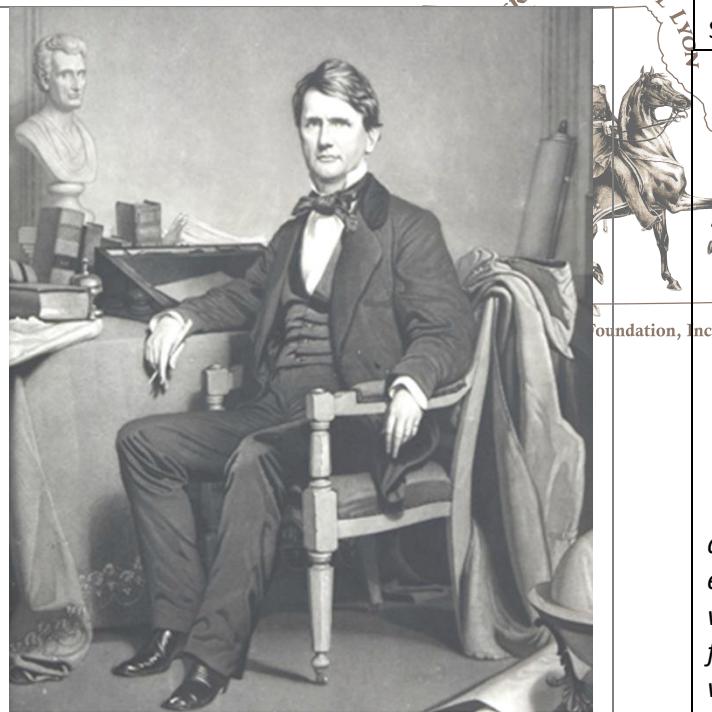


defeated, at the late battle,<sup>18</sup> they will soon be prepared for a renewal of the fight in defense of all that is dear to American free men—the preservation of constitutional liberty. We have now here a young soldier of the West (Gen. McClellan<sup>19</sup>), under whose lead our army cannot fail of victory. (This allusion elicits vociferous cheers.) Till now, it was supposed that the rebellion would soon be suppressed, but facts show a more extended effort is necessary for the restoration of peace. The slogan is sounding throughout the North and West, and stout hearts are burning to enter into the service of their country. The war must be vigorously prosecuted, and the end cannot fail to give us victory. We had today obtained from the government authority to send five additional regiments into the field, and they would be here within four weeks. He retired amid cheers from the delighted multitude.



SENATOR NATHANIEL LYON, JR.

Print by John Sartain (c. 1862)

Missouri Historical Society, Photographs & Prints

Senator Chandler and Representative Kellogg of Michigan, and Representative Van Wyck, of New

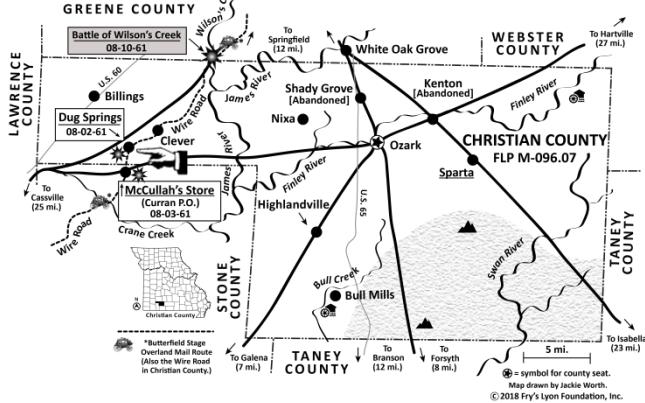
<sup>18</sup> Refers to the First Battle of Bull Run (First Battle of Manassas), which was fought in Virginia on July 21, 1861.

<sup>19</sup> Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan was the commander of the Division of the Potomac.

York, also delivered brief and patriotic addresses.

## August 2, 1861

### Battle of Dug Springs Articles



See map AM-2 on page 257 for an enlarged image.

#### Union Units

U.S. Army - Gen. Lyon  
2nd U.S. Artillery - Capt. Totten  
2nd U.S. Infantry - Capt. Steele & Lt. Lothrop  
4th U.S. Cavalry (Stanley's Dragoons) - Capt. Stanley

#### Confederate Units

Rebel (MSG), 8th Division - Gen. Rains  
Company of Arkansans - Capt. Reiff  
Rebel (MSG) - Col. Cravens  
McCulloch's Brigade, C.S.A. - Capt. McIntosh

*The Battle of Dug Springs took place in the late afternoon of Aug. 2, 1861. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon was encamped southwest of Springfield [Greene County] when he obtained information that a large Southern force led by Gen. Benjamin McCulloch was on its way to attack him at Springfield. Rather than wait for the attack and be forced to make a fighting retreat to Rolla [Phelps County], Lyon set his troops in motion on Aug. 1 to intercept the advancing army. The armies met on the following day on the Wire Road just outside of Clever [Christian County], Mo.*

*Encamped at Springfield with about 5,800 men, including Missouri Home Guards, volunteers, and U.S. Regulars, Lyon received intelligence that a large army of Southerners was moving his way. While the*

secessionist army in southern Missouri had been receiving additional troops, weapons, and supplies from the South, Lyon's Union troops were poorly supplied and reduced in number because the terms of enlistment had expired for many of his volunteers. Lyon had repeatedly written to headquarters in St. Louis to request both supplies and troops, only to be denied.

With his troops so vastly outnumbered, retreat to Rolla was Lyon's safest and most realistic option. However, he and his officers did not want to pull back without a fight. It was a risky decision, but with his smaller, quicker army, Lyon could conceivably cripple the Southerners before withdrawing.

C.S.A. Gen. McCulloch assigned Rebel (MSG) Gen. James Rains and his six mounted companies of the 8th Military Division of the Rebel (MSG) along with a company of Arkansans under Capt. Americus Reiff, about 400 men, to take the lead in the southern advance. Rains was given the task because many of his commands were from the area and were familiar with the terrain. Rains and his men kept about 10 miles ahead of the rest of the Southerners.

At about 9 a.m., Rains's pickets came upon Lyon's advance guard of four companies of Second U.S. Infantry under Capt. Frederick Steele and Lt. Lothrop, a company of 4th U.S. Cavalry under Capt. Stanley, and the 2nd U.S. Artillery under Capt. James Totten. The road at this point passed through a narrow valley with the dense forest at the top of the ridge, obscuring the size of both forces. Each side had little information about the size of the army they were about to fight.

After receiving two shots from Totten's artillery, the Southern pickets retreated to Rains's camp. Rains ordered his whole guard forward, where they met the Union troops about three miles away. For several hours, the armies held each other in check, with the Union forces sending small skirmishing parties forward only to be forced back by Southern sharpshooters.

At about 5 p.m., Steele's Union skirmishers spotted an advancing Southern column. The federals formed a battle line and moved toward the enemy. Shots were exchanged from both sides as the troopers advanced. Suddenly a large force of Rebel (MSG) emerged from the woods and attacked Steele's infantry from the left and the front, cutting

them off from Stanley's cavalry. In the confusion, one of Stanley's subordinate officers shouted, "charge!" and a small group of about 25 horsemen surged forward and cut through the rebels' line.

The estimate for losses: 4 Union men killed with 5 wounded and, at most, 20 secessionists killed with 50 wounded. [According to "Dug Springs," *Civil War Talk*, the number of Union wounded was 37.]<sup>20</sup>

### Gen. Lyon Victorious at Dug Springs

See (FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#24)

### The Battle at Dug Springs

See (FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#25)

### Semi-official Account of the Dug Springs Battle

See (FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#26)

### Further Accounts of the Fight at Dug Springs

See (FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#27)

### Reports on Dug Springs Confirmed

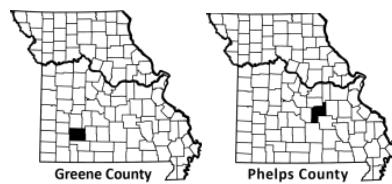
See (FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#29)

### Further Particulars About the Fight Near Springfield on Friday

See (FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#30)

### The Skirmishing of Friday, the 2<sup>nd</sup>

See (FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#49)



(FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#4)

August 2, 1861

### Arrival of the Troops from Springfield

(Staff Report)

"Hundreds of families have deserted

<sup>20</sup> Also see the after-action reports, in *1861 Missouri Speaks*, Series 2, Vol. 4, (FLP: Ser 2PS-AugP1-Annex1).

their houses and are trying to leave the state. Many of them are camped around General Lyon's camp in rude tents, where they stay for protection."

Yesterday evening, Col. Salomon's regiment<sup>21</sup> and part of Col. Sigel's<sup>22</sup> arrived from the camp of Gen. Lyon at Springfield [Greene County]. They left that place on Monday last, and performed the march to Rolla [Phelps County], 122 miles, in three days. Tomorrow the remainder of Col. Sigel's regiment will probably arrive, also two Iowa regiments under Col. Bates.<sup>23</sup> They will be disbanded here, their three months being up, but nearly all of the two former will re-enlist for the war and reorganize. They report all quiet at Springfield when they left, and no apprehension of an attack by [ex-Governor] Jackson.

Jackson's forces are reported as follows. Under [Rebel (MSG)] General Parsons,<sup>24</sup> 2,500 men; under [Rebel (MSG) Gen.] Rains,<sup>25</sup> 2,000; under [C.S.A. Gen.] McCulloch (Arkansas troops)<sup>26</sup> 2,500. In all, about 7,000. McCulloch's troops are tolerably well-armed. In one of his regiments, there are nearly 800 black slaves, doing military duty, and for whose services the rebels promise to pay. The state rebels are very poorly armed. The country which they have traversed has been entirely laid waste. All the stock and grain have been seized. Hundreds of families have deserted their houses and are trying to leave the state. Many of them are camped around

<sup>21</sup> Col. Charles E. Salomon was in command of the 5<sup>th</sup> Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

<sup>22</sup> Col. Franz Sigel commanded the 3<sup>rd</sup> Missouri Infantry.

<sup>23</sup> Col. John F. Bates commanded the 1<sup>st</sup> Iowa Infantry Regiment.

<sup>24</sup> Rebel (MSG) Gen. Mosby M. Parsons commanded the 6<sup>th</sup> Division of the Rebel (MSG). For a map of the military divisions, see GM-1 on page 226.

<sup>25</sup> Rebel (MSG) Gen. James S. Rains commanded the 8<sup>th</sup> Division of the Rebel (MSG). He fought at Dug Springs on August 2, 1861, and would fight at Wilson's Creek on August 10.

<sup>26</sup> C.S.A. Gen. Benjamin McCulloch's troops included the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Arkansas Mounted Infantry; McRae's Arkansas Infantry; the 3<sup>rd</sup> Texas Cavalry Regiment, a.k.a. South Kansas-Texas Cavalry; and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Louisiana Infantry Regiment.

General Lyon's camp in rude tents, where they stay for protection.

Hundreds are daily coming in from Arkansas and Texas, driven out by the rebels. They represent that if the Federal Government would send a force and arms to arm the people, more than one half in both states would fight for the Union.

The report of the killed on the rebel side has been greatly understated by false representations. The people in the neighborhood affirm that there were at least one thousand killed and wounded. Several trophies of the battle were brought up by the troops (several secession flags, and a rebel captain's uniform) and several bars of iron fired from Jackson's cannon. They fired, also, four and eight-pound weights, and all sorts of slugs, etc.

Some think that Lyon will have to go after Jackson if he wants to fight him, else there will not probably be any more about Springfield.



(FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#5)

August 2, 1861

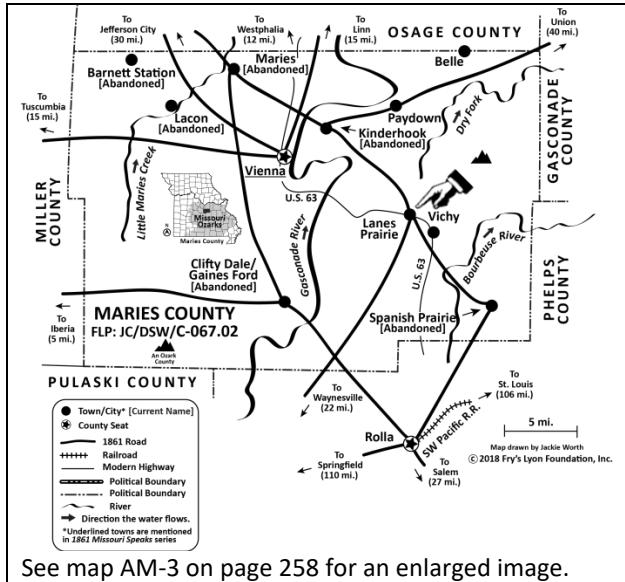
### Lane's Prairie Home Guards Attacked

(Letter to the Editors)

"Last evening, the troops that were out scouting in the direction of the battleground, returned, bringing with them several prisoners and horses, with some munitions of war."

CAMP ROLLA, Mo., July 29, 1861.  
Editors, Missouri Democrat:

Our camp is just quieting itself from the throes of considerable excitement. On Wednesday last, the 24th, the Home Guards of Lane's Prairie, Maries County, some thirteen in number, were out drilling and were attacked by a secession captain named Johnson, with about sixty men.



See map AM-3 on page 258 for an enlarged image.

At the first fire, seven of the Home Guards ran, and the other six got into an old house and returned the fire. The fight lasted some time, and the following persons were killed and wounded: Of the Home Guards: George C. Wussler, 2d Lieutenant, killed; George Poor, Charles Sommers and Samuel Day, wounded. Of the secessionists: Edward Elder, 1st Lieutenant, killed; Noah Geisler, John Swimm, Rufus Wright, and Thomas Tennison, wounded. One or two other of the rebels were picked up dead afterwards, whose names are not known. In the fight, the rebels lost four horses, killed, two wounded, and three captured. The rebel captain's horse was shot from under him. About twenty-four hours after the fight, a detachment of the "bully Thirteenth," from this post, arrived upon the ground and took charge of the wounded, whom they sent into the hospital at this place.

On their arrival, Dr. Plummer examined them and decided that Samuel Day, shot in the elbow, should have his arm amputated, and John Swimm, shot in the knee, should have his thigh amputated. Accordingly, the two wounded men were conveyed to the hospital occupied by the surgeon and assistants of the Rifle Battalion, when preparation was made to perform the operations. Dr. Plummer was assisted by Dr. T. S. Hawley, one of the assistant surgeons of the Rifle Battalion, and Dr. Appley, a practitioner in the settlement, where the light was bad. Both subjects were put under the influence of chloroform by Dr. S. A. Fuller, of the Rifle Battalion. I have witnessed the administration

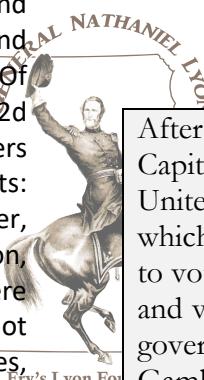
of this dangerous anesthetic agent in several cases, and can say that I never saw it more successfully done than by this trump of a physician. If it ever falls to my lot to take chloroform, let Dr. Fuller be the administrator. The patients are each, now, at the expiration of forty-eight hours, doing well.

Last evening, the troops that were out scouting in the direction of the battleground, returned, bringing with them several prisoners and horses, with some munitions of war. They did not have any success in capturing Johnson, although they were several times at his camps in a few minutes after he had left. One time they found coffee on the fire, and the ground bore every appearance of a hasty retreat.

I may let you know more of the particulars as I learn them.

Yours,

—P.O.



After Governor Jackson abandoned the state Capitol to engage in rebellion against the United States, the Missouri State Convention, which Governor Jackson had originally called to vote Missouri out of the Union, reconvened and voted 56 to 25 to declare the office of the governor vacant, and then elected Hamilton R. Gamble provisional governor. On July 31, 1861, Governor Gamble issued the inaugural address below to the State Convention in Jefferson City, Missouri.



(FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#6)

August 2, 1861

### Gov. Gamble's Inaugural Address

"But, yet, Gentlemen, with all that has been said of the good result to be accomplished by me, it is utterly impossible that any one man can pacify

the troubled waters of the state; that any one man can still the commotion now running throughout our borders. No man can do it."

Jefferson City, July 31, 1861

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I feel greatly oppressed by the circumstances under which I now stand before you. After a life spent in labor, I had hoped that I would be permitted to pass its evening in retirement. I have never coveted public office, never desired public station. I have been content to discharge my duties as a private citizen, and I hoped such would be my lot during the remainder of my life.

Circumstances seemed to make it a duty for me, when this Convention was first elected, to agree to serve as one of its members, because the condition of the state and country at large seemed to demand that every citizen of the state should throw aside his own preferences, choice, and even his own scheme of life, if necessary, in order to serve the country. In accordance with what I regarded as the obligation every citizen owes to the community of which he is a member, I allowed myself to be chosen as a member of this body. I came here and endeavored, as far as I could, to serve the best interests of the state, and you now have chosen to put upon me a still more onerous and still more distasteful duty—a duty from which I shrink. Nothing but the manner in which it has been pressed upon me, ever would have induced me to yield my personal objections to it. The members of this body, in the present distracted state of the country, have come to me since it was clearly manifest that the office of provisional governor would be made, and have urged that I should allow myself to fill that position. Nor was it the action of any political party; men of all parties

have united in it. Those who have belonged to the parties that have all departed in the midst of the present difficulties and trials of the country have united in making this application to me. They have represented that my long residence in the state and the familiar acquaintance of the people with me, would insure a higher degree of confidence and better secure the interests, the peace and order in the community than would be consequent on the selection of any other person. I resisted. God knows, there is nothing now that I would not give, within the limits of anything reasonable, in order to escape being appointed. But when it was said to me, by those representing the people of the state, that I could contribute, by assuming this public trust, to secure the peace of Missouri, in which I have lived for more than forty years, that I might secure the peace of those who are the children of fathers with whom I was intimate, I thought it my duty to serve.

It is, therefore, an entire yielding up. It is the yielding of all my own schemes, of all my own individual wishes and purposes, when I undertake to assume this office. I could give you, Gentlemen of the Convention, no better idea of my devotion to what I believe to be the interest of the state than I do now, if you could only understand the reluctance with which I accept the election, with which you were pleased to honor me. But, yet, Gentlemen, with all that has been said of the good result to be accomplished by me, it is



**Hamilton Rowan Gamble**  
Wilson's Creek National Battlefield

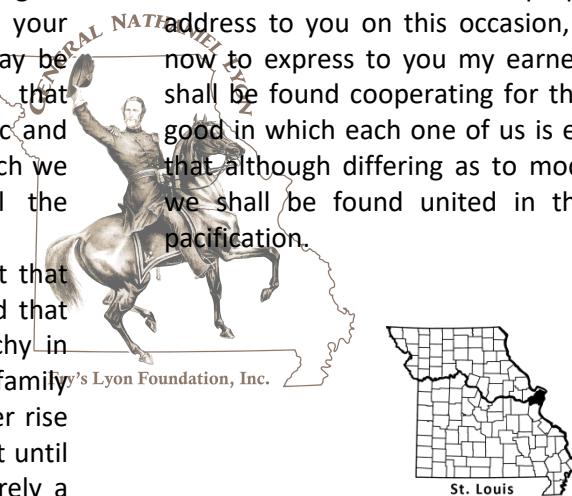
utterly impossible that any one man can pacify the troubled waters of the state; that any one man can still the commotion now running throughout our borders. No man can do it. You, as you go forth to mingle with your fellow-citizens throughout the land, look back upon this election as an experiment that is about to be tried to endeavor to pacify this community and restore peace and harmony to the state. It is an experiment by those whose interests are with your interests, and who are bound to do all

in their power to effect this pacification of the state. It may be we have not adopted the best plan or the best mode of securing the object which we desire, but we have done what seemed to us in our maturest judgment best calculated to accomplish it.

And now, Gentlemen, when you go forth to mingle with your fellow-citizens, it must depend upon you what shall be the result of this experiment. If you desire the peace of the state—if you earnestly desire it, then give this experiment a fair trial, give it a full opportunity of developing all its powers of restoring peace. I ask of you—I have a right to ask of every member of this Convention—that he and I should so act together as will result to the common good of our state. I feel I have a right to ask that when you have, by your voice, placed me in such a position, that you shall unite with me your efforts and voice instead of endeavoring to prevent the result we all desire. Unite all your efforts so that the good which is desired may be accomplished, and with the blessings of that Providence which rules over all affairs, public and private, we may accomplish this end, for which we have labored, and which shall cause all the inhabitants of the state to rejoice.

Gentlemen of the Convention, what is it that we are now threatened with? We apprehend that we may soon be in that condition of anarchy in which a man, when he goes to bed with his family at night, does not know whether he shall ever rise again or whether his house shall remain intact until morning. This is the kind of danger, not merely a war between different divisions of the state, but a war between neighbors, so that when a man meets those with whom he has associated from childhood, he begins to feel that they are his enemies. We must avoid that. It is terrible. The scenes of the French Revolution may be enacted in every quarter of our state if we do not succeed in avoiding that kind of war. We can do it if we are in earnest, and endeavor with all our power. So far as I am concerned, I assure you that it shall be the very highest object—the sole aim of every official act of mine—to make sure that the people of the state of Missouri can worship their God together, each feeling that the man who sits in the same pew with him, because he differs with him on political questions, is not his enemy, that they may attend the same communion and go to the same Heaven. I

wish for every citizen of the state of Missouri that when he meets his fellow-man, confidence in turn may be restored, and confidence in the whole society restored, and that there shall be conversations upon other subjects than those of blood and slaughter; that there shall be something better than this endeavor to encourage hostility between persons who entertain different political opinions, and something more and better than a desire to produce injury to those who may differ from them. Gentlemen, if you will unite with me, and carry home this purpose to carry it out faithfully, much can be accomplished, much good can be done, and I am persuaded that each one of you will feel that it is his duty, his individual duty, for in this case it is the duty of every American citizen to do all he can for the welfare of the state. I have made no elaborate preparations for an address to you on this occasion, but I have come now to express to you my earnest desire that we shall be found cooperating for that same common good in which each one of us is equally interested, that although differing as to modes and schemes, we shall be found united in the great work of pacification.



(FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#7)

August 2, 1861

### Col. Bayles's Rifle Regiment

(Staff Report)

THE "LYON GUARD"—A corps of three years volunteers, to rank as the Ninth Regiment of Missouri, is in process of the speedy organization under the supervision of Col. David Bayles. This energetic gentleman, it will be remembered, raised and commanded the three months Rifle Battalion, which returned last Tuesday night from active service at Rolla [Phelps County].

We understand that, as soon as paid off, most of the members of this battalion will re-enter the service for three years, as part of the new regiment of riflemen.

Early yesterday morning, the recruits for this regiment marched from their quarters at the Marine Hospital and were mustered and inspected on the Arsenal Grounds. They were found to number seven hundred and forty strong, and to consist principally of intelligent and stalwart men. The regimental staff and company officers are not yet selected. On the completion of the corps, which will doubtless take place in a few days, Uncle Sam will furnish "the boys" with rifles and uniforms. That this important regiment will be brought to an efficient state of discipline in the briefest possible time, the known energy, enthusiasm and tact of Col. Bayles afford the simplest guaranty.



Marine Hospital, St. Louis

St. Louis Star, June 19, 1931

At the Arsenal, we had, yesterday, the opportunity of seeing the "Lyon Guard," consisting of one hundred and two in rank and file, picked men, under the immediate command of Col. Bayles. As senior captain, in connection with this company, he commanded the Rifle Battalion at Rolla. The Lyon Guards are three months men, but, with scarcely an exception, will re-enlist for the war. Their first lieutenant is Edward E. Hall, and second lieutenant, Wilson A. Duggan. The members of the company have uniformed themselves, at fourteen dollars and a half per suit, selecting a gray fatigue and parade dress, useful and in excellent taste. They are young, powerfully built, and evidently intelligent men, in vigorous health, and have

attained the usual facility and correctness in drill. We witnessed them execute, in a style of excellence rarely surpassed, the maneuvers of the dress parade. The services of such men should be promptly and well rewarded, and gratefully secured for the future.



(FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#7.1)

August 2, 1861

### Interesting News from Colonel Bland's Regiment

(Staff Report)

"Last Tuesday night, Phineas E. Johnson, private in Company I, Sixth Regiment, fatally shot a Frenchman, member of the Reserve Corps. Johnson was on artillery guard, and near him was the Frenchman, also on guard as patrol sentry. The former was unaware that the latter was a sentinel. As the Frenchman approached, Johnson cried "halt!" three times, and receiving no answer, fired."

Adjutant W. G. Gantt and Hospital Steward W. F. McCheaney, arrived last night from Camp Fremont, near Pilot Knob [Iron County]. Mr. McCheaney comes for ambulances and medical stores, and furnishes the following interesting intelligence.

Last Thursday, Lieut. Col. Blood was dispatched with two hundred men to rout a party of secession troops said to be encamped near Cedar Creek, twenty miles below Pilot Knob. It had been reported that they were about to attack the Home Guards in the vicinity. On the Saturday following, a messenger came into Col. Bland's camp and stated that Lieut. Col. Blood's force was surrounded by about two thousand armed secessionists. Saturday evening, Col. Bland left at the head of five hundred men to

secure the safety of the advanced detachment. When within ten miles of Lieut. Col. Blood's camp, Col. Bland sent a messenger ahead, who subsequently returned, stating that Lieut. Col. Blood and his men were all right, except that they were afflicted by the disposition of the enemy to run away. Upon this, Colonel Bland encamped and remained at the locality thus occupied by him, awaiting further orders.

At Camp Fremont were left some two hundred men of the Sixth Regiment as a body guard for baggage and the sick.

Col. B. Gratz Brown's Regiment arrived at Camp Fremont on Monday evening. Col. Brown is since in command of that post. Col. Kallman's force arrived on Friday, and is employed in guarding bridges, the railway, etc. Col. Hecker's Regiment reached the camp Wednesday morning and proceeded to Ironton, two miles below, where it still remains. Two additional regiments were expected to arrive in that region last night.

Last Tuesday night, Phineas E. Johnson, private in Company I, Sixth Regiment, fatally shot a Frenchman, member of the Reserve Corps. Johnson was on artillery guard, and near him was the Frenchman, also on guard as patrol sentry. The former was unaware that the latter was a sentinel. As the Frenchman approached, Johnson cried "halt!" three times, and receiving no answer, fired. The victim was shot through the breast, and died almost immediately. A court of inquiry is investigating the affair.

Adjutant Gantt is authorized to raise a regiment of cavalry, and visits the city with a view affecting this subject.



(FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#8)

August 2, 1861

## Thompson's Command and Pillow's Proclamation

(Staff Report)

"We will help you expel from your borders the population hostile to your rights and institutions, treating all such as enemies if found under arms. We will protect your people from wrong at the hands of our Army, and while we have every reason to believe that no violence will be done to the rights of your true-hearted and loyal people, the general commanding begs to be informed if any case of wrong should occur."

[By Telegraph]

CAIRO [Illinois], August 1

Scouts just in report [Rebel (MSG) Gen.] Jefferson Thompson's<sup>27</sup> command, 5,000 strong, eight miles from Charleston [Mississippi Co., Missouri], and about twenty miles from Bird's Point [Mississippi County].

They are well-armed and drilled, have five batteries of ten-pound field pieces, officered and manned by foreigners, and two regiments of cavalry well equipped. [C.S.A.] Gen. Pillow<sup>28</sup> is in command, and he has promised [ex-Governor] Jackson to place 20,000 men in Missouri at once.

Gen. Pillow has issued the following proclamation:

### To The People of Missouri:

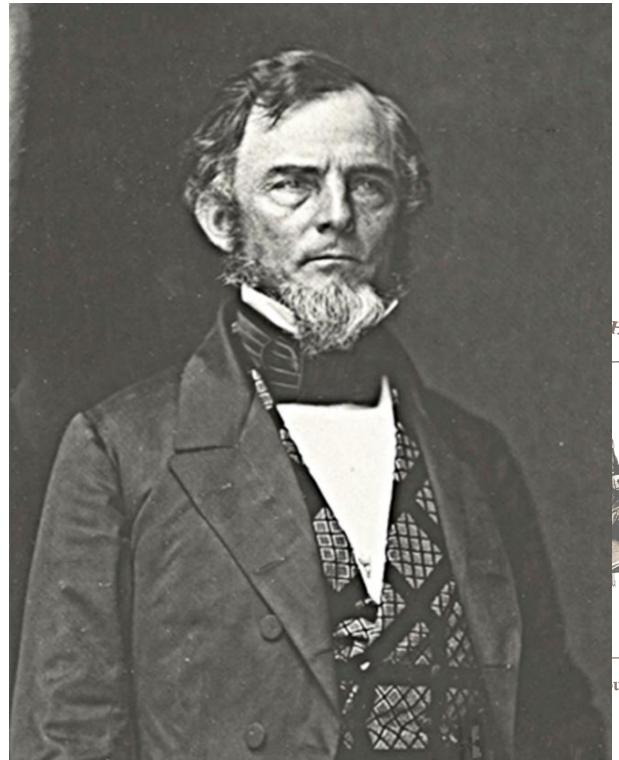
We will help you expel from your borders the population hostile to your rights and institutions, treating all such as enemies if found under arms. We will protect your people from wrong at the hands of our Army, and while we have every reason to believe that no violence will be done to the rights of your true-hearted and loyal people, the general commanding begs to be informed if any case of

<sup>27</sup> Rebel (MSG) Gen. M. Jefferson Thompson commanded the 1<sup>st</sup> Military Division, in southeast Missouri, and was involved in numerous engagements in both Missouri and Arkansas and on the Mississippi River, which included the destruction of railroads and private property.

<sup>28</sup> C.S.A. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, a veteran of the Mexican-American War, would fight his first battle of the Civil War at Belmont, November 7, 1861.

wrong should occur.

To the gallant Army under his command, who hold in their keeping the honor of Tennessee, though composed of Tennesseans, Mississippians, and Kentuckians, he appeals, as a father to his children, to violate the rights of no peaceable citizens, but to guard the honor of Tennessee as you would that of an affectionate mother, cherishing you as her sons.



**Gideon J. Pillow**  
Missouri Historical Society

The field for active service is before you. Our stay here will be short. Our mission is to place our down-trodden sister on her feet, and to enable her to breathe after the heavy tread of the tyrant's foot. Then, by her own brave sons, she will maintain her rights and protect her own fair women from the foe, whose forces march under banners inscribed with "Beauty and Booty" as the reward of victory. In victory, the brave are always merciful, but no quarter<sup>29</sup> will be shown to troops marching under such a banner.

In this view, and for these purposes, we call upon the people of Missouri to come to our

<sup>29</sup> "No quarter" is a military term meaning no prisoners will be taken, i.e., they will be killed.

standard, join in our forces, and aid in their own liberation. If you would be freemen, you must fight for your rights. Bring such arms as you have. We will furnish ammunition, and lead you on to victory.

That the Just Ruler of nations is with us, is manifested in the glorious victory with which our arms were crowned in the bloody field of Manassas.<sup>30</sup>

**GIDEON J. PILLOW,**  
*General Commanding.*



## **Contemplated Reorganization of the Reserve Corps**

**Interview with General Fremont**  
(Staff Report)

"The three months term of enlistment had expired, but it was undoubtedly desirable that so valuable and serviceable an organization as that of the United States Reserve Corps should, in the existing condition of the state and country, be continued."

Pursuant to published notice, a meeting of the officers of the United States Reserve Corps of St. Louis was held yesterday noon, at Niederwieser's Garden, at the Tivoli House. Lieutenant Feliz Coste was called to the chair, and Lieutenant C. R. Johnson, late city attorney, was elected secretary. The attendance was large and enthusiastic.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, as designated in the call. The three months term of enlistment had expired, but it was undoubtedly

<sup>30</sup> The First Battle of Manassas, also known as the First Battle of Bull Run, was fought on July 21, 1861.

desirable that so valuable and serviceable an organization as that of the United States Reserve Corps should, in the existing condition of the state and country, be continued.

Some discussion ensued, in which each speaker expressed himself ardently in favor of maintaining the Corps in all its acknowledged effectiveness—a sentiment which was unanimously and cordially applauded.

On motion, a committee of one from each regiment was appointed to wait upon General Fremont, apprise him of the state of affairs respecting the Reserve Corps, and request his views and advice upon the subject of its continuance in service.

The committee consisted of the following named gentlemen:

From the First Regiment, Colonel Almstedt; from the Second, Captain Witzig; from the Third, Lieutenant Colonel Fritz; from the Fourth, Lieutenant C. P. Johnson; from the Fifth, Lieut. [Seboth].

On motion, the meeting adjourned to eight P.M. of today, to meet at the same place, and listen to the report of the committee.

As Gen. Fremont was already embarked on the steamer *City of Alton*, in command of the military fleet about moving down the river, the committee lost no time in waiting upon him. They procured a skiff, and were rowed to the vessel, which was moored in midstream. Gen. Fremont received them with his usual cordiality. In response to their inquiries, he stated that he would have to defer examining the subject till after his return to St. Louis. There had been some recent legislation by Congress bearing upon this point, and he would require time to investigate. Meanwhile, he urged that the Reserve Corps should be voluntarily continued in full force in order to secure the important ends for which it was organized.

The committee will report in detail to the meeting to be held this evening at Tony's.



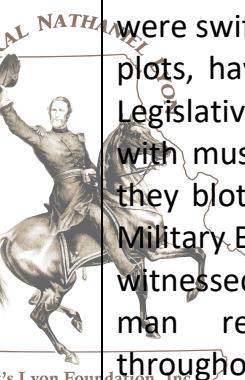
(FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#8.2)

August 2, 1861

## The New State Government

(Editorial)

"The traitor governor, lieutenant governor, and secretary of state have been hurled from the high offices and stripped of the powers which they sought only to abuse. The legislature, which, with a few honored exceptions, were swift to carry out their treasonable plots, have shared their fall. The same Legislative Hall in which, at midnight, with muskets in their trembling hands, they blotted the Statute Book with the Military Bill and its kindred villainies, has witnessed the solemn inauguration of a man respected, trusted, honored throughout the state, as the loyal governor of Missouri."



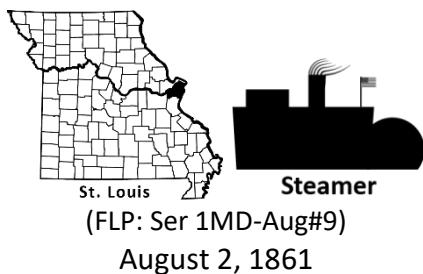
Tony's Lyon Foundation, Inc.

During the session of the State Convention, we have frankly indicated the line of policy which in our view was most likely to secure the ends desired by the Union men of the state. The vindication of the loyal state of Missouri from the distress and disgrace into which the machinations of traitors high in office had plunged it, was a task as honorable as it was arduous. The removal from office of those whose treason stood flagrant and confessed, the inauguration of a new state administration, and such further steps as should secure the fair and unrestrained exercise by a loyal state government of the powers thus committed to them by the people through their delegates in Convention—these in brief were the duties plainly before that body.

Those duties have been performed, and as we are well assured, upon the most earnest and

anxious deliberation among the Union men of the Convention. The traitor governor, lieutenant governor, and secretary of state have been hurled from the high offices and stripped of the powers which they sought only to abuse. The legislature, which, with a few honored exceptions, were swift to carry out their treasonable plots, have shared their fall. The same Legislative Hall in which, at midnight, with muskets in their trembling hands, they blotted the Statute Book with the Military Bill<sup>31</sup> and its kindred villainies, has witnessed the solemn inauguration of a man respected, trusted, honored throughout the state, as the loyal governor of Missouri.

We print elsewhere the inaugural address<sup>32</sup> of Governor Gamble. Without proposing, in this article, to comment upon it at length, we respond without delay or reserve to the appeal of the governor for the support and cooperation of every loyal citizen, in his difficult and important duties. That those who agree in principle should differ in policy, while questions of policy are to be discussed, is not strange. But the policy of the Convention has been adopted. Delegates who thought with us, and whose views were earnestly urged and candidly considered, have, upon the fullest consideration, yielded their prejudices to those of the majority. We shall cordially unite with them. The loyalty of the new state administration to the national government, we do not doubt. It remains only to be seen whether those who, under color of state pride and state rights, have joined in lighting the fires of civil war in Missouri, will now obey the true voice of the people.



<sup>31</sup> For the Military Bill, which was effective May 14 and repealed at the Second Session of the Missouri State Convention, held July 22-31, 1861, see Vol. 3 of this series, (FLP: Ser 1MD-May-Annex-2).

<sup>32</sup> See (FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#6).

## Departure of Fremont's Military Fleet (Staff Report)

The departure of Major General Fremont's military expedition was unavoidably delayed till three o'clock yesterday afternoon. When the magnitude of the enterprise is considered, and the brevity of the time in which the preparations have been progressing (Fremont having been scarcely a week in the city), the fact will appear that the movement has been conducted with extraordinary energy and speed.

At 1 P.M., of yesterday, General Fremont and staff arrived at the lower ferry landing, in four carriages. They were received by a military escort and accompanied on board the ferry boat, which bore the party to the steamer *City of Alton*, amid a salvo of guns<sup>33</sup> fired by the Chicago light artillery on board that boat. Crowds of spectators witnessed the scene with deep interest and gratification.



Steamboat *City of Alton*  
Missouri Historical Society

At a quarter past three o'clock, each vessel having weighed anchor, two signal guns from the *City of Alton* gave the order for starting. The flag steamer led, and six others followed "in single file." The eighth, the *Empress*, remained at the wharf, not being in complete readiness. The moving fleet showed splendidly, with flags and banners streaming, four of the boats swarming with joyous troops, guns firing, and bands playing inspiring

<sup>33</sup> Salvo of guns: a round of fire given as a salute.

melodies. The inspiring spectacle was witnessed with delight and irrepressible enthusiasm by thousands of spectators. As the boats progressed, crowds rushed southward along the levee to keep the pageant as long as possible in view.

At two and a half, P.M., Capt. Buell's artillery corps marched from Arsenal Park, and went on board the steamer *Empress* with a full battery of six rifled cannon and several additional field pieces. Some two hours elapsed before the baggage, equipage, etc., were all on board, and the *Empress* then moved off at a good speed to overtake and rejoin the fleet.

The operations, destination, and object of this grand excursion remain undivulged, but will, doubtless, sufficiently appear in a few days.

Having heretofore fully described the forces embarked, we need only repeat that they at present consist of four regiments—two of Illinois, one of Iowa, and one of Missouri, besides the fine artillery corps of Capt. Buell.

## August 3, 1861



(FLP: Ser 1MD-Aug#10)

August 3, 1861

### A Word from Trusten Polk

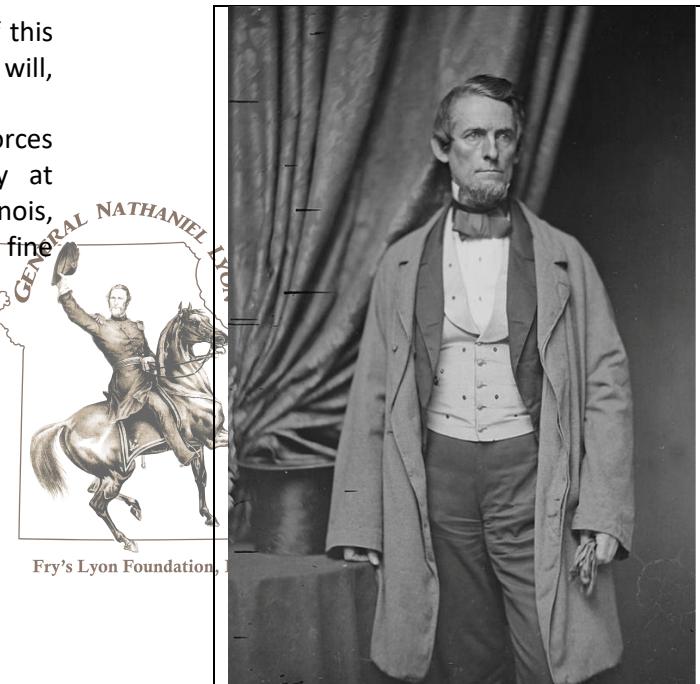
"Dissolution is now a fact—not only a fact accomplished, but thrice repeated. Everything here looks like inevitable and final dissolution. Will Missouri hesitate a moment to go with her Southern sisters? I hope not."

Some highly interesting correspondence was lately found in possession of P. S. Wilkes, Esq., a gentleman of the secession persuasion, lately captured at Springfield [Green County], Mo. We are permitted to print the following letter from Senator

Polk:<sup>34</sup>

Dear Sir:—

Above I send my check to you for the *Equal Rights Gazette*.<sup>35</sup> It is all I can do, and could not do even that much until now. You have heard of the difficulty that the *Bulletin*<sup>36</sup> has fallen into. I have had to "ante up" there at the rate of \$200. I hope the friends there have made arrangements which will ensure the permanency of the paper. It has been and is doing good service.



Trusten Polk

Photographer, Mathew Brady  
U.S. National Archives and Records Admin.

I have made a speech (yesterday) on the state of affairs, Southern rights and the position of Missouri, present, and future, which I will send you some soon as published in a pamphlet for distribution. In the meantime, I will send it in slips, and

<sup>34</sup> Senator Trusten Polk would be expelled from the Senate on January 10, 1862, as a result of his support of the rebels.

<sup>35</sup> *Equal Rights Gazette* was a weekly journal printed in Springfield, Missouri from 1860-1862, and published by L. J. Ritchey.

<sup>36</sup> *The Bulletin* was a pro-South paper.