

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE, U. S. A.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ANTHONY.

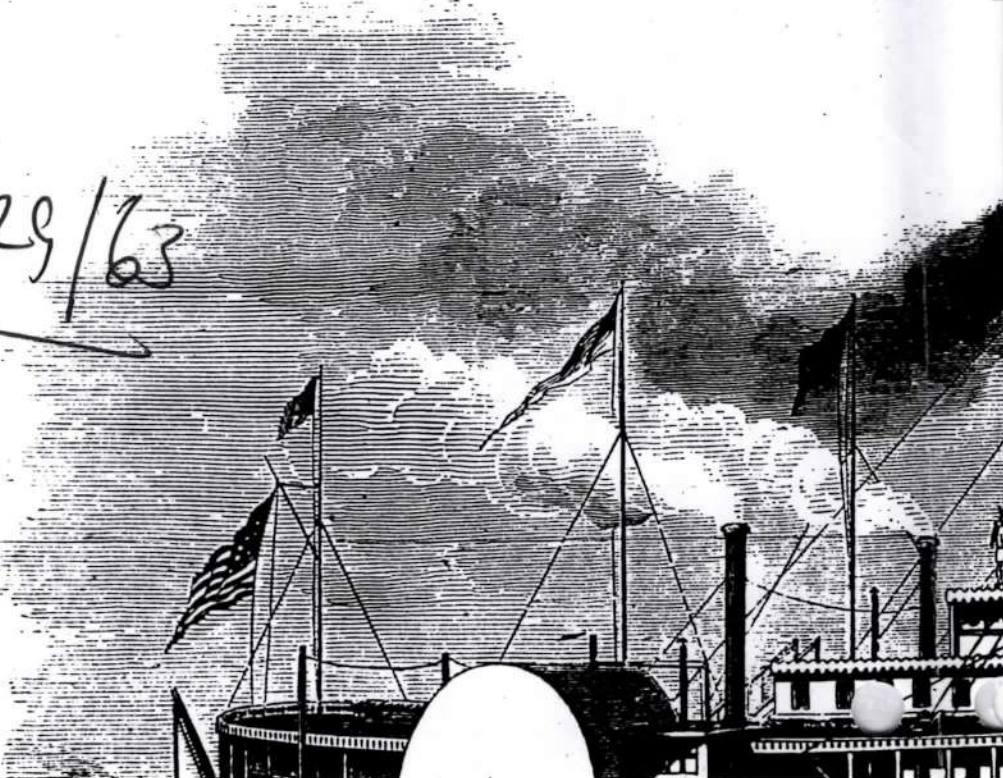
**BATTLE OF HONEY SPRINGS, ARK.,
July 17.**

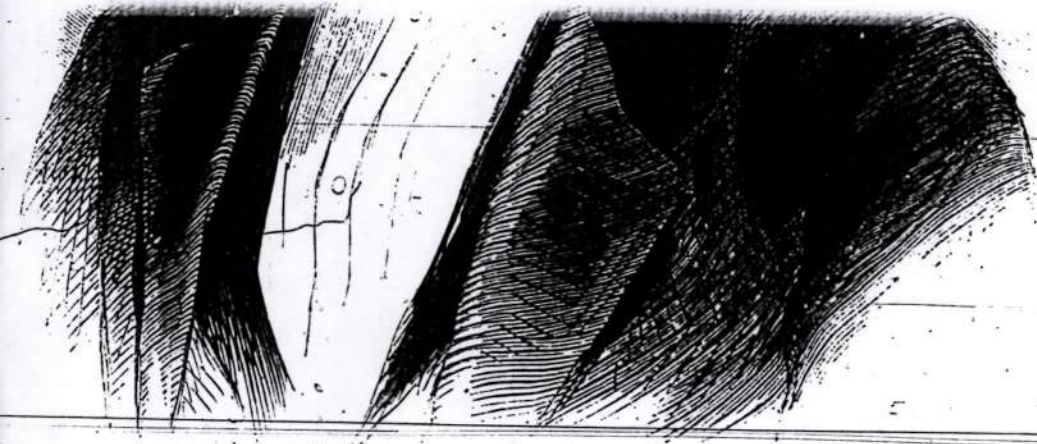
THE genius of Victory, which with the opening days of the month of the great Roman General perched on the eagles of the great Republic and swept westward, from the glorious field of Gettysburg across the continent, cheering the hearts of the patriots who had so long looked for the bright day when justice 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 ended

vored 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 500 yards of the guns, when he suddenly deployed on the right and left into a line of battle, covering the whole rebel front, dismounting cavalry on the flanks. Led by Blunt himself they pushed into the timber, and after a tre-

8/29/63





THE LATE WILLIAM L. YANCY. — FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ANTHONY.

immense struggle of two hours the rebel line broke and fled. Honey Springs, the headquarters of Gen. Cooper, was two miles from the point where the battle began, and when the rebels fled they fired the headquarters and the commissary buildings, and made a desperate stand at a bridge on the creek, in order to cover their flight. Cabell came up, by night with his 3,000 expected men, and with their aid Cooper retreated more leisurely, having lost in the action about 170 killed and 300 or 400 wounded.

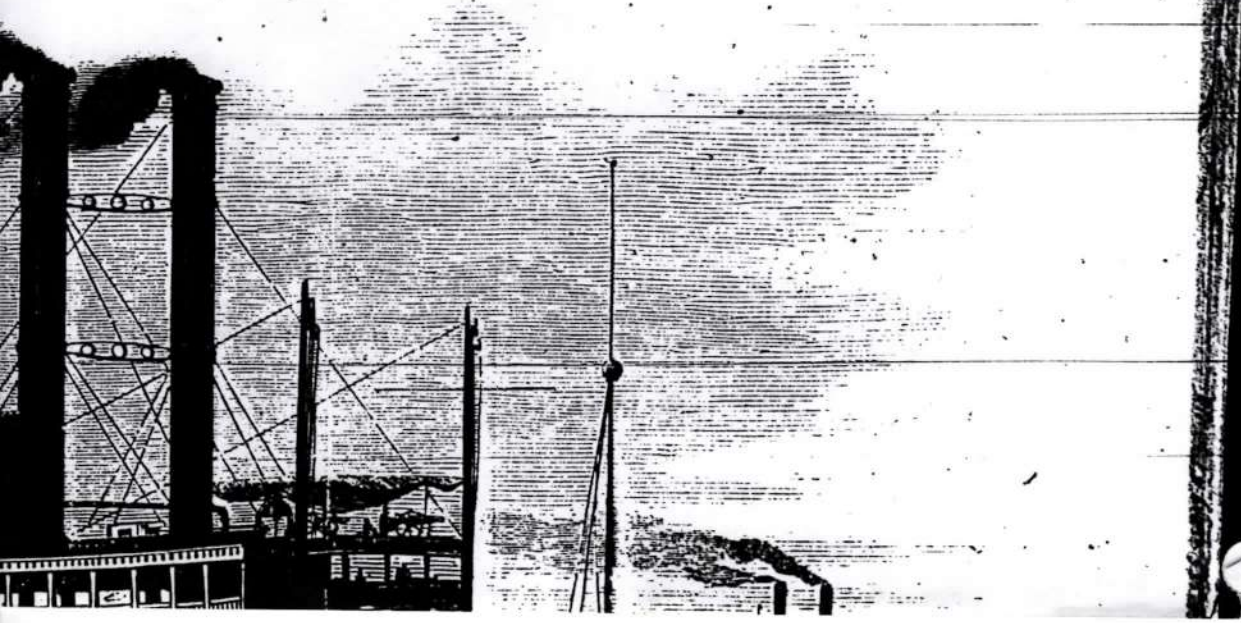
Till the battle began the rebels had no idea that Blunt was in that part of the country, but when they found what men they had to deal with, "thought," as one said, "that Blunt or the devil was on them!" Here, as in all our late battles, negro soldiers acquitted themselves remarkably well. Blunt's trophies

were one piece of artillery, 200 stand of English Enfield rifles and a stand of rebel colors.

Having thus effectually drubbed the enemy, Gen. Blunt yielded to the raging fever, and was carried from the field of victory in an ambulance.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—VIEWS OF MORRIS ISLAND.

The interest which centres around the hot-bed of secession induces us to present more of the sketches poured in upon us by our Special Artists. In the two views now presented of Morris Island, taken from Fort Craig, the first looks towards Fort Sumter, which is seen on the left. Cumming's point or Battery Gregg and Wagner are to the



Barnum's American Museum.

D TROPICAL FISH swimming in the Aquaria, just ed at a cost of over \$7,000, are a great acquisition. be seen at all hours. SPLENDID DRAMATIC PER- ES daily, at 3 and 7 1/2 o'clock P. M.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

FRANK LESLIE, Proprietor.—F. G. SQUIER, Editor.

NEW YORK DECEMBER 27, 1862.

sentiments, Books for Review, etc., must be addressed to FRANK LESLIE, 19 City Hall Square, New York.

Applied and subscriptions received for FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, also FRANK LESLIE'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR OF 1861, by GEORGE P. BEMIS & CO., Proprietors of American 100 Fleet Street, London, England. Single copies 6c.

THE WAR.

Our paper will contain accurate pictures of the battle of Fredericksburg, from sketches made by our Special Correspondent, Mr. Henri Lovie. Every occurrence of importance connected with the pending campaign will be faithfully reported in our paper.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.

A new number of this popular Monthly will appear in a greatly improved form, under the name of FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES-MAGAZINE. It will preserve all the attractive features of tales, poetry, biographies, and travels, and its comic pages; while greater attention 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.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG—THE GREAT BATTLE.

It is quiet on the banks of the Rappahannock, and the army of Washington was to go into winter quarters before Fredericksburg has been relieved. Gen. Burnside successfully threw his army across the Rappahan-

aware of the departure of our army. The losses are reported as heavy, some of the estimates reaching the high figure of 13,000. All agree that the position 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 that city and its vicinity. The rebel army, under Gens. 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 Rosecrans. 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, Yallobusha and Panda, being the largest cotton-growing counties in the State. Some apprehensions are entertained for the safety of Nashville, the combined rebel forces, under Johnston, Cheatham, Forrest and Morgan having advanced from Murfreesburg, in the direction of Rosecrans's position, having evidently been encouraged in their design of attacking him by the recent capture of a National brigade at Harts-ville. 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 designed to co-operate with Admiral Porter, is now complete, and waiting orders.

THE RECENT VICTORIES IN ARKANSAS.

The vicinity of Curtis's and Sigel's victory at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, has been signalised by another severe fight 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 to the south-west 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 Gens. Hindman, Parsons, Frost and Rains, their combined force amounting to 28,000 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

of Congress from the seceded States. An election has been held in New Orleans and vicinity; the result was the return of Benjamin F. Flanders and Michael J. Nevin, a little singular that Mr. J. E. Bouligny, member of the Congress, and who refused to relinquish his seat, Louisiana seceded, was not chosen. He received 2,184 votes for Mr. Flanders. Elections are to be held at Nashville and other points in Western and Middle Tennessee, and also in Eastern North Carolina. We expect to see a very fair representation of the rebel States in the next Congress.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The French are deliberately working their way out of Mexico. They have occupied Jalapa, and taken the towns of Alvarado and Tampico. It is stated that the French have captured the National bridge on the high road between Mexico and Vera Cruz, so that it was afterwards retaken by the Mexican forces. The French General Forey has issued a proclamation in the usual inflated Gallic style, in which he boasts of the deal said about Law, Order and Civilization, Liberty, Justice, etc.—the saliva with which the Frenchman caters its prey. On the other hand, President Johnson issued a proclamation inflicting the penalty of death on who shall carry dispatches to or from the rebel States. The consequence is that all communication between the interior and the coast is now cut off.

Returning Good for Evil.

DURING the present contest we have always maintained a distinction between the English people and the Government in speaking or writing of the relations between Great Britain and the United States. We have done so well by education as by an intimate personal acquaintance with the wide differences which exist between the two countries, which constitutes the basis of English society. We have not doubted the sympathy of the one, and we have not doubted the hostility of the other. We have seen and illustrations of the hostility of the other feelings and opinions have been shared by the English people of the American people. And although England has exceeded in magnitude any which has been known on this continent within half a century, the American people have not been blind to the evils and sufferings inflicted on our friends abroad, in connection with their own National interests.

the 11th of December. The movement of the troops commenced early in the morning, when they were being rearmed. The construction of bridges over the river in front of Fredericksburg and three miles commenced. The enemy speedily opened fire from the cover of the houses of the city, which was followed by a terrific bombardment from the Union batteries which 168 were in position. This was continued for several hours. The city was fired in many places, and the smoke of the burning buildings rolled up in a heavy layer over the flaming artillery, a spectacle of great and fearful aspect. At three o'clock in the afternoon, a body of rebel volunteers crossed the river in small boats and by fire, dislodged the sharpshooters from their positions and rifle-pits, and captured more than their number in prisoners. The movement made in the face of the rebel armies was watched with intense interest, and with the wildest enthusiasm from the National forces. The bridges were now completed without further

the grand advance took place; Gen. Sherman moved forward in front of the city and Gen. Franklin three miles. The rebels now opened with their artillery from the works in the rear of the town, but without much effect. Their guns were ultimately silenced by the Union batteries posted on the opposite bank of the river, and the battle ended down on the two armies, engaged in active preparation for the great battle which was to decide in great measure the fate of the rebellion.

It may be explained that the rebel position consisted of a double line of hastily constructed but formidable fortifications, erected on two parallel ranges of hills lying one and two miles back of Fredericksburg, and overlooking the plain on which it is built. To reach these fortifications the National forces had to cross this plain in effective order, and heavy guns placed in the fortifications. In the morning came, and skirmishing commenced at once. The enemy bringing the whole weight of his art-

illery, encountering Heron at Prairie Grove, ten miles to the south of Fayetteville. A desperate engagement ensued, lasting from ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock, when Gen. Blunt, by a forced march from Cane Hill, fell upon the rebel rear. The rebels made desperate efforts to crush the two assailing columns in detail, but without success, and at dark gave up the contest, and fled from the field, with a loss of 700 killed and 2,500 wounded. Among the killed were five Colonels. The National loss was 200 killed and about 500 wounded. Among the killed are Col. Black, 37th Illinois, and Col. McFarland, 19th Iowa. Under the cover of night the rebel army retreated beyond the Arkansas river, and it is believed will not attempt another stand in a State wherein they have never met with a single success, and where their efforts have resulted only in defeat and disgrace. The presumption is that Marmaduke will attempt to carry his disorganized army across the Mississippi, and join the rebel forces operating in Tennessee and Mississippi.

ESCAPE OF THE ALABAMA.

The Alabama was found on the morning of the 19th of November by the U. S. frigate San Jacinto, safely anchored in the harbor of Martinique. 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 league. Under these circumstances, the captain of the San Jacinto resolved to wait outside the harbor, having arranged with Capt. Nickinson, of the American ship Hampton, to make signals, should the Alabama attempt to escape. The night was very dark and stormy, and the rockets fired by Capt. Nickinson signalled that the rebel steamer was escaping by the southward part of Fort Royal Bay, which being six miles wide gave her every chance. 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 representatives of popular liberty and the representatives of the Republican Institutions.

This feeling has been illustrated on more than one occasion. When famine stalked abroad in Ireland the mothers and daughters of England fell a prey to the merciless ferocity and brutal passions of the English. The munificent hand of bounty was extended to the suffering, and the blessed meed of sympathy was vouchsafed to the outraged and the suffering. When Havelock, at Cawnpore, died prematurely, the flags of the harbor of New York were drooped in his memory, and in recognition of the services he had rendered to outraged humanity. America, in a period when English power was perilled, furnished no powder to the insurgents, lifted up her voice in their behalf, never spoke of their struggle with sympathy, but cordially maintained the necessity of Great Britain to re-establish her trembling

And when 80 years had healed the wounds of the necessary and advantageous separation of the Colonies from the British Crown, the descendant of George III. visited the country against which he had fought, he received a welcome which is amongst the proudest recollections of his life.

And even now, when the struggle of the American for its National life is stigmatised as a mean and a crime, by the highest officer of the British Empire, when the English pirate Alabama floats the English powder fires English balls from British breasts, and the breasts of the defenders of our National words of misrepresentation and unmerited columns of English newspapers—we say that under all the load of outrage heaped upon us by the ruling and commercial classes of England, America stands firm and consistent in its sympathy with the English—a people weighed down by the most selfish, the most detestable aristocracy and Government ever tyrannised over a suffering and patient

DAILY PATRIOT

S. D. CARPENTER, } Editors and Proprietors
GEORGE HYER, }

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1863.

OUR MOTTO
FREE SPEECH, A FREE PRESS, A FREE
BALLOT, AND NO DESPOTISM.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

For GOVERNOR—
HENRY L. PALMER, OF MILWAUKEE.
For LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—
NELSON DEWEY, OF GRANT.
For SECRETARY OF STATE—
EMIL ROTHE, OF JEFFERSON.
For STATE TREASURER—
CHARLES S. BENTON, OF LA CROSSE.
For ATTORNEY GENERAL—
ELEAZER WAKELEY, OF DANE.
For BANK COMPTROLLER—
HENRY S. PIERPONT, OF MANITOWOC.
For SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—
VOLNEY FRENCH, OF KENOSHA.
For STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER—
JOHN R. BOHAN, OF OZAUKEE.

DANE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For State Senator—26th District:
FRANK GAULT.

For School Superintendents:

11th District—
A. W. BROWNELL.

20th District—
THOMAS CORRAY.

For Members of Assembly:

1st District—Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Spring, Christiana, Cottage Grove, and Grove—
ALEXANDER NORMAN.

The Disaster to Gen. Blunt—Affairs at Fort Scott.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Fort Scott, Kansas, Oct. 7, 1863.

Major General Blunt left Fort Scott on Sunday last, Oct. 4, for Fort Gibson, taking with him as an escort Company A, 14th Kansas volunteer cavalry, and Co. I, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, also the post band and his staff officers or at least a part of them, consisting of Major Henning, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, Lieut. Tappan, 2d Colorado volunteer infantry, Major H. Z. Curtis, Lieut. Farr, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, Judge Advocate, and P. R. McNeil, 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 2d 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 Curtis' horse was shot from under him, and it is supposed that he is wounded, if not killed. Lieut. Farr is a prisoner, if not killed. Major Henning was reported to be taken prisoner, but since, it is reported that he escaped. Major General Schofield telegraphed from Springfield, Mo., to Kansas City, to send a courier post haste to Fort Scott, informing Gen. Blunt that the rebels Coffee and Quantrell, 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, and the rest were scattered. Gen. Blunt stopped where he was to gather the men together, sending back Tappan, his aid, to this post, for reinforcements. He brought the first news of the affair to the post.

It seems that the guerrillas made an attack

From the New Orleans True

THE MISSISSIPPI

"What is the Trouble,

There appears to be a change and disappointment every country. The trade the M have reopened for, does not palaces return clean to its ha not a stain, not an odor of anything else, which usually so redolent of brisk and commerce, now regale or offends watcher for the returning Vicksburg, all we wanted of the grievous disappointment them. For the moment the pleasure in seeking a victim tion, and Secretary Chase is for their barbed arrows, otherwise, the official journal qualified to speak.

We know that the work of production in our lower plenty on; that in Louisiana's military occupation, ces command the land they the fire of the gunboats a year we were thought safe with Representatives in consequence of their election rewarded with exemption, proclamation only, from wh tion, while this season it is. And that the charges of all head of sugar, made with this city, upon the Mississ thirty dollars before its pro cent of its value. But what truthful statement to disturb great West? Does it expect and eat it to? To embark in of the productive and creat states; and yet give the p

You are all—East, West and the extirpation of the great

Burke, Windsor, Vienna, and Westport—

WM. H. SLATTER.

3d District—Mazomanie, Black Earth, Vermont
bury, Cross Plains, Berry, Middleton, Springfle. and
Dane—

ALDEN S. SANBORN.

4th District—Blue Mounds, Verona, Fitchburg, Spring-
dale, Oregon, Primrose, Perry and Montrose—

ISAAC HANKS.

5th District—City and Town of Madison—

GEORGE B. SMITH

For County Supervisors:

- 1st DISTRICT—JAMES ALLEN.
- 2d DISTRICT—JOHN DOUGLAS.
- 3d DISTRICT—OTTO KERL.
- 4th DISTRICT—RICHARD BLACKBURN.
- 5th DISTRICT—H. J. HILL.



WHAT THEY CALL TREASON.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Congress has declared the war is waged by the Government of the United States, not in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states unimpaired; and that AS SOON AS THESE OBJECTS ARE ACCOMPLISHED THE WAR OUGHT TO CEASE.— Thus carried on, the war is not only expedient, but necessary; not only justifiable but holy. It is a defensive war.—RYAN ADDRESS.

Resolved, THAT WE ARE PROUD OF THE GALLANTRY AND DEVOTION OF OUR FELLOW CITIZENS SERVING IN THE LAND AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, AND SYMPATHIZE DEEPLY WITH ALL THEIR SACRIFICES OF LIFE, HEALTH AND COMFORT. END AS THE WAR MAY, THEIR PLACE IN HISTORY IS ONE OF GLORY.—11th Res. of Dem. Platform.

A most gigantic and stupendously wicked rebellion has risen to destroy, with bloody and parhcidal hands, this fair fabric raised at the cost of our fathers' blood; and now we are called upon to put it down and save our loved land. I trust we stand here to-day as AMERICANS, only, and that we shall not fail in effective measures to answer the call of our country and to send succor to our brothers in arms and peril in the south.—H. L. PALMER'S Speech.

The Rebels Know Their Real Friends.

The Mobile Advertiser

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 ambush, in which the General was caught. Tuft, Captain of Blunt's scouts, is reported killed. The Band men were taken prisoners, and all shot thro' the head after they were taken. Their names are Henry Pellage, (a German) leader of the Band, a gentleman of fine attainments and a true patriot—T. L. Davis, J. M. P. Madison, Nathan Nott, F. M. Lerne, Swark Quiss, John Trits, Frans Baloun, J. M. Cotton is in the hospital, (at this post, sick; consequently he 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 cannot 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.

To-day 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 2d 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 worst.

THE LOYAL DEMOCRATS.—The fellows who met at Janesville, and who are engineering this new scheme, pretend to be democrats, but notwithstanding their professions it is easily seen that they are devoid of all principle, and the best evidence of their utter lack of manhood is found in the fact that they made no nominations at Janesville, and that they are constantly in communion with the abolition party, and are being petted and nursed by that party. If they were really in earnest at Janesville, and were laboring for what they considered right, they would have made nominations, though not

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the entire free states be ab

As the latter vessel was painted white, and had her cabin lights burning, there can be little doubt it was a daring and desperate attempt to wreck her, more especially as the crew of the schooner, immediately after the collision, put off into a boat, and rowed away with all expedition. After disengaging herself from the sinking schooner, the Che-Kiang pursued her way, and reached Ship Island in such a leaky condition that the troops had to be landed.

Barnum's American Museum.

(COLORED TROPICAL FISH swimming in the Aquaria, just obtained at a cost of over \$7,000, are a great acquisition. They are to be seen at all hours. SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES daily, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

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TERMS FOR THIS PAPER.

One copy one year, or 52 numbers.....\$3 00
One copy six months, or 26 numbers.... 1 50
One copy for 17 weeks 1 00
Five copies for one year.....10 00

To Correspondents.

We have already received over 50 MSS. competitive for our \$1,000 Prize Story. The amount of labor and time which a consecutive and proper consideration of these requires must prevent an award for some time to come. Meantime let the authors assume that their MSS. have come to hand, and exercise the noble and 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 hush for the moment after the repulse at Fredericksburg, has broken out with new and un-

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. Pontoons were constructed, and in the morning Gen. Sherman crossed and renewed the battle, and a strong rebel position was carried by storm. The fight was to be renewed at latest advices, 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, Com. Gwinn, 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 from Vicksburg for a distance of 33 miles.

TOTAL ROUT OF REBELS IN ARKANSAS.

The victories of Cane Ridge, Prairie Grove and Van Buren have been closely followed up by Gens. 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 Fortress Monroe, it is now known, is designed to operate first against Wilmington, N. C., and next against Charleston, of which city it is expected Gen. B. 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 will ultimately, if not immediately, exert an incalculable influence on the destiny of the nation. We refer to the Proclamation of the President declaring all slaves in the States and parts of States in rebellion against the United States on the 1st of January 1863, thenceforward FREE. 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, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, fourche, 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, Accomack, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth."

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 "as a necessary and proper war measure for suppressing the rebellion." It is only in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief that the President has the power to make such a proclamation, although it may be claimed, and is supported by the theory and practice of the world, that the power equally resides with the Commander in the field, having the autho-

precedented fury in the Southwest. It is raging in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, with results as 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 concentrated their armies at Murfreesboro, 32 miles to the southeast of Nashville, where they erected fortifications. The forces of Bragg, Peck, Rains, Cheatham, and a number of other rebel Generals were gathered here, and the whole put under the command of Gen. Jo. Johnston. Their design seems to have been, originally, to attack Nashville; but the preparations there were too formidable, and they contented themselves with sending expeditions 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. Rosecrans therefore determined himself to attack them in their chosen position. He marched from Nashville on the 26th of December at the head of about 45,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery, and, skirmishing all the way, arrived within 12 miles of Murfreesboro on the 29th. No serious fighting occurred however until the 31st, when the rebels were assailed in their position on Stone river, and

Creeks and Choctaws, who have laid down their arms and returned to their allegiance. Gen. Hind with the remnant of the rebel army, depressed, demoralized and destitute, is fleeing before Gen. Hunt, who is moving towards Little Rock, the capitol of the State, whence he will soon issue the President's Proclamation.

THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The "raids" of rebel guerillas and Stuart's and Morgan's cavalry have been more than paralleled by the audacity and success of one which has recently been made by a body of National troops from Eastern Kentucky, of which we learn the results through rebel sources. It seems they penetrated the Cumberland mountains at Pound Gap, and by a forced march of 90 miles struck the East Tennessee railway at Nollicoffer, and thence broke up the road, right and left, for a distance of nine miles, burning the bridges over the Holsten and Watawga rivers, and capturing 200 rebel cavalry sent to guard them. The rebel journals are depressed over this "raid," which they say will close the road for several weeks, "at a time when it is taxed to its utmost capacity."

OTHER OPERATIONS.

Besides the operations above recounted, there have been several others of a brilliant character in Tennessee and Mississippi, which would ordinarily strongly arrest public attention. 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 President reserved this authority from our and repudiated their action in this direction as in the cases of Gens. Fremont and

The Proclamation is not, therefore, a general decree of emancipation of slaves as a measure of war exercised locally. In the loyal slave States, and in the loyal parts of the rebel States, slavery will continue heretofore. This is a distinction liable to be misunderstood by the friends of Emancipation, and will certainly be misrepresented by the enemies of the United States in the future. The first will find it difficult to understand that the President has no power over slavery except in his military capacity, and that the Proclamation of freedom not strictly limited to him in that capacity would be illegitimate subject to be set aside and declared void by the Supreme Court. The second will weaken the sympathy with which the Proclamation will be regarded as a purely humanitarian act, by representing the President as binding the fetters on the slaves of the loyal States, and supporting slavery where he has the power, while claiming the cheap credit of abolishing it where he has no power. They will further seek to represent it as a firebrand thrown into the heart of the South for the sole and fell purpose of exciting servile insurrection and "reviving the horrors of San Domingo." That it will do the latter we have no reason to believe; and that it will intensify the rebellion is simply impossible. The result remains to be proved. That they will



RPL FRED SIMON

CIVILIANS

JOHN FRY	J.R. O'NEILL
JOS. REGNER	CHAS. WOOD
THOS. CLARY	GEO. HOLMAN
JNO. M ^o CLURE	REMEL WOOD
J.C. LOWBOWER	HOLAS GOWD
HENRY REMBLE	MARTIN HOI
JACK ———	ZACK ———

79. U.S.C.T.
CORPL BEDFORD GREEN

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.

79. U.S.C.T.
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4-20-07

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

From Hist of the State of Kansas
Wm S. Cutler's

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 us 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 had 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 cavalymen, 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.

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KILLED AT BAXTER SPRINGS, C. N. [CHEROKEE NATION]

WISCONSIN THIRD CAVALRY

NAME	RANK	CO	WHERE	WHEN
1. Asa W. Farr	Q. M.		Baxter Springs, C. N.	Oct. 6 th 1863
2. John Davis	Priv.	C	" " " " "	" " " "
3. William Lloyd	"	"	"	"
4. Thomas Leach	"	"	"	"
5. Dennis McNairy	"	"	"	"
6. Abram A. Rockafellow	"	"	"	"
7. Philemon Stimpson	"	"	"	"
8. George W. Tice	"	G	"	"
9. Albert A. Bennett	Sergt.	H	"	"
10. Orman Shaver	Priv.	"	"	"
11. Joseph Burlingame	Sergt.	I	"	"
12. David Beam	Corp.	"	"	"
13. William E. Hopper	"	"	"	"
14. Samuel P. Hart	"	"	"	"
15. Robert R. Murphy	"	"	"	"
16. Henry Brewer	Priv.	"	"	"
17. William C. Clark	"	"	"	"
18. James Demsey	"	"	"	"
19. Stephen V. Gallea	"	"	"	"
20. John Ganen	"	"	"	"
21. Alfred Green	"	"	"	"
22. William M. Gifford	"	"	"	"
23. Frank Guloin	"	"	"	"
24. Gottlieb F. Mossinger	"	"	"	"
25. Henry A. Pond	"	"	"	"
26. Lincoln S. Rice	"	"	"	"
27. Marion Reckard	"	"	"	"
28. Dennis Smith	"	"	"	"
29. Francis Van Camp	"	"	"	"
30. Abram Woodall	"	"	"	"
31. John C. Wright	"	"	"	"
32. John Zahner	"	"	"	"

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED AT BAXTER SPRINGS

33. Cyrus K. Bly	1st Sgt.	B		Oct. 11, '63
34. Daniel E. Bateman	Sergt.			Oct. 10, '63
35. Cyrus O. Howard	Priv.	C		Dec. 22, '63
36. George R. Kelley	"	F		Oct. 10, '63
37. Fredrick A. Martin	"	E		Nov. 8, '63

Historical Museum
and Heritage Center
P.O. Box 514
Baxter Springs, MO 64705

38. John Russell	Priv.	C	Nov. 18, '63
39. Lorenzo A. Dixon	1st Lt.	C	Oct. 29, '63
40. Martin Van Duzen	Priv.	C	Oct. 13, '63

ADDITIONAL UNKNOWNNS

"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.

Historical Museum
and Heritage Center
P.O. Box 514
Baxter Springs, KS 66713

Maj. Henry Z. Curtis Ass't Ad. Gen.
U. S. Vol.

Chaplain Ozem B. Gardner
13th Kansas Inf.

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 Stuttee
Owen Donnelly
Lawrence Roach

E. B. Shap
Elias Way
Jno. Welsh
D. S. Elliott
Thos. Kelley
Theo Tracy
Thos. Morgan
J. T. Cardwell
Zimri Percy
Sgt. Geo. Keith
Dan'l Sullivan
Jas. Buckmaster

Corp'l W. G. Martin

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

Brigade Band

M. Munser
Swartk Quis
Frank 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 Rossmait
Corp'l Nathan Nott
Corp'l Theo Luscher

Civilians

John Fry
Jos. Regner
Thos Clary
Jno. McClure
J. C. Lowbower
Henry Remble

J. R. O'Neill
Chas. Wood
Geo. Holman
Remel Wood
Holas Cowery
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.

General Baird's staff hurriedly I Starkweather, telling him that on his right flank. The com- mly given for march by the right most terrific fire of artillery on our division, and especially on It was here that Lieut. Seales, sent was killed; Capt. W. L. o D, and Capt. Heald, of Co I, Capt. McVean, dangerously directly through the left knee of Co E, and Button, of Co F, here our battery lost for a ta guns, and many of our non-officers and men were killed including F. E. Leaton, J. C. Harison, and H. Stokland, of The Color Sergeant, Shevan, wounded; and Color Sergeant of Co E, was wounded in three le lustily engaged assisting in and others off the field. I ob- great soldier, General Thomas, e by the roadside, many scatter- the enemy whistling around nly, attentively, listening, to the ge, and by it, regulating his or- ght continued unabated on this r sun down. Our men were be- in numbers only a short distance here, at the present moment, all was demanded. Water and ev- alled for in piteous accents by Our troops had, previous to this food, the ass: of the enemy ain back, but no about 5-6 of as being pushed back! The

Mitchell, Heald, Seales, Nickles and Richardson—officers who have given their lives a sacrifice. There were all brave to a fault. We have a few left who escaped simply because it was the will of a good God, not because they were not when others fall. Our two surgeons and Lieut. Buffon are prisoners. The Regt. took into the fight 276 men, it lost 187, of whom 81 are known to be dead, 78 known to be wounded, 70 are prisoners, or at least, their condition is not known; a few have returned to their companies very slightly wounded.

The Regiment saved its colors, although its guards were nearly all cut down. Little John N. Bradley, the Cook of Co. E, grasped the colors, and swung his coffee-pot, crying, " rally round the flag, boys!" Johnny is promoted Color Corporal—he is a little corporal!

The list of the killed, wounded and missing was sent as soon as possible. There is a Wisconsin Regt. here, who has officers in the Telegraph office of the Department, which, by special favor, may telegraph its condition; but that is not our privilege.

Another remark let me make, and I am done. Day by day we sit by our defenses, or work on them. Last Sunday Col. Bingham asked that Divine service might be held in or near the trenches. This pleased the Chaplain, and in a moment his text flashed into his mind—"As Dying, and Behold, we Live"—II Cor., 6, 9. These words suggested proper thoughts, addressed to the one hundred and six men who are left to carry muskets. A glorious remnant of a splendid Regiment.

value of its property. Mother. The people see this and feel it. And they recognize the fact that all this is in spite of the war—in spite of the predictions of the rebels and their friends in the old world, and in spite of the predictions of the editor of the *Nets*, himself, and all his present allies and co-workers.

A KENOSHA BOY MURDERED.—We regret to state that there is no longer any doubt of the truth of the painful rumor that our young artist friend and former fellow citizen, JAMES R. O'NEIL, was among the murdered victims of the barbarous Quantrell and his band. He was on Gen. Blunt's staff, as artist and secretary, when with some seventy others of Blunt's staff and body guard, he was taken prisoner, and murdered in cold blood—shot down, unarmed and unresisting. These damnable atrocities—worse than were ever committed by any tribe or band of savages—call aloud for vengeance. They mark the dastard and devilish character of the rebels we have to contend with. The murderer, robber and incendiary, Quantrell, holds his commission from Jeff. Davis, and he undoubtedly acts under instructions from Richmond, in the perpetration of these worse than barbarian cruelties. And yet these are the men that Northern copperheads under the name of democrats,

Latest from the Army of the Potomac. New York, Oct. 21.

The Washington special of the New York *Tribune* says: "Your correspondent 'Bets' reports the Army of the Potomac in full pursuit of the retreating rebel forces. Train run out by Rebels to-day, and large quantities of railroad materials are being transported for putting the track in repair and rebuilding the bridges. The rebels destroyed the track for miles, burning the ties and digging down grading. A prisoner asserts that it is entirely destroyed for 24 miles beyond Catlett's, and that Lee's object was to capture supplies and so disable the road that we could not disturb him until another corps of his army could be sent to Bragg and return.

"Our forces are in the meantime pushing on, but thus far without opposition, or any indications of being able to halt Lee and force a general engagement this side of the Rapidan.

"Our cavalry captured about a dozen prisoners last night at Catlett's. "An Orderly of Gen. Merritt's came in from the advance at 4 this a. m., reporting a considerable body of cavalry and infantry advancing up the road, but up to dark no demonstrations were made, and it is supposed to have been merely a strong picket force for the night.

"Large numbers of our cavalry are being refitted with fresh horses and equipments, and everything put in preparation for vigorous work." The Washington special to the New York

and occasionally a general ambulance. Dr. Dixon ordered the hospital. Dr. Dixon ordered the hospital. Dr. Dixon ordered the hospital.

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The Memphis Telegraph

Official Paper of the City, County and Post Office
Thursday Morning, Oct. 22, 1863

S. S. SCHORER, Proprietor.
S. C. WINTGAR, Editor.

UNION STATE TICKET.

For Governor—**JAMES T. LEWIS,**
of Columbia.

For Lt. Governor—**WYMAN SPOONER,**
of Walworth.

For Secretary of State—**COL. L. FAIRCHILD,**
of the "Iron Brigade."

For State Treasurer—**SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,**
of Trempealeau.

For Superintendent of Schools—**JOSEPH L. PICKARD,**
of Grant.

For Attorney General—**WINFIELD SMITH,**
of Milwaukee.

For Bank Comptroller—**WM. H. RAMSEY,**
of Ozaukee.

For State Prison Commissioner—**HENRY CORDIER,**
of Dodge.

For Register—**ANTHONY VAN WYCK,**
of Paris.

For Member of Assembly—**A. C. BARRETT,**
of Paris.

For Co. Superintendent—**W. H. BROWN,**
of Paris.

For Co. Superintendent—**W. H. BROWN,**
of Paris.

southern brethren," who have been abused by abolitionists. It is enough to curse and condemn the institution of slavery, forever, if it had no other wickedness, that it transforms men into such perfect demons.

Young O'Neil leaves a stricken father, mother and sister, in this city, and a large circle of friends, to mourn his untimely and cruel fate.

We take the following from the *Leavenworth Conservative*:
"Blunt's Band is no longer a subject for even Copperhead ridicule. The abject Sam Wood will not allude to them hereafter in his mean paragraphs. The men in that band fought gallantly for their lives but were overpowered and killed. The Irishman, James O'Neil is no more. The German Polage is no more. They are dead—Germans, Irishmen and Americans were butchered together, and their many lives are yet another sacrifice to the Moloch of treason.

Our dear friend, and the friend of human rights, James O'Neil has died the death of the patriot, falling from the murderous hands of Quantrell's assassins. Many eyes will be dimmed at this announcement. Gallant, generous, talented, we all loved the jovial Irish actor and artist. To know him was to take him home to the heart. He has gone. His name adds another to the list of those who die for man.

The Union Meeting Last week.
The meeting at Simmons Hall, on Saturday evening last owing to the inclemency of the weather, was not as numerously attended as it otherwise would have been. The storm kept Mr. Van Wyck at home, who was expected to be one of the speakers. Still a respectable audience gathered together and listened with much gratification to the speech of Mr. Barrett, who was on hand. He gave us "a plain, unvarnished" Union speech, that was frequently cheered for its startling patriotic sentiments, and vigorous denunciations of the administration and its measures for the suppression of this most wicked and unpardonable rebellion. All who were present, were satisfied that in Mr. Barrett's country would have an able, fearless and logical representation in the assembly at Leavenworth.

"The mystery of Lee's movement last week is uncovered. Part of his army was at Culper this morning, being forcibly embarked on trains of cars for the Southwest."
"LARA.—An officer just in from the front brings intelligence that Lee's whole infantry force is south of the Rappahannock. Some of his cavalry are still on this side and a part on the other."
"Our reserve cavalry, under Gen. Merritt yesterday advanced as far as Warrenton Junction, meeting but few rebel cavalry, who retired as we advanced."

LATER
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.
Accounts from the Army of the Potomac to yesterday noon state that Kilpatrick's cavalry pushed back Stuart's rebel cavalry beyond Gainesville towards Warrenton. The war was considerable fighting but little loss to either side.
It is positively stated that Lee was at Warrenton on Monday, and had formed a line of battle and posted artillery. Our troops were moving steadily onward in two columns. Buford reports that there was no enemy force in Thoroughfare Gap.
At ten yesterday p. m. the rebels were forced at Buckland's Mills, four miles from Gainesville. Our troops are advancing. Great battle is imminent.

Parents of Chalmers' Rebels.—They write Belmont and Bedford.
The Memphis Evening Bulletin has an account of the pursuit of Chalmers, by Col. Hatch. After the fight at Collierville, Monday, after Col. Hatch struck Chalmers Ingraham's Mills, three miles south of the latter's camp, Chalmers, looking about him, a severe fight ensued, lasting about an hour. Chalmers was dislodged from a strong position on which his guns had a commanding position, and his infantry advanced upon him, and he was captured. The position was carried by Lt. Col. Phillips' brigade on the right and by the 7th Kansas Cavalry on the left. The enemy had fifty killed and wounded. He retreated, pursued by Col. Hatch, some ten miles further south, to Tallahassee. The enemy had a very strong position, the little town of York, a deep trench, and a large number of guns. The rebels have been much bitterly toward the town, and are now in the town. At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the 10th Ind. reg. moved on that point. The enemy occupied the town with a force from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock, and then fled. Col. Hatch's and other regiments of infantry.

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Descriptive Letter of General Blunt

From Our Special Correspondent

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 army 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-Marshal, 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 the Army 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.

Cpts. 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 stampeded 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

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Incident at Baxter Springs on October 6, 1863

LARY C. RAMPP

BXATER'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 Springs¹ 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

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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.

2. Joseph B. Thoburn and Muriel H. Wright, *Oklahoma: A History of the State and Its People*, v. 1 (4 vols., New York, Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1929), p. 349; Steele to Anderson, May 1, 1863, Steele to Boggs, June 8, 1863, Steele to Anderson, October 24, 1863, Steele to Cooper, November 8, 1863, U. S. War Department, *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (70 vols., Washington, Government Printing Office, 1880-1901), Series 1, v. 22, pt. 2, pp. 833, 834, 862, 863, 1048, 1063. Hereinafter cited as *Official Records*. Although the Federal outpost of Fort Gibson was renamed Fort Blunt in July, 1863, the old name of Fort Gibson quickly came back into common usage, while Fort Blunt remained the official name until the close of the Civil War.

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.—Lary 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.

4. Phillips to Blunt, April 8, 1863, Blunt to Phillips, April 11, 1863, Phillips to Blunt, April 12, 1863, Phillips to Blunt, April 27, 1863, *Official Records*, Series 1, v. 22, pt. 2, pp. 205, 210-212, 256; Thoburn and Wright, *Oklahoma: A History of the State and Its People*, v. 1, p. 344; Wiley Britton, *The Union Indian Brigade in the Civil War* (Kansas City, Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, 1922), p. 209.

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 scouting parties 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.⁶ The Confederates tried on several occasions to mount a counteroffense 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.⁷

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 recruitment activity along with definite troop movements had increased to such an 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 march were most of his staff, records, papers, and all portable headquarters property.⁸ 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 brigade 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, 1862-1865" (unpublished M. A. thesis, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla., 1966), p. 10.

6. Thoburn and Wright, *Oklahoma: A History of the State and Its People*, v. 1, pp. 346, 347; Britton, *The Union Indian Brigade in the Civil War*, pp. 313, 314; Blair to Marsh, October 19, 1863, Blair to Greene, October 15, 1863, Henning to Greene, October 7, 1863, *Official Records*, Series 1, v. 22, pt. 1, pp. 688-698; Steele to Anderson, October 1, 1863, Steele to Boggs, June 8, 1863, Steele to Anderson, October 24, 1863, Steele to Cooper, November 8, 1863, *ibid.*, pt. 2, pp. 833-834, 862-863, 1048, 1063, 1064.

7. Rampp, "The Twilight of the Confederacy in Indian Territory, 1863-1865," pp. 33-36; Neal, "Federal Ascendancy in Indian Territory, 1862-1863," pp. 110-115; Steele to Anderson, February 15, 1864, *Official Records*, Series 1, v. 22, pt. 1, pp. 23-36; Victor Harlow, *Oklahoma Its Origins and Development: A History* (Oklahoma City, Harlow Publishing Corporation, 1949), p. 191.

8. The staff of Major General Blunt consisted of the following officer personnel: B. S. Henning, Third Wisconsin cavalry regiment, provost-marshal; Maj. H. Z. Curtis, assigned, assistant adjutant general; Lt. J. E. Tappan, Second Colorado cavalry regiment, aide-de-camp; Lt. A. W. Farr, Third Wisconsin cavalry regiment, judge advocate.—Blunt to Greene, October 15, 1863, *Official Records*, Series 1, v. 22, pt. 1, p. 690.

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

9. Henning to Greene, October 7, 1863, Blunt to Marsh, October 19, 1863, Pond to Blair, October 7, 1863, *ibid.*, pp. 688-690, 693-700; Schofield to Halleck, October 9, 1863, *ibid.*, pt. 2, p. 622; Richard S. Brownlee, *Gray Ghosts of the Confederacy* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1958), p. 128.

10. William E. Connelley, *Quantrill and the Border Wars* (Cedar Rapids, The Torch Press, 1910), pp. 422-424.

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. Cpt. 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 Cpt. 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.¹²

Reaching Captain Pool, Gregg found him "fooling the enemy by hoisting a Federal flag."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

12. Pond to Blair, October 7, 1863, *Official Records*, Series 1, v. 22, pt. 1, p. 698; Connelley, *Quantrill and the Border Wars*, p. 424.

13. *Ibid.*

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.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵

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

14. Pond to Blair, October 7, 1863, *Official Records*, Series 1, v. 22, pt. 1, pp. 698, 699; Connelley, *Quantrill and the Border Wars*, p. 424.

15. Pond to Blair, October 7, 1863, *Official Records*, Series 1, v. 22, pt. 1, pp. 698, 699.

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 cavalymen 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.

16. Henning to Greene, October 7, 1863, Blunt to Marsh, October 19, 1863, *ibid.*, pp. 688, 689, 693, 694.

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.

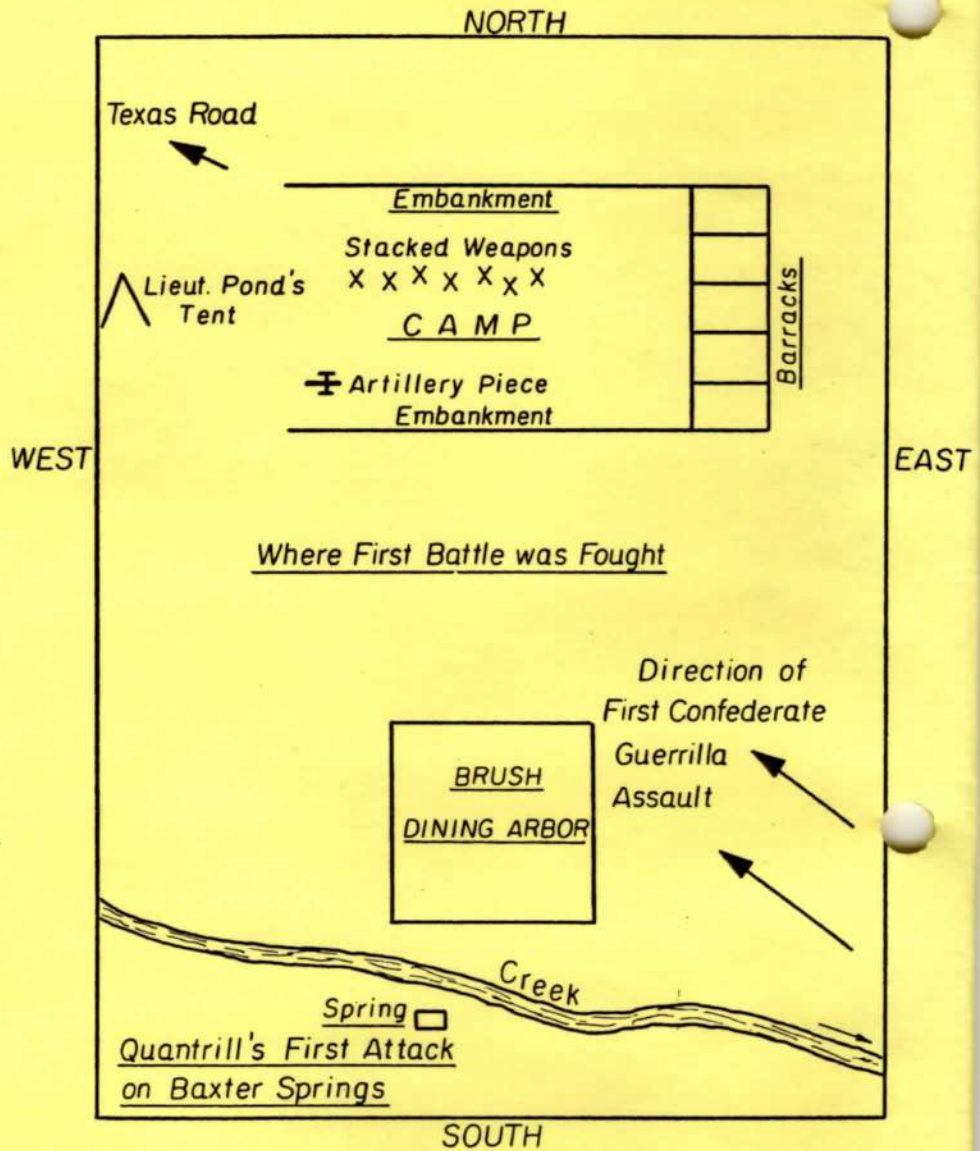
Major Henning was in a position where the Confederate stragglers had to pass his left flank, moving from southwest to northeast. He fired several times at these guerrillas, but with no telling effect. His fire was returned, but no effort was made by the guerrillas to ride him down.

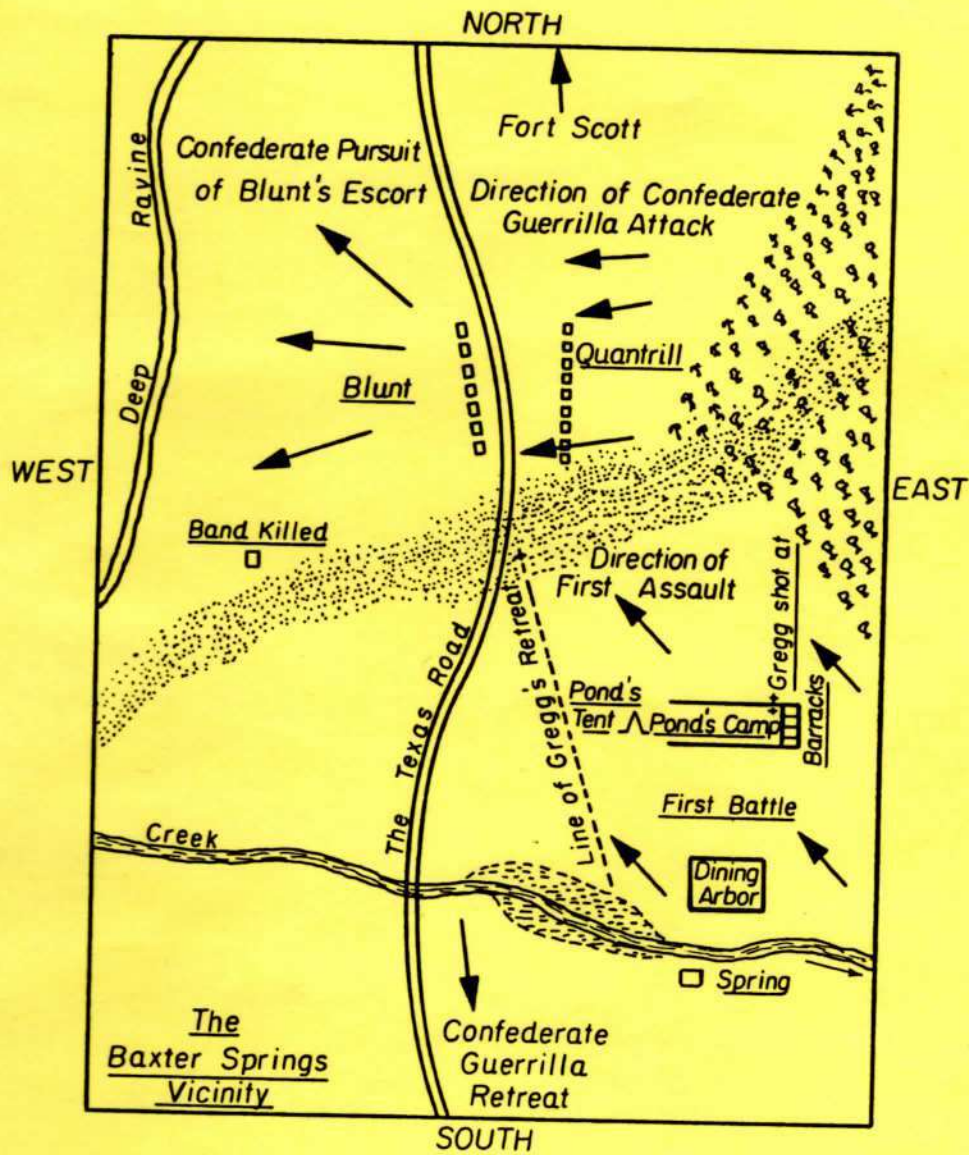
At this time Tough and another scout, Stephen Wheeler, joined Major Henning at the crest of the hill. Just as Henning was about to return to Blunt's command he noticed five guerrillas moving by his left flank, escorting three Federal prisoners. One of the prisoners Henning recognized as being from Company 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

18. Henning to Greene, October 7, 1863, Blair to Greene, October 15, 1863, *Official Records, Series 1, v. 22, pp. 692-695.*





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 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

19. Henning to Greene, October 7, 1863, *ibid.*, pp. 693-695.

20. Blunt to Marsh, October 19, 1863, *ibid.*, p. 689.

21. A. W. Farr was a lawyer from Geneva, Wisc., 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

22. Henning to Greene, October 7, 1863, *ibid.*, p. 895.

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.

25. Connelley, *Quantrill and the Border Wars*, pp. 429, 430.

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.²⁶

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.

27. Pond to Blair, October 7, 1863, *Official Records*, Series 1, v. 22, pt. 1, p. 699.

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 losses and humiliated by his defeat, but there was nothing to do but to 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 Ltc. 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

29. Blunt to Marsh, October 19, 1863, *ibid.*, p. 689.

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.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.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.

32. Blair to Greene, October 15, 1863, *ibid.*, pp. 690, 691.

33. Quantrill to Price, October 13, 1863, Pond to Blair, October 7, 1863, Blair to Greene, October 15, Henning to Greene, October 7, 1863, *ibid.*, pp. 693, 698, 700, 701.

Wilkins, Romanzo L. 28 Mar 1843-2 Jan 1911. Co. A, 17th NY Inf
 Williams, Bert 4th MO Inf
 Williams, P.L. 2 Apr 1845-27 May 1915. Co. E, 11th MO Cav
 Willis, Richard Co. G, 142nd Ohio Inf
 Winter, Solomon I. Sgt. Co. I, 56th Miss Inf
 Wright, Andrew D. 15 May 1902. Co. F, __ IL Inf
 Wright, Larmon Z. d. 4 Jan 1900. 70y. Co. E, 23rd Iowa Inf
 Baxter Springs Cemetery

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 know, are inscribed heretofore"

Maj. Henry Z. Curtis, Ast. Adj. General, U.S. Volunteers

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 Rossmait; 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 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.

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

Burger, Philip Apr 3, 1846-Jan 27, 1912. Co. G, 59th Ind Inf

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

Douglas, Benjamin F. Aug 7, 1840-Mar 5, 1895. Co. H, 29th Iowa Inf

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

Rankin, Henry C. Oct 23, 1843-Jul 11, 1906. Co. D, 71st Ohio 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

Vincent, W.H. Mar 20, 1830-Oct 29, 1893. Co. H, 25th Iowa Inf

Walton, Henry Apr 5, 1831-Aug 16, 1894. Co. F, 60th IL Inf

CITY CEMETERY, Columbus, Kansas

Adams, Thomas J. Nov 22, 1836-Dec 29, 1926. Co. K, 3rd KY Inf

Anderson, R.H. Jun 6, 1844-Jan 24, 1909. Co. G, 72nd Ind Inf

Archer, James P. Mar 4, 1839-Apr 18, 1898. Co. A, 6th Kan Cav

Armstrong, Samuel J. Feb 27, 1846-Oct 16, 1932. Co. E, 3rd IL Cav

Baker, William Oct 19, 1837-Jul 20, 1906. Co. K, 11th IL 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

Brown, Wilson L. May 23, 1838-Jul 7, 1887. Co. A, 33rd Iowa 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

Cowley, W.R. Apr 23, 1843-Jul 15, 1914. Co. C, 15th Iowa Inf

Cupp, Augustus W. Dec 27, 1837-Feb 3, 1917. Co. H, 15th Ohio Inf

Daugherty, David M. Dec 28, 1840-Oct 4, 1902. Co. E, 11th MO Cav

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

Dunlavy, James C. Captain Co. A, 10th MO Inf

Durkee, Henry E. 1827-1882. Sgt. Co. B, Kansas State Militia

LIST OF OFFICERS & SOLDIERS BURIED BETWEEN CANNON AS PER TABLET ON MONUMENT.

WISCONSIN CAR

LIENT. LORENZO A. DIXON
LIENT. ASA *W. FARR*
W. C. CLARK
JOHN DAVIS
GEORGE W. ~~PIGE~~ *lice*
SAM'L HART
G. R. KELLEY
C. O. HOWARD
SG'T C. K. BLY
JOHN CANNON
WM. GIFFORD
O. H. SHAFFER
H. AY POND - *Not Lt. Pond's Brother*
~~W. FARR.~~
P. T. STEMPSON
FRANK GULDEN
HENRY BREWER
MARION RECORD
JOS. BURLINGAME
FREDK MOSSINGER
FRANCIS VAN CAMP
T. P. LEACH
WM. LLOYD
F. A. MARTIN
WM HOPPER
DAVID BEAM
JNO ZAYNOR

JNO. WRIGHT
ALFRED GREEN
J. S. RUSSELL
A. A. BENNETT
LINCOLN RICE
DENNIS SMITH
ROB'T MURPHY
DENNIS McNARY
JAMES DEMPSEY
STEPHEN GALLEA
MARTIN VAN DUZEN
ABRAHAM WOODHULL
BRIGADE BAND
M. MUNSER
SWARTK DUIS
FRANK LaRUE
FRANZ BALLOUN
SG'T HENRY BULOW
SG'T J. P. M. MADDISON
COPR'L FREDK SIMON
JOHN FRITZ
SG'T F. L. DAVIS
GEO MUNDER
HENRY PELLAGE
FRANK ROSSMOUTH
CORP'L NATHAN NOTT
CORPL' THEA LUSCHER

Historic Museum
and Heritage Center
P.O. Box 514
Baxter Springs, MO 64713
KS 66713

First Pony Express Type

CIVILIANS

JOHN FRYE
Requer
JOS. REANER

THOS. CLARY
Mo.
JOHN MCCLURE

J. B. LOUBOWER

HENRY REMBLE

JACK _____

J. R. O'NEILL

CHAS WOOD

GEO HOLMAN

REMEL WOOD
Cowery
NOLAS BOWERY

MARTIN HOUSE

ZACK *Jenkins*

2nd KANSAS BATT

CORP'L VANE HANCOCK

A. W. GAINES

JOSEPH ENDICOTT

THOS LARKIN

CAMERON GARRETT

9th KANSAS CAV.

LIENT A. T. SPENCER

EO. A. ELA

J. M. BARROW

PETER SCHAFFER

2nd OHIO CAR

ENOCH SUMMERS

ROMAN WINCHELL

83rd U. S. C. T.

LIENT R. E. COOK - *Killed with Johnny Fry*

CHAS ALLEN

9th WIS. INF.

LUDWIG SALZWEDELL

12th KANS. INF.

JNO. T. MOORE

15th KANSAS CAR

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

J. A. BAUER *Baker*

G. W. TRACY

JESSE GAY

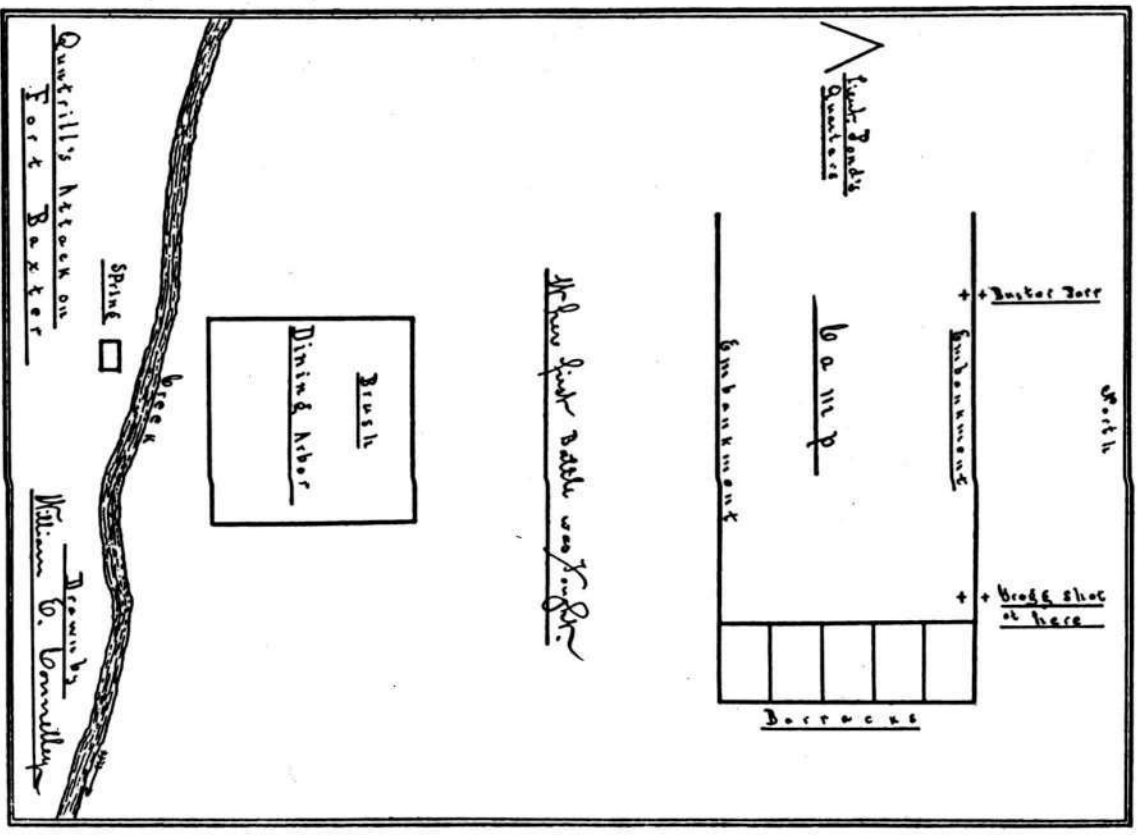
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camped for the night. The second night it camped beyond the Shoal creek at the falls. It followed the trail leading west through a corner of the Seneca country to the Fort Scott and Fort Gibson road, which passed north and south through what is now Baxter Springs, Kansas. It was the intention to go south to Texas over this old trail and its extensions.

Perhaps Quantrill had planned to take Fort Baxter. Some two weeks before the Massacre two citizen mail carriers were wounded and captured by the guerrilla, Cy Gordon, ten miles south of the Springs. One of these was known as "Fatty," and he and Gordon had been roistering chums at Leavenworth, on account of which the mail carriers were set at liberty after being told that Quantrill and his men would take dinner with the garrison at the Springs in about ten days. "Fatty" reported this conversation at the post but no one would consider it seriously. At the time of the Massacre he was at the fort under treatment for his wounds. But Captain Gregg says Quantrill previously knew nothing of any fort or camp at Baxter Springs.

To the 4th of October the garrison consisted of one company of the Second Kansas Colored Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant R. E. Cook, and Company D, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant John Crites. Crites was in command of the post. Before the 4th Crites was summoned to Fort Scott, and Cook was left in command. On the 4th Lieutenant James B. Pond arrived from Fort Scott with a part of his company (C, Third Wisconsin) and took command of the post which was officially designated as Fort Blair, in honor of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Blair, Fourteenth Kansas.

The fort consisted of some log cabins with a total frontage of about a hundred feet, facing east—towards Spring river. These constituted the "fort." Back of the fort, and of the same width, was a large space enclosed by embankments of earth thrown up against logs and about four feet high. The west wall of the enclosure had been torn out the day before the attack by order of Lieutenant Pond, who found the camp too small for all the troops. Pond's tent was two hundred yards west of the fort and the men were extending the embankments



to enclose it. The cooking camp was about two hundred feet south of the fort, on the north bank of a stream, and near the large springs which finally gave a name to the town built there. The fort was half a mile west of Spring river.

On the morning of the 6th of October a foraging party of sixty picked men and all the teams had been sent out. This left at the fort twenty-five white soldiers and seventy colored troops. The foraging party did not return, but when the men heard of the disaster they mounted the mules and horses of the teams and made their way to Fort Scott and other towns.

Dave Pool and his company were the advance-guard on the morning of the 6th, and Gregg, in command of Blunt's company, held the rear. At the Spring river ford Pool captured a Fed-



Dave Pool

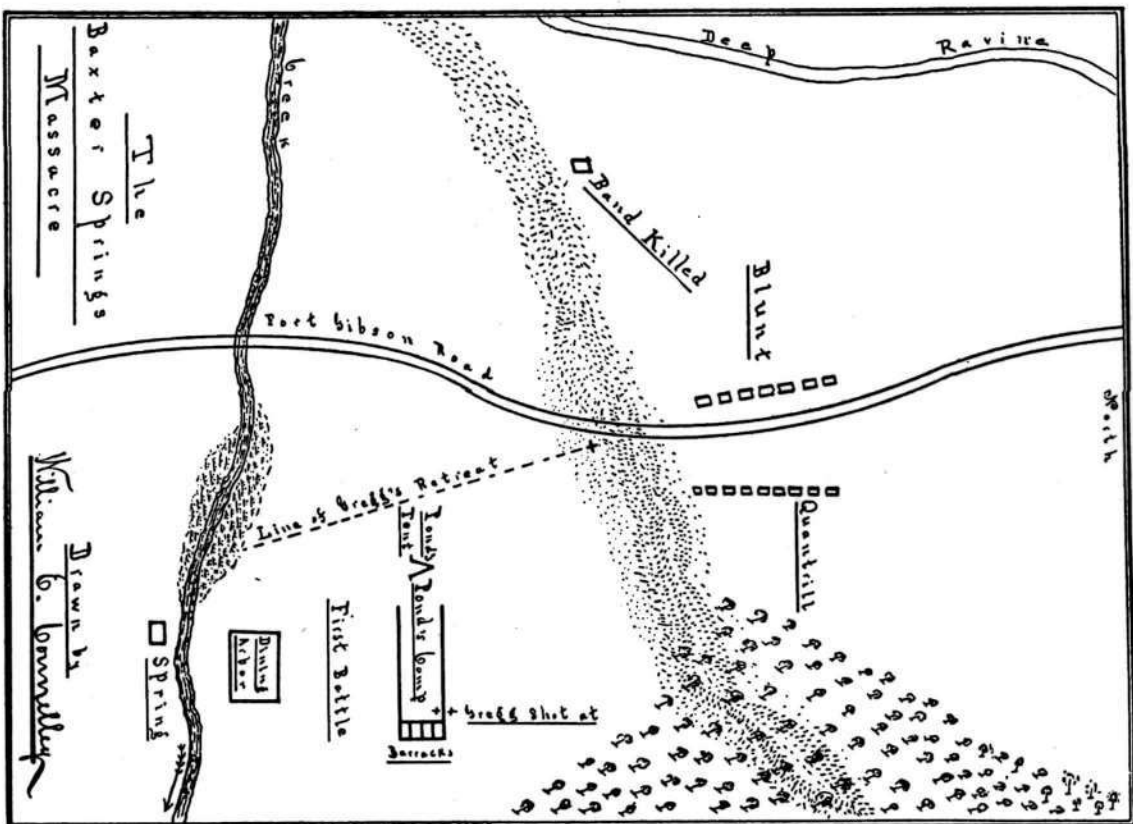
eral wagon-train and from the drivers learned that there was a camp at Baxter Springs, but they did not tell him of the fort. On hearing this Quantrill ordered Gregg to the front, where he found Pool "fooling the enemy by hoisting a Federal flag." The guerrillas were in the timber between the fort and the river, and Gregg, on the right or north was ordered to support Pool. Quantrill, in command of the main body, formed on the right or north of Pool, and Gregg was to support both.

It was just twelve o'clock when the guerrillas charged on the fort. The garrison was eating dinner at the kitchen station. Pool cut them off from the fort. Lieutenant Pond was in his tent west of the camp and was also cut off, but he ordered the men to get into camp, which they did, running through the guerrilla ranks, and Pond also broke through and reached the camp. There he fired a small howitzer which he had brought with him from Fort Scott, and the men formed and fiercely resisted the guerrillas. Gregg was carried to the north of the fort by the charge, and passing to the west first saw the earth-work. He was shot at by a negro soldier who rose up from under the wall and who dodged back quickly. Gregg cocked his

pistol and waited five minutes for the negro to show himself again, which he did not do. Seeing some men run southwest from the camp and hide in the tall grass and willows along the stream Gregg took two men and went there to capture them; and he had secured a number, when bullets began to whiz past him, and, looking around, saw nothing of Pool's men nor any of the guerrillas. Gregg mounted his horse and rode northwest, striking the Fort Gibson road at the crest of the ridge or elevation which extended from northeast to southwest north of the fort. There he saw Quantrill in line confronting General Blunt and his escort. Quantrill seems to have done nothing at the fort and to have gone with three companies aimlessly out on the prairie to the north where he by accident discovered Blunt. The guerrillas had been repulsed at the fort and driven off, and the Union forces had sustained small loss.

General Blunt had been successful in his operations in the Southwest, and a new department had been made for him, with headquarters at Fort Gibson, for which post he left Fort Scott on the evening of the 4th. He had been at some pains to secure a good band and a fine flag for his new post. His escort consisted of Company I, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and Company A, Fourteenth Kansas, about a hundred men. He had several wagons loaded with official documents and supplies. He arrived on the prairie north of the post at Baxter Springs about noon of the 6th in total ignorance of the presence of Quantrill in that region—something for which he was severely criticised and justly censured. He owed his final escape to his vanity, for he had halted to arrange a gorgeous and impressive arrival at the post—with colors flying and martial music by his fine band. When he first saw Quantrill's column he supposed it to be a troop sent out from the post to meet and greet him.

Quantrill formed his men east of the road and just north of the crest of the ridge, and Blunt formed just west of the road opposite and facing the guerrillas. There was a second line of guerrillas in the woods to the rear. Blunt got only sixty-five men into line. The lines were about two hundred yards apart. Before a shot had been fired two of Blunt's men left the line and started to run away, but were forced back by Major Cur-



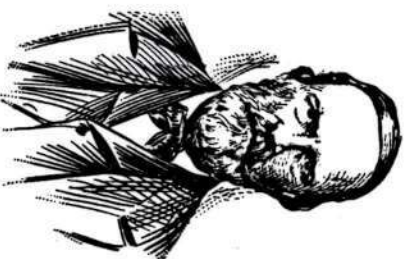
tis. However, they were no more than back when they again broke away, eight more following them. Seeing this, Quantrell ordered a charge, when Company A, to a man, turned and fled. The Wisconsin troops stood until the guerrillas were within twenty feet, when they turned to run away also. The guerrillas were among them instantly, and out of forty men, twenty-three were killed and six were wounded and left for dead. Major Henning, Third Wisconsin, ran through the guerrilla line and reached the fort, where he gave Pond the first intelligence of what was transpiring on the prairie beyond the elevation.

The charge of the guerrillas was soon a pursuit of fugitives, with whom it was every man for himself. Very few escaped. There was a deep ravine or wash in the prairie a quarter of a mile from the road, running south at an angle with it. There the greatest slaughter occurred, for many horses could not leap the ditch.

General Blunt and Major Curtis were passed by the first guerrilla line and closely beset by the second. Two gaps appeared in the first line, and Blunt told Curtis to try to escape through one and he would try the other. At the ravine, the horse of Curtis was, as it was gathering for the leap, shot in the hip, which caused it to tumble in, throwing Curtis, who was shot through the head a moment later. His horse scrambled out and ran wildly over the prairie. General Blunt got through the line, and his horse sprang over the ravine, but the rebound threw the General out of the saddle to the horse's neck, in which position he rode a mile or more. When well beyond the guerrillas he regained his seat in the saddle and rallied fifteen of his fleeing men, with which he advanced, checking the pursuit, but most of his men were strewn dead over the prairie. About sundown General Blunt came into the camp much crestfallen and mortified. He had sustained, at the hands of guerrillas, the severest reverse of his whole military career.

When General Blunt saw that he was to be charged by the enemy and was told that it was Quantrell's command in front of him he realized that he was in grave danger and that to flee with all speed was his only hope. He was riding in his carriage or ambulance in company with Mrs. Chester Thomas, of

Topoka, who was on the way to join her husband, then an army contractor at Fort Smith and Fort Gibson. Mrs. Thomas was but twenty-two and is said to have been a beautiful woman. There were always half a dozen splendid horses led saddled and ready for instant use in the general's escort. When he determined to escape, General Blunt put Mrs. Thomas on one of these led horses. There was no time for gallantry and delicate adjustments of garments. The saddle was an army tree of the McClellan model, and Mrs. Thomas was mounted astride. There was not even time to adjust the stirrups, and her feet were thrust through the straps above them. The General told her to cling to the saddle-horn for life. The horse proved a good one, and Mrs. Thomas rode from the dangerous field with fewer mishaps than Blunt, though, as she afterwards said, her clothing was in sad disorder in the wild ride for life, as she supposed. But she would have been in no danger had she remained on the battleground and been taken by the guerrillas. She would have suffered not a single indignity and would have been treated with respect and gallantry.



Cyrus Leland, Sr.

¹ Cyrus Leland, Senior, was born at Grafton, Massachusetts, in 1808. He graduated from Harvard College. The room he occupied there was afterwards jointly occupied by Hon. D. W. Wilder, now of Hiawatha, Kan.

With General Blunt and Mrs. Thomas was Cyrus Leland, Senior, father of Lieutenant Cyrus Leland, Jr., who led the militia and citizens so bravely in the pursuit of Quantrill from Lawrence. Leland, Senior, was quartermaster of the Thirteenth Kansas, then stationed at Camden, Ark., and was on his way to join his regiment. He was splendidly mounted on a gray horse his son had gotten from General Ewing. Leland rode with General Blunt and Mrs. Thomas from the fatal field, his horse having to be held in to keep him from distancing those of his companions.¹

In the band-wagon were fourteen musicians of the Brigade band, James O'Neale, correspondent of Frank Leslie's Weekly, Henry Pellage of Madison, Wis-

consin, the driver, and a lad twelve years old, servant of the leader of the band. Seeing that the day was lost and the prisoners were being shot down, they attempted to escape in a south-westerly direction. William Bledsoe, a fat, jolly old guerrilla, approached them, demanding that they surrender, and was shot dead. Captain Gregg and George Todd saw Bledsoe killed and immediately gave chase, and when within fifty yards of the wagon the left front wheel came off the axle and the wagon fell, throwing the members of the band to the ground. They displayed handkerchiefs in token of surrender. The guerrillas demanded to know why they had not surrendered to Bledsoe, and shot them on the spot. The bodies were thrown in and under the wagon, which was set on fire and almost entirely consumed, several of the bodies being badly burned. The boy was not yet dead and succeeded in crawling some distance before he died, his clothes in flames. Gregg is of the opinion that the members of the band would not have been killed had Bledsoe not seen, and the father of Kansas literature, and Charles F. Brown, the humorist "Artemas Ward." Mr. Leland moved to Peoria, Illinois, in 1836. In 1839 he moved to Wisconsin, and in 1858 he moved to Doniphan county, Kansas, where he died about 1888. He was one of those hardy, intelligent and patriotic settlers to whom Kansas owes so much, and who laid so well the foundation of our famous commonwealth.

The horse on which he was mounted at the Baxter Springs Massacre was captured near Sedalia, Mo., by the escort of General Ewing in the pursuit of Shelby in October, 1863. On the 18th General Ewing and his escort arrived at Carthage. Before entering the town the advance-guard was fired on at a wooded creek-crossing. General Ewing was then riding the gray horse. Cyrus Leland, Jr., an aid on the General's staff, led up a dark horse and requested the general to ride it rather than the gray, saying that the gray would prove a conspicuous mark at night if it should turn out that there was to be a battle. The general changed to the dark horse, but there was no battle. At Carthage the horses were fed some wheat, which foudered the gray horse. General Ewing swapped the gray horse for a fine mare owned by Leland early in the morning before Leland knew the gray was foudered. This was intended for a joke on Leland, but he insisted on keeping the gray. He had him scarified around the hoofs and stood in water twenty-four hours, which effected a complete cure. He sent the horse to Troy, Kansas. His father wishing to return to his regiment rode the gray horse, and was mounted on him at Baxter Springs. He was compelled to abandon the horse that winter about fifty miles from Little Rock when hotly pursued by Confederate soldiers.

been shot, but all other guerrilla accounts say they would have been killed in any event.

The guerrillas feasted royally on the rations secured from Blunt's supply-train. And many of them became gloriously drunk on whiskey from the same source, among the latter being Riley Crawford, eldest son of Jephtha Crawford, who was shot in Jackson county by order of Penick. Mrs. Crawford brought her boys to Quantrell and told him to make soldiers of them that they might avenge their father's death. They did become desperadoes. After eating dinner near the dead soldiers, Riley Crawford, just as the mess was breaking up to get ready to fall into line for the march, stepped up to one of the dead of the band and struck him with a sword he had captured, saying, "Get up, you Federal s—n of a b—h." And to the surprise of everybody and the consternation of young Crawford himself the man rose up and stood before him. He was not even wounded, but had feigned death, hoping thereby to escape; he now evidently supposed his feigning had been discovered and that he must be killed. Crawford drew a pistol and shot him dead.²

About this time two men rode almost into Quantrell's line. They were right on John Koger before they were observed, and one of them shot at Koger, breaking his collar-bone and making a dangerous wound. They wheeled and galloped away, followed by a shot from Koger.

Gregg says he never saw Quantrell under the influence of liquor until the day of the battle of Baxter Springs. He drank some of the captured whiskey and became drunk and talkative. He strutted around saying: "By G—d, Shelby could not whip Blunt; neither could Marmaduke, but I whipped him."

Gregg recalls that a man and woman escaped. They were riding in a buggy drawn by one horse. When Blunt's men broke over the prairie, they fled. The woman stood up in the buggy and whipped the horse while the man fired at the

² Riley Crawford was in Bill Anderson's band of guerrillas at the Centralia massacre. On the return of the guerrillas from North Missouri, Crawford was killed in Cooper county. He was not quite seventeen when killed. He is said to have been the youngest guerrilla in the brush. Major Edwards says that he was ambushed and fired on from a fence corner and fell from his horse dead.

approaching guerrillas. They came to the wash or ravine, and the woman forced the horse to jump over it, and so great was their speed that it could not be seen that the buggy had dragged at all; it had skimmed over as though on solid ground.³

Sergeant W. L. McKenzie, of Pond's company, killed two guerrillas. One was an officer and was killed after an exchange of eleven shots. McKenzie first killed the guerrilla's horse. He had one charge left, and with it killed his adversary. A woman and a child were shot, premeditatedly, it is claimed in the official reports, where it is also said that McKenzie killed the man who shot the child.⁴ The husband of the woman who was wounded, and the father of the child which was shot, were both killed, the latter by a cousin. A teamster recognized in the guerrilla ranks a former acquaintance and friend, to whom he gave his revolver and surrendered, but the friend shot him and he died in thirty minutes. A negro saw in the advancing enemy his old master and ran to meet him with expressions of joy. But the master shot him through the heart and he rolled down the slope into the spring branch.

³ *Gregg Manuscript*. Some of the language, in this incident is quoted almost as written by Gregg.

⁴ In the library of the State Historical Society is preserved the pistol of McKenzie. The inscriptions with it state that he "killed Frank Fry and Bill Roder," and "Sergt. W. L. McKenzie, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, killed two bushwhackers and one horse with the six balls in this pistol, at Baxter Springs, Oct. 6, 1863."

Captain Gregg says he never knew any guerrillas named Frank Fry and Bill Roder. He does not dispute that McKenzie may have killed two men, but that they were guerrillas he does not believe.

The author knew McKenzie many years. He lived in Wyandotte county, Kansas, and was a prosperous farmer and substantial citizen. It was said that he bought his farm with money he got from the pockets of one of the guerrillas he killed. The author has inquired of him concerning this matter, but got neither denial nor affirmation, and he doubts the story. In the *History of Kansas* by Andrews it is said that some guerrilla officer had a duel with the saddler of Company D, Third Wisconsin. The saddler shot out his revolver at the officer, who was behind an oak tree, and rushed to his tent and got a carbine, but found it was not loaded. The guerrilla, finding himself alone, exclaimed, "Where in hell are my men?" and galloped away. This may be the foundation of the McKenzie story, for he was in youth a saddler.

The Federal loss was eighty killed and eighteen wounded. Among the killed was John Fry, known as "Pony Johnny," one of the famous riders of the Pony Express across the plains to California before the telegraph line was built.

While it was claimed that many guerrillas were killed, the official report made by Quantrill probably stated the exact loss, William Bledsoe killed and John Koger wounded, in the fight with Blunt; and at the fort, Robert Ward and William Lotspeach killed; wounded, Lieutenant Toothman and Private Thomas Hill.

F. Luther Wayman was at Baxter Springs under Quantrill, and claims to have killed Major Curtis to get his horse and holster-pistols; that Curtis waved his hand and revealed his rank by his gauntlets when about half a mile from the fort; that he rode up to Curtis and shot at him several times, missing him; that then he shot him in the temple and "tumbled him;" that Cole Younger and Captain Jarrette then joined him and they pursued twenty Federals three miles, killing all but four.

Wayman further says that the guerrillas tied the body of Bledsoe on a horse — across the saddle — and carried it until the next day, when they buried it on a beautiful hill in the Cherokee Nation, making a negro captured at Baxter dig the grave.⁶ A companion gave Wayman a pair of General Blunt's pants; they were too large for him, but he wore them out.



Coleman Younger

⁵ Summarized as follows in the report of Major Hemming:

Maj. H. Z. Curtis; Lieut. A. W. Farr, Lieut. R. E. Cook,	3
Members of Brigade Band,	14
Clerks and orderlies,	6
Company A, Fourteenth Kansas,	18
Company I, Third Wisconsin,	23
Company C, Third Wisconsin, (In camp)	6
Citizens,	10

Wounded,

80

18

—

Total,

98

⁶ At the reunion of the guerrillas held at Independence, Mo.,

William E. Hopper, of the Wisconsin troops, was killed by Wayman, who, in searching the body, secured a packet of love letters from his sweetheart in Wisconsin. These letters were so chaste, so womanly, so just in sentiment to all soldiers that Wayman says he regretted having shot Hopper, and would have given the world to bring him back for his sweetheart. He shows a belt which he took from Hopper's body.⁷

When the guerrillas were assembled to continue the march and the men from Pool's company were missed, two messengers under a flag of truce were sent to the fort to inquire about them. In the official reports the bearers of the flag are said to have

August 20-21, 1909, the author inquired about this matter, and was told that the body of Bledsoe was carried away as Wayman says, but not on Koger's wound rendered him unable to ride horseback, and he was taken away in Blunt's ambulance.

Captain William H. Gregg says they had no implements with which to dig a grave. Coming to an abandoned house, they found a small field or garden which had been ploughed. In this they scooped out a grave with boards and sticks. The body was buried there because Koger complained that it was beginning to smell. It was wrapped in blankets and buried in the shallow grave they were able to dig. The grave was on a considerable elevation north of a depression in a high ridge. The Fort Scott and Fort Gibson road ran through this depression. Gregg and party camped there as they went to Texas after the war was over. It was just south of this gap that Gregg chased the Federal officer, shooting him nine times without knocking him from the saddle.

The negro barber of Blunt was not killed by the guerrillas, and was taken with them to Texas, where he was made to act as barber for the band that winter.

⁷ Wayman lives now (1909) in Muskogee, Okla. The author saw him April 27, 1909, and had two long interviews with him. His claim to having killed Major Curtis is absurd, as the horse ran wildly on the prairie and no guerrilla got the pistols. And that three guerrillas killed sixteen of twenty Federals is not to be believed. The Federal troops acted in a manner cowardly enough, without doubt, in running off, as General Blunt says they did. But that three guerrillas should run twenty of them three miles, killing sixteen cannot be admitted as reasonable.

Wayman still believes that Quantrill had an elder brother murdered by Kansas men on the Cottonwood on the way to Pike's Peak. He became much offended at the author for saying such a thing could not have been, as Quantrill had no elder brother. He insists that other parties than Quantrill told him the same story, and that *that* makes it true.

last biscuit with us and are still willing to do so.' 'Well,' said I, in reply, 'that is very laudable.'

"'Now,' said Quantrill, 'my plan is that whatever money may be gotten in Lawrence shall be divided among the men with instructions to give to these people very liberally.'

"But after we returned, this pro rata division was never mentioned. The truth is, that Quantrill tried to manage so that Todd and his men would get all the money. I presume, however, that Charles Higbee secured the largest sum that any one man got in Lawrence. Immediately after our return to Missouri he left for parts unknown to us at the time. It was reported that he went to Canada. Soon after the close of the war we heard of Higbee at Fort Worth, Texas, in the banking business, in the eyes of the survivors of Quantrill's men and the people of Missouri, a traitor.'

Morgan Townley Mattox, long one of Quantrill's men, says that one B. Wood or Woods got the same amount of money that Higbee got and that both went to Canada.¹⁰

All the reports of officers of the Lawrence Massacre are to be found in Series I, Vol. XXII, *Rebellion Records*, beginning at page 572.

The account of Order No. 11 does not properly fall within the scope of this work. It will be fully treated in a volume soon to be written and published by the author of this book.

¹⁰ Mattox made a long statement to the author, April 29 and 30, 1909, at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, where he lives, covering all the operations of Quantrill. Mattox was at Lawrence, but says nothing of what he did there. His statement is very clear, for his memory is good, and he talks well. Mattox is now a painter and is said to be a good citizen.

CHAPTER XXXII

THE BAXTER SPRINGS MASSACRE

THE guerrillas did little in Missouri in 1863, after the Lawrence Massacre. The enforcement of Order No. 11 left almost nothing in the country upon which they could subsist. The Federal forces harried them day and night. The pursuit was grim, merciless, relentless, and many of them were killed.

About the last of September a rendezvous was fixed where the men were to assemble for the march to Texas to spend the winter. This was the old rendezvous, the farm of Captain Perdee, on the Blackwater, in Johnson county, from which Quantrill started to Lawrence.

So closely guarded had been all the avenues of escape that Colonel Holt had not been able to leave Missouri, and he and a Colonel Robinson and a Captain Tucker, all of whom had spent the summer recruiting for Price's army, went to the place appointed and took their men. All the guerrilla captains obeyed the summons. About five hundred men assembled at the farm of Captain Perdee. Gregg says four hundred. Quantrill then bore a commission as colonel from some Confederate authority, perhaps General Sterling Price, possibly Thomas C. Reynolds, Confederate governor of Missouri. At the rendezvous was organized the First Regiment, First Brigade, Army of the South, and Quantrill as colonel was put in command.

The guerrilla command left the farm of Captain Perdee October 2, at daylight, and marched to the Grand river, where it



Quantrill in Uniform of Confederate Colonel

claimed that Major Curtis was held a prisoner and that if the guerrillas captured and wounded were fairly treated, Major Curtis should not suffer harm.

Todd and Anderson both wanted to attack the fort after the massacre, but Quantrill would not consent, saying that they already had wounded men to carry and it was a long way to take them. The guerrillas marched away about five o'clock and went down the Fort Gibson road. They crossed the Arkansas river eighteen miles above Fort Gibson. Near this crossing they captured twelve Indian soldiers from Fort Gibson, and shot them down in cold blood after they had surrendered. In his official report Quantrill says he captured one hundred and fifty Federal Indians and negroes gathering ponies, and "brought none of them through"—all murdered after being captured.

So, in this year of 1863, of the innocent and helpless, Quantrill slew many. In the guilty blood-account laid upon his hands the scores ran high. Fire and death followed in his wake. Mourners went about desolate streets and cried in solitary highways. The oaks of the unfortunate land upon which he had flung and forced himself as champion and defender bore dead men—bitter and blasted fruit. Because of his inhuman deeds that domain was itself a blackened waste, a scourged and silent wilderness.

CHAPTER XXXIII

DISINTEGRATION OF THE QUANTRILL BAND

THE camp of General D. G. Cooper was six miles south of the Canadian. A little north of that river the guerrillas captured an Indian scout from Cooper's camp and another scout escaped. When the command had crossed the Canadian, Quantrill ordered the captured scout to ride to Cooper's camp with a dispatch telling of the approach of his force, but the scout refused to do it, saying that the guerrillas would follow and kill him. At a council of the captains, Gregg urged that a guard be sent with the scout, but the others said it was unnecessary, in which opinion Quantrill acquiesced. Guards were set about the camp and pickets placed on the north, but none on the south. There was little to eat in the camp, and after a meager meal the guerrillas went to sleep on the ground. Gregg had a foreboding that evil threatened, and he made his company sleep in line with their horses tied close by. The ambulance in which John Koger, wounded at Baxter, was carried, stood twenty yards north of Gregg's line and near the camp of Anderson, whose men slept sprawled in the grass and weeds without order. At daybreak a guard sounded an alarm, and in two minutes Gregg had his company mounted and riding forth to meet the enemy. Passing the ambulance, he saw Koger on his knees with two pistols leveled over the seat, and heard him call out "Des be d——d if you hadn't better stop. This is Quantrill." Colonel McIntosh, who was in command of the approaching Confederate force, heard Koger and tied a handkerchief on a weed-stalk and advanced, and a battle was averted. He had come to attack the guerrillas, thinking from the report of the Indian scout who had escaped them that they were Federal troops.

Quantrill stopped with his command at the camp of General Cooper, where he dated his report to General Price of the Baxter

FROM FORT SCOTT.

The Disaster to Gen. Blunt—Affairs
at Fort Scott.

[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 Henning, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, Lieut. Tappan, 2d Colorado, volunteer infantry, Major H. Z. Curtis, Lieut. Farr, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, Judge Advocate, and P. R. McNeil 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 2d Kansas colored volunteers, and one company of the 3d Wisconsin.

About noon on Monday the 5th the General fell in to an ambush within two miles of the Springs, and his force scattered. Major Curtis's horse was shot from under him, and it is supposed that he is wounded if not killed. Lieut. Farr is a prisoner if not killed. Major Henning 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 courier post haste to Fort Scott, informing Gen. Blunt that the rebel Coffee and Quantrell with their guerillas 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 Tappan his aid to this post for reinforcements. He brought the first news of the affair to the post.

It seems that the guerillas made an attack upon the post at Baxter's Springs, and were fighting when they heard of the coming of Blunt. The guerillas left the fight, retreated about two miles north and laid their ambush, in which the General was caught. Tuf, Captain of 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 Follege, (a German) leader of the Band, a gentleman of fine attainments and a true patriot,—T. L. Davis, J. M. P. Madison, Nathan Nott, F. M. Larnoe, Swark Qula, John Trita, Frans 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.

To day 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 2d 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 worst.

J. K. S.

**October 6, 1863.--Action at Baxter Springs, Kans.
No. 3.--Report of Maj. Benjamin S. Henning, Third Wisconsin Cavalry.**

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 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

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:

Maj. H. Z. Curtis, Lieut. A. W. Farr, Lieutenant [Ralph E.]	3
Cook	
Members of brigade band	14
Clerks and orderlies	6
Company A, Fourteenth Kansas	18
Company I, Third Wisconsin	23
Company C, Third Wisconsin (in camp)	6
Citizens	
	10
	<hr/> 80
Wounded	
	18
Total	<hr/> 98

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,

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



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

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. FOOT, 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, McDonald County, Missouri.

A letter from Fort Scott, 8th, says a rebel force burned Carthage, Mo., that morning.

Gen. SCHOFIELD telegraphed to Leavenworth that from 1,000 to 8,000 rebels, under QUANTRELL, COFFEY, GORDON, and HUNTER were marching on Fort Scott, and that he had ordered Col. WIER to move all the force he could raise to Fort Scott.



James Burton Pond Collection

JANESVILLE GAZETTE, 10/28/1863 **Letter from Lieut. Pond—The Baxter Springs Affair**

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'ls. 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.*

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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. 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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

illustrating the Botany of Kansas. Yours chiefly illustrated the Botany of Kentucky, Canada, and other States; and though your production possessed merit, the committee had no power to place it in competition with the other excellent collection. Remember, I did not decide this, but the Committee did without suggestion on my part. Again; "I would have been glad, had you let me know when it was to be judged, instead of doing it on the spot."

In reply to this fling, permit me to say that I don't do business on the "spot," and in this particular instance I had labored hard for two weeks to get these committees together. You might have been present if you had not been so ill." I was not apprised of your whereabouts or you might have been sent for; but even if you had been present you could not have acted on the committee, as a rule of the society precludes a man from acting on a committee where he himself is an exhibitor. — that the most you could have done would have been to log-roll against the enterprising Lawrence lady who was herself absent. This, rely, the gallantry of your profession must be forbiddin.

The committee whom you think did you injustice on account of your clerical occupation, was made up of the following well-known gentlemen:

Maj H S Sleeper, Chairman; Mr J J T Ball, Leavenworth; Mr Wm H Bisbee, of Leavenworth; Prof C B Pond, of Leavenworth College; W R Davis, D D, Chaplain of 12th Kansas; Prof T A Paiker, Topeka; Wm Cline, Chaplain 11th Kansas; Mr H Milmer, Lawrence; Maj N Martin, Indian Territory; Gen D W Wilder, of the Conservative. And now my reverend brother, I trust you will be satisfied that no injustice was done you by this committee. The State Agricultural Society is neither a political nor a religious organization; and when I say that a Catholicist may as successfully compete for prizes as anybody else, I believe I express the sentiment of the Society at large. My suggestion, and I am done. The rules of the society are published, and any one who wishes to exhibit can read them at his leisure; I earnestly hope the Rev. Father will prepare for the next annual exhibition a fine collection of "Pressed Flowers, illustrating the Botany of Kansas," together with his fine geological and Conchological Cabinet, which informs me he possesses.

Very Respectfully,
WM. FOSTER.

The Union Theater
The management of Mr. Addis, is deserving a success that is really wonderful. Yesterday afternoon every seat was taken before 5 o'clock, except eight, and at night many were obliged to return home, being unable to get a seat. Several paid for seats last night for this evening's entertainment. We had the courtesy to count the seats, and found that a hundred and fifty had been taken.

road. Their column at 1 P. M., was five miles in length, with heavy advance and rear guards. The number is estimated by scouts who watched their movements, at not less than 1,500, and 2 pieces of artillery. Our latest information places the main body on the road from Cole Camp to Syracuse, about 12 miles from the latter place.

St. Louis, Oct. 9.
Telegraph communication on the Pacific road ceased this evening, the wires having been cut by a squad of Shelby's rebels.

James R. O'Neill.
We are pained to record the death of this clever gentleman and finished artist and actor. He died at the hands of a rebel assassin at the time of the murder of Gen. Blunt's band at Baxter Springs. Mr. O'Neill was one whom to know was to respect and cherish as a near and dear friend—a noble, true-hearted man—a generous, convivial, whole-souled companion—one among ten thousand. But he is gone—a victim to the traitor's bullet—and his many friends here are left to mourn his untimely decease. No more will we see the kindle of his bright eye—no more will we hear the sweet sounds of his eloquent voice—and no more will we see his familiar form and footstep upon our streets or behind the footlights of the mimic stage. He has played his last character in the drama of life, and enacted the last act in its melancholy tragedy. Poor James! He has fallen a martyr to Freedom, and Humanity has lost one of its noblest champions, while the stage mourns a bright ornament. He sleeps his last sleep, and after "life's fitful fever" it is to be hoped he sleeps well. May the sun shed its softest radiance and the earth lift its greenest verdure over the hallowed spot that covers the remains of James R. O'Neill.

Coming.
Messrs. H. & J. Deekelman, Rose & Co., Harshfield & Mitchell, M. B. Haas, Fairchild & Co., H. W. Gillett & Co., Seares & Earle, and a number of other of our merchants are receiving daily immense additions to their stocks. Leavenworth was never better prepared to furnish dealers with complete stocks than at present. Interior merchants need have no fears but that they can have their orders filled for anything under the sun in this market.

Mayor's Court.
Jane Shirley, peddling without license, forfeited \$17 to the city.
Eliza Robinson, fast riding, fined \$10 and costs.
Wollie McCoy, fast riding, fined \$10 and costs.
Charles Smith, disturbance of the peace, fined \$10 and costs.

cont..... 604,80

- The amount of liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors of the Company..... NONE.
- Losses adjusted and due... NONE.
- " " " not due 21,000
- " unadjusted awaiting proof..... 15,200
- Losses in suspense waiting proof (answered in question 8).....
- All other claims against the Company..... NONE.
- The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one city, town or village..... Not limited.
- The act of incorporation of said company—the General Insurance Law of the State of New York, passed A. D. 1849.

HENRY STOKES, President
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK } ss. 10/10/63
On the 27th day of October, A. D. 1863, before me personally came HENRY STOKES, President, and C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the above statement is correct and true to the best of their knowledge, information and belief, and that the Company is possessed of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual capital invested in stocks of at least par value, and in bonds and mortgages of real estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged.

JOHN BUTCHER, Notary Public
New York City

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY
To expire on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1863.

AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE,
TOPEKA, KANSAS, October 7, 1863.

WHEREAS, The Manhattan Life Insurance Company, located at New York City, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition, as required by the first section of the act "To regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Kansas," passed February 20th, 1852, and,

WHEREAS, Said Company has furnished undersigned satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual capital invested in stocks or in bonds, or in mortgages of real estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and

WHEREAS, Said Company has filed in his office a written instrument, under its corporate seal, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, authorizing any agent or agents of said Company in this State, to acknowledge service of process, for and in behalf of said Company, consenting that such service of process shall be taken and held to be valid if served upon the Company, according to the laws of this or any other State, and waiving all claims or right of error by reason of such acknowledgment of service.

NOW, THEREFORE, In pursuance of the first section of the aforesaid act, I, ASA HAINGROVE, Auditor of State for the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that said Manhattan Life Insurance Company, of New York, is authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State until the Seventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

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. 10/11/63

He Returns to Fort Scott!

Further Particulars of the Massacre!

Major Henning, of Gen. Blunt's staff, arrived yesterday in charge of the bodies of Major H. Z. Curtis, Assistant Adj't. General, and Lieut. Farr, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, who were lately murdered by Quantrell's gang while they were prisoners. He accompanied the bodies to the homes of their friends in Iowa and Wisconsin. Johnny Fry, the celebrated scout from this city, and one of the bravest men in the West, was killed while he lay upon the ground, stunned by the fall of his horse.—Reinforcements amounting to near six hundred men, consisting 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 within one day's march of Gen. Blunt. Lieut. Col. Burris with six hundred men, when about ready to march to Gen. Blunt's assistance, received orders 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 this city, one of Gen. Blunt's scouts and express messenger, for later news from below. He left Fort Scott yesterday at 11 A. M. He was in the Lock at Baxter's Springs when it was attacked. He left Gen. Blunt at Baxter's Springs on Thursday after-

until the supply train, now loading is ready, and start with it for Fort Smith about the 20th inst.

WHAT NEXT!

We learn that one hundred and fifty men, employed on the Railroad at Wyandott, under the superintendence of Samuel Hallett & Co., have become dissatisfied and left their employ and are on their way to this city, and that an order has been issued by Gen. Ewing, to the Commander at Fort Leavenworth, to furnish troops to Hallett & Co., to compel them to work. What right has Gen. Ewing to divert troops from their legitimate business to compel men to work upon a rail road? Is slavery to be re-established in this State? We do not believe if necessary to use a military force to compel men to labor.

If men are well paid they are generally willing to work, and we think it will be difficult to construct railroads in this country in any other way.

It Pleaseth the Copperheads.

The most traitor sheets printed in the North are publishing liberal extracts from the late speech of Frank Blair, at St. Louis. It is the sweetest morsel they have rolled under their tongue for many 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 emancipation in Missouri and freedom everywhere.

To-morrow elections will come off in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Copperheads of those States will make a grand effort to carry them, and are determined, if they do, to throw out the soldiers' votes. We think the result will be a triumph over Copperheadism. The milk-and-water policy of the Union men has been so encouraging to the rebels, that treason will be rampant at the polls.

- Jos C Irwin
- A Caldwell
- M Shaw & Co
- Dr O'Brien
- A R Rostrotch
- The Bulletin Company
- S H Andersen
- R H Boughton
- Patrick McClosky
- C A Prescott
- P H Peters

The above named gentlemen will be present to-morrow (at 10 o'clock, at the office of the corner of Main and Delaware) for the purpose of making arrangements for the publication of the

SPECIAL

Let it be remembered that Marshall extracts a tooth more safely than any other company.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED that all decayed teeth with a suitable filling are suitable for preserving health and success seldom fails.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED that in any number, on most with a nicety and adapted for purposes, equal to any thousands for whom he has fitted, during the last seven years.

JONES & STURGEON

Street, South Side, near... received their large and many of Winter goods for Gen. H. O. Various grades of meres, Bread Cloths, etc., selected with great care, and latest patterns of Fall... They are now manufacturing suits, BETTER and CHEAPER than in Kansas, guaranteeing them. They are also preparing military suits on the shortest notice. Goods unequalled in Leavenworth. Give them a call.

Remember the place—Delaware street, South side [Sept 1863]

OAK and Walnut

to order, at the Monitor 137 1/2 - 1/2

AMUSEMENT

UNION THEATRE

A. S. ADDIS.....
 G. D. CHAPLIN...Act.
MONDAY EVE., OCT 11
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 MR. C. W. CO...
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MISS E. COULSON
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their friends in Iowa and Wisconsin. Johnny Fry, the celebrated scout from this city, and one of the bravest men in the West, was killed while he lay upon the ground, stunned by the fall of his horse.—Reinforcements amounting to near six hundred men, consisting 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 within one day's march of Gen. Blunt. Lieut. Col. Burris with six hundred men, when about ready to march to Gen. Blunt's assistance, received orders 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 this city, one of Gen Blunt's scouts and express messenger, for later news from below. He left Fort Scott yesterday at 11 A. M. He was in the Fort at Baxter's Springs when it was attacked. He left Gen. Blunt at Baxter's Springs on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock; and arrived at Fort Scott on Friday noon, bringing dispatches from Gen. Blunt. At the time he left, the General's scouts were but looking after the enemy, who were supposed to be at Cowskin Prairie, seventeen miles from Baxter, and intending to attack them the next morning if they were there. His force would amount to about four hundred men. Mr. Clark met six miles this side of Baxter, Col. Blair with three hundred men and two pieces of artillery.

Mr. Clark gives a vivid description of the fight at the Fort. There were no scouting parties out, as the garrisons were too small. However, when the rebels came upon them out of the woods and made a dash for the fort, the Fort and commenced firing. There were in the Fort about one hundred

generally willing to work, and we think it will be difficult to construct railroads in this country in any other way.

It Pleases the Copperheads.

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To-morrow elections will come off in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Copperheads of those 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 over Copperheadism. The milk-and-water policy of the Union men has been so encouraging to the rebels that treason will be rampant at the polls.

In the dispatches sent to the east-ern press, we find the following from San Francisco, dated the 7th:

Reports demand for general merchandise for China and Japan is unusually large this season. The principal articles exported in that direction are breadstuffs, tobacco, hams, bacon, lard and cheese. 24,000 dollars were sent home to the national sanitary commission during September. The usual State fairs in Oregon and California are over. They were especially distinguished this year for the extent of mineral specimens of the mines of this coast, which was exhibited, and by extraordinary devotion to horse-raising. Agricultural and industrial matters generally were less rewarded than at former fairs. The California fair, however, awarded some very high premiums to domestic manufacturers of woollen goods, printing paper, boots and shoes.

purpose, equal to any thousands for whom the city, during the last season.
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G. D. CHAPLIN...Ac
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bonds of the above description should be presented for their consideration) extended to the facts connected with them well, before investing their funds in a security which may prove invalid.
Yours, &c., Ross, Steele & Co.
METROPOLITAN 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 deem it proper to again caution 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. States 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!

diately broke and run in all directions across the prairie, and were shot down, as we have before published.

The bonds attacked the hand-wagon and killed all in it. Mr. O'Neill was found a few rods from the wagon shot through the breast. He had evidently attempted to escape. John T. McClure was shot through the back of the head. The wagon was fired and partly burned, but most of the bodies could be recognized. Messrs. O'Neill and McClure were buried at Baxter.

The negroes fought well—as did all those in the Fort. The Fort was shelled a brief work, with a ditch inside.

LATEST.

Since the above was in type, a messenger has arrived at the Fort, with dispatches from Gen. Blunt to Capt. Loring. The General pursued Quantrell about 80 miles. The rebels first started towards Cowles Prairie, in Missouri, and when followed closely changed their course and headed for Grand and Verdigris River. The U. S. forces coming in sight they turned due south, and Gen. Blunt's supplies being exhausted, and the country uninhabited, the chase was given up. Gen. Blunt will reach Fort Scott tonight with all the troops sent to his relief. He will remain in Fort Scott until the supply train, now loading is ready, and start with it for Fort Smith about the 20th inst.

WHAT NEXT!

We learn that one hundred and fifty men, employed on the Railroad at Wyandott, under the superintendence of Samuel Hallett & Co., have become dissatisfied and left their employ and are on their way to this city, and that an order has been issued by Gen. Ewing, to the Commander at Fort Leavenworth, to furnish troops to Hallett & Co. to compel them to work.

LATEST BY

EVENING

No report—lit

Testimonial to the De

To the citizens of McDowell is well known warm advocate of the sealous worker in, and interests of our city a companion and trust himself to all with w in contact:

Our State Fair just tire success; and this to the labors of Gene worth appreciated in tation, determined to ing of it. According

Saturday morning a put in circulation, the procure funds to pur with the accoutrement General. The follow very generously subscri

- N McCracken
- Wilson & Hastings
- Stettauer & Bro
- Watson & Rinehart
- Clark, Gruber & Co
- Richards & Chamberlin
- J B Laing
- Owen Duffy
- East Ryan
- S S Larkin
- C Glasgow, Jr
- H W Gillett & Co
- J B Brown and W B Clow
- Brown Bro
- Carney & Stevens
- Simon & Seeman
- Smith & Rice
- J Kemp Bartlett
- Jos C Irwin
- A Caldwell
- M Shaw & Co
- Dr O'Brien
- A R Boestrich
- The Bulletin Company
- S H Andersen,
- R H Boughton
- Patrick McClokey,
- C A Prescott,
- P H Peters,

The above named gent be present to-morrow (T o'clock, at the office of ar of Main and Delawar arrangements for the pres

SPECIAL N

Let it be reme

Leavenworth - 10/16/63

John M. Crowell, of Atchison, mill and household fabrics, &c.
Watson-Poster, of Douglas, Natural History.
J. H. Byrd, of Leavenworth, ploughing matches, &c.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. BLUNT.

(Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.)
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, Oct. 4th, 1863.

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

Major H. S. Curtis, A. A. G. Major B. S. Henning, Provost Marshal General, Lieutenant Tappan, and A. G. Lieutenant A. W. Lind, Judge Advocate.

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-possessioned by Gen. Blunt's little army, would without doubt fall into the hands of the rebels. This would be a most grievous and incalculable injury to the cause of the Union in western Arkansas. The inhabitants of that section of country never were thoroughly identified with the rebel cause, and when the cut throat marauders were driven out, the inhabitants without hesitation or fear of the future, gladly acquiesced in the programme of the rising power. It would be detrimental in more aspects than one, if this Schofield policy is consummated. The little army of the frontier compelled to fall back, and the entire region of western Arkansas again subject to the sway of the rebels. It is to avert a calamity like this, that Gen. Blunt makes this rapid movement to the field of action.

Telegraph to Lawrence.

Lawrence now 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 city. If 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 the work would be commenced. Let us suppose that we have such a communication. Quantrell crosses the line near Paola

CHARLES W. LOWRIE
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, No. 17 1/2 Shawnee Street, Leavenworth, Kansas.
angle 21st

JAMES McCABON..... BARETT & GRAY.

McCAHON & GRAY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 48 DELAWARE ST.,
Up Stairs,
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. McCormick's

OFFICE and rooms are in the CONSERVATIVE Buildings, up stairs, No. 18 Shawnee street, Leavenworth, Kansas, May 20th.

T. SINKS, M. D.,

HAVING resumed the practice of his profession, offers his services to the citizens of Leavenworth and vicinity.
OFFICE on Main Street, between Delaware and Shawnee, adjoining the Telegraph Office. Dec 31st

G. H. FIELD, M. D.

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

DR. F., formerly of Cincinnati, having permanently located in Leavenworth City, will devote his entire attention to his profession, in the city and vicinity.
OFFICE—No. 107 Shawnee street, over Korman's Tin and Stove Store.
RESIDENCE—Delaware, near Sixth street.
References—R. S. Newton, M. D., Cincinnati; Z. Freeman, M. D., Cincinnati; E. S. Wilhite, City, Apr 28th.

B. A. MARSHALL,

Dentist,

THIRD STREET, NEAR DELAWARE.

OFFICE HOURS from nine o'clock, A. M. till five o'clock, P. M.

Geo. A. MOORE, Geo. H. De Bois

MOORE & DUBOIS,
DENTISTS.



Delaware Street,
bet. 3rd & 4th,
LEAVENWORTH,
Kansas.

ALL OPERATIONS in the line of our profession performed in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Refer, by permission, to the following patrons: Hon. Thomas Carney, Hon. J. L. McDowell, J. O'Brien, M. D. C. Al Logan, M. D., S. W. Jones, M. D., J. M. McCormick, M. D., T. Sinks, M. D.

CARDS.

MUNSON & SPRING,

CARPENTERS JOBBERS,

Star Builders,

Corner Fourth and Choctaw Streets,
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

H. W GIL

WHOLESALE

WINES, LIQUOR

54 Main Street
Largest Rectifying

BEST WINES

BRA

OTARD, DU PUY & CO.,
PELLEV

HEIDSIECK

Claret, P

Gin; Bourbon

Havan

CHOICE

OUR STOCK IS BOUG
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H. W.

M. HO

Rectifying

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LEAVENWORTH.....

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May 24 & 17

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E. L. S

FMP

The Conservative.

CAPTURE OF BLUNT'S STAFF. BY

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1863.

Quantriel and Cy Gordon at Baxters Springs.

City News.

IMPORTANT reading matter will be found on the first page.

THE "Chimney Corner" and the "Old Guard" at the Theatre to-night.

COULDOCK'S Benefit to-night.

MR. COULDOCK is drawing the largest houses ever seen in this city.

Go and see Couldock.

THE CONSERVATIVE has the fullest reports of the Fair.

WE are indebted to the U. S. Express Company for late Vanquvre Island and California papers.

ENTRANCE to Fair grounds is reduced. Family tickets to-day only 15 cents to ladies' equestrian exhibition in the forenoon, and great races in the afternoon.

M. M. A.—A meeting of the officers and directors of the Mercantile Library Association is called this, Friday evening, at eight o'clock. A full attendance is respectfully requested. E. H. Grouse, Pres.

FUNERAL SERVICES.—A sermon on the death of Lieut. C. Colders Whitman, who fell in an engagement near Fort Smith, on the 10th of September, will be preached by Rev. Mr. Liggelt, on next Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Congregational Church.

A CARD.—It affords me pleasure to return thanks to policeman J. C. Gaston and George Desants and a citizen, for the timely aid rendered me in ferreting out and returning to the grounds 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 an extremely fine one and will entertain citizens or strangers visiting the city.

Those in want of fine stock will not fail to attend the sale of Capt. Smith to-day at 2 o'clock on the Fair grounds. He will there offer some of the finest stock that has been on the ground. Mr. Jeffery has given great attention to raising fine blooded stock, and those offered show he has succeeded.

EVERY AVAILABLE MAN HAS

MARCHED FROM FORT SCOTT.

Ben McDonald Esq. received the following letter last night from his brother Alex. McDonald Esq., at Fort Scott:

"A messenger, Lieut. Tappan, Blunt's Staff, just arrived from Baxters Spring, 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 Tappan 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 ramor.

Four o'clock, P. M. 7th Oct, 1863,

General Blunt with one hundred men were attacked yesterday at two o'clock at Baxters Springs, by Quantriel and Cy Gordon. Supposed to be sixteen hundred strong. Himself and Lieut. Tappan of his Staff and ten men only escaped. Lieut. Tappan arrived here 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 advocat, were taken prisoners. All the available force will leave here in a few moments for such assistance as they may be able to render. M. H. Insley.

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 Chickasawga. Kansas has offered scores of her noble sons on the bloody theatre of war martyrs to the cause of right

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ENEMY AT DRYWOOD.

COURAGE OF THE NEGRO TROOPS AT BAXTER'S SPRINGS

We have the following letters through Capt. Thelen:

FROM GEN. BLUNT.

BAXTER'S SPRINGS, Oct. 7 - S. P. M.

CAPT. Since I wrote you this morning, the body of Major Curtis has been found near where he was thrown from his horse. He was shot through the head, and was evidently murdered after he was a prisoner, as were all the rest. His body, with that of Lieut. Farr's, will leave here to-night for Fort Scott, on their way home to their friends. Maj. Henning will accompany them to Iowa and Wisconsin. Have wooden coffins, made by the time they arrive at Fort Scott. At Leavenworth they can be transferred to metallic coffins.

I 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 on the Fort Gibson road. There is also a trail leading into the creek below here, which indicated that they have been joined since leaving here by another party. I have sent messengers to the Arkansas River, and if they get through in safety, our forces will be on the alert and may intercept them.

Our loss yesterday in killed, including this command at this post, will not be short of 75. There is but five or six wounded. All the wounded and prisoners that fell into their hands were murdered.

The death of Maj. Curtis will not only be a severe loss to his wife and other relations, but also to the service. MAJ. GEN. JAS. G. BLUNT.

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 twelve hundred men. Citizens are all arming, and they all understand the "black flag" carried by these fiends, and will neither ask nor give quarter. Return this messenger as soon as possible.

Curtis & Lieut. Farr, all the General's clerks, orderlies and band were shot through the head after being taken prisoners.

In haste, ever,
Henning is safe.

M. H. LESLEY.
M. H. I.

Oct. 8th, 2 P. M.

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

Dane is at Baxter Springs. He followed the enemy with nine men. He is the "bravest of the brave." Pond was not taken. He fought nobly. 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 to-day—one hundred men under Capt. McDonald.

LIST OF KILLED.—COMPANY A, THIRD WISCONSIN CAVALRY.

Jewell, D. Smith, Burlingame, Hart, Hoffen, Brown, Pond, Wright, Gifford, Murphy, Green, Wilson, Clark, Van Camp, Rice, Blund, Brewer, Dempsey, Gilley, Tanner, Woodell, Morengo (dangerously wounded), Jack Efland, M' Cune, Arnel and Irwin Booth.

COMPANY C.

D. McNary, John Davis, Tom Leash, Wm Loyd, Beckfellow, Simpson.

COMPANY H.

Bennett and Shaffer.

COMPANY G.

Tice.

of the band and O'Neil

silver mounted riding whip. The second prize was also a handsome side saddle, and the third an elegant silver-mounted ladies' riding-whip.

The following ladies entered for the contest:

Miss Jennie Mills, Fort Leavenworth. Miss Mills rode a very spirited brown horse, and attracted universal attention, by the perfect ease with which she controlled his motions, and her elegant appearance in the saddle, which was the perfection of grace and style. She wore a dark riding habit, straw hat, white feather and trimming, lace sleeves and dark gauntlets.

Miss Betty Martin, of Shawnee, rode a large chesnut, which she managed with ease and grace. She wore a blue merino riding-habit, black felt hat and feathers, and with 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, ease and dexterity, which, though it did not gain for her a prize, yet won so heartily upon admirers of equestrian 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 Mollie Tanner rode a splendid roan horse, which she managed with amazonian skill and daring. Her daring skill and dashing appearance was the theme of admiration with all observers. Miss T. sits a horse as a Centaur, controlling the animal without apparent effort, and while riding with what 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 piquant little hat, well set off by a white feather.

Mrs. Mary A. Jennison rode a handsome spotted mare, which carried off the red ribbon for the best saddle horse. Mrs. Jennison was dressed in a black cloth habit, hat and feather. If the prize had been for perfect knowledge and ability to control her horse, for bold seat and firm hand, the Colonel's lady must certainly have carried off a premium.

Miss Cook rode a spirited roan pony, which was at times quite difficult of control. She wore a light green riding habit and black hat, and though more cautious in her style of riding, reflected credit upon herself.

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

Mrs. Crowell, of A. Fishon, rode an elegant and fiery animal, white, and showed to great advantage, by her dashing style and elegant

Jas Bosley, ten varieties; Dan'l D Cook; I variety less than one dress; Alfred Gray; L variety; Jas Bosley 10 C. B. Brace; L variety.

W M Hously, I riety. Same for J C Foster, L mens; Morris S premium.

L J Wilmot, L men.

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Dr Hann, of R the largest speci before awarding could be awarded

No entries.

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Committee—W

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COMMITTEE—

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C A Buck.

The committee

following awards:

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epemy with nine men. He is the "bravest of the brave." Pond was not taken. He fought nobly. 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 to-day—one hundred men under Capt. McDonald.

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Jewell, D. Smith, Burlingame, Hart, Hossen, Brown, Pond, Wright, Gifford, Murphy, Green, Gilson, Clark, Van Camp, Rig, Blund, Bräwer, Dempsey, Gilley, Tanner, Woodell, Morengo (dangerously wounded), Jack Eflane, M'Cune, Arnold and Irwin Booth.

COMPANY C.
D. McNary, John Davis, Tom Leash, Wm Loyd, Rockfellow, Stimpson.

COMPANY H.
Bennett and Shaffer.

COMPANY G.
Tice.
All of the band and O'Neil.
All of the clerks at Headquarters, and Capt. Wheeler and Pratt, and Pratt, badly wounded. Morton, ambulance driver.
Ely, Orderly to the General.
Major Curtis.
Lieutenant Farr.
Lieut. Cook, Company A, Second Colored.
John Fry, scout.
McClure, citizen.

In all, seventy-eight bodies found.

(From the Fort Scott Monitor.)
Through the kindness of Adjutant Ehle, we have been shown the official reports of Gen. Blunt, and Lieut. Pond, who, with one company of the Wisconsin 3d was located in the vicinity of Baxter Springs from which we gather the following additional items.

The General was in advance of the wagons and while he was waiting for them in the vicinity of Ponds Camp, he noticed a body of about 100 men advancing in line, who being dressed in our uniform, he at first supposed belonged to Lieut. Pond's command on drill, while at the same time, he had some suspicion they were rebels. He had the escort formed in line, and the hand and wagons ordered to the rear, while he advanced towards them. He had proceeded but a short distance, when they fired on him. At the same time he heard firing in Pond's Camp. As he turned to give the order of fire he discovered the entire escort running from him. He orders the escort very severely, and thinks that if they had stood their ground they could have driven the enemy in five minutes. Seeing our men break, the enemy charged, followed by about 200 others from the timber. With the assistance of Major Curtis the General endeavored to halt and rally the escort, but only succeeded in detaining about 15 men. With these he turned on the enemy, who retreated. He followed them until they formed in force when he halted with the determination of retaining until he could ascertain the fate of the escort, and of Pond's command.

With a force of 9 men he kept following in their rear until they moved south, when he joined Pond's command, which he found safe, with the exception of a small loss in killed and wounded.
General Ford representing himself as Curtis's Adjutant arrived in Ponds camp, and was at a exchange of prisoners. He stated that he had seen the General wounded, and that he had seen the General Col. Blunt, also that they had Major Curtis and

and feather. If the prize had been perfect knowledge and ability to control her horse, for bold seat and firm hand, the Colonel's lady must certainly have carried off a premium.

Miss Cook rode a spirited roan pony, which was at times quite difficult of control. She wore a light green riding habit and black hat, and though more cautious in her style of riding, reflected credit upon herself.

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

Mrs. Crowell, of Atchison, rode an elegant and fiery animal, white, and showed to great advantage, by her dashing style and elegant dress. She wore a very handsome riding habit, of slate colored maroon, with a jaunty straw hat, trimmings of the same material and velvet, and whit feather. Mrs. Crowell rode well, with dashing ease, which well became her stylish appearance.

The Judges were Lt. Gov. Osborn, Col. Moonlight, Mr. Irwin, Lattin, Chadwick, Ingalls and Kellum.

The tests were quite severe—round the ring, at canter, pace, or run, as suited the tastes of the fair riders, and best displayed their skill and management. The elegant and graceful ease of Miss Mills attracted great admiration, while the daring amazonianism of Miss Tanner, won the generous plaudits of the throng who witnessed the sports.

After passing round the track several times, the riders were called into the ring, and by the judges directed to exhibit their horses before the stand in the manner best calculated to show the riders skill. Opinions were divided between Miss Tanner and Miss Mills for the first prize, but the public verdict was made up when Miss Tanner, with Miss St. Clair, Mrs. Jendison and Mrs. Crowell rode round the track again, and while her horse was at the height of his speed, gracefully turned him, clearing the rope which divided the inner ring, and cantered up to the judges stand. By direction of the judges, the ladies then changed horses and exhibited their skill on the animals strange to them.

Miss St. Clair rode the white horse, Mrs. Jendison, Miss Cook's roan, Mrs. Crowell, the spotted mare, Miss St. Clair, the Tanner horse, Miss Tanner, the dappled gray. Here, again, the Mesdames Tanner, St. Clair, Mills and Mrs. Jendison and Mrs. Crowell, by the applause of the on-lookers by their grace and skill. These ladies were decided by the popular voice to be the best riders, and though all gave Miss Tanner the first prize, opinions varied as to the others.

A S King
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Committee—
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C A Buck.
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The Conservator

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1863.

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. FARR MURDERED AFTER CAPTURE.

COLS. BLAIR AND WEER REINFORCE GEN. BLUNT

The Rebels Gone Towards Fort Gibson.

FT. SCOTT THREATENED.

CITIZENS ARMING.

ENEMY AT DRYWOOD.

COURAGE OF THE NEGRO TROOPS AT BAXTER'S SPRINGS.

We have the following letters through Capt. Tholen:

FROM GEN. BLUNT.
BAXTER'S SPRINGS, Oct. 7 - S. P. M.

CAPT. Since I wrote you this morning, the body of Major Curtis has been found near where he was thrown from his horse. He was shot through the head, and was evidently murdered after he was a prisoner, as were all the rest. His body, with that of Lieut. Farr's, will leave here to-night for Fort Scott, on their way home to their friends. Maj. Henning will accompany them to Iowa and Wisconsin. Have wooden coffins made by the time they arrive at Fort Scott. At Leavenworth they can be transferred to metallic coffins. I also sent 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.

of our men prisoners. He promised that the Major should be well treated. The band wagon was captured, and the boys shot through the head. The force was under command of Quantriel and Coffey, and numbered about 600. They came from McDonald County Mo.

From Lieut. Pond's report we learn that his camp was attacked while they were at dinner. He rallied them behind the entrenchments, fought them about two minutes, then brought his howitzer to bear upon them, when they scattered. Major Henning rode into his camp during the engagement, and called for some cavalry. Having none he gave him a few of infantry, with which he started out, since which he had not heard from him. Four of the Lieut. Quantriel's men were killed on the spot, and two fatally wounded. One negro was killed and three badly wounded. Up to time of writing he had found four dead rebels. Quantriel's messenger said that Pond's force had killed quite a number of his men. The whole number of dead from Gen. Blunt's escort was forty-two. In a postscript, the Lieut. says Gen. Blunt and Major Henning had arrived in camp.

STATE FAIR.

FOURTH DAY.

LADIES EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION.

The Fair Grounds, yesterday morning, were very gay, blooming like a beautiful garden, with the pleasant faces and garments of the ladies. The attendance was much larger than on the previous days, as the managers, with commendable prudence had reserved the best things to the last of the feast. The chief attraction of the morning was the exhibition of equestrian skill on the part of the ladies.

Three prizes were awarded. The first was a very handsome side saddle, tastily worked, and mounted with silver, and a very elegant silver mounted riding whip.

The second prize was also a handsome side saddle, and the third an elegant silver-mounted ladies' riding whip.

The following ladies entered for the contest:

Miss Jennie Mills, Fort Leavenworth. Miss Mills rode a very spirited brown horse, and attracted universal attention, by the perfect ease with which she controlled his motions, and her elegant appearance in the saddle, which was the perfection of grace and style. She wore a dark riding habit, straw hat, white feather and trimming, lace sleeves and dark gauntlets.

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

Miss Maggie St. Clair, of this city, rode a

After deliberating, the perintendent announced the following:

Miss Mollie Tanne blue ribbon.
Mrs. Crowell, the s
Miss Jennie Mills

A diploma, for skill other lady contestant
First premium to pair of mules.

First premium to old jenny.

Second premium sucking colt jack.

First premium to two years old.

First premium to year old mule.

Second premium, D Brown and B sucking mules.

Second premium of ten years.

First premium to sick years.

First premium to draft mule.

Best horse in harness.

Fastest pony for 1,36 and 1,340.

The committee class H, beg leave awards, viz:

LOT
Jas Hosley, Leavenworth, and greatest variety

Jas Bosley, Leavenworth, second prize

ten varieties.

Dan D Cook, Leavenworth, variety less than

second premium.

Alfred Gray, Leavenworth, variety; Jas Bosley

variety.

W M Honsley, Leavenworth, Same for

J C Foster, Leavenworth, Morris S

premium.

L J Wilmot, Leavenworth, men.

LOT

G J Park, Leavenworth, Dr Jas Davis, Leavenworth, Dr Hana, of K

During the afternoon sports yesterday two horses bolted with their riders, and broke for the fences, throwing the boys, one of whom was hurt quite severely.

ATTENTION. HOME GUARDS.—You are ordered to report at the Market House, this evening for Guard duty. Wm. SHERMAN, Capt. G. ROSSITER, O. S.

Rev. J. L. DeGroot will preach the funeral sermon of Lieut. C. C. Whitman in the Congregational Church, to-morrow. The friends of the family, and officers of Gen. Blunt's command in the city are respectfully invited to be present.

DIRECT FROM EUROPE.—Messrs. Thompson, Eames & Crow received yesterday, the first invoice of prockery ware ever brought to this city. There bills are "shipped on the good ship Jesse D. Bright, from Liverpool to New York." In this line of business they are ahead of any house west of St. Louis, and only ask a trial to convince you that they will sell cheaper than any, at No. 65 Delaware street.

WANTED to know the whereabouts of Mary McKay, wife of Lt. McKay, Second Kansas Cavalry, who was last seen here about five weeks ago. She is a stout woman, between the medium height, of Irish birth and had on at the time, a black silk shawl and purple colored dress. Her husband has returned from the army and is anxious to find her whereabouts. Any one knowing anything about her, will confer a favor by communicating the same to the Bishop.

ALL REPORTS agree in giving great praise to Company A, Second Colored, Lieut. Cook commanding, for their gallant conduct at Baxter's Spring. Gen. Blunt awards great praise to Second Lieutenant Robert Pierce, Company A, Fourteenth Kansas, for distinguished bravery. Bob is the youngest lieutenant in the army, being only in his eighteenth year. Lieut. Pierce was formerly Col. Anthony's orderly in the old Seventh, and there distinguished himself.

Our dear friend, and the friend of human rights, James O'Neill, has died the death of the patriot, falling from the murderous hands of Quantrill's assassins. Many eyes will be dimmed at this announcement. Gallant, generous, talented, we all loved the jovial Irish actor and artist. To know him was to take him home to the heart. He has gone. His name adds another to the list of those who die for man.

DIXON'S DOGS.—An amusing incident which occurred yesterday on the course, while the ladies were contesting the equestrian prize. A little canine was running about among the horses, to the great annoyance of the fair riders. Charles Blunt and Gaston run it down, and amid roars of laughter the miserable puppy was parried off the ground on two sides. The press gang were amused at the sight with a flood of small wit: "Dog on the half shell," remarked one brilliant individual; "Dog gone good," observed Al; and David wound up with "He looks dogged mean." We think it was "dog well done."

Fair Grounds, October 9.

last six hours. The enemy's nearly comple

By this time, the rebel cavalry will be back south of the Tennessee river, and from the preparations to keep open communication with Chattanooga, it is not believed that they will run the risk of penetrating so far within our lines.

Gen. Hooker, who, as was published a few days since as being at Nashville, has left that place, but not to join Burnside. His position is entirely separate and independent.

On the whole, the officials here seem to be well pleased with the situation of Rosecrans' army. The day is now passed for the rebels to crow over Chickamauga with what possibly might have been a legitimate success. East Tennessee is forever ours.

New York, Oct. 9.

The transport Curlew, from Charleston bar on the morning of the 6th, left Port Royal on the 8th and towed the Wellawken to Charleston bar. The Patapsco and Passaic are at Port Royal.

Gen. Gilmore is hard at work, but the navy is quiet.

The Baltimore American correspondent dating the evening of the 5th, states that all is quiet beyond occasional firing from the rebel forts.

Gilmore's preparations are nearly complete, and active operations will soon be commenced.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 9.

Information received to-day leads to belief that reports of murdering at Warsaw are mostly untrue. Various reports are in circulation at this place. The number of killed is not more than 12—some think less. It is impossible in present circumstances to get reliable reports as observers at the same time differ materially in statements of loss and amount of property destroyed.

The rebels have been closely watched. To-day they camped four miles from Warsaw, on the Cole Camp road. Their column, at one o'clock to-day it is rumored was five miles in length, with heavy advance and rear guard. Their number is estimated by scouts who watched their movements at not less than 1,500 and two cannon.

Our latest information places the main body on the road from Cole Camp to Syracuse, about twelve miles from the latter place. It is presumed they will camp somewhere in that vicinity to-night, though an attack may be made on this post.

Maj. Foster, who has been skirmishing with their rear guard, has captured three prisoners and wounded two others. The prisoners confirm the above. The military authorities are using every means to protect the community.

St. Louis, Oct. 9.

Telegraph communication on the Pacific railroad ceased this evening, the wires having been cut by a squad of Shelby's rebels.

EVENING REPORT

Vicksburg, September 30, via Cairo, Oct. 8.

I have rebel papers of the 17th Johnston has his headquarters at Canton, Miss.

Gen. Stephen Lee has about 40,000 cavalry in the rear of Vicksburg.

Johnston says their victory is useless unless we can destroy Rosecrans before he can be re-

No news of special dispatch either our own neighborhood, communication is greater than has been received. enemy divided a recent raid, that such details and woods rendering communication other than through common it will be O. I.

A special time once more in Gen. Hooker's Wheeler, had about fully reforward as usual.

HEADQUARTERS Oct. 8.

During the have been in the two armies occur. Our that yesterday danger of an meet it, but

A report is Washington position north picket the confidence with the rebel bring a co

The army September army, and re on rapidly.

thirds of the the former ed eling agent Main street House, where to see what I Fairs.

New Gro cently with with C. W. J Grocery Stor brick building nee and Del dents, and whatever the They will ke and keep the hope our fric ronage, and enterprise

Miss O. J is daily in re

called this, Friday evening, at eight o'clock. A full attendance is respectfully requested.
E. H. GAUBER, Pres.

FUNERAL SERVICES.—A sermon on the death of Lieut. C. Colder Whitman, who fell in an engagement near Fort Smith, on the 10th of September, will be preached by Rev. Mr. Liggett, on next Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the Congregational Church.

A CARD.—It affords me pleasure to return thanks to policemen J. C. Gaston and George Desants and a citizen, for the timely aid rendered me in ferreting out and returning to the grounds 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 an extremely fine one and will entertain citizens or strangers visiting the city.

Those in want of fine stock will not fail to attend the sale of Capt. Smith to-day at 2 o'clock on the Fair Grounds. He will there offer some of the finest stock that has been on the ground. Mr. Jeffery has given great attention to raising fine blooded stock, and those offered show he has succeeded.

FOX FOR THE LAST DAY.—Blindfold Wheelbarrow race. Premium \$20. Committee—Tom Stevens, L. T. Smith, J. Tams, L. H. Seargent, H. L. L. McLanathlin.

SACK RACE.—Premium \$25. Committee—J. K. Bartlett, Webb Wilder, J. Stoller, H. Buckingham and German Editor.

STRAYED.—From the lot on the corner of Ottawa and Second streets, one old bay horse, very lame in the left hind leg. The finder will be rewarded if he returns him to James Brown'sivery stable, or gives information to the undersigned, on the Fair Grounds, on Friday, or at J. L. McDowell's office, on Saturday, as to his whereabouts.
oct9-d2t F. P. BAKER.

All persons having bills against the State Agricultural Society, will present them, properly vouched by the person ordering the articles, at the office of J. L. McDowell, on Delaware street, Saturday, October 10th. All cash premiums not paid on the Fair Grounds, will be paid at the same time and place.
oct9-d2t F. P. BAKER, Treasurer.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—At the adjourned meeting of the Kansas editors, held last night, the following permanent organization was effected:

President—John Speer.
Vice President—Hovey B. Lowman.
Secretary—D. H. Bailey.
Treasurer—D. W. Wilder.

Important action on advertising was taken, which we shall publish to-morrow.

TO FARMERS.—Capt. Smith will sell the following premium property to-day, at 11 o'clock, in front of the cattle stand, on the Fair Grounds, belonging to Charles Jeffery, of Blithedale Farm, Missouri.

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.

Four o'clock, P. M. 7th Oct. 1863.

General Blunt with one hundred men were attacked yesterday at two o'clock at Baxters Springs, by Quantrel and Cy Gordon. Supposed to be sixteen hundred strong. Himself and Lieut. Tappan of his Staff, and ten men only escaped. Lieut. Tappan arrived here 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 advocat, were taken prisoners. All the available force will leave here in a few moments for such assistance as they may be able to render.
M. H. Insley.

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 Chickamauga. Kansas has offered scores of her noble sons on the bloody theatre of war 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 sleep hard by "the dead man's river;" their names will shine lustroously on the lasting 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 canrage in Tennessee but like heroic men and women breast 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.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

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

There were present the following gentlemen:

John J. Ingalls, Sidney Clarke, S. F. Atwood, C. C. Whiting, proxy for L. R. Palmer, H. W. Watson, proxy for J. E. Sanders, D. W. Wilder, proxy for J. F. Newton, and John G. Otis, proxy for Chester Thomas.

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 imperatively demanded for the security of our State, and that we are upon

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The Conservative.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1863.



THE LATEST.

Capt. E. Brooks has received a private letter from Capt. M. H. Insley giving news from Baxter's 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 in favor of his escape. All believed he was fleeing to succor, as a brave man would have had the right to do, under the circumstances. Yet above all hung the dread suspense. Of his fate, if taken by Quantrile'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 happy homes and darken the loving life of true hearts. With a throb of pleasure do we recognize the kingly courage that crowns our heroic Kansas soldier in this, the last and most brilliant exploit of his career. Even though defeated and overwhelmed, Blunt's great and manly valor never reached such heights of heroism. The human consciousness is ever willing to bow before greatness, more especially that heroic quality, which, meeting defeat, even from the nettle danger plucks the flower of safety.

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

GALLANTRY OF PIERCE AND FULL PART

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 till they took the road south, when he went to Baxter's Springs, where he found Lieut. Pond's Command of the Third Wisconsin safe. He says:

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

We give the following note from Col. Willetts:

FORT SCOTT, Oct. 8th 1863.

DEAR WEB:—When the entire land was massacred O'Neal perished with them. John J. McClure of Leavenworth was killed also. Capt. Tough was instrumental in saving the life of Mrs. Chester Thomas. He mounted her on a horse and directed her 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.

(Correspondence of 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 Bushwacking warfare. Blunt can not be trifled with, and the Schofield-Ewing policy will play out. (Ausgerapielt.)

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

F. W. SCHOWARTE.

ENGAGEMENT AT SEDALIA.

Gen. Ewing, with his forces, was ten miles south of Rose Hill, Johnson county, on Friday evening, moving against the rebel Shelby in conjunction with Gen. Brown, who is

QUANTRI

COURAGE O

Lieut. Pond

PRISONERS.

[Special Correspondent]

We received from a prominent

CAMP

I propose to the disastrous day before yesterday

About one body guard were at a halt from this camp the column a

proaching front of the hill from men. As they eral uniform, i they were part who has two c of Colored Inf

As they form out about fifty ascertain with c soon settled th him and the li forward with turned to give body guard soon graceful flight. after, soon over deavored to fa vain.

Major Curtis of the body gus in this endeavor The General

The heart leaps at the picture. The blood bounds in the veins, and the pulses throb with quickening fervor, as imagination gathers the details and paints them in one glowing, even though gloomy, whole. We see our Kansas 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 composed of raw recruits breaking into disorder under the presence of great odds, while the General himself is advancing alone towards the enemy, who charge upon the disordered men. Three hundred men attack the broken squadron, who in great part break over the prairies. What does General Blunt do? Not flee as most would, but throwing himself into the midst of the disorder, with his gallant but ill-fated Adjutant, Major Curtis; the brave Lieut. Farr; that worthy son of the house, ever foremost in Liberty's contest, Lieut. Tappan; and the bold soldier boy, Lieut. Bob Pierce, endeavors to rally the men. With fifteen men, he meets and for a time stems the murderous tide. His men in wild rout; heavy firing at Baxter Springs; no knowledge of the result to the command at that point; the General holds and contests the ground, even for a time with his heroic handful driving the assassins before him. No thought of his own safety. Ever present in the midst of the foe, trying to rally his men, with whom they were mixed in wildest confusion; bullets flying thick, yet unheeded by him; hovering on their skirts; waiting, watching, pursuing, annoying them Blunt's coolness, courage and audacity, never deserts him. We mark, too, his attention to every exigency—to 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 detaches four, with the brave Tappan, to ride to Fort Scott for assistance. Others are sent, so soon as the safety of Pond is assured at the post, to follow the guerrilla trail, and others still, to reach the Arkansas in order to 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 Eternities hold the blessings of immortality wherewith to endow their he-

day evening, moving against the rebel Shelby, in conjunction with Gen. Brown, who is concentrating his forces at Clinton. The *Journal of Commerce* says Col. Weer was ordered from Fort Scott to Johnstown, Cass county.

Lieut. Col. Burriss had started to reinforce Blunt before Ewing's order could have reached Weer.

An engagement is reported to have taken place yesterday, near Sedalia, between the rebel Shelby and a Federal force, in which the rebels captured and destroyed our commissary 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 Pineville he marched to Neosho, attacked, captured and paroled two companies of Militia. When Shelby entered the State, his forces numbered about one thousand, but is now increased to sixteen hundred or eighteen hundred 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 has captured and burnt Warsaw, murdering the citizens, under circumstances of atrocity rivaling Lawrence.

Quantrile 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 Springs and Gen. Blunt's escort.

It is probable that not less than three thousand 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-a-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 militia, 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 incumbent on 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 militia

in this endeavor. The General fr in his efforts to r that he could rec peatedly within f and once or twice surrounded, but and determinatio notwithstanding stantly firing at him were almost storm, he escaped ceeded in rallyin who turned and small party of tv been chasing the

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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 Eternities hold the blessings of Immortality wherewith to endow their heroic souls. Curtis, Farr, O'Neill, Pellage, Cook, Wheeler, and the four score 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 us with imperial purple. The dual stars never 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 PHILLIPS has succeeded in obtaining drawings of the moon seen through a new telescope with a six-inch object glass. The exhibit man, 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 was a collection of craters, with hills rising out of their midst and divided by radiating ravines of awful depth? The only approach to any such scenery in our world is to be found in the Cordilleras of our gold regions of which, by the by, we shall have some splendid pictures when Bierstadt returns to us.

having been ordered to reinforce Gen. Brown.

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Seriously, it is very evident that great danger threatens Kansas. Our military force is small and scattered. It seems to us incumbent on 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 militia ought to be called out.

COLORED CONVENTION.

The friends of the movement will not fail to attend the sessions of this Convention, which opens on Tuesday, at the African Methodist Church. Good speakers will be present. Much interesting information will be given of the condition of the large and increasing colored population of our State. Right thinking persons will aid by their presence and assistance, not retard by waters or prejudice, all just and well considered movements which look to benefiting so important a portion of our laboring population as are the colored people. The managers have taken a census of the people in this city, with the amount of property they own, taxes they pay, and other interesting information.

We understand that, believing Events are heralding in Rights faster than Agitation can educate to the necessities of Justice, the Convention will confine its principal action to the furtherance of movements which will tend to aid the Educational Interests of their race. The decision is a wise one, to make themselves as far as possible to exercise political rights when they come, and come they will ere long, for duties cannot be imposed upon a people without rights following as a logical sequence. He who handles the musket in America will obtain the ballot.

the pertinacity with which they, and kept them so close.

After they were entirely spent some time among vainly for the wounded, he learned for the first time and his command were sal

Pond's cavalry was all in expedition, having on dismounted men, and or groes.

It seems that the same had attacked this camp, was so sudden and fierce surprise, that they got clients, one of the men Pond's tent and calling on with a pistol pointed at his face at him and ran to camp. The negroes rallied drove the rebels out, killed them then formed a line of

Pond, alone and unsupported his rough fortifications to howitzer, which he had used before, and with his own fired it three times with effect that he drove the rebels back over the hill. It was just as they were forming for a second attack, that Gen. Blunt for the first time attacked them.

The General has been busy day in burying the dead, six in all. They are a hotted, charred, burned, or ens at the sight.

Gen. Blunt is having his scouts in every direction going on. His reinforcements night, and then we shall see. His scouts have to cross Neosho river, some law leading southerly, protection of getting through Texas. Immediately ago

bulletin

LEAVENWORTH:
Y, OCT. 10, 1863.



OF THE COUNTY

SUPREME COURT,

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IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE BORDER!

General Blunt and Body Guard Attacked!

HE ESCAPES WITH NINE MEN!

Quantrell'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 laying low in death the pride of our land and the flower of our city. Again we are called upon to record butchery equaled only by the Lawrence Massacre, and surpassed in its malicious cruelty and fiendish atrocities by not even the barbarians 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 Quantrell, 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 outrenchments, 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 Quantrell.

Pond was not taken. He fought nobly. 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, Hoffen, Brown, Pond, Wright, Clifford, Murphy, Green, Gilson, Clark, Van Camp, Rie, Blurd, Brewer, Dempsey, Gilley, Tabner, Woodell, Morengo dangerously wounded, Jack Eflano, McCune, Arnold, and Irwin Booth.

COMPANY D, MAJ. D. McNary, John Davis, Tom Leash, Wm. Boyd, Rockefeller, Simpson.

COMPANY H. Bennett, and Shaffer.

COMPANY G. Tice; all of the band, and O'Neil; all of the clerks at Headquarters; and Captain Wheeler, and Pratt, badly wounded; Morton, ambulance driver; Ely, orderly to the General; Major Curtis; Lieut. Farr; Lieut. Cook, Co. A, 2d Colored; 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 labored 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 \$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

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junction, about nine miles from city. The work progressed everything appeared to move off and in good earnest. Subsequently, however, the Railroad company, in arrangements with Messrs. Hallett & Co. to go on with the work contracted to Ross, Co. A conflict, as a matter of course, ensued, there being two opposing parties with the same object for the same work. To determine who is in the right, Messrs. Steele & Co. have filed a bill in the Circuit Court for this district; and the following is the order made by the court:

Reading the within bill read, it is hereby ordered, that Thursday, the 15th day of next, be fixed, at the Judges' rooms, Court House at St. Louis; for the filing of a motion on behalf of the complainant therein, for an injunction restraining the Railroad Company therein mentioned from in any way disposing of any lands issued or to be issued under the trusts of said Hunt & Ruggles, or the prayer of said bill; and that the said hearing be served on said defendant with a copy of said bill previous to

the said day, and until said motion is heard, the Railroad Company and the said Associates and their agents and attorneys desist from issuing or in any way disposing of or pledging any of said lands.

Signed,
SAML A. MILLER,
Judge of the Court for Kansas Dist.
1863.

It will appear that the whole matter to be determined in a judicial manner. If Samuel Hallett & Company's rights adverse to those of Steele & Co., they will be determined. The most eminent counsel employed by the parties. Messrs. Ross, Steple, & Co. have engaged the services of J. F. Joy, Esq., and Mr. Clough, of this city. S. A. Stinson will act as counsel for Samuel Hallett & Co. In the matter, Messrs. Steele & Co. have the right to contract with the company re-broken, and they are ready to go on with the work according to the contract. They have the means, and

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 Quantrell.

Maj. Curtis and Lieut. Farr were brutally murdered after being taken prisoners. The band wagon was captured and all the boys shot through the head! The whole number killed is 87 out of 150 men in the escort.

Many of the killed were well known here, and some of them old residents. Jas. R. O'Neill and John McClure were among the latter—the former an artist and actor, and the last named 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 items above given:

FROM GEN. BLUNT.
BAXTER'S SPRINGS, Oct. 7—8 P. M.

CAPT: Since I wrote to you this morning, the body of Major Curtis has been found near where he was thrown from his horse. He was shot through the head, and was evidently murdered after he was a prisoner, as were all the rest. His body, with that of Lieut. Farr's will leave here to-night for Fort Scott, on their way home to their friends. Maj. Honning will accompany them to Iowa and Wisconsin. Have wooden coffins made by the time they arrive at Fort Scott. At Leavenworth they can be transferred to metallic coffins.

I 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 came in, have trailed the enemy five miles south of Neosho crossing on the Fort Gibson road. There is also a trail leading into the creek below here, which indicated that they have been joined since 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 of 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 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 Matt. Ryan, for one pair of mules.
- First premium to R C Foster for one year old jenny.
- Second premium to R C Foster for one sucking colt jack.
- First premium to B Spears for mule under two years old.
- First premium to S J Darrah for best two year old mule.
- Second premium, same, to W S Kerr.
- D Brown and B Spears, first premium for sucking mules.
- Second premium to Jesse Cornell for jack of ten years.
- First premium to A B Wade for jack of six years.
- First premium to S R Bissell for single draft mule.
- Best horse in harness for purse of \$10; S P Corbin.
- Fastest pony for purse, Jas W Brown; time 1.36 and 1.33.

The committee on the following lots in class H, beg leave to report the following awards, viz:

- LOT 32, APPLES.
- Jas Rosley, Leavenworth, first premium for the best and greatest variety; Clement Dustin, Leavenworth, second premium.
- Jas Bosley, Leavenworth, first premium for best ten varieties.
- Dan D Cook, Leavenworth, first premium for variety less than ten; Andrew Durkees, second premium.
- Alfred Gray, Leavenworth, first premium for any variety; Jas Bosley, second premium.

- LOT 33, PEAS.
- C B Brace, Leavenworth, first premium for best variety.
- W M Hously, Leavenworth, first premium greatest variety. Same for single specimen.
- J C Foster, Leavenworth, first premium for several specimens; Morris Sherman, Wyandotte, second premium.
- L J Willmot, Leavenworth, first premium for dwarf specimen.

- LOT 34—PEACHES.
- G J Park, Leavenworth, first premium, for lot.
- Dr. Jas Davis, Leavenworth second premium for lot.
- Dr Hann, of Kansas City, Mo., presented the largest specimen, but having removed it before awarding the premiums, no premium could be awarded.

- LOT 35—PLUMS.
- No entries.
- LOT 36—QUINCES.
- G B Brace, Leavenworth, first prem; best lot; Andrew Durkees, Leavenworth, second prem, best lot.
- LOT 37—APPLE TREES.
- J B Stuyman first premium best lot; G P Goddard, second best lot.

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divide my forces and attack Grant's right and left at 1 A. M. of the 27th of July.

JOSEPH JOHNSTON, General Commanding.

Jackson, Miss., June 30, 1863.

— Cobbett, in one of his "Rural Rides," says: "I saw no corn standing in ricks, a thing I never saw before, and would not have believed it had I not seen it." The matter of fact apostle never found out the neat bull he had made.

— Two New Yorkers sojourning at Chicago, intimate friends and probable future brothers-in-law, lately spent the day together, and fell in love in the evening with the same young lady. They fell in quarrelling, and agreed to fight a duel. Arrived at the appointed place their better feelings overcame them, and they rushed into each other's arms. By solving to ratify their conciliation they straightaway became distressingly tight, quarrelled again, and this time blood—twas from the nose—was shed.

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 H. 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.

now receiving so much sympathy, may also undergo the torture to be resorted to in Warsaw, in order to enforce confession.

— Eleven ugly men and eleven handsome men recently played a cricket match in England. The handsomer men were victorious.

— 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 "Arab set" has again been beaten by the English hunters. Al Yachia, who has the finest stud of Arab horses in Egypt, maintained that no English horse could run against an Arab horse for four miles. The well-known racer Compton was selected for his competitor, and beat him by more than half a mile.

— The Sultan has agreed to be present at the great horse-race to be held at Constantinople.

— There is a queer story going about Paris, very much to the scandal of the Empress Eugenie and her sect. A man of some influence, having said he should like to see the Pope's head cut off, his wife was confined with twins without having the 21st day. They are safe from the insulting inquiry: "Who's your father?"

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

of our own, or of too hazardous attempt either into the hands of our guns. Under these things and strategic skill of the respective commander forces to make a station upon Charlestown doubtful, but the consummation of

renting Transcript, is thus irreverently of his grace to Ohio, to the War Office. The thing to be, all things of the Navy continue; ~~Shrewsbury~~ the "In- and the Postmaster-inself into a candidate

f the rebel navy, has his relatives in New York, three of whom entered the army. In 14 years, joined the killed of a wound received by her brother, Douglas,