



The Bugle Call for May 2021



The Official Publication
of the Northwest Civil
War Council
John Hartman Editor

On the Cover: A short distance up Bayou Pierre from its mouth once stood the small settlement of Bruinsburg, Mississippi and its landing on the Mississippi River. On the morning of April 30th, 1863 Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's troops landed unopposed and by late afternoon XIII Corps and portions of XVII Corps had landed and were pushing inland. The amphibious landing of Grant's army was the largest in American military history until the Allied invasion of Normandy in World War II.

In This Issue: the Chairman's Column, the Confederate Column, the No-Frills Editorial, the Board Meeting Summary, Mail Call, Ten Bucks, Women Telegraphers, Fog, and other cool stuff.

The Chairman's Column

By Don Benson

Hi Folks,

Sorry about being AWOL the last few months. I am currently up enjoying the hospitality of our brethren to the North at the unofficial school of the soldier.

Just sat through their board meeting, a bit different from ours. Big news: they just established a new unit, the 26th New York Colored Infantry. The company has one officer and 8 Black soldiers signed up. The 79th NY is their sponsor. Hopefully, this unit will come down south of the border. Pretty excited to see them on the field. This will be a big PR boost for our hobby.

In other news, Cheney is still on for Memorial Day weekend in Spokane. They are pretty sure they will be able to hold the event. Worst case: it might be without public. And no, you won't have to wear masks on the field, so get your dues in and come up North and burn some powder.

Also, don't forget Eagle Creek this Fall in Idaho. They have expanded the battlefield and moved camps into the trees. This event will happen.

As for our events, Oakland is still moving forward and working with the county. Powerland is working on a plan to hold an event and still meet the state guidelines. The event could end up being a living history. Clatsop is still planning on having the event and BLM permit application has

been turned in. They will want an operating plan that will meet state guidelines.

I would like to put out a big thanks to Julie Bishop, our treasurer. But she would like to step down, so if anyone has a burning desire to be treasurer please contact me or Julie. Background in accounting is a plus. Julie is willing to stay on until we find a replacement.

I want to remind everyone on the importance of paying dues. Although we are not able to hold events right now, we still have operating costs; primarily insurance, but also cost-related to our nonprofit status. We did get a partial refund on our insurance this last year unlike WCWA, who did not.

Until next month,

Faithful yours

Don Benson

LCDR US Navy (Ret)

The Confederate Column

By Jim Stanovich is missing in action, presumed dead or captured and at Camp Chase.

The No-Frills Editorial

Last month I decided to live dangerously and look in my reenacting trunk, which hadn't been opened for a year. I was very pleased to find that my pistol, which I had cleaned in March 2020, sprayed with a generous amount of gun oil, and sealed in a one-gallon plastic bag with a small pouch of silica to absorb moisture, was in prime condition. I also dug down and confirmed that my bottle of black powder was still half full, with more than enough to get me through this season. I was also thrilled to find not one, not two, but three tins of percussion caps!

The Bugle Call printed a notice last month on the scarcity of both powder and caps, and after asking around in my area and going online, I can vouch for that scarcity. This ol' campaigner cannot emphasize too much that if you need powder or caps, start searching now. Availability is almost non-existent, so don't delay.

In the meantime, keep your heads down out there.

Board Meeting Summary

The regular monthly meeting of the NCWC board was opened with a quorum at 7:10.

The minutes were approved as submitted.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$32,798. The treasurer's report was approved as submitted.

Event Planning: Oakland is viable as of now, and we are waiting on details from the city.

The folks at Powerland have been contacted recently, and they are working on hosting us for some kind of event July 2-3-4. It would most likely be in the form of a living history event, but they are unsure if would be a walk-through, or drive-through event.

Clatsop- Annabelle Larsen has spoken with the fair board representative. She is waiting on seeing what state guidelines will be in effect at the time, September 4-5-6. Set-up would be Sept. 3rd. Contracts would not be signed until the last possible moment to avoid needless cancelations.

Colton – Don put in a request with the BLM. They informed the NCWC that we will have to show them a plan to meet current state guidelines at the time, in order to have an event.

WCWA Events – Union Gap has been cancelled. Cheney is still on, and Eagle Creek, ID is still on.

Equine Report – Shardon Lewis reports that at the last training event there were ten riders, most of them NCWC members, and that all equine training is being done through the Northwest Cavalry Association and its website.

Rules Report – Donny Cameron reports that our attorney has informed us that it is completely legal for the NCWC to offer free memberships to board members. This should end any questions on the matter.

Membership – Sharon Stanovich reports that there are 104 paid members currently. Some new members have sent in paperwork that has not been sent on from unit commanders, and she has received membership renewals from a few folks who have not paid yet.

Public Relations – Annabelle Larsen reports nothing new.

Facebook Page – Ashley Wendel reports nothing new.

Webpage – Shawn Strutton reports everything is operating well.

Education – Heidi Davis reports nothing new.

Battalion Commanders – Civilian, Confederate, and Union commanders have nothing to report. Artillery commander Bruce Alley reports that they have a powder supplier who needs at 2-3 week notice to fill their powder orders, so he is reluctant to order powder until we absolutely know that an event with reenacting will occur.

NEW Business – Linda Steffen reports that the NCWC scholarships for history need applications, and that the NCWC has given scholarships to history award winners in previous years.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:15

The Bugle Call is usually sent out on the 25th of each month. Sometimes it may be sent sooner, sometimes it may be sent later, depending on the importance of needed information. Got a pard who wants to subscribe? The nice subscription app on the NCWC website works as smooth as butter, or direct your pards to send an email to: jandghartman76@gmail.com.

Safety Test Year

Since 2021 is an odd-numbered year, that means that it's Safety Test Time! Stop by the NCWC website, download the safety test pages, answer them satisfactorily, and send them to your military C.O. pronto. Don't delay, do it today!

Membership 2021

Membership Diva Sharon Stanovich wishes to remind everyone that it is time to renew your membership for 2021. Membership fees remain unchanged for 2021: \$25 for individual membership, and \$50 for a family membership. Renewing your membership is as easy as using the online payment on the NCWC's webpage. Don't delay, do it today!

Powder and Caps Prices Higher

If you anticipate needing to restock your powder and caps for later this season, be forewarned: prices of both have increased greatly, and are in short supply. You may want to make your purchases sooner, rather than later, and avoid being caught short.

Powerland Living History

With the possibility of Powerland having the NCWC present living history and not doing reenacting – mind you, it's just a possibility- event coordinator Mark Stevens is wanting to know how many of us would be willing to do living history presentations, and what those topics would be. If you are willing to do a presentation, please email Mark as soon as possible so that he can begin planning. Mark Stevens can be reached at cobcorps@aol.com.

2021 NCWC Dates

Metolius - CANCELLED

Oakland - June 12-13

Powerland- July 2-4

Clatsop - Sept. 3-5

Colton - Sept. 18-19

Albany Veterans Day Parade

These events are pending no
Covid restrictions.

WCWA Events

Fort Lewis Armed Forces Day
sanctioned (skirmish) May 15 -
May 16 POSTPONED

May 15, JBLM Armed Forces Day,
JBLM POSTPONED

May 15, Spokane Lilac Festival,
Armed Forces Torchlight Parade,
IS CANCELLED

Battle of Cheney May 28-May 31
Battle of Eagle Creek, Wallace, ID
September 11-12

Mail Call

Our first letter is from a Confederate private written on April 25th, 1862, after the battle of Shiloh.

Spelling and punctuation are his own.

I write you on a Yankee piece of paper taken on the Field of Shiloh

S C – OUR FLAG IS STILL THERE!

Corinth Miss April 25/62

Dear Father

I arrived safe on Wednesday evening and found almost all of the Boys sick with the diarohar. My complaint – still clings to me although I hope I will soon get well of it. I saw Payne on passing through Enterprise and he tried very hard to persuade me to remain. but I could not, and I was indeed sorry that it was not in my power to do so. They are all well. Mrs. McGrory died and was to be burried on Wednesday. She had given birth to a child about two weeks ago and could not regain her strength.

Two of our men who had been taken prisoner in the late battle escaped and arrived in camp yesterday, they brought some intelligence which was communicated only to the Commanding Officer. We have however been commanded to provide for ourselves a hundred rounds of cartridges and I do not know how soon the order will be given to march. The prisoners state that while they pretended to sleep in the enemy's camp the party that buried the dead came in and said that they buried ten of their own to our one. So their loss must have been immense. I wish you could get a piece of music that M. Henry left at Telernt Store for me and send it by some one coming up. I forgot to get it the day I left. It commenced raining last night and has continued all day and everything is sloppy and muddy which is anything but pleasant.

There is no news that I can write so I will close by wishing you every success in life

Ever Your Affectionate

Son

Henry

Our second letter is from a Federal private in the Army of the Tennessee just two weeks before, writing to the girl back home. Spelling and punctuation are his own.

Headquarters 2nd Division, 14th Army Corps
Department of the Cumberland
Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Sunday, April 12th 1863

My Dear Friend,

I now take my pen to write in answer to your welcome letter which was received some three or four days ago but have not had the time to answer it. I was very glad to hear that you was well. I am not very well today but I hope this letter may find you well. Today is Sunday but it does not seem like Sunday to me. All days are alike in the army. How I would like to be at your home to go to church with you. It would be a great privilege for me to enjoy. Fannie, I was glad to hear that you got along so well with your school. I would like to have been there. George¹ told me he went to your school real often. George was here to make me a visit. I do not see him very often for we are some ways apart. He has your likeness with him. He let me see it. How natural it looked. It put me in mind of the pleasant times we had while we were at school together. How I have wished for another such a time. I never enjoyed myself better in my life than I did that fall. I had been sick all summer and had been shut out from young society but those times are past, never to return.

Yes, Fannie, if I could come home the first place I would go to after I had made my mother a visit would be to your house to see you and make you a visit. Then wouldn't we enjoy ourselves as old friends do. It is very pleasant today and it is spring in good earnest. The fruit trees are all in bloom. I think it must of been good sleighing up home if the snow was as deep as you said. I recon I will have to come home and have a sleigh ride. Will you go with me if I will come? Fannie, I know I promised to send you my likeness but I could not get a good one taken so I went and had one taken but it was a poor one. I did not like to send so poor a picture but it was the best I could do. I sent it some time ago and I think you have got it by this time. I wish you would send me yours for I would like very much to have it for you know not how much I would give to have it to look at when I am lonesome. It would remind me of the happy

times we have spent together and that would turn my mind from my troubles.

Fannie, I think the prospects look rather dark for the close of this war very soon but the old saying is the darkest hour is just before day and I think we have seen some rather dark days. I think the war cannot last more than one year longer for starvation is at the door of every family within the confederate lines and I don't see how they can hold out. I don't care if the last man of them starves to death. Fannie, I wished that I would live so that if I should be called to die before this war closes that I might meet all of my friends in Heaven. But you know that a soldier has so much to perplex him that it keeps him wicked all of the time. But I want you to pray for me that I might be a good boy and I will try by God's grace assisting me. I will bring this letter to a close by bidding you goodbye, hoping to hear from you soon. This from your affectionate friend and soldier, —
Henry D. Covert

The Mystery of the Confederate Ten-Dollar Bill

Most information for this topic was found in *Best Little Ironies, Oddities, and Mysteries of the Civil War*, by C. Brian Kelly

For many years after the Late Unpleasantness, certain students of history kept asking the same question: whose portrait was on the Confederate ten-dollar bill?



At the start of hostilities in the War Between the States, both the North and the South began using paper money to limit their use of the gold supply which each side had available to support its economy. Paper money of the time had been printed nearly entirely in New York City, which proved problematic for the new Confederate government

and its Secretary of the Treasury, Christopher Memminger.

Memminger was not about to order engraving plates from Yankees, much less do business with them, so he took matters in hand and arranged for Confederate bank notes to be printed in Richmond by the stone lithography process. The bills thus produced resulted in such poor products that Southern bankers immediately complained about the poor-quality images on cheap paper, which could be easily counterfeited. Memminger secretly sent Richmond stockbroker Thomas A. Ball to New York City, and Ball persuaded two expert engravers, Edward Keatinge and William Leggett, to move to Richmond and begin printing bank notes as the business Leggett, Keatinge & Ball. The new firm immediately adapted by permission existing engraving plates from the Mechanics Savings Bank of Savannah and printed off more than 20,000 \$5 and \$10 bills, each one with hand-inscribed serial numbers and written signatures, with modifications to the lettering.

With newly printed money on high quality paper everyone in the South was satisfied with the results, and, apparently, nobody bothered to ask the obvious question: "Who is that on the ten-dollar bill?"

After the war collectors began to assemble complete sets of the now-worthless paper money of the defeated Confederate government, and eventually the question was asked: "Who is that man?"

For a good fifty years an accepted answer was: Confederate senator Williamson Oldham, (photo) of Texas. In 1915 a researcher found a portrait of Oldham which bore no resemblance to the man on the bank note, so Oldham was out.



Texan Williamson Oldham wasn't him.

Researcher William W. Bradbeer even went so far as to say that the portrait really was that of Confederate official Edward C. Elmore. Historian H.D. Allen challenged this, and Allen began to circulate flyers showing the Confederate bank note and offering a reward to anyone who could identify the man shown on the bill.

By this time in late 1915, the real man had long since died, and may not have ever known about the mystery of the portrait. He had been an ardent anti-secessionist, and at the beginning of hostilities had left Savannah and relocated to, ironically enough, New York City.

The flyers were a dead end, and Allen then appealed to Southern newspapers. A Georgia respondent then sent Allen an 1859 bank note issued by the mechanics Bank of Savannah. The bill, nearly identical to the Confederate note, had the man's portrait. An inquiry to a Savannah newspaper editor paid off, with Allen receiving old files of the Savannah *Daily Morning News*. The mystery was solved by an article from December 2, 1854, describing the opening of the new Mechanics Savings Bank of Savannah, with a bill bearing the portrait of founding bank partner John E. Ward.

John E. Ward had been a founding director of the Mechanics Savings Bank, mayor of Savannah, speaker of the Georgia legislature, and president of the 1856 Democratic National Convention which nominated James Buchanan for president. Ward, a loyal American, had made it a point to leave Savannah and his native state before the war erupted. It will never be known what his thoughts were regarding being the featured image of the first series of Confederate ten-dollar bills. Conversely, nobody knows what the Confederate government's reaction would have been, either.

Women Telegraphers in the War

Copywrite 2015 By John Hartman

When the Late Unpleasantness began there were few jobs held by women. Fewer still, in roles involving industry or technical fields. As the war progressed, more and more men either enlisted or were drafted into the Federal Army. This created a need in many fields which was filled by women who proved that they were just as

capable as men. One of these occupations was that of railroad telegrapher.

At the beginning of the war the greatest number of telegraphers could be found employed by the railroad companies. Of these, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was the largest. Most railroads were in the North, and therefore, so was the need for telegraphers. In very small towns and stations, sometimes women were employed by the railroads as telegraphers even before the war began. With the railroads losing their telegraphers to the army, women filled the slack in many positions for the B & O and other railroads. The male telegraphers soon found their services in demand by the U.S. Army, which also used the telegraph.

Elizabeth Cogley became an operator for Atlantic & Ohio in Lewistown, PA in 1855, and became the Pennsylvania Railroad's first female operator in 1856. She moved to Harrisburg during the Civil War and retired in 1900 after 44 years service with Pennsylvania RR. Cogley was born in Lewistown, PA in 1833. Her father owned a book and stationery store and delivered newspapers. She was educated at the Lewistown Academy. As a child, Cogley remembered hearing the news read from the post office steps when the mail stage came in. She learned telegraphy from Charles Spottswood, the operator at Lewistown, and started by delivering telegrams. She became an operator when Spottswood left in 1856 and became a railroad operator when the Lewistown office was taken over by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1856. She taught telegraphy to several Lewistown women. Cogley moved to Harrisburg in 1862 and sent important messages during the Civil War.



Elizabeth Cogley

She never married and retired from the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1900 after a career of almost 45

years with title of "Chief Messenger" and a monthly pension of \$26.05. Her Voluntary Relief file index card is in the state archives at Harrisburg. She returned to Lewistown and became active in church and civic affairs. Cogley died at age 88 in 1922.

Emma Hunter was an operator at West Chester, PA, in 1851. She became an operator for Atlantic & Ohio Telegraph Company in West Chester in 1851. Her initial salary was \$50 per year. Emma was the first "electronic commuter" – working out of her parlor in 1851.

One of many women considered to be the "first female operator," she was born in Meadville, PA, in 1831. Her father died when she was young, and her mother moved to West Chester where she opened a stationery store and lending library.



Emma Hunter

Emma learned telegraphy from Uriah H. Painter in West Chester and began to operate in 1851. She was an expert operator – "Emma of S" was her "sign." Her income helped to support her mother and brother. Her telegraph office and her mother's stationery store moved to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in 1857. Managing a telegraph office is a little-studied aspect of business management by women in the 19th century.

She was a telegrapher at West Chester during Civil War and sent many war-related messages. Hunter left the telegraph office in the late 1860s and worked for the Bank of Chester County. She married Thomas T. Smith, tobacco merchant, in 1868 and had two children. She died on December 21, 1904, in West Chester.

Louisa E. Volker was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1838, the daughter of Emanuel and Emily (or Amelia) Volker. Around 1860, her family relocated from St. Louis to Mineral Point. Louisa, now aged

22, was still living with her parents. Mineral Point was an important junction for the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, which had been built south from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, Missouri. Around the beginning of 1863, Miss Volker became a member of the U.S. Military Telegraph Corps, probably volunteering. About seven months previous, Louisa had relieved C. T. Barrett, operator at Mineral Point, and became at once the first lady operator in the Corps west of the Mississippi.



Louisa Volker

On one occasion, the station six miles north of the Point was attacked by cavalry, surprising Captain Lippencott's Company, which being driven off, collected at Mineral Point. Miss Volker had previously ascertained the presence of the enemy, telegraphed the situation to Pilot Knob, and sent the repairer north to mend the line. She sat by the instrument all night in expectation of an attack on Mineral Point.

Later, September 19, 1864, Confederate Major General Sterling Price crossed over from Arkansas into Missouri at the head of a force of 12,000 - 15,000 men. This would later be known as Price's Raid. Mineral Point was in his path.

Union forces under the command of Major General A.J. Smith were encamped in the area of Mineral Point. Smith's command was concentrated to meet a portion of Price's troops expected there, and called in his out-posts, awaiting attack. A train laden with soldiers and refugees, including the Irondale operator, was delayed in consequence of injury done to the track. The attack on the train which followed was repulsed, the track repaired, and the train saved. By this time, the woods were filled with Confederates, and picket firing began. Miss Volker, operating at

the Point, having been at her instrument continuously for two days and nights, was relieved by the Irondale operator.

General Price soon made Fort Davidson, near Pilot Knob, his main target; and began to destroy the rail and telegraph links to St. Louis. General Joseph Shelby was sent to accomplish this; by the morning of September 27, Shelby had succeeded in destroying the railroad tracks just south of Mineral Point, and in cutting the telegraph wires. General Smith had been ordered to fall back toward St. Louis.

Miss Volker and her sister remained to protect their father's home from destruction. After hiding all evidence of her employment, and placing a pistol in her pocket, she overlooked the little village from her window, and discovered Confederate cavalymen, ragged and dirty, with 'lean and hungry' looks, suddenly possess the place and begin their ravenous search for food, not to mention plunder. Volker's house was soon filled by men who stole blankets and clothing and helped themselves to the edibles at the same time. Louisa now discovered the depot, tank and engine-house in flames. Night approached, and darkness and imagination multiplied terrors, in Volker's house at least. The two young ladies, armed with the pistol and their father's shotgun, stood in the center of a room, still as death, listening intently. Morning brought a report that St. Louis was captured. Not long after, an unfounded rumor that Indians had deluged Potosi, Missouri, in blood, stampeded the women and children from Mineral Point.

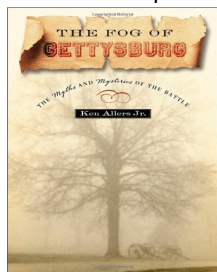
The rumors were false. The Yankees had repulsed the first attack by the Confederates, then slipped out of town. Price launched a second attack at dusk. Finding his enemies gone, Price then turned westward, his raid into southern Missouri a dismal failure. Miss Volker later married a Union militia captain, gave up telegraphy, but took up the new skill of stenography, which she taught to poor young women in St. Louis, where her family lived. At the age of 58 she gave up stenography and received a license to practice medicine, which she did in St. Louis, mostly as a charitable effort for the poor. Louisa died on May 21, 1905. Her obituary appeared in the May 22nd *St. Louis Post*

Dispatch under the heading, "First Woman War Telegrapher Dead." Cause of death was listed as senile debility, aggravated by ulcers. She was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, in the same plot with her husband and parents.

While these women are the only identified telegraphers documented by the Signal Corps Association who worked during the war, there were certainly many more in other parts of the Union. Women were desirable employees as telegraphers for railroads because they freed up a man to enter the army, and they were willing to accept less pay for the same job. Nonetheless, these women were forerunners of our modern workforce.

Book Review: The Fog of Gettysburg

by Ken Allers Jr. Cumberland House Publishing, 2008. 208 pages. Appendixes including order of battle for both armies with casualty percentages, notes by chapter, bibliography, and index. \$16.95 U.S.



The Fog of Gettysburg, hereafter simply referred to as "*The Fog*," deals with the myths and mysteries of the Battle of Gettysburg, as it describes itself on the cover. *The Fog* is organized into five parts, with several chapters of varying length found in each part. Each chapter has its own topic, which may or may not be related closely to the previous chapter. The prospective reader may be assured, however, that both parts and chapters are well-organized and well-written.

The Fog delves into how seventy-year-old John Burns of Gettysburg got into the battle, and probes into whether he was really a War of 1812 veteran or not. (Answer: not sure) It answers what the proposed Pipe Creek Line of the Federal Army was, and if it might have proved viable. It covers a question that students of the battle have

debated for years: would Stonewall Jackson have taken that hill "if practicable?"

In all, there are 37 separate chapters dealing with the vast majority of the "what if" questions and odd little stories dealing with the Battle of Gettysburg. One of them, *The Tragedy of Three Friends*, was printed in last month's issue of *The Bugle Call*.

I thoroughly enjoyed *The Fog of Gettysburg* and would unhesitatingly recommend it if the Battle of Gettysburg interests you as a reader, especially if you have been to the National Battle Site.

The Chattanooga Gazette

James Rogers Editor

John Hartman Correspondent

April 20th, 1863

FORREST CAPTURES FEDERALS

Numerous reports of Gen. Forrest engaging Federal cavalry in Northern Alabama and Georgia have reached our office. A Federal brigade has been captured with low Confederate casualties, but details are not forthcoming.

PRICES LOWER IN SOUTH

Prices for staple foods have fallen this week as speculators have recently felt their markets tighten. Flour in Charleston has fallen from \$80 bbl. to \$55, with corn, rice, and potatoes following. The Richmond government has recently cracked down on speculators as government credit has strengthened. The price of coffee in Richmond has fallen in the last several days. The *Dispatch* reported that several speculators got stung when prices dropped.

THE CURRENT SITUATION

Northern newspapers report that Grant will soon take Vicksburg. A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette from Memphis reported that seven gunboats, a ram, and three transports started Thursday. Halfway through the bend they were illuminated and fired upon. The *Henry Clay* turned around, and the *Forrest Queen* had her steam drum shot away. There are now eleven transports below the city.

The number of sick soldiers from Tennessee now in Cincinnati hospitals has increased. General Burnside is now at Cumberland Gap. It is now known that Marshall, Breckenridge, and Pegram have fallen back to Knoxville, where they are commanded by Stonewall Jackson.

Jackson, April 29: Federal cavalry were at Union Church. Captain Loveland with one hundred, and

Wirt Adams with two hundred met them. The Federals had four field pieces and skirmishing lasted for several hours. They are thought to be heading to Natchez. This same force started in Tennessee and attacked Newton Station in Alabama.

In New Orleans the police regulations are stiff. Coffee houses close at dark, and all citizens have a nine o'clock curfew. Fresh officers have arrived and are arming Negroes from the coast. Banks has captured Alexandria. Federal gunboats are now shelling Grand Gulf.

IN THE EASTERN THEATER

Joe Hooker's Federal Army is still in winter quarters north of the Rappahannock. General Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia are still in winter quarters on the south of the Rappahannock.

THE FOOD QUESTION SOUTH

Jefferson Davis has issued an address to the people of the Southern Confederacy, urging them to devote their agricultural labor to the production of food. He says that although the soldiers are on half rations of meat there is plenty of it in the Confederacy, but that a difficulty exists in its transportation, which is now about to be remedied.

Dr. Quintard, Chaplain to the Army of Tennessee, has returned to the city in good health.

OF LOCAL INTEREST

Bob Quackenbush came to town on Wednesday last, and tied his wagon at the hitching post in front of Sawyer's Mercantile. Bob went about his business, and upon returning to his wagon, discovered that his horse, Old Dollar, was now sitting comfortably in the wagon, sporting a straw hat with a bright, red ribbon. The straw hat was without its crown, and the ribbon had seen better days. Bob spoke with Chief of Police Anderson, and they both stood, staring at the equine spectacle. Chief Anderson had no suspects, but did share with the Gazette that a train carrying members of the 4th Texas to Virginia had briefly stopped at about the same time Bob was about his business.

We have heard of putting the cart before the horse, but never of putting the horse in the cart.

FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS

The Southern Baptist Convention will convene in Atlanta next week.

The Lynchburg *Republican* reports the murder of Gen. Terrisha Deffard by his two slaves. One has been arrested and confessed his crime, one has escaped.

A man named James Price, with his son and nephew were hanged as Unionist spies by a lynch mob in Charlotte on April 15th as reported in the *Observer*.

The Knoxville *Whig* reported on April 19th that the steam vessel *Duke of Earl* blew up at the dock when its boiler safety valve stuck closed. A cargo of ladies' corsets was not able to be saved.

Members of the Washington Artillery presented Mrs. Cuthbert J. Twilly with a fine gold watch as a token of their appreciation for her kind attention to their wounded comrades convalescing at Ford Hospital.

AT THE CONCERT HALL

May 5-6: 35th Tennessee Brass Band performing as duty permits.

May 8th: Ally Bama, Magician, 50 cents for gentlemen, ladies and servants 30 cents.

May 10-11-12: Drama, The Long Roll, or: The Battle of Manassas, with Percy Rowan as Bill, Miss Lucy Gousey as Shirley Ujestte, and Mr. J. Worthington Yates as General Beauregard. All seats 50 cents.

May 13-14: The Candied Yams Minstrel Show. All seats 50 cents.

TO THE EDITOR: Last night my horse, William, wandered off or was stolen from his stall. He is 13 hands high, blind in one eye, toothless, and sway-backed. He bites. I am not offering a reward, just glad to know that he is gone.

(Signed) Orvis K. Pooter.

TO THE EDITOR: I have been vexed with a question that my husband cannot satisfactorily answer for me. It has been plaguing me to such a length that I cannot sleep well brooding about it. I know that a woolen garment, if soaked in water and dried too fast will shrink. Can the Gazette or some learned person in our community explain to me why a sheep will not shrink after being caught in a sudden summer downpour? It amounts to the same thing, as far as I can tell.

(Signed) Eulah May Dimwitty

TAKEN UP AND JAILED: On April 30th, Festus J. Cornpone, for having five aces in a friendly game.

Appeared before Judge Lindahl, fined ten dollars and ordered to leave town.

TAKEN UP AND JAILED: On May 1st, Harcourt Fenton Mudd, for public intoxication and loud, off-

key singing. Appeared before Judge Lindahl, fined five dollars for each offense.

TAKEN UP AND JAILED: On May 1st, Harold Puttyknife, for running a confidence game; to whit: find the pea under three shells and caught without the pea. Appeared before Judge Lindahl, fined ten dollars and shells confiscated.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE April 23, 1863, Gen. Orders No. 84: It having been ascertained that many soldiers absent without leave from this army, and wishing to return to their colors, but are deterred by fear of punishment as deserters, the commanding General gives notice that all will be restored to duty without punishment by returning within 20 days if inside our lines, and within 40 days if north of our lines. By command of Gen. Bragg, signed

Lt. Col. Kinloch Falconer, A.A.G.

THE CHATTANOOGA GAZETTE

428 Market Street

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