BATTLE OF HONEY SPRINGS, ARK.,
July 17.

The genius of Victory, which with the opening days of the month of the great Roman General perched on the eagles of the great Republic and swept westward, from the glorious field of Gettysburg across the continent, cheering the hearts of the patriots who had so long looked for the bright day when justice should triumph, crowned the great struggle of the month by the rout of the rebels at Honey Springs, Ark., where Gen. Blunt, the hero of many a historic action, once more, by rapid and daring movements, discomfited completely a rebel army.

He left a sick bed on the 15th, collected his forces, crossed Grand river, marched 13 miles up the Arkansas, and passing down endeavored to take the enemy in the rear, but they had fled. He then discovered that Cooper was at Elk creek, 25 miles south of the Arkansas, with 6,000 men, and was to be joined the next day by 3,000 more. Blunt had but 3,000, yet he pushed on, and soon came up with them. Cooper had formed on the north side of the bushy timber of Elk creek, and as he saw Blunt advancing, expected to capture his whole force. But the experienced American General formed his men into two close columns, under Cols. Judson and Phillips, with cavalry in front. In this way he moved up to within 600 yards of the guns, when he suddenly deployed on the right and left into a line of battle, driving the whole rebel front, discounting cavalry on the flanks. Led by Blunt himself they pushed into the timber, and after a tre-
The crew of the Confederate ship appeared to be the same. The man in the hat is the same as the man in the hat. The man in the hat is the same as the man in the hat. The man in the hat is the same as the man in the hat. The man in the hat is the same as the man in the hat. The man in the hat is the same as the man in the hat. The man in the hat is the same as the man in the hat.
Barnum's American Museum.

D. TROPICAL. P. H. swimming in the Aquaria, just ed at a cost of over $7,000, are great acquisition. be seen at all hours. SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERKS daily, at 3 and 7 o'clock a.m.

LES LIES ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

S. LESLIE, Proprietor. L. S. LEWIS, Editor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 27, 1862.


THE WAR.

The paper will contain accurate pictures of the Fredericksburg, from sketches made by our Spec. Mr. Henri Livi. Every occurrence of interest will he faithfully published in our paper.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.

This number of this popular Monthly will appear in greatly improved form, under the name of Frank Leslie's Ladies Magazine. It will preserve all of the attractive features of tales, poetry, biographies, travels, and its comic pages; while greater will be given to fashions, patterns, needlework, receipts, and those other features which have made it a favorite with ladies and families.

Review of the Week.

Of Fredericksburg—The Great Battle.

A quiet on the banks of the Rapphannahock, and the army of Washington was to go into winter before Fredericksburg has been relieved. Gen. McClellan threw his army across the Rapphan-

aware of the departure of our army. The losses are reported heavy, some of the estimates reaching the high figure of 13,000. All agree that the attack of the enemy was too strong to be carried with the bayonet, and there was no transportation for the heavy artillery.

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

The situation of affairs in the South-West is not greatly changed. The army under Gen. Grant has penetrated to Grenada, occupying the city and vicinity. The rebel army, under Gen. Pemberton, Van Dorn and Price, seems to have retreated eastward, in the direction of Alabama, having apparently relinquished their intention of reinforcing Vicksburg. It is surmised that they may attempt to combine their forces with those under Joe Johnston, and thus endanger Rosencranz. The region thus gained from the rebels by Gen. Grant is of great importance, as it contains the finest cotton land in America; Marshall, Lafayette, Yalloubusa and Penda, being the largest cotton-growing counties in the State. Some apprehensions are entertained for the safety of Nashville, the combined rebel forces, under Johnston, Chatham, Forrest and Morgan having advanced from Murfreesburg, in the direction of Rosencranz's position, having evidently been encouraged in their design of attacking him by the recent capture of a national brigade at Hartsville. Our troops, however, are reported to be in good spirits and eager for battle. Circumstances indicate clearly that a great struggle is at hand between the rival armies of the South-West, which will probably decide the question in that region. The expedition under Gen. McClellan, and the 1st Army of the South will be in control of the interior of the country.

RETURNING GOOD FOR EVIL.

DURING the present contest we have all of the distinction between the English people and ourselves in speaking or writing of the rebellion in Great Britain and the United States. We have been well by education as by an intimate person the wide differences which exist between the which constitutes the basis of English society and the American people. And although we have been to the evils and sufferings of the friends abroad, in connection with their own national interests and the delights of their lives.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The French are deliberately working on the Mexican. They have occupied Jalapa, and taken Alvarado and Tampico. It is stated that the French General Forey has issued a proclamation to all the inhabitants of the state, in which he declares that the Mexican Government has been removed from its seat of power, and that the Spanish authorities have been restored. The French General Forey has issued a proclamation to all the inhabitants of the state, in which he declares that the Mexican Government has been removed from its seat of power, and that the Spanish authorities have been restored. The French General Forey has issued a proclamation to all the inhabitants of the state, in which he declares that the Mexican Government has been removed from its seat of power, and that the Spanish authorities have been restored.

THE RECENT VICTORIES IN ARKANSAS.

The victory of Curtis's and Sigel's victory at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, has been signalised by another severe battle and splendid victory for the National Arms. On the 28th of November, Gen. Blunt commanding a small force of Union troops at Cane Hill, some miles south of the town of Fayetteville, was attacked by 11,000 insurgents, led by the rebel Gen. Marmaduke. A sharp engagement ensued, in which the latter was defeated, and compelled into a precipitate flight. Subsequently, Marmaduke, reinforced by Gen. Hindman, Parsons, Frost and Rains, their combined force amounting to 25,000 men, undertook to intercept Gen. Herron, who, at the head of 7,000 men, was marching to the support of Gen. Blunt at Cane Hill. On the 7th of December they succeeded in throwing the whole body between the two
The 11th of December. The movement of the
troops commenced early in the morning, when
the construction of bridges
in front of Fredericksburg and three miles
commenced. The enemy speedily opened fire
over the houses of the town, which was
without a single volley of orders from the Union
forces in position for a storming of the town from
its three sides, and captured more than their
soldiers and nurses, and captured more than their
in prisoners. The movement made in the face
of the enemy was watched with intense interest, and
with the wildest enthusiasm from the National forces
were completed without further
the grand advance took place; Gen. Sherman
was in front of the city and Gen. Franklin three
miles. The rebels now opened with their artillery
works in the rear of the town, but without much
success, their guns were silenced by the Unionists
on the southern bank of the river, and
from the two armies, engaged in active pre-
the great battle which was to decide in great-
ly the fate of the rebellion.

It may be explained that the rebel position was
the line of hastily constructed fortifications,
erection on two parallel heights lying
one and two miles back of Fredericksburg, and
the plain on which it is built. To reach these
forces had to cross this plain in effective
heavy guns placed in the fortifications.

The 11th of December. The movement of the
The Alabama was found on the morning of the 13th of
November by the U.S. frigate San Jacinto, safely anchored
in the harbor of Marticre. Upon Capt. Ronckendorff
nearing the port he was notified that if he entered it he
would be compelled to remain 24 hours after the departure
of the pirate vessel. He was also warned off to a marine
battleship. Under these circumstances, the captain of the San
Jacinto resolved to wait outside the harbor, having
arranged with Capt. Nicholson, of the American ship Harriett
in Hampton, to make signals, should the Alabama attempt to escape.
The night was very dark and stormy, and the rockets fired
by Capt. Nicholson signalled that the rebel steamer was
escaping by the southern part of Port Royal Bay, which
being six miles wide gave her plenty of room. The result
was that she eluded the vigilance of Capt. Ronckendorff.

As a proof of the sympathy shown by the French authorities
for the rebels, a French ship-of-war anchored between the
San Jacinto and the Alabama. The bad animus of the
national integrity and their high position as
of popular liberty and the representatives of
Republican Institutions.

This feeling has been illustrated on more than
occasion. When famine stalked abroad in Ireland
the mothers and daughters of England fell
mercilessly on the suffering and the blessed
the munificent hand of bounty was extended to
and the blessed meed of sympathy was
outraged and the suffering. When Havelock
Cawnpore, died prematurely, the flags of the
harbor of New York were drooped in his memory, and in recognition of the service
had rendered to outraged humanity. America
period when English power was perilously
furnished no powder to the insurgents, fitted
in their behalf, never spoke of their struggle
sympathy, but cordially maintained the need
of Great Britain to re-establish her tributary

And when 80 years had elapsed, the wounds
but necessary and advantageous separation of
Colonists from the British Crown, the descent
of George III. visited the country against which
had fought, he received a welcome which has
amongst the proudest recollections of his life.

And even now, when the struggle of the
for its National life is stigmatised as a mean
empire, by the highest officer of the British
when the English pirate Alabama floats the
English powder fires English balls from British
the breasts of the defenders of our National
words of misrepresentation and unmerited
columns of English newspapers—we say
under the load of outrage heaped upon us by
and commercial classes of England, Amer
and consistent in its sympathy with the En-
—a people weighed down by the most solid
and the most detestable aristocracy and Gover
never tyrannized over a suffering and patient
## Democratic State Nominations

**For Governor:**
- HENRY L. PALMER, of Milwaukee.

**For Lieutenant Governor:**
- NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.

**For Secretary of State:**
- EMIL ROHDE, of Jefferson.

**For State Treasurer:**
- CHARLES ROUSON, of La Crosse.

**For Auditor General:**
- ELEAZER WAKELEY, of Dane.

**For State Comptroller:**
- HENRY S. PIERPONT, of Manitowoc.

**For Superintendent of Public Instruction:**
- VOLNEY FRENCH, of Kenosha.

**For State Prison Commissioners:**
- JOHN R. BOHAN, of Oasaucer.

## Dane County Nominations

**For State Senator—26th District:**
- FRANK GAULT.

**For School Superintendents—11th District:**
- A. W. BROUNELL.

**For Members of Assembly—30th District:**
- THOMAS CORRAY.

**For Members of Assembly—1st District:**
- ALEXANDER NORMAN.
The Rebels Know Their Real Friends.

The Mobile Advertiser, December 9, 1861
Simultaneously with the news of the great battle of Murfreesboro, comes the intelligence of a desperate struggle before Vicksburg. A combined expedition is operating against that place, the last stronghold of the rebels on the Mississippi, consisting of a flotilla descending the river under Admiral Porter, and another ascending the river under Admiral Farragut, and two land forces, the first under Gen. Sherman from the North, and a second (detached from Gen. Banks's army) under Gen. Grover, from the South. That under Gen. Sherman, ascending the Yazoo, landed ten miles in the rear of Vicksburg, on the 27th of December, and marched in line of battle towards the town, where the enemy were encountered in force. A terrific conflict ensued, lasting five hours, when the enemy were driven back and out of his fortifications in the rear of the city. At night the two armies lay on their arms, with two bayous between them. Pontoon bridges were constructed, and in the morning Gen. Sherman crossed and reconnoitered the battle, and a strong rebel position was carried by storm. The fight was to be renewed at earliest notice, and it is supposed that the flotillas, as well as Grover's division, would be on hand to participate in it. During the fight the gunboat Benton, the only one which accompanied Gen. Sherman, attacked the rebel batteries. During the contest, her commander, Capt. Gurnee, was mortally wounded. Vicksburg is strongly fortified, and with its fall the rebel territory west of the Mississippi will be completely separated from that to the east. Rebel accounts report Sherman as having destroyed the railway out of Vicksburg a distance of 35 miles.

Total Loss of Rebels in Arkansas.

The victories of Cane Ridge, Prairie Grove and Van Buren have been closely followed up by Gen. Blunt and Herron. They have captured Fort Smith, one of the United States posts seized at the outbreak of the war, and driven the rebel forces in the Indian country across the Arkansas at Fort Gibson, destroying the fortifications, barracks, stores, etc. One of the consequences of this success is the complete subjugation of the hostile

The naval and military expedition which just left Fort Monroe, is now known, is designed to operate first against Wilmington, N. C., and next against Charleston, and if it is expected Gen. Butler will be made military Governor.

The Decree of Emancipation.

Among the events of the week there is perhaps the most momentous that has occurred during the present war, and undoubtedly has not been of a character to decrease the influence of the nation. We refer to the Proclamation of the President declaring all slaves in States and parts of States in rebellion as free from the 1st January 1863, issued this week. This Proclamation is supplementary to that of September 22, which gave the States in rebellion the 1st of January to return to their allegiance and submit to the laws of the United States, under penalty of a sweeping emancipation of their slaves on that date. The penalty has been declared, and the President has proclaimed freedom to all the slaves in the States of "Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Marie, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except counties designated as West Virginia, also the counties of Berkeley, Allegany, Hampshire, Washington, Mineral, and Hampshire, including the cities of Washington, Berkeley, Baltimore and Norfolk, including the cities of Washington, Raleigh, and Norfolk)."

The Proclamation is issued by the President in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in virtue of his powers as such, and is not a war measure written for the purpose of a rebellion. It is only in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief that the President is able to make such a proclamation, and it is supported by the theory and practice that the power thereby resides with an Executive in the field, having the authority

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

FRANK LESLIE, PROPRIETOR.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 17, 1863.

All Communications, Books for Review, etc., must be addressed to FRANK LESLIE, 148 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York.


Single copies always on hand.

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One copy six months, or 12 numbers...1.50
One copy for 18 months...1.00
Five copies for one year...10.00

To Correspondents.

We have already received over 50 MSS. competitive our $1,000 Prize Story. The amount of labor and time which a consecutive and proper consideration of these requires must prevent this award for some time to come. Meanwhile let the authors assume that their MSS. have come to hand, and exercise the noble Christian virtue of patience. In other words, save time, postage and paper in abstaining from unnecessary inquiries.

General Summary.

The storm of battle which seemed to burst for the moment after the repulse at Fredericksburg, has broken out with new and unimagined force for nearly another week. The fighting has been of the most desperate character, and the losses exceedingly heavy, especially in the Confederate ranks. The Federal forces have been thoroughly tested, and their courage and endurance have been fully demonstrated. The Confederates have shown great determination, and their losses have been heavy. The battle of Fredericksburg has been a decisive engagement, and its results are of the utmost importance to the military situation of the war.
precedent fury in the Southwest. It is
raging in Tennessee, Mississippi, and
Arkansas, with results yet only partially
known. So far as these have been decided,
as in Arkansas, they have been glorious for
the National cause, and there are good
reasons for believing that everywhere the
arms of the Union will be triumphant.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.
It is well known that after the expulsion of
Gen. Bragg and his rebels from Kentucky,
Gen. Rosecrans advanced with his force to
Nashville, while the rebel Generals concen-
trated their armies at Murfreesboro, 32 miles
to the southeast of Nashville, where they
erected fortifications. The forces of Bragg,
Peck, Rams, Cheatham, and a number of
other rebel Generals were gathered here, and
the whole put, under the command of Gen.
Jno. Johnston. Their design seems to have
been, originally, to attack Nashville; but the
preparations there were too formidable, and
they contented themselves with sending expedi-
tions to interrupt Gen. Rosecrans' line of
communication with Louisville, over which
he drew his supplies, which their superiority
in cavalry enabled them to do. Gen. Rose-

Although the operations above recounted,
there have been several others of a brilliant
character in Tennessee and Mississippi,
which would ordinarily strongly arrest public
tension. Thus Gen. Sullivan has beaten
the rebel Col. Forrest at Spring Hill, Miss.,
capturing his artillery and 300 stand of arms.
The National cavalry has also destroyed the
declare martial law within the range
of operations. Up to this time the Presid-
ient has reserved this authority for use
and repudiated their action in this direc-
tion in the case of Gen. Fremont and

The Proclamation is not therefore
an order of emancipation of slaves;
thus it is unnecessary to say that
the loyal slave States, and in the loyal
portion of the rebel States, slavery will con-

The Proclamation of 1863 is a
humanitarian act, by representing the
President as binding the fetters-on-the slave
in the loyal States, and supporting the
petition, he has the power, while claiming
cheap credit of abolishing it where he
has power. They will further seek to rep-
resent it as a firebrand thrown into the hearth
of the South for the sole and fell purpose of
fomenting servile insurrection and "reviving
the horrors of San Domingo."

That it will do the latter we have no right
to believe; and that it will stifle rebellion is simply impossible. The
remain to be proved. That they

ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE MEMORY OF THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS KILLED IN THE BATTLE OF BAXTER SPRINGS, OCTOBER 6, 1863, AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS IN THIS VICINITY, WHO ARE BURIED NEAR THIS MONUMENT, AND WHOSE NAMES, SO FAR AS KNOWN, ARE INSCRIBED HEREON.
powdered coke, and with this mixture the retorts are charged. After the retorts are charged there is placed endwise against the open end of each, and cemented thereto, a conical vessel, also made of fire-clay, and called a condenser. This condenser is eighteen inches long, and is open at both ends—one end is of sufficient size to fill the open end of the retort, and the condenser tapers until at the other end it is two inches in diameter. Each is so placed that the under side is nearly horizontal, and the outer end temporarily closed with clay, except a very small opening left for the escape of accumulating gasses. The furnace must now be heated to such a degree as to convert the mineral into vapor, or gas, in the retorts, and upon escaping into the condenser, the vapor becomes condensed and assumes a molten or liquid state, is drawn therefrom and is molded into pigs or blocks of zinc.

The fire once started must be kept up to avoid danger to the retorts, as when furnaces are allowed to cool they are rendered worthless, and the expenditure of several hundred dollars is necessitated to replace them. The retorts are therefore charged, discharged and recharged with the furnaces in full blast—operations requiring experience, skill and great endurance of heat. The retorts must be made without flaw, else after being charged they are liable to break and fall with their contents into the furnaces and be lost. There are required each day, about thirty-five retorts and 100 condensers. To supply this demand, there is connected with the works an extensive fire-clay pottery, in which there is constantly employed a large number of men. The fire-clay is obtained from St. Louis, MO.

The fire-brick used about the works is made in part from a bed of native clay, found four miles east of Weir City. The workmen call it "Yahoo's Clay," though it is in fact a fire-clay of an inferior grade.

Mr. Hamil, Superintendent of the calcine kilns, has built a new furnace on his own plan, somewhat after the style of blast furnaces for iron smelting, for roasting silicate. It is filled with alternate layers of coal and ore, then fired and run with blast. Though a new plan with zinc works, it bids fair to be successful.

The productions of these works amount to about 18,000 pounds of zinc per day, worth on the market from four to six cents per pound. They use about 20,000 bushels of coal and twenty tons of calcined ore per day. The wages of the 200 men employed, aggregates $9,000 per month.

THE BATTLE AND MASSACRE AT BAXTER SPRINGS, OCTOBER 6, 1863.

BY DR. W. H. WARNER, GIRARD, KAN.

About two weeks prior to the massacre at Baxter Springs, two citizen mail carriers between Fort Scott and Fort Gibson were fired upon by a small band of Quantrill's men, led by Cy Gordon. The mail carriers returned the fire, each party firing from behind trees. Both mail carriers were wounded and surrendered. This skirmish occurred about ten miles south of Baxter Springs.

One of the mail carriers, called "Fatty," was recognized by Gordon as an old chum, with
whom he had roamed the streets of Leavenworth, visited the girls, etc. "Cy" had many questions to ask relating to Leavenworth, to his mother, and to various other matters, which were answered by 'Fatty' to the satisfaction of "Cy;" so contrary to the usual custom of Quantrill's men, which was to kill their prisoners, the two mail carriers were set at liberty and permitted to pursue their journey to Baxter Springs -after being relieved of horses and mail matter, including dispatches between the Forts, and being informed that, as Quantrill's men were running short of blankets, kettles and other camp equipage, it would be necessary in about ten days for them to take dinner with the Union garrison at the Springs, and to relieve the garrison of such surplus material as they themselves might need.

This polite threat was communicated by "Fatty" and his companion to the commandant at the post, Lieut. Cook of the Second Kansas Colored Infantry, but little or no attention was paid to it. "Fatty," however, at confidence in what "Cy" Gordon had told him. He had remained in camp, under my treatment for his wounds, and was in my quarters, a log-cabin I had urged the men to build, that in case of a fight the wounded could be cared or safe from the enemies' bullets. When, on the 6th of October, 1863, we were startled by the rattle of musketry and revolvers. We were attacked, though we did not then realize it, by Quantrill's men. Cy Gordon's promise was being fulfilled.

Our garrison, up to two days previous to the attack, consisted of one company of the Second Kansas Colored Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Cook, and Company D, of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. John Crites, who had had command of the post, but who had been summoned to Fort Scott, leaving Lieut. Cook in command of the post. On this day, the 4th, we were re-enforced by Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, under Lieut. Pond, who assumed command of the post.

Three sides of the camp were protected by logs and earth thrown up about four feet high, the west side having been removed the day before for the purpose of enlarging the camp, by command of Lieut. Pond.

On the morning of the fight, sixty picked men with all the teams and wagons of the command, were sent out to forage through the country, leaving as a garrison a fighting force of twenty-five cavalry and sixty or seventy colored troops, more than half of the white men in camp having been excused from foraging duty at sick call in the morning.

At 12 M., the enemy having quietly and unobserved crept near our camp, suddenly advanced upon us at double-quick and opened fire. Our camp had been surrounded by skirmishers. The cooking department was one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet south of the camp and near the springs. Both the cavalry and colored infantry were standing around the fire, while dinner was being taken up, when the enemy was discovered advancing and rapidly firing from the east, south and west. Riding at full gallop, they passed on the south between the men at dinner and the camp, discharging their revolvers right and left as they advanced to the balustrade. The colored soldiers in the cavalry at dinner, ran their best for camp, the cavalry seizing their carbines and revolvers and the infantry their muskets, all commenced a return of fire with undaunting bravery. While this attack was being made, the main body of the enemy galloped from the woods skirt-ing Spring River on the east, forming in line sixty or eighty rods north of camp, on the ridge, apparently for the purpose of making a charge upon us in full force, simultaneously with an attack by the advance which had passed...
around the camp to the west.

At the first attack, Lieut. Pond unlimbered the howitzer, manned it the best he could, and loaded it himself with twelve pound shell. Not one of the command at that time was found who knew anything of artillery drill, and as a consequence the fuse was not cut, so the shell, fell far short of the enemy; but if it did them no damage, the firing of it notified them that we had such an instrument of death in our hands. Men never fought more willingly nor courageously, and for twenty or thirty minutes there was a ceaseless rattle of musketry and revolvers and booming of the cannon. After the first dash, the enemy on the west retreated, scattered and fought from behind the shelter of trees and the south bank of the creek, at the expiration of half an hour withdrew, unaccountably to us, one by one, from the fight. The main body on the north, without advancing, countermarched on a gallop back to the woods and advanced toward us a second time as though undecided whether or not to attack. They then returned to the woods. One of the enemy, apparently an officer, had a duel with the saddler of Company D, Third Wisconsin, until the latter having emptied his revolver, rushed from his oak tree to his tent after his carbine, which, on his return to his barricade, he brought to his shoulder, with no load, when his adversary, casting his eyes around and discovering himself to be alone, exclaimed, "Where in hell are my men," and galloped away unscathed, the last of the enemy into the forest.

All was now quiet and still like a calm after a furious storm, and we had time to make a list of the casualties of the fight. Of the forces at the Springs, eight white and one colored man were killed, and from twelve to fifteen wounded, including one woman shot through the heel, and a little child shot through the lungs. Lieut. Cook was killed and a man who was with him, the two being in the woods practicing with their revolvers. The husband of the wounded woman, and the father of the wounded child, were shot in cold blood, the latter by a former schoolmate and cousin. Four or six other married men were killed. A teamster perceiving an old acquaintance among the advancing enemy, tossed his revolver toward him in token of surrender, and was immediately shot by his former neighbor and friend, through the abdomen and died in thirty minutes. The colored man who was killed while within our works and comparatively out of danger, discovering his former master on the hill across the creek, ran to meet him with joyous acclamation, and was, by his old master, shot through the heart, his body rolling down the hillside in the clear waters of the brook.

Among the prisoners of our side taken were two or three who had been mere spectators of the battle and about half a dozen others who were hunting, looking for lumber or strolling in the woods. Near sundown they were paroled and came into camp. For an hour or two all was quiet with the exception of preparations to receive an expected renewed attack. We did not know who our enemy was, nor why he had so suddenly left us, but we fully expected him to return.

About 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Maj. B. S. Henning of Gen. Blunt's Staff rode into camp, and told us of the massacre on the prairie, and called on Lieut. Pond for a volunteer guard of two or three men to return with him to search for Gen. Blunt, whom he believed to be alive and hiding somewhere in the vicinity of the massacre. The Major informed us that the enemy was Quantrill and his guerrillas.

Soon after the Major left us, a messenger bearing a flag of truce approached our camp.
He brought from Quantrill a request for an exchange of prisoners. As we had taken no prisoners, Lieut. Pond returned as answer a proposition that each party should unconditionally release all the prisoners he held. Soon afterward we heard on the prairie nearly west of us, quick successive reports of fire-arms and it is probable that then the prisoners taken by Quantrill were killed.

Quantrill now at the head of his entire force, supposed to be about three hundred, approached our camp, as we had anticipated, formed in line of battle and halted on the south bank of the creek where now stands the city of Baxter Springs, about eighty rods southwest from our camp. Our men were all quietly awaiting his charge, prepared and determined to give him a warm reception. The gap on the west side of our breastworks had been closed by placing therein sutler's wagons, poles, rails, ropes, etc., etc., [sic] and it would have been difficult for cavalry to make a successful charge upon its from that direction, especially as our howitzer was mounted conspicuously in the front with fuse properly cut, and now happily manned with skilled men. Knowing our enemy, we were all, white men and black, commissioned officers and private soldiers, fully determined to sell our lives as dearly as possible, and to die rather than to surrender, for to surrender would only be certain death. Thus we remained, thirty minutes—it might have been more, it might have been less, every minute seemed as an hour, when suddenly he wheeled and left us, marching south, and to our great relief we saw him no more.

About sundown, Maj. Henning returned to our camp accompanied by Gen. Blunt. After dark, one by one, the wounded from the prairie came into camp. They were most of them so badly disfigured and covered with blood as not to be recognizable. All had been left upon the prairie for dead. Jack Arnold came in with five or six shots in the face which could not be recognized as belonging to a human being. Others received from five to eight wounds in different parts of the body, but a large proportion of the wounds were in the face and head. Only ten or eleven wounded of the Federal forces, by feigning death escaped death, and crept in after dark, surprised and rejoiced to find us still alive and in possession. It was with good reason generally believed after the battle by Gen. Blunt's command, that our garrison had been captured in the morning, as Quantrill, when first seen by them, was coming from the direction our camp. When first seen by them, as Quantrill's soldiers were all dressed in Union blue, they were supposed to be a detail from the garrison coming to pay their respects to Blunt's command and escort them into camp. Gen. Blunt halted his command, and ordered his headquarters band in front. The members of the band had arranged themselves in position, and had their music and instruments in readiness to pay a welcome to their supposed friends. Gen. Blunt and members of his staff were in the ambulance, their horses being led by Orderlies; all were joyous in anticipation of an immediate march into our camp, a hearty dinner, and a good night's rest among friends, when Quantrill's order was given to his men to charge upon them. His command was instantly obeyed. His men advanced upon Blunt's body guard with terrific, terrible force, with a revolver in each hand, and yelling like demons which they were.

In a moment all was changed. Supposed friends became foes of the fiercest kind. Happiness and hope became terror and despair. Pleasure became pain, and life became death. Panic seized every one. Blunt's little command was in the worst position possible to fight. No concerted action could be had. Each must fight or flee for himself, so dire and complete was the surprise, and so overwhelming the charge. Gen. Blunt gave no command. A command would have been of no avail, for his men soon learned that
Quantrill, the bloody-handed and dreaded Quantrill, who six weeks before, had sacked and burned Lawrence, the beautiful city on the Kaw, and murdered in cold blood two hundred of her people, and who was known to give no quarter, was their foe. The only thought in the mind of each was how to save his life. But for the most of them no means of escape was found. Only a few on the fleetest horses got away. The case of the band was especially sad. They had a splendid wagon built for their especial use, and they were equipped in elegant uniforms, with side arms, fancy swords and revolvers made not for fighting but for show. They were non-belligerents. Upon realizing the situation, the driver wheeled his horses westward, and undertook by rapid running to escape, but in less than a mile he was overtaken, and himself and every member of the band shot dead. Fire was set to the wagon, and many of their bodies charred beyond recognition. Most of them had been chosen from the Third Wisconsin Cavalry. Their leader, Pilage, was a noble, kind-hearted, educated and liberal German, from Madison, Wis. His remains could be distinguished from those of his dead companions in no way but by the gold cord on his pants. The remains of all had been stripped of everything of value.

Gen. Blunt escaped in the following manner: He and Maj. Curtis, his Adjutant General, were together, when they saw two openings in the enemy's ranks. Blunt told Curtis to run for the one and he would try to escape through the other. In a few moments he looked back and saw Maj. Curtis following him. At this time Gen. Blunt's horse leaped across a ravine, scarcely keeping his feet, and throwing his rider onto his neck, but recovering himself he sped on and carried the General safely to the woods. Next day Maj. Curtis' body was found in this ravine with a bullet through his temple, his revolver near him.

Gen. Blunt's command consisted of his staff-Major B. S. Henning, Capt. Farr and Major Curtis; his headquarters clerks, the band, twelve or fourteen six-mule teams; ambulance, one company (D) of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and one company (A) of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry. All the headquarters' books, uniforms and other property were captured, including over $1,000 in money.

The 7th of October was the saddest the writer and his companions ever saw. The fearful carnage of the day before was more fully realized every passing hour. All our available force was kept busily employed from early light until darkness covered the field of blood, searching for and bringing into camp the dead. Quantrill had thoroughly done his work. It was evidently his intention that none should be left alive. If mercy was shown, it was in the fact that all but one were shot through the temple, thus causing instant death. This one was Capt. Farr, who, shot through the hips and pelvis, died a lingering, agonizing death. The whole number belonging to Gen. Blunt's command killed in the battle, if battle it can be called where all the fighting was done by one side, was ninety-three and at the post eight, making one hundred and one in all. Quantrill lost two in killed at our camp.

The foraging party under Orderly (afterward Lieutenant) Homer W. Pond, of about sixty of our best cavalrymen, detached their mules from their wagons, and as many as could mounted, and by the way of Carthage and Lamar, Mo., reached Fort Scott in a few days in safety.

My theory of the battle is that about three days before, prior to the attack upon our garrison, Quantrill had had one or more spies in our camp, probably in the night time,
before Lieut. Pond re-enforced us with Company C, of the Third Wisconsin, and the howitzer. He had planned his attack upon us, anticipating an easy victory on account of our supposed weakness, and was entirely ignorant of Blunt's movements or presence in the vicinity. When the main body of his command filed out of the woods on the east on the gallop to charge us from the north, he discovered on his right Blunt's command, halted, and preparing to make a grand entry into our camp for dinner. He instantly realized that he was between two forces, our garrison on his left and Blunt's command on his right. Retiring for a moment to the woods for consultation, he re-appeared on the north, as we supposed to attack us, but really for the purpose of charging upon and disposing of Blunt's command, before effecting our capture. And when, after the massacre of Blunt's bodyguard, he again re-appeared on the hill and stood drawn up in line as if intending to attack us, he must have desisted from the attack on account of our evident thorough preparations to receive him. It is true history, I believe, though stated otherwise by some, that the Federal forces on the prairie made no stand, and did not fire a gun, but ran at the first, as soon as they realized that the charging party was an enemy, and many of the men threw away their carbines to lighten their weight.

The usual precautions, taken when on a march, were not taken; there were no deploys nor advance guards. Gen. Blunt was severely censured by the press and individuals for dereliction of duty for not using the ordinary precautions against surprise or sudden attack by an enemy, by those who knew the facts. There had been created for him a department, with headquarters at Fort Gibson. When attacked, he was on the way to his new headquarters, to assume command of his department. He had taken great pains to secure a grand and imposing outfit, including a department band of skilled musicians, elegantly uniformed, and he had procured a full corps of department clerks, and new uniforms for himself and staff.

After suffering this sad misfortune, he never assumed command at Fort Gibson; but after remaining five or six days in our camp at Baxter Springs, he returned to Fort Scott.
**KILLED AT BAXTER SPRINGS, C. N. [CHEROKEE NATION]**

**WISCONSIN THIRD CAVALRY**

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<th>NAME</th>
<th>RANK</th>
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<td>2. John Davis</td>
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<td>3. William Lloyd</td>
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<td>4. Thomas Leach</td>
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<td>5. Dennis McNairy</td>
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<td>6. Abram A. Rockafellow</td>
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<td>7. Philemon Stimpson</td>
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<td>8. George W. Tice</td>
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<td>9. Albert A. Bennett</td>
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<td>10. Orman Shaver</td>
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<td>12. David Beam</td>
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<td>13. William E. Hopper</td>
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<td>14. Samuel P. Hart</td>
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<td>15. Robert R. Murphy</td>
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<td>17. William C. Clark</td>
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<td>18. James Demsey</td>
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<td>20. John Ganen</td>
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<td>21. Alfred Green</td>
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<td>22. William M. Gifford</td>
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<td>23. Frank Guloin</td>
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<td>24. Gottlieb F. Mossinger</td>
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<td>25. Henry A. Pond</td>
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<td>26. Lincoln S. Rice</td>
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<td>27. Marion Reckard</td>
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<td>28. Dennis Smith</td>
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<td>29. Francis Van Camp</td>
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<td>30. Abram Woodall</td>
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<td>31. John C. Wright</td>
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<td>32. John Zahner</td>
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**DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED AT BAXTER SPRINGS**

<table>
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<th>NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td>34. Daniel E. Bateman</td>
<td>Sergt.</td>
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<td>Oct. 10, '63</td>
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<tr>
<td>37. Fredrick A. Martin</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>Nov. 8, '63</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>John Russell</td>
<td>Priv.</td>
<td>C</td>
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**ADDITIONAL UNKNOWNS**

"16 Members of General Blunt’s Band supposed to be details from different commands but no data can be found as to names, co’s, or regiment."

Major Z. T. Curtis killed October 6, 1863—Son of General Curtis and supposed to be from some Iowa Regiment.
Maj. Henry Z. Curtis  Ass’t Ad. Gen.
U. S. Vol.

Chaplain Ozem B. Gardner
13th Kansas Inf.

14th Kansas Cavalry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T. B. Long</th>
<th>E. B. Shap</th>
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<tr>
<td>J. A. Baker</td>
<td>Elias Way</td>
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<td>G. W. Tracy</td>
<td>Jno. Welsh</td>
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<td>Jesse Gay</td>
<td>D. S. Elliott</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. M. Stanley</td>
<td>Thos. Kelley</td>
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<td>W. T. Collins</td>
<td>Theo Tracy</td>
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<td>Thos. Martin</td>
<td>Thos. Morgan</td>
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<td>Alex Miller</td>
<td>J. T. Cardwell</td>
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<td>Sgt. Theo Wade</td>
<td>Zimri Percy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Stuttee</td>
<td>Sgt. Geo. Keith</td>
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<td>Owen Donnelly</td>
<td>Dan’l Sullivan</td>
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<td>Lawrence Roach</td>
<td>Jas. Buckmaster</td>
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Corp’l W. G. Martin

79th U. S. C. T.
Corporal Bedford Green

Brigade Band

| M. Munser           | Jno. Fritz    |
| Swartk Quis         | Sgt. T. L. Davis|
| Frank Baloun        | Geo. Gemunder |
| Sgt. Henry Bulow    | Henry Pellage |
| Sgt. J. P. M. Madison | Frank Rossmait |
| Corp’l Fred K. Simon | Corp’l Nathan Nott |

Civilians

| John Fry             | J. R. O’Neill |
| Jos. Regner          | Chas. Wood    |
| Thos Clary           | Geo. Holman   |
| Jno. McClure         | Remel Wood    |
| J. C. Lowbower       | Holas Cowery  |
| Henry Remble         | Martin Housel |
Jack

Zack

2nd Kansas Battery

Corp’l Van R. Hancock

A. W. Gaines
Joseph Endicott

Thos. Larkin
Cameron Garrett

9th Kansas Cavalry

Lieut. A. T. Spencer
Geo. A. Ela
J. M. Barrow
Peter Shafer

2nd Ohio Cavalry

Enoch Summers
Roman Winchell

83rd U. S. C.T.

Lieut. R. E. Cook
Chas. Allen

9th Wisconsin Infantry

Ludwig Salzwedell

12th Kansas Infantry

Jno. T. Moore

15th Kansas Cavalry

Corp’l W. J. Wallace.
The Washington Special from the Army of the Potomac.

Mr. S. M. Swett, Special Correspondent.

New York, Oct. 26th.

Our correspondents report that General McDowell has had a decided success. Generals McClellan and McDowell have been ordered to commence operations at once. The two armies will be in position at the end of the week.

The Union forces have been ordered to advance to the aid of General McClellan. The forces under General McDowell will be ordered to advance to the aid of General McClellan. The forces under General McDowell will be ordered to advance to the aid of General McClellan.

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Leavenworth, Kansas, Monday, October 12, 1863

The telegraph has already given you the fact of an attack by Quantrell upon Gen. Blunt, and the slaughter of his staff and escort. Let it be my task to give you the details of the sad affair. As no blame can attach to the General or any of his officers, except that portion of his escort who behaved cowardly, it is very necessary that the facts be known. On the face of it there seems to have been recklessness of negligence. The details will justify neither censure.

As you are aware, Gen. Blunt returned from Fort Smith to Fort Scott about fifteen days since. It was his intention to move headquarters on the 15th inst., from Fort Scott to Fort Smith, and return to that point with his train. His health mended slowly after moving North.

It is not to be disguised that great anxiety was felt at Headquarters, lest Price, whom the falling back of Gen. Steele with his any corps to Helena, after the brilliant affair at Little Rock, left unmolested at Arkadelphia, with nearly 20,000 men, further strengthened by the remains of the rebel forces driven out of the Indian Territory by Blunt, should swing round to the west and attack the small force under Gen. Blunt, necessarily scattered at the salient points where garrisons were essential. That anxiety was increased when it was known that Gen. Schofield had ordered the Second Colorado battalion of infantry to march to Springfield, Mo. This left Gen. Blunt with but one regiment of infantry (white,) with the three depleted Indian regiments, holding Fort Blunt, with Fork Town, Scullyville and Webber's Falls, in the Territory, and a portion of the Second and Sixth Kansas, and Third Wisconsin cavalry, numbering in all about 1,000 men, for scouting and escort duty. Col. Cloud, commanding in Western Arkansas, had only the First regiment Kansas (colored,) and the Thirteenth Kansas (white) infantry for garrison, at Fort Smith and Van Buren. He had a large number of recruits, unarmed and equipped, except the weapons they had carried with them into the mountains. Three thousand men would cover his available force. It is certainly true, that if to be left entirely unsupported was the policy of the Department commander, Gen. Blunt's lines are too far advanced. As a bitter difference of opinion has existed between Gens. Blunt and Schofield on this point, it looks as though the falling back of Gen. Steele to Helena was admirably adapted to prove Gen. Schofield's policy the correct one. It only need be said that Gen. Blunt, at the head of such a force as Steele had, would not have stopped short of disorganizing and destroying Price's army.

On the 3d or 4th inst. Gen. Blunt received advices from Lieut. Jenks, A. A. A. General to Col. Cloud, that Marmaduke was moving from Arkadelphia against Fort Smith, with a cavalry force of from three to five thousand. It since appears that this force was in reality Col. Joe Shelby's brigade, which lately entered Missouri at Pineville, and is now devastating Southwest Missouri.

Acting on this information with the promptness and energy which are his preeminent characteristics, Gen. Blunt took a small escort of 100 men, consisting of portions of Company I, Third Wisconsin cavalry and Company A, Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, under Capt. Larimer and Second Lieut. R. Pierce. The latter men were all raw recruits, the Wisconsin boys being veterans of two years' experience. Major H. Z. Curtis, A. A. G., (a son of Major Gen. Curtis,) Lieut. Far, Third Wisconsin, Judge Advocate on the Division staff, Major Benning, Third Wisconsin, District Provost-Marshall, and Lieut. John C. Tappan, Second Colorado infantry, A. D. C., accompanied the General, with the division band and headquarters' retinue of clerk, orderlies, teamsters, &c., numbering about forty persons. Among those who accompanied the General was James O'Neill, Esq., of this city, who was connected with Frank Leslie's establishment as artist and correspondent. Mr. O'Neill was a young man of genius, versatility and generosity. He possessed brilliant power, and as an artist, musician, orator and actor, bid
fair to make himself a proud reputation. Brave and adventurous, he attached himself to theArmy of the Frontier to gratify those feelings by the pursuit of his profession. He was murdered at the Baxter's Springs slaughter.

But to return to the movement of the General. With the force spoken of he left Fort Scott on Sunday afternoon, the 4th inst. His information did not lead him to anticipate difficulty till he got south of Baxter's Spring, sixty-three miles from Scott, where Company A, Second Colored infantry, and two companies of Third Wisconsin cavalry, under Lieut. Pond, were stationed. This post is an important position, commanding the military roads to Forts Blunt and Smith, which cross Spring River at this point. The camp is located near the timber. A rude earthwork for rifle-pits defends the camp and was of great value in repulsing Quantrell. Pond had seen sufficient bushwhacking tracks to know that a considerable guerilla force was in the densely wooded country to the east of him, hence he was under the necessity of sending out heavy scouts and foraging parties. His cavalry were all out the morning of the attack, foraging. Gen. Blunt reached the neighborhood on Tuesday noon. The following extracts from private letters to members of his Staff, will tell the events that followed better than I can:

Baxter's Springs, Kansas, Wednesday,
Oct. 7, 1863 - 10 P.M.

Capts. Tholen and Loring:

Everything in the staff wagons is lost. The wagons were burned with most of their contents. We have just found the body of Major Curtis. When I wrote Major Blair last night it was supposed he was a prisoner, as we had searched the ground over near where his horse fell last evening, and could not find him. Moreover, Quantrell's Adjutant, or a person representing himself as such, who came into Lieut. Pond's camp with a flag of truce, said they had my A. A. G. a prisoner. To-day he was found near where he was thrown from his horse, shot through the head, evidently murdered after being taken prisoner. I shall start his body with that of Lieut. Farr to Fort Scott this evening.

You will probably have heard some of the particulars of the affair here yesterday before you receive this. The escort, Company I, Third Wisconsin cavalry, and Company A, Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, behaved disgracefully, and stamped like a drove of frightened cattle. I did not anticipate any difficulty until we got below this point. We arrived near this camp about 12 M., and halted on the hill almost in sight of the camp, and not more than four hundred yards distant, to wait for escort and wagons to close up.

The escort came up and dismounted to wait for the wagons, which were but a short distance behind. At this time my attention was called to a body of men,—about one hundred,—advancing in line from the timber of Spring River, on the left, which you will recollect is not more than three hundred or four hundred yards from the road. The left of their line was not more than two hundred yards from Lieut. Pond's camp at the Spring.

They being nearly all dressed in Federal uniforms, I supposed them at first to be Lieut. Pond's cavalry, (two companies,) on drill. At the same time my suspicions were aroused by some of their movements. I ordered the wagons, which had just come up, to the rear, formed the escort in line with their carbines unslung, while I advanced alone toward the party fronting us, to ascertain if they were rebels. I had advanced a short distance when they opened fire; at the same time firing was heard down in Pond's camp. Turning round to give the order to the escort to fire, I discovered them all broken up and going over the prairies to the west at full speed. They did not even discharge the loaded carbines they had in their hands, except in a few cases. Had the escort stood their ground as soldiers should have done, they would have driven the enemy in ten minutes. I endeavored in vain, with the assistance of Maj. Curtis, to
Incident at Baxter Springs on October 6, 1863

LARRY C. RAMPP

BAXTER'S SPRINGS, astride the military road between Texas, Fort Gibson, and Fort Leavenworth, was an important link in the Union logistical network during the Civil War. The destruction or prolonged closure of this vital way-station would have meant the forced abandonment of the most forward Federal post in the trans-Mississippi West, Fort Gibson. Only in one specific case was the military encampment at Baxter Springs threatened with annihilation. This occurred when Col. William C. Quantrill, Confederate guerrilla chieftain, accidentally stumbled onto the post while moving to winter camp at Bonham, Tex. This chance encounter almost spelled disaster for the small Union outpost.2

In 1863 the Union army units in the trans-Mississippi West had been very active in their summer campaign. Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt had brought to a close a successful invasion of Confederate Indian territory.3 His punitive expedition resulted in a Federal victory at Fort Gibson, then a Confederate fortification.4 Another victory was had at Honey Springs near present Muskogee, Okla.; and the capitulation of Fort Smith, Ark., September 1, 1863, brought complete success. These victories occurred in June-September, 1863. A survey of the entire war front, east and west of the Mississippi river, presents evidence enough to substantiate the observation that

1. The springs, where the military set up the outpost, were named for A. Baxter. A town called Baxter Springs was established there in 1866, thus affixing the name for all time.


3. The Confederate held portion of Indian territory was along an east-west line, adhering generally to the meander belt of the Arkansas river, west to the present-day Chandler. From this point the ownership was in the hands of the Plains Indians.—Larry C. Rampp, "The Twilight of the Confederacy in Indian Territory, 1863-1865" (unpublished M. A. thesis, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla., 1968), pp. 29-45, 63, 64, 145.


(183)
these two months marked the "twilight of the Confederacy." Though large-scale campaigning ended for the year with the taking of Fort Smith, the fighting was far from over. Patrols and scouts from both sides were continually brushing into each other. Forward lines and specific positions were general and vague; being behind the lines did not carry the consolation of safety.

Quantrill and his guerrillas passed several times through the Baxter Springs area going to and from his base camp established at Bonham during winters in upper Texas. The Confederates tried on several occasions to mount a counteroffensive in an effort to dislodge the Union forces from Indian territory. Because of poor discipline, declining morale from recent defeats, and the lack of resupply depots of any value, few of the plans materialized.

With the Fort Smith area secure in Union hands, General Blunt returned to his main supply depot at Fort Scott, Kan., in the latter part of September, 1863. On October 4 he received dispatches from Fort Smith informing him that Confederate supply and recruiting activity along with definite troop movements had increased to such extent that the main fortification at Fort Smith was being threatened with siege by a superior Confederate force. Blunt immediately began preparations to return to Fort Smith in order to direct the defense of that all-important base himself. Included in the moving were most of his staff, records, papers, and all portable headquarters property. The escort assigned to Blunt consisted of part of one company of the Third Wisconsin cavalry regiment, and part of one company of the 14th Kansas cavalry, a total force including staff personnel, of about 100 fighting men. To this were added the administrative personnel, his clerks, orderlies, and the brigand band, which rode in a specially built wagon.

Leaving late in the afternoon of October 4, the Federal column...

5. Honey Springs was one of the most important Confederate supply depots in Indian Territory. Blunt to Schofield, September 11, 1863, Official Records, Series 1, v. 22, p. 525; Barney King Neal, Jr., "Federal Ascendancy in Indian Territory, 1862-9," (unpublished M. A. thesis, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla., 1966), p. 346.


8. The staff of Major General Blunt consisted of the following officers and men: B. S. Henning, Third Wisconsin cavalry regiment, provost-marshal; Maj. H. Z. Curtis, assistant adjutant general; Lt. J. E. Tappan, Second Colorado cavalry regiment aide-de-camp; Lt. A. W. Farr, Third Wisconsin cavalry regiment, judge advocate.—
with the various supply and baggage wagons slowing its progress, traveled only six miles the first day before going into camp on Drywood creek south of Fort Scott on the military road. Early the next morning the march continued. Blunt planned to go to Fort Smith via the Union outpost, Fort Gibson. After a 34-mile march, he halted and set up camp again, this time at Cow creek. The rate of travel was such that by noon of October 6 the Union column would arrive in the vicinity of Baxter Springs.9

The fortification at Baxter Springs was vulnerable at this time. Because of recent reinforcements the original enclosure that served as a fort and camping ground was being enlarged. The old fort consisted of four walls made of logs and earth reaching a height of four feet. The frontage to the east, made up of log barracks, totaled about 100 feet. The north and south walls were about the same length and of the same construction as the east wall, logs and earth. The west wall was to be rebuilt after the north and south walls were finished. The exposure to the west made the other three walls useless; an enemy could trap and corner the garrison within the enclosure and cut it to pieces. Cooking facilities for the Union camp were situated in a separate structure about 200 feet from the south wall of the fort, on the north bank of a small swift stream. Just opposite, on the south bank, were the springs.10

The garrison of Baxter Springs was a mixed group of soldiers, infantry and cavalry, colored and white. It included one company of the Kansas Second Colored Volunteer infantry regiment, commanded by Lt. R. E. Cook, and Company D, Third Wisconsin cavalry regiment, commanded by Lt. John Crites. A portion of Company C, Third Wisconsin cavalry regiment, commanded by Lt. James B. Pond, arrived on October 4. Pond, as senior officer, assumed command and ordered the new construction and enlarging, and officially named the fortification Fort Blair after the commanding officer of the post at Fort Scott, Lt. Charles W. Blair, 14th Kansas cavalry regiment.11

On the morning of October 6 a detail was assigned to foraging duty. By mid-morning it was formed up in the center of the Baxter Springs enclosure and prepared to depart. The forage column consisted of 60 cavalrymen and all of the wagons consigned to

11. Ibid., p. 422.
duty at Baxter Springs. As they moved up the military road they were to reconnoiter the entire area in order to prevent a surprise attack on the now weak garrison.

At this time Quantrill, with a guerrilla command of over 400 men, all well mounted and armed, had entered the Baxter Springs vicinity. Since his infamous raid on Lawrence the previous month his Confederate force had been forced by Federal patrols to scatter over the rough terrain of southwestern Missouri. About October 1 the guerrillas met at a prearranged location in southern Missouri and began an early movement south to winter quarters at Bonham. Intersecting the military road several miles above Baxter Springs, Quantrill turned his guerrilla column south, astride the military road. To prevent surprise and ensure security he threw out flank guards along with advance and rear detachments of some force. Capt. Dave Pool, one of Quantrill’s most ruthless company commanders, led the advance party and it was he who discovered that there was a force of Federal personnel at Baxter Springs. Scouring the northern parts of the area Pool captured a section of the recently departed Baxter Springs forage and fatigue party. From the civilian drivers and teamsters, he learned that a large group of Federal troops was at that time stationed at Baxter Springs, but they made no mention of the fortification located there. Hearing of the enemy personnel in their immediate front, Quantrill ordered Capt. William H. Gregg to the support of the advance detachment. Gregg was another of Quantrill’s able captains, as bloodthirsty as any of the other guerrillas.\(^\text{12}\)

Reaching Captain Pool, Gregg found him “fooling the enemy by hoisting a Federal flag.”\(^\text{13}\) By this time Quantrill had joined the halted advance party with the remainder of the Confederate main column. Conferring briefly with his company commanders, Quantrill laid out his plan of attack. The main Confederate attack would be made east to west. Quantrill and about 150 men, all mounted, would be on the extreme right flank, or north of Captain Pool. Pool’s men would make up the Confederate center and left flank, the majority of the Confederate battle line. Gregg was stationed to the rear and a little north of Pool’s command, being utilized as reserve and positioned where he could support both Quantrill and Pool as needed.

It was the dinner hour at Baxter Springs when the guerrillas launched their surprise attack. Feeling secure in Federal occupied

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13. Ibid.
INCIDENT AT BAXTER SPRINGS

territory, the troops were eating a leisurely meal and chatting in small groups around the exposed construction site and cooking arbor. Their weapons were stacked, in the usual military manner, in neat rows in the center of the fortification. Lieutenant Pond was 200 yards away eating alone in his tent. The attack was completely unexpected; one moment peaceful quiet, the next pistol fire and yells filled the air.

The Confederate attack hit with such force that Pond and his men were briefly and temporarily cut off from the stockade with yelling guerrillas trying to ride them down. Lieutenant Pond ordered the surprised Union soldiers to get inside the fort and return the hostile fire. According to his report, Pond ran through the ranks of the attackers to the enclosure and alone fired the command's only artillery piece, a light field howitzer. This gave the remainder of the stranded Federal soldiers the respite they needed to reach the cover of the fort. Four of Pond's men were lost in the effort to reach the stockade shelter. After the surprise of the attack was gone the infantry formed and supported by the dismounted cavalry, began to deliver a devastating fire into the Confederate ranks. The quick rally within the open fortification prevented its capture, and the guerrillas were soon forced to retreat beyond the range of the Federal muskets.

About the time of the attack General Blunt arrived within 400 yards of the fort proper. The camp, situated in the low part of a hollow in a hill, was not visible to Blunt or any of the staff or escort accompanying him. He halted the cavalry column to allow them to dress their ranks, and let the wagons close up. Blunt was about to order the escort to resume the march when a large group of horsemen was seen emerging from the dense woods to the left of the Federal column. The strange command moved to the top of a low ridge about 500 yards away and halted. Once aligned, it began to move slowly forward toward the Blunt escort. At a distance of 300 yards it stopped again. Many troopers of the Federal escort supposed the unknown command to be part of the Baxter Springs garrison drilling on the open prairie, or just returning from a scout. Blunt, taking no chances, ordered the two escort companies into line of battle; the wagons were quickly formed in close order to the rear of the Union combat formation.

The Confederate command on top of the ridge was as surprised

to see Federal troops in that area, as the Union troopers were amazed to see any one on that prairie in such large numbers. Quantrill, who was in command of this section of the Confederate attack formation, ordered the reserve command of Gregg and Captain Pool's company to join them on the top of the ridge. 16

While Blunt's troops were wheeling into line under the direction of Maj. H. Z. Curtis, William S. Tough, a civilian scout working for Blunt, moved forward alone to get a closer look at the unidentified column on top of the hill. After about 10 minutes he returned to report that the cavalry formation consisted of Confederate irregulars. Hearing this, Blunt moved forward himself to try to assess the specific designs of the Confederates. He had not gotten more than 75 yards when the Southern cavalrymen began to deliver a spattering of pistol fire in his direction. At the same instant, Blunt heard for the first time the defensive firing from the Baxter Springs fortification below the hill. Blunt, now assured that the men dressed in Federal uniforms were Confederate guerrillas, turned back to his men to order a charge only to discover that his line had broken at the first rounds of Confederate fire. Reinforcements had also come into the guerrilla line so that they were between the Baxter Springs fortification and Blunt's command. This move prevented any hope of joining the two small units into one larger fighting force. 17

Maj. Benjamin S. Henning, Third Wisconsin cavalry regiment, Blunt's provost-marshal, had ridden forward about the same time as Blunt, but at a distance from him, to survey the situation more closely. Henning rode in a southeasterly direction for about 150 yards. Reaching the crest of the hill, he saw the fighting at Baxter Springs for the first time. The camp was nearly surrounded by Confederate horsemen. When Gregg had been ordered to join Quantrill on the brow of the hill, some men had been removed from the Confederate encirclement. The fighting in some areas was still very fierce. Quantrill's men were desperately trying to dislodge the Union soldiers and silence the single piece of Federal artillery.

17. Henning to Greene, October 7, 1863, ibid., pp. 693, 694; William Sloan Tough, Federal scout for General Blunt at the Baxter Springs incident, had a distinguished career during the Civil War. A man of resourcefulness and unlimited courage, he had no interest in the war in 1861. In early 1862 he was attacked by a band of Jayhawkers and had a consignment of horses stolen from him. While searching for the thieves he was shot and left for dead. It was from this wounding that his interest in the war arose, but it was revenge, not patriotism, that carried him throughout the war. In 1863 he was made chief of scouts for Blunt and was with the general at Baxter Springs. Though some of his actions are on a thin edge as to legality he was judged a basically good man. William Tough died in 1914.—Lela Barnes, ed., "An Editor Looks at Early-Day Kansas," Kansas Historical Quarterly, v. 26, No. 2 (Summer, 1960), pp. 122-124.
Major Henning was in a position where the Confederate stragglers had to pass his left flank, moving from southwest to northeast. He fired several times at these guerrillas, but with no telling effect. His fire was returned, but no effort was made by the guerrillas to ride him down.

At this time Tough and another scout, Stephen Wheeler, joined Major Henning at the crest of the hill. Just as Henning was about to return to Blunt’s command he noticed five guerrillas moving by his left flank, escorting three Federal prisoners. One of the prisoners Henning recognized as being from Company C, Third Wisconsin cavalry, Lieutenant Pond’s company. Henning called for Tough and Wheeler to advance with him and rescue the Union captives. Tough did not hear the call, for he had just toppled one Confederate guerrilla from his saddle and was in hot pursuit of another. Wheeler did respond and the two moved in rapidly, pressing the guerrillas and firing with their pistols. One guerrilla was killed, another wounded, and the remainder scattered. All three of the prisoners were from Company C of the Third Wisconsin. Two of them ran through the crossfire to reach the safety of the fortification walls. The third, a man named Heaton, was so surprised by his rescue that he just stood his ground, obviously dazed. Henning rode up to him and started him in the right direction. Once his confusion was broken, the Union private ran for his life to the Federal fort.

The distance between Quantrill and Blunt had closed to 200 yards, the guerrillas firing as they proceeded down the slope at a fast walk. It was at this time that the Federal battle line wavered. This line had only 65 men in it, the remaining 20 men being stationed to the rear guarding the wagon train and the civilians. Two men in the center of the Federal formation started to turn their horses around and run from the oncoming guerrillas. Major Curtis and the other company officers forced them to stop before they could leave the line, but before these officers could return to their places the same two men and about eight more turned and fled from the formation.18

The guerrillas with Quantrill now perceived victory and with a shout vaulted forward firing as fast as they could. The remainder of the Federal line began to stagger, men in groups of two or three left the line leaving large gaps and spreading panic through the

WHERE FIRST BATTLE WAS FOUGHT

Texas Road

Embankment

Stacked Weapons

Camp

Artillery Piece

Embankment

LIEUT. POND'S TENT

Where First Battle was Fought

Brush

Dining Arbor

Creek

Spring

Quantrill's First Attack on Baxter Springs

Direction of First Confederate
Guerrilla
Assault

WEST

NORTH

EAST

SOUTH
rest of the ranks. Company I of the Third Wisconsin delivered a full volley at the guerrillas which had a telling effect on the enemy’s right wing, causing some of the guerrillas to stop and others to slow down. Major Henning had hopes of a Federal rally, but the guerrillas’ hesitation was only momentary; the right flank lagged but did not break up. The men of Company I fired their revolvers continuously at Quantrill’s men until they were within 20 feet, then turned to flee. But by then it was too late. The Confederate guerrillas were among them shooting indiscriminately. Of the 40 men of Company I, 23 were killed on the spot and six were wounded and left on the field for dead.¹⁹

General Blunt and several of his staff made every effort to rally the fleeing Federal troops. The horses were no match for the superior Confederate mounts and it was no problem for the guerrillas to catch up with the scattering Union troopers. Many Federal survivors had narrow escapes. Blunt escaped the hands of Quantrill and his men only because his horse was equal to any of theirs. With the help of Major Curtis, he was able to rally only about 15 men after a chase of one-and-a-half miles. With these men Blunt turned back toward Baxter Springs. The Union general made a courageous decision at this time. From his small force he dispatched Lt. J. E. Tappan with six troopers to Fort Scott for help. It was his plan to harass the Confederate guerrillas until reinforcements could arrive. Also he planned to trail the Confederate guerrillas as far as possible so that they could be found later and properly dealt with.²⁰

Lt. A. W. Farr had been shot down while trying to escape on foot, one of the first Federal soldiers to fall in the fighting. He had been unarmed and was riding in one of the two carriages that were accompanying the wagon train.²¹

The engagement had now evolved from a struggle between two enemy columns in regular battle formation into individual combat, each man for himself. Several unsuccessful attempts were made by the guerrillas to kill or capture Major Henning while he observed the destruction of the Union escort. Even though he escaped, Henning found himself cut off from Blunt and the bulk of the Union escort. After a couple of futile attempts to rejoin his command, Henning moved instead toward the fort in hopes of

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¹⁹. Henning to Greene, October 7, 1863, ibid., pp. 693-695.
²¹. A. W. Farr was a lawyer from Geneva, Wis., and at one time had been the law partner of Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler at Worcester, Mass.—Henning to Greene, October 7, 1863, ibid., p. 697.
getting some of the cavalry posted there to move to Blunt's aid. Major Henning found the Baxter Springs commander, Lieutenant Pond, firing the fort's only piece of artillery by himself. Bullets were pelting the dirt and log breastwork all the time Henning was at the Baxter Springs fortification.22

Pond was surprised to find Henning, his own commanding officer, suddenly standing beside him while he was operating the field piece. He had drawn the conclusion that the gunfire over the brow of the hill was being caused by the Confederates engaging his returning forage detail. When Henning asked for a cavalry force to help relieve Blunt, Pond explained that almost all of his cavalry had been sent as an escort for that morning's forage detail. Henning elected not to deplete the Baxter Springs command any further, and took only seven cavalymen, all that were left within the fortification, then returned to the top of the hill in the general direction of the firing.

From the brow of the hill, the full extent of the carnage was revealed to him. All across the plain lay Federal soldiers. Here and there individual horses were seen dashing across the prairie, riderless and panic-stricken, while guerrillas were chasing the few remaining mounted Federals and shooting them down without mercy. Some of the Confederate irregulars were busy sacking the deserted wagons of the Blunt escort train. Bodies of the unfortunate drivers and teamsters were scattered around the wagons, some hanging half out of the driver's boot, some still in their death agonies.

To one side of the main conflict was the brigade band wagon. It had escaped notice in the wild efforts to escape made by the other wagons but was now trying to reach the top of the hill. A large group of guerrillas spotted it and began a hot pursuit. Once within range the raiders began firing, riding close to the wagon thinking that all of the musicians were unarmed and easy marks for death. One rebel, William Bledsoe, rode too close and was shot dead for his eagerness. As the other guerrillas closed in for the kill, the wagon hit a sharp dip in the ground with such force that the left front wheel was torn from the axle and the wagon turned over. Before the musicians could do anything more than wave white handkerchiefs as a token of surrender, all 14 were shot.

Besides the musicians in the wagon, James O'Neal, a noncombatant artist for Frank Leslie's pictorial newspaper, was felled with
a bullet in the brain without any attention to his pleas for mercy. A Negro lad of not more than 12 years of age, a servant to the band leader, was downed also. With all shot down and presumed dead, the wagon was then set afire and the bodies of the bandsmen and noncombatants, the driver and the young Negro, were pitilessly thrown beneath it as a final act of savagery. The shock of the heat from the burning wagon brought the Negro lad to consciousness and he endeavored to crawl to safety. He was later found 30 yards away lying on his back, dead. His clothes were all burned off except the bits of cloth that were between his back and the ground.23

The tales of the wounded attest to the vicious character of the Confederate attacking column. Sgt. Jack Splane, Company I, Third Wisconsin cavalry, was treated for five gunshot wounds; one in the head, another through his chest, one in the bowels, the remaining two in his leg and arm. Splane was ridden down by a Confederate guerrilla and captured. When his arms had been taken the guerrilla told him: "Tell old God that the last man you saw on earth was Quantrill." It was at this point that Splane received the multiple gunshot wounds. At the Baxter Springs fortification a woman, and a child were both wounded deliberately by one of the Confederate guerrillas. Sgt. W. L. McKenzie, Company C, Third Wisconsin cavalry, who had witnessed the incident, killed the Confederate with his revolver before he could leave the scene of his deed.24

At 2:00 P.M. the fighting was over. The guerrillas were still pillaging the deserted Federal wagons in hopes of finding some article of value that had been overlooked, and they feasted on the Federal rations found in the wagon train. Some became drunk on the whiskey located in the officers' whiskey chest. Several of the guerrillas were drinking near a group of Union dead when one of them, Riley Crawford, staggered over to one of the Federal bodies. Crawford struck the Union soldier with a cavalry sabre he had captured and said, "Get up, you Federal son of a bitch." To the surprise of Crawford and the other guerrillas standing about watching, the Union soldier did get up. The soldier supposed his try at feigning death had been discovered and he now stood before the drunk guerrilla to pay for his unsuccessful attempt at escape. Crawford drew his pistol and shot him to death.25 A teamster of the Federal wagon train recognized an old friend among the

23. Ibid., pp. 695, 696.
24. Ibid., p. 697.
guerrillas and, in an effort to save himself, ran over to him, where he surrendered his revolver. His friend then turned the surrendered weapon on the teamster and shot him down. A Negro soldier, surrounded by guerrillas and having his escape cut off, saw his old master in a party of attackers and ran to him for protection. The former master shot him through the heart, killing him instantly.28

By 4:00 P.M. the guerrilla command had brought its gory work to a conclusion and reassembled on the prairie, preparing to move south. Two of Captain Pool's men were not accounted for so Colonel Quantrill sent two of his guerrillas with a flag of truce to see if they had been captured by Lieutenant Pond's command at Baxter Springs. The two guerrillas demanded that in the name of "Colonel Quantrill, of the First Regiment, First Brigade, Army of the South," any men captured and now prisoners of Pond and his command at the fortification be exchanged immediately. Pond told the raiders that he had no prisoners. The Confederates replied that they had 12 wounded Federal soldiers, all privates, and Major Curtis, all of whom would be sent south safely.27

In a few minutes the Southern raiders had moved out onto the military road and resumed their march south. The booty they had captured was considerable: nine six-mule team wagons each fully loaded, one buggy belonging to General Blunt, one ambulance, and other trophies such as two stand of colors, Blunt's personal sword, his official commissions of rank (brigadier general and major general), all of his official papers, correspondence, letters, and various headquarters equipage. Most of these prizes were later destroyed as being too burdensome to carry. The guerrillas pushed south for 15 miles, well into Indian territory, and when it was believed they were secure from observance and attack they encamped for the night.28

Blunt had hung on the fringe of the fighting during the entire time, harassing the guerrillas wherever the opportunity presented itself. Having only nine fighting men, this type of action was the only avenue open to him. When the Confederates moved south on the military road, Blunt followed as closely as he dared with his small party. He sent messengers ahead to skirt the enemy force and deliver messages of warning to Fort Gibson, Fort Smith, and the isolated Federal posts in between that might be in the

26. Ibid., p. 431.
28. Quantrill to Price, October 13, 1863, ibid., p. 701.
path of the Confederates. Blunt further issued instructions for the commands of these Union installations to move all available troops to a position where they could intercept Quantrill, suggesting as a possibility the ford on the military road where it crossed the Arkansas river. Blunt followed the Southern units as they crossed Cabin creek within the confines of Indian territory. There he decided to return to Baxter Springs to coordinate the Federal search and destroy activities. He left a small detail to continue the surveillance of the guerrillas.

Quantrill moved west across the Verdigris river the next day and then south to the Arkansas, which he crossed at a point 18 miles west of Fort Gibson on the morning of October 10, 1863. Here the raiders captured 12 men of the First Indian Home Guard, all members of the Creek Nation, and murdered them all in cold blood. On the night of October 11, Blunt’s scouts brought him the last piece of reliable first-hand information concerning the location of Quantrill. The Confederate command was then reported camped on the north fork of the Canadian river, about 45 miles south of their crossing point on the Arkansas. 29

Blunt reached Baxter Springs early in the evening of October 6 and took stock of his losses. Lieutenant Pond had six soldiers killed and 10 wounded. 30 Blunt’s escort suffered almost total annihilation. The dead, most of whom were killed after capture, numbered at first count 80 men, and then rose to 85 after others died from their wounds. Eight wounded men survived, all of them shot about six times each. Blunt was appalled at his loss and humiliated by his defeat, but there was nothing to do but bury the dead and treat the wounded until reinforcements could arrive. 31

Reinforcements were on the way and did arrive on October 8. These troops, infantry and cavalry, were under the command of Lt. Charles W. Blair, commanding officer of the 14th Kansas cavalry regiment and post commander of Fort Scott. He had received word at 4:00 A.M., October 7, and immediately prepared to move. The relief troops were three companies of the 12th Kansas infantry regiment, two companies of the Kansas Second Colored volunteers regiment, and about 100 miscellaneous cavalry troopers gathered from various units at the Fort Scott post. Blair pushed his command to the limit and covered the 70 mile distance

30. Pond to Blair, October 7, 1863, ibid., p. 699.
31. Henning to Greene, October 7, 1863, ibid., p. 698.
in two days. When they arrived they found a burial detail, made up of the survivors of the Baxter Springs fortification, busy digging graves and carrying in the last few scattered dead.\textsuperscript{32}

Quantrill reported to his commanding officer, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, that he had attacked and won a victory in the assault against the Federal encampment at Baxter Springs. Quantrill underestimated his own losses, reporting only three killed and three wounded, one of them severely. Lieutenant Pond, Major Henning, and Lieutenant Colonel Blair all reported many more Confederates killed in the Baxter Springs engagement than Quantrill did, the most common figures being between 20 and 30 Confederate bodies found on the field of battle.\textsuperscript{33}

The Baxter Springs massacre, as it is known in Kansas, did not alter the course of the Civil War, but it did impede the Federal initiative in the Department of Kansas. Blunt was relieved of command by his superior, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, commanding all troops on the fringe of the trans-Mississippi West. Blunt was transferred to Kansas and there assigned to recruiting duty, in particular the enrollment of Negro regiments for use in Kansas. This massacre at Baxter Springs, though not entirely Blunt's fault must be put on his record as such. No matter what the reasons, the ranking officer on the winning or losing side gets the credit or discredit for an engagement.

Faced with disproportionate odds, the troops at the Baxter Springs stockade gave a good account of themselves. Their discipline enabled them to make a quick recovery and put up a solid defense against a surprise attack. Lieutenant Pond did a remarkable job of organizing a coherent defense out of chaos. His ability and courage doubtlessly saved the fortification proper from being overrun and prevented the total annihilation of all of the Blunt escort. For the Union the engagement at Baxter Springs was a poor military showing overall, but individual actions and displays of valor were noteworthy.

\textsuperscript{32} Blair to Greene, October 15, 1863, \textit{ibid.}, pp. 690, 691.
\textsuperscript{33} Quantrill to Price, October 13, 1863, Pond to Blair, October 7, 1863, Blair to Greene, October 15, Henning to Greene, October 7, 1863, \textit{ibid.}, pp. 692, 695, 700, 701.
In the "Soldiers Lot" of the Baxter Springs Cemetery is a monument dedicated to the soldiers killed October 6, 1863 by Quantrill's Raiders at the Battle of Baxter Springs.
"Erected by the United States to the memory of the officers and soldiers killed in the battle of Baxter Springs October 6, 1863, and other engagements in this vicinity, who are buried near this monument, and whose names, so far as known, are inscribed heretofore."


Chaplain Ozem B. Gardner, 13th Kan Infantry

14th Kansas Cavalry
T.B. Long; J.A. Baker; G.W. Tracy; Jesse Gay; M.M. Stanley; W.T. Collins; Thos. Martin; Alex Miller;
Sgt. Theo. Wade; Henry Suttee; Owen Donnelly; Lawrence Roach; E.B. Sharp; Elias Way; Jno. Welsh;
D.D. Elliott; Thos. Delly; Theo. Tracy; Thos. Morgan; J.T. Cardwell; Zimri Piercey; Sgt. Geo. Keith;
Dan'l Sullivan; Jas. Buckmaster; Corp'l W.G. Martin

79th U.S.C.T.
Corp'l Bedford Green

3rd Wisconsin Cavalry
Lieut. Lorenzo A. Dixon; Lieut. Asa W. Farr; W.C. Clark; John Davis; Geo W. Tice; Saml Hart; G.R. Kelly; C.O. Howard; Sgt. C.K. Bly; Jno. Cannon; Wm. Gifford; O.H. Shaffer; Henry Pond; P.J. Stimpson; Frank Guldin; Henry Brewer; Marion Record; Jos. Burlingame; Fred'k Mossinger; Francis Van Camp; T.P. Leach; Wm. Hopper; David Beam; Jno. Wright; Alf'd Green; Jno. Zaynor; J.S. Russell; A.A. Bennett; Lincoln Rice; Dennis Smith; Rob't Murphy; Denis McNary; James Dempsey; Stephen Gallea; Martin Van Duzen;
Abraham Woodhull.

Brigade Band
M. Mumser; Swartk Quis; Frank LaRue; Franz Balloun; Sgt. Henry Bulow; Sgt. J.P.M. Madison;
Corp'l Fred'k Simon; Jno. Fritz; Sgt. T.L. Davis; Geo. Gemunder; Henry Pellage; Frank Rossmaith;
Corp'l Nathan Nott; Corp'l Theo. Luscher.

2nd Kansas Battery
Corp'l Van R. Hancock; A.W. Gaines; Joseph Endicott; Thos. Larkin; Cameron Garrett.

9th Kansas Cavalry
Lieut. A.T. Spencer; Geo. A. Ela; J.M. Barrow; Peter Schafer.

2nd Ohio Cavalry
Enoch Summer; Roman Winchell.

83rd U.S.C.T.
Lieut. R.E. Cook; Chas Allen.

9th Wisconsin Infantry
Ludwig Salzedell.

12th Kansas Infantry
Jno. T. Moore.

15th Kansas Cavalary
Corp'l W.J. Wallace.

In addition to the above names of soldiers, 14 civilians are also listed.

BEASLEY Cemetery
Dawson, William 4 Mar 1826-27 Sep 1897. Battery __ 12 Ind ___
Borland Cemetery
Bland, William Apr 26, 1846-Dec 12, 1893. Co. I, 154th IL Inf
Craig, J.W. Co. A, 31st IL Inf
Patterson, Leslie Sep 15, 1844-Oct 22, 1905. Co. E, 102nd IL Inf
Wilcox, James D. Oct 31, 1839-Feb 17, 1895. Cpl. 55th Iowa Inf

Brush Creek Cemetery
Houston, Benjamin Aug 22, 1842-May 20, 112. Co. F, 125th IL Inf
Ransom, Andrew may 23, 1839-Nov 21, 1915. Co. E, 7th Ohio Inf

Council Corners Cemetery
Bullock, Sanford Aug 24, 1834-Jan 16, 1894. Co. A, 9th MO Cav
Davis, William Jan 1, 1818-Nov 8, 1903. Co. A, 6th MO Cav
Duncan, Alexander 1837-1920. Co. K, 103rd PA Inf
Fisher, Andrew J. Feb 23, 1833-Apr 20, 1897. Co. D, 23rd Ind Inf
Moody, J.S. Apr 5, 1837-Jun 10, 1897. Co. K, 68th KY Inf
Siesser, George May 20, 1924-Feb 10, 1891. Co. B, 287th PA Inf
Smith, Richard M. Jan 12, 1837-Oct 12, 1908. Co. K, 7th PA Ubf
Walton, Henry Apr 5, 1831-Aug 16, 1894. Co. F, 60th IL Inf

CITY CEMETERY, Columbus, Kansas
Archer, James P. Mar 4, 1839-Apr 18, 1898. Co. A, 6th Kan Cav
Beckman, William J. Mar 4, 1848-Dec 6, 1883. Co. J, 1st MO Cav
Best, Henry 1844-1882. Co. B, 98th IL Inf
Bickett, John Co. C, 40th Iowa Inf
Bliss, Daniel M. 1841-1933. Battery D, 1st VA Light Artillery
Briggs, John A. Mar 26, 1844-Feb 2, 1902. Co. A, 91st IL Inf
Carter, J.R. Apr 24, 1843-Feb 6, 1931. Co. C, 96th Ohio Inf
Caspari, John J. Oct 20, 1829-May 21, 1918. Co. H, 47th IL Inf
Cory, James L. Jul 3, 1842-Jan 14, 1911. Co. C, 70th IL Inf
Davis, Charles Oct 14, 1844-Mar 8, 1933. Co. __, 18th Ind
Davis, Charles Jun 22, 1815-Aug 28, 1902. Co. E, 6th IL Cav
Dugan, Daniel W. 1846-1934. Co. A, 11th MO Cav
Dunlay, James C. Captain Co. A, 10th MO Inf
LIST OF OFFICIERS & SOLDIERS BURIED BETWEEN CANNON AS PER TABLET ON MONUMENT.

7 WISCONSIN CAR

W. C. CLARK
JOHN DAVIS
GEORGE W.

JNO. WRIGHT
ALFRED GREEN
J. S. RUSSELL
A. A. BENNETT
LINCOLN RICE
DENNIS SMITH
ROB'T MURPHY
DENNIS McNARY
JAMES DEMPSEY
STEPHEN CALLEA
MARTIN VAN DUSEN
ABRAHAM WOODHULL

BRIGADE BAND

M. MUNSER
SWARTK DUIS
FRANK LaRUE
FRANZ BALLOUN
SGT HENRY BULOW
SGT J. P. M. MADDISON
COPR'L FREDK SIMON
JOHN FRITZ
SGT F. L. DAVIS
GEO MUNDER
HENRY PELLAGE
FRANK ROSSMOITH
COPR'L NATHAN NOTT
COPR'L THEA LUSCHER
IVILIANS

JOHN FYZE
JOS. REANER
THOS. CLARY
THOS. MCCLURE
J. B. LOUBOWER
HENRY REMBLE
JACK
J. R. O'NEILL
CHAS WOOD
GEO HOLMAN
REMEI WOOD
MARTIN HOUSE
ZACK JENKINS

2nd OHIO CAV
ENOCH SUMMERS
ROMAN WINCHELL
83rd U. S. C. T.
LIENT R. E. COOK
CHAS ALLEN
9th WIS. INF.
LUDWIG SALZWEDELL
12th KANS. INF.
JNO. T. MOORE
15th KANSAS CAV
CORPL W. J. WALLACE
MAJ. HENRY Z. CURTIS
ASS'T ADJT GEN U. S. VOLO
13th KANSAS INF.
CHAPLAIN
OZEM B. GARDNER
14th KANSAS CAV.
T. B. LONG
JESSE GAY
and started to run away, but were forced back by Major Our...

Before a shot had been fired, two of Blunt's men fell to the ground. The others were hit twice, but both survived. The rear gun fired one last shot at the fort. The explosion was heard for miles around.

General Grant ordered the men to hold their fire until the order was given. The fort answered the volley with a volley of its own. The battle raged for several hours, with both sides suffering heavy casualties. Finally, at sunset, the Union forces withdrew, leaving behind a scorched earth and a defeated army. The Battle of the Bulge was over.
When General Brant saw that he was to be charged by the

Federal forces of the whole military career

They met in the midst of the calls of the rattlesnake, the

mountains. He had discerned of the bands of the rattlesnake, the
down General Brant came into the camp, much consternation and
most of the men were seen dead over the prairie. About one
position he rode a mile or more. When well Beyond the

General Brant got through the

and ran in slightly over the prairie. General Brant got through the

Horse seemed out

when through the head a moment later. His horse seemed out

theGutn

wherever it was east man for himself. Very few escaped.
The charge of the rattlesnake was soon a potential of frighten;

wheel was transfiguring on the prairie. Beyond the defilement of

which was found, the Guterlitz was a gusie with a
There was a deep trench of water in the prairie a quarter of a

TheGeoartlitz was soon a potential of frightened.

when they entered the area away. The rattlesnake

weeks after, and six were wounded and shot for dead. Major

were killed and six were wounded and shot for dead. Major

months afterward the Guterlitz was a gusie with a

The Wisconsin troops stood until the rattlesnake was within

adored a quality when Company A to a man, extended and

however, they were no more than back when they again

THE BAXTER SPRINGS MASSACRE
Afterwards Gilliland was appointed by the War Office to command the 1st Pioneers at Quantrell's farm. He was stationed at Quantrell's farm and was ordered to report to General Gilliland at once. Gilliland immediately ordered Quantrell to report to the War Office. Quantrell was ordered to report to General Gilliland at once. He was stationed at Quantrell's farm and was ordered to report to General Gilliland at once. Gilliland immediately ordered Quantrell to report to the War Office. Quantrell was ordered to report to General Gilliland at once. He was stationed at Quantrell's farm and was ordered to report to General Gilliland at once. Gilliland immediately ordered Quantrell to report to the War Office. Quantrell was ordered to report to General Gilliland at once. He was stationed at Quantrell's farm and was ordered to report to General Gilliland at once. Gilliland immediately ordered Quantrell to report to the War Office. Quantrell was ordered to report to General Gilliland at once. 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THE BAXTER SPRINGS MASSACRE

...
At the time of the Estrillita battle at Independence, Mr. W. . .

**THE BAXTER SPRINGS MASSACRE**

In late June and early July of 1864, the Confederate forces of General James H. Chivington and his Colorado Volunteers swept through the area around Baxter Springs, Kansas, in a campaign to disrupt Union supply lines and reinforcements. The battle, known as the Baxter Springs Massacre, took place on the 2nd of July, resulting in the deaths of many Union soldiers and civilians. The event is notorious for the excessive violence and brutality displayed by the Confederate forces, leading to accusations of a massacre.

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**CUAINTHILL AND THE BORDER WAR**

The eventual outcome of the immigration conflict along the Texas-Mexico border was marked by the increased use of federal forces, the establishment of military postings, and the tightening of immigration policies. The U.S. government sought to assert its control over the border region, which was increasingly seen as a source of conflict and tension between the United States and Mexico. The events at Cuaинтер Hill and the subsequent border war were emblematic of these broader efforts to manage the border and its diverse populations.
CHAPTER XXXII

THE MATTER SERVES MASSES

October 2, a delightful and marvellous to the Grand River, where he

The Territorial command and the farm of Captain Preece

put in command

was of the South, and guard as gendarme was

the first Regiment, First Brigade, Army

Reynolds, Confederate Governor of Miss-

Erie, possibly Thomas C.

Confederate authority, perhaps General

Green says, the Missouri, C.

about the Missouri, about the Missouri.

All the Territorial, Captain, obeyed,

the Missouri, and has not been able to leave Missouri, and has not

the summer traveling, for I'm sorry,

Jotham in Peters', Johnson county, from which

dear the Missouri, to the Missouri, the farm of Captain Preece.

Wednesday, it was the old Trenes, the farm of Captain Preece,

about the Missouri, in September a Trenes, was asked where

Killed.

Grant's, the Missouri, Missouri, and the people

He is not the Missouri, the Missouri, and the people

the Missouri, the Missouri, and the people

Heflin. Here is the Missouri, Missouri, and the people

The Trenes, the Missouri, Missouri, and the people

Heflin.

The Trenes, the Missouri, Missouri, and the people

Heflin.

The Trenes, the Missouri, Missouri, and the people

Heflin.

The Trenes, the Missouri, Missouri, and the people

Heflin.
CHAPTER XXIII

DISTINGUISHMENT OF THE QUANTZILL RANK

Cooper, where he deemed his report to General Price on the east of General
Quantzill stopped with his command at the camp of General
had expected them that they were Federal troops
the Guerilla's thinking from the report of the Indian scout who
some force, having fought and heard a discharge of a few sharp
and advanced, and a battle was joined. The mule was killed, and
drew, Mr. M'Clure, who was in command of the approaching company
be d—d if you hadn't better stop. This is Quantzill's
the Guerilla's and his company mounted and riding north to meet the
Greene and his company mounted and riding south to meet the
Greene's line and near the camp of Indianum.

When John Cooper, wounded at Baxter, was carried, Doctor Lively's
fellow. A moment of the Generals' want to sleep on the ground.

The mule was killed by the Guerilla's, and he made his command
had a reconnaissance that all the Confederates and the others. We saw
the ground. The Generals' want to sleep on the ground.

Nearer the sound, the Generals' want to sleep on the ground.

When the Generals' want to sleep on the ground.

When the Generals' want to sleep on the ground.
FROM FORT SCOTT.

THE DISASTER TO GEN. BLUNT—AFFAIR AT BAXTER SPRINGS.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Fort Scott, Kansas, Oct. 7, 1863.

Major General Blunt left Fort Scott on Sunday last, Oct. 4th, for Fort Gibson, taking with him as an escort Company A, 14th Kansas volunteer cavalry, and Company I, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, also the post band and his staff officers, or at least a part of them, consisting of Major Hanning, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, Lieut. Teppen, 3d Cereano, volunteer infantry, Major H. L. Curtis, Lieut. Farr, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, Judge Advocate, and E. R. McNiel of Frank Leslie's New York paper.

At Baxter's Springs there is a military post, and two companies are stationed at that point, one colored, of the 3d Kansas colored volunteers, and one company of the 3d Wisconsin.

About noon on Monday the 5th the General fell into an ambush within two miles of the Springs, and his force scattered. Major Curtiss's horse was shot from under him, and it is supposed he is wounded if not killed. Lieut. Farr is a prisoner if not killed. Major Hanning was reported taken prisoner, but since, it is reported that he escaped. Major General Schofield telegraphed from Springfield, Mo., to Kansas City, to send a cavalry post haste to Fort Scott, informing Gen. Blunt that the rebel Cpsi and Quantrill with their guerrillas were below Fort Scott, and designed to attack the place. He also ordered Col. Wier to hasten to Fort Scott with reinforcements. The courier arrived at Fort Scott about midnight on Monday, and about the same time a messenger arrived here from Gen. Blunt, telling of the disaster to him at Baxter's Springs. Gen. Blunt and about twelve men kept together, the rest were scattered. He, Gen. Blunt, stopped where he was to gather the men together, sending back Teppen his aide to this post for reinforcements. He brought the first news of the affair to the post.

It seems that the guerrillas made an attack upon the post at Baxter's Springs, and were fighting when they heard of the coming of Blunt. The guerrillas left the fight, retreated about two miles north and laid their ambuscade, in which the General was caught. Capt. Blunt's scouts, is reported killed. The Band men were taken prisoners and all shot through the head after they were taken. Their names are Henry Folcoke, (a German) leader of the Band, a gentleman of fine attainments and a true patriot, O. B. Duffs, J. M. P. Madison, P. S. Pettis, F. H. Larned, G. W. Glass, John Truitt, Franz Baloun, J. M. Cotton, is in the hospital, (at this post, sick,) consequently was not killed with the rest of them. He is the only one saved out of them all. There are four or five more men belonging to the Band whose names I can not at present call to mind; but when I get all the particulars, will send their names. I think the band men mostly came from Wisconsin. One of them, the drummer came from Chicago, and is known by the Chicago bands.

Today at noon, Col. Wier's troops arrived here. The city is under arms. The Union League, of this city, the "Jayhawkers" and "Red Legs," form one company. There is no little excitement here with the prospect of another Lawrence affair before them, but there will be fighting here if the rebels make their appearance. The unarmed members of the 3d Kansas colored volunteers are being drilled as artillerymen. Field pieces are brought out, ammunition and arms of all sorts are distributed among the fighting population, and we are prepared for the war.
October 6, 1863.—Action at Baxter Springs, Kans.

BAXTER SPRINGS, CHEROKEE NATION,
October 7, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following facts in regard to the fight at Baxter Springs, Cherokee Nation, October 6, 1863:

On Sunday, the 4th, General Blunt, with the following members of his staff, viz: Maj. H. Z. Curtis, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. B. S. Henning, provost-marshal of district; Lieutenant Tappan, Second Colorado Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Asa W. Farr, judge-advocate, together with the brigade band, and all clerks in the different departments of district headquarters, and also an escort consisting of 40 men of Company I, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, under Lieut. H. D. Banister; 45 men of Company A, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, under Lieutenant [R. H.] Pierce, and the whole escort under the command of Lieut. J. G. Cavert, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and a train of 8 wagons, transporting the effects of district headquarters, company effects, &c., left Fort Scott for Fort Smith, Ark., and on that day marched 6 miles, and camped. On the succeeding day marched 34 miles, and camped on Cow Creek; and on Tuesday, the 6th instant, marched from Cow Creek to within a distance of 80 rods of a camp at Baxter Springs, Cherokee Nation, and halted at 12 m. for the train to close up, as it had become somewhat scattered. The halt continued about fifteen minutes, and the command had just been given for the column to move, when horsemen were seen coming out of the woods, a distance of about 80 rods to the left, and forming in line. As we were so near Baxter Springs (although not in sight of it by reason of an intervening ridge), many supposed them to be our own troops, drilling or returning from a scout. The general immediately ordered the two companies into line of battle, and the train to close up in rear of the line, which was done under the immediate direction of Major Curtis, assistant adjutant-general; and at the same time a reconnoiter was made by Mr. Tough, a scout of the general, who reported that the force were enemies, and that an engagement was going on at the Springs. I had ridden forward myself and discovered that the force were large, and reported the same to the general, who then rode forward to reconnoiter for himself. At this time I discovered that the enemy were being re-enforced from the southwest, on a line between us and the camp at Baxter Springs, the main body of the enemy being east of us; and, wishing to ascertain the condition of things in that quarter, I rode forward to the crest of the hill, where I saw that the camp was nearly surrounded by the enemy, and the fighting very brisk. While there, stragglers of the enemy continued to pass from the southwest to their main body. Although within range of the camp and receiving a straggling fire therefrom, I immediately commenced to fire upon these stragglers, and received their fire in return, and was seconded by Mr. Tough and Stephen Wheeler, of Company F, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, both of whom acted with great bravery, and was just on the point of returning to our line, when I saw 5 mounted rebels with 3 Federal soldiers as prisoners, trying to pass as the others had done. I immediately recognized one of the prisoners as a private of Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, one of the companies stationed at the Springs (and belonging to my own regiment). I determined to rescue them, and called to Tough and Wheeler to advance with me, but the former had just shot one rebel, and was in close pursuit of another in a direction taking him away from me. Wheeler advanced with me, and by pressing hard on the rebels and firing fast, we drove them, killing 1, wounding another, and rescuing the prisoners, who all belonged to Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry. As the rebels escaped they attempted to shoot the prisoners, and wounded one in the shoulder. As this was right under the fire of the camp, two of the prisoners made for the camp without stopping to say, "Thank you." The other, and the one personally known to me, named Heaton, seemed to be so bewildered that I had to ride up to him and force him to start in the right direction. All this had taken me over the brow of the hill, so that when I turned to go back, our forces were partially out of sight; but a few jumps of my horse brought them in sight again, and I saw them still in line of battle, while the enemy, to the number of about 450, were advancing upon them in line of battle, and firing very rapidly. I will here state that of the 85 men of our escort, 20 men acted as rear guard to the train, and did not form in line at all, leaving only 65 men in line, of which 40 men were of Company A, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, on the right, and 25 of Company I, Third Wisconsin Cavalry on the left. At this time the distance between the two lines was not 200 yards, and the enemy advancing at a walk, firing. I had just time to notice these facts, when I saw 2 men in the center of Company A, Fourteenth Kansas, turn to run, but before they could fairly turn round, Major Curtis and the officers of the company forced them back, and I concluded the fight would be desperate, and was hopeful, but before the officers could get their places the same 2 men and about 8 more turned and ignominiously fled, which the enemy perceiving, the charge was ordered, and the whole line advanced with a shout, at which the remainder of Company A broke, and despite the efforts of General Blunt, Major Curtis, Lieutenants Tappan and Pierce, could not be rallied. At this time a full volley was fired by Company I, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, which so staggered the right of the enemy that I began to have hopes again; but as their left continued to advance their right rallied, but were checked so much that their line, as seen by me, was crooked, their right being behind. The firing then became indiscriminate, and I saw that Company I stood firing their revolvers until the enemy were within 20 feet, and then turned, but before any distance could be made the enemy were in their midst, and out of 40 of the company 23 were killed and 6 wounded and left for dead upon the field. At this time my attention was attracted to my own danger, the enemy having advanced so fast as to cut me off from the rest, and, after trying a couple of dodges, I succeeded in getting into camp at Baxter Springs, all the while closely
pursued, and found Lieutenant Pond, who was in command, busily engaged in firing a mounted howitzer outside of his breastworks. The garrison at Baxter Springs consisted of parts of two companies of Third Wisconsin Cavalry and one company of the Second Kansas Colored Regiment, (known after December 13, 1864, as the Eighty-third U. S. Colored Infantry) the whole under the command of Lieut. J. B. Pond, Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry. The camp had only been established a few days, and in that time the lieutenant caused to be built a breastwork like a log fence on three sides of a square, in which were his tents and quarters. The attack on the camp had been a partial surprise, but the troops acted splendidly, and Lieutenant Pond, taking the exposed position outside the breastworks, loaded and fired the howitzer three times without any assistance, and the engagement was so close that during this time some of the rebels had entered the breastworks, and at the time I entered the defenses and got where Lieutenant Pond was the bullets were pelting against the logs near by and all around him. As the fight with the force of General Blunt was out of sight of the camp, Lieutenant Pond had been unable to tell what it meant, and was very much surprised to see me, and in answer to my order for his cavalry (with which I hoped to be of some use to our scattered troops), told me that he had that morning started out a forage train of 8 wagons and an escort of 60 men, who had gone in the direction from which the enemy had come, and he supposed they were gobbled up, and in response to his order only 7 men reported to me. With these I returned to the brow of the hill in the direction of the first attack, and plainly saw the enemy engaged in sacking the wagons, and while there saw the band brutally murdered. At the time of the attack the band-wagon, containing 14 members of the brigade band, James O'Neal, special artist for Frank Leslie's pictorial newspaper, one young lad twelve years old (servant of the leader of the band), Henry Pellage, of Madison, Wis., and the driver, had undertaken to escape in a direction a little to the south of west, and made about half a mile, when one of the wheels of the wagon ran off, and the wagon stopped on the brow of the hill in plain sight of where I stood. As the direction of the wagon was different from that in which most of the troops fled, it had not attracted such speedy attention, and the enemy had just got to it as I returned, giving me an opportunity to see every member of the band, Mr. O'Neal, the boy, and the driver shot, and their bodies thrown in or under the wagon and it fired, so that when we went to them, all were more or less burned and [the wagon] almost entirely consumed. The drummer-boy, a very interesting and intelligent lad, was shot and thrown under the wagon, and when the fire reached his clothes it must have brought returned consciousness, as he had crawled a distance of 30 yards, marking the course by bits of burning clothes and scorched grass, and was found dead with all his clothes burned off except the portion between his back and the ground as he lay upon his back. A number of the bodies were brutally mutilated and indecently treated. Being satisfied that Lieutenant Pond could hold the camp against their force, I took two of the men and started out on the prairie in search of General Blunt, Major Curtis, or any others I could find, and in about an hour after succeeded in hearing of the general's safety, and learned also that Major Curtis was supposed to be a prisoner, as his horse had been shot from under him. I learned this from a wounded soldier that had concealed himself in the grass while the enemy had passed by him; and just then observing a deserted buggy and horse, I placed him in it with a man to take care of him, and they reached the camp in safety. The enemy were still in plain sight, and remained on the prairie till about 4 o'clock, when they marched south in a body. General Blunt and Major Curtis had tried to stop the flight of our troops from the start, and had several very narrow escapes in doing so, as the enemy were close upon them, and finally the general succeeded in collecting about 10 men, and with these he worried the enemy, attacking them in small parties, and, when pursued by too large a force, falling back until they turned, and then in turn following them, so that at no time was he out of sight of the enemy, and most of the time close enough to worry and harass them. As they withdrew from the field, he searched for and took care of the wounded, and remained upon the ground till they were all taken in and cared for, and then went into camp.

The ground on which the fight took place is rolling prairie, extending west a long distance, covered with grass, and intersected with deep ravines and gulleys, on the banks of which grow willow bushes, sufficient to conceal any difficulty in crossing, but not sufficient to protect from observation; and in retreating, many of our men were overtaken at these ravines, and killed while endeavoring to cross. Major Curtis had become separated from the general, and while riding by the side of Lieutenant Pierce his horse was shot and fell. All supposed he was taken prisoner by the enemy, being close upon them, and Lieutenant Pierce saw him alive in their hands. The next day his body was found where his horse had fallen, and he was, without doubt, killed after having surrendered. Thus fell one of the noblest of all the patriots who have offered up their lives for the cause of their country. Maj. H. Z. Curtis was a son of Major-General Curtis, and served with his father during his memorable campaign through Arkansas, and was present with him at the battle of Pea Ridge, where he did good service as aide to his father. When General Curtis took command of the Department of the Missouri, the major remained with him as assistant adjutant general on his staff, and when General Curtis was relieved of that command, the major sought for and obtained an order to report to General Blunt, as assistant adjutant-general, and in that position had done much toward regulating and systematizing the business of district headquarters of Kansas and the frontier; and on General Blunt's determining to take the field, Major Curtis accompanied him with alacrity, parting with his young and affectionate wife at Fort Scott, on the 4th of October, and met his horrible fate at Baxter Springs, on Tuesday, October 7. All who knew Major Curtis acknowledge his superior ability, and in his particular duties he had no equal. Beloved by the general and all his staff, his loss has cast a heavy gloom over us, "whose business is to die," unusual and heartfelt. In looking over the field, the body of Lieut. [A. W.] Farr was found next to where the first attack was made, with marks of wounds by buckshot and bullets. The lieutenant was unarmed at the time of the attack, and had been riding in a carriage, but had
October 6, 1863.--Action at Baxter Springs, Kans., No. 3.--Report of Maj. Benjamin S. H...

Evidently jumped therefrom and attempted to escape on foot. Lieutenant Farr was a prominent young lawyer from Geneva, Wis., and had been a partner of General B. F. Butler, at Worcester, Mass. At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion he took a patriotic view of the difficulty, and, although a strong Democrat, like General Butler, had accepted a position where he thought he could be of service to his country, and has fallen in the good cause. Well does the writer of this remember the night before his death, while we were lying on the ground with our blankets over us. The lieutenant said it was not ambition nor gain that prompted him to enter the army, but only that he might do his mite towards crushing the rebellion; that he did not seek promotion, but was willing to serve where he could do the most good. Truly a patriot was lost when Lieutenant Farr was killed. Other dead, many of them brave and true men, were scattered and strewn over the ground for over a mile or two, most with balls through their heads, showing that they were killed after having surrendered, which the testimony of the wounded corroborates. They were told, in every instance, that if they would surrender and deliver up their arms they should be treated as prisoners of war, and upon doing so were immediately shot down. Sergt. Jack Splane, Company I, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, was treated in this way, and the fiend that shot him, after taking his arms, said, "Tell old God that the last man you saw on earth was Quantrill." Sergeant Splane is now alive, although he received five balls, one in his head, one through his chest, one through his bowels, and the others in his leg and arm. Private Jesse Smith was shot nearly as bad and under the same circumstances, but he did not lose his consciousness, and says that the rebel who shot him, and as he lay upon his face, jumped upon his back and essayed to dance, uttering the most vile imprecations. Some unarmed citizens that were with us were killed, and their bodies stripped of clothing. Take it all in all, there perhaps has not a more horrible affair (except the massacre at Lawrence, in Kansas) happened during the war, and brands the perpetrators as cowards and brutes. I will here also state that a woman and a child were shot at the camp; both will recover. It was done premeditatedly, and not by random shots, and the brute who shot the child was killed by a shot from the revolver of Sergeant McKenzie, Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry.

I respectfully call your attention to the facts set forth in this report, in hopes the Government will see fit to retaliate for the actions of this band of desperadoes, who are recognized and acknowledged by the Confederate authorities, and whose report of this affair stated that the brutality of the beast was exultingly published by the Confederate papers, and approved by the Confederate officials. Capt. A. H. Campbell, Fourteenth Kansas Volunteers, while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy at Fort Smith, Ark., was in presence of this person, Quantrill, and heard him say that he never did, and never would, take any prisoners, and was boasting of the number of captured soldiers he had caused to be shot, stating particulars, &c. These facts should be published to the civilized world, that all may know the character of the people against whom we are contending. I would also respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to the fact that passes in and out of the posts of Sedalia, Springfield, and Kansas City, signed by commanders of the posts, and also permits to carry arms, were found on the bodies of a number of the rebels killed in the fight; and from them and other papers, there is no doubt but that a portion of Quantrill's force was made up of persons belonging to the Missouri militia.

I desire to take special notice of the bravery and coolness of Lieut. James B. Pond, Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding the camp; Sergeant McKenzie, of Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and the first sergeant, R. W. Smith, of said company.

The number of the killed is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maj. H. Z. Curtis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut. A. W. Farr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant [Ralph E.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members of brigade band</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks and orderlies</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company A, Fourteenth Kansas</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company I, Third Wisconsin</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company C, Third Wisconsin (in camp)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizens</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Wounded

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The loss of the enemy, as far as known, is between 20 and 30.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. HENNING,

Major Third Wisconsin Cavalry.

Col. OLIVER D. GREENE,
October 6, 1863.--Action at Baxter Springs, Kans., No. 3.--Report of Maj. Benjamin S. H...

Asst, Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis.

visits since 02/04/2004
page revised 05/25/2006

http://www.pddoc.com/skedaddle/010/0085.htm

1/1/2007
QUANTRELL AGAIN.

The Capture of General Blunt's Escort.

Seventy-eight Killed out of One Hundred.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY OF THE REBELS.

Our Men Shot After Being Captured.

St. Louis, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The Democrat's (Leavenworth) special gives the particulars of the attack on Gen. Blunt and his escort below Fort Scott. He was attacked by 300 rebels in Federal uniform, near the encampment of Lieut. Pond. His escort broke, and out of 100 men, seventy-eight were killed—all shot through the head, evidently after they were captured.

Maj. Curtis, son of Gen. Curtis, was thrown from his horse, and was found with a bullet-hole through his head. He was undoubtedly murdered after being taken prisoner. Lieut. Pond's camp was attacked about the same time. Four men were killed and three wounded.

Gen. Blunt escaped, and meeting reinforcements below Fort Scott, took command of them and started in pursuit of Quantrell.

Lieut. Poor, of the Third Missouri, was killed.

Capt. Todd, Quantrell's Adjutant, came to Pond's camp, and asked for an exchange of prisoners. He said a number of rebels were wounded, among them Col. Shelby.

Quantrell's force came from Cowskin Prairie, McDonnell County, Missouri.

A letter from Fort Scott, 5th, says a rebel force burned Carthage, Mo., that morning.

Gen. Schofield telegraphed to Leavenworth that from 1,000 to 3,000 rebels, under Quantrell, Coffey, Gordon, and Hunter were marching on Fort Scott, and that he had ordered Col. Wise to move all the force he could raise to Fort Scott.
I send you a copy of the Fort Scott Union Monitor, which contains an account of the recent fight (or slaughter) at Baxter's Springs. I would like very much for you to publish the list of killed and wounded as they are nearly all 3d Wisconsin men. You will doubtless remember Henry Pelage, the leader of Pelage's Band of Madison. He was shot through the head after having surrendered. Also James K. O'Neil. I think he has a mother living in Kenosha. He was formerly with Langrishe & Atwater's theater, as scenic artist, and was known by nearly everybody in Wisconsin. He was shot through the heart with a Sharp's rifle ball. He was with General Blunt's artist. I saw his eyes closed and had him buried in a separate grave, and had it marked, so that his friends can find him at any time. He was universally loved by all who knew him in the army, and his sketches of the Frontier Army, in Frank Leslie, have afforded us amusement many times during the past six months. I don't know as it is worth while to attempt to give you a description of the affair at Baxter's, as you are probably bored with more of these prolix communications than you could possibly publish, provided you devoted your columns to nothing else. But being in the hottest of the engagement and the only one that kept the stars and stripes flying, I will give you a few facts and if you see fit you can make what you like of it.

On the 1st of October, I was ordered with my entire company, and a mountain howitzer, to Baxter's Springs, 80 miles south of Fort Scott, there to assume command of that post, which was then being held by company D, 9th Wisconsin, and company A, 2d regiment, Colored Volunteers. In all making my command two hundred and twenty-five men. I arrived at Baxter's (lately known as Fort Blair,) on the 5th, and proceeded to extend fortifications, and make preparations for a winter camp. On the 6th, at 12 M, my camp was attacked from the timber on the east side, and surrounded in less than one minute, with a force of not less than five or six hundred, who charged in at full speed, firing revolvers and double barreled shot guns. I rallied my men as well as I could, who were among the rebels so thick that it was almost impossible to tell them apart, and get them behind our entrenchments which were small, and the darkies opened a volley on them with their long guns, that compelled them to fall back a little. This gave my men a chance, who immediately rallied to the work, and we drove their line back to the timber. I then saw that they were preparing for a second charge, and called for me to help man the howitzer, which was outside the entrenchment, between my men and the enemy. Every one seemed busy shooting, and I was obliged to open a box of shell, and run the howitzer alone, which I managed to get along with, under the circumstances. I loaded and fired at them three times, the first shell bursting in their ranks, and killing a man and a horse. This drove their line still further back to the north of east, over a hill, in order that they might avoid my shell. Shortly after they had disappeared over the hill, I heard brisk firing, and not knowing what it could be, I started out, when I saw Major Henning of the 3d, come riding in informing me that the enemy were driving Gen. Blunt, who with staff and body guard were enroute for Fort Smith, Arkansas. The Major called for cavalry, but as my cavalry had all gone out on a forage expedition in the morning, I had none to give him, and the best I could do was to hold the post.

I got where I could see the whole massacre and saw the guerillas take in one after another, and after disarming them, shoot them. They were not long in finishing what they had to do, for they so completely surprised the general and party that they had them surrounded and cut to pieces in less than five minutes. Gen. Blunt and Major Henning, miraculously cut their way through and escaped, and reached my camp safe in the evening. The casualties of Gen. Blunt's command were 82 killed...
and 4 wounded. Six of my company were killed, and three wounded. Lieut. Cook, of the 2nd colored and one of the negroes were killed, and eight negroes wounded which were the casualties of my camp. I killed five of the enemy and wounded several, who were picked up by their own men. The negroes fought the best of any men I ever saw, not one would give up after they were wounded, but kept shooting as long as they could see a rebel. I think that if our northern pro-slavery friends could serve a few weeks with a colored regiment and witness the soldier like appearance of the darkies, all prejudice against them would be removed. It has cured all that have seen them, and I don't want to be without a company of negroes if I can help it. Since the affair at Baxter's I have been recalled with my command and am now stationed on the Dry Wood, Mo., twelve miles south of Ft. Scott, preparatory to making a raid into Missouri. My command now consists of two companies of the 3d Wisconsin, three companies of the 12th Kentucky volunteers, one company 2nd Kansas colored volunteers, and one section of Blair's 2nd Kansas battery, in all, about 500 men. The rebels are making quite a route through this portion of Missouri. Shelby, with 1000 men, is being chased out on double quick. He has lost over half of his command within the last three days. Brig. Gen'l's. Ewing and Weer are after him with 2000 cavalry, running him from the Missouri river. I expect to join the chase and cut off the rebel general within the next 48 hours. Everybody is a soldier now-a-days, every man a rebel that is not Kansas is "sound on the goose" and rebels will soon get sick of invading her sacred soil. I see that this is too much extended to be interesting, so I will close by promising a report of my future campaign.

J. B. POND

NOTE: Thomas Leach, a Fairwater enlistee, was killed during the attack on General Blunt's wagons. G. M. West, editor of the Brandon Times, described the event as follows in his 1867 publication, Metomen, Springvale, Alto and Waupun, During the War: Thomas P. Leach enlisted at Fairwater, February 22, 1862, under J. B. Pond, who was recruiting for Captain Stephens Company of Kingston, which was mustered in as Company C, 3d W. C. He was with the Regiment in all of the campaigns and engagements, part of the time acting as teamster. He was killed while driving his team near Baxters springs, C. N., in the assault made by the notorious Quantrell on that place on October 6, 1863. He surrendered when surrounded by the rebels, but they gave no quarter, but murdered him in cold blood and burned his wagon. He was buried near Baxters Springs.

BAXTER SPRINGS, CHEROKEE NATION,
October 7, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following facts in regard to the fight at Baxter Springs, Cherokee Nation, October 6, 1863:

On Sunday, the 4th, General Blunt, with the following members of his staff, viz: Maj. H. Z. Curtis, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. B. S. Henning, provost-marshal of district; Lieutenant Tappan, Second Colorado Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Asa W. Farr, judge-advocate, together with the brigade band, and all clerks in the different departments of district headquarters, and also an escort consisting of 40 men of Company I, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, under Lieut. H. D. Banister; 45 men of Company A, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, under Lieutenant [R. H.] Pierce, and the whole escort under the command of Lieut. J. G. Cavert, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and a train of 8 wagons, transporting the effects of district headquarters, company effects, &c., left Fort Scott for Fort Smith, Ark., and on that day marched 6 miles, and camped. On the succeeding day marched 34 miles, and camped on Cow Creek; and on Tuesday, the 6th instant, marched from Cow Creek to within a distance of 80 rods of a camp at Baxter Springs, Cherokee Nation, and halted at 12 m. for the train to close up, as it had become somewhat scattered. The halt continued about fifteen minutes, and the command had just been given for the column to move, when horsemen were seen coming out of the woods, a distance of about 80 rods to the left, and forming in line. As we were so near Baxter Springs (although not in sight of it by reason of an intervening ridge), many supposed them to be our own troops, drilling or returning from a scout. The general immediately ordered the two companies into line of battle, and the train to close up in rear of the line, which was done under the immediate direction of Major Curtis, assistant adjutant-general; and at the same time a reconnoiter was made by Mr. Tough, a scout of the general, who reported that the force were enemies, and that an engagement was going on at the Springs. I had ridden forward myself and discovered that the force was large, and reported the same to the general, who then rode forward to reconnoiter for himself. At this time I discovered that the enemy were being re-enforced from the southwest, on a line between us and the camp at Baxter Springs, the main body of the enemy being east of us; and, wishing to ascertain the condition of things in that quarter, I rode forward to the crest of the hill, where I saw that the camp was nearly surrounded by the enemy, and the fighting very brisk. While there, stragglers of the enemy continued to pass from the southwest to their main body. Although within range of the camp and receiving a straggling fire therefrom, I immediately commenced to fire upon these stragglers, and received their fire in return, and was seconded by Mr. Tough and Stephen Wheeler, of Company F, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, both of whom acted with great bravery, and was just on the point of returning to our line, when I saw 3 mounted rebels with 3 Federal soldiers as prisoners, trying to pass as the others had done. I immediately recognized one of the prisoners as a private of Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, one of the companies stationed at the Springs (and belonging to my own regiment). I determined to rescue them, and called to Tough and Wheeler to advance with me, but the former had just shot one rebel, and was in close pursuit of another in a direction taking him away from me. Wheeler advanced with me, and by pressing hard on the rebels and firing fast, we drove them, killing 1, wounding another, and rescuing the prisoners, who all belonged to Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry. As the rebels escaped they attempted to shoot the prisoners, and wounded one in the shoulder. As this was right under the fire of the camp, two of the prisoners made for the camp without stopping to say, "Thank you." The other, and the one personally known to me, named Heaton, seemed to be so bewildered that I had to ride up to him and force him to start in the right direction. All this had taken me over the brow of the hill, so that when I turned to go back, our forces were partially out of sight; but a few jumps of my horse brought them in sight again, and I saw them still in line of battle, while the enemy, to the number of about 450, were advancing upon them in line of battle, and firing very rapidly. I will here state that of the 85 men of our escort, 20 men acted as rear guard to the train, and did not form in line at all, leaving only 65 men in line, of which 40 men were of Company A, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, on the right, and 25 of Company I, Third Wisconsin Cavalry on the left. At this time the distance between the two lines was not 200 yards, and the enemy advancing at a walk, firing. I had just time to notice these facts, when I saw 2 men in the center of Company A, Fourteenth Kansas, turn to run, but before they could fairly turn round, Major Curtis and the officers of the company forced them back, and I concluded the fight would be desperate, and was hopeful, but before the officers could get their places the same 2 men and about 8 more turned and ignominiously fled, which the enemy perceiving, the charge was ordered, and the whole line advanced with a shout, at which the remainder of Company A broke, and despite the efforts of General Blunt, Major Curtis, Lieutenants Tappan and Pierce, could not be rallied. At this time a full volley was fired by Company I, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, which so staggered the right of the enemy that I began to have hopes again; but as their left continued to advance their right rallied, but were checked so much that their line, as seen by me, was crooked, their right being behind. The firing then became indiscriminate, and I saw that Company I stood firing their revolvers until the enemy were within 20 feet, and then turned, but before any distance could be made the enemy were in their midst, and out of 40 of the company 23 were killed and 6 wounded and left for dead upon the field. At this time my attention was attracted to my own danger, the enemy having advanced so fast as to cut me off from the rest, and, after trying a couple of dodges, I succeeded in getting into camp at Baxter Springs, all the while closely...

pursued, and found Lieutenant Pond, who was in command,busily engaged in firing a mounted howitzer outside of his breastworks. The garrison at Baxter Springs consisted of parts of two companies of Third Wisconsin Cavalry and one company of the Second Kansas Colored Regiment, (known after December 13, 1864, as the Eighty-third U. S. Colored Infantry) the whole under the command of Lieut. J. B. Pond, Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry. The camp had only been established a few days, and in that time the lieutenant caused to be built a breastwork like a log fence on three sides of a square, in which were his tents and quarters. The attack on the camp had been a partial surprise, but the troops acted splendidly, and Lieutenant Pond, taking the exposed position outside the breastworks, loaded and fired the howitzer three times without any assistance, and the engagement was so close that during this time some of the rebels had entered the breastworks, and at the time I entered the defenses and got where Lieutenant Pond was the bullets were pelting against the logs near by and all around him. As the fight with the force of General Blunt was out of sight of the camp, Lieutenant Pond had been unable to tell what it meant, and was very much surprised to see me, and in answer to my order for his cavalry (with which I hoped to be of some use to our scattered troops), told me that he had that morning started out a forage train of 8 wagons and an escort of 60 men, who had gone in the direction from which the enemy had come, and he supposed they were gobbled up, and in response to his order only 7 men reported to me. With these I returned to the brow of the hill in the direction of the first attack, and plainly saw the enemy engaged in sacking the wagons, and while there saw the band brutally murdered. At the time of the attack the band-wagon, containing 14 members of the brigade band, James O'Neal, special artist for Frank Leslie's pictorial newspaper, one young lad twelve years old (servant of the leader of the band), Henry Pellage, of Madison, Wis., and the driver, had undertaken to escape in a direction a little to the south of west, and made about half a mile, when one of the wheels of the wagon ran off, and the wagon stopped on the brow of the hill in plain sight of where I stood. As the direction of the wagon was different from that in which most of the troops fled, it had not attracted such speedy attention, and the enemy had just got to it as I returned, giving me an opportunity to see every member of the band, Mr. O'Neal, the boy, and the driver shot, and their bodies thrown in or under the wagon and it fired, so that when we went to them, all were more or less burned and [the wagon] almost entirely consumed. The drummer-boy, a very interesting and intelligent lad, was shot and thrown under the wagon, and when the fire reached his clothes it must have brought returned consciousness, as he had crawled a distance of 30 yards, marking the course by bits of burning clothes and scorched grass, and was found dead with all his clothes burned off except the portion between his back and the ground as he lay upon his back. A number of the bodies were brutally mutilated and indecently treated. Being satisfied that Lieutenant Pond could hold the camp against their force, I took two of the men and started out on the prairie in search of General Blunt, Major Curtis, or any others I could find, and in about an hour after succeeded in hearing of the general's safety, and learned also that Major Curtis was supposed to be a prisoner, as his horse had been shot from under him. I learned this from a wounded soldier that had concealed himself in the grass while the enemy had passed by him; and just then observing a deserted buggy and horse, I placed him in it with a man to take care of him, and they reached the camp in safety. The enemy were still in plain sight, and remained on the prairie till about 4 o'clock, when they marched south in a body. General Blunt and Major Curtis had tried to stop the flight of our troops from the start, and had several very narrow escapes in doing so, as the enemy were close upon them, and finally the general succeeded in collecting about 10 men, and with these he worried the enemy, attacking them in small parties, and, when pursued by too large a force, falling back until they turned, and then in turn following them, so that at no time was he out of sight of the enemy, and most of the time close enough to worry and harass them. As they withdrew from the field, he searched for and took care of the wounded, and remained upon the ground till they were all taken in and cared for, and then went into camp.

The ground on which the fight took place is rolling prairie, extending west a long distance, covered with grass, and intersected with deep ravines and gulleys, on the banks of which grow willow bushes, sufficient to conceal any difficulty in crossing, but not sufficient to protect from observation; and in retreating, many of our men were overtaken at these ravines, and killed while endeavoring to cross. Major Curtis had become separated from the general, and while riding by the side of Lieutenant Pierce his horse was shot and fell. All supposed he was taken prisoner by the enemy, being close upon them, and Lieutenant Pierce saw him alive in their hands. The next day his body was found where his horse had fallen, and he was, without doubt, killed after having surrendered. Thus fell one of the noblest of all the patriots who have offered up their lives for the cause of their country. Maj. H. Z. Curtis was a son of Major-General Curtis, and served with his father during his memorable campaign through Arkansas, and was present with him at the battle of Pea Ridge, where he did good service as aide to his father. When General Curtis took command of the Department of the Missouri, the major remained with him as assistant adjutant general on his staff, and when General Curtis was relieved of that command, the major sought for and obtained an order to report to General Blunt, as assistant adjutant-general, and in that position had done much toward regulating and systematizing the business of district headquarters of Kansas and the frontier; and on General Blunt's determining to take the field, Major Curtis accompanied him with alacrity, parting with his young and affectionate wife at Fort Scott, on the 4th of October, and met his horrible fate at Baxter Springs, on Tuesday, October 7. All who knew Major Curtis acknowledge his superior ability, and in his particular duties he had no equal. Beloved by the general and all his staff, his loss has cast a heavy gloom over us, "whose business is to die," unusual and heartfelt. In looking over the field, the body of Lieut. [A. W.] Farr was found next to where the first attack was made, with marks of wounds by buckshot and bullets. The lieutenant was unarmored at the time of the attack, and had been riding in a carriage, but had
illustrating the Botany of Kansas," Your
briefly illustrated the Botany of Kentucky,
anad, and other States; and though your pro-
duction possessed merit, the committee had no-
er power to place it in competition with the
excellent collection. Remember, I did
decide this, but the Committee did not
uggestion on my part. Again: I would
be glad, had you let me know when
was to be judged instead of doing it on the
y.

In reply to this, permit me to say that
don't do business on the "easy" and in this
articular instance I had labored hard for two
or three to get these societies together. You
might have been present if you had not been
sick. I was not apprised of your presence
or might have been present; but even if you had
been present you could not
on the committee, as a rule of the
ociety precludes a man from acting on a
mittee where he himself is an exhibitor.
that the most you could have done would
been to log-roll against the enterprising
woman who was herself absent. This
ually, the gallantry of your profession must
be forgiven.

The committee whom you think you
did justice on account of your clerical occupa-
was made up of the following well-
men:

Maj H. S. Sleeper, Chairman; Mr. J. T. Ball,
aver, Crawford Co. and Mr. Wm. Blease, of Leaven-
worth; Prof. E. O. Pendleton, of Leaven-
worth College; W. F. Davis, D.D., Chapin of
Kansas; Prof. T. A. Parker, Topeka; Wm.
Oline, Chapin 11th Kansas; Mr. H.
Burns, Lawrence; Maj W. J. Small, Indian
Gen; Col. W. D. W. Wilder, of the Con.
now my reverend brother, I trust you
be satisfied that no injustice was done you
committee. The State Agricultural
society is neither a political nor a religious
ation; and when I say that a Catholic
may as successfully compete for prizes
obody else, I believe I express the sentiment
of the Society at large.

suggestion, and I am done. The rules of
society are published and generally known,
who to exhibit can read them at his leisure;
earnestly hope the Rev. Father will pre-
for the next annual exhibition a fine col-
any of Kansas," together with its fine
Climactic and Cenological Cabinet, which
forms the Society.

Very Respectfully,
WM. POSTER.

The Union Theater

Jane Shirley, peddling without license, for
slew $17.70 to the city.

Mayoral's Court

Lisa Robinson, 24th of July, fined $10.00 and
costs.

Mollie McClellan, 24th of July, fined $10.00 and
costs.

Charles Smith, disturbance.
in the bonds in question.

Yours, to,

Ross, Steele & Co.,
Contractors for building the "Leaf-
worth, Pawnee and Western Rail-
road," now called the "Union Paci-
fic Railway, Eastern Division."

LATEST FROM BLUNT'S COM-
MAND.

He Returns to Fort Scott!

Further Particulars of the Massa-
cre!

Major Huning, of Gen. Blunt's
staff, arrived yesterday in charge of
the bodies of Major H. Z. Curtis,
Assistant Adjt. General, and Lieut.
Farr, 3d-Wisconsin cavalry, who were
lately murdered by Quantrell's gang
while they were prisoners. He ac-
companies the bodies to the homes
of their friends in Iowa and Wis-
consin.

Johnny Fry, the celebrated scout from
this city, and one of the bravest men
in the West, was killed while lay-
on the ground, stunned by the fall
of his horse. Reinforcements amount-
ing to near six hundred men, consist-
ing of three companies of the 12th
Kansas Infantry, two companies of 2d
Kansas colored, and two of the 14th
cavalry, under Major Blair, were met
in the interval of Gen. Blunt's
Lieut. Col. Busch, with six hundred
men, when about ready to march to
Gen. Blunt's assistance, received or-
ders from Schofield countermanding
that move and ordering them to strike
east of Fort Scott, in Missouri. He
should have been in Greenfield, Mo.
yesterday. Gen. Blunt's intention
is to continue his trip to Fort Smith
and then march into Texas.

Later.

We are indebted to Mr. H. S. Clark,
of the only one of Gen Blunt's scouts
and express messenger, for later news
from below. He left Fort Scott yest-
day at 11 A.M. He was in the
raid at Baxter Springs on Thursday after-

WHAT NEXT!

We learn that one hundred and fi-
fy men, employed on the Railroad at
Wyandot, under the superintendence
of Samuel Hallett & Co., have been
dissatisfied and left their employ and
that an order has been issued by Gen.
Farr, to the Commander at Fort Leav-
worth, to furnish troops to Hallett &
Co., to compel them to work. What
right has Gen. Farr to divert troops
from their legitimate business to com-
pel them to work on a road? Is
slavery to be re-established in this
State? We do not believe it necessary
for the Union men to compel
men to labor.

It is feared the Copperheads
will try to沮l their tongues for a
day, and will greatly aid them in the
coming elections. Whether Mr. Blair intended
to give them aid and comfort, we
know not, but this we know: he has
done great injury to the cause of
enfranchisement in Missouri and freedom
everywhere.

The Copperheads of these States will make a
grand effort to carry them, and are
determined, if they do, to throw out
the soldiers' vote. We think the result
will be a triumph for Copper-
headism. The mild and gentle policy of the
Union men has been so encouraging
to the rebels that treason will
be rampant in the

AMUSEMENT BRIEF.

UNION THEATRE.

A. S. ADDIN.
D. CHAPLIN.

MONDAY, OCT. 11.

Mr. G. W. O.

Last but two of the Pop-
ular Charact.

KISS, E. COUN-

OAK AND WALNUT

to order at the Monitor.

PLANT.

SELECT the New Book.

Mr. E. in the
lock up.

the selection
by any

The by investing

in the bonds in question.

Yours, to,

Ross, Steele & Co.,
Contractors for building the "Leaf-
worth, Pawnee and Western Rail-
road," now called the "Union Paci-
fic Railway, Eastern Division."

LATEST FROM BLUNT'S COM-
MAND.

He Returns to Fort Scott!

Further Particulars of the Massa-
cre!

Major Huning, of Gen. Blunt's
staff, arrived yesterday in charge of
the bodies of Major H. Z. Curtis,
Assistant Adjt. General, and Lieut.
Farr, 3d-Wisconsin cavalry, who were
lately murdered by Quantrell's gang
while they were prisoners. He ac-
companies the bodies to the homes
of their friends in Iowa and Wis-
consin.

Johnny Fry, the celebrated scout from
this city, and one of the bravest men
in the West, was killed while lay-
on the ground, stunned by the fall
of his horse. Reinforcements amount-
ing to near six hundred men, consist-
ing of three companies of the 12th
Kansas Infantry, two companies of 2d
Kansas colored, and two of the 14th
cavalry, under Major Blair, were met
in the interval of Gen. Blunt's
Lieut. Col. Busch, with six hundred
men, when about ready to march to
Gen. Blunt's assistance, received or-
ders from Schofield countermanding
that move and ordering them to strike
east of Fort Scott, in Missouri. He
should have been in Greenfield, Mo.
yesterday. Gen. Blunt's intention
is to continue his trip to Fort Smith
and then march into Texas.

Later.

We are indebted to Mr. H. S. Clark,
of the only one of Gen Blunt's scouts
and express messenger, for later news
from below. He left Fort Scott yest-
day at 11 A.M. He was in the
raid at Baxter Springs on Thursday after-

WHAT NEXT!

We learn that one hundred and fi-
fy men, employed on the Railroad at
Wyandot, under the superintendence
of Samuel Hallett & Co., have been
dissatisfied and left their employ and
that an order has been issued by Gen.
Farr, to the Commander at Fort Leav-
worth, to furnish troops to Hallett &
Co., to compel them to work. What
right has Gen. Farr to divert troops
from their legitimate business to com-
pel them to work on a road? Is
slavery to be re-established in this
State? We do not believe it necessary
for the Union men to compel
men to labor.

It is feared the Copperheads
will try to沮l their tongues for a
day, and will greatly aid them in the
coming elections. Whether Mr. Blair intended
to give them aid and comfort, we
know not, but this we know: he has
done great injury to the cause of
enfranchisement in Missouri and freedom
everywhere.

The Copperheads of these States will make a
grand effort to carry them, and are
determined, if they do, to throw out
the soldiers' vote. We think the result
will be a triumph for Copper-
headism. The mild and gentle policy of the
Union men has been so encouraging
to the rebels that treason will
be rampant in the

AMUSEMENT BRIEF.

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Last but two of the Pop-
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KISS, E. COUN-

OAK AND WALNUT

to order at the Monitor.

PLANT.

SELECT the New Book.
We are indebted to Mr. S. Clark for a vivid description of the action at the battle of Baxter's Springs, on Thursday last. The enemy, numbering about 2,000 men, was attacked by a force of about 500 men commanded by Mr. Clark, and other Union officers, with the object of inducing them to throw up their arms and express a desire to return to Missouri. The action lasted for some hours, and the enemy retreated in confusion, leaving about 80 of their number killed and wounded. The Union forces were received with shouts of victory, and the hostile army retreated in disorder, leaving about 80 of their number killed and wounded. The Union forces were received with shouts of victory, and the hostile army retreated in disorder, leaving about 80 of their number killed and wounded.
bonds of the above description should be presented for their consideration) and if they were in any way connected with them, before investing their funds in a security which may prove invalid.

Yours, &c.,
W. STEELE & Co.,
MARTINVILLE HOTEL, N.Y.
July 10, 1863.

As the Union Pacific Railway's Bonds, above referred to, may be offered in your city for sale or negotiation, within the coming ten days, we advise proper action against the public against purchasing them, for an order was issued on the 22d inst. by his Honor, Samuel A. Miller, presiding United States Judge for this Judicial Circuit, addressed to the Union Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Division) and Samuel Hallett, forbidding them or either of them, their agents or attorney, to sell, hypothecate or in any way dispose of any of said bonds; and calling said parties to appear before his Honor at the Judge's rooms in the U.S. Custom-house at St. Louis, on the 15th day of October next, and show cause why an injunction and mandamus should not issue, requiring certain mortgages and deeds of trust, executed by said Railway Company to Washington Hunt and Samuel B. Ruggles, to be canceled; and the said Railway Company be compelled to carry out its contract with us in good faith, and pay us for building their road, as we have been and are now doing.

If you will insert this notice in your widely circulated paper, you may save innocent parties from losses they would inevitably occur, by investing in the bonds in question.

Yours, &c.,

Ross, STEELE & Co., Contractors for building the "Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad," now called the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

LATEST FROM BLUNT'S COMMAND.

He Returns to Fort Scott!
Further Particulars of the Massacre!
DEPARTURE OF GEN. BLUNT.

(Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.)

Fort Scott, Kansas, April 7th, 1862.

General Blunt left here this afternoon at four o'clock for Fort Smith. He was accompanied by the following officers: members of his staff:


The escort was small, and outfit light, everything in fact, indicating a quick trip in contemplation.

This step was caused by the express from below, that the enemy in large force was marching on Fort Smith. To make matters still worse, Gen. Schofield, who apparently unaware of the state of matters there, or indifferent to them, had ordered a large portion of the troops left there by Gen. Blunt back to Springfield, Mo. This measure, if accomplished, is calculated to weaken the Union forces there, and the large extent of territory so recently re-possessed by Gen. Blunt's little army, would without doubt fall into the hands of the rebels, and cause considerable injury to the cause of the Union in western Arkansas. The inhabitants of this section of country never wore the rebel cause, and the cut throat marauders were driven out, the inhabitants without hesitation or fear of the future, gladly acquiesced in the program of the uprising people. It would be detrimental in more aspects than one, if this Schofield policy is consummated. The little army of the forces compelled to fall back, and the other region of western Arkansas, again subject to the sway of the rebels, to expect a calamity like this, that Gen. Blunt makes this rapid movement to the field of action.

A telegram to Lawrence.

Leavenworth has telegraphic communication with the east, the line having been completed on the 20th of last month.

We have heretofore urged the importance of a telegraphic communication between Leavenworth and the east, the government could realize the importance of such a communication; the amount of property and the number of lives that might thereby be saved from destruction, we are inclined to think, it would not be long until we should have it.

Let us pray that we have such a communication. Quantrell crosses the line near Paola...
The Conservative.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1863.

City News.

THE CAPTURE OF BLUNTS'S STAFF.

Quantriel and Cy Gordon at Baxters Springs.

EVERY AVAILABLE MAN HAS MARCHED FROM FORT SCOTT.

Ben McDonald Esq., received the following:

"YADE that night from Alex. McDonald Esq., at Fort Scott:"

"A messenger, Lieut. Teppan, Blunt's Staff, just arrived from Baxters Springs; he says all of Blunt's Staff, Body, Guard, and Band except the General and himself were captured including all the troops at Baxters Springs, under Pond. It is not positively certain that Blunt has escaped, but he had got away ten miles when Teppan left. Every available man has left or now leaving. Quantriel, Cy Gordon and Hunters were the bands.

Whether they will slaughter and kill, no one knows. Henning and Curtis were both taken. Curtis' horse was shot. Said to be sixteen hundred men marching on this place. Intense excitement here, this is no rumor."

Funeral Services—A service on the death of Lieut. C. C. Colter, Whittaker, will be held at St. Paul's, near Fort Smith, on the 10th of September, will be preached by Rev. Mr. McElroy, on next Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, in the Christian Church.

A Card.—It affords me pleasure to return thanks to policemen J. C. Gaston and George Densant and a citizen, the timely aid rendered me in effecting an escape and returning to the ground; the two-year-old blooded colt which was stolen yesterday.

J. L. McDowell, Supt.

The Christian Church—This is the last night of the Festival of the Christian Church. This Festival has been the most successful of any ever held in this city. The display of goods is large and splendid. The exhibition is extremely fine and will entertain citizens or strangers visiting the city.

Those in want of shoes will not fail to attend the sale of Capt. Smith at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He will offer some of the finest stock that has been on the ground. Mr. Jeffery has given great attention to raising fine blooded stock, and these offer show he has very succeeded.

THE GALLANT DEAD.

The bravery and dauntless courage of our troops is best attested by the long lists of killed and wounded which reach us from the bloody fields of the Chickasaws: Kansas has offered scores of her noble sons on the bloody theatre of war martyrs to the cause of right.
ENEMY AT DRYWOOD.

COURAGE OF THE NEGRO TROOPS AT BAXTER'S SPRINGS.

We have the following letters through Capt. Teo.

BAXTER'S SPRINGS, Oct. I.-S. P. M.

Capt. Teo: Since I wrote you last morning, the body of Col. So-and-so has been found in the woods. He was shot through the head, and evidently murdered. After he was a prisoner, as were all the rest. His body, with that of Lieut. Faris, will be sent home without for Fort Scott, in order to be buried by their friends. Maj. Pinney will accompany them to Iowa and Wisconsin. Have wooden coffins made by the time they arrive at Fort Scott. At heavenworth they can be transferred to mortuary coffins.

Some of my officers, who have just come in, have trampled the enemy five miles. Nearby, crossing on the creek, there were 4000 of them. Maj. Curtis will not only be severely losses his wife and other relations, but also to the service.

FRIEND: I have no time to write particulars. There was a rebel force at Cartagena this morning, but we held the town. Maj. Curtis, a prisoner, shot and killed an enemy. We are preparing to defend this place, and believe we can hold it against 1200 men. Gen. Logan has orders to destroy the town; we have no other way to prevent it. Curtis & Lish F., all the General's clerks, orderlies and band were shot through the head after being taken prisoner.

Oct. 8th, 2 x.

The following is a letter from Alexander McDonald to his brother in this city:

On Monday, July 30th, the enemy crossed the river in full force. He is the bravest of the brave. He fought bravely. All the band were shot in cold blood. Gen. Teo escaped. Gen. Curtis was a prisoner. No man living would have saved an enemy like Curtis did. Got a felling. Two companies were organized today—100 men under Capt. McDonald.

The following is a letter from Alexander McDonald to his brother in this city:


List of KILLED, Comp. E, Third Wisconsin Cavalry:


The following ladies entered for the contest:

Miss Jeannie Mills, Fort. Leavenworth. Miss Mills rode a very spirited brown horse, and attracted universal attention, by the precision of his motions, and her elegant appearance in the saddle, which was the perfection of grace and style. She wore a dark riding hat, white feather and trimming, lace sleeves and dark gloves.

Miss Betty Martin, Shawnee, rode a large chestnut, which she managed with ease and grace. She wore a blue merino riding habit, black felt hat and feathers, and her long ringlets presented a charming picture in the ring.

Miss Maggie St. Clair, of this city, rode a beautiful dappled grey, with a grace and dexterity, which, though it did not gain her a prize, yet won her plaudits from the spectators of her skill, as to secure the presentation of even a more handsome testimonial than the Judges had to dispose of. Miss St. Clair's charming face and figure was well set off by a black riding habit and hat, trimmed with black ribbon.

Miss Molly T. T., rode a splendid roan horse, which she managed with accuracy and grace. Her daring skill and dashing appearance was the theme of admiration with all the officers. Miss T. T., rode a horse as fine as a Centaur, controlling the animal without apparent effort, and while riding with safety to the timid seems the utmost recklessness sits in the saddle as gracefully as, in a parlor chair. She wore a neat black riding habit, and a splendid little hat, well set off by a white feather.

Mrs. Mary A. Jenkins, rode a handsome spotted mare, which carried off the red ribbon for the best riding horse. Mrs. Jenkins was dressed in a black cloth habit, black boots, and black feather. The prize had been awarded for perfect knowledge and ability to control her horse, to Const. and first hand, the Colonel's lady must certainly have carried off a premium.

Miss Cook rode a spirited roan pony, which was captured after a difficult contest. She wore a light green riding habit and black hat, and though more cautious in her style of riding, received credit upon herself.

Miss Maynard rode a handsome black pony, and displayed skill in its management. She wore a black dress and hat.

Mrs. C. G. Rowland, of Acheson, rode an elegant and fiery stallion, white, and showed to great advantage, by her dashing style and elegant manner.
Important News From the South.

GEN. BLUNT SAFE.
HE IS IN PURSUIT.
He Fights the Rebels With Nine Men

SEVENTY-EIGHT MEN BUTCHERED

MAJOR CURTIS AND LT. ELLIS MURDERED AFTER CAPTURE

GOLS. BLAIR AND WEAVER REINFORCE BLUNT'S TROOPS

THE REBELS GONE TOWARDS FORT GIBSON.

FT. SCOTT THREATENED.

CITIZENS ARMING.
ENEMY AT DRYWOOD.

COURAGE OF THE NEGRO TROOPS AT BAXTER'S SPRING.

LADIES EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION.

STATE FAIR.
FOURTH DAY

We have the following letters through Capt. Thompson. From Gen. Brinton.

BAXTER'S SPRING, Oct. 3d. W. M.

Capt. Thompson: I wrote you this morning the body of Major Curtis has been found, but it was thrown from his horse. He was shot through the head, and was evidently murdered after he was wounded in the battle. His body, with that of Lt. Ellis, will leave here to-night for Fort Scott, on their way home to their friends. Maj. Holling will accompany them to Fort Waco, Wis, and have a new post made, and the men they left at Fort Scott. At Leavenworth they can be transported to metal coach.

Also, the bodies of two soldiers of the 9th Missouri, at the request of their wives, have been ordered for them.

After dinner, Capt. Holling and the 1st train, for Fort Waco, Wis. A gentleman from the city, rode a dapple gray with a black tail. He has the best of the race, and is expected to win.

G. T. J. Babb.
FUNERAL SERVICES.—A sermon on the death of Lieut. C. Smith, who fell in an engagement near Fort Smith, on the 14th of September, will be preached by Rev. Mr. Lige, on the Sabbath at 11 o'clock, in the Congregational Church.

A CARD.—It affords me pleasure to announce the death of Mr. C. Smith, who was shot on the 14th of September, at the age of 35 years.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—This is the last night of the Festival of the Christian Church. The Festival has been the most successful, as far as I have been able to hear.

Those in want of fine stock will not fail to attend the sale of Capt. Smith today, at 2 o'clock, at the Fair Grounds. He will offer some of the finest stock that has been on the ground. Mr. Jeffery has given special attention to raising fine bloom stock, and those who offer them for sale.


PRAIRIE.—From the lot on the corner of Ottawa and Second streets, one old bay horse, very lame in the hind leg. The finder is rewarded if he returns him. James Brown, Attorney, or those who offered information to the undersigned, on the Fair Grounds, on Friday, or at the office of L. McDowell's office, Saturday, to his representative Oct. 24th.

All persons having bills against the Agricultural Society, will present them, properly vouched for by the person ordering the articles, at the office of L. McDowell by telegraph, Saturday, October 10th. All such premises as are not paid for on the Fair Grounds, will be paid at the same time and place.

F. P. Baker, Treasurer.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee met at the Platter's House at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

There were present the following gentlemen:


On motion, Mr. Ingalls was elected Chairman.

Hon. Robert Crozier was unanimously elected as the Republican candidate for Chief Justice of the State.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a separate military department is indispensably demanded for the security of our State, and that it be

An off-duty guard of the Warsaw police force was attacked yesterday at two o'clock by John Smith.

General Blunt with one hundred men were attacked yesterday at two o'clock at Baxters, Springs, by Quantrill and S. G. Curtis. Supposed to be sixteen hundred strong. Himself and Lt. Tappan of his staff, had only escaped. Lt. Tappan arrived at three o'clock this morning for reinforcements, having left General Blunt with ten men near Baxters Springs.

Major H. Z. Curtis, A. A. G., Major R. S. Henning, Provost Marshal, Lieutenant Farr, Judge Advocate, were taken prisoners. All the available force will be here in a few moments for such assistance as they may be able to render.

M. H. Inlay.

THE GALLANT DEAD.

The bravery and dauntless courage of our troops is best attested by the long list of killed and wounded which reads from the bloody field of the Chickamauga. Kansas has offered scores of noble sons on the bloody battle field of war's martyrs to the cause of right and freedom. A niche is reserved in the temple of humanity for the gallant dead of our State. Immortalized will be the brave who fell hard by the dead man's river; their names will shine on the page of history, inscribed on the monuments that peace will erect to the glorious soldiers of our army. Let us not be weighed down by the sorrow and anguish which reaches us of the carnage in Tennessee and other places where brave men and women breasted the storm of disaster, glorying in the hope of securing a redeemed country, a free government, and a land whose epitaph none of us desire to ever see written.

To-day's ing of brigades of the 4th of Washington last night above Chatanooga. The rebel forces were well fed and clothed on the roads, and the move was made to the north.
THE LATEST.

Capt. E. Brooks has received a private letter from Capt. M. H. Asley giving news from Fort Scott Springs as late as two o'clock on Wednesday.

Gen. Blunt had prepared to attack the enemy on Thursday morning.

OUR GENERAL.

There was gloomy despondency among our citizens when report announced the probable capture of Gen. Blunt with his gallant staff, as well as escort. Dread were the speculations as to his fate. Close calculations were made as to the character of the country through which he would pass, and the probability of his escape. All believed he was fleeing to succor, as a brave man would have the right to do, under the circumstances. Yet above all hung the dread suspense. Of his fate, if taken by Quantrill's Thugs, no doubt could exist.

How rejoiced we all were when the reports of yesterday cleared up the awful uncertainties. For it is a fearful thing to wait and watch for the intelligence which may desolate our homes and darken the loving life of true hearts. With a throb of pleasure do we recognize the kingly courage that crowning our heroic Kansas soldier in this, the last and most brilliant exploit of his career. Even though defeated and overthrown, Blunt's great and manly valor never reached such heights of heroism. The woman consciousness is ever willing to bow before greatness, more especially that heroic quality which means defeat, even while the battle danger plucks the flower of safety.

The heart leaps at the picture. The blood bounds in the veins, and the pulses throb.

THE DAILY CONG.

THE BRAVERY OF THE COLORED SOLDIERS.

In a private letter to Capt. Tholen, Gen. Blunt pays the following compliment to Second Lieut. Robert Price, Co. "A" Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry. Speaking of the stampede among his escort, he says:

"After going a mile I succeeded in halting fifteen men, including Lieut. Price, of Co. "A" Fourteenth Kansas, who has done his duty well and noble throughout."

After the engagement the General followed them closely for some distance until they took the road south, when he went to Baxter's Springs, where he found Lieut. Pond's Command of the Third Wisconsin. He says:

"Lieut. Pond and his command are entitled to great credit for the manner in which they repulsed the enemy and sustained this post. The colored soldiers fought with great gallantry."

We give the following note from Col. Will-letts:

Fort Scott, Oct. 8th 1863.

Dear Sir:—When the entire land was massacred O'Neal perished with them. John J. Mc Clarke of Leavenworth was killed also. Capt. Tough was instrumental in saving the life of Mr. Chester Thomas. He mounted him on a horse and directed him to ride for this post without stopping, which she did. Seventy-eight bodies in all were found on the field of our men.

FROM BELOW.

(From the Kansas Tribune, Fort Scott, Oct. 7th 1863.)

Fort Scott is putting on its armor. At one o'clock to-day all business-houses will be closed; and the citizens organized. Let them come. They will receive a warm reception—Fort Scott is not Lawrence. I am of the opinion that this attempt will be the turning point in the war. Blunt can not be trifled with, and the Schofield-Ewing policy will play out. (August 10th.)

These gentlemen will see at last how these highway robbers and marauders must be treated. The Lord deliver us from all evil—Schofield, Ewing & Co. Amen.

F. W. SCHWARTZ.

ENGAGEMENT AT SEDALIA.

Gen. Ewing, with his forces, was ten miles south of Roa Hill, Johnson county, on Friday evening, moving against the rebel Shel- be in conjunction with Gen. Brown, who is...
The heart leaps at the picture. The blood
bounces in the veins, and the pulse of the
man with quickening fervor, as imagination
gathers the details and paints them in one
glimpse, even though gloomy, whole. We see our
Kansan General, Rough and Ready soldier,
as he is, pressing with a small escort to the
relief of his threatened command. We see
that escort, mainly comprised of raw recruits
breaking into disorder under the presence of
great odds, while the General himself is
advancing alone toward the enemy, who
attacks the disorganized men. Three
hundred men attack the broken squadron
whip in great part break over the prairies.
What does General Blunt do? Not flee as
most would but throw himself into the
midst of the disorder, with his gallant but
ill-fated Ararat, Major Curtis; the brave
Lieut. Faro; that worthy son of the house,
ever foremost in Liberty's contest. Lieut.
Tapp; and the bold soldier boy, Lieut. Bob
Fierce, endeavors to rally the men. With
fifteen men he meets and for a time stems
the murderous tide. His men in wild roar,
heavy firing at Baxter Springs, no knowledge
of the result at the command at that point;
the General holds and counterattacks the
ground, evens for a time with his heroic hand in
the air of the assault before him. No thought
of his own safety. Ever present in the
midst of the fire, trying to rally his men, with
whom they were in wildest confusion;
bullets flying thick, yet unheeded by him;
horrors on their smiles; waiting, watching,
pursuing, annoying them Blunt's coolness,
courage and audacity, never deserts him. We
mark too, his attention to every exigency—
each detail. When with only fifteen men,
he trusts himself and they alone on the
prairies, in the rear of a deadly foe, he yet
defies four, with the brave Tapp, to ride
to Fort Scott for assistance. Others are sent
so soon as the safety of Pond is ascertained
at the post, to follow the guerrillas' trail, and
others still to reach the Arkansas River to
warn the garrison at Fort Gibson and Scally
.

Then comes the saddest duty yet. Search
is made for the dead—the heroic and true
who have fallen. Here, too, we see the
qualities which accompany and ennoble the
soldier of character. None are forgotten—nothing
done which can soothe the mourners
with the assurance that the loved ones
sacrificed have not been unrecognized.

The slaughter house, for it is little else, is
examined, and our murdered dead brought in.
They have gone. We have only the
consolation of knowing that our loss is their
lost, that the Eternity holds the blessings of immortal life with to知道其性

The General in his efforts to
reach the shelter
and the
the 20th of
in this endeavor.

The Journal of Commerce says Col. Weer was
defaulted on the second of June, and because of his
forces at Clinton. The

LIEUT. COL. BURRIS HAD STARTED TO REINFORCE BLUNT BEFORE EWING'S ORDER COULD HAVE

An engagement is reported to have taken
place yesterday, near Sedalia, between the
rebel Shelby and a Federal force, in which
the rebels were captured and destroyed our
command's train. The town was also captured,
after being plundered.

HOW IT HAS WORKED.

Military affairs in southwest Missouri and
the Kansas border present an alarming
appearance. Colonel Joe Shelby has entered
McNeil's district at Pineville, and penetrated
to the neighborhood of Sedalia. From Pine-
ville he marched to Neosho, captured, and
paroled two companies of Militia. When Shelby, entered the State, his forces
numbered about one thousand, but is now
increased to six hundred or eighteen hun-
dred men. At Greenfield they burnt the
Court House.

A report is in circulation that Sedalia was
captured, burnt, and a number of Union men
murdered.

Col. Coffey is also in southwest Missouri
with a force of nearly a thousand men. He
captured and burnt Warsaw, murdering
the citizens, under circumstances of atrocious
rivaling Lawrence.

Quantities and his associate assassins have
already made their whereabouts known by
the events we have recorded for two days
past of the attack on the forces at Baxter's

It is probable that not less than three thou-
sand rebels are now ravaging southwest and
central Missouri and threatening Kansas.

Gen. Ewing left Kansas City for Sedalia
with all his available force on Thursday,
having been ordered to reinforce Gen.
Brown.

The conservative chaps in Missouri are
having their own way now—days. What has
become of the men who promised Mr. Lincoln
that if he would remove Curtis, appoint
Schofield, and take away all troops, but the
peace, peace would reign in Missouri? So
it does in Warsaw, but it is the peace of
death and devastation.

Seriously, it is very evident that great
danger threatens Kansas. Our military
force is small and scattered. It seems to us
impossible that the acting State Executive
to do what he can to defend the State. We are
not an alarmist, but the experiences of the
past warn us to be prepared. Our milita

It seems that we
had attacked them
so suddenly and
surprise, that the
tents, one of the

Pond's cavalry
expedition, and dismounted men
prose.

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warn the garrison at Fort Gibson and Scullyville.

Then comes the saddest duty yet: Search is made for the dead—the heroic and true who have fallen. Here, too, we see the qualities which accompany and ennoble the soldier's character. None are forgotten—nothing undone which can soothe the mourners with the assurance that the loved ones sacrificed have not been unrecognized.

The slaughter house, for it is little else, is examined, and our murdered dead brought in. They have gone. We have only the consolation of knowing that our loss is their gain; that the Scriptures hold the blessings of Immortality wherein to endow their heroic souls. Curtis, Perry, O'Neill, Pellegrini, Cook, Wheeler, and the four score and others who sleep beneath the brown prairie, will never be forgotten while history keeps heroes for examples and points to the crimes that seek the destruction of man, as hideous warnings to coming generations.

But the proud figure in the group is the gallant Blunt, whose courage wraps him around as with imperial purple. The dual star is shown on the shoulders of a braver man. The history of this war for Liberty and Nationality will record him as a soldier who never flinched before a foe, a patriot whose transcendent moments were given to his country's service, and a Man whose convictions and courage never failed, when the necessities of the struggle for Human Liberty demanded action.

Professor Phipps has succeeded in obtaining drawings of the moon viewed through a new telescope with a six-inch object glass. The exhibit is many new and striking features, showing a volcanic action of which we of this world have no conception. What would we think if our whole continent were a collection of crater's, with hills rising out of their midst and divided by radiating fissures of awful depth? The only approach to such beauty in our world is to be found in the Cordilleras of our gold regions, by the by, we shall have some splendid pictures when Bierstadt returns to us.
IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE BORDER!

YWENWORTH:

Oct. 10, 1865.

General Blunt and Body Guard Attacked!

THE ESCAPES WITH NINE MEN!

Quantrall's Fiends At Work!

Major Curtis and Lieutenant Farr Murdered!

Killing of the Leavenworth Boys!

Remorseless Murder and cold-blooded Assassination are again the order of the day, it seems, and boldly they stalk through the land, even in our very midst, destroying the noble and brave and joying in death the pride of our land and the flower of our city. Again we are called upon to record the butchery equalled only by the Lawrence Massacre and surpassed in its malicious cruelty and fiendish atrocities by no even the barbarities of the remotest periods. The Staff and body guard of Gen. Blunt were attacked on the 6th, near Baxter Springs, by a gang of bushwhackers under Quantrall, Cy. Gordon, Coffee and Hunter, estimated to number 600. Blunt's party being small, the number of the rebels so overpowering, and the attack so sudden, the entire escort gave way and fled in all directions.

Lieut. Pond's company, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, stationed at Baxter Springs, was first attacked, while they were at dinner, but Pond rallied his men behind the entrenchments, brought his howitzer to bear on the fiends and in ten minutes scattered them. Four of his men were killed and two fatally wounded. Quite a number of rebels went up, according to the report of a messenger from Quantrall.

Pond was not taken. He fought boldly. All the band were shot in cold blood. Henning escaped. Curtis is a prisoner. No man living would have followed an enemy as Blunt did. God speed him. Two companies were organized here today; one hundred men under Capt. McDonald.

LIST OF KILLED—COMPANY A, THIRD WISCONSIN CAVALRY:

Jewell, D. Smith, Burlingame, Hart, Hooff, Brown, Pond, Wright, Clifford, Murphy, Green, Gibson, Clark, Van Camp, Rie, Blard, Brewer, Dempsey, Gilley, Thines, Woodell, Monroe, dangerously wounded, Jack Eflane, McCune, Arnold, and Irwin Booth.

ZIVA COMPANY A.

D. McNaught, John Davis, Tom Leach, Wm. Boyd Rockwell, Simpson COMPANY II.

Barnett, and Shaffer.

COMPANY D.

Tree, all of the band, and O'Neil, all of the clerks at Headquarters, and Captains Wheeler and Pratt, badly wounded; Morton, ambulance driver; Ely, orderly to the General; Major Curtis, Lieut. Farr; Lieut. Cook, Os. A. 2d Color. John Fry, Scout. John T. McClure, citizen. In all, 78 bodies found.

THE STATE FAIR.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY.

The first State Fair ever held in Kansas was closed yesterday afternoon, and most of the participants are at their homes, or on their way. As a whole, it was a success. The exhibition in many departments might have been more extensive, but when we take into consideration the many disadvantages the Society laboring under, we cannot but come to the conclusion that the friends of agriculture throughout the State have reason to be proud of the first exhibition.

Peculiarly, it was a success. We have no figures from the Treasurer's books, but we think it safe to estimate the cash receipts at $3,500. This is large when we take into consideration the fact that thousands of Kansans are in the army, and cannot attend themselves or take their families.

The competition in many departments was keen, but the decision of the judges cannot be questioned.
Junction, about nine miles from the city. The work progressed very slowly, but Pond rallied his men behind the entrenchments, brought his howitzer to bear on the fronds and in ten minutes scattered them. Four of his men were killed and two fatally wounded. Quite a number of rebels went up, according to the report of a messenger from Quanton.

Maj. Curtis and Lieut. Farr were brutally murdered after being taken prisoners. The body of the then-mayor, Thomas James O'Neil, and John McClure were among the latter—the former an artist and actor, and the latter a clerk with C. W. Thomas. He was recently elected orderly sergeant of the Fencibles No. 2.

We are indebted to Capt. Tholen for the following letters, and to the Fort Scott Monitor for the main points above given:

FROM GEN. BLUNT.
BAXTER'S SPRINGS, Oct. 7—8 P.M.
CAPT: Since I wrote you this morning, the body of Major Curtis has been found near where he was seen the day before. He was shot through the head, and was evidently murdered after he was a prisoner, as was all the rest. His body, with that of Lieut. Farr's, will be sent to-night for Fort Scott, on their way home to their friends. Maj. Honnig will accompany them to Iowa and Wisconsin. Have wooden coffins made by the time they arrive at Fort Scott. At Leavenworth they can be transformed to metallic coffins. Also send the bodies of two soldiers of the Third Wisconsin, at the request of their wives, who are here, to be buried at Fort Scott. Have coffins ordered for them.

Some of my scouts, who have just come in, have trailed the enemy five miles south of Neosho crossing the Fort Gibson road. The trail led into the creek below, which indicated that they had been joined and leaving here, by another party. I have sent messengers to the Arkansas River, and if they get through in safety, our forces will be

out the State have reason to be proud of the fort exhibition.

Peculiarly it was a success. We have no figures from the Treasurer's books, but I think it safe to estimate the cash receipts at $2,500.

This is large when we take into consideration the fact that thousands of Kansans are in the army, and can neither attend themselves or take their families.

The competition in many departments was lively, yet the decisions of the committees were submitted to with commendable grace.

The following premiums were awarded: a full account of the ladies' equestrian exhibition will be found elsewhere:

First premium to Capt. Baldry, for pair of mules.

Second premium to R. C. Foster, for pair of old jennies.

Third premium to R. C. Foster, for pair of young jennies.

Second premium, same, to W. S. Ker.

D. Brown & B. Spear's, first premium for sucking mules.

Second premium to J. D. Darrah, for two old mules.

First premium to A. D. Wade, for four mules.

Best horse in harness for purses of $10; 8 F. Corbin.

Best horse in harness for purses, Jas. W. Brown, prize $1,500 and 1st.

The commission on the following lots in class 1, to report the following awards, viz.: 

LOT 32—APPLES.
Jas. Rosely, Leavenworth, first premium for the best and greatest variety, Clemens Martin, Leavenworth, second premium.
Jas. Rosely, Leavenworth, first premium for the best and greatest quantity, V. A. Martin, second premium.
Dan'l O'Connell, Leavenworth, first premium for variety less than ten; Andrew Durkee, second premium.
Alfred Gray, Leavenworth, first premium for any variety, Jas. Rosely, second premium.

LOT 33—PEACHES.
C. B. Brown, Leavenworth, first premium for best variety.
M. H. Osby, Leavenworth, first premium greatest number in species.
J. C. Foster, Leavenworth, first premium for species; Morris Sherman, Wyandotte, second premium.
L. J. Wilcox, Leavenworth, first premium for dwarf species.

LOT 34—POTATOES.
J. R. Park, Leavenworth, first premium, for best quality.
Dr. J. Davis, Leavenworth, second premium, for lot.
Dr. Hann, of Kansas City, Mo., presented the largest potato, but having removed it before awarding the premium, no premium could be awarded.

LOT 35—PLUMS.
C. P. Brown, Leavenworth, first premium, for best quality.
C. P. Brown, Leavenworth, second premium, for lot.
THOMAS makes the most of the West with an army and a disorderly Missouri border, under guard, and was dismissed from the Episcopal Church at the President's request. A remarkable letter from Captain Insley, seems to confirm the above:

FORT Scott, Oct. 8, 2 P.M.

Friend Tholen—I have no time to write particulars. There was a rebel force at Carthage this morning, who burned the town. Messenger just in says that a large force is on Dry Wood, and moving this way. We are preparing to defend this place, and I think can hold it against 1200 men. Citizens are all arming, and they understand the black flag carried by these rebels, and will neither ask nor give quarter. Return this messenger as soon as possible.

Curtin and Insley. F. All the generals, clerks, orderlies, and band were shot through the head after being taken prisoners. Hening is safe.

In haste, etc.

M. H. INLEY

The following is a letter from Alexander McDonald, to his brother in this city:

"Blunt is at Baxter Springs. He followed the enemy with 300 men. He is the "Proverb of the brave."
The Boston papers announce the death of Prescott Bigelow, in his 88th year. He was the son of the Hon. John P. Bigelow, for many years Secretary of the War Department, and afterward Governor of Boston. Prescott Bigelow was born in Boston in the 9th Feb., 1838, and received a careful schooling, preparatory to entering Harvard College; but being dissatisfied with the educational system, he entered the University of Oxford. He then entered the University of Oxford, and was afterwards appointed to the office of Mayor of the city, and continued in the same until his last illness. It is seldom that we are called to part with one who has so thoroughly gained our hearts by the gentleness and excellence of disposition which he possessed in an eminent degree.

**Accidents and Offences**

The Afghan, Court Journal says that the practice of smoking cigarettes gains ground among the fashionable ladies of England. Another paper denies that the Cuban war is over, and says that the last word has been said in the matter. The first question is, whether the tobacco manufacturers will hoard, or whether the ladies will continue to smoke cigarettes.

"Does the Bible Sanction American Slavery?" Under this title, Goldwin Smith, one of the most vigorous of the English writers on this subject, has issued a very able argument in refutation of the theory of those who call to our assistance the Scriptures in defence of slavery. This essay will be reprinted in America by Seaver & Francis, and will be a great deal over 100 pages. Goldwin Smith is Professor of History in the University of Oxford, and is known as one of the present leaders of English opinion on this subject.

Dr. Sharlot Mackenzie is expected in New York this week. He is engaged to deliver a lecture.

Chirp-Chirp: As some of our ingenious readers may like to puzzle their heads over the rebel's secret cipher, we copy the dispatch from the New York Times, dated Pemberton, taken from the court records of a case at Walnut Hills, on the 30th of June, 1863, and deciphered by Michael Mason, Waterhouse's Chicago battery:

Nger lep Reegmpw
Amiw pum pereeg 8d pfg 67 gf 8kg tcektfg
K yntj cweckting amn wrg ngelk 8emirr
Jumly bren enm gbfv vrgk yngj k rer a jarnw
K yntf 8fgr eha hnrm culeb lel p6f jigly efl
mecr ch r 8d, pd pfg b 8df 1anw
Lumef p rj lmp elo
Ley0n gl-tjog 8mp vrg 47 v6f 3661

The true alphabet is found by taking, instead of the letter in the cipher, the third above and below it alternately, thus, using the letters "A C F G N S T."

G N
H O
I C T
D P
E K

The first letter in every word of the cipher is invariably to be reckoned from the second above. The translation then is as follows:

"Lent, Gen. Pemberton—Your message of the 24th is received. I will reinforce you at the earliest mo-
of our own, or of toe
a hazardous attempt
other into the boxer
guns. Under those
important and strategic skill
of the respective con-
querors to make a
short upon Charles.
header doubtful, but the consummation of

A Ghost Club has been established in London. They hold their meetings in a haunted house. They intend to publish their discoveries.

The much vaunted "Arabian" horse again been beaten by the English hunters. All Pasha, who has
the best stud of Arab horses in Egypt, maintains that no English horse could run against an Arab
horse for four miles. The well-known race
Company was selected for his competitor, and beat him
by more than half a mile.

The Sultan has agreed to be present at the
great horserace to be held at Constantinople.

There is a queer story going about Paris, very
much to the scandal of the Empress Eugenie and her
reign. A man of some influence having said he should
be to see the Pope's head cut off, his wife was cons-

The Governor-General of Canada has received
the Parliament, which had recently assembled in
Quebec.

A Special Artist of Frank Leslie's
PAPER KILLED. -- We regret to find in the report of
Major-General Hunt on the Baxter Springs skirmish,
that James O'Neill, whose graphic sketches of
actions and operations on Gen. Hunt's movements
have so often enriched our pages, was one of the
prisoners butchered by the rebels.