

• Escape from south War of Rebellion Series I Vol IV, p 143

Baltimore, July 6, 1862

Steamer Massachusetts arrived at Fortress (Monroe) Friday night with Lieuts G. V. Brown and W.J. Camp, Twenty-third Missouri; J.S. Agey and G.H. Logan, Fourteenth Iowa; H.W. Mays, Ninth Kentucky, and Sergeants E.M. Rhodes and Milton Rhodes, Fourteenth Iowa, escaped prisoners on board.

All were captured at Shilo except Mays who was taken by the guerrilla Morgan.

They belonged to General Prentiss' brigade and they corroborated...

While at Macon, Ga. June 1, Lieuts Camp, Brown and Mays determined to escape. They passed sentinels and walked through town singing "Dixie." Traversing swamp at midnight reached Ocmulgee River and finding small boat by using tin plate and canteen for paddle started. Next morning found them twenty-five miles from Macon. Secreted themselves all day and at night having cut wooden paddles from tree started. Toward morning came across a boat at which they endeavored to avoid by hiding in bushes.

To horror, however, boat came alongside, but subsequent joy turned out to be Lieutenants Agey and Logan and two sergeants, Rhodes who escaped previous Tuesday in disguise of rebel soldiers and having around waists a bag with flour, dried peaches etc. and files, salt in boots, and they subsequently escaped in boat. The two boats then kept together safely 600 miles by night with oars muffled with cypress moss.

On the 11th reached Hawkinsville where three small deserted steamers were firedd tied up. Passed by without observation. On trip where persons were observed on bank cheered for Davis and said they were messengers from Davis. On the 17th reached Wolf Island in Altamaha Sound. Next day reached Sapelo Island; found deserted. On the 18th went about steamer

Wamsutta which next day transferred to steamer Florida at Saint
Simon's Sound. Put aboard steamer Massachusetts which brought (us) to
Fort Monroe.

They report Lieutenant Bliss of Fifty-eighth Illinois, Second
Michigan Battery, on May 1 was wantonly murdered by the rebel guard.

Prisoner exchange

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Series II, Vol IV

Headquarters Fort Monroe Va, July 9, 1862

General Commanding Department of the Appomattox

Sir: By command of Major-General McClellan commanding the Army of the Potomac, I send by flag of truce Lieut Marcus A. Thornburg of the Twenty eighth North Carolina Regiment, who has been exchanged for Lieutenant Perkins of General Butterfield's staff. Several officers of the Army of the United States who were taken prisoners and paroled for the purpose of effecting exchanges return within your lines under the same flag of truce, having failed to accomplish their object.

I am

John A. Dix, major-general.

Headquarters Fort Monroe Va July 9, 1862

Lieut John A. Darling second artillery, aide-de-camp

You will proceed tomorrow with flag of truce up the James River in charge of certain officers of the Federal Army, prisoners of war, released unconditionally for the purpose of attempting to effect a mutual exchange of prisoners of war and who return to fulfill the condition of their release...

Also certain wounded prisoners of war released paroled to go to their homes.

Also certain political or state prisoners (citizens) released on their parole to go to their homes.

Also one certain officer, prisoner of war (Lieutenant Thorneburg, Twenty-eighth North Carolina Regiment), released on exchange for Lieutenant Perkins, U.S Army, of General Butterfield's staff.

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Prisoner exchange--Johnson Island

Series IV, Vol IV; War Department Washington July 10, 1862

Hon Joshua R. Ciddings, U.S. Consul-General, Montreal, Canada

Sir; The Secretary of War desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 7th instant covering a note from Mr. John Young, of Montreal, addressed to you desiring your assistance in procuring the release on parole of Capt. John Handy of the Tenth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, now a prisoner of war in Sandusky, Ohio. (p 164)

Many applications of a like nature are daily received from classes of prisoners from those who have been pressed into the rebel ranks against their will, as well as from those who merely are willing to promise not again to take up arms against the Government until regularly exchanged, but it has been found necessary, for reasons which need not here be detailed, to meet these applications with a steady refusal. In the meantime the Department has been and still is making every effort to effect a general exchange of prisoners of war, when Captain Handy will of course be released.

However willing the Secretary might be under other circumstances to grant the request of Mr. Young, indorsed as it is by you, he feels it necessary to say that he cannot make this application an exception to the rule which is daily enforced. Etc. C. F. Wolcott, assistant Secretary of War.

Johnson's Island: (Raid)

War of Rebellion, Series II, Vol VII

Office of the Quartermaster-General of Ohio, Columbus, July 10, 1862

Col. W. Hoffman, commissary-general of prisoners

Colonel: I inclose to you some letters sent to Governor Tod and handed to me by him. They relate to the security of Johnson's Island, which the governor thinks had not a sufficient guard, and informs me that upon his suggestion the Michigan (naval steamer) was sent to that vicinity by the Secretary of the Navy, and he further has informed me that he ordered there a company of volunteers as a further temporary security.

He believes that with a small guard the danger imminent at rescue by unscrupulous parties on the Canada side, hired for the purpose by wealthy friends of prisoners confined at Johnson's Island. Of that matter and the necessity for his precautionary measures you will best be able to judge. With etc.

H.M. Lazelle, captain, Eighth Infantry.

(sub-enclosure)

Richard Mott (Toledo) Dear friend, I have good reason for believing that an attempt will soon be made to release prisoners on Johnson's Island. I cannot ascertain facts sufficient, however, to warrant me in saying that certain Canadians, well-known and prominent men, are aiding Kentucky fugitives here and at Malden to carry out their plot. Our Government should at least be put on their guard. I am not deceived, yours truly,
Isaac N. Hathaway, Windsor, June 28, 1862.

Officer Commissary-General of Prisoners, Detroit, Mich. July 15, 1862

General L. Thomas, adjutant-general U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

General: Frequent inquiries are made by prisoners of war and their friends whether in case of a general exchange all will be compelled to accept of the exchange and go South whether they wish to do so or not.

There are many among them who live in Southern States who wish to be released on parole so that they may not again be forced into the ranks.

Others wish to remain at the North and enter our service.

Can these be singled out and released on taking the oath of allegiance[?

Colonel Third Infantry, Commanding general of prisoners.

Baltimore, Maryland: War of Rebellion, Series II, Vol VII

Baltimore Md., July 23, 1862, p. 270

Hon William H. Seward Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.: At 5 o'clock this evening the second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore failed to pass the appropriation of \$300,000 for the raising of volunteers for the state of Maryland.

The same branch voted \$500,000 for the defense of the city of Baltimore on the 18th day of April, 1861. There is evidently considerable excitement among the Union people and danger of violence inflicted upon the members of the council. Several Union men, viz Col. William L. Schley, Fifth Maryland Volunteers; Thomas H. Gardner, clerk criminal court of Baltimore; Alfred D. Evans, late warden of the penitentiary of Maryland, have called upon me to wish the members of the council arrested that they may elect a new council and pass the bill.

Brigadier-General Morris is in command but is at Fort McHenry. General Wood gone to Wheeling. There will probably be a violent demonstration in the city tonight unless they are arrested. Shall I arrest them? The crowd is now awaiting the coming forth of the council. A strong force of police, however to protect them, and they may get into the country without violence. They have not asked for military aid although they were in my office this morning.

William D. Whipple, lieutenant colonel and chief of staff.

P.S. The members are now coming out one at a time and being escorted home by police. They are greeted by yells and groans as they appear. No danger of a riot, however, W.D.W.

General Wool's Headquarters, Baltimore, July 23, 1862

Hon William H. Seward, secretary of state:

Your dispatch (not found) is received and is satisfactory. The assurance that the Government would take the matter (in hand) was all that saved the last member of the Council from being hung. The crowd followed him with a rope and it was as much as 100 policemen could do to save him. All is quiet now. William D. Whipple,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

See Music--poetry file or reference.

Southern Music--Baltimore

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Headquarters Middle Department, Baltimore Md., July 23, 1862

W.A. VanNostrand, Marshal of Police, Baltimore, Md.

Sir: Bvt. Brig Gen. W.W. Morris, commanding in Baltimore and vicinity during the temporary absence of the major-general commanding the department, directs that you arrest and send to Fort McHenry the following persons, viz: Charles H. Kehr and Henry McGaffrey, the composer and publisher of a piece of music entitled the Stonewall Quickstep, dedicated to T.J. Jackson, general, C.S. Army

Very Respectfully etc.

William D. Whipple

Assistant adjutant-general

Prison camps: Listed

War of Rebellion, Series II, Vol VII, p 279

Office Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D.C., July 24, 1862

Hon. E.M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sir: I have the honor to submit the following as the approximate number of prisoners of war held at the several prison stations:

Fort Warren, Boston, 500

Fort Delaware, Del., 1,000

Fort McHenry, Md. 500

Fort Monroe, Va 1,000

Depot at Sandusky, Ohio 1,300

Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio 1,500

• Camp Morton, Indianapolis 4,000

Camp Douglas, Chicago 7,800

Camp Butler, Springfield 2,000

Military Prison, Alton 500

Military Prison, Saint Louis 400

20,500

Very respectfully,
W. Hoffman, Colonel, Third Infantry
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Ship Island

War of Rebellion, Series II, Vol. VII p 303

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, July 28, 1862

Madam Dubois having disobeyed the order of the assistant military commandant to deliver up the keys of the school-house on the corner of Robertson and Bienville streets she will be confined on Ship Island until further orders.

Benj. F. Butler,

Major-General, commanding

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Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, July 30, 1862

Mrs. Jane C. Beach and daughter, Mrs. Spooner, having made application for the remission of the order sending Madam Dubois to Ship Island her sentence is revoked and she may be discharged upon the express condition however, thus: Madam Dubois ~~shall~~ shall not in any way give aid or information to the Confederate States or in any way interfere with the schools at the corner of Robertson and Bienville streets

Benj. F. Butler

Major-General, commanding

Johnson's Island, Prisoner exchange: p 375

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Officer commissary-general of prisoners

Detroit, Mich. August 12, 1862

Maj W.S. Pierson, commanding depot of prisoners, Sandusky, Ohio

Major: I am expecting to receive instructions in relation to the exchange of prisoners and the rolls for which I telegraphed on Saturday are required to show who desire to be released by taking the oath of allegiance. Then have them prepared at once. After the exchange the prisoners remaining at the various camps will probably be collected at the Sandusky depot. Has been done in relation to the contract for wood?

I presume a contract has already been made according to my instructions and the wood is being received.

W. Hoffman, Colonel Third Infantry etc .

Detroit , Mich. Aug 11, 1862

General Thomas, Shall I exchange Col. Peter Kinney, who is here, Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, for a colonel at Sandusky, W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Prisoner exchange: (Situation)

War of Rebellion, Series II, Vol VII p 393

Camp Chase, Ohio, August 14, 1862

Major-General Halleck, Commanding U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

General: Receiving no order to report to you for exchange after delaying until too late to join my comrades who were sent from Fortress Monroe and exchanged I set out to Washington to deliver myself to you who paroled me at St. Louis.

Knowing my duty was to report to each commanding general by whose post I should pass I accordingly did so at Louisville to General Boyle. He gave me a passport and advised I should report to you immediately.

Afterwards my ~~soldiers~~ side-arms being seen in a baggage wagon by the provost-~~marshal~~ guard I was placed in prison and thence transferred to this post where I am yet confined.

Will you please order my release as I am informed you alone could do at Louisville, when I will report immediately to you in person. My artillery saddle and housings were turned over to Collector Cotton of Louisville, for confiscation.

If they are not contraband will you please instruct that officer to forward them to me wherever you may order me? I prefer being exchanged there and joining those with whom I was captured.

Believe me, respectfully, your obedient servant

R.R. Ross, Confederate prisoner

Guerrellias -paroles

War of Rebellion, Series II, Vol VII, p 394

Headquarters District of Missouri, Saint Louis, August 15, 1862

Maj. N.H. McLean, Asst. Adjt. Gen. Dept of the Mississippi, Saint Louis,
Mo.

Major: I have the honor to ask from the commanding general instructions regarding prisoners captured by guerrillas in Missouri and paroled.

You are aware that these guerrilla bands claim to be in the Confederate service and their officers hold commissions from Jefferson Davis. They have captured at various times about 200 of our troops, volunteers and Missouri State militia, and have released them on parole. We have also an equal ~~larger~~ or larger number of their prisoners. I take it for granted that these prisoners on neither side are to be held subject to exchange.

It appears to me that the best disposition that can be made of the question is to muster our own men out of service and hold the guerrilla prisoners as criminals.

I am etc. J.M. Schofield, brigadier-general

Indorsement: Headquarters of Army, Washington, August 21, 1862

Suggestion approved and will be carried into effect. By order of
Major-General Halleck. J.C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Guerrillas Situations

War of Rebellion, Series II, Vol VII.

The Palmyra Courier, August 15, 1862

The total number of killed, wounded and prisoners which fell into Colonel McNeill's hands after the battle, we are informed by gentlemen of the highest veracity who were upon the ground during all of Thursday and Friday following the battle could not possibly have been less than 350. Of these about fifty were prisoners....the loss of the rebels in killed and since died of their wounds will not fall short of 200.

One of the most painful parts of the tragedy is yet to be related.

Among the prisoners captured were found fifteen who had taken the oath of allegiance, sworn not to take up arms against the United States or the Provisional Government of this state. These men were tried at drum-head court court-martial, and the evidences of their guilt being indisputable they were sentenced to be shot.

Colonel McNeill approved the sentence, signed the death warrant and every one of them was shot on Thursday. This proceeding, though severe, was eminently just and right and the whole civilized world will sustain Colonel McNeill in it.

On Thursday afternoon, the day after the battle, eight or ten of the newly enrolled militia of Edina were on a private scout of their own looking for the stragglers from Porter's main body.

Eight miles from Edina they espied Col. Frisby H. McCullough, who had abandoned Porter and was now alone, making his way eastward. Espying them he entered the brush. They surrounded the place.

One brave man, Mr. Holmes of Edina, volunteered to penetrate the lair of the lion. He did so. McCullough raised his rifle and threatened to kill him if he did not instantly retire.

Nothing daunted Mr. Holmes also raised his gun and demanded an instant surrender. The brave colonel saw the odds against him and surrendered.

They conveyed him to Edina; placed him in charge of Captain Wells. The next morning a train with an armed escort proceeded from Edina to Kirksville.

McCullough was sent along. On arriving at Kirksville the news of the capture of this famous guerrilla excited the utmost enthusiasm among our troops. He was confined for a brief time among the other prisoners.

Meanwhile a court-martial was held and he was sentenced to be shot that very afternoon.

He received the information of his fate with considerable composure but protested against it.

Leaning against the fence he wrote a few lines to his wife. These with his watch he delivered to the officer to be given to her. Upon the way to his execution he requested the privilege to give the command to fire which was granted.

All being ready he said: "What I have done I have done as a principle of right. Aim at the heart. Fire!"

He commanded taking the soldiers by surprise, one fired sooner than the rest. The ball entering his breast, he fell, while the other shots passed over him. Falling with one leg doubled under the body he requested to have it straightened out. While this was being done he said: "I forgive you for your barbarous act."

The squad ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ having reloaded their pieces, another volley was fired, this time into his body, and he died. His remains were committed to friends in the place.

House of Representatives, September 14, 1862

Hon G.W. Randolph, Secretary of War

Sir: Inclosed herewith find an elaborate account extracted from

the local papers in Missouri and the Northern press of the execution of Col. Frisby H. McCullough of the Second Division Missouri State Guard and sixteen privates near the town of Kirksville in Adair County, Mo. by the U. S. Authorities, under command of Col. John McNeil.

The frequent recurrence of the flagrant outrages upon the people of Missouri and especially upon the officers of this Government assigned to duty in that state is becoming increasingly disheartening to our people and calls aloud for retaliation.

The papers herewith inclosed fully establish the high moral, social and official standing of Colonel McCullough and I have to urge that you bring the subject to the attention of the Executive in order that by summary retaliation a stop may be put to these outrages upon humanity and civilization.

Respectfully, your obedient servant

Thomas A. Harris,

G.G. Vest

A.H. Conrow

T.W. Freeman.

Prisoner exchange: (Situation) Personal experience: Procedure

Washington, Aug. 18, 1862

Hon E.M. Stanton, secretary of war

Sir: On the 25th of June last I was taken prisoner on the railroad between Memphis and Corinth and was paroled by the rebel Colonel Jackson for sixty days on condition that I should endeavor to procure my exchange for Col. Alexander J. Brown, a brother-in-law of Colonel Jackson.

Some time since I addressed a letter to the Secretary of War stating these circumstances and requesting that the proposed exchange might be made, which letter I forwarded to Edward Jordan, Solicitor of the Treasury with a request that he would lay it before the Secretary.

I soon after received from Mr. Jordan a telegram directing me to apply to Colonel Hoffman at Detroit. I immediately went to Detroit and had an interview with Colonel Hoffman who telegraphed to the authorities here for instructions.

After waiting several days and receiving no reply I came to this city and called upon General Thomas, the Adjutant-General, who informed me that being on the point of leaving the city he could not give attention to my application.

I have now to beg that you will consider my application and if possible authorize the proposed exchange and thus relieve me from the unpleasant necessity of returning to Alabama, and surrendering myself a prisoner of war. For a more detailed statement of the circumstances of my capture may I refer to my former communication. I may, however, here state that on making known to General Grant the arrangement with Colonel Jackson he approved it; and said he would aid me in perfecting it; and wrote to the Department here on the subject. I have the honor, etc.,
 Yr obedt
 P. Kinney

with high respect. P. Kinney, Colonel Fifty-~~fourth~~ Regt. Ill. Inf.

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Headquarters, Army of East Tennessee, Barboursville, August 20, 1862

General George W. Morgan, commanding U.S. Forces, Cumberland Gap

Sir I have the honor to inclose herewith a list (omitted) of prisoners captured by the Confederate forces who have been released on giving the usual parole not to serve the United States until regularly exchanged

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant

E. Kirby Smith, Major-General.

Ship Island (situation)

War of Rebellion, Series II, Vol. VII, p. 418

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, Aug. 22, 1862

Special Orders 288

Edward Le^Beau, having in conjunction with Edgar Le^Deau against the orders of the commanding general of this department destroyed arms belonging to the Confederate States for the purpose of depriving the United States of the use of the arms and having buried arms for the purpose of depriving the United States of them, are sentenced to confinement on Ship Island for the term of one year. The arms will be confiscated and the negro boy who gave the information of the concealed arms--George Washington Walker--will be emancipated. The proper act of emancipation will be made out by the provost court for that purpose.

By order of Major-General Butler

R. S. Davis

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General