

Unpublished Correspondence of Price's 1864 Army
Compiled by Bryce A Suderow
2006

Head-Quarters District of Arkansas,
Camden, 2nd of Augt, 1864.

Special Orders,)
No. 240.)

II II II. Under instructions from Head Quarters Trans Miss Dept. Colonel Triston Polk is relieved from duty with the Military Court of the District of Arkansas, and will report to the Major General Commanding for duty in the field.

By command of
Major Genl. Price
J Maclean
Lieut Col & A. A. Genl.

Hdqrs. Trans-Mississippi Department,
Shreveport, La August 4, 1864.

Smith to Price
Maj-Gen. S. Price,

Cmdg. Dist. Ark.

General: You will make immediate arrangements for a movement into Missouri, with the entire cavalry force of your district.

General Shelby should be instructed to have his command in North-east Arkansas ready to move by the 20th instant. You can instruct him to await your arrival with the column immediately under your command. A brigade of Louisiana troops under Col. Harrison has been ordered to report to you.

They should be added to General Marmaduke's command, and with his old brigade, constitute his division. General Clark should be transferred to the command of Marmaduke's old brigade. Colonel Green should be left in Arkansas together with the other regimental commanders whose mutinous conduct has already proved them unfitted for command.

General Shelby's old brigade increased by the one raised in East Arkansas can be organized into a division under his immediate command. General Fagan will command the division composed of Cabell's and Crawford's brigades.

These skeleton organizations are best adapted for an expedition in which a large addition to your force is expected. The weak brigades should be filled by the regiments raised in Missouri and you should scrupulously avoid the organization of any new brigades. You will carry a supply of ammunition for General Shelby's command in Northeast Arkansas

and should yourself be provided with ammunition sufficient for the expedition. You will scrupulously avoid all wanton acts of destruction and devastation; restrain your men and impress upon them that their aim should be to secure success in a just and holy cause, and not to gratify personal feeling and revenge. Rally the loyal men of Mississippi Missouri and remember that our great want is men and that your object should be, if you cannot maintain your self in that country to bring as large an accession as possible to our force. Your recruits will in all probability, be mounted; deal frankly with them and let them understand that mounted organizations made there through necessity, are liable to be dismounted on their arrival in our lines where forage and subsistence will not admit the maintenance of so large a cavalry force. Make St Louis the objective point of your movement, which if rapidly made, will put you in possession of that place, its supplies and military stores and which will do more towards rallying Missouri to your standard than the possession of any other point. Should you be compelled to withdraw from the State, make your retreat through Kansas and the Indian Territory, sweeping that country of its mules, horses, cattle and military supplies of all kinds. The division of General Fagan, the senior officer of your command, should be increased as soon as practicable.

By command of Gen. E. Kirby Smith,
W. R. Boggs,
Brig-Gen. & Chief of Staff.

Hdqrs. Trans-Mississippi Department,
Shreveport, August 11, 1864.

Bryan to Price.

Major-General Sterling Price:

General: I am directed by General E. Kirby Smith, to say to you that he has ordered a division of Texas cavalry under Brig-Gen. Bagby from this district to Arkansas to replace the cavalry that will leave your district. General Bagby is or soon will be in motion. He also says that he cordially wishes you success in your movement northward. If practicable on your return, he wishes you to bring back with you all the woolen goods and other articles that may be needed by our army that you can obtain. He further says that he understands that a large amount of stores are near Washington which you had better cover with a brigade of infantry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

George M. Bryan,
Major & A. A. A. Gen.

Hd. Qtr. Confed. Forces. North Ark.
Camp Dobbins August 15th 1864.
Shelby to Dobbins.

Col. A. S. Dobbins
Com'd'g. Brigd

Colonel.-

I am looking for a courier from Camden every day, and I think he will be here by the 18th at farthoest farthest. This messenger will bring the explicit information whether I shall move North or South, and when my orders are received, the rapidity with which I shall march will only be equaled by the desire to go forward.

I wrote to you sometime ago stating that you could cross White River below Clarendon, and report to Gen' l Price in that direction. I now suggest that you form a connection with me, and if I should be ordered South, you can take the same route. I mention this because the country through which I shall pass will afford you some recruits; there will be also some unattached companies which I can assign to you, and because I shall halt at Washington long enough for you to concentrate all your men. You had better have your entire command on the West side of Black River by the evening of the 20th of August, as I shall concentrate my whole force in the neighborhood lying between Batesville and Hookram – and anywhere there you will be in communication with me. One thing is certain, we will have to leave this country either North or South, in a very few days for the wheat-crop is entirely consumed, the growing corn taxed heavily both by drouth and foraging, and the necessities of the citizens demand that they should be left before starvation is upon them. The Federals have left Searcey, and gone West towards the Military road leading from Little Rock to Batesville. I shall know to-night to what point they intend marching. Captain Redd, my aid-de-camp, will deliver this communication. Please write fully by him your intentions. I have high hopes of going to Missouri, but in the event of a failure, I will leave the country immediately after the 20th. I have no other news worth your attention. The longer I remain here now, the greater difficulty I will have in keeping the recruits together, and it is a matter of military necessity to leave for the regular army immediately, or else march on a heavy expedition where they will be too far away from home to return when the desire to see "Sarah and the children."

Let me know by Cap't Redd whether you intend going with me or by the other route, so that, in case you do not go with me, I can send you orders, dependent upon those I receive – at what time you shall report. If anything transpires to change the programme I will report it to you immediately. Hoping to hear from you immediately

I am, very truly, yours,
Jo. O. Shelby,
Brig Gen'l Com'd'g

Head Quarters Cavalry Division
On Saline River Aug 19th 1864

General

I send you a late Little Rock paper which you will see has a report from the officer commending the expedition sent out against Genl Shelby. I will reach Princeton tomorrow. No news from this way. They report however at both Pine Bluff and Little Rock that Grant has been relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac. The roads are very bad. Streams rising slowly.

Respectfully
Your obt Svt
Jms Cabell
Brig Genl

To Mg Gen Price
Shreveport, August 26, 1864

Vancourt to Price.

Major-General Price: I left St Louis August 2, was detained by low water several days; arrived at mouth of White River day after Empress was fired into, detained there until two other boats arrived. Then we were convoyed by a monitor and two gunboats 50 miles below Gaines Landing. I then concluded to go to New Orleans and get off on way up. Left New Orleans August 16, 2 a.m., was left in middle of Mississippi River on two planks and a paddle above Lake Providence. I joined secret society in St Louis. I do not think you can rely on much aid from Ill. & c., in case you march into Mo., yet the Order in Missouri will aid you and fully post you up. Should you go to Missouri; many of the militia companies are entirely under the control of said order and I am fully satisfied there never has been or will be a better time to redeem Missouri than the present. The militia are armed and I am fully satisfied thousands of them will join your army as soon as you come within any reasonable distance of them. There are several thousands that may join you from Ill. and Iowa, yet full dependence cannot be placed. It is not known how many members the order has in Missouri; I do not believe they exceeded when I left over 15 or 20 thousands, yet they all have their influence and control the militia as far as possible. I would say it seems to be the opinion of all parties that with a respectable force from 15 to 20,000 men that you could take or redeem the State. I never knew public opinion to change as fast as it has for the past year in favor of peace.

Editor of N.O. Picayune, said he saw a dispatch from Yankees at Mobile Bay to naval department N.O. in which they state they attacked Fort Morgan and that our guns reserved fire until land force got within 300 0 yards of fort, when we opened fire and killed 3800 besides the wounded. I believe the above to be true; if not true, then little dependence can be placed in positive assertions. The boat I came on was so watched or guarded that I could fetch nothing from off the boat with me. I was detained two days by

sickness since I left the river; would have come via Camden, but was informed at river you had certainly started for Mo.

Yours truly, &c.,
R. P. Vancourt,

P.S. If I think of anything new will write on Monday.

Hdqrs. District Arkansas,
Camden, August 27, 1864.

General Orders, No.40

Under orders from Dept. Hdqrs., Major-General J.B. Magruder will assume command of this district.

The major general commanding congratulates the people, and the army of the district on the assignment of this distinguished officer to its command. The troops he is about to control, have won unfading laurels on many well fought fields; under this able, gallant and active leader, they will gather still more.

The major general commanding cordially thanks the officers and privates of the Confederate army, and of the Arkansas State troops, for the eminent courage, skill and fidelity with which they have sustained him in the discharge of his arduous duties. His connection with them will remain one of his proudest recollections. He will ever hold in grateful remembrance, the patriotism and zeal with which the State authorities and people of the district have aided his efforts to promote the success of our cause.

The major general commanding especially thanks the officers of the district staff for the ability and energy exhibited in the performance of their duties and for their kindness and courtesy towards himself personally, some of them his proud to be able to take with him in a new sphere of duty.

The others he parts from with lively regret, and commends to the full confidence of their future commander, and of the government.

Sterling Price
Major-General Commanding.

HEAD QUARTERS DIST. ARK'S., }
CAMDEN, 16th September, 1864. }
GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 49. }

The Major General commanding this District announces with pride to the troops one of the most gallant exploits and successful expeditions of the war. The capture of five forts by the heroic Shelby and his brave officers and men in the face of superior numbers, and the destruction of a large portion of the rail-road between Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff.

The eloquent report of Shelby will best inform his comrades how this was done. The following is his language:

My forlorn hope of our advance under the brave and intrepid Williams immediately charged the retreating enemy, and a wave of steel overlapped and swallowed up the flying blue coats. The fort was surrounded, the artillery opened at point-blank range, and high over the white bursts of the powder cloud, that drifted and floated away before the battle breeze, a white flag waved out as a token of surrender. The results of this capture were 150 prisoners, 200 small arms, besides large quantities of supplies.

Station No. 2 was next attacked, captured and destroyed, and 100 more prisoners added to the first.

Station No. 3 shared the same fate, while 50 more prisoners swelled the (_____).

Station No.'s 4 and 5 were stubborn and defiant, and held on for awhile (_____) cannon and artillery fire. Veteran Illinois and Indiana in- (_____) in these (_____) and had a hatred of surrendering, although we had never asked them to do so. Time pressed. Five hours had been spent in these operations, and I could not wait. Col. Shanks commanding my old Brigade, than whom a braver nor a better man never set a squadron in the field, was ordered to dismount his command. Col. Jackman also dismounted a portion of his Brigade, and these forming as infantry with Col. Shanks, dashed forward under their intrepid leader as the pas de charge, while a strong body of cavalry were held well in hand for any emergency. The garrison grew uneasy, but over the sea of dark green prairie, over the white puffs of the bursting bombs, and the rippling shots of the skirmishers, a long blue line of Federal cavalry and infantry came looming up, and as they grew nearer and nearer, out from the doomed forts the garrison rushed with frantic speed for help and hope. Too late! As the dismounted men gained the ditches and the palisades, the reserved cavalry, whose steeds had all the long forenoon been champing impatient bits, dashed away after them in a long fierce gallop. Sharp and brief the chase. When within five hundred yards of their friends, the Federals were overtaken, surrounded, ridden over, and Col. Mitchell and four hundred and fifty of his officers and men surrendered unconditionally. They were immediately countermarched and double-quickened to the rear, the bullets of their friends all the while ringing a fierce discordant metre.

The immediate and tangible fruits of my expedition are 577 prisoners, including one field officer and eleven line officers, over 250 Federals killed and wounded, ten miles of railroad track completely destroyed, bridges and trestle-work ruined, 3000 bales of hay consumed by fire, 20 hay machines chopped to pieces, five forts razed to the ground, 500 stand of small arms distributed to my unarmed men, many fine horses captured, 12 barrels of salt bought off and given to a command suffering for it, besides supply my needy soldiers with blankets, shoes, boots, hats and clothing.

(_____) Duvall's Bluff, and my detail (_____) fired at the cover (_____) were throwing the splinters from the (_____) my face (_____) thanks are due to Cols. Shank, Gordon, (_____) McDaniel,

Captains Williams, Langhorn, (_____) Lieut. Col. Blackwell for their eminent and devoted service (_____).

In fact, every officer of my command and the men as a body deserves great praise for the (_____) which they stormed fortifications and met and defeated (_____) numbers of the enemy.

My loss in the entire fighting is 173 killed and wounded. Among this number there fell mortally wounded, Lieut. Stone of Shanks' Regiment, and Lieut. Dickey, of Smith's Regiment, two as gallant spirits as ever laid down their lives a willing sacrifice for their country beneath the banner of the stars.

Col. A.S. Dobbins, left at Austin to cover my rear on account of Big Cypress being swimming, performed his duty ably and perfectly.

The Maj-Gen. commanding returns his warmest thanks to Gen. Shelby and his officers and men for the eminent services they have rendered their country in their late operations, and particularly in the signal victory which they gained on the 30th of August.

This bright example cannot but stimulate their victorious comrades of other fields to still greater exertions, and proves how much can be gained by enterprise and unhesitating devotion, even under circumstances the most unfavorable.

This order will be read at parade to each Regiment, Battalion, &c., in this District.

By command

(_____)

(_____) TURNER

A. A. Gen.

9/18/1864

Colonel,

I have the honor to protest in the most solemn manner against the assignment of the officers and men belonging to my Brigade to the Brigade commanded by Col Dobbins as a violation of every principal of law of the Rules & Articles of War of Regulations, of existing orders and the instructions of the General commanding the Trans-Miss-Department. I made a legal and a proper application for these men as the officers had been sent to the North side of the Arkansas River by direction of General Smith to collect their men and to rejoin their companies. All their officers had their orders when they were illegally detained both by Col Dobbins & Genl McRea. Col. Dobbins had no authority whatever to detain their officers & their men as he himself was sent, after being assigned to his command, to collect the absentees of his command. (which was simply a Regiment, as no Colonel has a right to claim any other as his command) and absentees from any other command and report with them to General McRea. The order does not say that he will have the command of the men after they are collected or does it say that he will form them into a Brigade; but implies as the very face of the order shows that he is to return

with General McRea with those men to rejoin this legal and proper Regiment. Had it been the intention of the President or General Smith that Col. Dobbins should raise a Brigade of his own command from absentees from other commands, it would have been so expressed in the order, as from a conversation with General Smith in the early part of May I learned that Dobbins would rejoin me with what men he could collect and get together on the North side of the Ark River. Non other than a forced contraction of his order can give him the least shadow of a claim to command the men he has. Now positively when it is a very doubtful matter whether he holds the rank of Colonel, as from his own nobel statement to the commanding General he stated that he was simply elected by his Battalion and assigned to command the Regiment after it was organized. I do not wish to deprive Col Dobbins or any other officer of this command, or of a single man. I have only asked for what I am legally, justly & properly entitled to as a Brigadier General, appointed by the President and confirmed by (these words were off the copier plate when the copy was made.) by this illegal & unjust decision to (dark spot on the copy-cannot read) than any Brigade Commander on this expedition, and for less than men who have no legal rank and not even shadow of an appointment to show. General Shelby (my Junior) commands a Division. Cols McCray, Jackson & Freeman each command a Brigade longer than me and each command my men illegally. My rank as Brigadier General gives me a right to command my men. The laws of the Confederate States gives me the right. The Rules and Articles of War gives me the right and positively prohibits officers from enlisting men and detaining men who belong to other commands. For the above reasons I earnestly protest against the order allowing Col Dobbins to command men other than his own Regiment belonging to my Brigade and I therefore under the 22nd Article of War demand that the Off. And men belonging to my Brigade serving with other commands be returned to me. The Major General commanding this expedition promised to have my men returned to me when the commands joined forces and therefore I had every right to expect them.

To I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Col Maclean
A A Genl
Army of Mo M S Cabell

Headquarters Shelby's Division,
Reeves' Mill, September 20th, 1864.

L. A. Maclean,
Asst. Adj. Gen.,
Army of Missouri_
Colonel:

I arrived here about 12 o'clock to-day, and could have gone much further, but was afraid it would be too much in advance of the main line. Roads very rough, very broken, and very destitute of forage, although I will have plenty for night and morning.

Nothing new to report. The scout sent out last night has not been heard from yet, and there is nothing additional from the enemy.

Let me know where you will encamp to-morrow night.

Very Respectfully,
Jo. O. Shelby,
Brig. Gen. Comm'dg Div.

Head Quarters Cabells Brigade
September the 25 1864

General

A man who lives near Searcy came to my camp this afternoon direct from that place. He reports Little Rock captured and that the Federals were in (8) eight miles of his house coming this way. I give this to you as it came to me. The man is now in Colemans Regiment McReys Brigade. Col Hill arrived this afternoon.

Respectfully
M S Cabell
Brig Gnl
Mgr Gnl Logan
Comdg AA

Hd Qt Marmadukes Div (?)
I.(Miss Gregory's)Sept 27 9PM

Col

I am so entirely exhausted as to be unable to report in person to Gen Price tonight. My troops are all encamped in the plain & below Ironton with the exception of a force of 4 or 500 men under Col Freeman & Slayback & Capt Jacobs which are stationed on the RR about a mile north of the fort attacked today with instruction to watch & fwd me information immediately of any movement of the enemy or of the arrivals of reinforcements & then they are also informed of Genl Shelby's expected arrival and instructed to await any collision with his force

Yrs Resfly
J Marmaduke
Maj Genl

Sr Col Mclean

AA Genl

My Hdqts are at Mrs Gregorys about 200 yards to the left of the main street running thru Ironton & 200 yards below the foot of the mountain on the left of Ironton.

(Other Side)

Hd Qrs Marmaduke's Divn

Sept 27th 1864

Maj Genl J S Marmaduke

Stating position of his command

OR

Sr Col Maclean

AA Genl

Oct 10th 1864

Col Maclane

The federals are two miles below Rockeport on the north side of the River. The federals have reinforced one boat, three in all.

Will keep posted & give you all the news. If I send my forces we would like for you to renew Jackmans Brigade.

T. S. Jackman

Head Quarters

Cabells Brigade

9 PM Oct 11 1864

General

Col Greene who sent out a scout to ascertain the position of the enemy according to an agreement between us has just returned.

The scout reports no Federals on the Georgetown road. That he went 1 ½ miles on the Lipton road when he was told by a citizen told him that the enemy force was 4000 part infantry and part artillery and that they stated that they were the advance guard of 15000

(rest of letter missing)

Hd Qrs Jackmans Brigade

Near Boonville Oct 11th 1864

Col Mclane

Permit me to introduce to you Capt T J Embree to whom I have given recruiting papers to recruit for this Brigade on the North side of Missouri River. I know Capt Embree to be a gentleman a gallant officer and worthy to be at the head of a company of men.

I would be pleased if you would endorse his recruiting papers as I am certain he can get in a short time a fine command.

Very Respectfully

Your obt servt

J D Jackman

Col Comd Brgd

Booneville Oct 11th 1864

Col

On last evening a gentleman (so he said), from Genl Fagans command came and took my ambulance off by order of Genl Fagan, and promised to return it this on the money for same this morning. And as yet has not complied with his promise. If you will call Genl Fagans attention to it you will very much oblige your friend.

Lt Col Mrs Elizzie Cope

Mclean

Oct 11 8 o clock PM

Genl

A courier from the Georgetown Road Picket reports that two miles in front of the position where McArthur left them, a scout met the enemy and in a skirmish captured two prisoners that are now being brought in. They report that Genl (Sanders) is crossing the Georgetown Road with two Brigades of Cavalry, to go onto Marshall Road and they were sent out to keep from running into their own men, supposed to be on that road. I have saddled up all. I will keep Slay where he is for a while.

M Jeff Thompson

Brig Genl
Genl J. O. Shelby

Booneville Oct 11th 1864

Col

On last evening a gentleman (so he said), from Genl Fagans command came and took my ambulance off by order of Genl Fagan, and promised to return it this on the money for same this morning. And as yet has not complied with his promise. If you will call Genl Fagans attention to it you will very much oblige your friend.

Lt Col Mrs Elizzie Cope
Mclean
Office Ch'f Qr Master Fagan's Div

Camp near Booneville Mo.
Oct. 12th 1864

Maj. Gen'l Fagan

In pursuance to your order I went to Booneville yesterday in company with Maj Brinker Chf Qr Master of the Army, went into the stores there and obtained for the troops of your Division the articles enumerated below:

All of the stores bore evidence of having had the goods recently removed. Several of the proprietors informed me that the troops which came in the evening the town was first taken plundered their store. Mr. William Johnson who keeps a clothing store told me that Gen'l Shelby's troops got \$1500 worth of clothing from his store. As will appear from the subjoined list all the valuable army supplies have been removed.

I got 285 pairs of shoes, 144 hats, 22 pairs of boots, 34 caps, 27 shirts, 6 pair drawers, 169 yds flannel, and 24 handkerchiefs, most of the articles were paid for.

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Serv't
(signed) Ben. T. Duval
Maj. Chf Qr Master
Official

John King
A. Gen'l

Office Ch'f Qr Mtr Fagan's Div
October 12, 1864

Ben T Duval
Maj & Chf Qr Mtr

Report of articles which were obtained by him at Booneville Mo. For the use of the troops of Fagan's Div Ark Cavalry. &c&c

Hdqtr Marmadukes Div
Oct 18, 1864

Col,

My command is encamped on the Lexington Road commencing at a point just above Waverly and we being about a mile above. My Hdqtrs are in the yard of Mr Bedsmither on upper part of Waverly.

Very Restfly
J Marmaduke
Maj Genl

Sr Col Mclean
AAGenl

Waverly Mo
Oct 18th 64

Brig Gen Shelby Sir

I have some information from Lexington which Capt Rathbon and myself consider reliable. That to the effect that Lane with 1000 Federals are in Lexington Mo. destroying all provisions and firage in the vicinity of town. We are going above to try and find out the exact final. If you deem it advisable we would be glad to have a good company to go with us. I shall report all information of importance so soon as received.

Cdr Jones
Capt Gruders Reg.

Independence MO
Oct 18, 1864

To the Editor of the Times Leavenworth
And the Shaker Journal, Lawrence

Major General Deihslar with a large force of Kansas Cavalry arrived here last evening. Col. Ford of the 2nd Colorado is in command of the post. Camping grounds excellent, forage and subsistence plenty, and the boys in good spirits. Blunt passed through Pleasant

Hill yesterday at 10 am and expected a fight by agreement with Shelby at 12.15 PM.⁶² Enemy departed in possession of Sedalia, Knob Noshier and Warrensburg by Blunts scouts, but not considered reliable. Finding no enemy at Warrensburg, Blunt changed his course for Lexington in search of Price, but didn't don't find him. Pleasanton was at Sedalia yesterday with artillery and 8000 cavalry, and moved last night in the same direction. A force of 300 men under Major Ketner and Smith was sent to Lexington yesterday from Independence, but has not yet returned. The best information places Price south of the Arkansas River in full retreat. Lane and Blunt will follow him at a safe distance into Texas where cattle and cotton are abundant. Small detachment of guerillas infest the country. Col Hasdings little force at Glasgow was captured on the 15th by a gang who retired unmolested. Ample arrangements have been made for the protection of the border by Col Ford who has proved himself one of the most faithful, capable and successful officers in the service.

Major Later Oct. 18th, Noon

Gen Kebner and Smith and Kebner

have just returned from Lexington and report finding bushwhackers and scattered detachments of Price's men at that point. The enemy had sacked the town and were pursued by the detachment, killing one and wounding two. It was reported that a part of Price's command consisting of 8000 cavalry and a few pieces of artillery was at Waverly moving south. Capt Rathburn, who was in command of the rebel forces at Lexington issued an order directing all citizens on the 14th announcing the surrender of the city to the Confederates and ordering all male citizens between 17 and 50 to report at the court house at headquarters for the purpose of organizing into companies by order of Gen Price under Capt Bedinger, Recruiting officer. About 100 recruits were obtained and much some property destroyed. These officers belonged to Shelby's Brigade. The Gen Mower is at Richmond, 8 miles north of Lexington with 1500 cavalry and 6000 infantry and artillery. Gen's Lanborn and Smith are in the Minedrake vicinity with a large force of regulars. Arrangements have been made which will enable the Kansas militia to return home at once. Two unreadable words. Troops enough have been concentrated to enable the Kansas militia to return home in a very few days. Mr Lane is still safe Wickman's Mills. John Smear is here collecting U. S. taxed for Kansas. He is afraid the Kansas boys will get home in time to vote, and thus defeat the political objects of this military campaign.

Your Special Correspondent

Independence Missouri

Oct 20th A. D. 1864

My Dear Daughter

I embrace the instant opportunity to write you a few lines to let you know that I am still alive and well.

I will give you a short account of my experience for the last ten or twelve days. We

started a week ago last Tuesday from Olathe and camped two days on the Blue north of Aubrey. Friday morning at 2 o'clock we left Camp and marched in to Mo to Hickman's Mill a distance of 17 miles where we camped until Saturday morning – we then drew 4 days rations of hardtack, salt, coffee & sugar and started for Warrensbourge by the way of Pleasant Hill a distance of 50 miles. Marched all day and all night and arrived at Warrensbourgh at 8 o'clock next morning. (Sunday) Stayed at Warrensbourge until 5 in the afternoon and having heard of (unreadable) rebels in that region we returned to Pleasant Hill a distance of 32 miles which we made by 12 o'clock midnight where we were joined by Gen Blunts command, Monday morning we took up our line of march again in the direction of Warrensbourge and arrived at the village of Haolden distant from Pleasant Hill 20 miles and went into camp at 4 o'clock – cooked our supper and fed our horses – here Blunt learned that the rebels had gone in the direction of Lexington a distance of 35 miles north east from holden – we started again at 10 p.m. and marched until 3 a.m. Tuesday morning and then camped and fed our horses again. Took a little sleep and resumed our march at 7 o'clock from Lexington where we arrived about 3 in the afternoon. Camped at Lexington Tuesday night and Wednesday noon the rebels made their appearance south east of town. We mounted and went out south of town one mile and the Eleventh formed in line of battle Co D on the right of the left wing of the army which brought us in the center next to the battery. We skirmished with them a while and learning that the rebels were trying to go around us on the south side of us – we changed our position and engaged the main column of the enemies advance – here we done our first firing – and here my horse was shot under me and I had to leave the field. My horse was shot through the thigh – our forces finding the enemy too strong for us fell back in good order and made a retreating of 4 hours over a distance of 5 miles. The rebels advancing we retreating but making a stand every two or three hundred yards until after dark when the rebels withdrew and we continued our retreat until we arrived on the big blue 30 miles this side of Lexington. Our forces are camped on the blue awaiting the enemy at that place. We learn that Gen Rosecrance is not very far in miles near – we hope to hold him in check until Rosecrance can come up with him when general engagement will take place.

Our loss in killed will not exceed 12 in the (unreadable) and I have not heard of any being killed in any of the other of our regiments engaged in the fight. Co D lost one man killed – his name was James Long from near Rising Sun. He was shot through the body and died soon after he was shot. Wm McCall was left in town when we went out to fight he had left camp and gone to town and we had not time to look for him. He is in all probability killed or a prisoner – we had none wounded – I came up here this morning with my wounded horse and shall return to camp tomorrow. The 4 RKIM is here. I took dinner with our Oskaloosa boys in their camp today – they are all well.

You can form some idea of a soldier's duty in active service when you learn that we have traveled over two hundred and twenty miles in five days – traveling day and night and winding up with a fight and a retreat of 30 miles without halting. As my time for writing is short I must bring my letter to a close by saying that you must do the best you can to keep yourselves comfortable and do not be alarmed on account of old Price for he will never march into Kansas – he will either be captured or make his escape in to the south soon – give my love to all the children – write soon direct to Co D 11. K. V. via Olathe
Kiss from your father

R Fuller
(signature)

Captured letter
Oct 20/64

Hdqrs. Fagan's Division,
Camp at Waverly, Missouri, October 18, 1864.

Fagan to

Colonel: I beg leave to call your attention to a want of breadstuff for my division. My men are much dissatisfied and complain a good deal. They deem it strange that in such a plentiful country as the one in which we are now operating, breadstuffs cannot be supplied, at least, while we are moving so leisurely. Being totally unacquainted with the country and its resources and not knowing one day where my command will be the next or even the direction it will take, I am unable myself to make any arrangement to supply my command and must rely on the proper officers of the staff of the army to do so. I addressed Major Tracy, Chf. C. S. of the army a communication on the subject a day or two since but have heard nothing from him on the subject. I will be pleased if you will call the attention of Major-Gen. Price to the matter as it is becoming one of serious import to my command. In this connection, I have the honor to submit a report of my chief surgeon as to the causes which produce the increase in my sick report.

J. F. Fagan,
Maj-General.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Division, Army of the Border,
In the Field, Lexington, Mo, October 19th, 1864.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS No. 6.

For the purpose of facilitating military operation against the rebel forces commanded by General Sterling Price, Martial Law is hereby declared to extend over the county of Lafayette.

All able bodied male persons between the ages of 15 and 60 years of age, (white or black) of the city of Lexington will report to Mayor H. Smith, at 2 o'clock P.M. of this day, for the purpose of working on fortifications for the defense of this city. Each man is required to furnish himself with a spade or pick.

Farmers living within a radius of 10 miles of the city of Lexington, on the south side of the river, are required to furnish transportation and deliver their hay and corn in Lexington to Capt. B. F. Simpson, Chief Quartermaster, who will receipt for the same. A non-compliance with this order will be considered as a military offense and promptly punished.

By command of Major General Blunt,
GEO. S. HAMPTON,
OFFICIAL, A. A. GENERAL,

Copy

Hdqtrs Army of MO
Camp No 48. Oct 20, 1864

Colonel,

The Maj Gen'l Comdg directs that you send Capt West of your command to report to General Marmaduke before daylight tomorrow morning as a guide.

I am very respectfully

Yr obt servant
(signed) Maclean
A. G.
Col C H Tyler)
Comdg Bridage)

Official

Oct 20 1 PM

Col

One of Shelbys men who left Neosho at daylight this morning reports to Col Greene that as he passed Pinerrllo a heavy column of cavalry (Federal) was passing through. The horse of the man who brought this intelligence is very tired or he would be sent to report to Genl Price. No other news in rear today.

Respy
J B Clink (?)
Rgmnt
Sp Mclean (?)
AAG
Geo A Gallagher
Maj & AAG

Hdqrs. Department of the Missouri,
Lexington, Mo. October 22, 1864.
Rosecrans to Price.

Maj-Gen. Sterling Price,

C.S.A.

General: Lieut. Graves, C.S.A. with forty enlisted men bearers of flag of truce, arrived here on the 20th instant from escorting Col. Harding and prisoners captured by you at Glasgow to Boonville. The escort to this flag was clothed in our uniform. I have always adopted as a rule, necessary for my own protection, that soldiers of your army captured in our uniform should be treated as spies. The necessity of this rule must be obvious to you. I cannot object to your wearing captured clothing, provided its color is changed so it cannot deceive me.

I have not interfered with Lieut. Graves for he was protected by the flag he carried. I am not unmindful, General, of your humanity and courtesy towards Federal prisoners in times past, but I consider it my duty to express my regret that you permitted this practice which exposes your men to the rigorous punishment demanded by military prudence as a protection against surprise.

Permit me also, General, to express my surprise and regret that you have allowed to associate with your troops, bands of Missouri guerillas without principle or feeling of nationality whose record is stained with crimes at which humanity shudders. It is unnecessary to enumerate what these crimes are. The newspapers have not exaggerated. You and I, General, have tried to conduct this war in accordance with the highest dictates of humanity and the laws of war among civilized nations. I hope the future will make no change in this respect.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. S. Rosecrans,
Maj-Gen. Commanding.

Wed 2 oc Oct 22 1864

Genl

Agreeable to instruction I sent a scout on the Warrensburg Road four miles beyond the crossing of Little Blue & found everything quiet. No enemy heard of in that direction.

Yours Respectfully
Maj Gen Price M Boracy Sh
Col Cay Pickets
Comg & c

Hdqrs. Marmaduke's Division,
October 23, 1864.

Price to McLean.

Lieut-Col. McLean.

Colonel: General Marmaduke directs me to inform you that the enemy has attacked his rear giving evidence of a large force.

Very respectfully,
M.M. Price.A.D.C.

Mr Orson Davis Clerk for Maj H W Tracy C.S.

Was duly sworn and testified as follows

On the the 26th of October 1864, whilst the army under Maj Genl Sterling Price, P.A.C.S. was on the retreat from Missouri near the Kansas and Missouri line, not far from Carthage Mo. Public funds for which Major H W Tracy C.S. is responsible to the amount of about two hundred and sixty seven thousand two hundred and eighty dollars was put in my possession for transportation, as it was thought the wagons were about to be abandoned and burnt, as the enemy were in close pursuit of Genl Price's Army, and Major Tracy thought the money might be saved by carrying it out on horseback. It was put in two sacks and one of them tied on my saddle in front. I carried it all day until about dusk. There was a great deal of confusion about the train where I was, and the stragglers were ungovernable. I was trying to get to the front of the train and came to a narrow place where I could not get out of the road. The stragglers were crowding me in the road, my shawl came off me when I laid it over the sack of money on my saddle, and as I got through the stragglers I raised my shawl to put it on when I discovered that the sack of money was gone. The money was not gone to exceed fifteen minutes when I missed it. I went back searched everywhere along the road & then went to camp, got a candle and searched fully for it. And again went back the next morning but the sack could not be found. The sacks which contained the money were both bulky, and could not be carried by one person. One sack of the money was brought through safely. Maj Tracy had about six hundred thousand dollars public funds and he had no other way to carry it except by means of a wagon. The box which contained the money and the money itself weighed about one hundred and fifty pounds. Every effort was made by Major H.W. Tracy C.S. to save the money from capture by the enemy or its destruction, and also to recover it after it was lost. Two wagons in charge of Maj H. W. Tracy C. S. had been burned the night before, on account of the proximity of the enemy. Major Tracy had always been particular to direct me to ride with the wagon with the funds and particularly see that no one interfered with the wagon which contained the funds. I did not sleep a wink the night before on-account of attending to my duties, repacking and destroying the wagons & reducing our transportation, in accordance with orders from Gen Price, and on the day the money was lost by me we marched about sixty miles. I was very much fatigued but made every effort to preserve and recover the funds.

Major S A Maclean A.A.G. & Chief of Staff Gen Price

Was duly sworn & testified as follows

I am the senior adjutant-General, on General Sterling Price's staff. Major H.W. Tracy CS and Chief Commissary has made every exertion to properly care for his funds and applied to me in the early part of the campaign that the wagon containing his funds should be placed next to Major Brinkers (Chief Quarter Master) in order that it might be in a safer position in the train as both contained public funds and would be nearer the escort. On the

retreat of the Army under Gen'l Price, about the 25th of October 1864, from Missouri, the wagon train was very large & encumbered in its march by the unarmed men who were straggling with it. These men were generally speaking panic stricken and uncontrolled. They were principally new troops, but interspersed with old one. On the 26th of October 1864 General J.O. Shelby, who with his command was covering the retreat, sent a dispatch to General Price stating that the enemy were pressing the rear, & the wagon train must be hurried on, on receipt of which Gen Price directed me to send an order to Gen Shelby to the effect that if the enemy pressed him too closely, he must destroy all the train, except the ordnance wagons. This order I sent to Gen Shelby in writing by a courier, and as I afterwards learned from him, he received it in due time. On the 25th of October 1864, the following order was issued by order of Maj Gen Price-

Head Quarters Army of Mo
Camp 52. Oct 25th 1864

General Orders }
No }

II The army train with the following exceptions will be parked under directions from Division Commanders and burned before leaving camp.

1st One half the Army Head Quarters wagons.

2nd There is allowed to each Division Head Quarters one wagon, with ambulance for commanding officers.

3rd One wagon for Brigade Head Quarters.

4th One wagon for each Brigade.

5th One medical wagon for each Division.

6th All the ordnance wagons absolutely required.

7th all the ambulances and carriages (excepting buggies, which are to be burnt) will be turned over to the Division Quarter Masters for the use of the Division Surgeons, to be used only for carrying the sick and wounded.

8th All serviceable stock to be retained by Division and Brigade Quarter Masters for use as may be required.

9th No enlisted man under any circumstances to have a led horse, no white man between the ages of 17 and 50 to be used by officers for this or any other purpose beyond his military duty.

Private families traveling with the army, will be allowed such spring vehicles only as are absolutely required for their transportation.

The Inspector General and Chief Quarter Master will inspect the train on the march, and assist in carrying out this order.

By order of Maj Gen Price

(signed) Maclean

Sr Col & A.A.L.

Which orders were executed that night. I was called upon many times by Major Bruckner to Chief Quarter Master, to furnish guards to clear the stragglers from the train, as they caused the train to be scattered.

Major Henry W Tracy C. S. & Chief Commissary was duly & testified as follows.

Two hundred and sixty seven thousand, two hundred and eighty dollars (\$267,280.00) for which I am accountable to the Confederate States, was lost on the 26th day of October 1864, under the following circumstances. The Army under Major General Sterling Price, P.A.C.S. had on the day previous suffered a disastrous defeat and an order had been issued at Head Quarters of the Army to destroy the entire army train excepting only the wagons containing ordnance stores. Being unwilling to destroy the subsistence funds in my hands, I about 12 o'clock on the 26th of October 1864, placed the same in two sacks, and ordered my clerks Mr J Joplin and Mr O Davis to take the same on their horse and in case we were closely pressed by the enemy to endeavour to effect their escape. It was during the hurry and confusion of a precipitate retreat that the sack containing one hundred & fifty thousand dollars (150,000\$) "two cents per day notes" and one hundred and seventeen thousand two hundred and eighty dollars (\$117,280.) in new issue bills in possession of Mr O Davis was lost.

Gen J O Shelby P.A.C.S. was duly sworn and testified as follows-

After the capture of Generals Marmaduke and Cabell, on the Little Osage River, in Kansas on or about the 25th of October 1864, while the Army of General Price was on the retreat from Missouri, my Command being in advance I received orders from Gen Price to countermarch and engage the enemy. We continued fighting the enemy until dark, after that time we withdrew to the Manmeton River, at which point I found the entire Army camped. The rear reached said camp that night about 2 o'clock. I there found orders had been issued, which I received for the destruction of a portion of the train. The following day my command was continued in the rear, after moving two or three miles, the column was halted at Dry-Wood Creek. The enemy were reported to be advancing. I sent staff officers to the front to see what was detaining the train, they reported that the ford was blocked up with wagons. I became a little uneasy and went forward to bring the train over the crossing in traveling from the rear to the front of the train I discovered that we still had about three hundred wagons. After succeeding in getting about one half the train over, I received information that the enemy were advancing, which fact I reported to Genl Price as well as the condition and size of the train, which still remained, and requested that the train be moved up more rapidly for the purpose of giving me more room to engage the enemy. Shortly afterwards, I received orders from General Price, that in case the enemy should press us to the extent of risking the train falling into their hands to destroy the same with the exception of the ordnance wagons. After the first disaster on the morning of the 25th of October 1864, for three days following, I considered the train liable to be taken by the enemy at any time, from constant marching night and day both men and animals were failing, we were passing continually during a period of three days, wagons that were broken down and abandoned for the want of stock and in my opinion owing to the demoralized state of the troops, as well as the liability of train being captured, that valuables of any character would be safer on horses than in wagons. The

steps taken by Major H W Tracy C S in removing his public funds from the wagons was such as I would have taken had I been in his situation.

The Board after mature deliberation on the evidence addressed and circumstances attending the loss of the public funds to the amount of two hundred and sixty thousand, two hundred and eighty dollar (\$267,280) for which Major H. W. Tracy CS & Chief Commissary is responsible are of the opinion that every effort was made by Major H. W. Tracy C.S. to save it, that no blame can attach to him, nor should he be held responsible for its loss as in our opinion it was clearly unavoidable.

(signed) Jo O. Shelby, Brig Gen PACS

(signed) C H. Tyler, Col PACS

(signed) Jas R. Shaler Sr Col & AAG

(signed) Manning M. Kimmel, Major PACS

& Recorder

The Board having no further business before it adjourned sine die,

M. M. Kimmel Jo O. Shelby, Brig Genl
Maj & PACS Recorder } & Prest Board

65

Oct 30th 1864 1PM

Brig Genl Clark

Learns from one of Shelbys Brig that a heavy column of Fedl Cavalry was passing thru Pinerrllo. No other news.

Sr Col Maclean

AAG

Camden Ark. Nov 21st

Maj Gen Price

Allow me to congratulate you on your safe return to Dixie. Your friends very often feared for your safety feared perhaps you might possibly be numbered among the slain wounded or captured. We are most happy to know otherwise. I know that you escaped unharmed. Since your departure I have had many hardships to withstand. The citizens are so selfish so indifferent to refugees. I have not received one line from my husband since you left Dardanell. I am most anxious to see him also to be near him as long as he is in winter quarters. Would it be asking too great a favor Gen Price for a furlough of 20 or 25 days, also for him to bring a wagon to carry my baggage? I trust you will grant this request. I cannot bear the idea of remaining here alone during the winter. Shall I look for him soon. Tancy whispers, Gen Price will not say no.

Present my kind regards to your son also the Cap Price. Hoping to welcome soon my husband I remain

Most Respectfully

T. E. Bricker

Camden Arks
21st Nov 1864

Mrs T. E. Bricker

Sevier Co. Nov 20th

Gen Price, Sir, I have for some time been thinking of writing to you. Now, our situation has become so desperate that I can no longer refrain from making my last effort for life and what is dearer to me than life, my children. My husband is too old and my boys too young for service. He has served his country through two wars. The one of 1812 and the Black Hawk. I think he should be allowed to live the few years left him in peace on his hard earned savings but he has been unfortunate of late. Sharpers have robbed him. Since the war commenced, he has given 2 guns and 3 horses into the service 5 head have been stolen from him. We have only enough to work. For two weeks past, bands of men have been passing robbing people of what they wanted and destroying what they could not take. They say they belong to Shelby but we think they are Jayhawkers. They have fed out and wasted part of our corn and hay burned one of our houses. The Planters will not sell any more corn to citizens. We must leave here or perish and where will we go? In Vermont I have rich relatives who would not see us suffer. I also have money due me there which would be paid me in clothing and provisions if not in money. My five children could be in school the year round at no expense as they have fine schools. My husband being a Kentuckian wishes to stay here as a cold climate does not agree with him. If we could be helped by you to Little Rock I would trust to a kind Providence to get from there to my friends. All our gold and silver \$220 was robbed from us about a month ago by a Missouri soldier. I have no US money but would trust to working and begging my way.

If any flag of truce should be passing and we could get your permit we could go. I have known woman to come from the North in that way and why cannot we go from the South? I know of some of your deeds for which I know you have the thanks and prayers of mothers and will have those of their children when they are old enough to thank you for the same. Now I fervently hope that to these you will add that of assisting me to get my children among my friends where they can be fed schooled and clothed. I can hardly hope in my state to live to get them there, but if God spares me that long I am willing he should take me from it.

My pen ink and paper are so very poor you may not be able to read this.

Please accept the good wishes and prayers and I hope I may soon add the gratitude of

Agnes A. Brinegar

P.S. Should you be pleased to communicate any information to me it will reach me by directing to Rocky Comfort post office or to dr. Taylor of that place A.A.B.

Sevier Co Arks
Nov 21st 1864

A.A. Brinegar
Requesting that she be allowed to go North

Snead Records

Hdqtrs Post Washington Nov 19th 1864

My Dear Genl

I am proud to hail you again among us. From the many that I have seen from your army I have been unable to glean any correct idea of your great campaign. All are not soldiers who belong to the army and hundreds are scattering doleful accounts though the country. But of all Shelbys men that I have there is not one street crook. They speak of hardships it is true, but they boast that for the cause they can endure them.

I have often thought my dear General of the great privations to which you were subjected and the intricate toils from which your superior generalship extricated your army. But it is all over now and you are now passing through the ordeal of public criticism. Ten thousand able general swarm the county perfectly willing to enlighten every body as to the proper manner of conducting the Missouri Campaign, forgetting the old woman's sage remark that "every man's hind sight is better than his foresight." You I hope had good health and a sound digestive apparatus to grind up your unseasoned beef, and that no material injury to your health will insue.

I do not know how much I would give to see you, and spend a time with you. My little Rebel wife says she is going to see you as soon as you settle down in camp. She is anxious to see you personally & to meet with her other friends. She says if her brothers did not volunteer she is in hopes you conscribed them and brought them out. Gen, will you give some of her old friends from Cooper a pass to come down and see us.

My little daughter was at Mrs Nicholson's. You know the anxiety of a father to hear from a loved child he has not seen for nearly four years. I hope you saw or at least that she saw you.

Two days after you left I was ordered to my command and was succeeded at the Post by Col R H Musser, but all the official Confederate, State, County & Town sent a petition to Gen Magruder and I was reinstated in ten days. My health is much better, but am still delicate. I have been recommended by a team of surgeons for retirement from field service.

I am deeply grateful to you for sending me to this Post, for here I can serve my country and have my mind at rest while I am not able to endure the fatigues and hardships of the camp.

Mrs L has pretty good health, and has a large circle of friends. She is now busy getting up a concert to raise clothing for the soldiers in Mitchells Brig now stationed at this place. She sends much love to you and your sons, with many congratulations upon your return. Asserting in her positive style that no body else could have ever gone thru & returned

We have but little news from the enemy and still less from East of the Mississippi except one gigantic rumor of five days hard fighting at Richmond, resulting in a most glorious Confederate victory.

Gold is up again to 2.50 and on the rise.

Some "reliable gentleman" from Little Rock reports McClellan elected. Judge Watkins writes the same from Camden.

I sent you a few days since a copy of the last issue of the Telegraph but fear you did not get it. I send another, also an Extra from same office. I will send you the paper regularly, and if you desire it will send you through all the news that comes to this Post.

Col Brooks has arrived in this vicinity. About five hundred recruits from MO have reported to me and I have ordered them to Fulken to await orders from "Old Pop" as they still call you, with unabated affection. Many of them are on foot. They belong to Williams, Slayback & Hodge, commands.

Again allow me to congratulate you on your brilliant campaign and close with the hope that I have the honor to see you shortly.

I am General

Your True Friend
D Hamden Lindsey
Maj Gen S. Price
Comdg MO Army

Congratulations upon safe return from Mo.
Asks for a furlough for her husband

Snead Records

Head Quarters Shelbys Div
Near Tunespert, Dec 7th 1864
Wednesday, 1 oc. P.M.

Colonel

A case has just been brought before me in which one Martin Dixon is claimed by Capt Merrick of Williams Regt. Jackmans Brigade, and Capt Kennedy of Searcys Regt. of

your Brigade. It seems that under the order of Genl Price giving 30 days for recruits to select commands to attach themselves to and a promise, said to have been made by Capt Kennedy that Dixon had the right to join Merrick, but as it is impossible to decide these questions fairly, without both parties being heard, I propose that he shall remain with Merrick, until either you or I can investigate the facts and he shall certainly be turned over to Kennedy if he belongs to him. If this were the only case it could easily be determined but there are very many similar that have already been brought to my attention, and we must have some rule or precedent, or we will have a lot of trouble and probably engender hard feelings among the men. I will refer the case to any one you propose, if you have not time to examine into it yourself

Yours most respectfully
M Jeff Thompson
Brig Genl Comd

Shelby Division
To
Col Tyler
Comd Brigade
McLean

Head Quarters Shelbys Division

Near Tunespert, Thursday 8th Dec. 64

8 oclock. P.M.
Colonel

I have received a note from Capt Pflager Ast Quartermaster at Head Quarters of Corps, informing me that there is 1500 bushels of corn at Jones Plantation that this Division could use. But the information has come too late, and as Gen'l Gano's Quartermaster claims all on the Red River above their camp, I have determined to move further down the River as intimated in my notes of the 6th & 7th inst. My Quartermaster Major Lawrence or myself will report in person at your Head Quarters tomorrow, and I hope be able to inform you where we will camp for the night. I will remain up stream from Clarks Division if possible, but even should we be ordered to return to Clarksville Texas my moving below him should not delay me but one day in the march.

I have the honor to be
Your Obt Servt
M. Jeff. Thompson
Brig Genl Comd

Shelbys Division
Col L A Maclean PACS
AAG Prices Corps
Richmond

(On the back)

Letter from Brig Genl M. Jeff. Thomson cmdg Shelbys Division
Camp Carr, Dec 10th 1864

~~~~~”~~~~~

Upon the subject of recruits who are held by one officer and claimed by another

~~~~~”~~~~~”~~~~~

Snead Records

Head Quarters Shelbys Division
Near Carrs Plantaion, Ark. December 10th 1864

Colonel

There is a great deal of trouble arising between the different regiments in this Division, and between the different Divisions of this Corps upon the subject of recruits that are held by one party and claimed by another. The subject was before you while on our march from Missouri, but there have been no precedents established by which we can be guided in issuing orders for these transfers. It is reported that an order was issued from your Head Quarters giving all recruits thirty days to choose the command in which they would serve. Many availed themselves of this privilege and made a final choice and the parties are satisfied in some instances, but no so in others. Tis contended that your orders only applied to recruiting officers, who had no organized command, and that all who joined regular organized companies have had no choice since. There are nearly a hundred cases in dispute between the commands of Perkins of Tylers Brigade, and Williams of Jackmans Brigade, neither of which is yet organized into a regiment, and these commands were recruited in the same neighborhood, and under similar circumstances these cases will produce bad feeling between the commands unless some explicit General Order decides the cases, and I pray that such an order will be issued. There are three several kinds of cases, viz

Those sworn in by recruiting officers for the service at large. Those sworn in by recruiting officers who desired to raise command and those sworn in by officers of organized commands, who desire to fill up their ranks – and also cases where the men were promised that they might select, and cases where the organizations were understood to be temporary. To fight their way to our army and afterwards held by the officers. There may be other kinds of cases, but it is important that all should be decided, as the present rumors of reorganization and dismounting are producing an uneasiness that had better be quieted. I have the hone to be

Your Obt Servt

M. Jeff. Thompson
Brig Genl. Comdg Shelbys Division
Col L A. Maclean P.A.C.S.

A.A.G. Prices Corps

Richmond, Ark.

Camp of Windsor Guards, near Richmond, Ark., December 15, 1864.

Colonel Maclean,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Price's Corps, (through Capt. Robert Collins, Commanding Company:)

Colonel; I have the honor to solicit a transfer to C, Wood's Battalion, Missouri Cavalry, Shelby's division. My reason for this application is that all my neighborhood friends are in this company and trust that you will be pleased to grant my application.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

R. O. Nelson,

Private

Headquarters Price's Army,
Richmond, Ark., December 15, 1864.

General S. Cooper,
Adjutant and Inspector-General:

In obedience to General Order, No. 71, Paragraph VI, Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, current series, I have the honor to report my rank as major in the adjutant-general's department, commissioned by the President to take rank from the 15th October, 1862, and then ordered to report for duty to Maj. Gen. S. Price, upon whose staff I have served ever since. On the 17th August, 1864, I was assigned to duty with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Maj. Gen. S. Price, by order of General E. Kirby Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, in accordance with an act to provide and organize a general staff, &c., approved 14th June, 1864. In this capacity I am now serving. I make this report immediately on my return from the expedition into Missouri, where I was when the order was issued.

Very respectfully, &c.,

[L. S. Maclean]

(signature)

(On the back)

Hd Qrs

Washington 16th Dec 64

J. B. Waymden

Maj Genl

Directing enclosed orders furnished Div comdrs. Gen' Shelbys leave revoked until after reorganization of the command.

Snead Records

Hd. Qrs. Dist of Arkansas

Washington 16th Dec 1864.

Maj. Gnl Sterling Price
Cmd Exped Forces

General,

The Maj. Gnl Comdr desires you to furnish each of your Divn commanders with a copy of the enclosed order & to direct them to use their utmost diligence in collecting the absentees from their commands. They will as far as possible, give, to all those embraced in the order, the information required to bring them together as rapidly as possible.

The order must not be published in the news-paper or poster, since it would disclose to the enemy, the position of our cavalry.

The Maj. Gnl Comdr instructs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 14th Dec 1864 & to say in reply that he will comply with it as soon as the organization of your command shall take place, which will be on the 26th inst.

Circumstances have come to his knowledge since his verbal communication with you on the subject of a leave of absence which in his judgement make it desireable that you as well as Brig. Gnl Shelby should be present at the reorganization of your command & he has ordered Brig. Gnl Shelby to return to duty until the organization shall have been practically affected.

The Maj. Gnl Comdr will take great pleasure in ordering with you, to your next command, such escort & such of the officers of your staff as he is permitted to allow by law & the orders of his superiors.

For his information I am instructed to request that you will forward to these Hd Qrs a list of the names and military status of the staff you desire to take organization & number of your escort.

I have the honor to be General

Qutr Mast ov Tr (?)

W A Alster

A A G

A L M

Clarksville, Texas
Dec 18th, 1864.

Col. L. A. Maclean;

I send you my report of "Operations in rear of Steel's Army," and " of the recent Expedition to Missouri," and hope they may prove satisfactory.

If I thought Gen Price would not leave before Tuesday, I would come and see him, but I learn he leaves Monday for his home.

Write to me at this place, and tell me all the news. You are getting as grim and silent of late as the crags upon your "rugged highlands."

It rained very hard last night and this morning here, and the sky is all gloom and the earth all mud.

Remember me sincerely to the Old General, and say his friends will watch in his absence.

Very (page torn) Jo. O. Shelby

Shreveport, La., December 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Sterling Price,

Provisional Army, Confederate States.

General: The inclosed publication I have deemed necessary, to vindicate Generals Marmaduke and Cabell against injurious charges and to place the late Missouri campaign in a proper light before the public. In performing my imperative official duty in reference to that expedition, I desire to avoid giving unnecessary pain to any one. I therefore frankly state to you, that believing myself fully acquainted with all the facts in relation to the return of your son, General Edwin Price, by your advice within the Federal lines in 1862, his subsequent course and the communications between you and him, I design to make a memoir of those facts to the President of the Confederate States and on it and management of the late expedition to ask from him an order that you cease to be an officer in the provisional army of these states. Such a request (and still more such an order) would perhaps necessitate the giving of more or less publicity to that memoir. With a disposition to enable you to avoid the disagreeable discussions it would occasion, I propose that if you will at once resign your commission in that army, and your position of Missouri bank commissioner (assigning, if you think proper, whatever reasons for those steps you may judge best, and such as will not necessitate controversy) and abstain hereafter from any interposition, directly or indirectly, in the military or political affairs of the Confederate States or the State of Missouri, that memoir will be sent as a paper to remain in the secret archives of the government and not used unless necessary to meet such an interposition, or an attack by yourself, or any of your friends, on the Confederate authorities or myself for the action of any of us in this matter. I presume it will be in accordance with your own feelings, as it is with mine, that any future intercourse between us shall be only in writing, confined to indispensable official business and an answer to this letter.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

Thos. C. Reynolds,

Governor of the State of Missouri.

Waverly Mo

Oct 18th 64

Brig Gen Shelby Sir

I have some information from Lexington which Capt Rathbon and myself consider reliable. That to the effect that Lane with 1000 Federals are in Lexington Mo. destroying

all provisions and forage in the vicinity of town. We are going above to try and find out the exact final. If you deem it advisable we would be glad to have a good company to go with us. I shall report all information of importance so soon as received.

Independence MO

Oct 18, 1864

To the Editor of the Times Leavenworth
And the Shaker Journal, Lawrence

Major General Deihlsler with a large force of Kansas Cavalry arrived here last evening. Col. Ford of the 2nd Colorado is in command of the post. Camping grounds excellent, forage and subsistence plenty, and the boys in good spirits. Blunt passed through Pleasant Hill yesterday at 10 am and expected a fight by agreement with Shelby at 12.15 PM.⁶² Enemy departed in possession of Sedalia, Knob Noshier and Warrensburg by Blunts scouts, but not considered reliable. Finding no enemy at Warrensburg, Blunt changed his course for Lexington in search of Price, but didn't don't find him. Pleasanton was at Sedalia yesterday with artillery and 8000 cavalry, and moved last night in the same direction. A force of 300 men under Major Ketner and Smith was sent to Lexington yesterday from Independence, but has not yet returned. The best information places Price south of the Arkansas River in full retreat. Lane and Blunt will follow him at a safe distance into Texas where cattle and cotton are abundant. Small detachment of guerillas infest the country. Col Hasdings little force at Glasgow was captured on the 15th by a gang who retired unmolested. Ample arrangements have been made for the protection of the border by Col Ford who has proved himself one of the most faithful, capable and successful officers in the service.

Major Later Oct. 18th, Noon

Gen Kebner and Smith and Kebner

have just returned from Lexington and report finding bushwhackers and scattered detachments of Price's men at that point. The enemy had sacked the town and were pursued by the detachment, killing one and wounding two. It was reported that a part of Price's command consisting of 8000 cavalry and a few pieces of artillery was at Waverly moving south. Capt Rathburn, who was in command of the rebel forces at Lexington issued an order directing all citizens on the 14th announcing the surrender of the city to the Confederates and ordering all male citizens between 17 and 50 to report at the court house at headquarters for the purpose of organizing into companies by order of Gen Price under Capt Bedinger, Recruiting officer. About 100 recruits were obtained and much some property destroyed. These officers belonged to Shelby's Brigade. The Gen Mower is at Richmond, 8 miles north of Lexington with 1500 cavalry and 6000 infantry and artillery. Gen's Lanborn and Smith are in the Minedrake vicinity with a large force of regulars. Arrangements have been made which will enable the Kansas militia to return home at once. Two unreadable words. Troops enough have been concentrated to enable the Kansas militia to return home in a very few days. Mr Lane is still safe Wickman's Mills. John Smear is here collecting U. S. taxed for Kansas. He is afraid the Kansas boys

will get home in time to vote, and thus defeat the political objects of this military campaign.

Your Special Correspondent
Hdqtr Marmadukes Div

Oct 18, 1864

Col,

My command is encamped on the Lexington Road commencing at a point just above Waverly and we being about a mile above. My Hdqtrs are in the yard of Mr Bedsmith on upper part of Waverly.

Very Restfly
J Marmaduke
Maj Genl
Sr Col Mclean
AAGenl

Hdqrs. Fagan's Division,
Camp at Waverly, Missouri, October 18, 1864.

Fagan to

Colonel: I beg leave to call your attention to a want of breadstuff for my division. My men are much dissatisfied and complain a good deal. They deem it strange that in such a plentiful country as the one in which we are now operating, breadstuffs cannot be supplied, at least, while we are moving so leisurely. Being totally unacquainted with the country and its resources and not knowing one day where my command will be the next or even the direction it will take, I am unable myself to make any arrangement to supply my command and must rely on the proper officers of the staff of the army to do so. I addressed Major Tracy, Chf. C. S. of the army a communication on the subject a day or two since but have heard nothing from him on the subject. I will be pleased if you will call the attention of Major-Gen. Price to the matter as it is becoming one of serious import to my command. In this connection, I have the honor to submit a report of my chief surgeon as to the causes which produce the increase in my sick report.

J. F. Fagan,
Maj-General.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Division, Army of the Border,
In the Field, Lexington, Mo, October 19th, 1864.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS No. 6.

For the purpose of facilitating military operation against the rebel forces commanded by General Sterling Price, Martial Law is hereby declared to extend over the county of Lafayette.

All able bodied male persons between the ages of 15 and 60 years of age, (white or black) of the city of Lexington will report to Mayor H. Smith, at 2 o'clock P.M. of this day, for the purpose of working on fortifications for the defense of this city. Each man is required to furnish himself with a spade or pick.

Farmers living within a radius of 10 miles of the city of Lexington, on the south side of the river, are required to furnish transportation and deliver their hay and corn in Lexington to Capt. B. F. Simpson, Chief Quartermaster, who will receipt for the same.

A non-compliance with this order will be considered as a military offense and promptly punished.

By command of Major General Blunt,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
OFFICIAL

Oct 20 1 PM

Col

One of Shelbys men who left Neosho at daylight this morning reports to Col Greene that as he passed Pinerrllo a heavy column of cavalry (Federal) was passing through. The horse of the man who brought this intelligence is very tired or he would be sent to report to Genl Price. No other news in rear today.

Respy
J B Clink (?)
Rgmnt
Sp Mclean (?)
AAG

Copy

Hdqtrs Army of MO
Camp No 48. Oct 20, 1864

Colonel,

The Maj Gen'l Comdg directs that you send Capt West of your command to report to General Marmaduke before daylight tomorrow morning as a guide.

I am very respectfully

Yr obt servant

(signed) Maclean

A. G.

Col C H Tyler)

Comdg Bridage)

Official

Geo A Gallagher

Maj & AAG