

Troop movements

P 1154-55

Palouse River

War of "ebellion, Series L, Vol L, pt. 1

Headquarters District of Oregon

Fort Vancouver, Wash Ter, June 23, 1862 (directed to Dept of Pacific

Sir: I have the honor to report ~~that~~ the establishment of a temporary depot on Snake River at the mouth of Palouse to facilitate the sending forward to Fort Colville troops and supplies.

The ferry-boat on the Snake River has been carried away by high water, and communication by ~~train~~ wagon train cuts off between Forts Walla Walla and Colville.

It is found even under ordinary circumstances that to go by steam-boat to the mouth of Palouse River, thence to Fort Colville, is much the shortest and most economical route. At this time it is the only practicable one. The commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla has been instructed to have a reliable agent employed and sent to the point mentioned with the necessary material for a temporary depot, and will go out with the transportation furnished from that post for the march of Major Rumrill's command to Fort Colville and bring down Major Curtis in return.

By an arrangement with the navigation company the teams will be ferried across Snake River by the steam-boat taking up the troops. The supplies for Fort Colville will be pressed forward at once to the depot, the commanding officer at that post having been directed to send down to that point his trains for the land transportation.

By an approximate estimate made from information collected here it is expected that not over two months will be required to have all the supplies at Fort Colville on the road, when the depot will be broken up. Information has not been received either here or at Fort Walla Walla for any arrangements already made for the forwarding of supplies

to colville in view of the urgent necessity of immediate action in the matter
I trust the commanding general will approve the course taken

Justus Steinberger, Colonel First
Washington Territory Infantry Comdg. district.

p 1155

Headquarters District of
Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash

Territory June 23, 1863

Special Orders 20- 1-The battalion of First Oregon Cavalry under Lieut
Col R.F. Maury, of that regiment, now at Camp Clackamas, Ore.

and will ~~proceed~~ proceed by water to the Dalles, Oreg and thence by
land to Fort Walla Walla. Lieutenant-Colonel Maury will commence
this movement on the 23th instant by sending forward Maj. J.S. Rinearson,
of that regiment, and one of the companies of his command. On the 26th
instant another company will be sent forward and one each day
following until the whole command is moved.

11-Major Rinearson, on arriving at the Dalles, will proceed with
the company to Five Mile Creek and establish a camp somewhere in
that vicinity, where the horses will be herded and grazed until the
whole command arrives there. The quartermaster's department will
furnish the necessary transportation, confined strictly to the field
allowance.. By order of Col Steinberger, Wm B. Hughes, first Lieut,
Ninth Infantry, Acting ~~Assistant~~ Assistant Adjutant General.

p 1155

Special Orders 21--Vancouver, June 23, 1862

Maj C.H. Rumrill, First Washington Territory Infantry will , with Companies B and C of the same regiment proceed on Wednesday, the 25th instant, to Fort Colville, Wash^{ter}. by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's transportation to the mouth of the Palouse on Snake River; thence by transportation furnished by the commanding officer at Fort Walla. Fifteen days subsistence...on arriving at Fort Colville Major Rumrill will relieve Major Curtis p 1156

Second Infantry, California Volunteers, who with the two companies now under his command will proceed without delay to Fort Vancouver, Wash^{ter}. Hughes.

p 1156

Fort Vancouver, June 23, 1862

....the experience of former expeditions has proven that protection has been most required for the latter part of the overland emigration and that the 1st of August is early enough to start troops eastward... (into the Boise country)

p 1158 Vancouver, June 24, 1862 Justus Steinberger to Maj C.H. Rumrill,

...IOWdDdDd (en route to Colville) OIdDdDd You will arrive at The Dalles on the night of the 25th, and as the steam boat which carries you up the Columbia River leaves the Des Chutes on the morning of the 27th, ~~Two~~ one day will be given to you to make the march between these points. Transportation will be furnished by the navigation company across both these portages, and it will only be necessary to see that the company press forward your command promptly.

On arriving at the mouth of the Palouse you will find on the left bank of the Snake River ten wagons and one ambulance with teams for your land transportation to Fort Colville. This the navigation company have agreed to ferry over to the right bank of the river where a depot will be established by the quartermaster's department.

Start from this point as soon as possible, and as it is important to have Major Curtis' command relieved and brought down here at the earliest practicable moment, lose no time on the march.

The transportation employed by you from Palouse will be used by Major Curtis returning, and you will request him to have it ferried back on arriving at Snake River on its way to Fort Walla Walla by the steam-boat bringing the command down....

June 27, 1862

Major Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry ordered to Camp Clackamas and assume command.

June 27, 1862

Capt. F. Seidenstriker, First Washington Territory Infantry, etc with his company (D) will proceed without delay to Fort Hoskins, Oreg. and relieve Capt J.C. Schmidt, Second California Infantry. The latter, on being relieved will without delay repair with his company to Fort Vancouver, Wash^{ter}. Steinberger Special Orders 25 from Vancouver

San Francisco, June 28, 1862, Wright to Brig Gen L. Thomas
I have had previously assigned Brigadier-General Alvord to the command of the District of Oregon.

My latest advices from Colonel Steinberger commanding the District of Oregon represent everything as quiet in that quarter. Col. Cornelius with his headquarters and two companies of Oregon Cavalry had reached

Fort Walla Walla. The balance of the regiment, four companies, will move from the Willamette Valley to Walla Walla as soon as the route over the portage of the Cascades was practicable. The unprecedented rise of the Columbia River had destroyed a portion of the railroad, swept away the bridges on the military road, and caused a suspension of the transit of troops and supplies, but I am assured by the president of the transportation company that the road will be repaired within 10 days..
(Wright)

1166

Fort Vancouver, June 28, 1862, Steinberger to Headquarters of the Pacific...

...Two companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry, B and C under Major Rumrill left here on the 25th for Fort Colville with directions to use the utmost dispatch on the march. Every precaution was taken to insure their speedy and safe arrival at that post, personally superintended by myself and staff officer. I regret to mention, in explanation of Special Orders No. 27 accompanying, that from some neglect, confusion or incapacity the subsistence (fifteen days) was left behind at Cascade Portage. This command, in order to effect the speedy relief of Major Curtis and his two companies was pressed forward while the portage presented some obstruction. Lieut Hughes has been directed to overtake and make a critical inspection of the troops and property of the command and especially to investigate the causes of the error referred to.

(Special Orders 27--June 28..First Lieut W.B. Hughes, Ninth Infantry, U.S. army acting assistant adjutant general, will accompany the command ~~as far as the mouth of the Walla Walla River~~ of Major Rumrill as far as Wallula, taking such measures to promote the march toward Fort Colville as he may deem proper under instructions this day transmitted to him. From Wallula he

will proceed to Fort Walla Walla and personally direct the prompt execution of order already furnished the commanding officer of that post for transportation for this command from Palouse Depot.. Steinberger.

June 30- Special Orders 28--Maj J.S. Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry, with Company C of the same regiment, will proceed without delay and take post at Camp Baker near Jacksonville, Oreg. Steinberger. (done on urgent request of Supt of Indian affairs for Oregon for military force near Jacksonville for the protection of the inhabitants...

[1, L, I, p. 1168]
Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific Commanded by Brig
Gen George Wright, U.S. Army, June 30, 1862

Fort Vancouver--Bvt. Maj. Pinkney Lugenbeel, 9th U.S. Company A,
1st Washington Territory, Companies A and D. 1st Oregon Cavalry Company C
Vancouver Dep t-Capt Theodore J. Eckerson, detachment of Ordnance, U.S
Army.

Camp Pickett, San Juan Island-Capt Lyman Bissell, 9th United States,
Company C.

Fort Coville. Major James F. Curtis, 2d California companies C and D

Fort Steilacoom. Maj. George W. Patten, 4th California Company E.

Fort Walla Walla. Col Thomas R. Cornelius, 4th California Companies
A and C. 1st Oregon Cavalry Companies B and E.

Fort Dalles-Capt. J. Ives Fitch. 4th California Company B

Camp Fort Yamhill Capt. Lyman S. Scott. 4th California Company D

Fort Hoskins, Oregon. Capt. John C. Schmidt, 2d California Company B

Mullan Road. Lieut Salem S. Marsh, 9th United States (detachment)

Acacraz., island. Capt. William A. Winder. 1st Washington Territory
Company F. 3rd U.S. Artillery Batteries D and I.

(Troops en route..Brig Gen Benjain Alvord. 1st Washington
Territory, Companies B and C, Maj. Calvin H. Rumrill.

ed California Cavalry, Company M Capt. George F. Price.

[Part I]

War of the Rebellion: Vol 1, Series 1, page 450.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific
San Francisco, March 2, 1861.

Edward R. Geary, Esq. Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Portland, Oreg.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to Col. Wright to Col. Wright commanding the Military District of Oregon, requesting that thirty or forty rifles may be placed at your disposal for the use of the employes ~~60~~ at the Fort Simcoe Agency. I have no authority under the law regulations to make ~~such~~ any disposition of the public arms other than for the use of the troops and I could not do so unless the exigency of the occasion was such as to furnish a full justification for acting without the sanction of action as you propose to provide the arms now as a precautionary measure. For these reasons I do not conceive it to be in my power to comply with your request. By the act of the 3d of March, 1825, the President under certain restrictions, is authorized to have arms unsuitable for the military service sold. There may be rifles at Fort Vancouver of that description in which case I do not doubt you would, on application to the War Department, be authorized to purchase for your department whatever number may be needed.

A.S. Johnston

Colonel, Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier General.

War Dept. Wash D.C. April 4, 1861

Capt. Henry E. Maynadier, Tenth Regiment of Infantry.

By the third section of the act making appropriations for the support of the army approved March 2, 1861, \$50,000 were appropriated for the protection of emigrants on the overland routes between the Atlantic Slope and the ~~Continental~~ California, and Oregon and Washington Frontier," to be expanded under the direction of this department. It is contemplated to organize and equip from 50 to 100 men as a protective corps to be used as guards and sentries, scouting parties and in such ways as the best means of affording protection to emigrants.. 1 principal assistant \$200 a month; three assistants \$150 per month; 1 physician \$150; 1 guide, if necessary, \$125; 1 clerk \$75; 1 wagon master \$75; 15 teamsters, herders cooks et al at rate not exceeding \$30.

In view of the great advantages which employment in the Protective Corps will afford to young men desirous of emigrating it is expected that a sufficient number can be obtained for a sum not exceeding \$15 per month in addition to their outfit and subsistence.

Immediately after receiving these instructions you will commence to procure the necessary supplies for the expedition and will direct your assistants to enlist the required number for the Protective Corps; you will appoint a rendezvous at some point on the Missouri river and specify a time at which all shall be at that point. You will then by publication in the newspapers and handbills widely circulated, notify persons intending to emigrate of the arrangements to be made and invite them to avail themselves of the means of protection the government offers them. You will take care to start early enough to insure a timely arrival on the Pacific Slope and will endeavor to concentrate the emigrants by the time they reach the mountains so they can travel within easy reach of each other. If after passing the South Pass sufficiently far, the emigrants desire to divide and take different routes you are

authorized to divide the Protective Corps and place detachments under your assistants to accompany the parties giving them such instructions as may be required. If the number of emigrants should require and funds allow, you may increase the number of the Protective Corps employing, if possible the emigrants themselves. You are also authorized to obtain a supply of goods for presents to Indians and compensation for their services in case you find it necessary to employ them but you will not expend a sum greater than \$300 for this purpose.

After the emigrants have reached the settled parts of the Pacific coast you will disband the Protective Corps and dispose of the property and material on the best terms you can obtain. You will then proceed to San Francisco, Cal. and thence by the Panama steamer to New York and this city where you will close your accounts and report to this department the material, incidents and results of the expedition. The sum of \$35,000 will be placed to your credit with the assistant treasurers of the United States as follows:

Assistant Treasurer at New York \$5,000; assistant treasurer at Saint Louis, \$20,000; assistant treasurer at San Francisco \$10,000, total \$35,000....

...Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.

[Part I]

War of the Rebellion, Vol 1, Series L. PP 471

Headquarters, Dept of the Pacific

San Francisco, April 27, 1861

Special orders

No 67

1-Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, engineers, is relieved from duty with the Sappers and Miners and will proceed to West Point, N.Y.

By command of Brigadier-General Sumner

W.W. Mackall

Assistant Adjutant General.

Orders No 7 Headquarters Dept. of the Pacific

San Francisco, May 18, 1861

Any citizen in the employment of the army in this department who is opposed to the Union will be instantly discharged.

E.V. Sumner

Brigadier-General U.S. Army, commanding.

CR

(not
Silas)

Headquarters Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, April 3, 1861

Col. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General, U.S. Army, Washington D.C.

Colonel: I have the honor to tender the resignation of my commission in the army of the United States and to request that it may be submitted to the president for his action; and I have also respectfully to ask that my successor may be appointed and ordered to relieve me as soon as practicable.

With great respect, your obedient servant

A.S. Johnston

Col. Second Cavalry Brevet Brig Gen.

First indorsement

Adjutant General's office, May 3, 1861

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War

L. Thomas

adjutant General

Second indorsement

May 3, 1861.

Accepted

Simon Cameron, Secretary of War

Photographic History of the Civil War, Vol X (Review of Reviews Co. 1912)
PP 260

General Albert Sidney Johnston (U.S.M.A. 1826) was born in Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, February 3, 1803. He served in the Black Hawk War and resigned his commission in 1834. Two years later he entered the army of the Texan Republic as a private, soon becoming a brigadier-general and in 1838 was commander in chief of the army of Texas and secretary of war. Later he reentered the United States Army and served in the Mexican War with distinction. As colonel he conducted an expedition against the Mormons in Utah in 1857, which won him a brevet of

Brigadier-General.

He remained in command in Utah until February, 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was in command of the Department of the Pacific, but by reason of his southern sympathies he resigned his commission to enter the confederate service with the rank of general.

He assumed command of Department No 2 or Western Department on September 15, 1861. In October he took immediate control of the Central Army of Kentucky holding the line of Bowling Green, Kentucky, until February 1862, against vastly superior numbers.

On March, 29, 1862, this army united with the Army of the Mississippi and Johnson took command of the new organization.

He was killed on the battlefield of Shiloh, April 6, 1862 and his death was a stunning blow to the new confederacy.

Territory of Washington, Executive Office, Olympia May 23, 1861

Brig. Gen. E.V. Sumner, U.S. Army, commanding dept. of the Pacific, S.F.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a proclamation issued on the 10th instant for enrolment and organization of the militia of this Territory. The number of public arms now on hand here is very small and to meet any emergency I have respectfully and earnestly to request that you will direct as many of the arms at the various military posts within this Territory as can be spared, with supply of ordinary musket, rifled musket and howitzer ammunition, to be placed at one of the military posts subject to the requisition of the governor. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant. Henry M. McGill, acting governor.

inclosure (Proclamation)

"Whereas the President of the United States has issued his proclamation stating that the laws of the United States have been and now are opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, and therefore calling for the militia of the several States:

Now, therefore, deeming it expedient that the militia of the Territory of Washington should be placed in readiness to meet any requisition from the President of the United States or the Governor of this Territory to aid in "maintaining the laws and integrity of the National Union" I do hereby call upon all the citizens of this Territory capable of bearing arms and liable to militia duty, to report immediately to the adjutant-general of the Territory and proceed at once to organize themselves into companies and elect their own officers in the manner prescribed by the act of January 26, 1855 and the amendatory act of Feb. 4, 1858, to organize the militia.

The organization of each company will be immediately reported to Adj. Gen. Frank Matthias at Seattle, Wash. Ter and through him to the governor when the commissions will issue to the officers elected.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed at Olympia, this 10th day of May, 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth,

(L.S.)

Henry M. McGill

Acting Governor Washington Territory.

Fort Walla Walla, Wash, June 14, 1861

Walla Walla

CR

Col L. Thomas, assistant adjutant general Wash D.C.

Sir: I would beg leave to submit for the consideration of the Honorable Secretary of War a few facts in relation to this Fort Benton wagon road and its influence upon military operations in this portion of the country.

We have this summer, in addition to the disturbed state of the country at home, which has withdrawn a portion of the troops from Oregon, a mining excitement which is pouring all the restless and loose portion of the community into the Nez Perce country and upon the very land which was promised them as their own exclusive soil, exempt from all encroachments of the whites. The Indians are naturally dissatisfied and to keep peace troops will be needed in their very midst. This takes one company of dragoons from this post who are now on the reservation and there should be another out.

There is a prospect also of a large emigration this summer via Fort Hall and unless troops be on the road from this post to keep it clear of the Snakes there will be a repetition of last year's massacre at Salmon Falls, an occurrence too horrible almost to contemplate. It is also advisable to keep our posts sufficiently garrisoned for the protection of public property. To meet all these requirements with the drain upon us by Lt. Mullan's expedition for men and supplies is too much.

His escort of 100 men requires transportation and employees to be paid out of the quartermaster's appropriation for this post to the amount of more than \$100,000 a year, thereby embarrassing the regular and legitimate operations of the post--and to what purpose? His road has already cost \$300,000 and now he can't travel the portion between this and the Bitter Root mountains, a distance of 200 or 300 miles and he is making a new road further to the north and when that is completed it will only be practicable a very few months in each year on account of

of the water which renders the country a perfect lake. The road will never be a suitable emigrant or military road compared with the other, for the reasons which I have already given in my report to the quartermaster general dated January 8, 1861.

The distance from the usual starting point in the States as can easily be seen by referring to the map is 400 miles greater by this route, if he ever completes it, compared with the old road and not half so good a road and the danger will be more than double in the Sioux and Blackfoot country. These are plain facts. Now, if the object be to expend so large an amount of money for the benefit of this portion of the country it can still be done and some real benefit also derived by those who are nominally the objects of the enterprise by expending it on the old road in the manner recommended by me in my report referred to above. Mullan's escort and the \$500,000 appropriated for this summer's emigration, if applied toward building a ferry or bridge at Fort Hall to be protected by the Utah troops and a ferry at Boise under protection of this post, would be all that is necessary to make a splendid road from the Rocky Mountains to this country. Emigrants and troops could then reach this valley in three or four months from the States and their animals not much worse for the journey. They could cross their animals at Snake River at Fort Hall and travel on the north side of Boise through plenty of grass and all that is necessary is \$100,000 for a good road.

Mr. Craigie an intelligent and trusty man for many years in charge of the Hudson Bay Fort at Boise would be a very suitable person to take charge of the ferry at Boise. He has a Snake wife and speaks the language perfectly so if he were allowed a certain amount of beef cattle and provisions to give away occasionally to such Indians as come about him it must have a beneficial effect on reconciling them to the whites.

It. Mullan's road can never be of any real benefit to anyone on account of the enormous expense of traveling up the Missouri by steam boat, or

the enormous distance and time required compared with the other, if they come by land all the way. The road by South Pass is the most direct and the ~~the~~ one cut by nature for coming to this country and you can never regard this Fort Benton scheme as anything else than a grand political humbug and it is time it was stopped. I therefore most respectfully and earnestly suggest that the expedition be broken up before any more money is wasted on it. The troops will return to their legitimate duties and where their services are really needed and Lieutenant Mullan ordered to his company.

E. Steen

Major, first dragoons, commanding.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific
San Francisco October 23, 1861

His Excellency John Whitaker
Governor State of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.

Sir: The War Department having authorized Colonel Cornelius of Oregon to raise a regiment of cavalry for service in that district, I have the honor to request that your Excellency will suspend the enrollment of the cavalry company at Fort Dalles as requested in my communication to your Excellency in the early part of last month when I was in command of the District of Oregon. G. Wright, Col. U.S. Army, Commanding Department.

San Francisco, Oct. 23, 1861

Col. Cady, Fort Vancouver

Suspend the enrollment of the cavalry company at The Dalles.

By order
Richard C. Drum
assistant adjt.gen.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific
San Francisco, Cal. Oct. 23, 1861

Lieut. Col. A. Cady: Seventh Infantry, Commanding District of Oregon

Sir: The colonel commanding the department desires you to give the necessary orders suspending the raising of the company of mounted volunteers by Captain Whittlesey. The regiment to be organized under Colonel Cornelius will, the colonel thinks, be ample for the whole country. If any men have been raised for this company the colonel desires you to disband them.

Richd. C. Drum
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Millan

[Part I]
War of the Rebellion, Vol 1, Series L, pp 676

Lt. Col. A. Cady

Headquarters, Department of the Pacific
San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 24, 1861

Seventh Infantry, Commanding District of Oregon

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

Colonel:

I wish you to keep all the clothing in depot at Vancouver for issue to the regular troops east of the Cascades when they arrive at your headquarters. The troops from Colville and more particularly the escort with Lt. Millan will arrive at Vancouver much in want of many articles of winter clothing necessary for their comfort on the trip to New York.

The lieutenant in command of the escort will remain on duty with it until the men join their proper companies, when he will be assigned to duty with the Ninth Infantry under orders for the East.

Very Respectfully, your obedient servant

C. Wright

Colonel U.S. Army Commanding Department.

War of rebellion, Vol. 1, Series L [Part I, p. 138] Lugenbeel

Headquarters, Dept. of the Pacific S.F. Cal H. v. 25, 1861.

Lt. Col. A. Cady

Seventh Infantry, commanding district of Oregon, Ft. Vancouver, Wash. T. e. r.

Sir: The general commanding the department desires you to halt Major Lugenbeel's command at Fort Vancouver. For the present they will take post at that station.

Richard C. Drum, assistant adjt. gen.

Oregon-Calif.

Newspapers--treason

Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Feb. 24, 1862
S.H. Parker, Esq. Postmaster at San Francisco and acting postmaster
for the Pacific Coast, San Francisco.

Sir: There is a paper published at Jacksonville, Oreg. called the
Southern Oregon Gazette, incendiary in its character, abusive of the
Government of the United States and treason, open or lurking in the
leading articles. Under these circumstances I deem it my duty to request
that you will give orders prohibiting the transmission of the above
named paper in the United States mails or there being received at any
post office for distribution.

G. Wright

Brig. Gen. U.S. Army, commanding

Headquarters, Department of the Pacific
San Francisco, February 28, 1862

Lt. Col. Albemarle Cady, U.S. Army

Commanding, District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash.

Colonel: There are several newspapers published within this department
which are filled with abuse of the President and Government ~~which are~~
~~filled with~~ of the United States. It is quite enough that these libelers
should be permitted to print their traitorous sheets without receiving
the aid of the U.S. Mails to send them abroad. I will thank you to
scrutinize the papers published within your district and if you find
them disloyal and treasonable send me copies and I will have their
circulation through the mails and post-offices prohibited.

G. Wright.

Brig. Gen. U.S. Army commanding.

Headquarters, Dept. of the Pacific

San Francisco March 1, 1862

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas: Adjutant General U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

General: When the order was received by Brig. Gen. Sumner to send all the regular troops in this department East, excepting four companies of artillery, instructions were immediately sent for the escort of 100 men of the Ninth infantry, with Lieut. John Mullan, on the Fort Benton and Walla Walla wagon road to be withdrawn and join their companies.

The order reached Lieutenant Mullan in the Bitter Root Valley but too late for the detachment to cross the mountains. The order is still in force and the escort will be withdrawn as soon as the road over the mountains is passable.

The Ninth Infantry now requires some 300 recruits and although active measures are being taken to enlist men, yet we have thus far progressed but slowly, the volunteer serving having absorbed the large mass of men disposed to join the Army for service on the coast. Under these circumstances it is submitted to the consideration of the General in Chief whether it would not be advisable to suspend the operations on the wagon road until a more favorable opportunity. The great excitement throughout the entire country caused by the late discovery of the gold mines in the north has drawn off a large number of men who might otherwise join the army. However should any real danger threaten this coast whether from enemies without or traitors within a large force of men, loyal and true to their country's flag, would be found ready to rush to arms.

G. Wright

Brig. General, U.S. Army
commanding.