

Johnson' s Island

War of Rebellion, Series II, Vol. VII p 499

Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, September 9, 1862

Col. William Hoffman, U.S. Army, Detroit, Mich.

The Secretary of War directs that all the political prisoners at the various posts and camps be sent to Johnson's Island, Sandusky, except those at Camp Chase whose cases are undergoing investigation by Judge Hitchcock.

The judge was only authorized to examine those cases. All prisoners of war from the East will be sent to Fort Monroe.

Give orders to carry out the above. J. Clayton Morehead, James Baker, John W. Garrett, captured at Owensborough, Ky. and now at Camp Chase will also be sent for trial to Sandusky.

R. Thomas

adjutant-general.

Guerrillas .

War of Rebellion, Series II, Vol. VII p 500

Saint Louis, Mo. Sept. 9, 1862

Brig-Gen. Lewis Merrill, Warrenton, Mo.

I want to select a prominent case to test the question whether a bushwhacker can be shot in a proper manner. I want to know what I can rely on.

J.M. Schofield,  
Brigadier-General.

Prisoner exchange

War of Rebellion, Series II, Vol. VII, War Dept, Wash Sept 9, 1862

Governor Tod, Columbus Ohio

The evil you mention is one of the most dangerous that has appeared in our army and it is difficult to see what remedy can be applied.

There is reason to fear that many voluntarily surrender for the sake of getting home. I have sent 1,500 to Camp Chase and wish to have them kept in close quarters and drilled diligently every day, with no leave of absence.

Edwin M. Stanton

Secretary of War



Ship Island

War of Rebellion, Series II, Vol. VII, p 880

Ship Island, Miss., September 13, 1862

Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States

Sir: A close prisoner on this desolate island with some fifty others of my fellow citizens, I have thought it my duty at every risk to communicate to you some at least of the incidents of the administration of the brutal tyrant who has been sent by the United States Government to oppress, rob, assault and trample upon our people in every manner which the most fiendish ingenuity and most wanton cruelty could devise and in gross violation of all the laws and usages of the most remorseless wars between civilized and even savage nations and tribes. Previous to my committal to Ship Island as a close prisoner where I was confined with seven other respectable citizens to a small hut fifteen feet by twenty, exposed to rain and sun, without permission to leave except for a bath in the sea once or twice a week, I prepared an elaborate statement of the outrages perpetrated by Butler upon our people or rather of the more flagrant ones which I committed to Reverdy Johnson a commissioner of the United States who had been sent out to investigate and report upon certain transactions of Butler.

Mr. Johnson received this document but stated that his mission related exclusively to certain issues which had arisen between Butler and the foreign consuls. He manifested, however, some sympathy for our wronged people and some disgust for the excesses and villainies of Butler.

Shortly after Mr. Johnson's departure I was sent to Ship Island.

A description of the causes and circumstances of the imprisonment of our citizens who are now held on this island will afford some of the mildest illustrations of Butler's brutality.



There are about sixty prisoners here, all of whom are closely confined in portable houses and furnished with the most wretched and unwholesome condemned soldiers' rations.

Some are kept at hard labor on the fort; several in addition to labor are compelled to wear a ball and chain which is never removed. Among these is Mr. Shepherd, a respectable, elderly and weakly citizen, who is charged with secreting certain papers belonging to the naval officer of the Confederate States, which the latter left in his charge when he departed from New Orleans. Mr. Shepherd had the proof that the officer who had deposited the documents afterwards returned and took them and that they had been carried into the Confederate States. His testimony Butler would not receive and declared that if it existed it would make no difference in his case.

Doctor Moore, a dealer in drugs, is also at hard labor with ball and chain, on the charge of having sent a few ounces of quinine into the Confederate States. There are five prisoners condemned and employed at hard labor on the charge of intending to break their parole as prisoners of war, captured at Fort Jackson. There is also a delicate youth from the country who is subjected to the same treatment on the charge of being a guerrilla, the term which Butler applies to the partisan rangers organized under the act of Congress of the Confederate States. Alderman Beggs, on the charge of denouncing those who, having taken the oath to the Confederate States, afterwards swore allegiance to the United States, and Mr. Keller, a vender of books, stationery and scientific apparatus, on the charge of permitting a clerk to placard the word "Chickahominy" on a skeleton which was suspended in his show window



for sale for the use of students of anatomy, are condemned also to close imprisonment and hard labor for two years.

The others mentioned above are condemned for a longer period. A like condemnation and punishment were imposed upon Judge John W. Andrews a most respectable citizen, recently a member of the judiciary of the State of the Legislature, and of the city council, and a prominent merchant.

This gentleman is advanced in years and is in very delicate health. There is little hope that his health can long sustain his present burdens and hardships. The circumstances of Mrs. Phillips' imprisonment are probably known to you. As however, I desire this to be an authentic and studiously accurate statement of the facts I will here relate them.

In a raid of the U.S. troops near Warrenton, Miss , a young officer named De Kay was mortally wounded. He died in New Orleans and an attempt was made by the Federal authorities to get up a pompous funeral ceremony and procession in honor of so "gallant and heroic a young officer" who had fallen in an expedition which had no other purpose or object but the pillage of defenseless farms and villages. The efforts to excite the sympathies of our people on this occasion proved a ridiculous failure and the funeral ceremony had no aspect of solemnity or even propriety, a long line of carriages composing the cortege designed for the Union citizens being all empty.

As this procession passed the residence of P. Phillips esq. Mrs. Phillips, standing on the balcony with several lady friends was observed by some Federal officer to smile, so it was charged.

She was immediately arrested and taken before Tutler, who in the most brutal and insolent manner sought to terrify the heroic lady. In this he did not succeed. Whilst denying that her gaiety had any reference whatever



to the funeral ceremony Mrs. Phillips refused to make any apologies or concession to the vulgar tryant. Thereupon she was condemned to close imprisonment in a filthy guardhouse, thence to be transported to Ship Island where she was to be held in close confinement for two years with no other fare but soldierly rations; no intercourse or correspondence with any person except through General Butler. This sentence was published in the newspapers accompanied by words of the grossest insult and most vulgar ribaldry, in which Mrs. Phillips was denounced as "not a common but an uncommon bad woman," referring to his proclamation, denounced by Lord Palmerston and the whole civilized world as "so infamous," in which his soldiers are authorized to treat "as common women plying their profession" all who may manifest any contempt or discourtesy toward them. To add further insult, in the order condemning Mr. Keller it was made part of his sentence to permit him to hold converse and intercourse with Mrs. Phillips, to which condition this honest man was induced to protest from the belief that his fellow prisoner was a notorious courtesan of the city who bore the name of Phillips. This protest was published in the paper with Butler's order granting the request of Keller, so as to convey to the world the idea that a poor vender of periodicals declined association with a lady of the highest respectability, the wife of a distinguished lawyer and ex-member of Congress. I can bear personal testimony to the rigorous execution of the sentence against Mrs. Phillips, having been imprisoned for weeks in a building adjoining to that which she was never allowed to leave. Such was the treatment of a delicate lady of the highest refinement, the mother of nine children. Adddase



The case of Judge Andrews presents another striking example of the brutality and dishonesty of Butler. The charge against him imputed the horrid crime of having received and exhibited nine months before the arrival of Butler in the city a cross which had been sent to him by a young friend of our army at Manassas and which it was represented was made of the bones of a Yankee soldier. No proof whatever was adduced that such exhibition had ever been made by Judge Andrews in exultation, and the cross after being received was destroyed before Butler arrived in the city. In his first interview with the authorities of the city Butler had declared that he would take no cognizance of any acts committed before he occupied the city and established martial law therein. His solemn and oft-repeated pledge has been violated in a thousand instances.

Of the other prisoners there are three captains in the Confederate service who have copies of their parole as prisoners of war and who are sent here upon no specific charge, but as suspicious persons who might break the lines and go into the Confederate service. They are Captain McLean, late of the McCulloch Rangers; Captain Losberg, who commanded the Lafayette Guards of the Chalmette Regiment, captured and paroled by Commodore Farragut in the attack upon the forts below the city, and Captain Batchelor, of the Third (First) Regiment of the Louisiana Regulars. There is also a young creole, the sole protector of his family, his father having recently died, who is sentenced to an indefinite punishment on the charge, supported by the testimony of his own slave, a negro boy, of having thrown a revolver into the river after Butler's order requiring the citizens to deliver up their arms had been published. This is the case of Mr. De Beau, of one of the oldest and most respectable Creole families in the state.



The other prisoners here are imprisoned upon like frivolous charges. Some eight or ten of them for the publication of cards denying that they had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, their names having been published in Butler's journal among those who had taken that oath.

In the case of Mr. Davidson, a gallant young lawyer who has not yet recovered from a severe wound received at Shiloh, the offense consisted in his publishing a card stating that he was not the person of the same name who was published as having taken the oath.

So much for the prisoners at Ship Island, with the facts of whose cases I am personally acquainted. I refrain from any reference to my own case, hard as my doom is, closely confined on this island with all my property appropriated by the enemy and my family placed under strict espionage and subject to many annoyances, insults and discomforts. With all its trials and hardships the condition of the prisoners here is quiet easy and endurable compared with that of those who are confined in the damp and unwholesome casements of Forts Jackson and Saint Philip on the Mississippi and in Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island.

Among the latter is the mayor of the city who has been imprisoned for four months for the offense of writing a letter to Butler protesting against his order relative to the treatment of the ladies of the city and declaring his inability to maintain the peace of the city if the Federal soldiers were thus authorized to insult and outrage our women at their own pleasure and will. The secretary of the mayor, who wrote the letter signed by the mayor, was included in the same committal and imprisonment.

Several members of the council for like or smaller offenses suffer the same punishment. Doctor Porter, a wealthy dentist and citizen, is imprisoned for requiring the Citizens Bank, the pet bank and place of deposit of Butler and his agent in the vast schemes of corruption and extortion, to pay checks in currency which Butler alone allowed the banks



to pay

George C. Laurason, formerly collector of the port of New Orleans, suffers alike penalty for applying for a passport to go to Europe where his family now is. Thomas Murray, as president of that benovolent institution known as the Free Market, which supplied the families of the soldiers with the means of subsistence; Charles Heidsieck, a French citizen, the owner of the celebrated wine manufactory in France; Dr. Dacres and other British citizens; Mr. Mire, a wealthy and highly respectable Spanish citizen, the owner of extensive saw mills in Florida and the contractor to supply the French navy with timber, are all imprisoned at Fort Pickens for endeavoring to pass the lines without taking the oath prescribed by Butler for foreigners which oath required them to reveal to the United States all information they may have respecting the acts and designs of the Confederate States on pain of being regarded and treated as enemies and spies. There are too many prisoners who are confined on the information of political and personal enemies as dangerous characters for offenses alleged to have been committed by them months and years before Butler's arrival in the city.

Doctor McPhevroa, an elderly and most respectable citizen, was condemned to the casemates of Fort Jackson for speaking in a circle of his friends of Butler's proclamation No. 28, that relative to the ladies of New Orleans as "infamous," the very epithet which Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons declared as the only appropriate one. Dr. Warren Stone, the distinguished surgeon and philanthropist, was consigned to a like punishment for refusing to recognize an individual who had been announced as president of a Union association and yet who



a few months before had made in public a most violent speech against the Yankees and had advised our people to cut the throats of all invaders. Several ladies of the highest social position have been imprisoned for the expression of sympathy with the Confederates and the wearing of ribbons and colors. Mrs. Dubois, an elderly lady long engaged in the teaching of our children, was imprisoned on the charge of not being able to account for certain keys and books belonging to the schools which were never in her possession. All the members of the finance committee of the city council are imprisoned for authorizing the subscription of the city to the fund for its defense and several of our citizens who subscribed to this fund have been compelled to pay 25 per cent of their subscription to Butler under threat of imprisonment at hard labor.

To swell this exaction to the sum of \$300,000 all the cotton factors of the city who had united in a circular address to the planters advising them not to send their cotton to New Orleans were assessed in sums of \$300 and \$250 which they had to pay or go to prison.

The treatment of a ~~xxxx~~ venerable citizen named Roberts, a farmer living a short distance from Baton Rouge, is one of peculiar atrocity. A son of Mr. Roberts, a soldier of the Confederate Army, having come on sick leave to see his parents, a detachment of the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment was sent to arrest him.

The young man hearing the approach of armed men went out to meet them when several shots were fired by the Indians, one of which killed young Roberts. The father, seeing the danger of his son, seized a gun and fired through the door, slightly wounding Colonel McMillan, the commander of the detachment. He was then arrested and charged with having killed his own son and was taken with the rest of his family from his house, the body of his son being brought out and laid on the ground.



The building , all the outhouses, barnes and stables were burned to the ground , And all his mules, horses and cattle were driven off to the Federal camp.

Old Mr. Roberts was condemned to close imprisonment for twenty years.

There are many other cases of equal atrocity and hardships of citizens of the highest respectability, who upon the most frivolous charges have been dragged from their homes by a brutal soldiery and immured in cells or the casemates of forts and condemned to hard labor. I have not the time nor exact information to state these cases fully.

The prisons of New Orleans are crowded with citizens whose highest offenses consist of the expressions of opinions and hopes of the success of the Confederate cause. Not a few are confined for repeating reports of Confederate victories or for ~~having~~ having in their possession newspapers containing such reports.

A Mr. Levy, a respectable merchant was imprisoned for one month for stating to a Federal that he heard that Baton Rouge had been evacuated, when it really had been evacuated. Another citizen was arrested in the cars and imprisoned for saying that the distress for cotton in England would soon increase; and another for repeating what had been published in the Delta that "Richmond had fallen," such a remark being regarded as ironical after the Confederate victories in the first days of July.

A great many have been imprisoned on the information of their slaves that they had concealed or destroyed arms and the informers emancipated.

Mr. Athrop, a respectable lawyer, is now undergoing in the parish prison a sentence of two years imprisonment for "kidnapping" his own slave who had been appropriated by a Federal officer. This sentence, Butler declared, was intended as a warning to the people not to interfere with the servants of his officers, meaning the slaves of our citizens



appropriated by them.

A number of our citizens enrolled as partisan rangers or in the State militia have been closely imprisoned and threatened with death as guerrillas or ~~px~~ pirates. W.E. Seymour, late a captain in one of the regiments in the defense of the State and honorably paroled is a close prisoner at Fort Saint Philip and his property confiscated on account of an obituary notice which appeared in his own paper, the Bulletin, of his father, the late gallant Col. I.G. Seymour of the Sixth Louisiana who fell in the battle at 'aines' Mill. The writer of the article, Mr. ~~xxx~~ Devis (CQ) an old and infirm citizen was subjected to a like punishment and is now a prisoner at Fort Pickens.

Besides these instances there are a great many citizens who have only escaped imprisonment by the payment of large fines and in many cases by corrupting Federal Officers of influence.

To enumerate the cases of confiscation by order of Butler, and in many cases even by the order of his subordinates, would exceed the bounds I have affixed to this report. I have however kept a record of these cases and will communicate them at some other time.

Suffice it to say that nearly all the large and com odious houses of our citizens, especially those of absentees and officers of our army and Government, have been appropriated. Officers of no higher grade than lieutenants occupy houses which have cost our citizens \$30,000, and where furniture has been removed, and when deficient any articles which the appropriators may deem necessary to their comfort are purchased at the expense of the owners of the property.

The wives and families of our citizens are frequently ejected from their houses to make way for coarse Federal officers and the negro women whom they appropriate as their wives and concubines.



Ships have been loaded with costly articles of furniture stolen--they say confiscated--from our citizens and transmitted North to the families of Federal officers.

Many a house in New England is even now resounding with the tones of pianos thus stolen from the parlors of our citizens.

A vast amount of silver has been appropriated in like manner.

The example set by Butler in appropriating the house of General "Wiggs" minor heir and furnishing it in a most lavish and luxurious style at the expense of the estate, and in transmitting the plate and swords of the deceased veteran to Lowell; the seizure and removal to the North of the statue of Washington by Powers and of the State library from the capital at Baton Rouge have been extensively followed by Butler's subordinates. Nor have I here space to expose the extortions of Butler through the agency of his brother, an abandoned gambler and speculator, who has compelled our citizens by all kinds of threats to sell their property to him at rates fixed by him, who has monopolized all shipping employed by the United States to transport the produce thus forced from our people, who has acted as broker to obtain remissions of penalties and the restoration of fugitive slaves, in many cases on condition of the payment of half their value and on pledges of half of the growing crops.

In this manner have the plantations within fifty miles of New Orleans been taxed. Many of them, being unable to secure even these terms have been depopulated. You have doubtless been made acquainted with the proceedings of Butler to compel our citizens to take the oath of allegiance



to the United States--the prohibition of all trade to those who have not taken the oath and the seizure of their funds in bank. The last degree will be to compel all those who do not take that oath to register themselves ~~as~~ as enemies of the United States, when they will be either imprisoned or driven from the city and their property confiscated. These orders, especially the oath requirements, are applicable as well to women as men

Indeed the malice of Butler against females is more bitter and insatiable than against males. A placard in his office in large letters bears this inscription, "The venom of the she adder is as dangerous as that of the he adder." And this is but a feeble and deficient ~~presentation~~ ~~presentment~~ of the enormities and brutalities of this cowardly and brutal monster. It is in vain that some of his subordinates remonstrate and protest against many of his acts. He will permit no one to thwart his two great objects--to bid highest for the favor of the Northern mob and to accumulate a vast fortune by extermination and plunder. The extent to which this latter ~~purpose~~ purpose is carried will surpass all similar efforts of great robbers from Verrest down.....I cannot but say, however, that a feeling prevails among our people that they have been forgotten or abandoned by the government for which they suffer, or an apprehension that the free state of affairs is not known or appreciated by our Government. That this may not be longer be the case I have incurred the peril of writing this memoir in a close prison on a desolate island, with a Federal sentinel at the door and the broadside of a Federal frigate frowning upon me ~~across~~ all in the bay. I beg to subscribe myself faithfully and truly your friend and compatriot.

Alexander Walker



Johnson's Island --Prisoner exchange--spy

War of Rebellion, Series II , Vol. VII p 526

Johnson's Island, Near Sandusky City, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1862

Hon E.M. Stanton, secretary of war, Washington

Sir: I have the honor...I have been a prisoner to the United States for the past three months at Camp Chase and at this prison. I am an officer in the Confederate Army and claim to be a prisoner of war. As such I was and am entitled to be exchanged by virtue of the cartel recently agreed upon between the United States and the Confederate Governments I have repeatedly requested to know from the officers etc...I am at a loss to know why I am detained.

.. respectfully request you to grant me a parole for thirty or sixty days to enable me to go to my government and procure an exchange. This I know I can do. I rank in the Confederate Army as a ~~colonel~~ colonel. I should in the event of a failure there in promptly report myself at the designated place. ...I have not been allowed the privilege of communicating with ~~the~~ my Government...

J. Clayton Morehead

Sir: I have etc..to indorse the representations of Colonel Morehead and am myself ignorant of the causes of detention I have the honor to inform you that - am a regular officer of the Confederate Army with the rank of captain....Oliver A. Patton

Officer Commissary General of Prisoners

Washington, December 9, 1862

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War. Capt. Oliver A. Patton has been exchanged or paroled for exchange. He was sent from Johnson's Island to Vicksburg on the 22d ultimo. Colonel Morehead is held as a spy, having been captured at Owensborough, Ky, within our lines in citizen dress. W. Hoffman etc.



Prisoners: Executions: Procedure... War of Rebellion, Series II, Vol VII  
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Headquarters Notheast Missouri Division, Macon City, Mo., Sept. 23, 1862  
Maj A.F. Denny, Huntsville, Mo.

Major: Capt. Burkhardt has been directed to take back to Huntsville the following prisoners: Charles King, Charles Tillotson, and D.S. Washburn. With regard to these men you will observe the order herewith inclosed which will be your warrant for execution, and I hope that this example will have such a satisfactory effect that no further execution in your vicinity may be necessary. I wish the execution of these men to be done with due form and ceremony...etc.

At the hour fixed...your whole command will be paraded and marched to the execution ground together with the condemned and the firing party; the firing party will be selected by lot from your men, six men for each prisoner.

The march to the execution ground is in the following order:

First, a company of our command; second, the prisoners, with the firing party in the rear of them; third the rest of your command.

Having reached the ground the command will be formed on three sides of a square facing inward. On the open side the prisoners and firing party will be disposed as in the diagram (enclosure not found in records) Before going to the ground the muskets of the firing party will be loaded--not in the presence of the men who are to use them--and of each six one of them will be loaded with a blank cartridge, the others with ball. This is done in order that no individual of firing party may know to a certainty that his piece contained a ball. The prisoners are then blindfolded and made to kneel before the firing parties, and the commanding officer gives the order, "Ready! aim! fire!" Six men must be detailed as a reserve whose duty it will be to finish the execution of any one of the prisoners who may not be killed by the first discharge. Lewis Merrill, brigadier-General, commanding.



Special Orders No. 35, Hdqrs No theast Missouri Divison,  
Macon City, Mo. September 23, 1862

II-Charles King, Charles Tillotson and D.S. Washburn having once been in arms i rebellion against their lawful gove<sup>u</sup>ment , and having been ~~parried~~ pardoned for that offense and taken a solemn oath not again to take up arms against the<sup>u</sup>nited States were afterwards found in arms as members of a guerrila band and taken prisoners, andi accordance with the laws of

war q@O will be shot at or ner Huntsville Mo on Friday, the 26th instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. having incurred the just penalty of a violated parole and wilful and intentional perjury

Th s sentence will be duly carried into execution by the commanding officer of the troops at Huntsville, for which this shall be his warrant.

III The following named prisoners, now in confinement at Macon City, having once been pardoned for the crime of taking up arms against their government and having taken a solemn oath not again to take up arms against the <sup>u</sup>nited States have been taken in arms in violation of said oath and the r solemn parole, and are the efore ordered to be shot to death on Fridy the 26th of September between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m the commander of the post at Macon City is charged with execution of this order, and for their execution, this shall be his warrant.

Names of prisoners to be executed: Frank E. Drake, Dr. A.C. Rowe, Elbert Hamilton, William H. Earhart, William Searcy , J.A. Wysong, G.H. Fox, Edward Riggs, David Bell, John H. Oldham, James H. Hall, by order of Brigadier-General Merrill, George M. Houston, major and assistant adjutant-general.



Knights of the Golden Circle

War of Rebellion Series II, Vol VII p 567

War Department, Washington, Sept. 27, 1862, Hon H.M. Hoxie, Des Moines City, Iowa.

Your letter (not found :note) of the 22d instant respecting the arrest etc of sundry persons (Knights of the Golden Circle) is received, all of which is highly approved and you will accept thanks for efficiency. Also the copy of the affidavit of George Rose was enclosed. ~~Added to the~~ copy of the same to the War Department from Governor Kirkwood is also before me with the affidavit of J.E. Painter

In relation to the members of the knights of the Golden Circle you are directed to arrest all such persons as are influential and of character sufficient to have a leading influence, taking ample proofs that they are members, and report the same to this Department. If in your judgment it is advisable to convey such persons arrested for greater safety and accommodation to some other place of custody than Davenport Recruiting Depot please advise.

It seems to me that you can act with more promptness by making arrests by order of Governor Kirkwood. Governor Kirkwood's suggestions about provost-marshals will be attended to. There is to be a provost marshal general and provost marshal in Congressional districts where necessary.

The order of the Knights of the Golden Circle is regarded as a traitorous and dangerous one and your action in relation thereto is highly approved. By order of the Secretary of War, L.C. Turner, judge advocate.



Johnson's Island

War of Rebellion, Series II, Vol. VII

War Department, Washington, October 2, 1862

Hon E.M. Stanton, secretary of war

Sir: I have the honor to report that affidavits and statements in writing have been submitted to this office disclosing the following facts: First, that the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, Ohio, before their exchange, obtained 500 new suits (coats and pants) made of gray drilling goods, cut in military style and trimmed with military trimmings.

These suits were obtained in Sandusky, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Columbus, and patterns of these rebel military suits were sent from the island to the manufacturers and letters passed through the post-office between the prisoners and manufacturers in relation to the clothing.

Second, that when the baggage of the rebel prisoners had left the island it was not examined by the officers commanding and large quantities of Government property were taken away by the prisoners from the island.

Third, that after the baggage had started South on the railroad it was overtaken and overhauled and one car-load of government property found and seized, consisting of blankets, shoes, etc. with the Government marks thereon, but the new military uniforms were not taken. It is respectfully submitted that such actions and doings and fraudulent practices could not have transpired on Johnson's Island without the knowledge and consent of the Federal officers in charge thereof, and that if said officers had knowledge and gave assent thereto, then they are unworthy of government employment and confidence. I therefore recommend a thorough investigation. I have etc. L.C. Turner-judge advocate