

Don Jensen

From: "Dan Woolpert" <dgw1stbb@charter.net>
To: "Don Jensen" <dnjkenosha@wi.rr.com>
Sent: Friday, June 22, 2007 9:19 AM
Subject: Re: Pellage's Band/3rd Wis. Vol. Cavalry

Good Morning Don,

I apologize for not being more responsive. I am involved in a couple of big projects that have really kept me busy. I am truly interested in and appreciative of the research your are pursuing regarding the 3rd Wisconsin Band.

The Union Army found itself overburdened with bands and bandsmen soon after the start of the war. Several factors contributed to this, I am sure. The phenomenon of the Eb brass band got started around Boston, New York and Philadelphia in the mid-1840. Valved brass instruments that could reliably play the chromatic scale had been invented in the mid 1830s. Brass bands bloomed in towns, large and small, across the country, particularly up and down the Eastern seaboard and across the Northern tier of Mid-Western states. By the late 1850s nearly every village had a band and the larger towns had several. Brodhead's band, for instance, got started in 1857. So, the first factor is that there was a large supply of available bands, instruments, music and bandsmen when the war started in 1861. Second factor, in my opinion, is that the desire of young men to join the army, early on, was at almost a fever pitch. There were strong social positives to joining up and strong social negatives to not doing so. Union bandsmen were not trained as soldiers, given weapons or expected to do battle. This may have led some to opt for musical service rather than join one of the battle groups. There is some evidence that the bandsmen had a bit better deal than the ordinary foot soldier, in terms of housing, food, clothing etc. Officers wanted to have their own band at their beck and call. Several bands, in a sense, auctioned themselves off to the highest bidding officer.

By early 1862 the Union Command decided that they had to deal with the situation and concocted the infamous General Order 92 which disposed of regimental bands and authorized brigade bands. Not only were there fewer brigade bands, they were authorized at only 16 musicians (some of the regimental bands carried 30, or even more musicians). This decision was unpopular with nearly everyone except those responsible for paying all of the regimental bandsmen. The bandsmen didn't want to go home and the soldiers missed their readily available music. Most of all the officers, who depended on the bands for many ceremonial and entertainment tasks, were displeased. So much so that the wealthy ones who could retained their regimental bands, paying them out of their own pockets. Others found ways to transfer bandsmen to regular duty rosters and then assign them to duties that were no different than their regimental bandsmen roles.

I am sure that it was GO 92 that caught the 3rd Wisc. Cavalry Band. I have often wondered how the 3rd Wisc. Cav. Band survived after 1862. Now I know, they continued under a different unit designation. It would be interesting to know how the transfer to the Army of the Frontier band was worked out and how they got paid after the transfer.

Our namesake band, the band principally from Brodhead Wisconsin, was the 1st Brigade Band, 3rd Division, 15th Army Corps, a part of Sherman's Army.

Once again, I applaud your work. Please keep me informed as you find new interesting information.

Dan

6/23/2007

At 08:40 PM 6/20/2007, you wrote:

Hello Dan

Just thought I would check back with you.

I am coming up with some additional details regarding the so-called Peltage Band/3rd Wisconsin Cavalry Band killed at Baxter Springs, KS.

The photo you mentioned, which everyone has thought showed the 3rd Wisconsin Bandsmen was actually of 1864 vintage, not 1863, and shows the new band, the replacements who became bandsmen after the Wisconsin lads were slain, in other words, they were Gen. Blunt's new band. The photo actually was taken in the fall of 1864, a year after the Wisconsin band was massacred, in Paola, KS, and has long been misidentified. The Kansas State Historical Society and the Wisconsin Historical Society are in the process of correcting their captions for the photo. The musicians in the photo are said to be all Kansans.

In fact, I have learned that the slain musicians all had been transferred out of the 3rd Wis. Cavalry in about Nov. 1862, and that the band unit in which they served was -- from that time forth and surely when they died in Oct. 1863 -- called (interestingly enough), the Band of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Army of the Frontier, U.S. Volunteers. At that point, it became, technically, a federal unit, not a Wisconsin or other state unit.

I am wondering if this is where your band's name, 1st Brigade Band came from??

Still a number of mysteries relating to the band that I am working on. Curiously, it seems no one has ever done much serious research before this concerning the ex-3rd Wisconsin Cav/Peltage's/Blunt's/1st Brigade, 1st Division, Army of the Frontier Band.

Cordially,
--don

Don Jensen

----- Original Message -----

From: [Dan Woolpert](#)

To: [Don Jensen](#)

Sent: Friday, April 27, 2007 8:49 AM

Subject: Re: Peltage's Band/3rd Wis. Vol. Cavalry

Good Morning Don,

I have your second email. I find your notes absolutely fascinating.

Once again I must beg for more time. We are off today for a rehearsal in Watertown, a presentation for the Daughters of American Colonists in Hartford on Saturday morning and a 1st Brigade Band performance in West Bend on Saturday evening. Usually we are not this busy. If we were, I couldn't cope.

I have some documentation in my files that may be of interest to you. Unfortunately I cannot immediately lay my hands on it. I'll try to find it next week.

Our connection with the 3rd Wis. Cav. Band is through an instrument, an Over-the-

shoulder tuba. We acquired this instrument from Gordon Kloke (Milwaukee). He acquired it from Fred Benkovic, founder of the current 1st Brigade Band, also Milwaukee. Fred has told me that he acquired the instrument from the State Historical Society in exchange for some uniform items and other accoutrements. His information, via the SHS, is that the instrument was from the 3rd WI Band and had survived the Baxter Springs Massacre. We also have a picture of the Band that I'm certain you have seen also. This is the picture of the Band that has been blown up and is on the wall in Fort Scott. Ostensibly the one tuba in the picture is the tuba that we own. Frankly, not enough of the tuba is visible in the picture to be certain.

A few years ago I was contacted by the owner of a private CW museum near Springfield, MO. He had a fragment of an instrument bell that, reportedly, had come from the BS battlefield. I visited the museum and could not determine whether the fragment was from a cornet or a bugle.

After that, but a few years ago, I was contacted by someone who was researching and writing about the BS massacre. He sent me an early draft document. It was focused on the battle, and only briefly mentioned the band. This is the document that I can't quickly find.

A few months ago I received an email from another (I think) person who was *researching the battle*. I sent him the information I have about our instrument. I have not heard back from him. I will try to find his email for you also.

Nobody, to my knowledge, has truly focused on the Band and its members, as you have and are doing. Huzzah for your work.

Periodically I envision myself digging in and researching the background of some of our instruments. Many have fascinating stories to tell. Unfortunately, just as I am ready to start, I get tracked off on another arrangement. I have come to some peace, realizing that my strength is researching and reconstituting the band music of the period and that I need to leave the historical research to someone else.

Dan

At 04:04 PM 4/24/2007, you wrote:

Mr. Dan Woolpert

Dear Mr. Woolpert:

My name is Don Jensen. I live in Kenosha. I am a local history researcher and author, a retired newspaperman, longtime member of the Board of Directors of the Kenosha History Center museum/archives and a member of the Wisconsin Historical

6/23/2007

*George Waiter
1864
This is my
Capt. Blunt to whom I went*

To Be Blunt...

In the September 2005 issue, you ran an article by Stuart Sanders about William C. Quantrill's Baxter Springs massacre that included a picture of Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt's bandmen with a caption indicating the group of musicians was slaughtered during the October 6, 1863, bloodbath. The same image, with a description that even more definitively states the musicians were

all killed by Quantrill, was also used in the famous Time-Life "silver series" on the Civil War, in the "Spies, Scouts and Raiders" volume. Several other magazines and the author of the book *General James G. Blunt: Tarnished Glory* have made the same claim in conjunction with the image. The location of the picture is often attributed to Fort Scott, Kan.

While doing research for a book titled *Paola, Kansas: A 150 Year Timeline*, I discovered an old 1906 photo album. A local businessman had presented the album to the city, along with a letter from U.S. Senator Chester I. Long, who was from Paola, and a signed photo of President Theodore Roosevelt.

The album contains a collection of photos by "Brown's Photographic & Ambrotype Gallery" of Paola. There are pictures of eight Civil War soldiers from the Paola area along with two including General Blunt and one street scene of a wagon train in downtown Paola. The image of General Blunt and his band is the same photo that is used in Stuart Sanders' article and the other works I mentioned. It is clearly backmarked "Brown's Photographic & Ambrotype Gallery, Paola, Miami County, Kansas," leaving little doubt where the image was taken. More specifically, the time and

place are identified as the north side of town square in 1864—after the Baxter Springs Massacre.

The members identified are: "Gen. Blunt [casually leaning against the fence in the light-colored jacket], A.J. Shannon, William Bendix, M.X. Myers, Fred Marvin, Charles Warring, George Cohen, Henry Dutton, Wash Woolhater, Jack Halstead, Ed Walker, Capt. George W. Quimby, John Myers,

George Waite, Frank Mimers, M.E. Foote and George W. Mitchler to the extreme left."

Eleven of the band members were from the 11th Kansas Cavalry, and one was from the 12th Kansas Cavalry. I was unable to identify the units of four soldiers. Three of the men were from Paola. General Blunt was the commander of the District of South Kansas at the time.

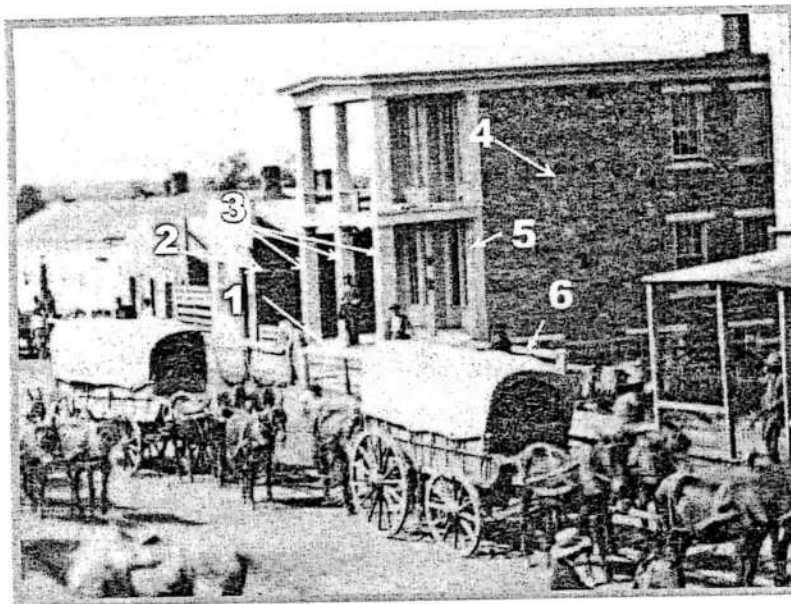
I took that photo and numbered it in the same manner as the accompanying image of the wagon train in Paola taken at about the same time. Numerous features are obviously the same: (1) Hitching post and rail. (2) Horizontal siding of an adjacent building. (3) Three white two-story vertical pillars of the main building. (4) Stone wall of main building. (5) White two-story corner trim board. (6) Three-board rail fence at edge of wooden walkway.

In the wagon train image, the low building at the end of the street is the infamous Torrey House Hotel. Quantrill frequently visited there.

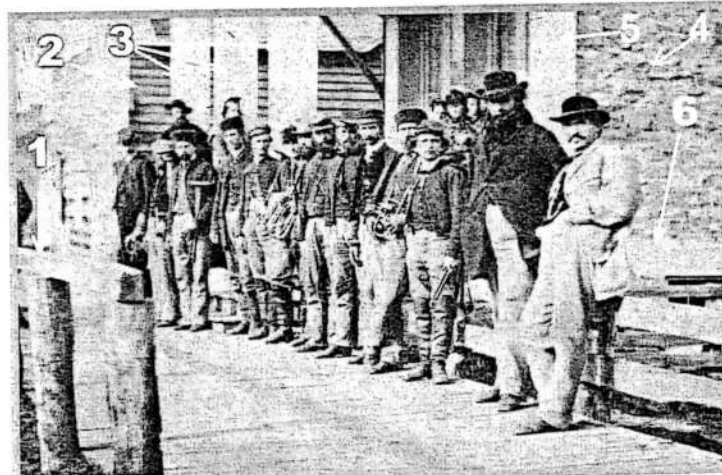
I believe the photo may have been taken in November 1864 after the Battle of Westport/Mine Creek. Following that fight, Blunt returned to Paola to finish out his military career. Maybe that explains his relaxed look in his nonmilitary suit.

So it appears from this evidence that the image was taken in Paola, and it does not portray the unfortunate musicians killed by Quantrill's men.

Phil Reaka
Paola, Kan.



COURTESY OF PHIL REAKA



The image at the bottom is the one that appeared in the September 2005 issue of ACW. Mr. Reaka's photo album discovery seems to conclusively prove the location of the photo as Paola, Kan., and establish a post-Baxter Springs date.

Send letters to America's Civil War Editor, Primedia History Group, 741 Miller Dr., SE, Suite D-2, Leesburg, VA 20175, or e-mail to AmericasCivilWar@thehistorynet.com. Please include your name, address and daytime telephone number. Letters may be edited.

THE OLD ELEVENTH KANSAS BAND.



The above is a reproduction of the oldest army picture extant in Miami county. It was taken by George W. Brown, near the northeast corner of the Park, Paola, Kansas, in 1864. It is the band of the Kansas Eleventh, made famous by Moonlight and others. Setting in at the right the first figure is that of General Blunt, next A. J. Shannon, and Wm. Benedix, M. X. Myers, Fred Marvin, Charles Warring, George Cohen, Henry Dutton, Wash Woolheter, Jack Halstead, Ed. Walker. Capt. George W. Quimby, John Myers, George Waite, Frank Mimers and M. E. Foote, all follow in order with George W. Mitchler to the extreme left standing by himself.

These were the days when, to use the sentence coined by Col. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, "Blood was water and money was leaves," so lavish was the waste. For four long years Paola stood still, an outpost on the firing line bearing the brunt of war from without and within. The town was a military camp with civilians ready to march or run on a minute's warning. The dim cut, faint in outline and imperfect from the old, old photograph, is clear to many an old settler's eye as he or she adjusts the spectacles and revives recollections of old.

c/c 3-22-
Paola Free

3RD WIS. CAVALRY BAND/A.K.A. PELLAGE'S OR BLUNT'S BAND

The band members killed in the massacre – most commonly reported as 14 -- are listed differently in various newspaper accounts, on various contemporary military reports, on Baxter Springs cemetery records and in the official roster of Wisconsin soldiers, compiled in 1886 by the state of Wisconsin. I have tried to reconcile the various versions, and the most likely spellings have been selected. In so far as possible, I have tried to reconcile this data with census data.

It appears that during the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry's enlistment period and training period, roughly from Nov. 1, 1861 until they left Janesville's Camp Barstow for St. Louis, the regiment had no band.

The 3rd Comprised of 1st Battalion, Squadrons, or Co. A, G, E, K. 2nd Battalion, Squadrons C, I, F, M. 3rd Battalion, Squadrons D, K, H, B.

The 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry left Camp Barstow in Janesville late on March 26, but north of Chicago, a train wreck caused the death of 11 troopers before they ever saw combat. The regiment arrived in St. Louis on Thursday, March 27, and marched through the streets of St. Louis, being cheered, to Benton Barracks at the fairground. On Sunday, was a review of the 2nd and 3rd Cavalry 2000 soldiers, to hear the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Hiram W. Beers. If there had been a regimental band at this time, it should have been mentioned in existing records, but there is no such mention.

On May 3, 1862, the first two companies of the 3rd Wis. Cav. left Benton Barracks at the fairgrounds in St. Louis headed up the Missouri River by steamer for Leavenworth.

A band – presumably Henry Pellige's civilian band from Madison – apparently arrived at Benton Barracks a short time before the regiment departed aboard the river boat, Sioux City. We know this because upon their arrival at Ft. Leavenworth, on Sunday, May 11, 1862, the local newspaper, the Leavenworth DAILY TIMES, May 13, 1862, pg. 4, col. 1, reported "The Second Battalion of the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry reached the Fort on Sunday by the steamer Sioux City. They were accompanied by a fine brass band."

Most likely, they were the same musicians who made up the brass band who performed at Pellige's summer concert garden in Madison. Likely they would have included the leader's four brothers, Herman (Johann Herman), George (Georg), William (Wilhelm) and August, all known musicians, and perhaps their father, who after arriving in the U.S., was known as John.

Henry Peltage seems to have offered his services to the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry's commanding officer, Janesville banker and formerly Wisconsin governor, Col. William A. Bartow as the regimental band. Unlike some other regimental bands, Peltage's musical ensemble did not enlist in the military. They remained civilians, not soldiers, and would have been paid with funds from a tax levied, according to law, on the regimental sutler's canteen. This may have been supplemented by Bartow, personally, since a fine military band reflected favorably on a regiment and its commander.

The band entertained the local community as well as performing for the troopers of the the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry. The regiment was encamped at Camp Calkins, on a wooded bluff overlooking the Missouri River, at the edge of town and outside of Ft. Leavenworth. The site was known as the Esplanade.

The local paper reported that "The Band of the 3rd Wisconsin 'discourseth sweet music' to our citizens living in the vicinity of the Esplanade." Leavenworth Daily Times, June 3, pg. 4, col. 1.

And, the same day it announced, "Flag Raising Today – An elegant specimen of the 'Stars and Stripes' will be raised today at Camp Calkins on the Esplanade, the headquarters of Col. Barstow and his staff. The flag will be flung to the breeze at 4 o'clock PM. Gen. Blunt and staff and Maj. Price and staff will be present at the ceremonies. The various battalions of the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry will parade on Main Street, and the inspiring music of the band will add attractions to the occasion." Daily Times, June 3, 1862, pg. 4, col. 1

On June 14, the paper announced, "There will be a public presentation of the flag prepared for the Military Hospital (on 6th Street in Leavenworth) by the Ladies' Volunteer Aid Society at 6 o'clock this evening.... As this 'proud emblem' shall be raised to float from the building, the 3rd Wisconsin Band will play suitable airs." Daily Times, June 14, pg. 2, col. 1.

That same date, Col. Barstow ordered various squadrons of the cavalry to provost duty in various communities. 1st Bn, Co. A, Capt. Dammon, to Elwood and Troy in Doniphan County. Co. E under Capt. Justin remained in city of Leavenworth and posted to Camp Derry. Co G, Capt. Moore, to Shawneetown, Johnson County. Co. L to Aubury and Cold Water Grove in Johnson County. 2nd Battalion, Co. C, Maj. Henning; Co. I, Cpat. Stevens, Co. I, Capt Conkey, Co. F, Capt. Vittum and Capt. Rouse, Co. M ordered to Ft. Scott. 3 Bn, Co. D, Capt Shaw to Atchinson, Atchinson County; Co.K, Capt. Off remain in Leavenworth to Camp Deffy. Co. H, Capt. Stout, and Co. B, Capt. David, to remain at Ft. Leavenworth.

But in July came General Order 93, which rejected regimental bands, decreeing that bands would exist only at the Brigade level. There typically were 10 regiments for every brigade.

Presumably, Pellige's civilian band was dismissed and sent back to Madison in July 1862. Henry Pellige remained, enlisting in the Army at the rank of leader and set about recruiting a new Brigade Band. It was Pellige's job to whip them into a brass band, and that took time. There are no more reports of band concerts in the city of Leavenworth by the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry.

(END NOTE: Except for Henry, the musician members of the Pellige family returned to Dane County, Wisconsin. Father, John H. Pellige continued to farm near Cottage Grove until his death, May 25, 1874, at the age of 80. Herman lived in Madison, worked as a cigarmaker and musician, often accompanying his church organist on his bull fiddle (bass). He never married and died Nov. 24, 1897. George married and, for decades, gave music lessons to Madison children and adults, teaching double bass, cello, viola, violin, guitar and alto horn. He died March 3, 1897. William moved to Chicago, as did several of his sisters. He worked for many years as a piano tuner and musical instrument salesman. August, the youngest of the musical Pelliges, lived in Madison with his brother, Herman for a few years, then followed William and his sisters to Chicago. He became perhaps the most musically accomplished. By 1900, he was a member of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.)

The new Brigade Band was made up of troopers already serving in the 3rd Wisconsin's cavalry companies, a number of them buglers. They were detached from their regular units to serve with the band.

Late in the fall of 1862, elements of the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, along with the rest of Maj. General James G. Blunt's newly designated 1st Division, Army of the Frontier, mounted an expedition from Ft. Leavenworth into Arkansas. On Nov. 1, at Rhea's Mill, Ark., the bandsmen were formally transferred to the Blunt's Brigade Band.

In January, the Brigade Band returned to Ft. Leavenworth. By February 1863, however, they had followed the rest of Blunt's military headquarters to Fort Scott, Kansas, where the band would remain until early October.

Of the 13 band members I have been able to identify with certainty (of the reported 14 killed at Baxter Springs), seven transferred on Nov. 1, 1862 from other companies in the 3rd Wis. Several transferred in from the 9th Wisconsin Infantry. In the coming months, at least one new enlistee joined the Brigade Band of the Army of the Frontier. In other words, those who would be killed

at Baxter Springs, Kans., Oct. 6, 1863, had only been officially in the band for between 3 and 11 months at the time of their deaths.

In addition (or perhaps already included in the reported 14 casualties) there was a 12 year old boy who is variously identified as the band's "drummer boy" or as Pellation's "servant." He too was reported killed. Nothing further is noted about this boy, except that he either was from Chicago or was known to family and friends in Chicago. He may be the M. Mumser listed as having been killed along with the band, who cannot otherwise be identified.

HENRY PELLAGE

Born in Prussia about 1832, he was about 31 at time of death. He came to the U.S. in the early 1850s. His name sometimes is spelled Henri and is variously misspelled as Pelloge, Pellege.

Henry J. Pellation lived in Madison as early as June 1857, since he was charged then with selling liquor without a license. In 1858. He was the co-owner of a saloon-restaurant, Pellation and Knoefel's (with Fritz Knoefel) located at Webster and King Streets in Madison. He lived at that location too. After that, he owned and operated a saloon called the Harmonic, located on the west side of South Pinckney Street, near the Fairchild Block. At the Harmonic, according to legend, there was "all the music, night and day."

Also in 1858, he also was the director of the Marner Society chorus in Madison.

In addition, he was listed as the fife major with the Governor's Guard, a company of the 18th Regiment, State Militia, a hometown unit covering Madison and eastern Dane County.

As a result of this position, Madison newspapers often referred to him as Major Pellation.

In early 1858, Pellation organized a military band for the 18th Regiment. On May 7, he staged a benefit ball at Wood's Hall in Madison. Tickets sold for a rather substantial \$2, with the proceeds going to buy uniforms for the band. He generated considerable talk in the community with his introduction of a new French quadrille called "The Lancers," a tune that had been the rage at Washington DC parties the previous season.

Madison Daily State Journal, 6/22/58, 9/8/1858 and other issues from summer and fall have ads for Concert Garden, apparently an outdoor summer beverage parlor, etc., located at Washington and West Canal Streets in Madison, with full brass band concert in afternoons and evenings. Opened for the season on 6/24/58, Reopened the outdoor Concert Garden

5/6/1859 for that summer season. Served ice cream, but also wine, ale, porter, liquors.

Women had to be accompanied by a gentleman to be admitted.

Unfortunately, the summer of 1850 was cool and rainy, so in June it was announced that the Concert Garden would be open only when not raining.

On March 9, 1860, Pellation played in a concert at the Baptist church, a duet, with Pellation on the violin and a musician named Manning on the flute.

May 19, 1860 State Journal says Pellation, accomplished violinist and gifted musician has just opened a music store in the jewelry store of Mr. Parker between the Capital House and Fairchild's Block. Sold sheet music from New York and Boston publishers.

Pellation also seemed to be in charge of another major fund raising public concert at City Hall during the 1859 summer season.

But the June 1860 US Census shows that Henry Pellation was living on the family farm in Cottage Grove (near Madison), WI, with parents and 6 siblings.

His family came from Foren (Fohren, Fohven) in Hanover Province, Prussia. It appears that the family (father, Johann Heinrich, 59 (more likely, 66), a farmer; mother, Elise, 50; siblings, Johann Herman, 30; Wilhelm, 17; August, 12; Augusta, 23; and Elsie emigrated from Germany, Hanover, via port of Bremen, on the ship Wieland, arriving in the port of New York on 10/2/1856, and destined for Wisconsin.

Another brother, Georg, 19, arrived in Baltimore 7/18/1855 on the Marianne, out of Bremen. He also was a musician. But I cannot find Henry as arriving with either. Presumably he arrived earlier, and his family was joining him in Wisconsin.

Madison newspaper references refer to W. and A. Pellation as performing as musicians with Henry, presumably Wilhelm and August.

According to the 1860 census, Henry was born about 1832, making him about 31 at the time of death.

OTHER BAND MEMBERS KILLED AT BAXTER SPRINGS

*FRANZ BALLIEN

Reduced from Sergeant to Private. Born about 1824 in Austria, age at death, about 39. Name variously misspelled J. Balaun, F. Balloun, Frank Balow. Was a shoemaker in Milwaukee's Second Ward. Married to Magdalena, two years younger, and had two children, Joseph 9, and Mathilde, 7. Enlisted Co. M, 3rd Wis. Cav. in Milwaukee 1/7/62. Mustered in at Janesville, 1/31/62. Later, transferred to Co. K and transferred 11/7/62 to Brigade Band, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Army of the Frontier, by order of War Department.

(P)*HEINRICH BULOW

Sergeant. Born about 1834 in Prussia.

Was a farmer living at Reedsburg, Sauk County, Wisconsin. He was 27 and married, with two young daughters when he enlisted at Baraboo, Dec. 2, 1861, as a bugler in Co. F, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry. His name has been spelled variously as Buelow, Barlow and Benlow. He farmed with his widowed father, Gottfried M. Bulow.

Heinrich was married to Augusta, who was three years older, and they had two children, Emma, 4, and Henriette, 2.

He was mustered in at Janesville, Jan. 4, 1862. In June 1862, at Fort Leavenworth, he was detached from his cavalry duties and was assigned to the Third Wisconsin Cavalry's Co. F. On Nov. 15, 1862, he was transferred to Brigade Band, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Army of the Frontier by order of War Dept., on Nov. 15, 1862.

Pension application (41899) for Henry Bulow filed by widow Augusta H. Bulow on 4/1899?? Cert. no.? And by minor son, G. Mertens Bulow, application 147,045 and cert. no. 101001.

***THOMAS L. DAVIS**

Sergeant, born about 1839. He was single and about 22 when he enlisted at his hometown, Platteville, Dec. 6, 1861, as a bugler in Co. G, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry. He was about 24 at death.

Davis was 5 ft 5 inches tall, with light colored hair, blue eyes and light complexion. He had worked as an engineer before enlisting in the cavalry regiment.

He was mustered in at Camp Barstow in Janesville, Jan. 31, 1862.

In June 1862, he was detached from his cavalry unit when the regimental band was organized in June 1862 at Fort Leavenworth. .

By October 1862, the band had been reassigned to Ft. Scott. He was reported as sick at Fort Scott.

On Nov. 1, 1862, he was a corporal, and was transferred from Co. G to the 1st Brigade Band at Rhea's Mill, Arkansas, by order of the Secretary of War.

Through most of January and February 1863, was with the band at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, however, a letter of instruction from the War Dept. transferring him formally from the 3rd and 9th Wisconsin volunteers is dated Ft. Scott, Kansas.

From the end of May through early October 1863, he was in camp at Ft. Scott, Kansas. He was promoted to sergeant on July 1, 1863.

***JOHN FRITZ**

Private. Also mistakenly identified as Tritz, Tritts. He was born in Prussia in 1845, and came to the United States and Racine County when he was only several years old, along with his parents, Michael and Catherine and three siblings, an older sister and brother and a younger sister. They lived on a farm in the Town of Yorkville. His mother died when he was still a small child. On Sept. 7, 1861, shortly before his 16th birthday, John went to Racine to enlist as a drummer boy in Co. H, 9th Wisconsin Infantry. In November 1862, at Spurman Creek, Ark., he was transferred to the 1st Brigade Band, 1st Division, Army of the Frontier.

(P)*GEORGE GEMUNDER

Private. Also mistakenly called G. ____, Giminder and Gemunda.

Had been in the Army, and in the band, for the shortest period of any of the band members killed, less than 2-1/2 months at his death. Helisted at Fort Scott, KS, directly into the band for 3 years by Maj. C.W. Blair.

Pension application filed May 19. 1868 by mother, Catherine Gemunder.

Application no. 161359; certificate 119542.

(P)*FRANK M. LARUE

Private. Misspelled Laroux, Lareau, LaRoux, LeRoux, LaReaux.

Born October 23, 1843, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, son of Margaret and Medard Laroux. Medara Laroux originally lived in the US but then went to Quebec, where he married Margaret on December 9, 1842. Not happy in Quebec, the family moved back to the US and Pentwater, Michigan, in about 1852, when Frank was about 9 years old. They lived on a 40-acre farm in the Township of Weare, outside Pentwater. The family had little money and Margaret worked as a housekeeper in a boarding house. At 15, Frank went to work as a clerk at a sawmill owned by Charles Mears. It was Mears brother, Edwin, a 47-year-old musician, who presumably taught Frank how to play an instrument.

He worked for Mears from 1858 until late in 1860, when, looking for a better paying job, 17-year-old Frank took a lake schooner from Pentwater to Chicago. There, along with others looking for work, he was hired to work in a lumber camp near Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin. He worked the winter season hauling logs from the northern forest to the Wisconsin River.

In May 1861, with a friend, Lewis A. McClure, another young drifter from Massachusetts, they rode one of the log rafts downriver, intending to return to Chicago. Instead, they found themselves in Madison, Wisconsin. There, in the fall, unemployed but with a patriotic zeal to "fight for the Union or die in its cause," he and McClure enlisted in Co. L, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry.

When he enlisted, Nov. 12, 1861, Frank was 18, but gave his age as 19. He was 5 ft., 7 inches tall, with black hair and dark eyes and complexion. He went on to Camp Barstow in Janesville and there was mustered in on Dec. 19, 1861, as a cavalry private.

He was detached from his duties as a cavalry trooper in June 1862, and assigned to the regimental band. On Nov. 1, 1862, he was transferred to the Brigade Band.

Frank was 17 days short of his 20th birthday when he was killed at Baxter Springs.

From 1880 deposition:

Mother, Margaret Leraux

Age 68

Occupation, Housekeeper in Pentwater, MI

*Only son, Frank M. Leraux, Pvt. In Co. L, 3rd Wis. Cavalry
Volunteers*

*She was married in Montreal Dec. 9, 1842 to Medard Leraux.
Frank was born Oct. 23, 1843*

*Lived at Pentwater since 1852, on a 40 acre farm until about
1862 or 1863, when they traded the land for several lots in the
town of Pentwater.*

*Frank worked for a Charles Mears at a sawmill in Pentwater in
1858, 1859, 1860 and part of 1861. His wages were paid to his
parents.*

(Larue's letters in Pension file, with spelling and punctuation, but not grammar, corrected)

Grand Rapids Janu 27, 1861

Dear Father and Mother.

Is for the second time that I write to you. I have written to you from Chicago and I have had no answer. Dear Father and Mother it is true that I have neglected in writing to you. I am now in Wisconsin with Elie Mason. I am getting sixteen dollars per month. It is a good place but it is not like Pentwater for there is about four feet of snow and we can scarcely haul logs. Dear Father and Mother it is true that I have not helped you but I have not had the chance. I can tell you this better when I see again. I intend to go to Chicago next spring about the first of May and I will help you all I can. Dear Father and Mother you must not feel discouraged of me for I am in a good place.

There is a good church where I can go to every Sunday. I have been very lonesome of you Father and Mother of my friends that I have left in Pentwater. Dear Father and Mother I hope you will write to me as soon as you can. You may direct your letter to Frank Larue, Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin. You may give my best respects to all my friends. Dear Father and Mother, I embrace you with all my heart. I am your son for life.

-- Frank Larue

Madison, Nov. 25, 1861

Dear Father and Mother.

It is with sorrow that I write you this letter. You will blame me for taking so much privilege on my part to tell you in few words I have enlisted in the Wisconsin Third Cavalry. Dear Father, look at this in the right light. You know that you went to Canada and you would not live there and you came back to America and make it your home. So for this reason I have enlisted. It is not because I could not get work. No, Father it is because this

country needs me. I MEAN TO FIGHT FOR THE Union or die in its cause. Dear Father and Mother do not think its hard for I speak it and I mean it. I am enlisting for three years or during the war. We are ordered out of Wisconsin to leave as quick as possible. Father, I received a letter from you. It was dated September the 13 and I received it November the 14 written by E. Drichhase(?) and telling me to come to Chicago and meet Mother there but it was too late. Dear Father and Mother I don't know how soon I will be with your. I trust all to Providence to you Father as there is but little to do. Live quietly you and Mother til the war is over. The time is short and I must end my letter in these few words. When you kneel to your prayers, please think on those who are in war and fighting for liberty. Please give my best respects to all those who may ask for me, to old Tom Alexander, Joseph Enely(?), to Doc. E.D. Richmond and his wife, to the two Misses Underhill, also their brother. You may bid them goodbye for me. Dear Father and Mother, when I return home I mean to fetch a friend with me. He has been with (me) for a long time. His name is Lewis A. McClure. He sends you his best respects. Dear Father, you need not write til you receive another letter from me. So with this I end this letter. I embrace you with all my heart.
Your son,
Frank Larue

Benton Barracks
St. Louis
April the 18 1862

Dear Father and Mother
I have received you kind letter and it is not with words that I can tell you the pleasure it done me to hear that your are all well. Dear Father I am well. I did not write to you about my friend in my letter but he is well and sends his best respects to you all. You say that you sent me a letter in xxxxx I did not receive it. Tom said he wrote it xxx You received a letter from Canada. You say my Uncle Seley(?) is very sick and that Elbert Bouman's(?) wife is dead but you don't tell me anything about my Uncle Oumiotte(?) and his family. When you write to them

send them my best respects and tell them where I am. I send ten dollars per month of my money in the State Treasury of Wisconsin for safe keeping til after the war. It is as good as the Bank. The Wisconsin soldiers are allowed five dollars per month for their parents. I will sign it over to you. You can draw ten dollars every two months. When yhou write let me know who is justice of the peace in your town so that you can draw this money. Send me his name. Tom, you tell me about your brother in Siegle's command to let yhou know if I have seen him. They are in Arkansas. We think of going there soon or in New Mexico. If I see him I will let you know and tell him who I am. There has been a great fight there in many of the wounded (are) here in our hospital. They look very hard, som with legs and arms cut off and some nearly dead. Our regiment is all well but the weather is very warm here. The grass is green and everything looks like summer. So goodbye Dear Father and Mother. I embrace with all my heart.

Truly your son

Just address your letters to Frank M. Larue, Co. L, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Camp Benton, St. Louis Mo. Give my best respects to all my friends and tell them that I am well.

Fort Leavenworth
May the 14 1862

Dear Father and Mother.

I read your letter last night and it done me mcu pleasure to hear that you are all well but it made me feel bad to hear of the death of my Aunt Cealy(?). You never told me that she was sick.

Dear Father and Mother I am now many miles away from where I wrote to you last. We are now encamped at Fort Leavenworth Kansas. It is the finest country I ever seen for good land and good health. We are sent here to guard the Indians. They talk of sending us to Fort Laramie. If they do, we will like it pretty much for the Indians are whipping the regular soldiers out and we want to get there and show them what volunteer soldiers can do. We are well armed. Each of us has a carbine and two revolvers with six shots each and a good saber and a picked horse with these. I think we can make them jump. Dear Father

about the five dollars from the State of Wisconsin you cannot receive (it) in Michigan. You would have to (be) living in Wisconsin. I wrote to you before because they told me that I could send it to you but I have found out since that it cannot be done. If it is done for the parents of volunteers that are too poor to make a living without the help of their children and they must swear that their parents live in Wisconsin. Friend Tom, I am very sorrow(ful) that I did not receive your letter in St. Louis so that I could have inquired of your brother at the hotel but the letter did not reach me until I got here so by that I cannot inform you of him. Tom I am well and would like to see you some more so good. Tom give my respects to all. Dear Mother give my respects to my uncle Oumett and his family.

Fort Scott
Sept. 1st 1862

Dear Parents.

Your kind letter of Aug. the 5th came to hand in due time but being busy at the time I could not answer it until now. Dear Parents I was very sorry to hear of your misfortune but I suppose it can't be helped. I heard also that James Blower(?) was dead. Pentwater must be changing greatly since I left it. Father, you tell me you will have to dig all your grain for this winter. If you are in need let me know in your next and I will do all I can for you but Father you must know that a soldier's capital is not much and especially if he tries to keep himself decent and clean and being as I am in a band I am looked on by my officers to have more pride about my dress than a private in the ranks and therefore it nearly takes up all my wages. But Father, I will do all I can to help you. No more at present. Give my respects to all. God Bless you dear Father and Mother from your son,

Frank M. Larue. Address as before.

***THEODORE LUSCHER**

Corporal (2nd class). Born about 1841, age at death about 22. Misspelled E. Lusher, T. Lusher. Enlisted in Co. M, 3rd Wis. Cav. 1/4/62 at Milwaukee for three years. Mustered in at Janesville Jan 31, 1862, when he was appointed bugler. In July 1862, at Ft. Leavenworth, he was detached from Co. M and assigned to the newly created Brigade Band. He was formally transferred to the Brigade Band, 1st Division, Army of the Frontier 11/1/62 at Rhea's Mill, Ark. by order of War Dept.

***JAMES P. MARTIN MADISON**

Sergeant. Thought to be Jens Peter Martin Madsen, b. 1845 in Denmark. Emigrated to US, to Appleton, where at 15, in 1860, worked, with his sister, Tina, 19, as servants in household of Porter J. Gates, 31, a cooper.

Was 17 when he enlisted for 3 years in Co. I, 3rd Wis. Cav., March 20, 1862 at Appleton. Was 18 at death.

Mustered in March 25, 1862 at Janesville. On detached duty with the regimental band from July 1862; transferred into the Brigade Band, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Army of the Frontier, Nov. 30, 1862.

He was promoted to sergeant at Ft. Scott in July 1863.

***M. MUMSER**

Unknown, also spelled M. Munsen, M. Monson. Not found in federal or Wisconsin records. ~~Possibly Moses Mansur or Manser, 10th Kansas Infantry.~~

***NATHAN A. NOTT**

Corporal. Born in Michigan about 1840, about 23 at time death.

Lived on a farm in Fitchburg with parents, four siblings, father was a deputy sheriff in Dane County. Enlisted in Co. M, 3rd Wis. Cav. as a bugler, 11/3/61 at Madison. Mustered in 1/3/62 at Janesville. Transferred to Brigade Band, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Army of the Frontier, on 11/1/62 by order of the War Dept.

***SVADEK "SWATT" QUIS**

Private. Was born about 1843 in Nienburg, lower Saxony, Germany, to a family whose origins were in nearby Bohemia. Swatt is an Americanized version of Svadek (or as it appears in the ship manifesto, Schwadieck). In military records and newspaper accounts, he appears variously as Swark or Swartk Quis or as S. Orvis.

With his family, emigrated via the port of Bremen, aboard the American ship, Hudson. Arrived in New York 9/18/1950. Moved to Watertown where father, Wenzel Quis was a grocer in 1860, a surveyor in 1861.

Swatt was 18 and single, 5 ft. 4 inches, with black hair, dark eyes and complexion. In his hometown of Watertown, Oct. 22, 1861, he enlisted as a bugler in Co. K, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry. He was 20 at death.

He was reduced to ranks on July 16, 1862, at Ft. Leavenworth. I don't know why or if this was administrative rather than disciplinary. He had been detached in June 1862 to the regimental band and on Nov. 11, 1862, was transferred to the Brigade Band.

His father, Wenzel Quis, 45, blue eyed, with graying hair and dark complexion, enlisted in the same company the day before, Oct. 21, 1861, also at Watertown. The recruiter was the Company commander, Capt. E. Off, also from Watertown. The father was chronically sick during his military career and eventually was invalided out of the Army. He returned to Watertown as a saloonkeeper. Wenzel applied for a pension, as an invalid, application 102,271, certificate 181,129.

(P) *FRANZ "FRANK" ROSSMANITH

Private. Lived at Jefferson, Jefferson County, a clerk and single when, on Jan 27, 1862, he enlisted there as a bugler in Co. K, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry. He was mustered in on Feb. 5, 1862 at Janesville's Camp Barstow. Rossmanith was about 30 when he enlisted and 32 when he died. His name appears variously misspelled as Rosmanith and Rasmanth. He was 5 ft. 5 inches tall, with blue eyes, light hair and complexion.

In June 1862, he was detached from Co. K and assigned to the newly created regimental band. He had advanced to Sergeant but for some reason unknown, he was reduced in rank to Private on July 17, 1862. Similarity of dates suggest an incident also involving Swatt Quis.

On Nov. 1, 1862, he was formally transferred into the Brigade Band by General Blunt's order.

Mother, Barbara Rosmanith, filed pension application No. 266,241 on May 27, 1880. Certificate no. 194313.

~~**While possibly the B.F. Roslerick (or Rostenick), born in Penna., age 26 in 1860 Census, a merchant in Jefferson, Green County, married to 21 year old Ellen, military records show him as a single man.**~~

(P)*FREDERICK K. SIMON

Corporal. Born about 1839, age 23 according to enlistment papers. And 24 at death.

He was a farmer in Sauk County, 5 ft. 8 inches, with auburn hair, dark eyes and light complexion, when he enlisted for three years at Ironton in Sauk County on September 15, 1862. He enlisted in Co. K, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry. On Sept. 15, 1862, just after arriving at Ft. Leavenworth, he was detached from Co. K to the regimental band. On Nov. 1, 1862, he was formally transferred to the Brigade band by order of General Blunt.

Pension application by widow, Mary Simon, 12/6/1864, application No. 74717. By minor child, M. Millier with guardian, application filed 5/17/1869, no. 175,317. Certif. no. 132518.

He may actually be Frederick K. Schoenmann (aka Schevenmann, Schorman) b. in Switzerland about 1846. If so, he lied about his age at enlistment, and was about 16 when he enlisted, not 23 as he claimed. If so, he came to US with family to Ohio circa 1846-1848, then to Wis. 1852-1855. To a farm in Town of Franklin, near Plain, Sauk County, WI. Father was Urs Schoenmann b. Switzerland abt 1815, mother Mary (aka Anna M.)b. Switz. 1860 were 7 siblings, twin boys John and Henry, 12; Wm. 10; Adolph 3, Ferdinand, 1. Sisters Mary A. 8, Louisa, 5. Frederick and Henry gone from household in 1870, when the family, still on the Franklin farm, listed as Schorman. 1880 it is Schoenmann name.

**BAND MEMBERS NOT PRESENT, WHO SURVIVED THE BAXTER SPRINGS
MASSACRE**

JAMES M. COLTON

Misspelled Cotton. Was sick. Enlisted 11/10/61 at Baraboo. Transferred from Co. F to Band 11/18/62. In 1860 census, living on farm at Baraboo with parents, three siblings. B. 1844, so would have been about 19 at time.

AUGUST SHEEL

Enlisted 12/23/61 at Oshkosh. Not present for unknown reason.

Transferred from Co. B to Band 2/24/63 In 1860, living in Oshkosh with wife, 3 children. Born in Prussia, about 1826, so about 37 at time.

OTHER TROOPERS FROM 3RD WIS. CAV. WHO DIED AT BAXTER SPRINGS
26 total, 1 hq. staff' 1 Co. G; 2 Co. H; Co.; Co. I 22

Asa W. Farr, Quartermaster Lt.
George W. Tice, Co. C
Albert A. Bennett, Quartermaster Sgt., Co. H
Orman H. Shaver, pvt., Co. H
David Beam, corporal, Co. I
Henry Brewer, pvt., Co. I
Joseph Burlingame, Sgt, Co. I
William C. Clark, pvt., Co. I
James Dempsey pvt., Col I
Steven V. Gallea, pvt., Co. I
John Gannon (or Ganier), pvt., Co. I
William M. Gifford, pvt., Co. I
Alfred Green, pvt., Co. I
Dennis Smith, pvt., Co. I
Francis Van Camp, pvt., Co. I
Abram Woodall, pvt. Co. I
Frank Gulion (or Galvin, or Guloin), pvt., Co. I
Samuel Hart, corporal, Co. I
Robert R. Murphy, corporal, Co. I
William G. Hopper (or Wm C., Wm E.), corporal, Co. I
Gottlieb F. Mossinger, pvt, Co. I
Henry Pond, pvt., Co. I
Lincoln S. Rice, pvt., Co. I
Marion Richard (or Rickard), pvt., Co. I
John C. Wright, pvt. Co. I
John Zahner, pvt., Co. I

WOUNDED

4 total, all company I

Jesse Smith, pvt, Co. I
John Splane, Sgt., Co. I
Frank Arnold, pvt. Co. I
Albert McCune, pvt. Co. I

CIVILIANS KILLED

Johnny Fry (pony express rider)
Joseph Regner
Thomas Clary
John McClure
J.C. Lowbower
Henry Remble
J.R. O'Neill
Charles Wood
George Holman
Remel Wood
Holas Cowery
Martin Housel
Jack ??
Zack ??

See advertisement of Western Hotel kept by M. Jordan. This is a new hotel and is kept by an experienced landlord who is determined to spare no pains to make it a first class house. Don't fail to remember the Western Hotel, on Fifth street, opposite the Market House.

The Committee of Arrangements announce the following officers to conduct the ceremonies during the celebration to-day.

- President: Gov. Carney; Vice President, John A. Halderman; Rev. D. P. Mitchell, Geo. M. Bittman, Peter McFarland; Secretaries, D. W. Wilder, David H. Bailey, H. Buckingham, L. Stummann, Josiah K. Looze, Chairman; Cook.

On Tuesday last, the rumor was prevalent in Leavenworth, that 7,000 rebels were in the vicinity of Lone Jack, Jackson county.—(Blanche Mirror)

If you want to hear the news, you must always go away from home, in an old saying and a true one, as exemplified in the above paragraph. It won't do, Mr. Mirror, you'll have to get up a bigger sensation than this, if you want to create a Fourth of July scare.

Mr. Neafie appears to-night in his great character of Richard the Third. This is the last opportunity our citizens will have of witnessing this great star. It will be long before we will see on the Kansas boards such talent and power as Mr. Neafie has delighted us with for the last two weeks, therefore every one should enjoy this last effort to-night.

Gen. Hunt and his "brass band" have again been heard from. The Fort Scott Bulletin thus announces the happy event.

the enemy has been firing incendiary shells for three days. No damage done. The general tone of editorials in the Citizen are cheerful.

Official dispatches from Gen. Dick Taylor, dated Alexandria, June 25th, say he forwarded and carried at the point of the bayonet with unloaded guns the enemy's position at Berwick Bay. Loss in killed and wounded unknown. The same dispatches say the enemy's position at Seaboard will be also carried, but by whom is not stated, but that tonight have been done by Gen. Walker. This gives us command of the Mississippi above Orleans and enables us to cut off Banks's supplies.

Lieut. Wilson, with a volunteer party, captured Capt. Mansuet's party of 55 men after killing four who had burned a train of cars at Brookhaven a few days since.

The prize steamer Victoria from Wilmington to Nassau (1000) bales of cotton, was captured on the 21st by the gunboat Santiago De Cuba.

The bombardment of Vicksburg. St. Louis, July 3. A Vicksburg correspondent of the Democrat speaks in high terms of the gallant conduct of the troops participating in the assault on the 24th, after the entrance to the fort was effected. The fighting was principally done with hand grenades which had a terrible effect upon the crowded and demoralized rebels.

Gov. Parker has received a dispatch from Gov. Curtis asking for more troops. He says he cannot magnify the importance of the demand.

ALBANY, July 2. A dispatch has been received from Gov. Curtin addressed to Gov. Seymour, stating that a battle had occurred near Gettysburg.

was in position ready to push the enemy as soon as they should draw. Gettysburg is twenty-five miles east of Chambersburg, over a fine rolling country most of the way, which will doubtless be the scene of the great battles of the rebellion.

The 11th army corps, in their gallant charge on Longstreet's corps, is said at first to have slightly faltered but when Gen. Howard cried to them "Remember Chambersville," they rushed into the fight like infuriated demons, and the whole line of the enemy gave way before them.

Notice—The July.—The Procession will form on Chambers St. Right meeting on Fifth St. at 8 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and move precisely at 9 o'clock to Fackler's Grove.

The order will be as designated by the Committee of Arrangements, except that these Companies and Associations first on the ground shall have the preference.

The Kansas City Journal of the 2d says: "Capt. Plager's Company, H. of the First M. S. M.—the same that killed Parker—was attacked by bushwhackers Tuesday afternoon, about six miles beyond Independence, on their way to this place. About twenty shots were fired at them, without effect, when the men returned the fire, and the guerrillas escaped to the brush."

The party arrested on Thursday last as a spy, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, and was acquitted, the evidence proving conclusively that he had but recently returned from the mountains, and had not been engaged in the malpractice charged, and in no way connected with bushwhacking.

The closing exercises of the Public Schools in this city, Thursday evening past.

ALBANY, July 2. A dispatch has been received from Gov. Curtin addressed to Gov. Seymour, stating that a battle had occurred near Gettysburg.

trick arrived, and a splendid brass band which discoursed sweetest harmony to the delight of our citizens.

Happy man:
"Whorever he goes,"
With aquatic on his fingers
And bells on his toes."

Messrs. Armstead & Ferguson, of Grasshopper Falls, sold to Mr. West, the butcher, yesterday, ten head of the fattest and prettiest cattle that we have ever seen. They were all of one color, dark red, and were purchased by Mr. West for the glorious Fourth. Mr. Armstead has sold Mr. West over ninety head of fat cattle this last season, all corn fed, and the best and fattest ever raised in Kansas by any farmer. Food for Kansas.

Psalm Tunes.—An English mathematician has made a computation of the number of tunes that can possibly be made from the notes of only one octave. He finds that from the major-scale alone, when used only in one key, 40,320 different tunes may be constructed, with perfectly repetition. Of course the same numeral can be made from the minor-scale; so that in the natural key alone there can be 80,640 different tunes. Singing six of these each Sabbath in the year, it would take nearly two hundred and sixty years to sing them. There is room enough for us all to spread ourselves and be original. Tunes are as plenty as the endless variety of styles, and goods of all descriptions constantly being introduced at the Bee Hive store. B. Flecher & Co., Delaware street.

An old Spanish writer says that a woman is quite perfect and absolute in beauty if she have thirty good points. These they are:—Thrice things white—the skin, the teeth, the hands. Thrice things black—the eyes, eyebrows, and eyelashes. Thrice things red—the lips, the cheeks, the palms. Thrice things long—the body, the hair, the hands. Thrice things short—the teeth, the nose, the feet.

From Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, July 2.
It is reported that the rebels have returned to the vicinity of Carlisle and demanded the surrender of the town again. General Smith pertinently refused. On being refused they carried out their threat by setting fire to three or four houses which were burned. They were then attacked by Gen. Smith and driven towards Shippinburg.

Despatch from Boacran:

WARRISBURG, July 2.

The following was received this evening:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Tullahoma, July 2.
Via Murfreesboro, July 2.

To Gen. Kallack.

I telegraphed you Sunday of our occupation of Shelbyville and Manchester. It rained hard all day Monday morning, rendering the roads impassable. It was impossible to move the artillery or get our troops into position until this morning, when a general advance was ordered. Then Thomas made a reconnaissance on two roads and Gen. McCook on one road, reporting the enemy in force at this place, with the addition of Backner's division, which arrived Monday evening. Advancing this morning I was found that the enemy had fled in great haste during the night, much to our surprise, leaving their baggage, provisions, a small quantity of stores and three siege guns in our possession. They took the direction of Winchester. Gen. Thomas should be on their flank tonight. Gen. Sherman and Rawson marched into town at 11:30 A. M. today, taking a few prisoners.

Signed: J. M. ...

From Gen. Meade's Headquarters.
Baltimore, July 1 A. M.

The Army has the following:
We learn from Major Damgard, of Gen. Burnside's staff, the following interesting particulars relative to the recent battle at Gettysburg:
"I am happy to say the battle closed for that day with advantage to our army. Gen. Meade had secured a great advantage on positions for either attack or defence. At 10 o'clock on Monday morning the Federal army was ordered to advance, and the following day they were ordered to advance from the hills of the ..."

occasion will long be remembered by those participating as one of great excellence, and of no ordinary moment, so far as the educational interests of the city are concerned. The essays of the young ladies were very well read, and were written in a style showing fine culture and no small degree of talent. The declamations of the young men were excellent; and, considering the youth of some of the parties, were really deserving of praise, which was freely bestowed by the audience. In this connection we would remark that it would be better for young gentlemen, when preparing for an exhibition of this kind, to select pieces more within the range and compass of their educational powers.

The singing was admirably arranged, while the pieces produced added their exertion, require no praise beyond that given by a very appreciative audience. The "Dumb-bell"—a well known farce—was produced in an irresistibly ludicrous manner, keeping the house in a perfect uproar of merriment at the inevitable blunders of the warm hearted but eccentric "Rooney." A fine piece of singing closed the exhibition, of which the public schools of our city may well be proud; and the talents there displayed should be fostered with a fatherly care; thus, by the future, keeping the youth in the front rank of the citizens of the "far West," in industry, wealth and education.

The Department, Ocala, Fla.—Open
Being left down yesterday morning, on a brief visit to Johnson county, Kansas. The General appears indisposed in his efforts to find out the true condition of things in his Department, and to no purpose. He has three or four times as he presides of the citizens and the expansion of disease and bushwhackers. He has reported new cases of two military operations, and finally a ...