss of life was providentially small. No one can regret more than I do this most unfortunate occurrence. If I could have had the least idea that a flag of truce was on the road, I need scarcely assure you this would not have happened, nor how far I should have been from failing in the slightest degree in giving it every protection and extending to the escort the courtesy shown it among civilized nations. The surgeons and ambulances from the Twenty-fourth Brigade arrived on the ground so soon as they could be sent by your orders. The wounded were taken to a house near at hand and every attention was shown them. It was not until some time after the damage was done that the courier reached me with your order recalling the expedition. I sent the ambulances with the wounded, accompanied by Doctor Neat, of the Second East Tennessee, and Surgeon Berry, of the Third Kentucky, to Tazewell. I remained on the ground until this morning, when I returned with my command to camp.

Respectfully, &c.,


**NOTE 1:** The violation of the flag of truce was due more to night fighting than intent, or so the report indicates.

**July 22, 1862 - Federal army provides pay and clothing for black laborers**

ORDERS, No. 60. HDQRS., Memphis, Tenn., July 22, 1862.

While negroes are employed on public works, fortifications, driving teams, and such public work, they will be subsisted by the officer in charge by a provision
return, specifying number and how employed, which return must be approved at headquarters. As the negro receives no specific wages the commissary may issue to the negroes at the rate of one pound of chewing-tobacco per month, the bills of purchase for which are to be sent to the chief engineer of the district for payment.

The engineer in charge of the fort will purchase necessary clothing, such as shoes and pants, for the negroes, and issue to them, keeping an accurate account of the issues that the value of the clothing may be charged to the proper party on the final settlement of accounts. The bills of purchase will be sent to the chief engineer of the district for payment.

A register and time-table of the negroes employed on the fort will be kept by the engineer in charge or by some one under his orders, giving the name and description of the negro, whether a slave or refugee, and the name of master, that a fair and equitable settlement may be made at the "end of the war."

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.


*July 22, 1862 - Urban displacement and eminent domain in Memphis, Special Orders, No. 58*

ORDERS, No. 58. HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, Memphis, July 22, 1862.

All houses inside the new fort must be forthwith vacated by families or persons not constituting a party of its garrison. Under no pretext must any woman or family be allowed to sojourn inside the fort which must be strictly military, all non-combatants excluded.

A military board, to be composed of Lieut.-Col. Loudon, Seventieth Ohio; Maj. Fearing, Seventy-second Ohio, and Maj. Fisher, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, will assemble immediately in the fort and will examine each house and premises, make a minute of the owner, tenant, and general character of building, such as dwelling shop, shanty, &c., and affix a value to the house, fences, and immovable improvements. The board will give each owner or tenant a certificate of the value of such improvements, and the fact that he or she has been forcibly dispossessed. The chief quartermaster in Memphis on the presentation of such certificate will cause the party to be put in possession of some vacant house in Memphis of about equal value. The board will make a full report of their action to remain as evidence for the final settlement when made.

The chief quartermaster at Memphis will forthwith, by himself or agent, a commissioned officer, if possible, otherwise by some competent person appointed from civil life to be paid out of rents to be collected, take possession of all vacant storehouse, warehouse, and buildings, and will rent them out if possible to reliable and loyal tenants at fair moderate rents, payable monthly in
advance, keeping an accurate account with each piece of property so taken. When the buildings are used by any department of the army the rent will be estimated and charged but not collected; but no building must be occupied by any military person or department without the approval of the commanding general. The buildings inside of the intrenchments will be excepted from the above rule, and be subject to the use and control of the brigadier on whose camping ground they happen to be.

Great care must be taken from the beginning in keeping accounts of rents, &c., and special instructions will be given on this point.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.


July 22, 1862 - Excerpt from Annie M. Sehon's letter to her sister Bettie relative to conditions in Union occupied Nashville

Atlanta July 22nd 1862

My dear Bettie

I wrote you a few hurried lines some days ago... Kittie McEwen & Lit Trimble Ma writes me are going to marry Federal officers. Isn't that shameful! Miss Hays writes to her brother that at the examination in the Catholic convent near Nashville, the Bankhead girls appeared leaning on the arms of Federal officers. I regret that any of our Nashville girls should have so disgraced themselves.

Father has been arrested and confined in the Penitentiary in company with the other ministers of Nashville, all in one room 15 feet square, and allowed none but the coarsest fare, not even wheat bread. Poor Father I think it is so unjustifiable to treat him in such a manner, they are however allowed to receive visitors & Mother writes me for once in her life she thanks the inventor of hoops as they are excellent for smuggling, which she adds is carried on extensively. On yesterday Jim spent the day with us on his way to Tupelo to join George. G has given him the position of brigade quartermaster. And you think Frank & Mr Sehon treated you shabbily in passing you by—really you must excuse them as it was impossible for them to stop, Frank was under orders to proceed directly to join Gen Bragg. The dear boy I wish you could have seen him, he is such a noble fellow. He talked so much about you & said he would get a leave as soon as he could go & go to Chapel Hill to see you, he declared he was going to write to you to tell you how sorry he was he could not stop, but I expect that letter has shared the fate of the one he promised me, lost before he could find pen ink and paper.

Your Affectionate Sister
July 22, 1862

Annie M Sehon

Kimberly Family Correspondence. NOTE 1

NOTE 1: As cited in: http://docsouth.unc.edu/imls/kimberly/kimberly.html

July 22, 1862 - Federals purchase 1,000 barrels of flour, Manchester environs

TULLAHOMA, July 22, 1862.

Capt. DARR or Col. FRY:

There are 1,000 barrels of flour in the neighborhood of Manchester for sale; shall I purchase it? If it is not secured it may fall into the hands of the enemy. The owners are here waiting for an answer. Gen. Smith requests me to make this inquiry.

T. H. CARRON, Lieut., Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

HDQRS.,

Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

Gen. SMITH, Tullahoma:

Yes, buy the flour. Endeavor to communicate to night with Nelson and get information.

D. C. BUELL.


July 22, 1862 - Confederate Militia and Shylocks

THE DIFFERENCE. —With the restoration of the Union flag came order, peace and plenty, happiness throws around its sweet influences; life and vigor are instilled into trade, and prosperity blesses the commercial intercourse of men. Look at our city now, and contrast its present condition with what it was under the Jeff Davis mob-rule. Then, there was an embargo on trade, business was at a standstill, and all the characterized the times was thieving speculations of Confederate Shylocks. Who would not gladly make the exchange?

Memphis Union Appeal, July 22, 1862.

July 22, 1862 - On the Erstwhile Confederate Militia in Union Occupied Memphis

FEELING THEIR GUILT. —The cruel hearted officials and petty tyrants of the now defunct rebel militia, endeavor to excuse their dastardly outrages and acts of mob violence by saying that they were forced to this perpetration by
superior authority. When wrong is about to be searched out, evildoers, writhing under the sting of guilty conscience, betray themselves.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 22, 1862.

July 22, 1862 - Typographical Union Response

*See July 19, 1862--"You are for us or against us, and a manly course is to choose your side." A lesson in the meaning of loyalty: Brigadier-General Alvin P. Hovey vs. the Memphis Typographical Union.*

THE PRINTERS PROTEST.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

In your issue of the 20th, a correspondence appears between J. B. Synott, ostensibly, in behalf of the Memphis Typographical Union, and Commanding General Hovey, with regard to an order lately issued by the military department of this city. As a wrong impression has been conveyed by this correspondence, we ask you to allow us the privileged of righting ourselves before the public.

The petition of Mr. Synott to Gen. Hovey was *entirely without authority* from the Memphis Typographical Union. As an individual, Mr. Synott had an undoubted right to seek military clemency; but as the *pretended* Secretary of the printers of this city, he has assumed an authority wholly unwarranted, and alike unflattering to himself and the union which he aspires to represent. Had we, as members of the Union, been consulted in this matter, as we should have been, we would certainly have had too much self-respect and independence to have sought by such an evidence of sycophantic and humiliating cringing to avoid any responsibility which an earnest conviction of duty might entail, or to be treated by the fortunes of war as anything less than men:

M. R. Parrish  
J. T. Gilmore  
J. Crabbe  
W. W. Lilley  
J. H. Morey  
W. H. H. Cowles  
B. N. Cutting  
A. S. Erman  
C. L. Spencer  
W. H. Marriot  
Rob't. A. Smith  
Robt. T. McKnight
July 22, 1862 - Inebriated Soldiers in Memphis

UNSOLDIERLY CONDUCT. —Some six soldiers, or at least six men wearing and disgracing the uniform of the Federal infantry, yesterday insulted a lady on her way home, by repeated calls. It is certain that these men must have obtained the liquor they drank in the city, and we fear that in too many cases the orders against liquor-vending are not sufficiently enforced. The gentlemanly courtesy which does distinguish the Federal soldiery is generally so conspicuous, and its members are so justly proud of it, that such occurrences, are of extreme rareness, and cause our brave boys as much annoyance as they do the party that maybe subject to an occasional act of this unjustifiable kind.

Memphis Bulletin, July 22, 1862.

July 23, 1862 - Forrest's command burns railroad bridges near Nashville

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Maj. Harper sends this dispatch:

Gen. Forrest three days ago was within 4 miles of Nashville. He has burned several railroad bridges; captured and killed 125 Federal soldiers; has three commissioned officers captured, and is now at McMinnville.

Maj. Harper is ordered by Gen. Forrest from Crossville back to McMinnville and by Gen. McCown to Athens. He obeys Gen. Forrest's order. The officer bringing the dispatch says the artillery captured was near Bon Air Springs, 5 miles east of Sparta, protected by 75 or 80 Rangers, and that Forrest would make a stand at McMinnville.

H. L. CLAY, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.


July 23, 1862 - Orders relative to use of Negroes in Federal army hospital in Jackson, Tennessee

Excerpt from SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 142. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, Corinth, July 23, 1862.
The general hospital at Jackson will be allowed to retain such amount of black labor as the surgeon in charge may decide as being absolutely necessary to perform such menial service as should not be put upon soldiers. In getting this kind of labor such persons will be taken as are free by act of Congress if possible, and if not they will be hired from owners at a reasonable rate of compensation, to be fixed by council of administration, and should owners object they will be pressed into service and not returned or paid for until proof of loyalty is shown.

Proper diet will be procured from the surrounding country for the sick, to be paid for at reasonable rates, fixed by council of administration, if acceded to by the citizens; if not acceded to by them, by forced contribution. This order is made applicable to all general hospitals within this district outside of the loyal States.

By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:


July 23, 1862 - Assessment of damage done by Forrest and others in Middle Tennessee

NASHVILLE, July 23, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The enemy's cavalry is not less than 2,000, and possibly 4,000, and increasing. Bridges on Chattanooga road near this place destroyed and detachments guarding them killed or captured; 80 of those of Second Kentucky came in paroled this morning. A wagon train being sent for Nelson is being followed by the enemy and will be surely captured; also every detachment from here to Nelson's outposts. After that Forrest announced that will come back to attack the town. Our force being menaced on the Louisville road, Col. Boone announced from Gallatin that Richland, 15 miles beyond, is held by 1,000 rebel cavalry, and Col. Boone has detained the train from this place. We cannot send force from Nashville to guard the trains, and I telegraphed Boone if well satisfied of enemy at Richland to send the trains back to town. Also telegraphed Col. Bruce at Bowling Green to send to Boyle for instructions and force. He answered that his own force is 450 men and that it would not be proper to expose the Bowling Green bridges, as it is evident that the enemy are rising rapidly to control our communication and perhaps strike Nashville when they feel strong enough.

Forrest sent a challenge to Miller last night to come out and fight him. The postmaster sent your mails on the 17th, 20th, and to-day. Have just received your dispatch stating you had information.
July 23, 1862 - "General Sherman."

A very laudable curiosity exists among the people of Memphis to know something about Gen. Sherman, and we, therefore, venture on the liberty of introducing him.

General W. T. Sherman, not T. W., is a native of Lancaster, Ohio. He entered the regular army of the United States in the 1846 from the Military academy of West Point in the Third artillery. He was then sent to California, on the first expedition, in advance of Stevenson's regiment, and served there under Kearney and Mason; and was there promoted to a lieutenancy in regular course of promotion. Neither before nor since his entrance into his favorite profession has he been a politician, though his brother, John Sherman, the Ohio Senator, is a distinguished one. A soldier in feeling as in practice, W. T. Sherman's sentiments, political sentiments, are pre-eminently conservative. After his return from California he continued in the service two years, and then retired to private life.

About that time he went out to San Francisco as the principal of the Banking House of Lucas, Turner & Co., with one member of the firm, we believe, the General is related to by marriage. In this responsible post, for which his methodical turn of mind admirably fitted him, he remained for nearly two years, returning only to assume a similar position in New York for the same firm, which dissolved about twelve months later.

Lieutenant Sherman then proceeded to Alexandria, in Louisiana, and indulged his inclination by the establishment of an excellent military school, over which he actively presided, with great success, till the inception of the Rebellion. He was then appointed Colonel of the 15th Regiment of United States Regulars. Later on he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and assisted at the fight of Bull's Run, where, in spite of all his entreaties and heroic example, his brigade would charge backwards.

Later still we find him prominent among the heroes of Shiloh, exhibiting on that bloody field a degree of heroism and tactical skill which justly won him a Major Generalship. In the eventful interim between Bull Run and Shiloh, General Sherman had charge of the Department afterward occupied by General Buell, and before by General Anderson.

"The other Sherman," as they used to style him at West Point, sometimes varying the appellation to "Yankee Sherman," is T. W., Sherman, a native of Rhode Island. The initial of both are the same, and to some cause confusion; but it can be easily avoided by fixing in the memory that the Shiloh hero places the W first the T second, while "the other Sherman," reverses the order.
Major General W. T. Sherman, the subject of our sketch, is a straight. Soldierly-looking gentleman of nearly six feet in height with a light clear eye, and hair of light auburn, almost approaching to red, and beard and mustache of a similar hue. Strict in discipline, but kind at heart, impulsive, nervous, quick, but correct in judgment—he is precisely the man a Bonaparte would make a marshal of, and select among a hundred to lead a Wagram charge, or cross a bridge of Lodi.

Our readers will find him strict as destiny, but equally just.

Memphis Union and Appeal, July 23, 1862.

July 23, 1862 - Major-General W. T. Sherman refuses to rescind orders permitting draft age Confederates to remain in Memphis

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, Memphis, July 23, 1862.

Dr. E. S. PLUMMER AND OTHERS, Physicians in Memphis, Signers to a Petition:

GENTLEMEN: I have this moment received your communication¹, and assure you that it grieves my heart thus to be the instrument of adding to the seeming cruelty and hardship of this unnatural war.

On my arrival here I found my predecessor (Gen. Hovey) had issued an order² permitting the departure South of all persons subject to the conscript law of the Southern Confederacy. Many applications have been made to me to modify this order, but I regarded it as a condition-precedent by which I was bound in honor, and therefore I have made no changes or modifications, nor shall I determine what action I shall adopt in relation to persons unfriendly to our cause who remain after the time limited by Gen. Hovey's order has expired. It is now sunset, and all who have not availed themselves of Gen. Hovey's order have departed. It is now sunset, and all who have not availed themselves of Gen. Hovey's order have departed. It is now sunset, and all who have not availed themselves of Gen. Hovey's order have departed. It is now sunset, and all who have not availed themselves of Gen. Hovey's order have departed. It is now sunset, and all who have not availed themselves of Gen. Hovey's order have departed. It is now sunset, and all who have not availed themselves of Gen. Hovey's order have departed. It is now sunset, and all who have not availed themselves of Gen. Hovey's order have departed. It is now sunset, and all who have not availed themselves of Gen. Hovey's order have departed. It is now sunset, and all who have not availed themselves of Gen. Hovey's order have departed. It is now sunset, and all who have not availed themselves of Gen. Hovey's order have departed. It is now sunset, and all who have not availed themselves of Gen. Hovey's order have departed. It is now sunset, and all who have not availed themselves of Gen. Hovey's order have departed. It is now sunset, and all who have not availed themselves of Gen. Hovey's order have departed. It is now sunset, and all who have not availed themselves of Gen. Hovey's order have departed.

I will only say that I cannot allow the personal convenience of even a large class of ladies to influence me in my determination to make Memphis a safe place of operations for an army, and all people who are unfriendly should forthwith prepare to depart in such direction as I may hereafter indicate.

Surgeons are not liable to be made prisoners of war, but they should not reside within the lines of an army which they regard as hostile. The situation would be too delicate.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

July 23, 1862 - "City Council, General Sherman and Col. Slack."

Headquarters, U. S. Forces
Memphis, Tenn. June 20, 1862.

Members of the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor, City Recorder, and all other persons discharging any official duty within the city of Memphis, and under the charter thereof, are required to come before the Provost-Marshal and take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, within three days, or in default thereof will be regarded as sympathizing, aiding and abetting rebellion, and will be treated as only traitors deserve.

By order of Jas. R. Slack, Col. Com.
M. P. Evans, A. A. A. Gen.

How many of the present and past Board of Aldermen have conformed to the requirements of this order?

Has S. T. Morgan, a secessionist when Tennessee was Union, taken an oath of allegiance since he voted for the Southern Confederacy, and since he illuminated his house to honor secession processions; and since he signed secession directory's to force Memphis, then Union, to become rebellious? Has he, we say, taken any oath of allegiance to the government, that under it he presumes to legislate for a city in which all others are required to take one; or did he, unelected by the people, smuggle into the psuedo-board to avoid taking an oath of allegiance to a government he had sought to shatter?

Has Mr. Alderman Amos ever pledged his allegiance to the United States since Rebellion became unprofitable? Did he not also, un-elected by the people, smuggle into the Board to avoid taking that oath of allegiance?

Has Samuel Tighe taken an oath of allegiance yet? Has Dr. Merrill? How comes the latter in the Board at all? How comes any of these in the face of the order of Col. Slack? Was not the order published? Was it not kept standing in our columns? Was it ever revoked? Did not Gen. Sherman's order, published yesterday, make clear to the Union men of that Board why in our same issue we wished an investigation of eligibility? Do the gentlemen imagine that, like the ostrich, if they hide their heads in the dirt they cannot be seen?

When it is found Necessary, and is felt to be just in the Government to require an oath of allegiance from the unofficial, can it be believed it should be exacted from those who aspire, and even illegally dare to wield under the United States flag official power and influence after having positively refused to swear allegiance to that flag, when requested by Colonel Slack then commander of this post.
We, and thousands of others have much mistaken the sense and justice of General W. S. Sherman if such trickery is imposed on him.

On two different occasions, far removed, we have warned that board of the ineligibility of many of its members, of a sufficient number indeed to render it inoperative. It has persisted in its treasonable evasion of the order which forms the opening of our article. Men in it had refused and would, ay and some will, or say they will, refuse to take the oath of allegiance expected from all, and yet forsooth they hope to be permitted to remain here and regulate for a city over which W. T. Sherman holds chief authority!

On other scores that Board is illegal. In a few days we will publish the opinions of some of the leading counsel[s] in the city on the question; and in the meantime we warn our readers that no contracts made by them, no pretended ordinances passed by them can possibly be considered binding on the City of Memphis, nor is the city even bound to recognize or pay any appointees of their making.

The only legitimate authority now in Memphis is that of Gen. W. T. Sherman and under him the military authorities appointed to various offices; and, thank heaven! About their allegiance and their loyalty to it, hangs no doubt.

The smuggling into the psuedo-board of Messrs. Morgan, Amos, Merrill, and others, unelected by the people, and in defiance of the order of Gen. Slack is most admirable proof of the wisdom of the order itself, and in the late order of Gen. Sherman, we find assurance that such skulking treason will not be tolerated.

It needs no great perspicacity to see what future evil to the best interest of the city would accrue from the continuous action of an illegal Board, whose doing would assuredly lead to endless litigation. Still less foresight is required to conjecture the dangers that might arise to the national cause from the continuance in office of men who "can't take that oath." The troops now here, the position of the city, the presence of General Sherman, all point to the necessity of having no two rulers here, no two codes of laws, no two corps of gens d'armérie responsible to different authorities. General Butler saw the need of a united rule, and much as we admire his sagacity we have every reason to believe that the wisdom of General Sherman is no wise inferior.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 23, 1862.

July 23, 1862 - Insuring Alien Loyalty

Foreigners and the Oath.

To avoid prevarication or future cause of offense, we suppose, the authorities either have prepared or will publish the formula of an oath which can be taken by subjects owing allegiance to foreign powers, without constraining an illegal renunciation of the same, which they have no right to make, and which yet will
secure the United States Government from any violation on their part, of that strict neutrality to which their Governments stand pledged.

This oath should be one which, while leaving them free in allegiance would undoubtedly bind them to yield no comfort, aid, assistance or information to the wicked rebellion, inflicting such evils upon our beloved country.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 23, 1862.

July 23, 1862 - Memphis Confederate Women and the Oath of Allegiance

Memphis, Tenn., July 23.

There are some inside phases connected with these matters [all men between 18 and 45 must take oath or leave city] which never come to the knowledge of the people of the North; influences which are vigorously at work now on the hesitating and yielding votaries of southern rights. People know pretty well by this time what the sentiments of the southern women are on this question. They must use their imagination to come up to the reality which exists here in Memphis, where the women have not only invested their hearts in the cause, but are subjected to practical banishment from those in whom their interest is centered. It is not my place to rail against women for exhibiting those characteristics of their nature for which, at home, we would take them to our arms; neither do I conceal my disgust at public and unlady-like exhibitions of spite, of which, I am glad to say, there has been but little here. They are as God made them, firm adherents to the fortunes of their husbands, fathers, and brothers, and we can never expect them to be otherwise, be they of northern or southern birth. People need not be surprised, then, to hear that the feminine population of Memphis is very bitter. They are incorrigible partisans, one and all. The forms of society are still kept up, for there are whole circles which are unbroken, except by the absence of a portion of its male members, and within these the subject is agitated unceasingly and unrelentingly. I must say that, so far as my knowledge goes, I have seen no reason to envy the male secessionists of Memphis. They have much at stake. Property, personal preferences, and natural aversions incline many to remain and become loyal citizens. The female secessionists, on the contrary, have nothing to bind them except their sympathies with the personal investments already made in the southern cause, and they are truly merciless. To the bold and resolute, they are gracious and winning. Words could not proclaim in plainer signification that none but the brave deserve the fair. To the wavering, they are by turns conciliatory and denunciatory. To the recusant, they are ripe with sneers and sarcasms which would make a resolute man grow fierce with indignation, and burn the good intentions of a weaker mind to ashes. Many a man has thus been driven into support of the Southern Confederacy. A young lady I happen to know of took her lover to task as soon as the order was issued, to know which course he proposed to pursue. Her preferences were not a matter of a moment's indecision, for her whole family are in the southern army. When it came to sending her lover there also, a pang
crossed her mind, and she hoped with all her heart that the order would be rescinded; but to consent that he should go North, or take the oath of allegiance, she could not. She was young, and beautiful and rich. What a position to place a young man in! Multiply the incident till it includes the whole Southern Confederacy, and, in various modifications, all its young men and women, and you have a fair sample of the social influences everywhere at work.

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Shiloh.

Chicago Times, July 29, 1862. NOTE 1

NOTE 1: As cited in: http://www.uttyl.edu/vbetts.

July 23, 1862 - "Rebel Insults."

Why is it that the families of Union men are insulted by the secession rabble that yet infest the city? Why are the wives of the cowardly Secessionists allowed to bawl at the loyal citizen, "Yankee," "Traitor," "Coward." [?] Were we not enough misused before the arrival of our friends? Were we allowed to speak in defense of our cause during the reign of King Jeff.? Were not our tongues bridled with the reins of oppression? Did we dare utter syllable in favor of the Union? And, I ask why are they allowed more liberty by us than they gave us? Does not every one know that when a woman speaks thus she but echoes her husband's sentiments? And when children speak thus they are instructed to do so by their parents? Would it not be well that an order be issued for the arrest of such persons, and let it be obeyed to the letter; and the Union ladies can then walk the streets, or sit on their porches without being insulted. Some declare they would rather see all their possessions in ashes than see the Yankees in possession of the city. Gratify them—take their property from them, and send them from the city. They will, at least, be gratified, and we be freed from a treasonable and dangerous foe; for those that would be willing to burn their own houses would not scruple to apply the torch to their neighbor's.

A UNION LADY.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 23, 1862.

July 23, 1862 - "The Oath."

Mr. Editor: Can you inform me why I, who have never borne arms, never aided or abetted the present causeless and nefarious rebellion, who have ever been loyal to the old flag should be requested to take an oath of allegiance I have never violated or disclaimed, while men who armed rebels, pleaded for rebellion and spoke treason are not required to take such oath, and yet fill all offices?
A TRUE UNION MAN.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 23, 1862.

**July 23, 1862 - Haphazard enforcement of the Oath of Allegiance in Memphis**

The Oath Again.—Mr. Editor: Why am I, a man in the humble walks of private life, asked to swear allegiance to the United States, when aldermen are permitted to refuse to do the same, and still hold office of trust and influence?

A Mechanic.

Provost Marshall's Office.—Yesterday was a very busy day at the Provost Marshal's. One hundred and twenty-four, mostly youths, received permits to cross the lines: two hundred and thirty-four persons took the oath of allegiance. Thus the work progresses.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 23, 1862.

**July 23, 1862 - Mule Carcass in Memphis**

Nuisance.—On Shelby street, near Trezevant, a dead mule has been lying forty-eight hours. Whose duty is it to have it removed? Why is it not attended to?

Memphis Union Appeal, July 23, 1862.

**July 23, 1862 - "None of the wounded have died tho, several were shot through the lungs."**

Excerpt from Surgeon William M. Eames' letter to his wife in Ohio relative to news of the military hospital in Murfreesboro

Union Coll. Hosptotal

July 23 1862

Dearest Wife,

~ ~ ~

Last night (22nd) our men were expecting an attack all night & lay upon their arms but no rebels came. They wont come while we have two Reg'ts & two good batteries here I assures. Gen. Nelson commenced to fortify back of the Depo yesterday & called for all the Negroes in town to help about it. The citizens were obliged to send in their darkies with shovels & pickaxes & they are busily at work making the redout. We have got our niggers back & have plenty of out door help now to keep our wood pile good & draw our water, etc., etc. . . We have now 163 men in Hospital & more coming in all the time. The wounded are doing very well & the sick as well as could be expected. No deaths for several days. None of the wounded have died tho, several were shot through the lungs. We have been on half rations for several days & the men growl sadly. The R. R. bridge was burned above here & the cars cannot come down with provisions & I suppose that explains Dr. French's absence so long.
Am afraid the rebels captured our mail —I can stand it I suppose if they have
but I would rather get a letter or two from you than anything else I can think of
at present.

~ ~ ~

We have but few calls now from citizens & no one seems to care for the sick &
wounded—or they are too busy thinking of their own affairs. They are really in
a bad condition in the place & have nothing to do but submit to a military rule
for a while. Many of the citizens are in close confinement - & the rest are not
permitted to go abroad at all. They will soon see the folly of encouraging these
raids of the rebel cavalry—It wont work.

~ ~ ~

Yours as ever,
Wm. M. Eames

William Mark Eames Papers

July 24, 1862 - Travel restrictions imposed on Raleigh, State Line, Pigeon, Byhalia, Her-
mando and Horn Lake roads near Memphis by General Sherman

ORDERS, No. 61. HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, Memphis, July 24, 1862.

Travel into and out of Memphis by carriage, wagon, horse, or foot in the usual
course of business will be as free and unobstructed as is consistent with a state
of war. To farmers, planters, and business men, with their families and ser-
vants, free intercourse will be permitted without passes or any hinderance, save
the right of examination and even search when the officer of the guard judges it
proper and necessary.

This travel must be by daylight, and no exception to the rule will be permitted,
save to market and supply carts, which may enter an hour before day, provided
they are known to the officer of the guard. Wagons leaving town with an undue
proportion of any one article of commodity will be stopped, and if found
engaged in illicit trade or deception the road guard will send it to this brigadier,
who will take the wagon and contents and imprison the parties implicated if he
entertain even strong suspicion.

Travel is limited to the following roads:
1. Raleigh road.
2. State Line road.
3. Pigeon Roost and Byhalia road.
4. Hernando road.
5. Horn Lake road.

A small guard charged with this duty will be stationed on each of these roads
about 3 miles from the City, at some house by the roadside, where all travelers
will pause or stop until they receive a signal to pass. Written instructions from headquarters will be given from time to time to these guards, and when any officer announces to it traveler his decision it must be instantly obeyed, however inconsistent it may appear with the spirit of this order.

Cavalry patrols and pickets and infantry guards posted for other purposes will not molest the regular travel, but all such pickets and guards will promptly arrest and send to the provost-marshal all persons attempting to enter or depart by any other road and at any other time or manner than is herein prescribed.

Brig.-Gen. Hurlbut is charged with the execution of this order as to the Horn Lake road, the Hernando road, and Pigeon Roost road, and Brig.-Gen. Smith as to the State Line and Raleigh roads. Details of one commissioned and one non-commissioned officer and three men will be sufficient for each road—details permanent or weekly at the pleasure of the brigadier, who will strengthen the guard under special instructions or when in his judgment it should be necessary.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:


**NOTE 1:** Horn Lake is in northwest Mississippi, just below the Mississippi-Tennessee State Line.

*July 24, 1862* - "THE FLAG OF OUR UNION"**NOTE 1** by J. Whaley, 1st Illinois Regiment Artillery

Come, brothers, swell our royal chorus,  
While the storm clouds lower o'er us.  
Look away! look away! look away! see the flag  
Though factions [?] torn and storm denying [?]  
Brothers look! our flag is flying,  
Look away! Look away! look away! see the flag!  
Chorus  
Shall traitors dim its glory?  
Never! Never!  
A gallant band around it stand,  
To fight for it and the Union  
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah for the flag of our Union  
[Repeat.]  
Great Washington, whose farewell warning  
Bids us beware of factions dawning  
Look away! look away! see the flag!  
Peacefully sleeps, when his toils are ended,  
Under the flag which his sword has defended,  
Look away! look away! see the flag!
[Chorus]
There are those in every section
Who stir up strife and disaffection.
Look away! look away! see the flag!
Preachers of strife, and hate, and scorn,
Shall rue the day that they were born.
Look away! look away! see the flag!

[Chorus]
The time has come when we must fight
For the Union and the right.
Look away! look away! see the flag!
Though we meet in deadly strife with those
Who were our friend, but now are foes.
Look away! look away! see the flag!

[Chorus]
The Rattlesnake of the traitor's band
Shall never float o'er our fair land.
Look away! look away! see the flag!
Our Eagle Bird, so brave and stout,
Shall conquer Snake without a doubt.
Look away! look away! see the flag!

[Chorus]
The stars and stripes is the flag we cherish-
We sooner would die than see it perish.
Look away! look away! see the flag!
Our fathers fought, and bled to hoist it-
We'll keep it up though our blood should moist it.
Look away! look away! see the flag!

[Chorus]
Oh! see the banner as it floats above!
Our watchword: "Fight for the Flag we Love."
Look away! look away! see the flag!
The "God of all looks down from high
To see how bravely we will die.
Look away! look away! see the flag!

[Chorus]
Shall traitors dim its glory?
Never! Never!
A gallant band around it stand,
To fight for it and the Union
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah for the flag of our Union!
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah for the flag of our Union!

Union Appeal July 24, 1862

NOTE 1: Possibly sung to the tune of "Dixie."
**July 24, 1862 - Civil disorder in Memphis**

"Pugilistic Feminines -Selling Whiskey"

It seems that Mary McMannus and Bridget Leonard, both old devotees of the Recorders' Court, held a disputation quite satisfactory to the latter; so Bridget informed on Mary, and the fair belligerents were assigned before his Honor, the Recorder, where Mary became very obstreperous and was found to be guilty of selling whiskey to soldiers for which she was fined $5.00-an additional $5.00 for fighting Bridget who came off "second best" with a blackened eye and bruised nose.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 24, 1862.

**July 24, 1862 - Major-General William T. Sherman on the responsibilities of the press in Memphis**

HEADQUARTERS, MEMPHIS, July 24, 1862

Samuel Sawyer, Esq., Editor Union Appeal, Memphis

Dear Sir:

It is well I should come to an understanding at once with the press as well as the people of Memphis, which I am ordered to command, which means control for the interest, welfare, and glory of the whole Government of the United States.

Personalities in a newspaper are wrong and criminal. Thus, though you meant to be complimentary in your sketch of my career, you make more than a dozen mistakes of facts, which I need not correct as I don't desire my biography [to be written] till I am dead. It is enough for the world to know that I live and am a soldier, bound to obey the orders of my superiors, the laws of my country, and to venerate its Constitution; that when discretion is given me I should exercise it and account for it to my superiors.

I regard your article headed "City Council, General Sherman and Colonel Slack" as highly indiscreet. Of course no person who can jeopardize the safety of Memphis can remain here, much less exercise public authority, but I must take time and be satisfied that injustice be not done.

If the parties named be the men you describe, the fact should not be published to put them on their guard and encourage their escape. The evidence should be carefully collected, authenticated and then placed in my hands. But your statement of facts is entirely qualified in my mind and loses its force by your negligence of very simple facts within your reach at to myself. I had been in the army six years in 1846, am not related at all to any member of Lucas, Turner & Co.; was associated with them six years instead of two; am not colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry, but of the Thirteenth. Your correction this morning, as to the acknowledged error as to General Denver, is still erroneous. General M. L. Smith did not belong to my command at Shiloh at all, but was transferred to me.
just before reaching Corinth. I mention these facts in kindness, to show you how wrong it is to speak of persons.

I will attend to the judge, mayor, board of aldermen, and policemen all in good time.

Use your influence to reestablish system, order, [and] government. You may rest easy that no military commander is going to neglect internal safety as well as to guard against external danger, but to do right requires time, and more patience than I usually posses is necessary. If I find the press of Memphis actuated by high principle and a sole devotion to their country I will be their best friend; but I find them personal, abusive, dealing in innuendoes and hints at a blind venture, and looking to their selfish aggrandizement and fame, then they had better look out, for I regard such as greater enemies to the county and mankind than the men who, from a mistaken sense of State pride, have taken muskets and fight us about as hard as we care about.

In haste, but in kindness, etc.

W. T. Sherman, Major-General

Although our forces here are generally supposed to be having an easy time of it, yet the truth is that this portion of the army never had more laborious duties to perform, and at no time have the commanding Generals been more constantly employed. The frequent incursion and forays of Jackson's and other bandits keep them continually on the sharp lookout.

The position now held by Gen. McGleannan's\textsuperscript{1} command, consisting of Gen. Logan's and Gen. Ross' divisions, is of the greatest importance, being the lines of railroad from Columbus to Corinth, a distance of one hundred and forty-four miles, and from Jackson to Bolivar, a distance of twenty-eight miles.

Cotton is being shipped from this place at the rate of three hundred bales per day. Perhaps six to eight thousand bales will be shipped before the trade is over and something inside of twenty thousand bales from the lines of these railroad. Buyers are paying from sixteen to twenty cents in gold, delivered at railroad stations. In years past, I am informed, this city alone shipped from ten to twenty thousand bales. The prospect for the next crop is poor, from the fact that but comparatively little ground has been planted this year. The attention of farmers has been turned in another direction. Hereafter, instead of buying their corn and wheat, and pork, from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, this people have set out to raise these productions themselves. The broad fields no waving with corn that formerly blossomed with cotton, prove the earnestness of the effort. And, should peace be restored to-morrow, the Northern farmers would be made to feel the effects of this change of policy. The growing crop here promises as fine a yield as that of any other State.


\textbf{NOTE 1:} Perhaps the correspondent got the spelling wrong. According to Ezra J. Warner, \textit{Generals in Blue: Lives of the Union Commanders}, (Baton Roughe: Louisian State Press, 1992), there was no General McClennan in the U. S. Army. He may likely have meant Maj. Gen. John A. McClerand

\textit{July 24, 1862 - Restlessness in Memphis caused by Order No. 1}

THE CITY is excited to a high degree today. It is the last day under order No. 1, and all who can are crowding into the Provost Marshal's office to take the oath or obtain permits to pass the lines. The number leaving is by no means as large as was expected. Many who are leaving from patriotic considerations, have forgotten certain little claims against them. We have very little faith in the patriotism of any man who does not pay his debts. If all who won't pay what they owe should leave the city today, what a happy family we shall have of those who remain!

ORDER NO. 1

The excitement produced by this order seems to be on the increase as the waning hours of probation grow beautifully less. All manner of foolish sensation
stories are put afloat by secession sympathizers, who had better be arranging their affairs preparatory to a skedaddle to the loving embrace and conscription of their beloved Confederacy. We have no idea that any decent man who stays here and attends his business will be molested or annoyed so long as he continues civil and restrains from interference. Neither the Government of the United States, nor the officials who have charge of its business, have any private griefs to avenge, nor any reason, sufficient or insufficient, for persecuting private individuals. Order No. 1 was issued as a military measure, to get rid of spies, exciters of rebellion and commotion, and disturbers of that harmony and quiet, which the authorities are determines shall prevail in this department. Not content with the fact that the Secession fleet has been destroyed, the Secession army defeated and scattered, the control of the Mississippi obtained, and nearly all the important military posts occupied by the National troops, certain men still continue their active and secret efforts against the Government. In the fair test of battle they have been beaten. If enough of their army holds together to give us battle again, we shall be happy to beat them again, and those whom we meet in battle, will be treated as open and honorable enemies. But for marauders, who take advantage of these distracted times to commit robbery, excite small commotions, and fester chronic discontent, the authorities have neither mercy nor respect. This order is leveled at them and they will [be] treated in the most summary manner when they are found. In all conquered cities since the history of the world, the most stringent measures have been considered justifiable for the purpose of keeping order in the conquered district. War is bad enough without having its horrors exaggerated by assassinations and riots and petty outbreaks. No reason or excuse for such will be given by the conduct of the national government. Life and property will be respected, and so far as is compatible with the quiet of a city ruled by martial law, the most simple individual liberty will be granted. No such measure as Order No. 1 were required in St. Louis, Louisville or Baltimore, because the Secessionist there, though fully as bitter, and personally disagreeable to the Government and its officials, were awed or shamed into submission to the "powers that be." But they know very well that they have been noisy, troublesome and seditious. Let them thank themselves for it.

If they are so anxious for the Confederacy to succeed, let them go into the Southern army lines and fight and work for that object and not stay about home, living in fine houses, under the protection of Union bayonets—endeavoring, by means and underhanded arts, to destroy the quiet of the city, and annoy and embarrass the authorities. When they so succeed in establishing their pet Confederacy by legitimate warfare, they can enjoy its inestimable blessings—and not before.

Memphis Bulletin, July 24, 1862.
July 24, 1862 - "MEMPHIANS ON THE OATH."

During the last four days the most fashionable phrase in Memphis has been, "I hate to take that oath." Hate to take it! And why do they hate to take it? Why do they dislike the forswear rebellion and return to the protection of the freest and best of governments? Is it that they own to the rebel organization a debt of gratitude for the benefits in conferred on this city? When rebellion took Memphis by storm, it found it a rising and a thriving town, promising one day to rival Louisville. Cotton crowded the quays; well laden steamers plied in plenty between New Orleans and it on the one hand, between St. Louis, Cincinnati and it on the other. The cheerful ring of hammer and anvil issued from its foundries; its Chamber of Commerce was the scene of a commercial activity unequalled by that of any other city of similar population; in the day, it impressed the visitor with a ready belief that here was bread for the labor of earning, assured success to enterprise and growing wealth to both. A glance at the now neglected commercial records of the city will amply establish the truth of our statement, that if Memphis was not the happiest city on the banks of the Mississippi, the fault was its own.

At night, the well filled, handsome, well-managed theater gave evidence of a growing taste in art scarce less rapid in improvement than the material prosperity from which it sprang.

On the Sabbath, the temples of the merciful Jehovah were filled with those who had much to be thankful for, and gave forgiveness little earthly to demand.

And yet to-day it is fashionable in Memphis to "hate to take that oath" of fidelity to government which was God's chosen instrument for the securing of these blessings!

But mayhap the rebellion poured blessings from a more abundant cornucopia. Mayhap it were ingratitude not to feel a superior obligation for the blasting of all this prosperity, for commerce arrested, for men outlawed, and women deserted. Mayhap it were ungrateful to renounce a rebellion that has shattered the hopes of thousands, separated wife and husband, father and son, quenched the hops of affianced lovers, substituted scarcity for plenty, and the prayer of suffering for the hallelujah of happiness.

It is really difficult to understand why any man should "hate to take that oath."

It is said, may not a man mistakenly think that the Rebellion is founded in justice? Undoubtedly he may. In Paris' shore is an individual who, after a life of infamy, has come to think and call himself the Savior of the world; and in the lunatic asylum of that same city there is one who is constantly asserting that man's chief mission is the mastication of flies. But neither laws nor orders are issued to the few of warped judgment, but to the majority, supposed sane, and to the sane only is argument addressed.

Rebellion as such is wrong, stamped wrong by the decrees of God and the laws of all nations, a thing justified only by oppression, and what oppression can the
people of Memphis state they had received at the hands of the national government?

Lax almost to culpability, the very existence of the national authority was felt in Memphis only by the blessings it conferred. The existence of rebellion was manifested by the rifling of private property conducted in the main street of the city under the veil of night, by oppressions uncounted, and thefts not to be summed. It was manifested by the loss of all that trade, that prosperous and peaceful happiness which we have depicted; and yet men "hate to take that oath" in Memphis.

After giving its best blood, after sacrificing its commercial activity and hopes, after shattering the social happiness of its best citizens for the rebellion, may we not ask, what did rebellion do to avert from the Bluff city the punishment to which it had rendered it liable? It gave it up with a blow - rifled it and then deserted it; and yet men "hate to take that oath" in Memphis.

Men forgetting that at the bar of God they will be asked to give an account not of the Southern Confederacy, but of the wife the swore to protect, and of the children bestowed upon them, so "hate to take that oath" that they leave their wives unprotected, their children unprovided for, and go to uplift a rebellious hand against the government under whose beneficent rule they saw their loved ones safe, and their city prosperous.

Think, well father, husband and would-be patriot, ere you iterate the fashionable cry, and assert that you "hate to take that oath."

Memphis Union Appeal, July 24, 1862.

**July 24, 1862 - Rules of procedure for hearing before the Provost Marshal**

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,

Knoxville, Tenn., July 24, 1862.

Col. W. M. CHURCHWELL, Provost-Marshal, Knoxville, Tenn.

COL.: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that you will order the assistant provost-marshal of the department whenever an arrest is made to send up with the prisoner a statement of the case accompanied with the names of the witnesses cognizant of the facts upon which the arrest is made. In every instance these papers will be sent up for the consideration of the major-general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

OR, Ser. II, Vol. 4, p. 826.
July 25, 1862 - Mollie Daniels in Federal uniform, Memphis

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF PATRIOTISM—THE FEMALE HEART FIRED UNTO MANHOOD. —Mollie Daniels, well known in the records of the Police Court of Memphis, was arrested on the street day before yesterday, attired in the garb of a soldier, and taken to the station house, where she lodged for the night. Yesterday morning the feminine soldier was taken before the Recorder, where she was recognized, notwithstanding her military attire and short hair. A fine of $25 was imposed but not possessing it, she was ordered to be sent to the calaboose.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 27, 1862.

July 25, 1862 - Confederate guerrilla raid on Brownsville

No circumstantial reports filed.
Confederates at Brownsville.
Arrest of Cotton Buyers.
$15,000 in Gold Stolen.
Prisoners Taken South.

The Confederate cavalry, numbering about one hundred, suddenly appeared at Brownsville, county seat of Haywood, about daybreak on Friday morning. The hotel was surrounded by the troops, and Messrs. Crisp and Greenwald, cotton buyers, both citizens of this place, were called for. They were immediately arrested, as were also Mr. Ed. Word, of this city, Mr. Ware from Paducah, and two foreign citizens, one of Brownsville, named Solomond, and the other of Haywood.

The citizens of town interfered, and Mr. Word, who had bought no cotton, was released unconditionally. Mr. Crisp, after importunity, was paroled. About this time, Solomond, one of the citizens arrested, asked permission to go and get a blanket, and escaped. This so exasperated Captain Faulkner, the commander of the Confederate forces, that he declined to release any more of the prisoners.

The Confederates hunted up all the cotton in Brownsville, and made the citizens assist in cutting open the bales, after which the torch was applied and all of it consumed. There were some three hundred bales of cotton consumed at Brownsville.

The Confederates broke open an iron safe belonging to Greenwald, and took away about fifteen thousand dollars in gold!

The Confederate force at Brownsville was a part of Jackson's cavalry, and are from Kentucky. They wore no uniforms. They are armed with double-barralled shot guns, Navy six shooter and bowie knives. They are said to have their hiding place or stronghold in a "hurricane" not far from Brownsville. This place is
almost impassable from the number of trees thrown upon the ground, and gives
them a great advantage in case of attack.

The citizens sent word to the Federal commander at Humboldt, and about 5
o'clock some 85 or 100 cavalry made their appearance in the town. They
arrested one man attached to the Confederate force, and threatened to shoot
him if he did not convey them to Faulkner's headquarters.

The Confederates left Brownsville Friday (25th) afternoon, taking Mr. Green-
wald and the other prisoners with them. On Sunday (27th) Mr. Greenwald was
seen as a prisoner at Senatobia, Mississippi.

Memphis Bulletin, July 30, 1862.\textsuperscript{NOTE 1}

**NOTE 1:** Also listed in Dyer's Battle Index for Tennessee.

**July 25, 1862 - Guerrilla attack near Memphis**

THE REBEL DESPERADOES-MORE COTTON BURNING.—The adjoin-
ing country is yet infested with those infamous bands of prowling, outrageous,
notoriously vile and desperate characters, the very thought of whose savage,
villainous acts and diabolical proceedings bring a scowl of indignation to the
brow. We are informed that the day before yesterday a squad of rebel cavalry
attacked a citizen named Moore, on the Holly Springs road, about six miles
from the city, near I. B. Holmes' plantation. Mr. Moore lives in that vicinity,
and was coming to the city with a load of cotton, when the infernal rebels came
upon him. They burnt the cotton on the spot, took Mr. Moore and his team with
them, and, probably, ere this, the poor man has been executed by the accursed
villains. The neighborhood in which this hellish transaction occurred is a hot-
bed of Secessionism, where the Confederate outlaws are harbored and pro-
tected, encouraged and aided in this work of devastation and ruin. The few
good citizens who reside in that rebellious region live in fear and peril, not
knowing what unfortunate moment the desperadoes may fall upon them with
their atrocious designs. Let the country be ransacked, and the rebel sympathiz-
ers arrested, for they are as deep in guilt as the actual perpetrators.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 27, 1862.

**July 25, 1862 - August 1, 1862 - Expedition from Holly Springs Mississippi to Bolivar &
Jackson [8 "engagements\textsuperscript{NOTE 1}]

JULY 25-AUGUST 1, 1862.-Expedition from Holly Springs, Miss., to Bolivar
and Jackson, Tenn.


HDQRS. CAVALRY BRIGADE, Holly Springs, Miss., August 1, 1862.
GEN.: I have the honor to report that on the 19th ultimo I received orders to relieve Gen. Chalmers in command of the Cavalry Brigade. I learned from him that part of the brigade had been ordered to select some point in Mississippi to recuperate their horses and the balance were then marching by regiment toward Tupelo. Every possible exertion was used to intercept the command and order it back toward Holly Springs; but on account of the regiments being much separated it was impossible to concentrate sufficient force to accomplish any object before the 25th ultimo, at which time I started toward Tennessee with parts of Jackson's, Wade's, Pinson's, and Slemons' regiments—in all about 1,000 men.

On my first arrival at Holly Springs, in accordance with instructions, I called upon Gen. Villepigue for some infantry to aid in attacking the garrison at Grand Junction [Tenn.] and destroying the railroad above that place; but as the enemy left Grand Junction on the night of the 23d and 24th ultimo, the same night our troops left Abbeville, I ordered the infantry to return as soon as they had created the impression that a general advance of our forces was intended in the direction of West Tennessee. The enemy left about 200 bales of cotton at the Junction, which was destroyed the next day.

My plan was to menace the enemy at Bolivar, burn the railroad bridges between that place and Jackson and above Jackson, then concentrate at Wellwood and attack Jackson, destroying the stores and cotton at that place. Before reaching Bolivar by about 10 miles Col. Jackson's regiment was ordered back by Gen. Villepigue, leaving me with but 500 men. All the ferries over the Hatchie River had been destroyed by the enemy, which obliged our troops to swim or ford.

While driving in the enemy's pickets on the northwest and south of Bolivar we so thoroughly shut them in as to enable us to send out a large number of squads of men to burn cotton which had been seized or purchased by the enemy. This we continued to do during the entire expedition, burning in all about 3,000 bales, a great part of which had been sold to the enemy and much of which had been transported to their strong posts; but so great was their alarm that they allowed us to burn cotton undisturbed almost within sight of their intrenched positions.

I sent a man into Bolivar before attacking their pickets to inform the commanding officer that a large force was advancing, which so increased their alarm as to cause Gen. McClernand to re-enforce Bolivar from Jackson and Humboldt with about 3,000 men and to call for further re-enforcements from Corinth, which were promptly sent to him, and also to keep their troops under arms for more than two days and nights. A few hours after the Federals had passed from Jackson to Bolivar the railroad bridge and telegraph wire across Clover Creek were burned and the Federal guard kept at bay by a detachment under Col. Pinson, and the next night we so succeeded in drawing off the enemy as to enable another detachment to drive off the guard above Jackson and burn a high trestle work for a distance of 20 yards at a point about 8 miles above the said place.
The telegraph was also destroyed a considerable distance. In this we were aided by a company of 23 Partisan Rangers under Capt. Henderson, who reported to me for duty as I entered Tennessee. In crossing the river this detachment was attacked by the enemy and at first thrown into confusion, but they soon rallied and drove the enemy from the field.

In this engagement some men and horses were taken by the enemy, but they were recaptured by us in an engagement the following morning, at which time we thoroughly defeated the enemy, capturing 40 prisoners, with their arms and horses. We also attacked the enemy near Middleburg, drove them from the field, capturing prisoners, horses, arms, wagons, and 300 bales of cotton en route to Bolivar. The cotton was burned and other property brought to our lines. We also captured the block-house and destroyed several large railroad trestles and tore up the railroad for many miles.

Having received orders from department headquarters to return with all the command except one small regiment, I was obliged to abandon my intention of making a demonstration upon Jackson, and therefore returned immediately by way of Somerville to this place, arriving on the evening of August 1. With but 500 cavalry, much worn and jaded by previous service and privation, we penetrated some 70 miles behind the enemy's lines, destroyed the railroad bridges in his rear, and met him in eight separate engagements, in all of which, except the skirmish of Capt. Henderson, he was thoroughly defeated, many of his horses and men being killed, wounded, or taken prisoners by our troops, who were only prevented from continuing their pursuit by the close proximity of large bodies of the enemy.

With respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER, Col., Comdg.

NOTE 1: The report of Colonel Joseph Wheeler indicates that there were a number of "engagements," "actions," and/or "skirmishes" fought in Tennessee during this expedition. These were not listed separately by the OR, and for that reason they are not so listed here. Wheeler counted eight separate "engagements" associated with this expedition.

July 25, 1862 - Skirmish at Clinton Ferry

JULY 25, 1862.-Skirmish at Clinton Ferry, Tenn.


HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE, Knoxville, Tenn., July 25, 1862.

COL.: Capt. Blalock, commanding company of cavalry at Clinton, reports that at sunrise this morning his pickets at the ferry were fired upon by the enemy.
He sent re-enforcements, when a skirmish occurred, resulting in the wounding of one man. Believing he was about being surrounded he retreated.

The major-general commanding directs me to give you the report of Capt. Blalock, and suggests that the enemy may be a foraging party. If they cross the river you will move your brigade promptly forward and drive them back. You will be supported in the movement by Col. Taylor's brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,


(NOTE. -Similar letter to Col. T. H. Taylor, commanding Fifth Brigade.)


*July 25, 1862 - General Orders, No. 64, suspending the use of gold and silver as a medium with which to purchase cotton*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, Corinth, Miss., July 25, 1862.

The attention of the major-general commanding having been called to the fact of persons in this district sympathizing with the rebellion, who have cotton for sale, refusing to receive the United States Treasury notes in payment therefore, or anything other than gold and silver which is paid them by speculators whose love of gain is greater than their love of country, and the gold and silver thus paid indirectly affording aid and comfort to the enemy, renders necessary the publication of the following orders: 1st. From and after the 1st of August, 1862, gold and silver will not be paid within this district by speculators for the products of the rebel States. United States Treasury notes are a legal tender in all cases, and when refused the parties refusing them will be arrested, and such of their crops as are not actually required for the subsistence of their families, stock, &c., may be seized and sold by the nearest quartermaster for the benefit of whom it may concern.

2d. Money so received will be accounted for by the officer receiving it on his next account current, and used for the benefit of Government, only to be paid to the owners of the crops sold on orders from authority above that of district commanders.

3d. Any speculator paying out gold and silver in violation of this order will be arrested and sent North, and the property so purchased seized and turned over to the proper department for the benefit of the Government.

4th. A strict enforcement of this order is enjoined upon all officers in this district.

By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant

July 25, 1862 - Conditions in Memphis, excerpts from the report of Major-General William T. Sherman

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, Memphis, July 25, 1862.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Corinth, Miss.:

SIR:

Not knowing the character of country about Memphis as to water, for which our men and animals suffered much, I rode into the city on Sunday morning before daylight. . . Accordingly I sent orders out to White's Station for the troops to march in, and accordingly the whole command marched into Memphis, my division taking post at Fort Pickering and Hurlbut's just below the fort, drawing water out of the river.

As soon as Gen. Hovey drew in his pickets I sent a brigade (Morgan L. Smith's) out on the State Line road 3 miles, with orders to establish a main guard 1 mile farther out, and pickets and vedettes extending another mile, and cavalry to scout and patrol out to White's Station, 9 miles out. I quartered two brigades inside of Fort Pickering, with orders to push the work on which they are now engaged. About 750 negroes and all soldiers who are under punishment or are arrested by the provost guard will be made to work on the fortifications.

On my arrival I was somewhat embarrassed by an order (No. 1) of Gen. Hovey, in regard to persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. I doubted the propriety of allowing such to go South, untrammeled by even a parole, whereas they are by the law of the Confederacy conscript soldiers and have doubtless gone to the army. Such should have been made to take a parole and then go South or North.

All in Memphis who are hostile to us should be compelled to leave, for so long as they remain correspondence will go on; and in case of military movements they will manage to convey the information to their friends. But if all who are not our friends are expelled from Memphis but few will be left. I will do nothing hastily; only if any persons manifest any active hostility I will deal with them summarily.

Your orders that when the head of a family is in the South the family too must go I will enforce. And I have said that when any man feels and entertains hostility to us and favor to our enemies it is a breach of honor to remain, and shall, if necessary, be so regarded.

I have issued an order limiting travel to daylight and to the five principal roads, on each of which I will post a small permanent guard, with nothing to do but watch the travel. By giving special instruction to these guards I am satisfied we
can protect ourselves against spies and illicit trade more perfectly than by the usual system of provost-marshal passes.

I have, pursuant to your order, ordered the quartermaster to employ a suitable agent to take possession of all vacant buildings, register them and rent them for account of whom it may concern, keeping a true account current with each piece of property and accounting for rents to the quartermaster. I have also had all the negroes registered and will cause a time-table to be kept of their work, so that this matter may also admit of final settlement. There are squads of guerrillas in the country, but I cannot hear of any real force. A negro reports the arrival at Germantown of about 100 infantry and some cavalry. At soon as I get things in good shape I will begin to look into these matters.

What about Fort Pillow, its guns, &c.? Do you expect me to remove these and dismantle the fort?

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I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.


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July 25, 1862 - Federal anti-Semitism and cotton-buying in the Bolivar environs

BOLIVAR, July 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLENNAND:

The cotton speculators are quite clamorous for aid in getting their cotton away from Middleburg, Hickory Valley, &c., and offer to pay liberally for the service. I think I can bring it away with safety, and make it pay to the Government. As some of the Jew owners have as good as stolen the cotton from the planters, I have no conscientious scruples in making them pay liberally for getting it away.

L. F. ROSS, Brig.-Gen.

OR, Ser. I, Vol. 17, pt. II, p. 120.

July 26, 1862 - Skirmish at Tazewell

No circumstantial reports filed.

July 26, 1862 - Brigadier-General Grenville M. Dodge initiates confiscation policy for Confederate guerrilla supporters in West Tennessee, General Orders No. 11

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. HDQRS. CENTRAL DIV. OF THE MISS., Trenton, Tenn., July 26, 1862.

I. The general commanding has undoubted knowledge that the sympathizers with this rebellion within the limits of this command are aiding in a species of
warfare unknown to the laws and customs of war, the suppression of which calls for more rigorous and decisive measures than have been heretofore adopted. The allowing of bands of guerrillas to encamp in the neighborhood without giving information of the fact, the firing upon pickets, the feeding of parties who are hiding from our forces and the carrying of information to and from the enemy have become matters of daily occurrence. It is therefore ordered—

II. That any neighborhood, town or village that allows marauding bands or guerrillas to remain or camp near them without immediately sending word to the nearest military post will be levied upon, and a certain portion of the property of all known sympathizers of this rebellion than can be used by the U. S. forces, to be determined by the commander of the division, will be taken, and the citizens will be held personally responsible for the acts of the band. Where pickets are fired into the sympathizers of the rebellion being near the place will be arrested and held until the guilty party is brought to fight, and when any injury is done the picket there will be assessed upon the disloyal citizens living near the place an amount not exceeding $10,000, as the commanding general may determine.

III. Citizens who encourage returned soldiers and deserters to hide in the woods and form bands to return to the rebel army will be arrested and held responsible for all depredations committed by these bands; and when it comes to the knowledge of any of the commanders of posts of this command that returned soldiers or deserters are lurking about, hiding and not coming forward as required they will arrest and hold for hostage the nearest disloyal relative to the soldier, such person to be held as hostage till the soldier delivers himself or is delivered up.

IV. Any person, white or black, free or slave, who brings reliable information of guerrilla bands, marauding parties and of citizens who are breaking any provisions of this order, which information proving to be of benefit to the U. S. forces, will receive a liberal reward. If a slave he will be guaranteed against receiving punishment for bringing such information.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge

OR, Ser. II, Vol. 4, pp. 290-291. Note 1

NOTE 1: See also: Soldier’s Budget [Humboldt], August 14, 1862.

July 26, 1862 - Brigadier-General G. M. Dodge requests that gold be taken out of circulation in West Tennessee

COLUMBUS, July 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I have just received the following:
TRENTON, July 26.

Gen. QUINBY:

The gold paid out here by cotton buyers finds its way to the Southern army immediately. Hundreds have left for that army in the counties around here lately, carrying every dollar of gold paid for cotton.

The circulation of gold should be stopped.

G. M. DODGE, Brig.-Gen.

You will pardon me for again bringing this matter before you.

I. F. QUINBY, Brig.-Gen.


*July 26, 1862 - Confederate cavalry in the Bolivar environs*

No circumstantial reports filed.

BOLIVAR, July 26, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McCLEARNAND:

Capt. Townsend has just returned from Middleburg. The enemy, from 500 to 800, but estimated by the citizens and negroes at a much higher number, left Middleburg at about 1 o’clock and moved southwest, toward Moscow. Four of a foraging party were captured by the enemy about 7 miles from here. I cannot suppress them. I have no knowledge of their present location.

L. F. ROSS, Comdg.


*July 26, 1862 - Governor Johnson to General Charles E. Hovey, commanding at Memphis, relative to sending "rabid rebel preachers" beyond Union lines*

Nashville July 26th 1862

Genl. Hovey

Comd'g at Memphis, Tenn.

I have a number of rabid rebel preachers I desire to send south. Can I send them to your charge & have them turned loose beyond our southern lines with the distinct understanding that if they return or recross our lines during the existing rebellion they shall be treated as spies and punished accordingly. I hope to be in Memphis soon.

Andrew Johnson, Military Governor

ALL ABOUT A HEN. —Yesterday afternoon [26th], in the classic locality of Pinch, there took place a combat whose varying fortunes only the pen of Homer could worthily trace. The canorous Greek alone affords a fit medium for it, and in Greek we would narrate its thrilling incidents, but that for convenience to our reader, we think it better to indite it in English.

From one of Pinch's palatial halls there did issue, arrayed in beauty and clouded with ancient Bourbon fumes, a magnificent matron of majestic proportions, upon whose attractions mother earth played a wooing influence of 223 pounds and three ounces. We love to be accurate and had the ponderosity ascertained by scales of patented justness. In breadth this Pinchine Juno might have measured about an inch less than she did in length. Had we dared to penetrate the vapory veil of odors that surrounded her, we would have measured her; as it was, we had her proportions estimated by a practiced architect, the artist Powers not being at hand.

In her hands the queenly and ponderous being held a timid, innocent chicken. The chicken did not seem to like it, but a youth of some twelve summers did like the chicken, and claimed it. The fair one contested the claim, and in classic tone, strengthened by Amazonian anger, called the youth by a name that might evoke doubts as to the quadrupedal or bipedal formation of his maternal parent. The interesting child took offense at this and [took] pull at the chicken, the lady of Pinchine palace took a pull at his hair, and in her general deportment rendered it evident that she had taken several pulls at something else before.

Blows, scratches, kicks, shouts and screams, came thick and fast, while the shrill treble of the torn chicken lose above the all in a clear "tuck-tuck-tuck aw-tuck."

Varying were the fortunes of the day, as the gods favored each champion; but at last the worthy spouse of the fiery Amazon reeled forth from the inner vestibule of the Pinchine palace, and the youthful combatant fled with winged hell to the nearest brick pile, and commenced a bombardment, which for its steadiness, has been unequalled in the annals of the war. The youth's maternal parent came forth to aid him, and lo! She proved no quadruped, but a woman, shaped as other women, fighting as other women fight. The double fight continued steadily for some time; but the heavy matron 'gan to get warm, and the man did reel, and reeling they retreated to take up a new base of operations, which they did. The retreat was masterly; but this did I mark, the youth got the chicken, and a late courier informs us that the holds that chicken still. Juno is safe from attack—the Pinchine palace uninjured of course.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 27, 1862.

NOTE 1: Meaning "from the Pinch district." Juno was the principal goddess of the pantheon and the wife of Jupiter. She was worshiped as the goddess of women, marriage, childbirth and the moon, and as the protector of the state.
Pinch was an Irish slum.

*July 27, 1862 - Skirmish**NOTE 1** near Manchester*

No circumstantial reports filed.

MANCHESTER, July 27, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

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Forrest appeared before me this morning and made a successful dash upon one of my reconnoitering parties, killing 3 and capturing 15 men. He was apparently withdrawn in the direction of McMinnville. I sent out a strong detachment a short distance to the front to ascertain his whereabouts. We must concentrate a cavalry force sufficient to chase him down before we can get rid of him. Will I be relieved by Gen. Wood? If so, when? I have the flour all safely stored in the depot.

W. S. SMITH, Gen.


**NOTE 1:** This event is not listed in the *OR General Index* and is referenced only in passing in the following excerpt from official correspondence. The event was called a "dash," which here will be determined to be a skirmish.

*July 27, 1862 - Affair near Toone's Station, a.k.a. Lower Post Ferry.*

Report of Capt. James J. Dollins, Stewart's Battalion Illinois Cavalry, on the "Affair at Toone's Station, or Lower Post Ferry, July 27, 1862.

GEN.: I am at this place. I reconnoitered the ground where I had the fighting to-day. About 1 p. m. found the enemy's cavalry posted on your side of the river. They are about 200 strong. I learn from a reliable source that some had crossed the river by swimming at Estenaula Ferry, where I destroyed the boats yesterday. I have just seen Gen. McClernand's dispatch to Gen. Ross, saying Maj. Stewart is sent to re-enforce me. After reconnoitering to-day I fell back to Toone's Station, 6 miles. They followed us to within 3 miles of that place.

Maj. Stewart had better come there, as I think their intention is to overpower the guards and burn the cotton at that place. What shall I do? Will wait your orders. All here on hand and will wait a few minutes for an answer. My dead are yet on the field.

JAMES J. DOLLINS, Capt.

July 27, 1862 - Major-General W. T. Sherman seeks cooperation of Memphis municipal authorities in maintaining order in the Bluff City

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, Memphis, Tenn., July 27, 1862.

JOHN PARK, Mayor of Memphis:

SIR: Yours of July 24 is before me and has received, as all similar papers ever will, my careful and most respectful consideration.

I have the most unbounded respect for the civil law, courts, and authorities, and shall do all in my power to restore them to their proper use, viz., the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Unfortunately at this time civil war prevails in the land, and necessarily the military for the time being must be superior to the civil authority, but does not therefore destroy it. Civil courts and executive officers should still exist and perform duties, without which civil or municipal bodies would soon pass into disrespect—an end to be avoided.

I am glad to find in Memphis yourself and municipal authorities not only in existence but in the exercise of your important functions, and I shall endeavor to restore one or more civil tribunals for the arbitrament of contracts and punishment of crimes which the military authority has neither time nor inclination to interfere with.

Among these, first in importance, is the maintenance of order, peace, and quiet within the jurisdiction of Memphis. To insure this I will keep a strong provost guard in the city, but will limit their duty to guarding public property held or claimed by the United States, and for the arrest or confinement of State prisoners and soldiers who are disorderly or improperly away from their regiments.

This guard ought not to arrest citizens for disorder or common crimes. This should be done by the city police. I understand that the city police is too weak in numbers to accomplish this perfectly, and I therefore recommend that the city council at once take steps to increase this force to a number which, in their judgment, day and night, can enforce your ordinance as to peace, quiet, and order, so that any change in our military dispositions will not have a tendency to leave your people unguarded.

I am willing to instruct my provost guard to assist the police force where any combination is made too strong for them to overcome, but the city police should be strong enough for any probable contingency.

The cost of maintaining this police force must necessarily fall upon all citizens equitably.

I am not willing, nor do I think it good policy, for the city authorities to collect the taxes belonging to the State and county, as you recommend, for these would have to be refunded. Better meet the expenses at once by a new tax on all interested. Therefore if you, on consultation with the proper municipal
body, will frame a good bill for the increase of your police force and for raising the necessary means for their support and maintenance, I will approve it and aid you in the collection of the tax. Of course I cannot suggest how this tax should be laid, but I think that it should be made uniform on all interests, real estate and personal property, including money and merchandise. All who are protected should share the expenses in proportion to the interests involved.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen., Comdg.

NOTE 1: Not found.

NOTE 2: See also: Memphis Union Appeal, July 30, 1862.

July 27, 1862 - "Fighting at Bolivar." NOTE 1

A gentleman who was in Jackson, Tenn., on Sunday [27th], informs us that a telegraphic dispatch received at that place from Bolivar, Tenn., Sunday morning, announcing that the town had been surrounded by a large Confederate force, and that a fight was in progress. Reinforcements were asked for from Jackson, which it is presumed left Jackson Sunday afternoon, before the result was ascertained. The rumor of the fight in progress at Bolivar on Sunday was also prevalent at Trenton the same day. We presume there can be no doubt of the fact that the Confeds are busy in that section, but what the result was, is as yet a matter of conjecture.

Memphis Bulletin, July 30, 1862.

NOTE 1: Listed in neither the OR nor Dyer's Battle Index for Tennessee.

July 27, 1862 - Destruction of ferry boats at Brownsville, Estenaula NOTE 1 and burning of steam mill

BOLIVAR, July 27, 1862.

Gen. McCLEARNAND:

I am surrounded by a large force. Two thousand infantry, said to be the advance guard, were at LaGrange yesterday morning. Cavalry are on all sides, said to be 5,000 strong. They have also plenty of artillery. We shall have a fight.

ROSS.

BOLIVAR, July 27, 1862.

Gen. McCLEARNAND:
Dollins has just sent a messenger stating that he tried to capture and destroy the ferry-boat at Estenaula, but was driven back this morning. My forces had not joined him, but were near him. He wants infantry re-enforcements, and says he will whip them before he leaves there.

I can't spare any of my forces.

ROSS.

BOLIVAR, July 27, 1862.

Gen. McClernand:

I misunderstood Dollins' messenger. The facts are as follows: The ferry-boats at Brownsville, Estenaula, and at the steam-mill ferry are destroyed. Dollins' skirmish took place at the ferry known as Lower Post, only 5 miles from Toone's Station.

ROSS.


NOTE 1: The spelling of this word in the OR is both "Estenuala" in Haywood county, and "Estanaula," the latter apparently in McMinn County. There is reference to "Estenuala" in the OR General Index, p. 292, but not to "Estanaula." Between 1827 and 1846 there was U. S. Post Office in "Estanaula" in Haywood County. Neither has been precisely located. I am indebted to my colleague Steven Rogers for his help in this perplexing matter.

July 27, 1862 - "The Week."

The week has been one of most varying excitements with the people of this city. The order of General Hovey, and those of General Sherman, have caused a development of Union feeling not expected by many, and effected a clearance of the rebel sentiment in our midst to a very great extent. The number of persons who have taken the oath of allegiance has been great, far greater than was anticipated; and we may now write with truth that Memphis is principally peopled with loyal persons. Business war more than fair, taking the season of the year into consideration, and if we except a few misdeeds of some soldiers, order and quiet have been unbroken.

We believe it to be high time that the Chamber of Commerce was re-opened, and we are satisfied that the records of the present would not show ill in comparison with these of last year at this season.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 27, 1862.

July 27, 1862 - Illegal Liquor Sales in Memphis

SELLING WHISKY. —Notwithstanding the military orders against the selling of intoxicating liquors, there are liquor-vendors in the city, dealing out the
intoxicating fluid, as is evidenced by the reeling of soldiers in the streets. Chas Lawler and D. J. Sullivan, for this offense, were arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning. It appeared that the former was the proprietor of the house, and in accordance with a plain violation of an ordinance respecting the sale of liquors, he was fined $25, while the latter was mulcted to the tune of $10 for vending the liquor. Not having the wherewith to settle their accounts with the Court, they were sent to the Provost Marshal, there being no prison for such, as the calaboose was burnt by the Secessionists of Memphis.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 27, 1862.

July 27, 1862 - "Confederate Money."

Confederate money is, we are told, still offered for sale in Memphis.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 27, 1862.

July 28, 1862 - Foraging expedition to Powell's Valley

•See June 30, 1862--Affair at Lead Mine Bend of Powell RiverNote 1

July 28, 1862 - General Orders, No. 65, relative to travel, Confederate deserters and trade in West Tennessee

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, Corinth, Miss., July 28, 1862.

I. Hereafter no passes will be given to citizens of States in rebellion to pass our lines at any of the stations from Tuscumbia to Memphis, including Bolivar, except to persons employed on secret service, and to those only by generals commanding divisions.

II. Deserters from the rebel army, or those claiming to be such, presenting themselves to the outer guards will be taken prisoners and sent under guard to the nearest commanding officer, who will give them a thorough examination and will only release them on their taking the oath of allegiance and his conviction that the persons so released take the oath in good faith and with the intention of going North.

III. Goods will not be permitted to pass out in any direction where they may be carried south of our lines, nor persons except when employed in secret service, and then only on permits from division commanders.

By order of Maj.-Gen. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

July 28, 1862 - Skirmish near Humboldt

JULY 28, 1862.-Skirmish near Humboldt, Tenn.


HDQRS., Trenton, Tenn., July 28, 1862.

The attack was made early this morning about 8 miles south of Humboldt on two companies of my cavalry. They attacked in front and rear, and I have no doubt but our cavalry behaved badly, scattered and ran. Bryant immediately made preparation for them, and is now pushing through to connect with the Jackson forces. There is no doubt of there being a large body of the enemy south of the Hatchie, and that these attacks are made by parties from that force. They took Brownsville two or three days ago and are destroying immense quantities of cotton. I am posted on all their movements so far, but I cannot get a satisfactory account of the strength of the band north of the Hatchie. All my cavalry are under Bryant, and have gone with instructions to open the road to Jackson at all hazards. Loss this morning 10.

G. M. DODGE, Brig.-Gen.

HDQRS. CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Trenton, Tenn., July 29, 1862.

CAPT.: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of troops in my division for the past few days:

After the attack on my forces near Humboldt and their dispersion of the enemy I ascertained that a force had been sent from Jackson to attack the enemy near Ripley, Lauderdale County; also that a force of the enemy was threatening Bolivar. I ordered Col. Bryant to take all the cavalry, with a force of infantry, to follow up the enemy's forces north of the Hatchie River and toward Brownsville, at the same time starting a force from here toward Dyersburg.

Last night Col. Bryant encamped in rear of the enemy's forces at Poplar Corners and is still following them. I trust, in connection with the Jackson forces, he will cut off their retreat across the Hatchie and thereby bag them. The enemy's forces are on the increase both north and south of the Hatchie. Those north I believe I shall be able to attend to, but they are so slippery and dodge through such small holes that they may evade me.

As I have taken charge of the bridge south of Humboldt I shall endeavor to so guard it that no small band of the enemy can take or destroy it. I have in process of erection there a strong block-house, which when finished will add greatly to the strength of the position. The bridge burned I have had rebuilt, and one hour after we obtained possession of the road had telegraphic communication south.

I must say that the strain upon my health and nerves lately has not added much to the state of my health, though I have full faith I shall weather it and get
through safe. I would be glad to visit Columbus, as the general suggests, but it
is not best just at this time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE, Brig.-Gen.


July 28, 1862 - Federal correspondence relative to attack near Humboldt.

JACKSON, [July] 28, 1862. (Received at Corinth July 28, 1862.)

Maj.-Gen. GRANT:

My forces have been all sent to Bolivar against my protest; some two small
regiments, not enough to do picket duty. My cavalry, including orderlies, have
been sent also this morning.

The road has been attacked this side of Humboldt and the bridges burned.

I am sending all the force I have to repair and hold it. What will become of this
place you can imagine. I shall hold it or be burned in its ashes.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Brig.-Gen.

JACKSON, July 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLEN:

A large force of cavalry have attacked the road this side of Humboldt, driven
our guards away and burned the trestle-work, cut the wire and destroyed the
road. I have ordered a force there with Engineer Regt. to repair. I feared this
when I was ordered to send from here nearly all the troops.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Brig.-Gen.

CORINTH, July 28, 1862.

Gen. LOGAN, Jackson:

Have we any force now at the burning bridge? Keep a sharp lookout for rebel
forces, and if they are needed I will send you troops from here at once. I will
have all the cars here in readiness to send troops should they be needed.

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.

JACKSON, [July] 28, [1862].

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

We have about 50 infantry stationed at the burnt bridge. The Engineer Regt.
have gone there, about 300 strong, armed and equipped.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Brig.-Gen.

CORINTH, July 28, 1862.

Gen. LOGAN:
What was extent of damage done the road? How far north of Jackson? What force was supposed to be engaged? Did we lose any men, and what number? Was the rebel loss anything, or did not men leave without firing? Had the train from Columbus passed?

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen., Comdg.

JACKSON, [July] 28, [1862].

Maj.-Gen. GRANT:

The extent of damages I do not know. The courier left while trestle was burning. Distance from Jackson, 14 miles. Force supposed to be some 300 cavalry. Our loss was said to be some 4 or 5 wounded. I did not learn that any were killed. Rebel loss, 4 killed and 5 prisoners. The train from Columbus had not passed down. I learn that a large cavalry force, with perhaps 200 infantry, crossed Hatchie last night about 18 miles from here. They may be the force.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Brig.-Gen.

JACKSON, July 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McCLEARNAND, Bolivar, Tenn.:

Col. Bryant is in pursuit of the enemy and will camp at Poplar Corners to-night. Where shall I order him?

JOHN A. LOGAN, Brig.-Gen.

JACKSON, July 28, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. DODGE, Trenton:

I am informed by dispatch per messenger that Col. Bryant is after the rebels and will camp at Poplar Corners to-night. He requests that I should inform you.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Brig.-Gen., Comdg.

ROSECRANS', July 28, 1862.

CORINTH, July 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McCLEARNAND, Bolivar, Brig.-Gen. LOGAN, Jackson:

Return a portion of the forces to Jackson as soon as possible. The two brigades which will reach Bolivar in the morning will enable you to do this. Answer if this is not so.

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.


July 28, 1862 - Reconnaissance from Manchester to near McMinnville

MANCHESTER [TN], July 29, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:
All has been quiet here since Sunday morning. I made reconnaissance 7 miles in the direction of McMinnville yesterday and discovered nothing of importance.

A good cavalry force could easily, rout Forrest and I think recapture the pieces taken at Murfreesborough.

I am making every effort in my power to gather cattle, but cannot find enough to supply my men here. It will be difficult for me to remain here unless supplies, except flour, can be brought from elsewhere.

W. S. SMITH, Gen.


July 28, 1862 - Confederates burn railroad bridges between Jackson and Humboldt

JACKSON, [July] 28, 1862. (Received at Corinth July 28, 1862.)

Maj.-Gen. GRANT:

My forces have been all sent to Bolivar against my protest; some two small regiments, not enough to do picket duty. My cavalry, including orderlies, have been sent also this morning.

The road has been attacked this side of Humboldt and the bridges burned. I am sending all the force I have to repair and hold it. What will become of this place you can imagine. I shall hold it or be burned in its ashes.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Brig.-Gen.

JACKSON, July 28, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McCLENNAND:

A large force of cavalry have attacked the road this side of Humboldt, driven our guards away and burned the trestle-work,\textsuperscript{1} cut the wire and destroyed the road. I have ordered a force there with Engineer Regt. to repair. I feared this when I was ordered to send from here nearly all the troops.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Brig.-Gen.


\textbf{NOTE 1:} Known thereafter as "Burnt Bridge."

July 28, 1862 - The General, the Senator and the Senator's Wife

FROM NASHVILLE.

Stir Among the Rebels
Since the Richmond battles and the evacuation of Corinth, there has been a great flutter here among the more bold of the rebels, in which Senator A. O. P. Nicholson\(^\text{NOTE 1}\) took an active part. The following speaks for itself:

Order for the Arrest of Ex-Senator Nicholson for Treason.

Headquarters, U. S. Forces

Columbia, July 28, 1862

Captain Bricker, Provost Marshall:

Sir—Place in close confinement, on soldier's fare, Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, an avowed traitor to his country, and for using the following language: "That he had been a sympathizer with the South, and was still a sympathizer of the rebellion; that he had made up his mind to take the consequences before he would take the oath."

Jas. B. Negley, Brig. Gen.

Gen. Negley's Firm Stand:

The arrest, which immediately took place, caused great excitement. A large number of gentlemen called upon Gen. Negley, many of them, I regret to say, being loyal men, and importuned for his release. But the General informed them all that he would transgress his duty should he release so vile a traitor, and that, as he had deliberately announced that he was prepared to take all the consequences before he would take the oath, he must extricate himself honorably and secure liberty in no other way.

What Mrs. Nicholson Did.

In the afternoon of the day of his arrest, the traitor's wife called upon Gen. Negley and asked permission to take her husband a pillow and some food. The General informed her that he would permit no such thing; that her husband was prepared for the consequence and must suffer them.

"But," says the lady, "Where is he confined?"

"In the guard-house, madam, with a soldier who has been imprisoned for stealing," was the General's answer.

This enraged the lady, and she vehemently inquired of the officer if he meant to compare the crime of her husband to the petty transgressions of low black-guard of a soldier! "Madam," rejoined the General, "You ask me a direct question, and I am not the least inclined to evade an answer; but you must not consider me indelicate when I inform you that your husband deserves hanging; and that, in my estimation, there is no crime so enormous as treason to the United States Government.

Mrs. N. is Abusive.

She immediately bestowed upon the General the vilest of abuse, and exhausted the vocabulary of opprobrious epithets in her rage, telling him that her husband
"was willing to take the oath with her consent, but that he should rot in jail first."

Memphis Daily Union Appeal, August 15 1862.


ca. July 28, 1862 - July 30, 1862 - Scout from Memphis to Collierville

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, Memphis, Tenn.,
July 31, 1862.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Corinth, Miss.:

SIR: A scouting party returned last night from Collierville and beyond; captured some officers and guerrillas; also intercepted several letters from Tupelo, from which it appears that the whole army was on the point of starting for Nashville via Chattanooga. I take it for granted you are advised of this, and I merely repeat it as confirmatory. I inclose one of the letters.

All quiet here and hereabouts.

I have supplied Gen. Curtis my extra ammunition. Will you please order the ordnance officer at Saint Louis to fill my requisitions for ammunition and ordnance to arm the fortifications now under construction here, either drawing from Pittsburg or the forts above?

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.


July 28, 1862 - July ca. 30, 1862 - Scouts, Memphis to Germantown, to Hernando, Mississippi

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. HDQRS., Memphis, July 27, 1862.

The Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Col. Grierson, will to-morrow morning proceed on a scout toward Germantown, going by the State Line road and returning by the Pigeon Roost or Holly Springs road. The commanding officer will proceed with great caution, falling upon and destroying or making prisoners all in arms,
and arresting and bringing in all known to be aiding or abetting the public enemy.

Three days' rations for the men will be taken along, but the horses will be foraged in the country. When forage is taken a receipt may be given, to be settled for in Memphis on the party proving his loyalty.

The scouting party will examine the country from Wolf River to the Pigeon Roost road. The Eleventh Illinois Cavalry will in like manner proceed to scout the country between the Pigeon Roost road and the river, going out well toward Hernando, breaking up and destroying any party they may encounter.

These parties will remain out two or three days and return to their camps, the commanding officers exercising large discretion and making written reports of their scouts on their return to camp. They will be provided with the countersign for three days.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:


**July 29, 1862 - Affair at Denmark near Hatchie Bottom**

JULY 29, 1862.-Affair at Hatchie Bottom, near Denmark, Tenn.


JACKSON, July 29, 1862.

(Received at Corinth July 29, 1862.)

My cavalry, 75 in number, under Maj. Stewart, overtook the enemy's cavalry to-day some 25 miles from here—down the Hatchie River—attacked and routed them, killing and wounding quite a number, taking 10 prisoners. Our loss, 1 killed 3 or 4 wounded. Our cavalry still in pursuit.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Brig.-Gen.

JACKSON, July 30, 1862.

(Received at Corinth July 30, 1862.)

Yesterday evening Maj. Stewart and cavalry were defeated, having met a large force near Denmark, some 15 miles from here. Our loss considerable in killed, wounded, and prisoners. He thinks the force was about 400.

My information is that Jackson has crossed the greater part of his regiment over the Hatchie on this side, having crossed in squads for several days.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Brig.-Gen.

July 29, 1862 - Skirmish at Brownsville

Dyer's Battle Index for Tennessee.\textsuperscript{NOTE 1}

July 29, 1862 - Anderson's Confederate guerrillas burn depot at Culleoka

\textbf{*See July 28, 1862--Skirmish near Humboldt*}

COLUMBIA, [July] 30, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Anderson's guerrilla party burned the depot at Culleoka last night and robbed Dr. Thompson of $650.

JAS. S. NEGLEY, Brig.-Gen.


\textbf{NOTE 1:} This skirmish is not listed as an event in the \textit{OR}. However, in Brigadier-General G. M. Dodge's report of July 28, 1862 concerning the skirmish near Humboldt it is revealed that Rebel cavalry forces had taken Brownsville around the 25th or 26th. Perhaps this is the event to which Dyer alludes. Thus, there might have been a skirmish at Brownsville, but most likely not on the 29th of August, 1862, or there were two skirmishes on different dates, only one being recorded in the \textit{OR}.

July 29, 1862 - Failed Federal attempt to take guerrillas by surprise

COLUMBIA, July 29, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I am reliably informed that guerrilla parties, numbering in all about 300, are organized and preparing for some movement in the western portion of this and Hickman Counties. We attempted to surprise a small party of 15 within 4 miles of this yesterday, but failed to over-take them.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.


July 29, 1862 - Justification for the seizure of the Stevenson Mansion in Nashville

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, Huntsville, July 29, 1862.

N. E. ALLOWAY, Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 22d instant to Gen. Buell in reference to the Stevenson Mansion in Nashville I am directed to inform you that the property in question is not regarded by the general as confiscated, that act resting with the civil tribunals under the laws of Congress. Mr. Stevenson, however, the
owner of the property, was, previous to the occupation of Nashville by the
United States troops, and, as it is believed, still is, in arms against the Govern-
ment; his property is therefore very properly seized, being necessary for the
wants of the Government. The transfer of this property was made to you after
the rebel army had commenced to evacuate Nashville and when it was quite
plain that that city would fall into our hands, and it is therefore regarded as
void.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JAMES B. FRY,]
Col. and Chief of Staff.


_July 29, 1862 - "The Shadows of Coming Events."

It might have saved many of us a thousand ills, both in public and private life,
had we been more observing of the times so as to have hidden from foreseen
evils. Coming events do cast their shadow before them, and a proper regard for
the warning they are intended to give, would have found many of us quite dif-
fently situated to-day.

What do the shadows of coming events now clearly indicate? We have pub-
lished Mr. Stanton's order under the Confiscation Act of the late Congress. Our
readers cannot have tried to see that whether wisely or unwisely, the border
slave States, Tennessee included, are exempt from its sweeping provisions. We
are not at a loss to divine why this exemption was made. Like the forbearance
of the All Mighty Father towards his rebellious children, it was intended to
lead those States to repentance and obedience. In part of those states, the most
sanguinary battles have been fought, and hitherto, except by unscrupulous
individuals, the most sacred regard to private rights has been maintained by the
Federal army. Guards have protected fences and families and property of all
kinds, slaves especially, and most severe punishment has been meted out
against the lawless ones who have disobeyed orders, until the complaining of
fathers and brothers at home, have extorted from Congress the Confiscation
Act, which Mr. Lincoln hesitates to enforce against our State and other semi-
loyal States.

When we regard Mr. Lincoln's policy in these exceptions, as wise or otherwise,
we are compelled to accord him the best of motives. He desires that the latent
unionism of the States shall have time and occasion to develope, and that what-
ever may be the future necessities of the war, or the future calamites which it
may entail upon us, he has given us timely warning, and abundant opportunity
to escape them.

Our readers cannot suppose that under every possible contingency, this order
of things will continue. If within these States, guerrilla bands are organized and
fostered; if the navigation of the river and the use of the railroads shall con-
continue to be impeded, by the open consent and co-operation of our own citizens;
if information to our enemies be systemically conveyed; if, in short, such shall
be the developments of the future as to clearly prove that a considerable por-
tion of our citizens yet adhere to the fortunes of the rebels, then will this for-
bearance cease, and the inevitable consequences be the more sweeping and
devastating because of the continued long suffering and forbearance of the
Federal authorities.

That this is a "coming event" the unmistakable "shadows" around us declare.
We do not draw out conclusions from the tone of the Tribunes and Indepen-
dents of the North, alone, but from the tone no less of the hitherto conservative
papers, and the conservative citizens whom business has called to our city, and
last, but not least, from men in the army who have spent a life time at home, in
battling as they call it, for southern rights and southern institutions, and who
entered the army a year ago or less, with the most settled purpose to leave it
whenever the war should assume what they would pronounce a vindictive or
unconstitutional policy against their "southern brethren."

These are now the most clamorous for what they denominate a "war policy."
The speech of Major Gen. Wallace at Washington himself a life-long Demo-
crat, and violent opposer of the party in power, is tame compared with the sen-
timents. More privately uttered by men of like home antecedents, now
occupying high position in the army. The campaignings of a year, and personal
intercourse with rebels, and with psuedo-Union men have educated them to a
point of desperation, from which they would have shrunk a year ago, as the
self-complacent Assyrian King did, when he indignantly said: Is thy servant a
dog that he should do this great thing?" We could give names familiar to our
citizens, but we need not.

The sufferers from the presence of the army complain, and not unjustly, that
lawless gangs of soldiers pillage their gardens hereabouts, and that now and
then a negro comes up missing, and that the satisfaction received from the
authorizer is not commensurate with the loss sustained. That is undoubtedly
true. Neither did they, in the piping times of peace, get compensation for such
things lost at the hands of lawless men. These losses are of the same character,
though probably more numerous now than then. But our losses are insignifi-
cant compared with those incurred over the river under the act of Congress.
There everything is swept away-and it is all due according to the law within
our own State, by giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the government: Or
shall we by inaction ever and by that neutrality, which is itself the vilest trea-
son, court it?

As one of those instructive shadows of coming events, we clip the following
from the Louisville Journal of the 25th. It will be seen that this influential
paper does not merely acquiesce in the more vigorous war policy, but demands
it. It says:
We have not struck this rebellion as we should save struck. We have not put a quarter of our strength into our blows. Henceforth we must put the whole. What's the use of being a giant if we don't act like one?

Comment is unnecessary. We ask citizens to consider the best line of policy to be adopted. Can we not by an unbroken front of loyalty to the Federal government, meet the policy of the administration in the spirit which has dictated the leniency above referred to, or shall we provoke the rigors of the law until confiscation and its consequent devastation shall leave our vicinity the dreadful waste it is making elsewhere. As yet we have realized but a few horrors of war. Let the shadows of coming events warn us that the substance may yet be averted.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 29, 1862.

July 29, 1862 - "We get no papers and we know but little that is going on." Letter of John A. Ritter, 49th Indiana Volunteers

July 29, 1862 from Cumberland Gap, TN

Cumberland Gap, Tennessee

July 29, 1862

Dear Margarett,

I take up my pen to write you a letter, not that I have any thing new to write. The mails have been stopt at this place for some time and I do not know wheather the lettes go through that are started from here. If they have not you may look for a lot of lettes but they will not be of verry resent date. I have herd from home to the 11th of July. Also I got an Eagle NOTE 1 of the 17th but I am informed that the rout is now open and that the mails will be regular. We get no papers and we know but little that is going on. We are in Telegraphic communication. Also the Morgan raid cut the wire & took possession of the Telegraph office at Cumberland and by that means got all the dispatches from this division but I presume that we are done with him at least for a while. I expect they got my pants. The man S. S. More was to have made them & sent them by Express to Lexington to Liut. Charles. He did not do it. Charles staid two days waiting for them. They did not come. He made arangement with Capt. Brown to have them sent on. They started for Lexington about the 12th or 15th. I expect they have never come to hand. Charles had a pr. in the same Fix. Also a Liut. in our Reg[iment]. had a full suit of clothes that in all probability Morgan got all of them. He got our [sutlers?] wagon & team, four mules & his [riding?] horse and I expect the Box that I sent home to you some time a go. The Box contained a Cap & Feather, some old clothes, several shirts, 1 pr. pants, 2 prs. Drawers, those that you made for me last fall, some [Soldiers?] Bread, a lot of papers, pay and muster Rolls that I wanted for future reference & several little notions. One [Lonal?] pipe [Caven?] out by a Sick Soldier that he presented me with as a token of his respect & gratitude for my attention to him. They were
left at Craborchard. The [______?] got off and the sutler when he started home sayed that he would remake the Box & forward it on to you and his wagon was on the road between Craborchard & Lexington when Morgan took it, & I have no doubt but what the Box was in it but if so it is only lent.

I do not Know but that I am happily [______?] in some particulars at the time that all seames to [dispond?]. I am in good spirits, never more so. We are in close proximity to our sesesh neighbors. We are bringing them in regular almost every day and in this part of the world they are being waiken up. They are at Taswell 12 miles from the Gap. Our forces go over to see them every once & a while but they invariably run. DeCorsys Brigade went over Saturday and run them a cross Clinch River. He went to their Camp & took their Hay and forage, drove off their guards. Their men are deserting very fast. Some of their companys loos as high as 18 a week and most of them are willing to quit if they could quit as they say Honorable. Most of their prisnes that we take do not want to be exchanged. They would rather be sent North. We have a Liut. that refusen to be exchanged. They have been misinformed about the union army. They thought the yankees would Kill every one of them and they manufacter many horrible yarnes. A very respectable Gentleman told me that the day that the Rebbes left the Gap that he had been up in Virginia and was on his way home and that the women and children were scared nearly to death. One lady that Knew him ran out to meet him to Know what she should do, that the yankees had got over into Powels valley and was coming up it and Killing all the women &children, burning all the houses, laying waist the whole country as they came. She had Just herd that an old lady 70 years old had been Killed and the Sesech soldiers told this as they were leaving the Gap. He told her that it was all a mistake. To remain at home and behave her self & and he would be accountable for all damage. The third Ky. went up in to Virgina and took a lot of prisnes among others an officer. When his wife herd that he was taken she suposened that he would be Killed or very badly treated and she concluded that she would die with him. When she saw our soldiers and offices she [waved?] to an old acquaintance or the man that raisen her that she had been [imprisoned?] on that were not the monsters as had been Represented, that we were gentlemen and after remaining a few day she went home satisfien leaving her husband a prisnr but I am of the opinion that we treat their prisnes to Kind while if we were to ill treat them they would [______?] but I think it high time that the government should begin to let them Know that it was in [_______?]...
each side of the road and when the flag escort got in between them one com-
pany fell a cross the Road to cut of any retreat & in this condition open fire on
them. Col. Keigwin was at the head of the escort. How many was Killed we
were not able to find out. There are some 18 missing. Capt. Lyon was badly
hurt. It was thought that he would not Live but he is Recovering. Col. Keigwin
was considerable hurt though not [seriously?] He is still lame & not able to ride
horse back. His horse was shot in three places. There is a mark of a ball a cross
the skirt of his coat and a spent ball struck him about the head. His Knee is the
worst hurt that he has at present. His horse fell with him and he was run over
by other horses. That hurt him worse than any thing. Cap. Lyon was thrown
from his horse and was run over by the other horses which came near tramping
him to death. Col. Keigwin by hollowing saved all the party that was saved.
The Capt. that had command of the company of the 49 Knew his voice & run
up and down the lines and orderd them to seace firing. The Col. voice was herd
above the roar of the fire Armes. He says that he was hollowing for dear life
and when the stopt firing if any poor sinner ever thanked God he was the verry
fellow. He says that if must have been an interposition of an unseen hand that
saved him. There is a letter in the Eagle of the 17 that they say that Keigwin
wrote. I should not be suprised if Keenan had a [letter?] on this subject soon.
I have filled an other sheet and have not room to sign my name so you will find
it somewhere.

John A. Ritter

* * * *

Perhaps the most important news to you I have intirly left out. I am in good
health & find spirits.

Ritter Correspondence.

NOTE 1: Unknown.

July 29, 1862 - Cavalry skirmish in Jackson-Bolivar environs

•See July 29, 1862--Affair at Denmark near Hatchie Bottom

No circumstantial reports filed.

BOLIVAR, July 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Maj. Stewart has had a hard fight with rebel cavalry. Has taken a number of
prisoners and reports that he is pursuing his advantage.

JOHN A. McCLENNAND, Maj.-Gen.

July 29, 1862 - Report from Knoxville

We have been presented by Lieutenant Rogan with a United States flag, captured last Wednesday by Capt. Phipps and his cavalry company. Captain Phipps and his men, who are by the way, from Hawkins county, went in pursuit of the party who killed Gaston Powell some time ago in Green county. He broke up their stronghold, Wattenbarger's still house, which they had fortified, capturing 1,500 pounds of bacon, 1 wagon, 4 mules and two prisoners, all of which were brought off.

The flag is the regular United States emblem, with this difference, the blue has the words CONSTITUTION AND UNION, 1861 over the stars. The starts consist of 15 red stars, representing the seceded states and 17 white stars, representing the free States.—Knoxville Register, 20th.

Captain Phipps and Lieutenant Rogan we knew well in other days. Formerly they denounced men for their want of love to the Union, and not it seems, they are themselves leading on the conspirators for its overthrow. When the Federal army passes over to Knoxville, we would like to take a look at that captured flag. Some how we doubt the accuracy of the Register's description.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 29, 1862.

July 29, 1862 - Unauthorized seizure forbidden in the District of Ohio

Headquarters, U. S. Forces, Nashville, July 29, 1862.

General Orders No. 18.

The officers and soldiers of this command are reminded that no orders authorizing an indiscriminate pillaging and robbing of the inhabitants have yet been promulgated by the Commanding General of this District, or by any authority known to the Army of the Ohio. On the contrary, the orders heretofore issued against marauding and other like practices, destructive of military discipline, detrimental to the public service, are still of binding force in the District of the Ohio, and the penalties imposed for a violation of these orders will still be visited upon all offenders.

No soldier is allowed to make searches or captures except by order of his commanding officers; and all captured property belongs to the Government of the United States, and not to the officer or soldier making the capture, and must be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department.

An illegal or unauthorized seizure is a robbery, and the perpetrator of such a crime merits and will receive the severest punishment authorized by military law. Commanding Officers of Regiments and detachments will be held responsible for the conduct of their men; and it is expected that the orders heretofore issued on the subject referred to, will be rigidly enforced.
July 29, 1862 - A demanding day at the Nashville Recorder's Court

Recorder's Court.

Another busy day was held yesterday at the Recorder's Court, and of a somewhat extraordinary character, all classes and colors being represented.

The first case called up was that of Catharine Duffy, who was fined $6 for being disorderly, in abusing her husband in such manner as to disturb the neighborhood. She very sensibly confessed her sin, and said it was her failing; she could never govern her tongue, when it got fairly under way. We advise her to adopt the remedy prescribed by one of the Fathers, Fill her mouth with clean, cold water, and let it remain there until she becomes cool.

Half a dozen persons were arraigned for using hydrant water without license. Some were fined, others ordered to pay for their license, and one or two went to the Aldermen for certificates, being too poor to pay.

Puss Shelton and Melinda Smith, defendants, with Mary Hill as witness, formed a trio of "yellow gals," brought up to settle a dispute between the first named parties, as to which was the most respectable nigger of the two, and as to which of the twain had "roped in" the largest number of gals. The decision of the Recorder was nearly two to one in favor of Puss, who paid $8.50 for her position, while Miss Melinda was assessed only $4.50.

Hardy Goodswin and Rachel his wife, (the former a slave, the latter free) had a quarrel, which waxed warm and still warmer, until the fair Rachel seized a log of wood and threw it at the feet of her lord. Hardy seized the formidable weapon, Rachel retreated, and from a war of rocks they finally came to close quarters. Rachel is one of the heavy weights, and Hardy, being some hundred pounds lighter, had to bring science and pluck to bear against superior physique. For some time the contest seemed doubtful, until at length Hardy got the tack on her, and down came Rachel with a crash. The involuntary seconds on this occasion were Ellen Brooks and Caroline White, who testified the facts above recorded, and in reply to a closing question by Recorder Shane, Caroline said that while Rachel was down, Hardy—but no matter about that—he was the smallest and the rules of the Ring ought not to be too rigidly enforced on such occasions. Hardy was fined $15, and the Recorder was ungallant enough to make Rachel pay $6.

Another quartette of Africa's daughters appeared in front of the Recorder for the purpose of detaining in the work-house. Abbey Wilson, who it seems, was determined to have a fight. Three glasses of liquid fire had caused her to hurl curses loud and deep upon the heads of the four "innocents" in court, and she needed just one more to elevate her to fighting trim. That was obtained, and she commenced operations by whipping the smallest one in the crowd, when
the officers put a stop to further depredations by lodging Miss Abbey in the calaboose. . .

Nashville Dispatch, July 30, 1862.

**July 30, 1862 - Skirmish at Leach's Ford**

*Dyer's Battle Index for Tennessee.*

**July 30, 1862 - Confederate guerrilla attacks near Mount Pleasant and Leatherwood**

COLUMBIA, August 1, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Anderson's guerrillas, 50 strong, encamped 9 miles south last night, were near Mount Pleasant to-day. They carried off several Union men. Cooper's guerrillas, 80 to 100, were 9 miles west of Leatherwood. I trust you will see the necessity of placing at my disposal a cavalry force sufficient to disperse these bands before they do serious mischief.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.


**July 30, 1862 - Major-General W. T. Sherman enforces trade restrictions on contraband articles**

*See August 11, 1862--Major-General W. T. Sherman on gold as contraband and dispersion of Jews*

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, Memphis, July 30, 1862.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Hdqrs. Corinth, Miss.:

SIR: I had the honor to write on the 25th instant, since which nothing has happened here in the vicinity worth reporting. . .

~ ~ ~

I have been very busy in answering the innumerable questions of civilians, and hope they are now about through. I found so many Jews and speculators here trading in cotton, and secessionists had become so open in refusing anything but gold, that I have felt myself bound to stop it. This gold has but one use—the purchase of arms and ammunition, which can always be had for gold, at Nassau, New Providence, or Cincinnati; all the guards we may establish cannot stop it. Of course I have respected all permits by yourself or the Secretary of the Treasury, but in these new cases (swarms of Jews) I have stopped it.

In like manner so great was the demand for salt to make bacon that many succeeded in getting loads of salt out for cotton. Salt is as much contraband of war
as powder. All the boards of trade above are shipping salt south, and I cannot permit it to pass into the interior until you declare a district open to trade. If we permit money and salt to go into the interior it will not take long for Bragg and Van Dorn to supply their armies with all they need to move. Without money—gold, silver, and Treasury notes—they cannot get arms and ammunition of the English colonies; and without salt they cannot make bacon and salt beef. We cannot carry on war and trade with a people at the same time.

I have had all the vacant houses registered, and the quartermaster will proceed to rent them for account of whom it may concern at once.

Our men have received in great part new clothing, and will soon gain rest and be prepared for the fall campaign. General health good.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen., Comdg.


July 30, 1862 - Cavalry skirmish near Denmark

JACKSON, TENN., July 30, 1862-2 a. m.

Col. HOGG, Comdg. Detachment:

Maj. Stewart has just arrived. He was attacked close to Denmark this evening by Jackson's cavalry, some 300 or 400 strong, and defeated. His loss is considerable in killed, wounded, and prisoners. He thinks the force is still close there.

It is impossible for any of his men to move to your support in their present condition. He is of the opinion that you had better move in direction of ferry or crossing in direction of Medon, where you can have support of infantry. I have two companies at Medon.

I hope you will move cautiously in whatever direction you go, as a defeat of your force would now insure an attack upon the road at different points. If you think proper you can move so as to watch the crossings of Hatchie, not too far, from where you can give information of a superior force. In fact you can judge best of matters yourself, as you can see the face of the country and can judge of the enemy. I am of opinion that the enemy will have support from nearly all of the citizens in that country. Send my orderlies back and let me know in what direction you move.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Brig.-Gen., Comdg.


July 30, 1862 - Federal troops in Murfreesboro

Soldiers were both going & coming today. Nothing of interest especially. The soldiers annoy us a great deal by their stealing in the garden. I understand the
Yankees that went to McMinnville are on their way back without accomplishing anything. We haven't heard the result from Tulahoma yet. I hope our men were victorious. I heard that the Confederates had burnt Genl. Mitchell's cotton at some little town & took three hundred prisoners. Ma & Cousin Ann went up town this afternoon. Bettie & I made a beautiful bouquet, & sent [it to] our sick soldier at Mrs. Crockett's. Sent us word he was not so well today, talked too much yesterday. I'm glad Bettie & I did not call there Monday morning, as we always have so much to say. Old Mr. Fritz is some better today. Uncle Ephe was taken to Nashville this evening.

Kate Carney Diary.

ca. July 30, 1862 - ca. July 31, 1862 - Federal scout, Memphis to Colliersville

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, Memphis, Tenn.,
July 31, 1862.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Corinth, Miss.:

SIR: A scouting party returned last night from Colliersville and beyond; captured some officers and guerrillas; also intercepted several letters from Tupelo, from which it appears that the whole army was on the point of starting for Nashville via Chattanooga. I take it for granted you are advised of this, and I merely repeat it as confirmatory. I inclose one of the letters.

All quiet here and hereabouts.

I have supplied Gen. Curtis my extra ammunition. Will you please order the ordnance officer at Saint Louis to fill my requisitions for ammunition and ordnance to arm the fortifications now under construction here, either drawing from Pittsburg or the forts above?

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.


July 31, 1862 - "PITY THE POOR ORPHAN."

The very faces and doleful appeals of some of our citizens, on taking the oath of allegiance, before the Provost, reminds us of the appeal which Patrick made to the Judge when standing up to receive the sentence of the court. Patrick had been arraigned for murdering his father and mother, and the evidence before the jury had shown the circumstances to be of the most revolting character. On being asked what he had to say why the sentence of death should not be passed against him, he said, with most doleful accents: "Nothing, your Honor, except that I am a lone orphan in the world, and mitigate the sentence accordingly." Some of our citizens, who have most coolly stabbed the Government in every possible way, very plaintively plead that the Provost should bear in mind that
July 31, 1862

they are poor orphans in this world, and should, therefore, be dealt with very
tenderly.

Memphis Union Appeal, July 31, 1862,

**July 31, 1862 - Letter of John A. Ritter, 49th Indiana Volunteers**

July 31, 1862 from Camp Cumberland Gap, TN

Camp Cumberland Gap, Ten.

July 31, 1862

Theophilus C., John A., Thomas B., & William V. Ritter

Gentlemen Sir,

I take up my pen to write you a few lines to let you Know that I have not for-
gotten you and that you still have a father that cares for you though fare a way.
I often think of you all and wonder what you are doing & how you are getting a
long and am glad that you are not compelled to undergo the hardships &
Fatigues of a campaign life for be assured that we see rough times at times and
I expect that none that has been out has had a much harder time than we but
when we all get home together I will have many things to tell you and till that
time be obedient children. Do not disobey your dear Ma. I expect that she has
her hands full. I Know if I was their I could take many things off of her but I
must trust to you to fill my place as fare as you can and when I shall have spent
my life I shall be proud of my sons. You may do much to make her happy, I do
not Know when I shall be at home. I have not the remotest Idea. Yet I feel
assured that I will get home some time. I am ingaged Building fortifications
with my Company at Cumberland Gap. The Rebbels done a vast amount of
Fortifying but it was to Keep us out of the Gap coming up on the other side.
Now we are fixing the Tennessee side so that they could not get us out if they
were to try which I don't they will. If they do I think they will rue it.

I was down at the Camp a few evenings ago. As I came back stopt at the 2nd
Tenessee Regiment. The men was playing soldier. There were some 80 or a
100 on a side. One party Represented caveralry. The caveralry were stradle of
sticks for Horses had little bunches of Bushes for swords some of them had
staves in the shape of paddles. The Infantry had staves for guns. The Infantry
would forme up in two ranks in line of battle. The Caverlary would forme up in
to ranks and make a charge on them and such cutting & slashing with the
bushes was not see every day by a good deal. Some times the Caverlary would
brake the lines & scatter the Infantry, sometimes the Infantry would scatter the
caverlary. They would soon reforme and make an another charge in this way.
They plaid soldier for an Hour or two and I left them at. I expect that they had
a Jolly time but to think that men an[d] sticks for horses Galloping like little
boys. Occasionally one would get his horse Killed or crippled and some times
they would take each other prisners. Each party had their commanders and all
was done up a good deal like they injoyed the sport fine but soldiers when they
get time must have their sport. I will say to, Theophilus that you must not think of enlisting. You are too young, you cannot stand a camp life at your age and attend to things till I get home and then I will try to get you in at West Point and give you a military education.

Jno. A. Ritter

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July 31, 1862 - Remarks by a private in the 15th Iowa Infantry relative to the greetings slaves made in Hardeman County, on the way to Bolivar

Hundreds of Negroes flock after us and don't seem to be afraid of the soldiers. They yelled and shouted and said "day was glad to see Uncle Sams boys" With all their ignorance they seem to have pretty good ideas as to what is going on and I think it will not be many months until their influence will be felt in the scale.

About 10 oclock we came to Bolivar a beautiful town and surrounded by a splendid country. My feet were worn out when we halted and we were all very tired upon this our really first march. Dan and I put up our little tent and will sleep in it to-night. I think our tramp has been as useless as there is no enemy here in arms.

Boyd Diary

July 31, 1862 - A report on a conversation with Military Governor Andrew Johnson concerning secret Confederate committees, contrabands, defense of Nashville, rigorous treatment of disloyal citizens and guerrilla bands in the Clarksville environs

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE OHIO, Nashville, August 1, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Chief of Staff:

COL.: I beg leave to report to the commanding general the substance of a conversation held at this office with Governor Andrew Johnson yesterday. The conversation was protracted, and on the part of the Governor deeply earnest, and the main points were supported by considerable detail.

The Governor is so informed as to have adopted the conviction that an attempt will be made very soon by the rebels to repossess themselves of this State, and that they consider the possession of the capital a necessary incident. He believes that if they should succeed the moral and physical consequence would be disastrous to our cause, and that therefore means to the contrary should be applied which would defeat their designs beyond a peradventure. He is satisfied that the enemy has numerous secret adherents who in a crisis would give them aid, particularly should there be prospect of their success without great
sacrifices; but that many of these are not ready for considerable sacrifices, and would be deterred if they were sure these sacrifices would follow.

Hence the Governor argues in reference to saving the city that an evidence of determination to hold on our part at any cost would deter them, and to corroborate this quotes a fact, that when the city was lately threatened members of a secret committee went out to restrain their friends, assuring them that the city would be destroyed by us should they get possession.

The Governor therefore believes that if the enemy is convinced we mean to hold it he would hesitate to attack, uncertain as he would be of adherents within, and suggest the construction of works of defense in the shape of redoubts and other earthworks.

The labor he advises to be taken from those who render it necessary, and that contrabands, of which he has now control of a good many, be used in that way habitually.

The Governor says that recent observation has changed his ideas in regard to treating rebels with lenity. At one time he advised it, but now believes that they must be made to feel the burden of their own deeds and to bear everything which the necessities of the situation require should be imposed on them.

This I believe is the substance of all that was said, but, as I observed before, there was much elaboration of detail and evidence of earnest conviction.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,


P. S. —Gen. Mason writes Governor Johnson by letter received to-day and sent to me that there is no doubt of the organization of guerrilla bands near Clarksville, and that the wealthier part of the population is disloyal and humbler classes the reverse; that it would be difficult to raise a cavalry regiment there, but there are sufficient horses belonging to the secessionists to mount as many men as needful. He wants Governor Johnson's order to "possess and occupy" the horses.

Gen. Mason says he has but 250 men near Clarksville, on the opposite side of the river. He says further that he is advised by Col. Bruce that he has sent 400 men to Russellville.

I am, respectfully,
