

Article reports that the MacDonald case came before Judge Treat. The writ was served on Gen. Harney, who replied that he could not produce Capt. MacDonald, because he was not at the Arsenal nor in reach. It also addressed the Camp Jackson affair deaths, explaining that an examination of the shooting revealed that the cause of death was gunshot wounds from musket balls discharged by some of the U.S. army volunteers. Gen. Harney denies any insubordination took place among the Volunteers.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 15, 1861

The case of Captain MacDonald came up before Judge Treat this morning. The writ was served on General Harney, who answered in writing, in effect that the person of Captain MacDonald, not being at the arsenal or within reach of the officers of the court, could not be produced; that he deplored as much as anyone the state of things existing here but was bound to maintain the higher law of the government over all and every effort at rebellion; that Captain MacDonald was taken prisoner while lending his countenance to the support of an assemblage of men, whose every act, move and design was in opposition to the government of the United States; that he doubted whether if Captain MacDonald was still held in the arsenal; he would be justified in delivering him up upon the demand that had been made upon him; that the whole matter had been referred to the authorities at Washington, and that he should await and endeavor strictly to carry out the instructions he might receive in relation thereto.

Uriel Wright, one of the counsels for MacDonald, entered a demurrer, and Judge Treat postponed the matter till the regular session of the court on Monday next, as the question presented is one of grave importance, and one which, if decided in chambers, might reopen the whole case hereafter.

After an examination of many witnesses, the coroner's jury returned the following verdict in the Camp Jackson case: That the several victims of the events which took place at Camp Jackson on the 10th of May came to their deaths from gun-shot wounds inflicted by musket balls discharged by

certain United States Volunteers under the command of General N. Lyon, Colonels F. P. Blair, H. Boernstein and others.

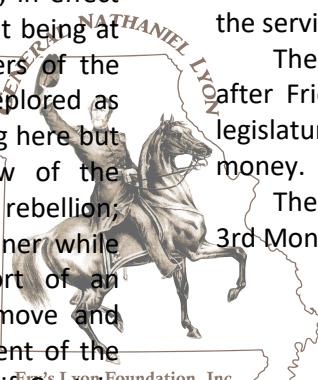
The examination of witnesses relative to the Walnut-Street tragedy, on Saturday evening, is not yet finished.

Yesterday, United States Commissioner Hickman visited the Arsenal to testify to McDougal's affidavit and was informed by General Lyon that Captain McDougal was a prisoner of war, and, moreover, he was not in Missouri. The affidavit of the prisoner's brother was then properly attested and the writ issued returnable at 11 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Harney denies that any insubordination has taken place among the United States Volunteers but, on the contrary, says that they have submitted with enthusiasm and cheerfulness to the discipline of the service.

The public schools of this city will be closed after Friday next, in consequence of an act of the legislature prohibiting the distributing of the school money.

The legislature adjourned at 12 o'clock till the 3rd Monday in September.



May 17, 1861



May 17, 1861

**Verdict in Walnut Street Shooting and Union Citizens Being Driven Out of State**

The verdict from the Walnut Street tragedy reveals the six who were shot died of musket balls from volunteer U.S. soldiers. Many newspapers say hundreds of Union men have been driven from Missouri.

St. Louis, Thursday, May 16, 1861  
The testimony in the case of the Walnut-Street

tragedy, on Saturday evening, closed yesterday. The following verdict was rendered:

"That six of the persons shot in Walnut Street were killed by musket balls discharged by volunteer United States soldiers, under the command of officers unknown to the jury, and that two of the persons shot at the same time were killed by pistol shots fired by persons unknown to the jury."

The Keokuk and Quincy papers say that hundreds of Union men had been driven out of Missouri, under orders issued by the Council of the Southern Legion.

A dispatch from St. Aubert [Callaway County] says that Dr. Leimer, residing in Liberty Township [Clay County], near the Osage bridge, has been arrested and sent to Jefferson City for trial by martial law, for raiding a company of Union volunteers.

A military encampment of about 900 State troops, at St. Joseph [Buchanan County], mostly armed with guns recently taken from the arsenal at Liberty, was dispersed on the 13<sup>th</sup> of this month. Enlisting of the Union men at the arsenal continues active, about 300 having been received yesterday.

It is understood that Hyde Park, in the northern part of the city, has been leased by the government and that a regiment of troops will be quartered there.



(FLP: Ser 4NYT-May#37)

May 17, 1861

## Federal Troops Quietly Protect St. Louis

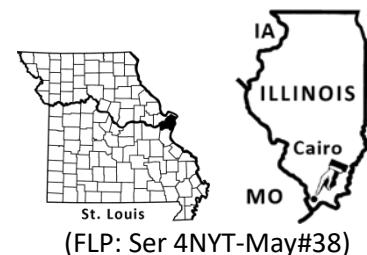
Federal troops are stationed at various parts of the city as a precaution. Capt. MacDonald is taken to McArthur's Camp in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 16, 1861

Camp Springs in the western, Hyde Park in the northern, and the heights near the reservoir in the northwestern part of the city, were occupied by United States troops today, as a precautionary and

protective measure. The march of the troops through the city was quiet.

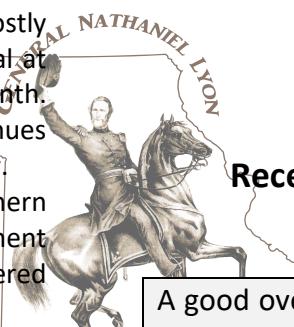
Capt. MacDonald, an effort for whose release was made by *habeas corpus*, is in Colonel McArthur's camp at Caseyville, Ill. [St. Clair Co., IL] He was taken across the river in a skiff on Monday night, and marched under guard to Camp Bissell. An attempt to rescue the prisoner was made between the arsenal gate and the river by a considerable number of persons, but the prompt arrival of reinforcements, and a few remarks from Captain MacDonald himself, prevented trouble.



(FLP: Ser 4NYT-May#38)

May 17, 1861

## Recent Events in St. Louis and Current Situation



Fry's Lyon Four

A good overview of recent events in St. Louis, starting with a description of Camp Jackson, the surrender, the shooting afterward, the subsequent Walnut St. shooting, the Military Bill, and Harney's proclamation. A statement by an eyewitness of the first affray is published.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 13, 1861

We have had exciting scenes here the last week, the effect of which will be to bring things to an issue in this city and state. Some weeks since, Governor Jackson ordered the state troops in the vicinity to assemble and go into camp for drilling and instruction. It was understood as a preparatory step to the secession of the state and a designed attack upon the arsenal, *The Republican* having declared that the state would claim it after she had left the Union. They went into camp in the outskirts of the city last Monday and among them the Minute Men, who had for several weeks kept a Confederacy flag flying at their headquarters. As illustrating their

feelings, they had a Davis and a Beauregard Avenue, and their commanding officer, General Frost, was known to be a secessionist. This, of course, created considerable feeling in this city, especially taken in connection with the action of the legislature in secret session, debating a stringent military law, and evidently preparing for a secession ordinance. On Thursday of last week, it became known that a steamboat had arrived the night previous, bringing from Kentucky about 5,000 stand of arms with munitions of war and six large pieces of cannon. They came boxed up in all kinds of disguise, so as to pass Cairo [Illinois], and before 8 in the morning were as secretly as possible removed to the camp. The steamboat that brought them displayed the Confederate flag, and great joy was manifested by the secessionists of the city at the successful exploit. On Friday, General Lyon, commandant at the arsenal, marched his troops over to the camp of state troops, took them prisoners and captured all their arms. It was most skillfully planned and executed. Colonel Blair's regiment of volunteers at the barracks, twelve miles from the city, left their quarters at 10 a.m.; at 3 p.m., they left the arsenal, joined by the other troops, some 4,000 in all, and took up their line of march for the camp, three miles off. Three regiments of Home Guards, located in various parts of the city, also started at the appointed hour, and the several regiments, proceeding by designated routes, marched quietly and rapidly toward the camp; and so skillfully were all the arrangements made that the regiments reached the camp at the same time, and completely surrounded it, with artillery so placed as to command every part of it. General Lyon then made a formal demand of surrender, which, after a little consultation, was ascended to. The officers and men were informed they would be released upon taking an oath not to bear arms against the United States. This was declined, except by a few, and the others were marched as prisoners to the arsenal. The next day they thought better of it, took the oath, and were discharged. After the troops started for the camp, the fact soon spread through the city and hundreds of men, women, and children hurried to the source of union, and, after the troops arrived, crowded around them. After the surrender, the prisoners were marched out into one of the streets, in charge of the 1st Regiment, and, while



arrangements were making for leaving the ground, a most deplorable loss of life occurred. The Germans, who had in large numbers volunteered in the service of the government, were the especial objects of abuse and insult by a large number of secessionists crowding in upon them. From abuse, they proceeded to throw dirt and stones, and then pistols. After several had been severely injured by the stones and one shot down, the soldiers fired upon them, and they fled, and some of them firing back some of the soldiers again fired, killing eighteen or twenty, many of them innocent spectators. However deplorable this may be, the troops cannot be blamed for defending themselves. They cannot be expected to stand still and be shot down themselves, or see themselves shot down; and it was known that threats were freely made on the ground that they were to be fired at on their way back. It was intended to repeat the Baltimore tragedy, and the troops were not disposed to suffer it. On Saturday afternoon, an attack was made upon a regiment of volunteers, who had been to the arsenal to be mustered into service, and were returning, at the corner of Walnut and Eighth Street. A secessionist on the side of the road deliberately shot twice with a revolver into the ranks of the soldiers, killing one, and then skulked away. A few of the troops whose guns were loaded returned the fire, and some five or six were killed.

The legislature has passed a military bill and various other measures for raising funds and arming the state. It is supposed they will pass a secession ordinance, and as the secession feeling is predominant in most parts of the interior, we may expect that treason will soon avow itself in the state. All that restrains or will delay it, is the want of arms and the imposing force of volunteers in this city. Intense excitement prevailed in the city yesterday, and great numbers have left it for the free states. Loyal citizens will be protected here, however, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." General Harney arrived on Saturday and took command, and it is due to truth to say that his advent has given great satisfaction and encouragement to the traitors in this city and state. It was posted on *The Republican* bulletin yesterday that he had disavowed and disapproved of the proceedings of General Lyon,

and in an editorial,<sup>50</sup> the *Missouri Republican* expressed great confidence that General Harney would use his best efforts to preserve the peace of the city and protect his old "friends and neighbors." The tone of the article, and the general feeling through the city, was that he was expected to restrain opposition or resistance to the plans and movements of the plotters of disunion.

This may be unjust to General Harney, but such a design is not only suspected by the Union men, but claimed by the secessionists, who are greatly elated. The fact that he is on intimate personal relation with the "Republican" clique, and with many of the avowed secessionists, gives color of probability to the supposition. His conduct before he was called to Washington justified the suspicion then entertained, and though you appear to be satisfied by the avowals of his letter to Colonel O'Fallon, I confess I am not. On Sunday, he issued a proclamation, to which I wish to call your attention, and of which this is a copy. There are several remarkable things in this paper. He regrets the deplorable state of things, and tells us the past cannot be recalled, and he can only deal with the present and the future. The inference drawn from it by the friends and enemies of the Union is that if he could recall the past, he should act differently from General Lyon. It was not necessary, surely, as a piece of news to inform the public that the past could not be recalled. After saying this, he expresses his earnest wish to preserve the public peace, and declares that the military force shall be used only for that purpose. I do not see why this course of action does not leave the state authorities full license to take the state out of the Union and drive all loyal men out of the state.

The legislature has, it is said, passed a military law requiring test oaths to the state constitution, and if the loyal citizens of the city shall be required to take them or leave the state, I do not see as General Harney can interfere. He makes a fling at the Home Guard, and also at the Volunteers, and makes an unnecessary pledge of the faith of a soldier to the discharge of his duty. It is observable that in this proclamation there is not the slightest attention to the design boldly avowed in the city and state to take the state out of the Union. No word of rebuke for traitors, and no word of encouragement to loyal

citizens. This omission is remarkable, and could not be accidental, for threatened treason is heard on every side. Now, the suspicion may be groundless and unjust, of that the public can judge as well as myself. I think it was unfortunate returning him to this place, to supplant a gallant officer whose patriotism, prudence, and military skill commanded universal confidence, and to whose foresight and precaution we owe it, that the arsenal has not been robbed. It should be enough to send him elsewhere that his presence here stimulates and emboldens traitors, and weakens and depresses loyal Union men.



(FLP: Ser 4NYT-May#39)

May 17, 1861

### Eyewitness Account of Shooting After Camp Jackson

An eyewitness gives details on the Camp Jackson affair.

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*The St. Louis Democrat* publishes the following account of the origin of the fight in St. Louis, from a German who was an eyewitness of the first affray. It places the matter in a new light:

"First: The troops from the Arsenal, especially the Germans, were, for at least an hour, subjected to the most violent and insulting vituperation. Beside this, they were spit upon and kicked by the excited crowd, and not a few of them were singled out and threatened with death the instant they should show their faces upon the street. Some of these threats have already been executed. I have seen many a riotous and bloody day, and have heard vulgar and abusive language, but never have listened to such a variety and volubility of billingsgate as was poured upon the United States troops and the Union by the secessionist mob of Friday. During all this time, the soldiers stood like statues, replying to no abuse and retaliating no violence. I looked on in astonishment at the self-control of the troops, and though I saw

<sup>50</sup> See (FLP: Ser 4NYT-May-Annex-12).

the brow flush, and the eye flash, and the lip grow pale, yet the low-spoken command of the officers to 'keep cool' was implicitly obeyed.

"Second: I saw showers of stones hurled and pistol fired by the mob, now processing upon the lines, into the ranks of the soldiers, after which several other pistol shots followed from near the same point, accompanied by terrible cursings of the 'd-d Dutchmen,' and hoarse hurrahs for Jefferson Davis and Governor Jackson. I saw two soldiers fall, shot down by the demons in the crowd. It was not, until this occurrence, that a shot was fired from the ranks. This I know, and am ready, if required, to make affidavit of its truth. At this point, I felt the blood trickling down my leg from a wound by a bullet (not noticed in the excitement), and was compelled to return home.

"In conclusion, you will allow me to say that I know personally most of the officers of the arsenal troops, and I know them to be peace-loving citizens and that nobody deplores more than they the death of the innocent persons who fell. Upon the mob, and the mob alone, rests the stain of their blood.

"Respectfully,

"St. Louis, May 12, 1861"

**May 18, 1861**



(FLP: Ser 4NYT-May#40)

May 18, 1861

**Lincoln Approves Lyon's Taking of Camp Jackson**

The president promotes Capt. Lyon to brigadier general.

The president has endorsed the action of the Missouri Brigade by issuing a commission of brigadier general to Captain Lyon.



(FLP: Ser 4NYT-May#41)

May 18, 1861

**Ohio Gov. Dennison Gives 50 Grand to Missouri Union Efforts**

Dennison urges support for the troops in St. Louis. He sent a letter to the legislature asking that \$30,000 of the military fund of Ohio be applied to their immediate relief. "At all cost and sacrifice, our friends in St. Louis must be sustained....Too much importance cannot be attached to the holding of St. Louis by the friends of the Union."

Governor Dennison has just issued the following appeal to the people of Ohio:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
COLUMBUS, May 13, 1861

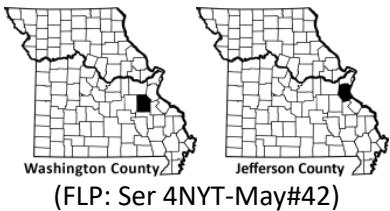
The gallant defenders of the Constitution and the Union in St. Louis have raised over four regiments of volunteers in response to the call of the president of the United States for aid to suppress rebellion and to enforce the laws. The governor and authorities of Missouri refuse all aid to these noble men.

In their necessities, they appeal to the friends of the Union in the loyal states, for means to sustain them till the general government can come to their aid. I append their appeal and ask for it the earnest consideration of the people of Ohio.

Not an hour should be lost. On the receipt of this paper, I sent a message to the legislature asking that \$50,000 of the military fund of Ohio be applied to their immediate relief. I did this believing that too much importance could not be attached to the holding of St. Louis by the friends of the Union and regret that Constitutional authority for the appropriation could not be found by the legislature. The remedy is thus left to the people. At all cost and sacrifice, our friends in St. Louis must be sustained.

They hold the key to the great west. With St. Louis in the firm grasp of our government, the traitors who seek to betray Missouri to the Southern Confederacy cannot prevail. In behalf of the brave defenders of the right, who are rejected by the state authorities who ought to protect them, I appeal to you for help. Let the contributions be liberal and immediate. If no other better way of transmission is practicable, I will receive all funds directed to me for that purpose.

(Signed)  
WILLIAM DEANISON

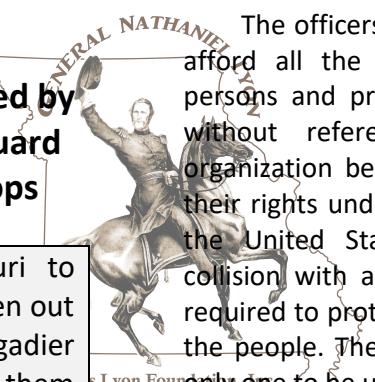


(FLP: Ser 4NYT-May#42)

May 18, 1861

### Union Persecution at Potosi Stopped by Federal Volunteers—Mo. State Guard Maj. Gen. Price Readies His Troops

Capt. Cole is sent to Potosi, Missouri to protect loyal citizens who are being driven out by secessionists. Price orders his brigadier generals to organize the militia and keep them ready for active service. The flag of the state of Missouri is the only one to be used by the militia.



Lyon Founded, 1861

A lead manufactory belonging to John Dean was taken possession of, and some four hundred pigs of lead, seized.

On the return trip, the troops dispersed a company of cavalry at De Soto [Jefferson County], and captured thirty horses they left behind in their flight. The Stars and Stripes were then hoisted on a pole just ready to receive a secession flag. Another prominent secessionist was arrested here and another at Victoria [Jefferson County], making twelve in all, who are now in the arsenal.

Thirteen American families arrived here last night, having all been driven from different towns on the Pacific Railroad for supporting the Union.

General Price has issued orders instructing the brigadier generals to immediately organize the militia of their respective districts and hold them in readiness for active service.

The officers and soldiers are strictly enjoined to afford all the protection in their power to the persons and property of the citizens of the state, without reference to political principles, the organization being simply to protect the people in their rights under the constitution of the state; and the United States troops are warned to avoid collision with any armed bodies, unless absolutely required to protect the lives, liberty, and property of the people. The flag of the state of Missouri is the only one to be used by the militia.

Nearly 900 Irishmen have been enrolled in the United States service here and will probably be organized into a separate regiment.

St. Louis, Friday, May 17, 1861

Several Union men having been driven from Potosi [Washington County, MO], on the Iron Mountain Railroad, a detachment of volunteers, under command of Captain Cole, was sent on Tuesday night to protect the loyal citizens in that section.

Captain Cole reached Potosi at 3 o'clock this morning and surrounded the town with a chain of sentinels, and shortly after daylight, a hundred and fifty citizens were taken prisoners and formed in line.

The Union men were recognized and released. About fifty secessionists were liberated on parole, and nine of the leaders were brought to the city prisoners of war.

### May 19, 1861



(FLP: Ser 4NYT-May#43)

May 19, 1861

### Work of Federal Authorities Protecting Missourians

A few of the topics covered by the article are as follow: US authorities take arms and munitions from tobacco warehouse; St. Louis is surrounded by military posts to prevent hostile troops and munitions from entering; 27 deaths resulted from the Camp Jackson affair and eight from the Walnut Street collision; Gov. Jackson guarantees protection of post office route agents; Gen. Lyon refuses to release John Dean and others who were engaged in hostile acts toward the government.

St. Louis, Saturday, May 18, 1861

The state tobacco warehouse was visited yesterday by the United States authorities and a considerable quantity of arms, munitions of war, etc., taken from there.

The rifles, taken yesterday from the central metropolitan police station, belonged to Henry N. Hart, colonel of the Constitutional Guard, and had been placed in the police station for safekeeping.

The city is now environed by a line of military posts, extending from the river below the arsenal, around the western outskirts to the river on the north. The object of these posts is to prevent any hostile troops, munitions of war, etc., from entering the city, protect the public peace, and give complete security to every peaceable citizen. The forces comprising these encampments belong to regiments under the command of Colonels Blair, Boernstein, and Sigel.

Twenty-seven persons have died of wounds received at the Camp Jackson affair, and eight from wounds received in the Walnut Street collision.

*The Missouri Democrat* learns that the encampment at St. Joseph [Buchanan County], under command of Jefferson Thompson, has been removed several miles east of that point, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, where batteries have been erected, trains stopped, and government stores detained.

It is also stated that Governor Jackson has removed the captain of a company of state troops stationed at Osage Bridge, on the Pacific Railroad, for allowing his men to maltreat a post-office route agent a few days since. The governor guarantees full

protection to all the route agents along the line of that road.

General Lyon has refused to release John Dean and other persons recently arrested at Potosi and other points of the Iron Mountain Railroad on their parole, as they were engaged in overt acts hostile to the government, and are liable to the penalties of treason.

Two pieces of cannon, several hundred muskets and rifles, and a number of pistols and ammunition were taken from the custody of the police commissioners today by order of the United States authorities. Sixty Colt's navy revolvers were also seized while in the hands of the American Express Company. All these arms have been sent to the Arsenal.



(FLP: Ser 4NYT-May#43.1)

May 19, 1861

## Home Defense Companies Forming

Article reports that home defense companies are forming in Greene County and adjoining counties.

Springfield [Greene County], Saturday, May 18, 1861

A large Union meeting was held here today. Companies for home defense are forming in this and the adjoining counties.

## May 20, 1861



(FLP: Ser 4NYT-May#44)

May 20, 1861

## Camp Jackson Pro-Secession from Start

Letter seeks to set the record straight, since telegraphs are unreliable. Camp Jackson was a secession camp from the start; Jackson has been seeking assistance from CSA, promising Missouri to the South; boxes marked "axes" and "nails" sent to Camp Jackson were boxes of ammo; legislature passes Military Bill and other acts instead of secession ordinance, but it all amounts to the same thing. Says soldiers were acting in self-defense at Camp Jackson and Walnut Street shootings. Shots fired by grown man, not a boy. City quiet now.

ST. LOUIS, May 15, 1861

The telegraphic reports are so imperfect and so unreliable, that I take it upon myself to set you right upon our operations here.

#### CAMP JACKSON

It is true this camp was formed under the provisions of a law of the state, but it was, nevertheless, used for secession purposes. The streets were all named after secession leaders or seceded states. Of the new recruits, no one could be accepted who was not an avowed secessionist. The troops were constantly cheering for Jefferson Davis and the Southern Confederacy, and the flag of that conspiracy was openly displayed in the camp. Prominent Union men visiting the camp were treated with insults and blows and hailed in coarse language as federal spies. The officers and men of the State Militia were frequent in their abuse of the federal government and loud in their approval of the traitors. It was long the boast of these worthies that the "abolitionists" should soon be driven out of the arsenal in this city and that all friends of the north would have to find quarters on the east side of the Mississippi. In fact, no man in the state doubted the intentions of Governor Claiborne Jackson in forming this camp. It was secession, and nothing but secession.

#### COMMUNICATING WITH TRAITORS

It is also known that Claiborne Jackson has been sending envoys to Montgomery, Ala., to beg assistance from the C.S.A., and promising if his missionaries should be successful, Missouri would soon be able to join the south. Colton Greene and B.

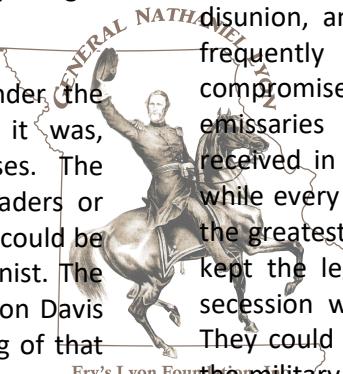
W. Duke, two of the loudest (and weakest) and most blatant of all the secessionists hereabouts or to be found anywhere else, were especially deputized to procure arms from Baton Rouge. They accomplished their mission, and brought up last Thursday a lot of material, which they succeeded in getting into Camp Jackson. The cannon came up in boxes marked "marble." Shot and shell came up in boxes marked "Collins axes" and "nails." A large mortar was boxed as "old iron." The boxes, etc., were consigned to various firms in this city. They were procured under promise from Jackson, made on his behalf by Greene and Duke, that with them the arsenal here could be taken from "Abe Lincoln's abolitionists."

#### THE TRAITORS KNOWN

Everybody knows that Claiborne Jackson is an unmitigated secessionist, and morally an unprincipled man. He has frequently spoken for disunion, and always applauds the C.S.A. He has frequently sworn that he would accept of no compromise that would be offered by the north. The emissaries of Jefferson Davis have always been received in Jefferson City with the highest honors, while every Union man has been subjected there to the greatest amount of the vilest abuse. All that has kept the legislature from passing an ordinance of secession was the cowardice of the secessionists. They could accomplish their objects just as well by the military bill and save their heads by-the-by. The secession flag has been floating all winter in sight of the governor's house, and recently another was thrown to the breeze in front of that royal mansion. To doubt that Jackson did not and does not mean secession, is to doubt the plain evidence your own eyes can see.

#### THE LEGISLATURE

Every set that can be conceived of as favoring secession has been passed by this estimable body, save the act itself. Resolutions after resolutions condemning the north and eulogizing the south, and declaring Missouri and the south to be one, have been passed by this legislature. Speeches in harmony with such resolutions have been cheered and encored, while speakers struggling in behalf of the federal government have been hissed completely down. Acts after acts of the most oppressive character against the city of St. Louis have been passed because of the loyalty of our city to the old glorious Union. If there were no secession schemes



to rebel against, the acts of the late legislature would justify our people in resorting to revolution for relief.

#### THE DRIVING-OUT PROCESS

The secessionists have been carrying on the driving out process long enough. To drive out a Union man is a guaranty of favor at Jackson's court. All over this state this work is being done. The fugitives are numbering legions. Single men are attacked by armed bands and ordered to leave without bidding good bye to anyone, no matter how dearly related, and driven out without the least opportunity to procure means enough to purchase a meal while on the road. The process is accompanied with a free use of the most blasphemous and insulting expressions. The powers that be not only tolerate all this, but encourage it.

#### THE MILITARY BILL

This bill gives Claiborne Jackson more than ordinary despotic power. The lives and property of Missourians are placed completely in his hands. To question the justness of his conduct is to incur the death penalty. Three millions of dollars is to be placed in his hands and to be used by him at his discretion. The money already, or to be, collected for the common schools, and for the payment of the July interest, is all confiscated, and some thirty or forty thousand dollars beside, appropriated for the unconditional use of his Excellency. He can draw for soldiers as long as there is a man left unarmed and unsworn to support the governor of the state of Missouri and obey his commands. In the hands of Jackson, this bill is a terrible thing; but it will never be enforced, save in a few sparsely populated localities. General Harney tells Claiborne Jackson that the military bill is vetoed, though it may be signed twenty times by the governor of Missouri. Harney has vetoed Claiborne Jackson's signature, and our people are rejoicing over the exercise of the "higher power."

#### THE CAPTURE OF CAMP JACKSON

The capture of Camp Jackson was done up under the direction of General N. Lyon. No doubt the grand affair was instigated by the King of Terrors, (to the secessionists), the Hon. Frank Blair. This man is a colossus in the eyes of the traitors, and they are vowing his destruction by assassination. It will be a sad day for everybody who ever inclined toward Jefferson Davis when Frank Blair falls. But they will not carry out the threat, else it would have been

done ere this. The firing upon the people, however, was perfectly justifiable. The troops did not fire until further forbearance would have been self-destruction. That women and children (one or two of them only) were killed is deplorable, but they went out to see a fight and they saw one. They all crowded upon the ground, knowing danger to be imminent. The assassins fired upon the soldiers from behind the flowing crinoline of the females. Not until two soldiers were killed, and a captain shot down, was the sword given to fire. It was unavoidable.

#### THE STREET SHOOTING

On the day following the Camp Jackson affair, as some newly sworn recruits were returning to their quarters, and when they had reached the center of the city near the courthouse, the rear company was terribly stoned by a crowd of secessionists from the sidewalk, who were cheering for Jefferson Davis. Finally, a pistol was fired by a full-grown man, as forty men will swear, and then two or three other shots from men in the crowd. Two of the soldiers fell dead, and the company turned and fired upon the crowd. The balance of the regiment continued marching up the street, leaving this company by itself. The commandant certainly must have heard the firing; and why he did not come to a halt is what I cannot understand. The rear company fought with the crowd until every gun was discharged, when, seeing their comrades three or four squares off, they turned and ran up a side street to Fifth Street, where they blazed away again, having halted and charged their muskets with the deadly cartridge. Their confusion was owing to their indisposition to do more than to protect themselves, without any desire to destroy life. This is shown by the way the balls struck the surrounding houses.

#### THE PRISONERS AT THE ARSENAL

The state troops complain of inhospitable treatment at the arsenal. They deserved worse than they got. Their language to their captors was of the most violent and abusive kind. No epithet ever expressed by the dirtiest blackguard was left unuttered. Nothing but the vigilance of the officers and their stern commands kept the outraged soldiers from seeking revenge. Their admirable discipline and obedience to orders is worthy of all commendation. The prisoners were dismissed after swearing they would not fight against the Stars and Stripes. This oath but few of them will keep. Some are organizing

themselves into Vigilance Committees, and threatening prominent men with assassination. Let them molest one of the Union men and there won't be room enough in Missouri to hide them.

#### SECESSIONISM

The disease is squelched. The city was never more quiet, never more loyal to the old flag. Secessionism used to be noisy and rampant, occupying the sidewalks and all the bar rooms—it is "quiescent" now. They may make one more demonstration and but one more. It will be soon as completely squelched out in the state. An overwhelming majority of the people of Missouri are opposed to disunion, but the military bill was intended to terrify them into it. A judicious disposition of United States troops will completely eradicate the disease.

#### ETC., ETC., ETC.

There is an awful cry raised the very moment the Unionists do something not entirely warranted by the letter of the law, though the necessity maybe urgent. But secessionists can with impunity enact barbarous and crushing statutes, convert a free people into slaves, shoot, hang, draw and quarter, tar and feather, rob, duck, burn, drive out, insult, stab, and what not, poor, unoffending citizens whose only fault is difference of opinion, and it is all right. But we care not what they say. We have already submitted too long. We have been cowards for the sake of peace. Now, we will have no more of it, and the cry is, "War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," until the enemies of Christian civilization and this free land shall be sleeping in their graves. We want no more compromises—NOT ONE.

#### ANOTHER DUCKING

Last night a company of secession troops at the Osage River, where the valorous Jackson, through sheer cowardice, burned down a splendid and durable trestle bridge, caught the U.S. mail agent while he was at work in his car, and amid obscene jests and terrible blasphemy, took him to the river's bank and plunged him in the water several times, until the poor fellow was nearly gone. About forty brave secession soldiers did this noble work, and made it the occasion of a bonfire. They consented to save the agent, but notified him if he came up again in discharge of his duties, they would murder him. They will not remain there long, whether General Harney desires their removal or not.

#### THE POSITION OF THE STATE

Missouri is for the Union. She has Union men enough of her own to whip the secessionists completely out, if we were only armed. But we will be armed. The North will help us. Mammon charms the majority of the merchants, but there are some whom Mammon cannot seduce. But the people are free and unpurchaseable, and they are true to the spirit of '76 and the old flag.

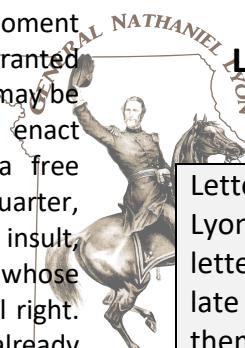
RALPH



(FLP: Ser 4NYT-May#45)

May 20, 1861

#### Lyon Praised for Preventing Rebel Attack—Harney Criticized



General Lyon Four

Letter from soldier in St. Louis says, "General Lyon is in continual receipt of congratulatory letters from all quarters in reference to our late glorious victory." Red tape is holding them back. Harney's presence interfered with a project that would have put Gov. Jackson and company in their hands. A party of "armed neutrality" traitors are in Washington trying to get Lyon removed. Lyon and Col. Frank Blair, Jr. deserve credit for nipping in the bud a most villainous scheme against the government.

ST. LOUIS, May 16, 1861

Yesterday we took possession of Duncan's Island, in front of the arsenal grounds and overhaul every steamer coming up the Mississippi, and examine them closely for contraband articles of war.

Also sent two companies to Potosi, Mo., to take possession of lead, which was about to be shipped south, and lead mines. Have also placed this morning, one regiment each at the railroad depots of the North Missouri and Pacific Railroads, to keep a strict surveillance over all shipments to and from. The secession telegraphic dispatches, which have

lately been sent from here, will be stopped. General Lyon is in continual receipt of congratulatory letters from all quarters, in reference to our late glorious victory; and should the government sustain and not paralyze his plans, we shall soon have complete possession of the state and protect Union men in every quarter. Unfortunately, "red tape" precision seems to hold all movements of the army, which should be carried out with secrecy and dispatch, in embarrassing check. General Harney talks right to the public, but his presence unfortunately interfered with a project that would have put us in possession of the traitor Jackson and his villainous cohorts, the legislature. He must walk very straight, else we shall take forcible possession of him, and deal with him summarily. A party of "armed neutrality" secession Bell and Everett traitors are now in Washington, endeavoring to have the department remove General Lyon, to whom, with Colonel F. P. Blair and their gallant band, belongs the credit of not waiting for the traitors to attack, but they nipped in the bud a most villainous scheme against the government.

NO QUARTER TO TRAITORS



(FLP: Ser 4NYT-May#46)

May 20, 1861

## Camp Jackson Capture Slowed Rebel Activity

Article discusses the condition in Missouri, according to a Missourian, who was on his way to Washington as a representative of Union men, to ask the government for protection. The informant says secessionists have been organized and oath-bound in Missouri for months. Gov. Jackson was so alarmed by a rumor that a thousand federal troops were on their way to Jefferson City that he threw himself under the protection of the Senate that was meeting at midnight. He heard Jackson say, back in December 1860, that

Missouri must be forced out of the Union, that he and others were pledged to do it. The informant also recently met with Gen. Harney, who is trying to send a couple of regiments with arms to Missouri.

From *The Cincinnati Times*, 15<sup>th</sup>

We were called on last evening by a citizen of Missouri, who is on his way to Washington as the representative of the Union men of northern and middle Missouri, for the purpose of asking the government for protection. The gentleman is a farmer and resides near Lexington [Lafayette County] in that state. He is a slaveholder, and a strong advocate of slavery, but a firm Union man, and a citizen whose intelligence and enterprise have given him a position of large local influence.

He says the secessionists of Missouri have been organized for several months in oath-bound societies throughout the state. They consist of the more reckless politicians, and the rowdy class of citizens, but are largely in the minority in the state. They have, however, possessions of the state government and of all the state arms. This fact enables them to carry on with a high hand and to bully and browbeat the orderly Union-loving citizens of the state. To his knowledge, the governor of Missouri and the leading secessionists have been in constant communication with the Montgomery rebels and have promised the secession of the state, if furnished with arms. The arms received at St. Louis were the first installment from the south, and other supplies are to be received over land.

He states that a few days before he left home, a Union meeting was called at Lexington [Lafayette County]. The courthouse was filled with the orderly and best citizens of the town and vicinity. After the organization, the Stars and Stripes were brought in and received with enthusiastic cheering. During this interesting ceremony, and while a German citizen was waving the flag, a company of armed secessionists jumped in through the windows, screaming like fiends, and discharging their firearms. The German who held the flag was shot down, the nation's ensign taken from him and trampled underfoot. Heroically, he regained the insulted banner, pushed it into his bosom, and though immediately afterward felled with slung-shot,

retained possession of the starry flag. The people, unarmed and not expecting interference with their peaceful assemblage, fled from the courthouse in dismay. Since that, a perfect reign of terror exists throughout the whole neighborhood. Bands of armed secessionists visit the houses of Union men, order them to leave the state and rob them at option. Many have sent their plate and valuables out of the country, or, unable to do this, buried them for safekeeping.

This state of things continued until the seizure of the secession camp at St. Louis. That turned the tables somewhat. The secessionists, who have but few arms beside revolvers and bowie knives, became alarmed at the rumor that a thousand federal troops were on their way to Jefferson City, the capital of the state. Our informant states that, had the rumor been true, no more would have been heard of secession in Missouri. A thousand troops could have scattered the secessionists, and the Union men would have rallied with enthusiasm to the support of the banner of the Union. The rumor frightened nobody worse than the governor. On that point our informant, who was then in Jefferson City, speaks from actual observation. Governor Jackson positively trembled, so great was his fright. He knew he was guilty of treason, and that it would not be good for him at present to fall into the hands of the government.

The legislature was hurriedly assembled at midnight. Governor Jackson rushed wildly into the Senate and threw himself under its protection. The greatest excitement prevailed in both houses. The cooler leaders of the secession movement took advantage of the excitement to press through the various measures looking to secession, which, from their obnoxious character, had met with strong opposition. Before daylight, the military and similar bills of usurpation were passed. Under these laws, the governor cannot only demand the service of every citizen for the state, but by proclamation, forbid their service under the United States. In defiance of the constitution of the state, the governor was authorized to use funds set apart for educational and other purposes in procuring arms. Should these arms be purchased and taken into the state, none but secessionists will get hold of them.

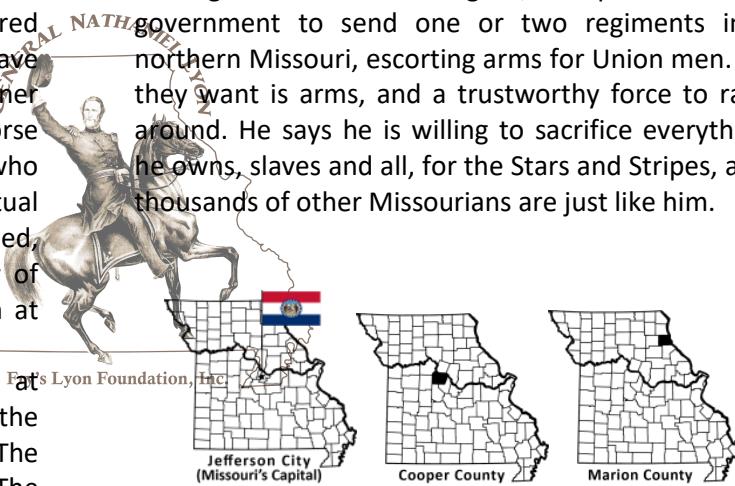
When our informant left northern Missouri, a secession encampment was to be formed at Georgetown [Gasconade County] under General

Clark. Military companies to the number of 1,500 men had been ordered to rendezvous there, expecting to get arms from St. Louis.

Another encampment was ordered at Liberty [Clay County], where some two dozen pieces of artillery belonging to the state were forwarded, and one hundred breech-loading muskets, forcibly taken from a warehouse in Kansas City. These movements are intended to over-awe the Union citizens of that portion of the state.

Our informant says that he himself heard Governor Jackson say, on the 11th of December, that Missouri must be forced out of the Union—that he and others were pledged to it, and it must be done. He is as great and wicked a traitor as Cobb or Floyd.

On his way here, the gentleman had an interview, at St. Louis, with Gen. Harney. He is making haste to Washington, to persuade the government to send one or two regiments into northern Missouri, escorting arms for Union men. All they want is arms, and a trustworthy force to rally around. He says he is willing to sacrifice everything he owns, slaves and all, for the Stars and Stripes, and thousands of other Missourians are just like him.



(FLP: Ser 4NYT-May#47)

May 20, 1861

### Rural Areas of Missouri Need Protection

Several letters are published concerning the persecution of Union men and request for federal help.

The *St. Louis Democrat* says the Union men of St. Louis and vicinity may congratulate themselves on the crushing out of the secession monster in their midst; but their friends in the interior are undoubtedly suffering the crudest persecution. The following is the notice served upon all Union men in the neighborhood of Palmyra, Mo. [Marion County]:

*Sir: You are considered hostile to the interests of this community, and you are hereby notified to leave this state forever by the 8<sup>th</sup> day of May 1861; and every minute you remain thereafter will be at your peril.*

*Done in Council of Southern Legion,  
this 20<sup>th</sup> day of April 1861.*

Under this notice, according to the Keokuk and Quincy papers, hundreds of good men, with their families, have hurriedly left the state, sacrificing all their property, glad enough to get away with their lives. We received last evening the following dispatch:

*St. Aubert, May 15, 1861*

*Last evening, Dr. A. Y. Leimer, of Liberty Township near Osage Bridge, was arrested by orders and sent to camp at Jefferson City to be tried by martial law, on charge of raising a Union company. The mounted forces are after several others of the same township on the same charges.*

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter received by one of our leading business houses:

*Boonville [Cooper County],  
May 13, 1861*

*The excitement is high here, and especially against the Germans, on account of Boernstein's firing on the citizens.*

*If we do not get United States military here soon, or all over the country, this state will see an awful sight, while otherwise, all can be prevented and the Union saved. There are all kinds of reports afloat about United States troops taking Jefferson City and burning bridges. It is said the governor is packing his papers and making ready to leave, as well as the legislature.*

*We received this morning thirteen wagonloads of powder from Jefferson City for our guards. Our mayor was shot in the shoulder last Saturday by a secessionist, in a political controversy. Cannot say if he will recover or not.*

## May 21, 1861

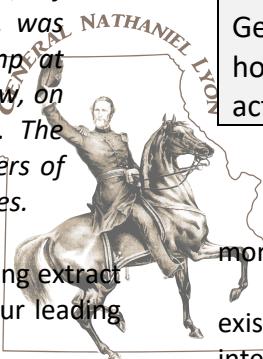


(FLP: Ser 4NYT-May#48)

May 21, 1861

### Federal Government Will Not Arrest for Opinion's Sake

President of Police Commissioners Brownlee quashes rumors regarding the intentions of the federal government toward those who disapprove of its actions. He is authorized by Gen. Harney to state the government will only hold those accountable who commit overt acts against it.



St. Louis, Monday, May 20, 1861  
The following will appear in tomorrow morning's St. Louis papers:

*Whereas, Much excitement and apprehension exists in the public mind on account of the supposed intentions of the federal government toward those persons who disapprove its action, and particularly on account of rumors afloat on the streets that a large number of warrants for the arrest of disaffected persons had already been, or would be, issued; to allay excitement and quiet apprehension, I am authorized by General Harney to state that these rumors are groundless, that the government has no purpose of oppression for opinion's sake, and means only to hold those accountable who commit overt acts against it in disregard of their allegiance.*

(Signed)

J. A. BROWNLEE  
President Police Commissioners

### 4. NEW YORK TRIBUNE ARTICLES MAY WEEK FOUR

## May 22, 1861