

University of Texas at Tyler

Scholar Works at UT Tyler

By Title

Civil War Newspapers

2016

[Little Rock] Unconditional Union, January 1864-July 1865

Vicki Betts

University of Texas at Tyler, vbetts@uttyler.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.uttyler.edu/cw_newstitles

Recommended Citation

Betts, Vicki, "[Little Rock] Unconditional Union, January 1864-July 1865" (2016). *By Title*. Paper 68.
<http://hdl.handle.net/10950/718>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Civil War Newspapers at Scholar Works at UT Tyler. It has been accepted for inclusion in By Title by an authorized administrator of Scholar Works at UT Tyler. For more information, please contact tgullings@uttyler.edu.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION
January 23, 1864-

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, January 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Prospectus of the Unconditional Union

We propose to publish a paper according, in character, with the above caption—an *Unconditional Union* paper. Nor could we, in justice to our own views, nor yet in justice to the views of a large majority of the citizens of Ark., publish a paper of any other character. And however much we may feel disinclined, and certainly we feel no disposition to offend, yet we are not so hopeful as to expect, in all instances, to please.

If any there are who have any *ifs* or *buts* or indeed who have conditions of whatever kind to their loyalty, *them* we expect to offend. If any there are who love their Rebel Scrip or their Cotton or the "*Nigger*," more than they love their country and their country's honor, *them* we expect to offend. If any there are can it be possible that there are any?—who, in an hour like this, would shrink back into a sort of dastardly *neutrality*, waiting to fall in with the successful side, whenever in their opinion it shall be determined which side is to be successful, *them* we expect—they we mean especially to offend. On the other hand if there are any—and in this State, thank God! their name is *legion*, who are for the Union at all hazards and at whatever cost, to them we extend the right hand of fellowship—they we are proud to claim as brothers, friends, fellow patriots!

It is our design too, to ignore all party politics, all past political friendships, all personal and political considerations of whatever character, until the flag of our country waves [illegible] over the Union restored, redeemed, regenerated—deeply impressed, as we are, with the conviction that should the war cost a million of lives and four thousand millions of treasure, we shall yet be more than amply repaid if we do no more than vindicate the fact that we have indeed—a government.

W. M. FISHBACK.
T. D. W. YONLEY.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 23d 1864.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, January 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

The oath of allegiance has been administered to 1,330 people in Little Rock, and besides that number, 705 legal voters have taken the President's Proclamation oath, making 2,035 who have voluntarily taken the oath.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, January 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

As soon as the roads become hard enough to permit the moving of artillery, no doubt the army will move Southward and give the ragged rebel crew, who have fought for slavery so long they have become slaves themselves, another drubbing, in the event that they stay to accept the wages of battle, which is by no means likely, since they know by the infallible test of experiment, the mettle of the gallant General and the noble army of the Expedition of Arkansas.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Premature Men.

When we returned to this city, *six weeks* after the brave defenders of *our* rights and of our countries [sic] honor had occupied the place, in our innocence and simplicity, we dared to express a wish to have a public meeting and extend our thanks and a welcome to the United States Army. We felt thankful and we thought it no harm to express our feelings; indeed we were surprised that so long a period had elapsed without any such demonstration. We know that a few years since when we were surprised by this rebellion, certain gentlemen in this city "smelt the battle afar off" and hastened to join in with those who were plotting treason against the Government, by signing a certain paper and calling upon all citizens to "side with the South right or wrong." It was but natural that we should expect these same men, who professed then as now, to be loyal, to come out with even more decision in favor of their rightful government, to which they are so *loudly* loyal.

But what was our disappointment when we were met with a stern rebuke, for even daring to wish to say to our brave soldiery "I thank you." "Sir," said these men, "you are too fast. Wait awhile, wait until the army drives the rebels out of the State and suppresses this guerrilla warfare. Then will be time enough for us to hold meetings and to pass resolutions of thanks."

"Now, in the name of all the Gods at once, Upon what meat doth these our Caesars feed, That they have grown so great?"

Upon what do they base their claims to this superior consideration?

"Go on" these men mean. Go on you "greasy mechanics" and you "close-fisted farmers" and you trashy "Mountain Feds," and drive the enemy before us and out of our way. We are the gentry; (oh ye God of Parvenus,) we are looking on, and when you return we will condescend to thank you, provided you come not in too close contact.

Gentlemen, history has its eye upon you!—Mark!

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Mass Meeting of Loyal Texans—Radical
Resolutions Passed—Condition of
Affairs in Texas, etc.

A large and respectable meeting of loyal Texans was convened in this place, last Tuesday evening, near the upper end of Garrison Avenue. Wm. W. Vaughn was called to the Chair, and Mr. Segerson appointed Secretary.

The President called the meeting to order and stated at some length the objects of the call for the Convention.

A committee on resolutions was appointed which introduced some very radical ones, endorsing the President of the U. S., the laws of Congress and the President's Emancipation Proclamation, &c., which were adopted unanimously. After which, short speeches were made by Dr. Waterman, Surgeon 1st Ark. Infantry, Lieut. A. Crocker, 12th K. V. Infantry, and others.

A party of 38 men were present who had just arrived from the northern tier of counties of Texas. From them we learn very nearly the state of affairs in that country. There has existed a strong Union element in a large part of Texas, ever since the rebellion commenced, but most of those suspected of loyalty have been most brutally treated. At this time Quantrill with his band of outlaws are encamped near the line between Cook

and Grayson Counties, engaged in his usual avocation of murdering and plundering all who are not in sympathy with the rebels.

At Bonham, where Gen. McCulloch has his headquarters, large numbers of prisoners are confined with shackles on, crowded together. Many perish and are buried with their irons still on, in graves so shallow that the hogs root them up in a short time.

It is enough to make one's blood chill to hear these men recite the scenes they have witnessed, of shooting, hanging, chasing with bloodhounds, and perpetration of all the savage cruelties that could be invented by fruitful minds, steeped in villainy and nurtured in treason. But there is a day of retribution coming and that before long, when the reign of terror will cease and the leaders of the "*Chivalry*" scattered to the winds.

This is but the writhing of the body of secession in the embrace of death; it is the last effort they can make to recuperate their strength, but even this cannot succeed, for the army they have on their northern frontier is but a mere shadow, or skeleton; their soldiers desert faster than they can recruit.

The Comanche Indians have made a raid down on the Preston line, within a short time, and drove away several hundred head of horses and destroyed much property, and created a stampede on the border.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

WHEREAS, certain women in Fort Smith and vicinity, are in the habit of openly avowing secession sentiments and singing songs complimenting the murderers of our brothers; and whereas such a company did assemble at the house of a well known secessionist, on Monday night of Jan. 18th, 1864, and did sing songs complimenting such men as Quantrell and Fitzwilliams, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is beneath the dignity of Federal Officers or soldiers, to associate with such women.

Resolved, That we request the District Commander to banish beyond the Federal lines, all these women who were at said meeting, and to facilitate such notion, we furnish the District Commander a list of their names.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be published in the Fort Smith New Era.

Done in council, this 21st day of January, 1864.

Arkansas Council No. 1,
U. L. A.

Fort Smith New Era.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 5, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Col. Alexander Cummings, we are pleased to learn, is here with full power to superintend the enlistment of colored troops. His orders in this regard will be seen in our local column.—The Col. is well known both as a gentleman and an efficient officer, and under his supervision, we expect to see large and rapid accessions to this branch of the service.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 5, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

The Best Joke of the Season.—A distinguished friend of ours, who has attained the age of about forty, without having ever tasted the felicities (so-called) of married life, took about ten chances on the Doll that was raffled off at the Fair the other evening.

A certain lady, somewhat noted for her wit, insisted that he give her his chances in the Doll. To which he replied (innocently of course) "Madam, I hope you will not deprive me of the only chance I ever had in my life of getting a baby." She yielded to his claims of course. But don't think he got the baby!

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 5, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

"Headquarters Department of Arkansas,
Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 2d. 1864."

General Orders, }
No. 2 }

I. Pursuant to instructions from the President of the United States, the following Military Posts are hereby designated as the points at which the loyal citizens will take the Proclamation Oath of Allegiance preparatory to reorganizing the State government, viz: Little Rock, Helena, Pine Bluff, Van Buren, Fayetteville, Dardanelle, Lewisburg, Batesville and Duval's Bluff. The oath will be administered by the local Provost Marshals at the points designated, and will be subscribed to by each individual on a book prepared for the purpose; the date of taking the oath, and the residence of the person being noted.

II. Brig. Gen. Nathan Kendall is appointed to superintend the matter. He is authorized to proceed to any or all of the points mentioned, and to give such needful instructions as he may deem proper. He may, at his discretion, name other points for taking the oath, and give directions through Post Commanders to the local Provost Marshals.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary books and blanks.

By order of Major General F. Sickles.

Official.

Geo. C. Sokalski,
1st Lieut. 2d Cav & A. A. A. Gen.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 12, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Mr. Geo. H. Gibbs, of the firm of Blalock & Co., has just returned from Memphis with a fine stock of Books, Gold Pens, Violins, Accordeons [sic], Flutes, Fifes, Sheet Music, etc.—Particular attention is invited to their stock of elegant Photograph Albums, of the latest styles.

Call and examine at the third store from the Anthony House.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 12, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Blalock & Co., have on hand a number of books in which the reading public are no little interested. We have just seen their list, in which we find the following, to which we would call the especial attention of those who delight in first rate works, to-wit:

THE FATAL MARRIAGE—by Mrs. Southworth.

SHOULDER STRAPS.—by Henry Merford.

RUNAWAY MATCH—by Mrs. Wood.

THE LOST BANK NOTE—by Mrs. Wood.
GOLD SEEKERS—by Gustave Aimard.
REJECTED WIFE—by Mrs. M. S. Stephens.
SOUTHERN HISTORY, first and second year of the War—by Pollard.
AMONG THE SIOUX INDIANS—by Miss Ann Coleson.
CAPT. GRANT SPECK'S Travels and Discoveries in Africa.
GEN. GRANT'S Life and Public services.
LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 12, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

James A. Harmon, private Co. B, 22d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, was shot through the heart, about 9 o'clock on the 9th day of February, while in the back yard of Mrs. Gen. Fagan, on Rock street, in the city of Little Rock.

A. T. MARGRAFF,
Capt. of Police.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 12, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Circular.

Registrar's Office, Little Rock, Ark., }
February 8, 1864. }

By virtue of General Orders No. 2, dated at Headquarters Department of Arkansas, February 2, 1864, the General in charge directs, that Commanders of Posts to whom the President's Proclamation of December 8, 1863,--the books for registering Loyal citizens and other blanks appertaining to the subject, are sent, will use all due diligence in seeing that every citizen in their respective districts is properly informed upon all points of interest connected with said Proclamation, and that the oath be taken and their names subscribed without delay.

All citizens are expected to subscribe their full name to the oath, and those who will not, are to be considered enemies, and will be treated as such.

No person will be permitted to vote at the coming election, except he shall have taken and subscribed to the oath as provided in the President's Proclamation.

Until further orders, Commanders of Posts will forward to this office, on the last day of each week, a report of the total number of subscribers, at date, in their respective districts, and any other information of interest they may be possessed of relating to this subject.

By order of Brig. Gen'l. Nathan Kimball.

E. D. Mason,
Ass't. Adj't. Gen'l.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 12, 1864, p. 3, c. 5

Photographs, Ambrotypes and Ferrotypes!!

Messrs. Eaton & Mansfield have just arrived from St. Louis, with an entire new stock of GOODS, and are prepared to make the cheapest and best PICTURES that can be secured.

We use the GREAT MULTIPLYING MACHINE, which makes from Two to Twenty-five Pictures at one sitting, thus enabling them to furnish all at the very Lowest Prices.

We have also on hand an excellent assortment of ALBUMS, Fancy and Plain, which they will sell at very low prices.

Don't fail to give us a call. Corner of Markham and Rock Streets.

Eaton & Mansfield.

Little Rock, Ark. Feb. 12, 1864.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Lieut. Col. H. C. Caldwell's official report of the cavalry expedition made by him in November last, is published in the Army Gazette of Feb. 2d. His march was through the counties of Hot Spring, Clark, Pike, Polk and Montgomery. In regard to the feeling of the people he says:--"The great majority of the inhabitants of the district of country through which I marched are soundly loyal. They occupy the mountainous districts in the counties named, and from the commencement of the rebellion they have never faltered in their devotion to the old flag.

"Every conceivable means have been used to force these loyal men into the rebel service; they have been hung up by scores; they have been hunted down with bloodhounds by the slaveholding rebels of Red River valley; they have been robbed of their property, chained and imprisoned, yet amid all this persecution and suffering these people stood out, and everywhere I went through their country they greeted my column with shouts of joy."

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 19, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Upwards of three hundred colored children and adults are attending schools in Little Rock, taught by missionary teachers.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 19, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

All citizens should inform the negro as to his present status—that he must work for his living and come under law and order—that he must hire himself for wages, or he will be hired out by the authorities.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 19, 1864, p. 3, c. 4

East Tennessee

We have received Parson Brownlow's Knoxville *Whig* for January 9. It is published in Knoxville and republished in Cincinnati. The proprietor expected to issue weekly. He declines to take Tennessee money for subscriptions, according to his original intentions, as he left Knoxville when it was besieged, not because he was afraid, but because he did not like being confined in a "cold, lousy, filthy prison of the South," live on their diet, or hang on one of their trees. He is heavy in his denunciation of rebel ladies in Nashville, and calls for banishment. He says that the rebels at the beginning of the rebellion, stated they were about to develop the resources of the South, and he now sees them walking out with patches on their knees, and a development of visible shirt tail. While on his way from Cincinnati he met from three to five thousand men, women and children, some on foot, some in wagons and carts, and others on packed mules and

horses, were pressing through the deep gorges of the mountains, making their escape through every possible gap from murderous assaults, revolting insults, and thieving Arabs under Longstreet's command. No adequate idea of the mass of Union refugees fleeing from their more than savage pursuers to places of safety in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, can be formed unless the sight could have been seen. Thousands of panic stricken Unionists, simultaneously deserted their homes, in the midst of indiscriminate robberies, insult and outrage, and more than savage barbarities. All this distracted multitude, from the whole of thirty-two counties, on the high-ways and by-ways, hiding now in sloughs, and now in the river hills, and in the woods, in the rear of plantations; some famishing for provisions, others suffering from cold, all dreading the approach of the infuriated, but thieving, murderous cavalry of a rebel army.—[Memphis Bulletin.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Out Door Etiquette.—A gentleman meeting a lady should always take the right of the walk. A gentleman meeting another should always pass to the right. A lady, as a general rule, should not take a gentleman's arm in the street in the day time. However, it is not improper, when the walk is thronged with passengers. A gentleman, meeting or passing a gentleman and lady, should pass on the gentleman's side. A gentleman should never fail to salute a lady of his acquaintance when within a proper distance; unless she wear a veil, when it would be highly uncivil to recognize her.

In riding horseback, pass vehicles and obstructions in the road so as to bring yourself between the lady and the object in the path.—Ride upon the right hand of the lady, that your horse, in shying, may not hurt her feet.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, February 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

"Bitter Extract," or "Extract of Bitters."

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3d, 1864.

I have been for some time seeing the name of W. M. Fishback connected with certain *abolition* movements in Little Rock, and I had wondered if it could possibly be the *William Fishback*, of *Culpeper*. I have just seen a copy of his *abolition* paper, and an *abolition speech*, which sets at rest all conjecture.

And can it be *possible* that William Fishback, *reared* as you were, *educated* as you were, and by *such parents*, and in *noble old Virginia* too, is turned *abolitionist* and *traitor* to his *country*? Your friends here and in Baltimore, are *all outraged*, and I do not believe will every speak to you again!

I am not certain that I am not *polluting the very paper* on which I write, by even inditing this *rebuke*!

What would your *father* and your *grandfather* say if they could rise from *their graves*? What will your relatives and friends in Virginia, the Bradfords, the Hills, the Slaughters, the Bollings, the Gholsons—all *true and noble sons of the South*, say when they hear that you have taken up arms, and are using your influence *against your kindred, your friends and your country*? I am ashamed of you!

* * * * *

I have written with feelings of pain, not unmingled *with disgust*!

You will recognize in my signature, a *friend of your family*, and once a friend of yours, but now, by *your act*,

Your enemy,
Mattie D.

I publish the above rather spicy extract, at the instance of several friends, and I am induced the more willingly because it will serve to inform some of our Northern friends, as to how female influence was and is exerted in inaugurating and in sustaining this rebellion.—Not that it is any part of my intention or desire to allow myself drawn into a quarrel with a lady or ladies. Indeed I cannot find it in my heart, so much to censure as to pity, the ladies of the South, for the very large share they have had in this, as they themselves will ere long learn to regard it, most unholy rebellion.

Looking at the matter in the light of their *feelings* alone, and totally ignorant of its political considerations, such a letter as that of Mattie D., might well be expected to emanate from a lady's pen. It is indeed a *woman's* letter, and a representative letter. Not a word of argument—not a word addressed to the reason, or judgment, but an appeal to the feelings—to state and family pride, and to whatever other passions she thought most susceptible to pathos or to venom.

To "Mattie D." in reply I have only to say that however unpleasant the associations called up, and designedly called up, by her letter, and however unfortunate, in being so unceremoniously discarded the social intercourse of so charming a Lady as "Mattie D.," she will yet, I am sure, pardon me if I fail to find in her letter anything to convince me that I am fighting in any other than the cause of my country; as well the *South* as the North!

Nor will I attempt to convince her of the error or her way. Her judgment is so fortified by her *feelings* to be beyond the reach of any, however cogent, reasoning! This I will leave to the stern logic of events, and to the future, confident, as I am, that when the [illegible] of her nature shall have been softened, and her judgment matured by age, if she should visit "noble old Va.," desolated, and the graves of our mutual friends and relatives, murdered by this relentless war, a rebuking retrospect will more than avenge whatever of injustice Union men may have suffered at the hands of "Mattie D."

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Washington's Birthday Celebration, February 22.—The 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Ohio volunteer Militia, and companies of the Ohio Volunteer Militia, from the country, the 5th Ohio, with other veteran regiments, and companies that may be in the city on February 22, will assemble on Race street, right resting on Twelfth, displaying northward in the following order, viz: 5th Ohio and other veterans; companies of the Ohio Volunteer Militia from the country; 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th regiments; wounded soldiers in carriages. Line of March: east on Twelfth to Main; north on Main to Fifteenth; west on Fifteenth to Central avenue; south on Central avenue to Fourth; east on Fourth to Vine; south on Vine to Third; east on Third to Broadway; north on Broadway to Sixth; west on Sixth to Elm, where parade will be dismissed. The column will move at half past ten A. M., precisely. Regiments and companies not on the ground at that time will fall in, in the rear of the procession on the march.

L. A. Harris,
Colonel Commanding.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 6
Texas—Order of Gen. Dana.

Headquarters U. S. Forces. }
Pass Cavallo, Tex., Jan. 30, '64. }

General Orders }
No. 14. }

It is known to the world that, on the 8th day of December, ultimo, the President of the United States published a proclamation which touched the heart and inspired the tongue of every lover of liberty on the civilized earth.—Its burden is *pardon and liberty*: "Thy sins be forgiven thee; Let the oppressed go free."

Such a parental care of a people has not been exhibited to the world since the patriarchal days of old—not since the Savior of men cried to the multitude, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

In order that the deluded and oppressed people of this State may be enlightened and informed on the subject, and may rejoice at the dawning of day from behind the black night which has surrounded them with darkness which might be felt, and enabled the evil spirits to wash upon them, it is directed that a sufficient number of copies of the President's Proclamation be printed, at these headquarters, to supply whatever demand there may be for the same, coming from each and every company in the command; and all officers and men are desired to use every opportunity, which properly presents itself, to distribute them in the interior of the State.

It is further ordered that all persons, now or hereafter in the lines, who have ever claimed to be citizens of the United States, or of the so-called Confederate States, or who have aided or comforted the rebels in their hostility against the United States, and who have not, since the commencement of the rebellion, taken an oath renewing their allegiance to the United States, may have the opportunity of enjoying the full benefits of the said proclamation, by voluntarily taking the oath therein contained.

The Provost Marshal is required to take a census of the population now within the lines, in order that such persons as may not wish to enjoy the benefits of the proclamation may be known, and be assigned a convenient place of residence where they will not have an opportunity to do injury to the cause for which we fight. He will proceed, in the most thorough manner possible, and will give public notice of his orders and regulations, to consummate the end in view, and will report on the 10th day of February, proximo, the lists of those persons who refuse the benefits of the proclamation.

By order of

J. T. Dana, Maj. Gen.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 4, 1864, p. 3, c. 4

Mr. C. C. Thayer, agent of the United States Christian Commission, arrived in our city this week.

The object of the Commission is to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the officers and men of the United States army and navy, in co-operation with chaplains and others.

Mr. Thayer is eminently qualified to advance the cause for which the commission is laboring, and we heartily recommend him to the kind treatment and consideration of the citizens of Little Rock, and bid him God speed in his good work.

Mr. Thayer's office is in the building occupied by the Sanitary Commission, on corner of Mulberry and Main streets.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Still Going South.

Since our last issue the following persons and families have been ordered South, and as we learn, have departed via Chattanooga. It is thought by some to be an act of great cruelty on the part of our Government, to send women and children out of our lines at this season of the year. We will be excused if we fail to sympathize with those who behold an act of cruelty in sending persistent rebels South. Two years ago the wife of the editor of this paper, with two sick children, and the wife and children of Horace Maynard, the former herself sick, were forced out of this town to the North, and that upon the shortest notice. Most of the families now going out exulted over this removal, and said the Rebels were doing them right.

These secessionists have filled the land with suffering and sorrow. The homes of the humble poor Union families, all over Eastern Tennessee, have been plundered, darkened and desolated. Mothers are going to their graves broken hearted. Bereaved widows, with their bare-footed orphan children, are shivering in the winter's cold, and poorly clad, are making their way North, because their husbands and fathers dared to be Union men. All this, and a hundred times more and worse, has been the fate of Union families here, inflicted upon them by the getters up of the rebellion, and the advocates of it, not the least prominent of whom were rebel females.

It is useless to discuss the well agreed upon resolution, that these two parties can't live in this country, even after the war is over. Those men in the interests of the rebellion, who have done so much evil, can never more be trusted.

Miss Nancy Scott, Dr. John Jackson, Rev. A. A. Doak, Mrs. Claiborne Kain, A. B. Maxwell, T. C. Champ and family.—Knoxville Whig.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

A Raccoon on a Bender.—One of the veterans of the 18th Missouri had with him a live coon, the property of Captain Donnelly. This "same old coon" is a veteran of the regiment, having been originally a ring-tailed secessionist, but expiated his treason by four months' service in the Union army. While the soldier was drinking beer with his comrades at Turner's Hall, the coon thrust his paws into the glass, and sucked the lager as it dripped from his foot. Not being accustomed to the beverage of Gambrinus, the coon soon got "half seas over," and played all sorts of tricks in the soldier's arms, pulling the man's nose, turning down his under lip, and playfully biting his hands. The question is now settled that lager beer is intoxicating, for it made Captain Donnelly's coon act as foolishly as a man.—Mo. Democrat.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 18, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Copperhead Sneaks.

Humble your bodies in sackcloth and ashes,
Hide your mean heads from the light of the sun,
Smite your base hearts with conscience's lashes,

Blush if you can for the deeds you have done,
Weep for the aid you have given to traitors,
Do let repentance illumine your souls;
Souls?—If you had them your crimes would be greater,
Snakes of humanity crawl to your holes.

Brazen-faced Copperheads,
White-livered Copperheads,
Crawl to your holes!

You that incited rebellion and treason;
You that have aided it all that you can;
You that have fought against conscience and reason,
And all of the rights that are sacred to man,
Hark! through the land, from each tower and steeple
The knell of rebellion most solemnly tolls!
Flee from the scorn of intelligent people;
Noisome serpents—hah!—crawl to your holes.

Crimson-faced Copperheads,
Rum-sucking Copperheads,
Traitorous Copperheads,
Crawl to your holes!

Now when the moon of rebellion is setting,
Why do you struggle and fight against fate?
Can you not cease your complaining and fretting?
Try to be men ere you find it too late.
The tide running northward, in haste is retiring,
The wave urged by freemen triumphantly rolls;
The time has gone by for your plots and conspiring—
Reptiles and renegades crawl to your holes.

Venomous Copperheads,
Low, sneaking Copperheads,
Vile, hissing Copperheads,
Crawl to your holes!

You that have aided this carnage and plunder;
You that have urged a resistance to draft;
Open your eyes with abhorrence and wonder!
Can you see who so long have been daft?
Mobbing and riots will bring retribution;
Stand by the laws and the old Constitution,
Cowardly Copperheads crawl to your holes!

Holes! holes! holes! h o l e s!!!

The Gallant Seventy Seventh.—This regiment is now in the city. The following notice we copy from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 4th inst:

This gallant regiment, eight hundred strong, passed through here yesterday, from Marietta en route for Little Rock, Arkansas. During the thirty days' furlough, this regiment received three hundred new recruits, one hundred of whom were enlisted at Marietta. The 77th has seen much hard service, in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Arkansas. It lost between two and three hundred men in the battle of Shiloh, in killed and wounded, and made a noble resistance for many hours against about three times its number of rebels. Gen. Sherman has taken many occasions to mention the important service done the country by it in that battle. In August and September the 77th marched over 200 miles through Arkansas, as a part of Gen. Steele's expedition, to take Little Rock, during the hottest part of the summer, over prairies, when water could not be had much of the way, and was frequently complimented by their General for the uncomplaining heroism with which they endured the hardships of the campaign, and the eagerness they manifested to meet the enemy. Col. W. B. Mason is now in command.

The loyal people are glad to welcome back to Arkansas this noble, gallant, and battleworn regiment, and the noble hearted Ohio boys who have joined it during its short stay in Ohio.—May the God of battles be with and bless them every where.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Bushwhackers Punished.—We have often to mention the assassination and robbery of Union citizens, living peaceably at home, by rebel out-laws. Private dispatches inform us that a few days since the Stockton militia, in Cedar county, overtook five of these wretches, part of a gang under the notorious robber and murderer, Lafayette Roberts. Two of the bushwhackers were killed, a third wounded, the fourth taken prisoner, and the fifth escaped.

Thomas Deardoff, the prisoner, had "a bead" drawn on him, when, throwing up his hands, he was recognized by the captor as an own brother. The weapon of death was lowered, and the brother took the brother prisoner and delivered him to the authorities at Bolivar, in Polk county.—Missouri Rep.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

The women of Richmond, under the present condition of affairs, are represented as becoming demoralized. The absence of those who should protect and support them, and the presence of licentious men who are themselves removed from the restraints of good society and family influences, have caused the fall of multitudes of those who have been amiable and virtuous ornaments of society. The consequences of this state of things are most frightful. Aside from this, every house is a hospital, whose inmates are suffering most intensely from disgraceful diseases.

[Exchange.]

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 18, 1864, p. 3, c. 2

Help Your Mother.—We have seen from two to six great hearty boys sitting by the kitchen stove, toasting their feet, and cracking nuts or jokes, while their mother, a slender woman, has gone to the wood pile for wood, to the well for water, or to the meat house to cut frozen steak for dinner. This is not right. It should be done by those more

able. Boys, don't let your mother do it all, especially if she is a feeble woman. Dull, prosy house-work is irksome enough at best. It is a long work, too, it being impossible to tell when it is quite done, and then on the morrow the whole is to be gone over with again. There is more of it than one is apt to think. We wish some busy-all-day houseworkers would count her steps for one day, and let us have the result in miles; let it be noted how many times from the stove to the wood pile, to the pump, up and down the stairs, and especially how many times from the stove to the buttery. Young men, think of this.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

A Good Work Begun.

The loyal ladies of the city of Little Rock have this week organized a Union aid Society for the relief of the Arkansas soldier now in the Federal service, and their destitute wives and children.

There are in this City at this time many women and children, whose husbands and fathers have responded to their country's call, who have been compelled to abandon their homes and all that they had accumulated by years of toil, and who are now destitute of the commonest comforts of life, and without a roof to shelter their heads from the pelting storm; and whose little ones cry for bread, and there is none to give them.

There are on earth no nobler men than those who compose the rank and file of the Arkansas regiments.

Through the storms of revolution, through privations and difficulties, and despite of force and the iron despotism of the rebel government they have preserved their integrity to the United States, and at the earliest possible moment tendered their services to their country.

While these brave and patriotic men are in the service of the government, neither their wants, nor comforts, nor those of their wives and children must be forgotten, by the loyal people of Arkansas. No man who claims to have a spark of loyalty in his soul, will hesitate to contribute to raise a fund for so good and noble a purpose—and those who refuse to do so will furnish indubitable proof of their disloyalty.

"God bless the noble volunteer.

God bless the true and brave;

Who are marching to the battle-field

Their cherished homes to save."

[rest of article cut out of original]

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 5-6

Statement of an Escaped Federal Prisoner.

Late News from the Rebels at Shreveport, La.—Condition of the Rebel Troops.—Cruel Treatment of a Federal Soldier.—Blood Hounds—Discontent in Rebel Army.—Interesting Incidents—Quantrell—A Remarkable Disclosure.

On the 18th instant private Joel Burgess, of the 5th Kansas Cavalry, reached Little Rock, having escaped from Shreveport, La., where he had been held by the rebels as a prisoner of war. Mr. Burgess is a middle aged man, of robust stature, and evidently a man of candor and intelligence. From his statement we gather the following facts:

Mr. Burgess was captured the 19th January last, with eight other federal soldiers, fifteen miles from Pine Bluff, by about 70 of Shelby's men, *who were dressed in federal uniform*. This was at the time of the second raid upon Pine Bluff. The prisoners were immediately taken to Shelby's headquarters, on the Saline river, near Mt. Elba, where they arrived at two o'clock at night, and found two other prisoners from the 5th Kansas. When Mr. Burgess and party were captured, the rebels took from them their horses, money, overcoats and boots; and, in some instances, they robbed his comrades of their trowsers [sic], and (which was adding insult to injury), turned over to our men their own ragged and lousy trowsers [sic]. When the party got to Camden the rebel provost marshal took from them the other little articles of property they had left, such as pocket knives, sewing thread, pencils and combs. Mr. B. says, that when the rebel troops plundered them of their money and clothing, they confessed that that was what they were now fighting for. The prisoners were marched to Warren, where they remained four days. Marmaduke's headquarters were then at Warren. From thence they marched to Camden, where they remained three days. From Camden to Shreveport they were six days. The weather was cold much of the time, and as the prisoners were, most of them, compelled to march barefooted, they suffered severely. Private John Hendricks, of the 5th Kansas, had his feet frost-bitten, and at the end of the march his feet were so swollen they hardly resembled human feet. The prisoners had to lay out nights without shelter or blankets, and they consequently were much exposed and suffered in health.

Mr. Burgess thinks the rebel force there was about 2,000, and in a very demoralized condition. There was a good pontoon bridge there, and a few transports. At that place also, several Confederate soldiers came to him privately and said they were anxious to get out of the service and go home. They inquired particularly how they would be received if they got inside the federal lines, whether or not they would be forced into the federal service? That idea, Mr. B. says, had been extensively impressed upon their minds. A lot of them, he says, told him they had given up all hopes of success. One man said he had fired the last round he ever would at the Union army, and that he would give a thousand dollars to be out of the service.

Mr. B. says the rebels had taken several hundred fine horses and mules in their raid near Pine Bluff. These they took from friend and foe alike, and avowed that the getting these animals was the principal object of their raid; as they expected the federals would get them if they did not. He says they gave no receipts to the owners of the animals. They had about twenty citizens as captives, whom they treated with contempt, and altogether more rudely than they did the federals..

On arriving at Shreveport, the prisoners were taken to Kirby Smith's headquarters, and were detained about there a couple of hours, and thence were sent to the prisoners camp, fifteen miles distant.

At Shreveport, Mr. B. saw two gunboats, one of which was iron-clad, called "Webb." There were, however, no guns aboard her, they having been taken out to put upon the fortifications. He also counted thirteen or fourteen transports, some of which were nice boats. They have a good pontoon bridge there, and earthworks to protect it. But there are no fortifications to oppose a river attack. The river there is not so wide as the Arkansas at Little Rock. Shreveport is built on a high bluff, is larger than Little Rock, but has no trade at present, there being no merchandise there. There is a telegraph in operation between Camden and Shreveport. The rebels have a garrison at Alexandria,

and a small one at Monroe. Mr. B. thinks the rebels cannot collect 10,000 effective men at Shreveport.

The camp for prisoners is situated below Shreveport, and two miles from the river. It is on moderately high ground, in timber country, but surrounded by swamps. The rebels had about 600 there, among them being two crews of gunboatmen, who were captured a year ago. The prisoners were quartered in huts and log houses, which they had to erect themselves. The camp included about two acres, and was surrounded by a chain of sentinels. There were only from eight to ten sentinels on a relief. Besides this guard, the Confederate government kept a pack of blood-hounds, numbering about twelve, which were placed on duty generally about four o'clock in the morning. Nevertheless the guard was so weak or had so many Union men among them, that prisoners frequently escaped.

The usual rations of the prisoners were one pint of coarse corn meal to a man, three quarters of a pound of fresh beef of a poor quality, all uncooked, a spoonful of sugar, and salt barely enough to use in cooking the beef—no vegetables at all, except once in a while a sweet potato in lieu of the ration of sugar—no tea nor coffee. Cooking utensils were few. The prisoners did their own cooking. The prisoners generally enjoyed good health, and had no hospital.

At eight o'clock in the morning, and at five in the afternoon, the prisoners were marched in front of the headquarters of Col. Harrison, commander of the camp, and counted. There was a roll call only once a week.

Mr. Burgess was not contented to remain longer than ten days, when he succeeded, with about twenty others, in escaping by crawling out at night on the ground between the sentinels. Two prisoners belonging to the 26th Indiana, accompanied him after the escape, to the Red river, where they made a raft, and then floated down stream three miles to avoid pursuit by the bloodhounds. They then pursued their way, keeping in the woods, over streams and through swamps, to the Mississippi, which they struck at Ashton. From thence they proceeded to Vicksburg.

It is the opinion of Mr. Burgess, after all he has seen of the people and soldiers in rebeldom, that a very large majority despair of the Confederate cause, and heartily desire the restoration of the federal authority. He thinks the President's proclamation of amnesty will produce a good effect when it becomes known in the rebel army.

Mr. B. gives important information concerning Quantrell. He states that the rebel authorities pretend publicly to disavow his barbarities, while secretly and in reality they gloat over them. Quantrell was on the upper Red river during the winter. Not long ago, however, he was at Shreveport, and had an interview with Kirby Smith, the result of which was that his (Quantrell's) command was moved to the neighborhood of the Mississippi, where in Northeastern Louisiana he is now pursuing his uncivilized warfare. Mr. B. barely kept out of his way while making his escape. He frequently heard of him—heard of his murdering colored men engaged in cutting wood for steamboats, and of his indiscriminately killing federal soldiers and confederate deserters when found in small numbers.

Mr. Burgess throws light upon another matter of peculiar interest. He states that most of the transportation, public and private, down in that region has been pressed for the hauling of cotton, which was being sold as fast as possible in the North for green backs. It was the common understanding among the soldiers and people, that this

extensive sale of cotton was carried on by the express agreement of both governments. There is no doubt but the masses had been completely hoodwinked by that singular imposition. It is the belief, however, among persons who have the best means of information, that this great cotton movement is a final and desperate scheme of rebel officers to raise funds preparatory to a well matured stampede to Mexico. They consider the Confederacy played out west of the Mississippi at any rate.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 18, 1864, p. 3, c. 3
Ladies' Union Aid Society.

We learn there has been some misunderstanding in regard to the true object of the Ladies' Union Aid Society for Arkansas. Mr. Yonley, who first suggested the necessity of its immediate formation, in the public notice, which he gave of it, called it the "Soldier's Aid Society," but as we could not reasonably hope for the active and hearty co-operation of many ladies at present, we are determined to extend the field of operations so as to include not only our brave Arkansas volunteers and their families, but all those who may come to our town for the protection of our glorious old flag—refugees from rebel injustice. It might, perhaps, have been better to have organized two distinct Societies, had members and means been less limited, and if successful in this enterprise, we may do so at no distant period, but shall, for a time, apply such contributions as we shall receive, to the most necessitous. We are happy to learn that our Arkansas soldiers share with those of other States, not only the generous allowance of food and clothing, but also the delicacies from the sanitary store, sent here by the charitable societies of the North.

Still, our first endeavor shall be to extend to them our especial sympathy and encouragement, and what we deem will be more gratifying to them, interest and care to their families, many of whom are in a very destitute condition. While we are enjoying peace and protection, and luxuries unknown for three years past, let no one be forgetful or ungrateful toward those from [whom] we secure these benefits; but these "brave Mountain Feds," who abandoning homes and property to the mercy of traitors, are fighting for the Constitution, most especially deserve kindness of Arkansas citizens.

M. C. Warner, Cor. Sec.
Ark. Union Aid Society.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 18, 1864, p. 3, c. 5

A Female Recruit.—Ex-Lieutenant Samuel Douglas, while on his way to Quincy, last week, with recruits, discovered a volunteer amongst those on the cars, that he thought looked too "raw" for a soldier. An investigation was instituted, and the discovery made that the would-be soldier was not of the gender called for by Uncle Sam. She was going forward from Galesburg for the 124th regiment though she had previously enlisted at Monmouth for the 66th. As the recruiting officers are not authorized to enlist female recruits, she was handed over, much against her will, to the Sisters of Charity at Quincy, to be returned home. Her name is given as Mary Ann West, from near Burlington.—Monmouth (Ill.) Atlas.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 18, 1864, p. 4, c. 3

A Capital Burlesque.—A late London letter, referring to the fact that the American question enters into all the amusements of the season abroad, cites the following rich and racy hit at American in one of the new Christmas pantomimes—that at Astley's. The opening scene shows two shops, very Cheapside in appearance, over the larger one of which is the sign, "A. Lincoln & Co., hardware man and general dealers." On the next is "J. Davis & Co., cotton brokers." On the former's doors and windows are notices, informing all interested that paper was wanted, and just beneath, that greenbacks might be had in any quantity. There was also a placard: "This shop one and the same with that next door." On the shop of J. Davis & Co., the most prominent placard is, "No connection with the concern next door." In the window is a large Confederate flag, on which is printed, "Two rams wanted immediately."—Another is, "A few horses, sheep, women, children and other cattle for sale." Then comes on the fight, which is of course, a prize fight.—Davis and our worthy President are characteristically dressed, and the fight goes on until they both get into a box; which box Harlequin strikes and Columbine dances about, and it flies open in front, revealing the symbol of our American future in two large heads and tails of the Kilkenny cats.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 1, 1864, p. 3, c. 5

If your husband chews, thank God he doesn't smoke; if he both chews and smokes, thank God that he doesn't take snuff. If he does all three, thank God that he'll not live long.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Arkansas Snipe.

The following conversation, relative to Arkansas snipe is said to have occurred in the Social Hall of a Mississippi steamboat, where a number of choice spirits, including a genuine Arkansian, were gathered about the stove, including drinks and cigars. Conversation soon fell on bear-hunting, deer hunting, and finally was closing up with a description of a "mighty big coon hunt, wherein our friend the Rackensackian, had performed prodigies of valor in the way of putting whisky *hors de combat*, or out of harm's way—cut down an untold number of cotton wood or pekan [? hard to read] trees; and pitched into a live-oak, till he made dead wood of it and finally killed on that one night, one hundred coons, whose united weight he judged to be well to a ton! After this we knew the man; but Dory, in whose locks the "hay-seed" still gleamed, was moved, in turn, to tell his tale of hunting, and dwelt long and hotly on a certain snipe-shooting excursion, wherein each gunner bagged his four dozen birds—he drew it strong, being away from home—and went on sawing away about how the snipe rose and fell, until the Rackensackian work up with the question

"What ar' snipe?"

"Snipe," said Dory, "are the best game that flies. The kind I mean are called English, or Wilson's snipe, and they are splendid! Long legs, long bills, dusky hue—"

"Stranger, stop thar! I've seen the critters; know 'em like an old boot," interrupted the Rackensackian. "Iv'e been down in the Lewsianny swamps—I have! Do you really eat them ar' critters on North?"

"Certainly we do, said Dory; "but you said you had seen them down in the Louisiana swamps—they winter there, I expect."

"Winter and summer both. Thar ar' a few I should think, in Arkansas! Two of my boys was down choppin' wood for the steamer 'tother day, and them ar' snipe sung so loud they come back again at night and said thar war a camp meetin' goin' on down river."

"Sing!" inquired Dory. "That is singular. At the North, as they rise, I have heard them utter a low whistle, but never knew they sang before!"

"*Sing!*" said the Rackensackian; "they sing so they make my ha'r stand on end. You raaly shoot them ar critters on to the North? Stranger, if you'll only come up to my plantation and shoot off the crop thar, I'll give you the best horse you can pick out, and throw in a nigger to take keer of him."

"Where do you live?" asked Dory. "If I am ever up your way, you'll have to owe me a horse and a negro."

"Wall, stranger I live at Powder-horn P'int, on Meta Creek, 'bout thirty miles from Napoleon, and cuss me if the man that shoots off them ar' birds for me don't be my eternal friend—he will! Look hyar, the infernal things pitched into my youngest child arter it was born, so that its head swelled up as big as a punkin."

"Pitched into your child!—swelled head big as a pumpkin! Did snipe do this?" asked Dory, in great hopes of having discovered something new.

"Wal, they did! Least wise, what you call snipe. We call 'em mus-kee-tors."

Grand tableau. Curtain descends to slow music of toddy sticks, broken ice, and the song of an Arkansas snipe!

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

A Picture.

In the house opposite the city of Little Rock, formerly occupied by Mr. Morrow, are quartered fourteen Arkansas refugee families. Out of the members of these families, there are five confined to their beds—we will correct his—to piles of straw, without the slightest apology for covering—by maladies and diseases of which they can never recover under the circumstances which surround them.

Their children clothes in rags, with the marring lines of age engraven on their juvenal [sic] cheeks by the iron finger of want, cry for bread, and their stricken mothers have none to give them. Well may they pray that death, the terror of the proud and rich, may become a friend to their sorrows and relieve them from wretchedness.

On this side of the river, where church bells chime, and morning and evening prayers are made, and where churchmen spread out their rules of christianity with all the special graces of hypocrisy, there is abundance, and to spare, and that too in the possession of those who by treason and rebellion, reduced these poor creatures to their present forlorn and impoverished condition. We hope that the Legislature will make some provision to tax the men who made this unhallowed rebellion for the support of the poor which they have made.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

On Monday last 318 rebel prisoners of war, captured by Col. Powell Clayton, in the battle at Long View, on the 31st March, arrived in this city. A more wretched and destitute body of men it has never fallen to our lot to behold. There was not among these a single decently or comfortably dressed man, all were clothed in rags and wretchedness,

and presented the most pitiable spectacle that mortal eye ever dwelt upon. There were among them old gray haired men, who have spent at least a half century of their existence under the protecting folds of the flag of the United States, in the very act of rebellion against which they have been captured; and boys over whose heads fifteen summers have not passed, and whose tender age will go a long way towards excusing them for the crime of treason.

We take it for granted that the greater portion of these poor creatures having been forced into the rebel service by the operation of conscription law of the South, are gratified at their captivity, and will never willingly return again to Jeff's service.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 16, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Refugees in the South-east.
Suffering Condition of the People.

Office of Sup't. of Refugees }
Pilot Knob, Mo., April 3, 1864. }

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Will you permit me, through your paper, to give some painful facts respecting the condition of hundreds now flocking to this post for protection. In Ripley county, especially just now, there is a most deplorable state of things. Three or four families a week have been arriving from that region for several weeks, driven by the merciless guerrillas from their homes, some of them taken from beds of sickness and thrust out during this inclement month, robbed of even their wearing apparel and bedding.—With their half starved cattle they started in the night, having had but two or three hours warning. Their cattle died on the road from starvation, and they made their appearance here nearly starved and chilled with cold. Twenty more families are on the way, and will be here in a day or two. Two families arrived this morning, their teams nearly dead. The balance of them were obliged to stop—their teams having given out. These are loyal families, and when they come here must have food and clothing. Shelter there is none for them, and no tents can be obtained. Many of them are sick and need some of the comforts of life. The great question is, what can be done with them? The rations supplied by the government are not half enough for a family, and there is but very little food in the country. In many places not a pound can be bought at any price. Many farms in this region will be untilled this summer. The teams that are left will be unable to plow. The young men are in the army, and altogether the future looks dark. I wish some one of the Sanitary Committee of St. Louis would visit Pilot Knob and become acquainted with the real wants of these refugees. I am satisfied that if they were to understand the distress among these families, those having in charge the Sanitary Fair, to be held in St. Louis, would aid them, for I do not see that their condition will improve during the summer, as far as food is concerned. The families are huge and helpless, the men being old or in the service, or their husbands and sons, who were their sole dependency, have been killed or died in the Union army. Soldiers in the army, many of them are thoughtless about their families at home, and fail to send them money when they might; others are in hospitals far away; some are prisoners at Richmond and other places, and some so far away that they cannot if they would send them aid. Some of the citizens of St. Louis have been exceedingly liberal, and their private donations of shoes and clothing have done much for their relief. The Western Sanitary Commission, the Union Ladies' Aid Society, at St.

Louis and Carondolet, and the Freedmen's Relief Society, have also aided us very much. But clothing soon wears out, as the women and children have to carry their wood a long distance, which is very hard on clothing and shoes. The Western Sanitary Commission has just sent me a bill of medicines, and a humane physician is attending upon the sick gratuitously. A large number have been quite till during this month, and many have died. Never was summer more warmly welcomed than the coming sunny days will be by those who, through the long winter, have suffered untold privations.

A. Wright,
Chaplain and Superintendent of Refugees.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 4
Little Rock, April 6th, 1864.

Mr. Yonley:

Sir:--The ladies of the Union Aid Society desire me to avail myself of your very kind and liberal offer, to publish in your paper whatever might be deemed of interest to those engaged in the good work of providing for the destitute and suffering, either of the families of the soldiers or citizens of Arkansas—now refugees in and about this city. It gives me great pleasure to say, that this far, our most sanguine expectations have been realized. General Kimball has afforded us every aid in his power. The same may be said of Col. Campbell of the Treasury Department. These gentlemen have proved to be all their warmest friends have claimed. They are true, Unconditional Union men with hearts full of kindness, which not only prompts them to fee for, but to alleviate other's woes. Indeed gentlemen of the army on whom we have called for assistance, have shown themselves all we could reasonably hope or ask. Col. Campbell has assigned land sufficient to build quarters upon, for the necessitous, just below town on the bank of the river. This was laid off this afternoon into lots by Maj. Ferguson. By his zeal and energy, aided in every possible way by General Kimball, Col. Fishback and others, we doubt not, pleasant cabins will very soon be erected, sufficient to accommodate all. So far as pecuniary aid has been asked, both citizens and soldiers have been liberal. At the Anthony House alone, by the kindness of the proprietor, Mr. Stephens and his guests, the ladies of the Committee obtained near a hundred dollars. The ladies are happy to say that they have called upon but two individuals, who refused assistance to an object so noble and worthy,--but to the honor of Arkansas, they would say, these were old *citizens of northern birth*. One of them too, by his traitorous conduct and influential position, has been greatly instrumental in producing the terrible wretchedness and woe, which the kind and charitable so heartily rejoice to relieve. This ex-official of the Confederacy is now in receipt of a good salary from the federal government, and yet sternly refuses to give his mite to alleviate the victims of the most criminal treason that ever cursed our race. A treason too, in which, to his everlasting shame, he was a prominent actor. Did he ever refuse aid to the suffering of his poor and ignorant dupes, *irresponsible* aidors [sic] and abetors [sic] of his treason? Did he not risk his life, his all for the success of this stupendous rebellion? But for the clemency and mercy of the very government he has been laboring arduously to destroy, would he not to-day be a renegade and outlaw, as much an object of charity as the unfortunate and suffering we seek to aid? Yet many *loyal citizens* have failed to speak *openly* and *plainly of facts*. Such silence in this crisis is criminal, injurious to them and the country.—Sympathizers with treason should be

known. In this respect, the Union ladies will "be just, and fear not!"—neither awed by the *hate* or flattered by the good opinion of *traitors*, whether high or low, open or concealed by the mantle of perjury. All such in our midst should be *made* to support the poor refugees now here and daily arriving, robbed and driven from their homes by the miserable miscreants wit whom all their sympathies really are, and to whom alone they willingly give aid and comfort.

M. C. Warner, Cor. Sec'y.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 16, 1864, p. 4, c. 3

Good News!
Go to Slatter's Opposite the
Anthony House!!
If you want Fine Pictures!!!
Ambrotypes. Photographs.
Photographs!
(Carte de Visete. [sic])
Ambrotypes,
(Cartes des Compliments." [sic]
Card Pictures at Northern Prices.
and (a thing hitherto unattained in Little Rock,)
Northery Style,
Card Pictures for \$2 50 per Dozen.
Card Pictures for Mailing Four
For Two Dollars,
Which is only at the rate of 50 cents each.
Remember the
Cottage Gallery, immediately opposite the Anthony House, next to
brick wall.

Slatter & Co.

Little Rock, Dec. 26, 1863.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 16, 1864, p. 4, c. 5

Reinforcements
Just Arrived.
Army Clothing
and
Out-Fitting Establishment.
Ticknor & Co.,
Consisting of
Dress Coats and Pants,
Negligee Shirts,
Drawers and Undershirts,
Gantletts [sic] and Gloves,
Linen Handkerchiefs.
Mareno [sic] ½ Hose, Cotton ½ Hose,
Swords and Belts,

Sashes,
Sole Leather,
Rubber Goods of All Kinds,
Theate [sic] Building
Main Street,
Little Rock, Ark.

November 24, 1863.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 22, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Speaking of the evacuation of Indianola, the special correspondent of the *N. O. True Delta* says:

A number of tenements were taken down, and the three boats loaded with the families of the Union men of Indianola; for three days previous to the evacuation, every boat which left the mainland for the island was crowded with these people. They are principally Germans, and they have always adhered to the old flag, giving our troops a hearty welcome when they first landed, and without hesitation came forward and renewed their oath of allegiance.—Little did they suppose that the army of deliverance was so soon to leave them, else they might have been more reluctant in taking an obligation which would compel them to sacrifice their comfortable homes and become houseless refugees. Yet such is the fact, and a heart-rending sight it was to see these helpless ones exposed to the bleak winds of March.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 22, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

In Full Bloom—Bloomerism is again waxing in importance and impudence. The Bloomers have re-invaded Chicago, or rather have sent on a specimen number to see how the article will suit. A "lady" of some fifty winters—how is it that the Bloomers are never young or pretty?—paraded the streets yesterday in the most approved rig, followed by hundreds of eyes, whose owners looked on in amusement, we will not say admiration, unless that feeling was inspired by her audacity.—The hoops may be a nuisance, but the suit of a pepper and salt mixture hung below a vinegar countenance does not present a decided improvement. If some of our young and good looking citizenesses would only don the jackets and unmentionables, we might perchance see something to admire, but as it is, the "public don't see it."—Chicago Tribune.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 22, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

The Irish National Fair, now being held in Chicago, is a great success. Delegations from nearly every State in the Union are present, with contributions. The Irish contribution is expected to arrive soon. Over one thousand dollars have been paid on it at the New York Custom house. This fact indicates its value. From the liberal manner in which the people of Chicago have contributed to the fair, it seems that they are determined that the Fenians shall triumph over all opposition.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Colored Soldiers.

The appearance of the colored soldiers in the parade on Monday gave great satisfaction to the loyal citizens of the town, who saw in them a new means of defence

[sic] and protection against their oppressors. It is deserving of notice, however, that one of a party of *ladies*, who were reviewing the procession from the windows of the second story of Tucker's building, was only restrained from throwing a missile at the colored troops as they filed past, by the intervention of one of her friends, who caught her arm, and thus prevented the consummation of an act that might have led to the most disastrous consequences, for it may as well be understood, that neither the soldiers, their officers, nor the Government of the United States, will tolerate any insult offered to the colored troops.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

1864

1864

New Goods,
Latest Arrival from the North.
Attention! Attention!!
Marshall & Saxton,
One door East of Fisher's old stand, on the corner
of Markham and Cumberland Streets.
Have just received a large and well selected stock of
Spring and Summer Goods.
Organdies,
Light Prints,
Granadienxs [sic],
Chambrays,
Mozambique,
Ginghams,
Lawns,
Drillings,
All of the newest and neatest styles.
Ladies Furnishing and Fancy
Goods,
Kid gloves, Ladies Calf Shoes,
Hose, " Goat "
Hoop Skirts, " Kid "
Corsets,
Ladies Las. Cong. Gaiters,
Also--
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Fancy and Staple Groceries.
Rio Coffee, Brown Sugar,
Imperial Tea, Refined "
Canv'd Hams, Crushed "
Lard, Pow'd "
Dried Peaches,
Sugar House Molasses.

Ready Made Clothing,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Queensware and Glassware,
Tobacco, Cigars & Snuff.
Cotton Cards,
Wool Cards,
Dye Stuffs.
Copperas and Indigo,
Madder and Blue Stone.
Government Vouchers
Bought at Best Rates, Etc.
-----o†o-----
Sight Exchange on St. Louis and
Memphis bought at all times in *round*
sums.

Marshal & Saxton.

April 22, 1864—tf.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

For the Benefit of those who do not find Copperhead in the dictionary, we give the following analysis:

C onspiracy.
O pposition to the war.
P eace on any terms.
P iracy.
E enmity to the Union.
R ecognition to the "C. S. A."
H atred to the Government.
E arnest sympathy with traitors.
A narchy.
D isloyalty.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Moving Days in Decatur, Ala.

An order was issued from headquarters commanding all white persons not connected with the army excepting refugees, to leave Decatur within six days. You can imagine the consternation and appeals for mercy and pity; but the heart of a soldier acting under orders is not melted into softness by any such processes. A few of the unmitigated secesh women seemed elated and refused to manifest any surprise. It was, they said, just what might be expected from a set of beastly Yankees—and for their part they were glad to get away, and hoped they would never see us gain. I suspect that this hope—perhaps the only honest part of their spite—will fail of realization. The Yankee is ubiquitous. I noticed also that a very few of them elected to go South where their dear friends reside. The order was without doubt stringent, but while many thought exceptions should be have been made of those whose Unionism was unquestioned, no one of sense accused the

authorities of mere maliciousness. The fact is, the hand that directs affairs in this department does nothing by halves.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

[For the Unconditional Union.

Refugees—Their Condition.

Mr. Editor:

My attention has been called to the number and condition of the refugees, in and about Little Rock, and I ascertain the following facts, partly from my own observation—mainly through the kindness of Mrs. Dyer, President, and Mrs. Warner, Corresponding Secretary of the Ladies' Union Aid Society.

There are over two hundred families of refugees in this city and immediate vicinity, all poor, at least in comparison with what their position *was* before driven from their homes, and many of them in absolute want for the commonest necessities of life, some of them have male relations in Government employ—some as soldiers, some as mechanics, and employees of Quartermaster or Commissary Departments. The latter classes are paid monthly, and of course the families dependent on them enjoy comparative comfort. The soldiers, I am sorry to say, have not been paid yet (except a part of the 3d Arkansas at Lewisburg,) but will be in a short time. The delay in pay has arisen in most cases, from the fact that the regimental organization were incomplete. Meanwhile the *families* of many of these soldiers have suffered, and are suffering, for want of the money which the soldiers have earned, but have not, as yet, received. These families have a just and *special* claim on the assistance of such Union men and women as have to spare for their necessities. Let me here urge attention to the fact that *very many can* and *ought* to help towards relieving these wants, who seem to have thought themselves unable, simply because they have no surplus money to give. A torn or half worn garment, an old pair of boots, pants, shoes or stockings, may be worth a good deal to some of them. Remember there are all sizes of limbs and bodies to clothe, and a garment torn or worn till past service for a man, may be cut down and taken in to fit a boy, and the old rent got rid of in the process. The same may be said of any articles of ladies wear, (except a fashionable bonnet) and thus many a ragged boy and girl be made snug and fit to go to school on what you will never miss. In many cases, part of a garment which cannot be used to make a new one, will mend an old one they may already have, and prolong its days of *usefulness* if not of beauty. This is but one of many ways in which those disposed to aid these unfortunate victims of rebel cruelty can do so, and especially would such assistance be grateful to that class of families, by far more numerous than any other amongst these refugees, who are without a male head amongst them—all old enough to be of any use in providing, having been killed by the rebels, or died in the Union army.—I have gathered part of these facts as to their condition, number and wants from personal observation, and a large part from the statements of Mrs. Dyer and Mrs. Warner, the devoted President and Secretary of the Ladies' Aid Society, for their relief. It is true the Government has done a great deal in furnishing shelter, as far as it could command houses for these people, in giving them building spots, and such assistance as could be spared without detriment to the public service, in the way of material, and giving employment to those who can work at anything the army needs done. Besides this, the General commanding has directed the issue of large amounts of

subsistence to those who could not otherwise obtain it, and I am cognizant of the Medical Director's efforts to employ competent medical aid to attend their sick. Still, a thousand nameless wants exist, which for the present, at least, must be met by contributions from those who can spare of what they can spare. What can *you* Madam, or *you* Sir, spare to help these sufferers, till such time as they can help themselves? A load of wood—a piece of meat—a partly worn, or last years garment—a job of work, or even a "green-back" would help them, and I have no doubt that any of the above articles (except the load of wood or job of work, which you had better distribute to the first you see in need of them,) will be gladly accepted and wisely distributed if left with the President, Secretary, or any other officers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society. They have labored hard, and are willing to continue their labors in this channel, as long as they can find the means to do with. I would especially call the attention of officers and citizens to the weekly meetings of the "Mite Society," where a good work can be aided, and at the same time social acquaintance and amenities can be extended. Those who have inaugurated this work, and these wishing to aid in it are worthy of each others acquaintance, and will work together all the better for being acquainted with each other, and through each other, with the wants of those in whose behalf they are jointly laboring.

I am, very respectfully,
A. STEELE PENN.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The "Mite" which met at Gov. Murphy's residence last week, realized the amount of \$50. This week they met at Dr. Whitehills' and the receipts were only \$20,40. We cannot see why the officers of the army and citizens of this city cannot attend so desirable a place and contribute their "mite" for the benefit of the poor.—They meet again on next Wednesday evening at Senator Warner's, and it is to be hoped that every body who wishes to pass a pleasant evening will attend.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 2.

Somebody who knows, says that when two or more women, approaching you on a narrow walk fall behind one another to enable you to pass, you may be sure that they are ladies of uncommon politeness and consideration. The usual course pursued by women is to charge all abreast, sweeping everybody into the mud.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

More Murders.—A band of rebel Choctaws crossed the State line last Wednesday and carried death and desolation into the settlements in Long Prairie, about 12 miles south of this place.

They made a clean sweep of everything portable, even to women's and children's clothes, destroying what they could not carry off. They acted in their usual barbarous manner, stripping four women stark naked and killed two men, Caldwell and Fessler. The inhabitants are moving into town as fast as they can.

May the day of retribution be not far distant.—Fort Smith New Era.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 6, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Another Massacre.

On the 7th inst., a party of ten men, belonging to the 1st Ark. Cav., herding some public stock near the battle field of Prairie Grove, were surprised by 21 of Buck Brown's guerrillas. The latter were dressed in Federal uniform and pretended to belong to the 13th Kansas. Our men were in a house at the time and were called out by their pretended friends, shook hands and conversed with them. All at once the bushwhackers commenced shooting our men down, and succeeded in killing and mortally wounding all but one, who made his escape to tell the mournful tale. The following are the names of the victims of this treacherous and barbarous deed:

KILLED: William H. Poor, James W. Shibley, George Herridou, George Hixon, Nelson B. Caughenan—all of Company A.

MORTALLY WOUNDED: John Jones, Co. A., B. McGlothan, McGuire, Boman—all of Col. E, 1st Ark. Cav.—Fort Smith New Era.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 6, 1864, p. 4, c. 2

Three Noble Union Girls.—The Decatur, Alabama, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:

Through the kindness of Capt. Jackson, of the 65th Ohio, I have been put in possession of the following facts: During the advance of Col. Streight's ill-fated raid last spring, a portion of his command had a heavy skirmish on the 30th of April, near a place called Day's Gap, about thirty miles south of this place. A Union soldier was killed, and as a matter of necessity his body was left in possession of the enemy. The rebels, after stripping the corpse buried it beside the road on the spot where he fell. They then drove a stake into the ground evidently intending to have it pierce the body, and attached to it a placard, the blasphemy of which was as revolting as their barbarity, and totally unfit to be recited. The Union people suppressed their indignation, for it would have been death to interfere. They did not, however, forget where the patriot was buried, and three young ladies, Misses Eliza E. Mayfield, Rachel and Sallie Turntine, some time after built a fence around the grave, removed the stake, and planted evergreens and flowers which now bloom and shed their fragrance over the resting place of the hero. Honor to those noble girls!

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 6, 1864, p. 4, c. 3

An idea seems to exist among the women of the South that Northern men make the best husbands. Whether this is true or not is doubtful, but it is certain that multitudes of our officers have every accomplishment, and are skilled in all the arts which attract women. In the ball-room, the parlor or at promenade they act the perfect gentlemen; and if the subject of discourse be literature, art or philosophy, or even matters of practical life, they are ready to instruct or amuse.

So long as we continue to possess the country these marriages will increase. There are men enough in the army who might never marry at the North, to furnish husbands to all who want, and yet leave few or none among us disappointed. The novelty of these matches will attract many who did not propose to marry.

It is evident from this that in a few years more, the rebel soldiers will be forgotten in the places where they were born, and should they return they will find, besides their houses and lands being occupied by others, that their women have become the wives of their enemies.

Every reflecting mind must see that these events will powerfully contribute to destroy prejudice, to produce a common language and a lasting peace.

We may look on this matter with surprise, but history is repeating itself.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 11, 1864, p. 3, c. 4

The Ladies Union Aid Society, will meet at the residence of Senator Warner this evening. All are invited to attend; but don't forget to bring your "*mite*" with you.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 11, 1864, p. 3, c. 4

Serenade.—The compliments of the Legislature and others, are due to the Band of the 54th Illinois Volunteers, and are hereby tendered to them individually and collectively, for the entertaining "Serenade" given in front of the Capitol on last evening. Be assured, gentlemen, we will be pleased to see and hear you frequently.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 13, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Sanitary Condition of the City.

We would call the attention of the authorities to the sanitary condition of the city, which is now nothing more nor less than one vast camp. We notice that many streets and allies [sic] are in a very filthy condition, and from the odors which strike our olfactories as we pass certain premises, we are led to conclude that they are also in an unwholesome condition. With all the care which can be taken, disease will prevail here as warm weather advances.

All filth should be removed from the entire city and disinfecting agents used, if the health of the citizens and soldiers is regarded.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Mite Society.—This is an organization of the loyal ladies of Little Rock, effected for the purpose of "material aid" for our sick and wounded soldiers, and the refugees of the city. Its officers are as follows: Mrs. Dyer, President; Mrs. Warner, Secretary; Mrs. Jones, Treasurer. The meetings are held weekly on Wednesday evenings, and are open to the public, which, individually and collectively, is invited to attend, and by contributing its *mite*, co-operate with the society in its praise-worthy efforts.

We attended the last meeting at Senator Warner's, and passed a most agreeable evening, singing, dancing, and social conviviality continued, rendering the hours but too short. The next meeting will be held at Gen. Carr's Headquarters, on Thursday evening, the Society having postponed its regular meeting in order to attend the Soldier's Benefit at the Theatre.

The ladies return their thanks to the Band of the 10th Ill. Cavalry, which favored them with a serenade during the evening. They are also under many obligations to Messrs. Cunningham, Barlow and Sumner, of the 1st Iowa Cavalry Band, for the kindness they manifested, in playing for the dance.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 13, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Little Rock, May 13.

Mr. Editor:--The monthly report of the Treasurer of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, received from the 25th of March, to April 25th, from Officers, Soldiers and Citizens, amounts to the sum of \$675. Amount paid out during that month, \$590.

Mrs. A. Jones, Treasurer.

[LITTLE ROCK] DAILY UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 17, 1864, p. 3, c. 4

A New York weekly paper tersely but inelegantly remarks: "For a greenhorn to speculate in Wall street, at present, is just as foolish as to play euchre against three Western blacklegs, with a confederate standing behind your chair, and telegraphing what you have in your hand. Do you understand that?"

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 21, 1864, p. 3, c. 2

Smugglers Arrested.—We learn that Col. J. L. Chandler, Provost Marshal General of the Department, has made important arrests of parties who were engaged in smuggling goods through our lines to Benton, where it is supposed they had established a base for their distribution. A large quantity of goods were seized to the amount of one thousand dollars, among which were a lot of military caps, and other articles of general use.

The parties engaged in this underhand and nefarious work of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, were principally women, residing out in the country who had taken the oath of allegiance, and have taken advantage of the same by purchasing small parcels from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars, to avoid all suspicion of the authorities. In this, however, they were foiled. Our Government detectives, ever on the alert, soon found out their secret, and made the arrests, much to the surprise of the parties interested.

The number engaged in this transaction, who are now under arrest, are twelve. And it is believed that many others are connected. Their purchases were made almost daily, and at different places, and in this manner they hoped to prevent the authorities from finding them out.

We hope that they may be dealt with in such a manner as to deter others who may be engaged in the same business, and that examples be made of those most deserving, which will be a lesson to all others.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 21, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Mite Society Postponed.—The Ladies' Union Aid Society, which was to have met at General Carr's headquarters, on Thursday evening, is postponed until Friday evening, in consequence of the supper to be given to Major General Steele, on that evening. We hope that a large party will be in attendance, and respond to the efforts of those noble and generous Union ladies of Arkansas, who are doing good to our cause, and comforting those in distress. Too much praise cannot be awarded them.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 21, 1864, p. 4, c. 4

Touching Scene of Fort Pickering—A
Thrilling Speech of Mrs. Booth.

On Tuesday last, April 3, the widow of Major Booth, the late commander at Fort Pillow, arrived at Fort Pickering, below this city. Col. Jackson of the 6th U. S. Heavy Artillery, had his regiment formed into line for her reception. In front of its center stood fourteen men, as fine, brave fellows as tread the earth. They were the remnant of the first

battalion of the regiment now drawn up.—all who had escaped the fiendish scenes of Fort Pillow, scenes that have stamped yet deeper blackness on the infamous brow of treason.

Mrs. Booth came forward. In her hand she bore a flag, red and clotted with human blood. She took a position in front of the fourteen heroes, so lately under her deceased husband's command.

The ranks before her observed a silence that was full of solemnity. Many a hardy face showed by twitching lids and humid eyes how the sight of the bereaved lady touched bosoms that could meet steel, and drew on the fountain of tears that had remained dry amid the piteous sighs witnessed on the battle field after a fierce action.

Turning to the men before her, she said:

Boys, I have just come from a visit to the hospital at Mount city. There I saw your comrades; wounded at the bloody struggle in Fort Pillow. There I found this flag—you recognize it. One of your comrades saved it from the insulting touch of traitors at Fort Pillow!

I have given to my country all I had to give—my husband—such a gift? Yet I have freely given him for freedom and my country.

Next my husband's cold remains, the next dearest object left me in the world, is this flag—the flag that waved in proud defiance over the works of Fort Pillow.

Soldiers! this flag I give to you, knowing that you will ever remember the words of my noble husband: "Never surrender the flag to traitors!"

Col. Jackson then received from her hand, on behalf of his command, the blood stained flag. He called upon the regiment to receive it as such a gift ought to be received. At that call he and every man of the regiment fell upon their knees, and, solemnly appealing to the God of battles, each one swore to avenge their brave and fallen comrades, and never—never to surrender the flag to traitors!

The scene was one never surpassed in emotional incident. Beside the swift rolling waters of the Mississippi—within the inclosure [sic] that bristled with the death dealing cannon; knelt these rough soldiers, whose bosoms were heaving with emotion, and on many of whose cheeks quivered a tear they tried to hide, though it did honor to their manly natures. Beside them stood in her grief, the widow of the loved officer they had lost—and above them was held the bloody flag. That eloquent record of crime, which has capped the climax of rebellion, and which will bring a reckoning so fearful.

In few but pointed and incisive words, Col. Alexander pledged himself and his command to discharge to the uttermost the solemn obligation of justice they had that day taken.

Col. Kappan followed him, expressing himself in favor of such retaliatory acts of justice and laws of warfare require in a case of such fiendish and wicked cruelty.

Woe to the unlucky Reb who falls into the hands of any of the commands represented at this solemn declaration. The determining of the officers of the 6th U. S. Heavy Artillery is incontestable, their bravery has been tried, and they have never been found wanting.—Memphis Bulletin.

W. B. Mc.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 27, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

The Badge of the 15th Army Corps.

From a letter from the Army of the Cumberland.]

The troops which came here from the Army of the Potomac brought with them various ornamental habits and customs that were new to the Western soldiers. Among them was the corps badge, which designated the corps to which officers and men were attached. For instance, the 12th a star. The badge is made of any material—gold, silver, or red flannel, and put conspicuously on some part of the clothing. The Western corps have no such badge. How an Irishman explained the matter is thus told:

A soldier came to the headquarters of General Butterfield, a tired weather-beaten straggler. He was one of those who made Sherman's march from Memphis to Chattanooga, thence to Knoxville and was now returning in the terrible cold of that returning march, thinly clad, one foot covered with a badly worn army shoe, the other with a piece of rawhide bound with strings about a sockless foot—both feet cut and bleeding. "Arms at will," he trudged past the headquarter's guard, intent only upon overtaking his regiment. "Halt" said a sentinel with a bright piece, clean uniform, and white gloves. "What do you belong to?"

"8th Misshoory, sure."

"What division?"

"Morgan L. Smith's av coorse."

"What brigade?"

"Giles Smith's, 2d brigade of the 2d division."

"But what corps?"

"The 15th, you d____d fool. I am one of the heroes of Vicksburg. Anything more, Mr. Sintinal?"

"Where is your badge?"

"My badge is it? what is that?"

"Do you see this star on my cap? That is the badge of the 12th corps. That crescent on my partner's cap is the badge of the 11th corps."

"I see now. That's how yez Potomick fellers gits home uv the dark nights. Ye take the moon and stars with ye."

"But what is the badge of your corps?"

Making an about face, and slapping his cartridge box, our soldier replied:

"D'ye see that? A cartridge box, with a U. S. on a brass plate, and forty rounds in the cartridge box—sixty rounds in our pockets. That's the badge of the 15th, that come from Chattanooga."

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 27, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

The Last Days of Grace.—There has never, perhaps, within the history of our city, been such an immense amount of business transacted as within the past week. The advent of General Order No. 3, was the signal for a general rush through the lines to take advantage of the few days prior to the closing of commercial intercourse between Memphis and the Confederacy. Throughout the day immense caravans, consisting of teams, and every conceivable description of vehicles, wended their way into the city, the crowds on the streets and in the stores, were immense. Our merchants have reaped a rich harvest, many of the most extensive houses having daily sold from \$7,000 to 10,000 worth of goods. The office of the Local Special Agent has been besieged by people, eager to secure permits to carry out their supplies, and for several days past it has been necessary to station guards at the door to keep them from taking the office by storm. To-

day, being the last day of grace, the city will no doubt present, if possible, a more exciting spectacle than any during the week. To-morrow, those whose lots are cast with the Confederacy, will bid adieu to Memphis, for, in all probability,—"three years or during the war."—Then will be murmured sad and affectionate farewells, and that "good old word good-bye," will be whispered in many quarters. Those who know on which side their bread is buttered, will remain on the "fat" side of the lines. During the past year our merchants have amassed fortunes from the trade through the lines, and every day ushered into being new establishments to compete for the immense amount of money thrown into the lap of our thriving young city. But this princely era has vanished like a beautiful dream, and with it the fond hopes of those so lately in pursuit of the "almighty dollar." A fishing excursion has been proposed by some wag, to continue during the summer.—Memphis Bulletin.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Grand Festival to Major General Steele.

The supper given to General Steele by the loyal citizens of Arkansas, on Thursday evening last, proved one of the most successful and striking affairs that has ever been witnessed in this city, and exhibited that true spirit of brotherly love which endowes [sic] the heart of the soldier, the statesman and the patriot.

About the hour of six in the evening, large flags were stretched across the street in front of the Anthony House, and from each window waved the emblem of our country's honor, the "glorious old Stars and Stripes."

Large crowds began to gather in the streets and opposite the Hotel to witness the affair, and as they beheld the magnificent scene before them they were inspired with a feeling which can only actuate the heart to its true sense, when amid the music of National airs, and the waving of that banner, for which many braves have sacrificed their lives, on the altar of our country.

At the hour of half past nine, the Committee on invitation waited upon General Steele, and escorted him from his headquarters to the hotel, on the arrival at which place the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," amid the cheers of all.

General Steele was seated at the head of the table, designated for himself and other distinguished Generals and their Staff, the Hon. C. C. Bliss, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Arkansas, on his right, and the Hon. Lt. J. W. Patten, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on his left. Next came Generals Soloman, Cane, Bussey, West, and their respective staffs. The other tables were filled by the Senate and members of the Legislature, and other invited guests.

The tables were arranged most beautifully, and entirely beyond our expectations. At the head of the table and in front of Gen. Steele, sat a large cake with a wreath surrounding it, beautifully ornamented and iced, with the following inscriptions: "Major General Steele, prosperity attend him."

The dining halls were all decorated with flags, and wreathes of flowers, and bouquets of the richest dyes, and most exquisitely arranged, lent their perfumes to the fragrance of the air, which welcomed the guests, and nerved the hearts of that noble and patriotic assemblage. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. Stephens, the proprietor of the hotel, for the exertions he used in preparing the tables for the happy

repast, and all joined in giving him hearty cheers for the feeling he manifested on this occasion.

While speaking of the arrangement and taste displayed in this particular, we will not forget to mention the names of Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Dr. Weeks, Mrs. Leshon, Mrs. Lt. Chandler, and Miss Bywater, whose services were invaluable. They displayed a great deal of taste, and blended the soft delicate flush of the rose, with that of the most simple evergreen, and other exotic personified luxuriate, which added much to the fantastic picture.

The repast being over, Colonel Sullivan rose and addressed the assemblage in a few short and pointed remarks, stating the object of the occasion, and endorsing the compliments bestowed upon our Commanding General, which he has so well merited.

To this General Steele responded, with that true feeling of the heart which dictates impartially and faithfully to the soldier. He was cheered frequently while speaking.

The following toasts were then read:

1st. "The United States of America are held and safely protected by clasps of "*steele*" which can only be broken by the destruction of the Union."

To this General Steele, after being loudly called for, responded in a spontaneous flow of patriotism and sympathy for the "brave defenders of liberty," who have proven themselves worthy of the high and exalted praise which our noble and God-sent institution has conferred upon them.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was then played by the band.

The next toast read was: "Our gallant army, with GRANT at its head, has preserved us a country, a home, and an untarnished name."—*Judge Harper*.

3d. "*President Lincoln*—May he live to rebuke and reform the would-be destroyers of our glorious Union."—*Judge Bertrand*.

To this he responded in a truly patriotic manner, and closed with the following toast to Gen. STEELE: "A gallant soldier and a true gentleman."

"The Governor of Arkansas—honest and patriotic." Was received with applause, and responded to by many.

Other volunteer toasts being called for, Judge HARPER offered the following:

"Shiloh—its living and dead heroes," which was drunk in silence.

"The heroes of Jenkin's Ferry—may they never be forgotten by loyal Arkansians," was dedicated to Gen. SOLOMAN.

"Our fallen heroes—sacred to their memory—they have paid the price of liberty, and sealed it with their blood," was announced by Surgeon George R. Weeks.

Mr. H. M. Beidler then gave the following "May the kind feeling of friendship and esteem exhibited by this assembly for Major General STEELE, be the sentiment of the whole Nation."

Many distinguished persons responded to this toast in a manner enthusiastic and exciting.

4th. "*Peace*—The end and sum of war. 'Tis written upon the pillow of Heaven; it is sung by the Angels of God, and it will ever be reflected down to us."

To this last the Hon. J. A. Butler responded in the following manner: . . .

5th. "That Gen. U. S. GRANT, like Washington, after having conquered a peace—will let his grateful country once more repose in the arms of the whole people."—*Brig. Gen. Carr*.

6th.—"The brave volunteer of Arkansas."—*Lieut. Patton, Speaker House Representatives.*

To each of the above toasts the names of the individuals which appear following them, responded in a truly patriotic manner, and all expressed their high appreciation of Gen. Steele as a commander.

The band then favored them with several of their most beautiful and popular pieces, whereupon, for the gratification of all persons, "Old Shady" was sung, amid the applause of all.

SENATOR WARNER, and a number of others whose names we did not learn, also interested the party with speeches of eloquence, and gratitude to Gen. STEELE and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their gallant and heroic conduct on the battle-field of Saline, where one of the bravest and most daring Generals (Gen. RICE,) was wounded. Of him, Gen. STEELE spoke in the highest terms, said he: "A braver man never commanded a brigade or drew a sword, and in the fight, that he exhibited coolness and bravery never excelled, that he was a man of great energy and untiring industry, and although not educated to a military profession, he already in military knowledge, surpassed many who had been educated at West Point. He also spoke in the highest terms of Generals CARR and SOLOMAN, and that SOLOMAN occupied the post of danger, and that he though there would be another battle with the enemy, and had made arrangements accordingly, but that SOLOMAN had so thoroughly whipped them, that they never appeared while our army was marching from the field by the flank, affording them all the opportunities imaginable for another onset to the battle."

After the close of Gen'l. STEELE's remarks, the band struck up another of its national airs; and again three times three rousing cheers were given for Mr. STEVENS, proprietor of the Anthony House, for the splendid manner in which he had prepared to receive the guests.

Senator WARNER then proposed three cheers for the Medical Department, who by their skill had saved as many lives, as the superior generalship of those who were honored guests on this occasion. Amid this immense applause, closed one of the most enthusiastic, patriotic, and genial assemblages with which this city has ever been honored.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

To the Patriotic Ladies of Arkansas.

Your sisters, in Convention at Washington, have hit upon the most sensible method yet devised to place our Government Loans on a specie basis. It is the only one left, and will conquer the exertions of all Copperheads, Secesh, or otherwise.

In order to carry out this determination, let every woman of local sentiment, follow the patriotic address of our Washington sisters. After the 4th of July next, none of our sex should appear in any dress but that manufactured in the United States. All must or ought to know, that the price of gold is according to our desire to consume foreign dress goods. The report of the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury shows it.

Louisa E. Snow,

Lizza N. Snow,

Pine Bluff, Ark.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Realization of the Soldier's Benefit.

We to-day had placed in our possession, the correspondence of Mr. E. Marshall, Manager of the Little Rock Theatre, to Surgeon Jos. R. Smith, U. S. A., Medical Director Department of Arkansas, in relation to the amount of money received for the benefit of the sick soldiers, on last Wednesday night, week.

From it we see that they succeeded in realizing (\$500), five hundred dollars, an amount of money which will tend greatly toward the relief of our sick and wounded which now throng the hospitals here. They will surely feel that Mr. Marshall has done his duty in this transaction, and while he depends upon the soldiers for their patronage, that he may sustain himself and troop, he does not forget to do them an equal justice. Mr. Marshall, is one among the few, who have so generously contributed to our sick, and we can assure him that so long as he remains here and continues to keep as good a troupe, as he now has, he need have no fears, but that he will always have a full house. That our soldiers are highly pleased with this place of amusement, we need no better proof than to attend it, and see the throng which it nightly receives. The Managers are very highly appreciated throughout the army here, and by this last act they have but more fully impressed the minds of the army men, that they still hold to the old adage, that "one good turn deserves another," and in order to prove it, carry out the programme to its fullest extent.

Little Rock, Ark., May 24th, 1864.

Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, Medical Director, 7th Army Corps:

Sir: Enclosed herewith, I send you five hundred dollars, (\$500), proceeds of the benefit given at the Little Rock Theatre, on the evening of Wednesday, 18th inst., in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Hospitals of this city.—Please expend the money in a way that shall best accomplish the end desired.

I am very Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

E. Marshall,
Manager of Little Rock Theatre.

Little Rock, Ark., May 24th, 1864.

E. Marshall, Manager of the Little Rock Theatre:

Sir:--I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt this day of five hundred dollars, (\$500) being the proceeds of the benefit given at the Little Rock Theatre, on the evening of Wednesday the 18th inst., in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Hospitals at this city.

I beg to assure you in the name of the sick and wounded, that the patriotism and liberality prompting this donation on your part is fully appreciated, and that the money will be faithfully expended according to your wishes.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

Jos. R. Smith, Surgeon U.S.A.
Medical Director, Dept. of Ark.

Little Rock, May 24th, 1864.

Mr. Editor—

We respectfully submit to you, for publication, the following report of the Ladies Union Aid Society—from April 25th, to May 25th, 1864.

Balance on hand for month of April, \$95.

Received by contributions and at Mite Societies, during the present month, \$309,70.

Received from steamer Davenport, \$50.

Amount paid and expended, month of May, \$109,00.

Remaining in the Treasury, \$345,70.

Mrs. A. Jones, Treasurer.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 27, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

We notice that Capt. DeKay was at work with a will Saturday, we saw a large number of citizens and soldiers with brooms and shovels, collecting and moving large quantities of rubbish with which our streets have been encumbered.—This is an important step taken in the right direction, and we doubt not that, under the supervision of so faithful and energetic an officer as the Captain, the work will be carried on until the city is thoroughly renovated. We would suggest that the rear of private premises and allies [sic] need inspection, also that the branch running through town has been made the receptacle of matter which ought to have been deposited elsewhere.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 27, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

The Mite as usual was attended by quite a number on last Friday evening, at the Headquarters of Gen. Carr. Ninety-three dollars was the amount contributed. This is very encouraging to the poor, who receive the benefit thereof. The society return thanks to the Little Rock Glee Club, which favored them with a serenade, and played and sang some of its most beautiful pieces. This society is one of importance, and is progressing rapidly, and hope ere long to be able to give a concert for some charitable purpose. If we would be allowed the suggestion, we would recommend it either for the sick and wounded or the widowed and orphans, which have been made the result of this war.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 27, 1864, p. 3, c. 2

The Theatre.

We again had the pleasure of witnessing this new popular place of amusement, and were highly delighted with the play. The play presented was Bernard's three act drama entitled "*Lucille*" and is one of the most striking and affecting pieces that we have as yet witnessed, since this new and excellent troupe have been playing.

Mrs. Frank Graham, who is gaining a reputation in this art, which will one day command the praise and attendance of the whole theatre going public of our most popular Northern cities, in that pleasing and "*Rachelle*" like manner, sustained the character of "*Lucille*," with a great deal of credit. She has for some time been the medium of drawing large and appreciative audiences, and continues to be the centre [sic] of attraction.

Mr. J. Templeton, an adept in this profession, and who has but few that now surpass him, acquitted himself with much honor in the part of "*St. Cyr*," or "the blind *Emigre*." The remainder of the company done themselves justice, in every respect, and all present seemed to manifest a feeling of satisfaction.

The managers have cut several large ventilation holes in the ceiling, which admits of a draught of fresh air, rendering all parts of the house comfortable. We think the many who have heretofore suffered with excessive heat can now "keep cool" without discommoding themselves in the least.

One of the most important items in relation to the management of the theatre, we are compelled to notice. It is the admission to the reserved seats of drunken persons, who are a nuisance to all near them. On Monday night we noticed several very noisy soldiers, who not wishing to hear themselves were the means of preventing those who did wish to. Many persons left the house, from the fact that the guard then on duty did not arrest and lodge them in the guard house. We hope this matter will be attended to.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 27, 1864, p. 3, c. 2
Sporting Intelligence—The Sweepstake Race.

The sweepstake race, which has been made up for the benefit of all lovers of the turf, will come off on Saturday, June 5th, at the Little Rock Race Course, and it will no doubt create an exciting feeling between the different competitors who will attend.

The field is open to all who wish to enter their stock, and will remain so until 12 o'clock on Friday June the 4th. Those wishing to put their "fast stock" to the test, and win a large amount of money can embrace the present opportunity.

The *entree* is \$50, (fifty dollars,) with the privilege of \$25, (twenty-five dollars) forfeit, that amount (being the agreement entered into by the leading parties) being now in stake in the hands of Mr. H. B. Hunt, and the remainder to be paid to him on the course, before the races are commenced. Three have already entered their animals, and we hope to see at least ten or fifteen racers on the track.

Sporting gentlemen here in the south, should be more spirited and adopt more important measures to revive the sports of the turf, and we would be glad to fall upon some plan, that would add a fresh impulse to those sports in this region. When one reflects on the difficulties, and express which necessarily attend a good race course, he would naturally conclude that nothing was wanted except the will and the spirit, to render this the centre [sic] of attraction. So far we know of no positive want of good feeling or hostility to the turf, but yet there seems to be a want of system and harmony among the friends of the turf, whose exertions, instead of being for the benefit of this sport, are fritted away and enfeebled by other individuals interested.

We have a sporting class of men among us, who, would they pursue the right course, could make this a good place for races, and offer inducements to the Northern sports to bring their race stock here, with the hope of realizing some benefit.

Sports should be arranged so as to consume the greater part of the day, and should present a variety, which would be agreeable to all, and also suit the capacities of all description of racers.

These and numerous other requisites are important, and necessary to the prosperity of the turf at any place, yet few are found concentrated at our country places of sport.

These matters are suggested for the consideration of those whom it most concerns, and should they form a club here they will no doubt prove successful in all their efforts.

The race on Saturday, June 5th, will be one of some importance, and will no doubt be largely attended. The horses start from the score at the tap of a drum, from the lower end of the track.—The first animal through the poles takes all the stakes. *Silk Stocken*, owned by Mr. Wray Torrey, *Grey Goose*, the property of Mr. Tom Blakely, and *Cut Throat*, of which Mr. Paul Jones is the owner, are already entered, and the field is still open to animals of all sizes and ages.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Evacuation of Batesville and Jacksonport.

We are informed by Capt. Baxter that at least a thousand persons left their homes on the evacuation of the above named places, and came down White river to Duvall's Bluff; most of whom have gone North, many in a destitute condition. That country is now entirely at the mercy of the guerrilla and bushwhacker.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 3, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

The Streets.—We are surprised to see the streets continually full of dust. We have often wondered why some one does not have a street sprinkler in operation. The merchants and other business men of the city, would gladly contribute to something of this kind, and we hope to see one in operation ere long.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Meeting of Patriotic Ladies.—An adjourned meeting of ladies will be held at Bryan Hall this afternoon, to form a National Covenant Organization, discountenancing the use of imported articles of dress. Let every patriotic woman who is willing to deny herself for the sake of a burdened country, staggering under the weight of enormous outlays, for expensive imports, be there, and give her voice and pledge her action for retrenchment. None can deny that this is emphatically woman's sphere, where she may exert a might and healthful influence. Our Revolutionary mothers held not back when duty called. They triumphed—so shall we. We bless them for their staunch patriotism; as shall unborn generations revere those who when the nation is struggling for existence, oceans of blood and treasure poured out in its defense, homes made desolate, hearts broken, the wail of agony arising from battle fields and hospitals, shall resolve to take a part of the burdens of self-denial, and thus add millions to the nation's treasury for the great purpose of crushing treason and sustaining our beloved country.—Chicago Tribune.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 10, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Lieut. Andrus, Adjutant of the 4th Ark. Cavalry has just returned from Washington, where he has been to procure arms for the regiment. He informs us that he has been successful in securing a complete outfit—Remington revolvers, Sharp's rifles and McClellan sabres [sic]. The regiment is all here, with the exception of a small detachment and numbers about a thousand men.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 10, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

We saw yesterday morning a letter from the Provost Marshal, granting authority to Messrs. Davidson & McDaniel, to sprinkle certain streets. We are glad to see that steps are being taken to secure this very desirable end. They are to receive part

compensation from the office of the Provost Marshal, and are authorized to obtain subscriptions from citizens who will enjoy the benefit of their labors. We hope that those interested will not allow the enterprise to fail for want of the useful, since it will be conducive to health as well as add much to the comfort of all.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 10, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Guerrillas Getting Bold.—On Wednesday last, about four o'clock P.M., a band of "*Bushwhackers*," numbering about 40, and led by one Tom Steele and William Martin, both well known to the citizens of this place, with a number of others also well known, whose names we do not publish at present; made a raid upon the plantation of Messrs. Filkins & Duel, situated eight miles below this city, on the Arkansas river, plundering, burning, and destroying everything they could find of importance on the place. Taking the best horses they could find they mounted them, and swearing that there should not be a pound of cotton raised in the State, left the place.

We would ask the authorities of this place, what shall be done with such individuals?

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 10, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Messrs. Pollock & Co.—We were invited around to this establishment to-day, to examine the extensive stock of new goods which they have just received from the East. Their selection surpasses any that we have seen in the city, and we were highly gratified to see this old firm again in "*full blast*."

There are many fine stores in the city, but as yet we have seen none that surpasses this establishment, in their selection of prints, and the neatness and delicacy of taste displayed in their arrangement, none can equal it. Their stock consists of the most beautiful and choice selection of assorted silks, organdies, plain delaines in rich colors, balmoral skirts and ladies furnishing dress goods of every variety. They have also a general assortment of ready made clothing of the latest New York and Eastern styles. Linen coats and pants comprise a portion of this assortment, and we recommend all those wishing to purchase a cheap outfit for the summer, to give them a call.

Perfumeries of the best quality, and other toilets in connection. Mr. Leo. Pollock, an old favorite of this city, (especially among the ladies,) with his gentlemanly deportment and pleasing countenance, can always be found behind the counter, to welcome his old customers to buy their wants.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

How to Direct Letters.

1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as Post Office and State.
2. Head letters with the writer's Post Office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.
3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the lower left hand corner, with the word Transient.
4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post marking without interfering with the writing.

N.B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, Postoffice and State, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writers.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 3-4

A Letter to Governor Murphy—Rebel
Barbarities in North Eastern Arkansas—
Sufferings of Refugee Families.

Duval's Bluff, Ark., June 7th, '64.

To His Excellency, Isaac Murphy, Governor of Arkansas:

Sir:--I write you this morning to inform you of the distressed and unhappy condition of our portion of the State, since the occupation of its Capital by the Federal forces. I reside eleven miles South of Batesville, in Independence county. The Union element of that section of the country, which is well known to be very strong, generally lived in the rural districts, were not very wealthy, but were a thriving class of people, generally owned land and lived an independent life. The rebel conscript law, after the evacuation of that place by Gen. Curtis, had driven the Union men, some into the rebel army, some to Missouri, inside the Federal lines, and hundreds into the hills, mountains and caves, for safety, and when the Federals occupied Little Rock, such rejoicing from the caves and mountains was scarcely ever heard. In the meantime, their families had been robbed and insulted throughout the Northern and North Eastern portion of the State by bushwhackers and thieves, and some of the most prominent men had been murdered; I mention as an instance, Parson Murry, an Episcopal Methodist preacher, and Parson Cavender, of the same profession, one, his name not now remembered, from Grand [illegible] Jackson County, was boxed up and shipped North as freight, others were hunted and chased by dogs, to be killed or put into the rebel service as the rebels saw fit.

Just after the capture of Little Rock, additional bands fell back from the rebel army headed by officers, with ammunition and some guns, stated to be for the purpose of recruiting and holding that portion of the country behind the Federal army.—They organized a new system by killing or driving out of the country all male persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty, who would not turn out and fight the Federals. They also increased their robberies, for example: they caught an old gentleman, by name Stephens, tied his head to a peach tree and his feet to a stake, and burned him till his toes came off to make him give up his money, the old man refused, but his daughter, to save the further punishment of her father, run and delivered to them his money, to the amount of \$1,350 in gold. They also hung Abraham Yates twice until nearly dead to make him give up his gold. After robbing of every visible thing of value they could find in the possession of his family and mother, they hung John Redden the third time and got his money, and the marks of the halter are on his neck until this day. I give you these names as instances of barbarity practiced throughout the entire portion of country I have alluded to, and for no other cause but the devotion of these men to the Union of their fathers, and here I will state that more devoted patriots never did live anywhere than the class I have alluded to in North Eastern Arkansas.

On the 25th day of December, 1863, there was a Federal Post established at Batesville the second time, commanded by R. R. Livingston, of the 1st Nebraska Vol., to

the great joy of the Union families of that section. They came in from the caves and mountains. Gen. Steele then authorized Col. E. Baxter to raise a regiment of men to serve twelve months, and that regiment was filling up very fast, and numbered between four and five hundred men. The policy at this Post was very lineal [sic?], the amnesty oath was administered to all who applied, and the rebels took protection under it, those living in town were happily conditioned; they were generally wealthy and could accommodate the officers of the army. Rebels living in the country came in and took the oath and returned home to business in peace, for the Federals were bound to protect them, but the bushwhackers, murderers and thieves were left in arms in the country. Then it was, that outside of the Federal lines came the reign of terror to the Union families, for instance: Tasson Stout was taken from his family one night in January last, his wife knocked down, and he taken three miles and hung; no charge was ever made, only that he was a consistent Union man. Mr. Decamp, a neighbor of mine living within three miles of Batesville, was surrounded about 10 o'clock in the night by one of these bands and murdered in the presence of his family, and his family were then robbed of every available thing they possessed.

Edward McGuire was attacked in the night at his residence in my county, he made his escape after killing two of the scoundrels, being wounded himself, the they, in the presence of his family, burnt his house, which was one of the finest in the country. These outrages drove the Union families from all sections of the country to Federal posts for protection, where they were huddled up in every old shanty in the limits of the post.

Your humble servant saved himself by fleeing to the mountains, and thence to the post, after having been robbed from the cellar to the garret of everything available, my life sought by various charges on my house at night by rebels with arms drawn.

The policy of the Federals at the post, I complain of more in sorrow than anger, the Union element was not respected as I thought it should be. The rebels in town were generally well to do, and retained their property, and the whole of them depended upon the Federal officers to protect them, and they used all their social abilities to that end. I will relate one or more instances as examples:

There was a guerrilla Captain by the name of Grace, that had made known to the authorities that he would desist and surrender, if he could get some help from them to get to the post.—They assisted him in and ordered out of a house, a man by the name of Marshall, as good a Union man as ever lived, and put Grace into it. I saw this myself, it was done by Q. M. Charles Thompson. I applied for a house for my family and could not get one where the rebel families were in comfortable houses, and their husbands and sons out in the brush firing on our pickets, and attacking trains; Union families were suffering for shelter. The consequences of this is, that the Union element is disheartened by the policy of those who should be their friends, and are compelled to leave the country, and in the hands of the rebels to enjoy it. The Federals hold the posts and extend protection to the rebels, and the rebels hold the country and rob and murder the Union people and compel them to leave.

On the 17th or 18th day of May last, the Posts of Batesville and Jacksonport were abandoned, and the scene of the distress of Union families beggars description, and the rejoicing of the amnesty rebels knew no bounds. I suppose about five hundred families were compelled to leave with the army, the authorities enlisted all they could, they pressed teams, and aided by the boats they came here, where many of them are now

without shelter, money, or any thing else, and they are leaving for other States. Rev. Mr. Good, of White County, a tanner by trade, but owns a good farm worth \$7,000, had been living on the place for more than twenty years—he is an ornament to the Union cause in any country—had to flee from home to save his life, and seek refuge in the Federal lines at Batesville, his two sons in the Federal army. As soon as he learned that the place would be evacuated he sent word to his wife to hire wagons, and bring to the river as much of his property as possible, to meet the boats at Grand Glaze, which she attempted, but before she arrived the rogues under one Ranney, robbed them of all they possessed save one bed and two old bed-spreads. The two old people left here yesterday on the steamer Fitzhue, with broken hearts, for other lands, "never to return again," as they stated to me. The authorities at Batesville had granted an escort to about seventy families through to Missouri; they started, and had gone some twenty-five miles, when an order came for the escort to return; they left them in the road, the men took to the brush to save their lives and left the women to drive the teams and get along the best they could, the Union men having been robbed of their arms long ago.

Col. Livingston, while he was at Batesville, done good service, he killed and captured many of the rascals, and I look upon him as a gentleman and a good officer, but the general policy, so far as Unionism is concerned, if not changed soon, we will have nothing to hope for or fight for, we are broken and disbanded, the rebels hold the land under the amnesty oath, and the guerrillas and thieves supported by them, while the Union element must bid adieu to their homes and State.—We must possess the land or they will possess it; we cannot hold it unless we are better respected and rebel sympathizers disrespected by the Federal Government or authorities. I want you, as Governor of our State, to extend your influence to this end. At Batesville there was 1,050 votes cast in the late election by that county for the Free Constitution, I do not suppose there are 350 of them now left; at the next election, if we live to see it, we as a Union party are gone unless some change is effected. I am from home, cannot return to my family, have not heard from them since May 16th, and it is with a troubled heart, I subscribe my self,

Respectfully Yours, etc.,
E. D. Rushing.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 4
The Theatre.

Mr. Editor:

We have not been a "theatre goer" since our residence in Little Rock, probably for the reason that we were not very highly entertained there.—But, since the arrival of the present troop we have occasionally spent an evening at Marshall's.—There is now on the "boards" in this city, a higher order of talent than ever before since our residence here, and parts of some of the plays have been rendered exceedingly well. In Mrs. Graham's representation in the beautiful piece of "*Camille*," we were surprised and delighted beyond our highest expectations. Such playing would do credit to the actress upon any stage.—There was a touch of nature throughout rarely found upon the stage. The points of interest touching and pathetic, and were brought out in such a manner of melancholy sweetness as addressed itself irresistibly to the fine and nobler feelings of all present, and the hushed and silent attention of that audience spoke a higher meed [sic] of praise than

could the applause, brought out by the usual ranting or coarse jokes of the stage, ever indicate. Considering the extreme difficulties and embarrassment under which good playing is here executed, we cannot commend too highly, such exhibitions of good taste as we last witnessed in the character of "*Camille*." The hall, scenery, and support of the society, are fully calculated to encourage representations of the finer feelings of the human heart, so that, when in despite all these hindrances, the actress holds her steady course, true to the promptings of genius and a correct taste. We are prepared to award a high encouragement and a hearty God speed to such commendable efforts. We know that it is due to such correct taste, by industry and application to her profession, that Mrs. Graham has, within the past year and a half, unaided by aught save a careful and lady-like deportment to all, won a high position in the esteem of those who have had the pleasure of witnessing her impersonations in different parts of the country, and believe that should she continue her present calling, that a bright future awaits her efforts, and that an appreciative public will crown them with the rewards which accompany success.

It was not my purpose in addressing you a few lines, to become the "puffer," but simply to jot down the impressions of an evening's amusement, which, should it prove acceptable, may be repeated when it shall be my aim to speak of others of the same profession who are playing here, and for the present, a part and parcel of our "little world."

CITIZEN.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 16, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Swords! Swords!! Swords!!!

Ticknor & Co.—On Main street, sign of the "Big Flag," have just received a splendid assortment of cavalry sabres [sic], and infantry swords, with the latest improvement of belts.

Their selection is one of the finest we have as yet seen, and the prices very low. We could not commend our Military friends to a more desirable business house than this one, to make their purchases.

The two polite and clever clerks of the establishment, Messrs. Chas. T. Duncomb, and Frank Stark, with their usual good looks and smiling faces, will render themselves useful in trying to please their customers. As many of the officers of the new Regiments now arriving here, do not know where to fit themselves with a uniform or other necessaries, we take this method of referring them to this firm. Call and see them, no trouble to show goods and please customers.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 16, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

From Arkansas.

Atrocious Guerilla Operations.

St. Louis, June 1.—A telegram at Headquarters from Rolla, Mo., the 30th ult., states that a train of Union refugees, from Jacksonport, Arkansas, under escort of seventy men of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, was attacked at Salem, Arkansas, by 300 guerillas, the entire train burned, and about eighty men and some women killed.

On Friday last, ten men of a detachment of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, while out on a scout from Rolla, being separated from the main body were surrounded by guerillas

and five killed, the others making their escape and returning in large force. The bodies of those killed were found stripped and their throats cut.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

A boat has recently arrived from Ft. Smith bringing a number of refugees. They report a deplorable state of things in the country above—especially at Dardanelle. A large number of families had collected there for protection, which were not able to leave when the place was evacuated. They are suffering from want and the enemy.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We are informed by Captains Conner and Baxter, that a number of bushwhackers, said to belong to Rutherford's command, disguised themselves as negroes; went to the house of a Mrs. Knight, living in Independence Co., Ark., whose husband was in the Federal service; accused her of having given information to Federal soldiers concerning some of their party, and beat her with sticks so severely that she died in consequence, four or five days after. They also went to the house of a Mrs. Wackly, living in the same neighborhood, and treated her in the same way, but she recovered.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

[Communicated.]

Mr. Editor:

Early last spring, some five or six patriotic ladies of this city formed themselves into an association, for the benevolent and noble purpose of relieving, as far as possible, the sufferings and privations of the unfortunate citizens of Arkansas, who have taken refuge in and around our city, from the murderous and felonious attacks of the proud Huguenots and high born Cavaliers of the rebel army, who are detached from the main body of that army, by order of Jeff. Davis, to perform the soul-exalting service of burning the houses of Union men, and turning their families out in destitution upon the world.

From the murderous fury of these bands of hell born and hell bound fiends for dear life's sake, thousands of men with their wives and children, whose only offence was their fealty to the Government of the United States, have fled, abandoning their homes and all, whether little or much, that they by long years of toil and frugality had accumulated, for the sustenance of themselves and their families. Indeed, in many instances it is not the fathers with their wives and children who have fled from their homes to escape the fury of these wanton wretches, who are more to be dreaded than the Thugs of India, and whose savage ferocity is more terrible than that of wild beasts of prey, but the widows of loyal citizens whom the rebels have murdered, with their orphaned little ones clothed in rags and wretchedness, who have taken refuge here from the dangers they could not resist.

The efforts of these ladies in this benevolent and holy work, the beneficency [sic] of which commends it to the heart of every good man, met with some success, but by no means adequate to the relief of the sufferings of the refugees, nor were the contributions as liberal on the part of the citizens as could have been expected under the circumstances.

The whole sum donated to the Aid Society amounted to about \$1,400, of which sum about \$400 was subscribed by citizens, \$300 by officers and soldiers of the U. S. army. The remaining \$500 was raised in the city of Philadelphia, through the efforts and

solicitations of Lieut. McClintock, who kindly undertook, during his visit North to lay out in the purchase of goods for the benefit of the refugees, such funds as the Aid Society had in hand, and to solicit further aid from the benevolent people of the loyal States, for the relief of the suffering and destitute who are daily dying among us of neglect and want. Most nobly did the Lieutenant perform the trust, and many a heart that has been made glad through his instrumentality, breaths forth blessings upon the head of that gallant and generous officer who interested himself in behalf of the poor refugees, and administered to their wants in the hour of their direst necessity.

The goods bought in the city of Philadelphia by Lt. McClintock for the Society, amounted to \$1,000 in value, a portion of which have been distributed to the poor, and the residue is now in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Peak, and will be given out to those who need assistance. The residue of the funds collected by the Society, has about all been expended in furnishing care and medical aid to the sick, and in burying the dead. It is believed that the money has been judiciously expended, and as much good accomplished as was possible with so small an amount of means. Not only have the ladies of the Aid Society administered to the physical wants of the poor, by furnishing food, raiment and shelter, but they have pointed out the way for them to earn a competency for themselves, in such cases as there was ability to labor, and found homes for the young and unprotected.

When we bear in mind how small the number of ladies who were engaged in this benevolent enterprise, it is wonderful that so much good has been accomplished, and the beneficial results furnishes proof of how great a good could have been done had there been more loyal and benevolent ladies in the city who would have taken hold of the work.

Much praise is due the officers of the Federal army of all ranks, for their liberal pecuniary aid and moral approval, without which the enterprise would have entirely failed, or if not, would have been productive of little good.

I must not omit to state that the contributions made in the city of New York, were donated by the merchants of that city, among whom we find the familiar names of Stewart & Bro., Wm. Snodgrass, Davis, Kemper & Co., Cope & Co., Welsh, W. P. Latham, D. D. Parish and others.

This munificent contribution, collected in the brief period of two or three days, affords abundant evidence of the open handed benevolence of our brethren of the North, and conclusively refutes the slanderous imputations so industriously circulated by rebels and traitors, that they hate us of the South.

The ladies of the Aid Society, finding the burdens of their duties greater than they could bear, have turned over to the Rev. Mr. Peak, for the present, all the moneys and property in their hands, and all who desire hereafter to contribute for the relief of the poor and suffering, will call upon Mr. Peak, whose untiring efforts in behalf of the poor, has won the golden opinion of all here, and shall hereafter be to him a crown of glory.

M.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 3
Western Sanitary Commission.

This commission has expended since the rebellion begun, an average of over \$50,000 per month.

Not less than six hundred men are received and provided for daily in the "Soldier's House," under its direction. These are chiefly furloughed men, passing through the different cities, and who are kept by the "Houses," from much suffering and imposition. No one can estimate the amount of good done and life saved by this agency, which depends entirely for its continuance upon the public liberality.

Their distribution to the Hospitals and sick of this Department, has been extremely liberal, an untiring and constant effort to see that it goes to those for whom it was intended, has been put forth by their Agent. Dr. Wyatt, to whom the soldiers can at all times apply with the assurance of finding a friend.

One Who Knows.

Little Rock, June 27th, '64.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 30, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

It has been suggested that a superintendent of refugees was to be appointed. We hope it will be done; an active humane and vigilant person acting in that capacity, could be the means of preventing much suffering among worthy parties, and much imposition upon the government.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 30, 1864, p. 3, c. 5

Don't Read This!!!

E. Barinds,
(Henry Fisher's Old Stand.)

Have Now on hand a splendid assortment of Goods for Ladies' Wear, consisting in part of

Poplin, Chalies [sic], Mozambiques,
DeLaines, Deproize, Organdies,
Brilliantines, Lawns, etc., etc., etc.,
Spring and Summer BalMoralles [sic],
Swiss, Nainsook,

Jaconett [sic], Muslin,

Also—Ladies and childrens Shoes, Cench [sic] Hoop Skirts here, with a fine stock of Calicoes of the latest and most beautiful prints. Brown, Bleached, and Sea Island Domestics, which he offers at the lowest prices.

June 30, 1864.—tf.

E. Barinds.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, June 30, 1864, p. 4, c. 5

Messrs. Eaton & Co.,

would respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a first class

Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,

on Markham street, next square east of the Post Office, where they are prepared to attend to the wants of both Ladies and Gentlemen, in the best of style.

They will also furnish Ice Cream to families and parties, on shortest notice.

N. B.—Finely furnished rooms for the accommodation of Ladies, open from 4 P.M., Sundays.

Give us a call.

May 28, 1864. 3m.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, July 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Poor.—The Rev. Mr. Peek informs us that on Thursday last he was below town, and found a man, belonging to the 3d Ark. Cavalry, sick, and unable to report to his command. He was with his family, who were also sick, one of the children not expected to live. They were destitute of food, with the exception of sufficient corn meal to furnish them a single dinner. We learn that the Government has appointed a committee of relief for refugees. We hope they will open an office and enter upon their duties immediately. This method has been adopted in preference to the appointment of a superintendent of refugees. Quarters should be assigned these unfortunate people where they can be collected together, so that their necessities can be more readily ascertained and relieved. It should be as remote from encampments of troops as possible, and as much pains taken as circumstances will permit, to prevent unprotected females from being driven by want and improper intimacies into a course of vice and degradation.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, July 7, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Arkansas Citizen's Relief Committee.

This board has organized by the appointment of

Mr. John Wassell, President.

Dr. R. L. Dodge, Treasurer.

Mr. L. Bartlett, Secretary.

Application for the destitute can be made to Mr. John W. Jay, Disbursing Agent, at the Committee Rooms in the right wing of the State House, from 8 to 12 o'clock of each day.

L. Bartlett, Sec'y.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, July 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

To the Benevolent People of Arkansas.

The undersigned desire to call the attention of all benevolent persons to the fact daily presented before us, of the destitution and want of a large and helpless class of our community, the widow and the fatherless.

Upon recommendation of our names by the Commanding General, and Gens. Carr, Salomon, Bussey and Andrews, to the Hon. Isaac Murphy, Governor, we have been appointed a Relief Committee for the State of Arkansas, with power and authority to appoint such other committees as may be necessary to give the greatest efficacy in extending relief to the suffering population of the State, and to receive and disburse the donations of the charitable, and adopt such plans of action in the premises as may to them seem best.

For what object, at whose recommendation, and for what purpose we have been appointed, is now before you. We are willing to devote our time, are you willing we shall do it effectually, or shall we fail? Without means we can do nothing; without your aid the widow and orphan may perish for want of charitable relief. It is said "Give alms of thy goods, and never turn thy face from any poor man; and the face of the Lord shall not be turned away from thee." And also, "Those who give to the poor lend to the Lord." Those then, who are satisfied with *the security*, can invest their money and goods by lending to the Lord.

We propose, then, at once to call upon our business men for their contributions, and upon all others for so laudable an object. We propose to keep a list of all donations, however small, so that none may be overlooked or forgotten—the widow's mite or the rich man's gift will be alike acceptable to us.

While it is our wish to assist the needy, it is our purpose to insist that no one receive aid from us who are able, by honest industry, to support themselves. We cannot too strongly urge upon our country friends the absolute necessity where at all possible, of remaining at home. This city is incapable of furnishing houses for all that are now here; sickness, disease and death, follow rapidly from exposure incident to want of accommodations for them. To continue leaving their homes only increases distress.

John Wassell,
R. L. Dodge,
L. Bartlett,
John Kirkwood

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, July 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Relief for Refugees.—We publish this week a report of the committee for relief, also, some of the correspondence received by them, which gives a more vivid picture of the distress and suffering endured by these poor people than any connected account which can be given. The committee are doing a good work, and preventing much suffering, we hope their efforts will be seconded by every philanthropic person in the place.

If some arrangements could be made to have those destitute families furnished comfortable quarters in one place, they could be taken care of when sick, and their wants relieved to better advantage when well. Is there not some place suitable within the lines where good water could be procured, which could be devoted to that purpose—those barracks which are now being used for firewood would furnish material for comfortable cabins—and the labor of removing and putting them up, even if it was necessary to move any of them, would be trifling? This done a school could be established for the children. Can it not be done?

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, July 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 4-6

Little Rock, Ark., July 4, 1864.

To the Refugee Relief Committee, for the State of Arkansas:

I take the liberty of laying before you, a statement of some cases of extreme destitution brought to my notice this morning, and personally known to myself.

Mrs. Williams, has three brothers-in-law in the 4th Arkansas cavalry, but they have not been paid and are unable to render her assistance, being in a shanty at the south west part of town, not far from Mr. Silas Field—eight in the family and six of them sick, no provisions, except a little corn bread, sent in by the soldiers this morning, no means of support and no medicine, my impression is and the simple truth is they are starving to death.

Sarah A. Swinford, came in last fall, from Saline county, when the forces were drawn in from Benton. Her mother died a month ago, leaving seven orphan children. Sarah the elder sister, has the care of them, she sick from measles, settling upon her

lungs. There is a boy 14, a girl 8, a boy 7, she has a brother in 2d Missouri Battery, and an uncle in the U. S. service at St. Louis. They must starve if not relieved immediately.

In a small cabin near the same place, is a widow Hogland, and a widow Mallow, from Hempstead county, an invalid son and his wife, twelve children—no provisions and nothing to buy any with, the rebels broke up their home, took their horses, wagons and all they had—sixteen in the cabin.

Near there a man named Purcell, who is blind from a severe attack of inflammation in the eyes, and in a destitute condition.

Widow Elizabeth Ault, from Clark county, five miles north of Arkadelphia, daughter 14, son 11, without anything to eat, has diarrhea and fever—She has a son at St. Louis in the 2d Missouri Battery—an invalid son with a wife and child near here, who cannot help her. The Union forces took some of her stock and the rebel forces the remainder. She has had a good home but is now entirely destitute and must starve unless relieved at once.

Widow Nancy Patterson, lives in a log cabin near the Jeffries house, has in her care five orphan children, to whom she is not at all related. The dying mother requested her to take them; she has no means of support for them—would support herself by her own labor. The father of the children was hung by the rebels.

Widow N. Hollandger—husband died two weeks since; after a long sickness, joined the Union army at Benton, but did not pass surgeon's examination, has four children, babe very sick—no provisions and no means to get any; son Hughston 14, daughter Lizzie, 12, bright interesting children, need immediate attention.

Very Respectfully, your ob't. ser't.

E. S. Peake,
Chaplain U. S. Vols.

Little Rock, Ark., July 6, 1864.

To the Refugee Relief Committee,

Office of County Clerk, State House:

I have to report the following cases of destitution coming under my personal observation in my visits to refugees yesterday:

East of Gov. Purphy, is a tent, John Chastine, wife and six children, all the children sick. He is advanced in age and infirm in health; has two sons in the U. S. service.

Mrs. Dyer, a daughter, was at a tent adjoining. Her husband, Wm. A. Dyer, is in the 4th Arkansas Cavalry, and she has four orphan children in her care, one of whom is sick.

The above parties are in great need of help in the way of provisions, being without food or means to purchase any.

At the Refugee cabins, east of the Penitentiary, E. S. Locket, 4th Arkansas Cavalry, sick wife and four children. Mother-in-law, Mrs. Coates and three children, and Mrs. McDaniel, widowed sister. They need provisions, having nothing to eat. Locket has not drawn pay but will soon.

Thomas McGuire, 4th Arkansas Cavalry, paroled at Dardanelle—wife and four children—nothing to eat.

Pemberton Reeder, Co. D, 33d Iowa, sick—excused from duty—wife and three children—nothing to eat.

Widow Carson, 42 years of age—has a son and stepson and two sons-in-law in 2d Arkansas Infantry—one daughter—son fifteen, died on Monday—no means of support.

Mrs. Meeks, wife of John Meeks, 3d Arkansas Cavalry—has five children—no means of support.

J. P. Choate and wife, 2d Arkansas Infantry, company B—need rations.

Mrs. Mary Cassedy, wife of Wm. Cassedy, 1st Arkansas Infantry, Ft. Smith—has two children and no support—wishes to go back to Ft. Smith, where she was enabled to support herself comfortably until compelled to leave, by Champlain Springer and the guards, appointed to collect and send off the refugees.

Mrs. Mary Taylor, was situated the same way at Ft. Smith, and wishes to return—has one boy, sickly.

Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, sister of Mrs. Taylor, has two children.

The above named are in need of immediate help to obtain food.

Mrs. J. Q. Mitchell, has four children—the youngest a babe five months old. Her husband is in the military prison, having been taken as an employee of the Confederate army. He was in charge of a carpenter shop. She needs some attention.

Mrs. Carl and one child, wife of James Carl, 2d Arkansas Infantry—in need of food.

The guard reports one of the cabins occupied by Miss Ward, Miss Turner and Miss Anna Black, as being a house of bad repute. He says these women were brought there by a 2d Lieutenant of a Battery, stationed near by, as his family. A Miss Reeder, is also reported to be a bad character living in some other part of the camp. The people there are very anxious that all such characters may be removed by the authorities.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, wife of an officer in the army of the Potomac, with a child three years of age, and her mother and brother is temporarily occupying one of the cabins and needs assistance.

Gentlemen of the Relief Committee:

I have just returned from visiting a destitute refugee family, at the lower part of the wharf space, and find their situation deplorable, indeed. Mrs. Boyd, the mother, is recovering slowly from an attack of intermittent fever—her daughter is down with dysentery—both lying in one bed, and neither able to help the other. The two sons, both two small to be of much use, cannot do the cooking—play nurse and procure food.

Can you not send some one to see after them? Rev. Mr. Peek can tell you where the house is as he has visited them. I will attend to the prescribing for the family if some one will send the medicines to them.

Very respectfully,
W. W. Granger.

Little Rock, July 5th, 1864.

To the Refugee Relief Committee,
Office of County Clerk, State House:

I beg leave to report to you the following cases which have come under my personal observation this morning:

Mrs. Gwin and four children are living in a room near Cadell's butcher shop, west of the Arsenal. She is the widow of Wm. Gwin of Clark county, who enlisted in Ferguson's Battery, and died here in the early part of the winter, three days before the arrival of his wife and children. Her little son 12 years of age, was hung by the rebel deserters, but let down before life was extinct. She was struck severely by one of them, so that she has never recovered from it. She is anxious to obtain sewing by which to support herself and children. She is without any provisions—has a babe a week old, and needs immediate assistance.

Mrs. Steely and five children at the camp of the Pioneer Corps, south of St. John's Hospital. The children have had measles, and are still sick. She is sick herself. Her husband James J. Steely was Orderly in Company B, 1st Arkansas, under Curtis, Capt. Williams and Lieut. Galloway, representative from Conway, commanding the company?—Her husband died at St. Louis, Nov. 2d, 1862.

She needs provisions and nursing, some one to take care of herself and children for a few days.—She wishes to go north as soon as she is able to do so.

Very respectfully, your most ob't serv't,

E. Steele Peake,
Chaplain U. S. Vol.

Little Rock, Ark., July 7th, 1864.

To the Refugee Relief Committee—

Sir: Widow Nancy Hubberts and six children at the Soldiers Home. Her husband died there last week, leaving her destitute, she is sick and needs assistance.

Mrs. Boyd, widow, with three children, has been very sick, and is still quite low. She is at the blacksmith shop, at the landing, a few steps below the Soldiers Home, in gross need of attention.—Dr. Granger is kindly attending her, and says that she should have some soda crackers and fruit sauce.

Respectfully submitted,
E. Steale [sic?] Peake,
Chaplain.

Little Rock, Ark., July 8th, 1864.

To the Refugee Relief Committee—

In visiting the opposite side of the river yesterday, I learned of the case of a widow and three children, (Mrs. Arnold), lying in a cabin near a large wooden house a short distance back from the river above the Ferry.

Mrs. Arnold and one of the children are sick. There are also, in the care of a family, three orphan children, their father was a soldier of the 33d (Mo. or Iowa Reg't),-- the mother died recently in great destitution.

I learned, also, of two or three families below the Depot, which are anxious to get transportation north, but have no one to attend to it for them.

Persons from Duvall's Bluff report nearly 80 families there, lying out on the bank of the river, and in a very destitute condition.

Respectfully submitted,
E. Steele Peake,
Chaplain U. S. Vol.

Camp, 3d Missouri, Cav. Vol't. }
Little Rock, Ark., July 5th, '64 }

To the Refugee Relief Committee of Little Rock—

Gentlemen: I would take this method of referring you to the case of a widow lady with six children from two and a half to fourteen years of age, who are in destitute circumstances. The husband and father died at the General Hospital at this place, two months ago. The above mentioned family is four miles from the city, on the Benton road. The widow's name is Mary Ann Brudlove, her home was near Arkadelphia, Ark.

Yours truly,
B. F. Hyde,
Chap. 3d Mo. Cav.

Little Rock, July 12, 1864.

To the Arkansas Relief Committee:

Mrs. Purtle and five young children live across the river, nearly opposite the State House, her husband belonged to the 3d Arkansas Cavalry. He died some six months ago, leaving her in a destitute condition.

Camp 77th Ohio Regt., Little Rock, Ark. }
July 7th, 1864 }

Just one square west of Gen. Soloman's Head Quarters, I find the following refugees, viz: One woman by the name of Mary K. Wilford, with two children of her own, and in charge of one belonging to Lieut. Billingslee, of the 4th Ark., Union, and three orphans named Sarah Ellen Collins, aged fifteen years, (very sick;) Jesse B. Collins, thirteen years; Edwin M. Collins, eight years; and a woman by the name of Margaret Fitzgerald, nearly blind, and so lame she has to walk on crutches, these are all sick and entirely destitute. Mrs. Wilford's husband is in the rebel army.

J. T. Holliday, Chaplin,
77th Ohio Vol. Inf.

Little Rock, July 9, A. D. 1864.

To the Arkansas Relief Committee:

Elijah Blevin, aged sixty-five, has a wife and two children, is suffering from a running sore in the leg just above the ankle. This is, he says, from a gun shot wound received in the Black Hawk war under Gen. Henry, at the battle of Blue Mounds. He is able to drive team and do light work, but needs some help to find employment and relieve his immediate necessities. Lives near the camp of the 77th Ohio.

Mr. Pearl, who lives in a cabin two miles below the town has a wife and four children, is a permanent cripple from a gun shot wound in the thigh. Has received some help through the Ladies Aid Society, but needs regular assistance.

Capt. J. A. Swaine is desirous to obtain statistics of the number and conditions of the refugees, to embody in his report to Washington, which he wishes to send on the last of next week.

The camp of the 54th Illinois and 12th Michigan at the west end of the town now used for the homeless and destitute, and the sick needs attention. There is a well there,

near the building used as an Orphan's Home, which if cleaned will, it is said, afford good water. A detail of men is needed with teams to dig sinks and build latrines. The camp needs a thorough policing.

Mrs. White, who has charge of the orphan children wishes to employ her daughter-in-law to assist at the Orphan Home, and if the Relief Committee can employ the son in any duty which will aid in their support it will be an assistance to the Institution. He will then build a cabin near the House and aid his mother in providing for it. Mr. White is not able to engage in heavy labor at present, but can attend to any lighter duties to which he may be assigned.

There is needed at the Home a small supply of Corn Meal, Bacon and Vinegar. Most of the children there are sick or just recovering from sickness. One was buried on the 7th and another is not expected to live. It is desirable that a physician should be obtained to attend upon the sick at the camp and the refugees generally as soon as it may be possible.

Respectfully submitted,
E. Steele Peake,
Chaplin, U. S. A.

Little Rock, July 19th, 1864.

Arkansas Citizens Relief Committee Room:
Mr. Bliss—

Dear Sir: The following is a case I overlooked when you was at my office:
William Anderson, of Montgomery county Ark., was hung at his home by the rebels about the 18th of February last, left a widow and eight children, she moved to Little Rock soon afterwards, and remained here until about the 1st of June, herself and family became sick, and all died except two of the children. The Probate Court has provided them with a guardian and a home; they had to be found about \$60 worth of property. Mr. Holman proposes to take the two children and do the best he can for them, he is a very clever man, and will do what is right.

Very respectfully,
John W. Jay.

Little Rock, Ark., July 13th, 1864.

To the Arkansas Relief Committee:--

Gentlemen: I have the honor to present for your consideration the following report in reference to the Refugees:

1st. I have found a great many families (the exact number I have been unable to obtain) located in different parts of the city, and nearly all in a destitute condition. Many of them will, as soon as the soldiers are paid off, to some extent, have some means of subsistence; but there are a large number who will have to depend on the Aid Society or suffer.

2d. I find the camp in a very unhealthy condition, no attention whatever to policing and cleanliness, but in the best condition capable of producing disease.

3. The wells and springs from which most of them are using water is entirely unfit for use, and will, at this season of the year, generate disease, and without this is corrected, it will be impossible for them to enjoy health in the camp.

4th. There are a great many among them that are able to work, and I am of the opinion a sufficient number to do all the work of policing, by having some efficient persons to superintend in part and see that it is properly done, and see that strict sanitary rules are observed.

5th. Up to the present time they have received no medical attention, only by those who have volunteered until such times as efficient medical aid could be procured. I have given nearly half my time for the last three weeks, and furnished my personal means for the relief. I have been prescribing daily for from twenty to forty sick; some have died without any attention.

In view of this, I would recommend the employment of two suitable and efficient men to engage in the work of giving medical attention when necessary, and whose duty it would be to attend to the sanitary conditions of the camp. It will be impossible for one man to attend all who are needing attention; and I am satisfied that the work can all be done without any expense to the committee, with the exception of the medical attention.

6th. It is very important that medicines shall be procured as soon as possible, which can be done in part by application to the Medical Director, but owing to the character of some diseases, the purchase of some few articles of drugs will be necessary.

7th. From a careful examination of the camp I am of opinion that it can be divided into two districts, so that each man can have his field of labor to himself, one district on the west of the city the other south and east, which would be about an equal division of the number entitled to attention.

I am very respectfully yours,

D. Ivins,

Steward 36th Iowa Infantry.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, July 21, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Joseph Robinson, private third Iowa cavalry, was captured with the ambulance train on its way to Pine Bluff, after the battle of Jenkins Ferry, and marched to Tyler, Texas, from which place he made his escape, and after a march of 23 days, with such food as he could pick up, arrived in safety at this place. Eight escaped at the time he did, three have reported here, the balance have not been heard from.

He says that there are about four thousand prisoners confined in a stockade, containing about five acres, that they have no shelter to protect them from the weather; that their rations consist of coarse corn meal and fresh beef, with a little salt, and that many of them are dying.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, July 21, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Relief Afforded Refugees.

The Committee have furnished rations this week to seventy-five widows, having one hundred and ninety-nine children. To forty-two soldiers wives having one hundred and twelve children. They wish it stated that the occasion for furnishing so many families of soldiers has arisen from the fact that as yet soldiers have received no pay.

To thirty-eight orphan children. To twelve crippled and disabled men with their families numbering in all seventy-one persons. And recommended for transportation North four men, unable for labor, and five widows with their families, in all forty-one in

number. They have also furnished subsistence to four families, whose heads are in the rebel army or in prison for disloyalty—twenty-two in number.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, July 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 1
Camp of the 10th Ill. Cav., }
Near Little Rock, Ark., July 27th, 1864. }

Gentlemen of the Relief Committee:

I beg leave to report to you the following cases of destitute families of refugees, living on the north side of the Arkansas river, whom I have visited, and find to be entirely destitute of all means of self support.

Mrs. Bordston, and four children, herself and two children sick, age of children, from four to ten years old.

Also Mrs. Baker, three children, from 6 to 10 years of age, herself and two children sick.

Mrs. Lyons, one child, both sick.

Mrs. O'Neil, one child, both sick.

Mrs. Reynolds, four children, four to ten years of age, two sick.

Mrs. Smith, one child, herself sick.

The above named persons I recommend to your favorable consideration. I am Gentlemen, yours in the cause of humanity.

Julius Elliott,
Chaplain 10th Ill. Cav.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, July 28, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

The Sanitary Condition of the City.—We observe that for the last two or three weeks the proper police of the city has been neglected. The sickly season is now commencing, and if the utmost vigilance is not used to prevent accumulations of filth, death will reap a fearful harvest here before November. A person riding through the city just after sunrise, on a clear morning, would think the whole atmosphere a compound of villainous smells.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, July 28, 1864, p. 3, c. 1
Relief Committee.

Little Rock, July 27th, 1864.

Editor of the *Unconditional Union*—

You will please give the following space in your columns, that the community may know what the committee are doing for the relief of the needy.

They have furnished aid to 93 widows, having 240 children, depending on them.

To the wives of 65 soldiers and 150 children—to 20 men sick, blind and cripples, having 18 women and 72 children depending on them.

To 60 orphans.

They have also recommended transportation to 60 men, women and children—the men being entirely unfit for service in the army, or to perform hard labor.

Making in all 718 persons depending on them for subsistence.

They are dropping names from their list almost daily, for good reasons, and receiving applications of parties coming in from all parts. The committee feel under

obligations to the authorities for their aid and co-operation, and are certain that many lives have been saved by relief already furnished.

Their funds are small, but they are determined to use what they have to the best advantage.

I remain respec'y, your ob't serv't.

John W. Jay,
Agent.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, July 28, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

In Camp Little Rock, July 25, 1864.

Mr. S. Bartlett, Secretary,

Arkansas Relief Committee:

Dear Sir: The undersigned came here a few days since from Fort Smith, I left many others of my neighbors and fellow soldiers and their families, who have been scattered over the western portion of the State, many of whom quite destitute and in the utmost distress that civil war can bring upon a people. We are pleased to learn that you have an Arkansas Citizens Relief Committee here, and would respectfully ask a copy of your Constitution and By laws; a statement of the condition of your finances, and the amount of relief you will be able to extend, etc; that we may forward them to our friends at Fort Smith, to encourage them to lay hold of the good work that you have so patriotically begun. The navigation to Fort Smith will soon stop, we would further ask of your committee will soon be able to keep a depot of provisions to sell to soldiers families to the extent of money that we shall receive from the government for services, if our families should come to this place. We are the more anxious, as all the families who have gathered to the post at Fort Smith, are ordered North. One of our brother soldiers sent his family North, thinking they would be received as a patriotic family fleeing oppression. The lady wrote to her husband here, that she is able to procure the necessaries of life, but when her neighbors spoke of her, they speak of that rebel family or that galvanized rebel family.

We will soon have some means at command, and if your Committee can and will send us a little, we will keep our families in our own State; for after our long term of service expires, we would rather find the bones of our families bleaching the valleys of our own Arkansas, than to find them in distant States jeered at as galvanized rebels.

Please address us in camp in behalf of the 4th Arkansas Infantry Volunteers.

Elijah Fleming.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, August 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

The Fourth of July at Fort Smith, Ark.

In pursuance of arrangements previously made by a committee of citizens, a large concourse of people met on the 5th inst. in commemoration of the birth of the American Nationality.

Francis H. Wolfe, Mayor of the city of Fort Smith, was called to the Chair as presiding officer; Hon. J. R. Smoot, of the Arkansas Legislature, was chosen Vice President, and V. V. Miler Sheriff of Sebastian county, was appointed Secretary.

Appropriate prayer was made by Rev. Francis Springer, post chaplain, U. S. A.

Chaplain Springer was then called on to read the Declaration of Independence, which was listened to with the most earnest attention by the vast assembly of citizens and soldiers. The manifest interest exhibited by the great gathering of listeners—including a well proportioned representation of ladies—showed that the venerated State paper of 1776, has a strong and cherished abiding in the hearts of the people of Arkansas.

After the reading of the Declaration, the President of the meeting offered some valuable remarks, to the effect that it had never been carried into practice until President Lincoln put forth his proclamation of freedom to the enslaved children of Africa.

A brief patriotic address was then made by an aged citizen, a refugee at the Post, and familiarly known by the respectful appellation of Father Douglas, a man of Revolutionary ancestors and a soldier in the war of 1812.

Succeeding the address of Father Douglas came the speech of the occasion, a pertinent, patriotic and stirring address by L. W. Hover, a Lieutenant in the 12th Kansas Infantry. The speech of Lieut. Hover was decidedly and directly to the point, especially in the way of apt and forcibly illustrations of the iniquitous institution of slavery, and of the enormous and damning turpitude of the slaveholders' rebellion. The scathing and ardent outburst of radical and uncompromising hostility to rebels and rebel sympathizers was frequently interrupted by the vociferous and unanimous approval of the great assembly. [more speeches listed]

At proper intervals in the progress of the exercises, the excellent brass band of the 13th Kansas infantry, discoursed fine music, which aided greatly to the interest of the occasion.

As the meeting was an affair of the Arkansians, Arkansas soldiers, not on military duty, were in full attendance. The 1st Arkansas Infantry, under command of their earnest and devoted Colonel E. J. Searle, marched from their camp to the celebration in fine style of martial array and with their regimental band at the head of the column. . . .

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, August 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 6
Protest.

Camp Judson, }
Mazard Prairie, July 5, 1864. }

Editor New Era:

Sir—Believing that you take a lively interest in the welfare of your State and the character of her soldiers, we ask an insertion of this article in the columns of your paper.

In the first place young men unacquainted with Arkansas were authorized to recruit the 4th Infantry, and their promotion depended entirely on the number of recruits. Last winter and spring the rebels were hard pressed, they were recruited out of the guard house and out of the brush, many of them related to pro-slavery families, all their interests and sympathies South, and how natural it was, so soon as the foliage would hide them, for them to desert and go South.

How unfair, to slur the true soldier on their account, for all men those deserters, or most of them, were men that the Union boys detested.—Many of these soldiers left their families South, to the tender mercies of bushwhackers, and after they are made penniless, those ruffians exhaust the English vocabulary to invent names disgusted enough to call them by.

Under these circumstances we came up to lay our all on the altar of our country, many of us having competent estates. We never owned slaves, no! we never bought one sold one held an interest in as much as old Shylock's pound of human flesh. We come with clean hands, we are Union soldiers, and like the Romans of old, we call on the army and on the community to award to us the honor and distinction due to American soldiers as long as we are faithful.

Some of these soldiers were conscripted and compelled to serve Jeff Davis for a period, they were then taught that they were "damned Abolitionists" and ought to have been hanged; now, if you teach them that they are rebels, what next will be their fate.

Elijah Leming,
W. G. Bristow,
John R. Tate,
Wm. P. George,
B. W. Baird,
And 95 others.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, August 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Contest.

Disguise it as we will, the present contest is one in which the interests of the poor are arrayed against the interests of the rich, to the extent that it exists between citizens of the seceded States. The poor have no slaves, and consequently no interest in the founding of an empire or confederacy to secure the perpetuity of slavery. Slavery robbed the Republic of all the social advantages and most of the privileges which Republics secure, in a greater degree than other governments, to the poor. Then why should they wish to sacrifice their means of subsistence and their lives to perpetuate it?

The poor have always been derided, by reason of their ignorance and poverty.— [illegible word] the same cause from which their misfortunes sprang produced the arrogance and wealth of those who have them derision.

Slavery made the one ignorant, the other arrogant; gave one poverty, the other wealth.

The poor did not desire a Confederacy. As they had nothing to gain by war, or an independent government, they were for peace. But were coaxed, cheated and driven into the Rebel army by the dominant class, who considered that themselves were born to rule.

They went, and their wealthy neighbors remained at home. We remember to have heard of an expression, made by a planter to this effect: "We will soon have things as they should be, the poor man in the army and the poor woman in the field."

A year or two elapsed, the scene begins to change. The Confederacy does not prosper as was expected. The Yankees keep advancing, the poor whites slide out of the army and out of the hills and swamps and join the advancing armies from the loyal States. There is danger the State will be occupied, what are our aristocratic friends to do, who want a confederacy purchased by the blood of their poor neighbors, but are not willing to send one drop of their own? What do they do? They come into the lines and swear that they are "as good Union men as any body." But do they show their loyalty by their works? Do they affiliate with those who are bound to the Union by ties of interest? Do they assist in building up a loyal government? Do they discourage resistance to the rightful authority of the United States? Not in the least, their professions are only from

the teeth out. They hate the poor, they hate the Government, which is the almoner of the poor.

Hypocrites! their first act is to lay the foundation for fraud upon the Government and fraud upon the poor. These fine, affable people, open wide their hospitable doors and soon have their houses filled with gentlemen of rank. "They are delighted to see Federal officers." "They have great respect for *regular* Federal soldiers." "Had they been North when the war broke out they should have been Federals too;" "Indeed they have always been *secret* sympathizers with the Federals. But their interests were South, and they were compelled to *play* the hypocrite to save their property, everybody did it, they had it to do." They flatter, and at the same time take occasion to say that there are "no *gentlemen* South who are Federals," "No Federals here, but poor white trash," and *they* "only *claim* to be, and go North because they do not wish to fight" "they are banditts [sic]" "deceivers," "informers," "who represent that they have lost much by the war, when they never had anything to lose." That "they have now returned to satisfy some feeling of revenge which possessed them years before," "they *must* be watched," "they *ought* to be sent from the State, etc., etc.

With soft words our heroic sons of Mars are beguiled, the ladies, with much skill and many winning ways, join in with small talk and music—progress is made—the point is gained—their minds are poisoned—their sympathies are closed to the sufferings of the uncouth loyalists. These new born Union men are remarkably conservative, they are in favor of a "*conciliatory policy*," rebels must be "*won* by kindness." They deplore the war" but push them, and it leaks out that most of all they *deplore* the cruelty of those who kill bushwhackers, "they must not be injured, they must be won by kindness." "They will become enraged if treated harshly, and the war will continue forever."

If a guerrilla is caught they use every means in their power to obtain his release, then write to some friend in the rebel army what they have been doing, and request that "they may be set *right* with the Confederate troops." If one is taken in the very act of waylaying Federal soldiers, with the oath of allegiance in his pocket, and shot summarily, they are shocked at such cruelty; but, bushwhackers and guerrillas may rob and murder Union men—those poor white men who have "gone to the Fed's," and they can listen to the recital with the utmost complacency. They may think it necessary to say "we do not approve of such conduct," but their censure, if censure you can call it, is very mild, it takes its coloring from their "*conciliatory policy*." They never talk of conciliating Union men whom they and their rebel friends have ruined, no! *they* are past reclamation, such that mingled with adulation, and introduced with the tact and skill for which those social gentlemen are renowned, produces its effects, many of our military men, and honestly too, imbibe the same feelings towards these distressed and loyal poor, which these gentlemen, who have driven them to the rebel ranks, or the swamps and mountains, possess.

Association always begets assimilation. Let the most radical of Northern men associate freely with a cultivated rebel family—become attached to its members—bound to them by agreeable associations—reminiscences of hours spent in pleasant social intercourse, and his feelings, his impulses will be modified, with respect to the cause the espouse.

So long as rebels and rebel sympathizers entertain a lingering hope of final success, just as long, there should be no free and unrestrained social intercourse between

them and the men whose duty it is to humble them, by crushing the rebellion—To fight successfully, a man must nurse his wrath for the day of battle.

This statement is not too highly wrought. We have heard Federal officers whose minds have been thus poisoned, and we have no doubt they spoke what they thought and felt, spoke honestly, say that there was not a loyal man in Arkansas, that is, one who had been consistently loyal from the beginning, and almost in the language of our secesh friends, say that refugees were cowards and thieves, who come into our lines to get clear of fighting, then curse them for not volunteering in the Federal army, when their families were at that moment without shelter, sick, naked, and starving. But we never heard them curse one of those "conservative" men because he did not go into the ranks of the Federal army and help put down the rebellion, although he could do it and his family live at ease.

We do not mention these things to cast reflection upon any one man, or any number of men; we make them because they show the almost insurmountable obstacles which our poor loyalist has to overcome in his contest with his rich neighbor—his enemy before the war, his enemy under rebel rule and his enemy under the protecting folds of the National Flag. The contest is between the rich and the poor, the interest of the poor man inclines him to the Union, the interest of the rich slave holder to the side of the Confederacy.—"Where the treasure is there will the heart be also."

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, August 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Head Quarters, Huntersville, Ark. }

Office Provost Marshal, July 27th, 1864. }

---W. Citizen's Relief Committee:---

Sir: I have the honor to report to you the case of Mrs. Bartlett, the wife of a member of 62d Illinois Infantry, at the present time she is destitute of means and laying sick. Her three children are sick also. Mrs. Bartlett has a certificate from the Colonel of the 62d Illinois Infantry, setting forth the facts of her husband's connections with the regiment. Any information desired will be furnished at this office.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,

B. F. Hatcher,

Lieutenant Provost Marshal.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, August 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Little Rock, Ark., July 31st 1864.

To the Arkansas Relief Committee—

Gentlemen: I have the honor to transmit the within report of attention given to refugees during the month of July.

When entering upon the duties assigned me I found the camp in a most wretched condition, since that time I have been making the effort to bring about a change, which to some extent has been accomplished, though not as much as I could desire. The sanitary condition of the camps was entirely neglected, no water convenient or suitable for cooking, drinking or washing—no place of religious worship, nor school or any attention given to the education of the children. We have, for convenience, divided the camp and designated them as west camp and south camp, most of the families are living in the two camps.

In the west camp, we have had most of the houses in which families are living thoroughly policed, and have, to a great extent, had the entire grounds cleaned up, and have had one sink dug, and others repaired and in good order. At the Orphan's House we had the well cleaned out and put in good repair, which affords the best quality of water, we have fit up four good springs, furnishing sufficient water for the entire camp, both for cooking, drinking and washing, have houses to shelter two of them. In addition to this we have the house formerly used as Hospital for the 40th Iowa Infantry, floored and seated, and have religious services twice every Sabbath, and once during the week; and desire on the first day of August to commence school for the education of the children. I have secured the services of a teacher, and have the promise from the Christian Commission of books for the use of the school. I obtained five hundred feet of lumber from the government, which I used in curbing the well at the house and making bunks for the children, and repairing the house, which is being done as fast as we can get help to do the work. I have also had a house constructed for the benefit of the children in which to spend their leisure hours. During the coming week I expect to give my attention to the south camp, to having it made comfortable and decent.

I am happy to report that the effort now being made meets general approbation, and I have had the efficient services of several gentlemen to assist me in the work, among whom are the Rev. Davis of the 36th Iowa Infantry, Mr. Bore of the 43d Iowa Infantry, and Dr. Green. The diseases were mostly of a malarious character, and when attacking adults, it yields readily to the usual treatment, but proved very fatal with very young children; though the fatality is attributable to some extent to exposure and the limited means to give proper attention to the sick. By reference to the bill it will be seen the amount of medicines drawn for the use of the sick, and the distribution of the same.

Permit me, gentlemen to compliment you for the effort you are now making for the relief of the unfortunate people, the work changes in the feeling spirits and life shows that your effort has not been in vain, but for that effect untold suffering would have been experienced, but the work is not yet done, and they are sill depending on you for help, and unless they get aid they must suffer.

I will call your attention to one fact which will require some attention and care to prevent imposition; there is quite a number of vandal and unworthy women located in the camps, who have been obtaining relief, and at the same time doing everything to dishonor not only their own sex, but the camp, and are a perfect pest and unworthy respect of decent people. They should receive prompt attention and chastisement by expelling them from the camps, that respectable women and children may not be disgraced by them.

Families receiving medical attention	94
No. of sick at the commencement of the month	62
Taken sick during the month	101
Total No. of sick receiving treatment	163
Discharged	96
Died	20
Remaining sick	47
Total number of prescriptions	742
Fevers, intermittent	45
" Remittent	23
" Typhoid Malaria	15

Scurvy	31
Congestion	1
Dysentery	12
Diarrhea	33
Varaloid	<u>3</u>
Total	163

Bill of medicines drawn from the U. S. M. Purveyor, for the use of the sick of refugees

Ammonia Teigers	oz. 8
Pulva Ipeacret Opii	oz. 8
Cauthorines cerate	lbs. ½
Cinchonia Sulphate	oz. 3
Argenti Wit	oz. 1
Ferris Chin. Tinct	oz. 8
The following medicines were obtained from Dr. Davis:	
Hyd. C. C.	oz. 1
Morph. Sulph.	drs. 1
Soda Bicarb	lbs. ½
Hyd. Sub. Mur.	oz. 3

The amount of medicine has been insufficient and for the want of them I have been unable to do justice to the sick.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours most respectfully,
D. Ivins, Steward

36th Iowa, and in charge of Refugee Sick.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, August 4, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Report of the Relief Committee.—We take the following from the report of John W. Jay, disbursing agent for the Arkansas Citizens Relief Committee for the month of July. The Committee have issued 550 lbs. Bacon; 2 brls. Pork; 46 brls. Flour; 17 bbls of meal; 50 lbs hard bread; 230 lbs of Beans; 420 lbs of Hominy; 175 lbs of Coffee; 15 lbs. of Tea; 200 lbs. Sugar; 40 gallons of Vinegar; 40 lbs. Candles; 160 lbs Soap; 280 lbs. Salt; 5 lbs. pepper; 200 lbs. Dried Apples; 40 gallons Krout; 90 gallons pickles; 30 lbs Soda Crackers.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, August 4, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Bathing.—Messrs. W. H. Cayce & Co., have erected a bathing house at the Spring on the bank of the river above the Capitol. The building is fifty feet long and contains twelve separate apartments. The water is conducted from the spring into the top of the building, and affords a convenient and comfortable place where gentlemen can enjoy the luxury of a cool bath at all hours of the day. This is something which has been much needed at this place, and we hope the parties erecting it will receive a handsome return for the outlay.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, August 4, 1864, p. 4, c. 6

Divine Service.

	Sunday.	
Christ Church (Episcopal)	10 A.M.	4½ P.M.
Presbyterian	10½ A.M.	7 P.M.
Methodist	10½ A.M.	7 P.M.
Christian	10½ A.M.	7 P.M.
Roman Catholic	10½ A.M.	-- P.M.

Services during the week announced on Sunday.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, August 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Office Provost Marshal General,
Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 1, 1864.

Mr. Editor: Some weeks since it was announced in your paper that an effort would be made to procure from the citizens of Little Rock, a contribution for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the army. At my request, Messrs. G. W. Vaughan, C. H. Cottman, J. Abbott, H. B. Hunt, Dan Phillips and J. S. Root called on the merchants and others of the city, for the purpose mentioned. The result of their labors was a cash subscription of five thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars (5,116). The citizens of Pine Bluff contributed, for the same purpose, the sum of eight hundred and eighty-five dollars (885), making in all a cash subscription of six thousand and one dollars (\$6,001). In addition to the above, Mr. Lewis Skinkle, Sutler of Merrill's Horse, obtained from the Sutler's of regiments in this army, and from merchants at DeVall's Bluff and Brownsville, a subscription of two thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars (2,525,) which has not yet been collected on account of the army not having been paid. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I think we may safely say this is a remarkably munificent donation to the sick and wounded soldiers, giving evidence of a due appreciation of their services and their sufferings. Of the cash received, I have paid over to Mr. Wyeth, agent of Western Sanitary Commission, the sum of three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$3,875), which he will expend under direction of a committee of Medical officers in the purchase of ice, vegetables, fruits, &c., and in the purchase of a library for the General Hospital.—The remainder, two thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars (\$1,26,) I have paid over to Surgeon Jos. R. Smith, Medical Director for the Department.

J. L. Chandler,
Lt. Col. and Pro. Mar. Gen.

[list of contributions by citizens of Little Rock and Pine Bluff]

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, August 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

[From the St. Joseph Herald, 23]

The condition of North Missouri is such as to sadden every loyal citizen. A few weeks ago we reposed to comparative security; the people had settled to the conviction that no organized enemy existed in our midst, and that for the first time since the inauguration of the war, we were to be permitted to pursue our avocations without molestation; but suddenly has appeared a desperate gang who have banded for murder, robbery and plunder. By daring acts of out-lawry, these fiends have succeeded in throwing this whole section into a blaze of excitement. In fact a universal panic exists in many counties, and the citizens are fleeing from their homes in every direction. The

towns in Kansas along the river are full of these refugees, and hundreds are flocking into this city every day. Platte, Clay, Ray, Caldwell, each have scores of representatives among us, at last night a large number arrived from Clinton county.

We are now enclined [sic] to the opinion that Thornton told the truth in his remarks at Platte City, when he declared that he had recruited twelve hundred men in the lower counties. Without doubt that number of men pledged themselves to join him when he should get ready to leave for the rebel army. Having been unable to cross the river they are at this time swarming all over the country, striking terror to the hearts of an unarmed people. Familiar with every road and by-path, with every wood and prairie, with the political sentiments of every man in the community, they are able to travel and subsist themselves with little danger. Armed banditti to-night and quiet farmers and laborers to-morrow, they have thus far been able to elude the vigilance of the Union troops, while preying upon the country. After being routed at Camden Point by Colonel Ford, Thornton's band seems to have concentrated again in the counties of Ray and Caldwell. On Wednesday they sacked and plundered the villages of Kingston and Mirabile, in Caldwell and immediately after took up their march for Plattsburg, in Clifton, where they appeared yesterday in the forenoon. Learning of their approach, Captain John W. Turney, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, with his company of fifty men, started out to reconnoiter. Placing his men in position, he discovered a flag of truce nearing, and advanced to meet and ascertain its object, when he was fired upon and killed. A soldier named Rickson was also wounded. Turney's men returned the fire, but whether doing any danger to the enemy was not known. The Militia then returned by a round about road to Plattsburg. In the meantime the guerrillas' flag of truce arrived in front of the town and sent in a note signed by Thraikill, stating that his force was 400 strong, and demanding the surrender of the place. Cap't Poe of the E. M. M., believing that Captain Turney and his men had been cut off, regarded successful resistance an impossibility, and told the men to save themselves as best they could. Many fled at once, spreading the wildest alarm throughout the country. While parleying with the flag of truce party, the reconnoitering party returned, bearing the body of Captain Turney, which they had rescued from the hands of the enemy. Thus reinforced, Captain Poe reconsidered his former determination, and concluded to defend the town to the last, and so informed the officer who brought the letter from Thraikill. The Militia who had not fled, and all the citizens who could obtain arms, were ordered into the Court House. On receiving the reply of Captain Poe, the guerrillas, it is said, concluded not to risk an engagement, and left in the direction of Haynesville. We shall probably hear of them to-day as having pounced upon and plundered some defenceless [sic] town in Clinton or Ray.

From Below.

Gentlemen just in from Clay report that great excitement and trepidation [sic] still exists among the people there. Colonel Ford has given all to understand what his future course will be, should the guerrillas again be permitted to come among them, and sympathizers with treason begin to see that in the harboring of these lawless fiends of the bush, they have invoked a terrible curse, and are now beginning to look about them right earnestly for some method of escape.

We are glad to learn that there has been little, if any, destruction of property as yet in Clay county, although Platte has suffered severely. The greatest damage will result

from the failure to secure the harvest now just ready to be gathered. Men by the hundreds are abandoning their farms and flying with their families to places outside of the disturbed district. In many small towns and neighborhoods there is scarcely a man left to attend to business, and the women and children only, are left to preserve what little they can.

Excitement Last Night—The Militia Called Out.

About ten o'clock last night the militia of the city were called out and ordered to report at headquarters. The roll of the drum and the march of troops could be heard in eager response. All the armed companies of citizen guards rallied to the call, and were on duty during the night.

As no one could hear what had induced the calling out of the militia so suddenly, and at so late an hour, a good deal of uneasiness existed in the city, but quiet reigned up to the hour of our going to press.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, August 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Report of the Arkansas Relief Committee.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 2d, 1864.

Hon. Isaac Murphy,

Governor of Arkansas—

The Arkansas citizens Relief Committee receiving their appointment from you, with instructions to report our doings, make the following statement:

Our operations commenced on the 3d day of July, on money furnished by Col. Chandler, Provost Marshal General, with which we purchased provisions of the Post Commissary, under the kind permission of Commanding General Steele, which could not have been procured elsewhere:

The whole amount received in Treasury, is	\$1,353 00
Amount paid for Provisions	<u>1,311 00</u>
Balance in Treasury Aug. 1 st	42 00
Provisions on hand, about \$300 00	
Expenses incurred for Medical Attendance, and Disbursing Ag't, unpaid \$100 00	

The record of the Disbursing Agent shows the whole number of persons provided with provisions through the month is 771, divided as follows: 100 widows, with 252 children; disabled and destitute men, 24; women, 19; children, 78; families of soldiers unable to provide for them, 71; with 167 children; 60 orphan children, besides 18 at the Orphan's Home, in part. The number of destitute applying for relief is increasing daily. It will be seen that the average cost of the distribution is only \$1 25 each for the month. This is to be accounted for by the low rate at which the Government furnish the provisions compared with the prices outside, and the necessity imposed upon the Committee by the limited means placed in their hands, to issue barely enough to sustain life. Even for this scanty subsistence it is a pleasure to witness the manifest gratified emotions of the recipients. No doubt the Committee are sometimes imposed upon by unworthy applicants, but they are not permitted to repeat the imposition.

By an appropriation of the military authorities, two extensive camp grounds with comfortable dwellings have been provided and the most of the families concentrated thereon, all of which is under police regulations. The sanitary condition of the

encampment, under the efficient charge of Dr. Irvins and assistant, is good—effecting cleanliness and regularity, by which the health of the people has greatly improved. From his report, herewith submitted, it will be seen than 163 has received medical treatment, out of which 20 have died during the month. The care and attention bestowed by Dr. Ivins is worthy of a more substantial consideration than the Committee have been able to bestow.

A church building has been fitted up on the grounds where service is had two or three times a week for this unfortunate people. Along side of it, like twin sisters of charity, a school has been established the past week, which is filled and many others seeking admittance, in which we trust they will become wiser in their day and generation than their parents have been.

The refugees now here are from the several counties of the State most devastated by a guerrilla warfare. We have heard of hundreds of starving families in the country where the Committee are unable to reach, most of whom have been made thus desolate and destitute by the savage butchery of their natural protectors, for which they have no redress. A fearful responsibility rests somewhere, both by those who initiated the war which has produced the present state of suffering, and those having the means to alleviate their distressing condition in the future, and do it not. These walking skeletons now fleeing from starvation and death are not responsible from their fall from a good estate. Unless provision is made speedily to enlarge the hand of charity, it is to be feared that a Fall and Winter's famine will so much depopulate your State that little besides a bare territory will be left to govern.

The only means furnished the Committee, with one generous exception of \$53, has been an appropriation by Maj. Gen. Steele, of \$1,000 out of the revenue made from city licenses. The same is promised for this month, but this is wholly inadequate for the necessities of the case. Outside of city revenue are large resources with a people who "pass by on the other side." The time may come when a "military necessity" will require contributions "by authority," if not voluntarily made in advance, and save uncharitable appearances.

Respectfully submitted

By the Committee,
L. Bartlett, Sec'y.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, August 11, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 8th, 1864.

The U. S. *Christian Commission*, have opened rooms in the Sanitary Building, corner of Main and Mulberry Sts., Little Rock, Ark., in which they keep a constant supply of the various religious papers of the day, tracts, knap-sack books and pamphlets for distribution among the soldiers. The St. Louis and Chicago daily papers are on file for daily reading; writing materials are supplied the subjects who wish to write to their friends, and a good circulating library is open for use—all are free for the use of the soldier.

We also have a prosperous *daily prayer meeting* at 2 o'clock P.M. to which we earnestly invite all persons soberly inclined, soldiers and citizens who wish to be benefited by a good meeting. Soldiers come and see us?

J. R. Allen,

Local Agent.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, August 11, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Editor Unconditional Union:

Please make room in your Journal for the following "Plea for the Darkies," and oblige Frayne Haney, 3d U. S. Cavalry:

Shall the banjo be silent, when he who first gave
 To our race that lov'd Freedom, which tyrants denied?
And proclaims they shall never, again, us enslave,
 For in bright gleam of Freedom, dark slavery died.

No! String up the banjo, let joy fill our hearts,
 Our wounds no more rankle 'neath slavery's pains,
While alive to the blessings which Freedom imparts,
 We'll forget not these tyrants would forge us new chains.

Three millions, alas! of our race pine enslaved,
 Tho' our only offence is the skin's dusky hue,
Yet, the Ruler Supreme, who gave it that shade,
 Gave a soul 'neath that skin that loves Liberty too.

Then, shoulder the musket, come one, boys, come on,
 While a soul that loves Freedom within us remains,
We'll yield not, we'll shrink not, while we know there's one
 Of these tyrants alive, who would rivet our chains.

Then, thanks to Jehovah, be he ever praised,
 Who placed Father Abraham in Washington's chair,
For a people by him is from slavery raised,
 To enjoy without fetters Light, Freedom and Air!

So tune up the banjo, get castanets too,
 The tyrants' vile fetters we'll ever despise,
And prove we've a spirit they cannot subdue,
 But will fight, sing and dance as our wounds cicatinze. [sic?]

Frayne Haney.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, August 11, 1864, p. 3, c. 4

Shoes are now made under a new patent, with heels and soles of vulcanized rubber, moulded [sic] in a single piece, under a high pressure. They outwear the leather uppers.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, August 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 5-6

Late and Interesting from Castle Thunder.

Mrs. Margaret Leonard, of Boston, Mass., arrived in this city yesterday from Castle Thunder, Richmond. She left Richmond on the 12th inst., and makes the following statement of the circumstances attending her capture, her treatment while in the rebel lines and her experience in other respects:--

My husband, Newton Leonard, volunteered in January last, in the Second Massachusetts heavy artillery. When his company was ordered to the seat of war I received permission to go with his company as laundress. This regiment first went to Norfolk, Va., and from thence was ordered to Plymouth, N. C. This place was captured on the 20th day of April by the rebels, with all that was in it, including my trunks, over which the rebels and our own men had a quarrel for the possession but the rebels got them. The rebels gave me nothing back, not even a hat for my head. I had nothing only what was on my back. They seized all the money, goods and everything else they could take from our men. There was a good many wounded at Plymouth after the battle, and they left me there four weeks in the hospital as a nurse. At the end of that time I was taken to Andersonville, Ga., in a hog cart. They kept me ten days there and treated me kindly. My husband was allowed to visit me every day. This was the only place at which they showed me any kindness. At the end of ten days they took me to Richmond and lodged me in Castle Thunder. I arrived in Richmond the 9th of June and remained there till the 12th of August. All the rations the prisoners have in Castle Thunder is corn bread and water and rotten bacon. They have not half enough to eat. For the last five weeks they gave me no soap not as much as would wash my hands. They kept what they call deserters, spies and Yankee bushwhackers in Castle Thunder. There are not many prisoners in Richmond now; but there are twenty seven thousand at Andersonville and Macon, Ga., and they are dying very fast of scurvy, chronic diarrhea and dropsy. If they are not soon released there will not be many left to release. While I was at Andersonville I saw them burying our prisoners every day. There are no prisoners now at Belle Isle, and very few in the other Richmond prisons. There were only two other prisoners in the female department of the Castle with me. We had mattresses of straw to sleep on. Dr. Lugo is confined to a cell, and the rebels say he is a spy, and is going to be hung. They used to put him in a cell at night and let him out of it in the day time; but now they keep him there night and day. Colonel Fry has a ball and chain fastened to him, because they have a suspicion that he was a spy. We used to get the Richmond Examiner every day, and read in it that Grant was dead. The rebels thought he was for about a fortnight. The people of Richmond have nothing to eat but corn bread and bacon.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, September 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Female Help in the Harvest Field.—So terribly scarce is help in the harvest fields in this section, that numbers of the German, Norwegian and Bohemian servant girls of La Crosse, have been hired to go out during harvest to work securing grain. They receive two dollars a day for their services, and even at this rate, enough help cannot be had to secure the crops.—LaCrosse.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, September 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

A Novel Way of Imparting Information.—A correspondent writes: A novel mode of giving light to benighted rebels on the subject of the President's amnesty has recently been tried with success along our lines. A common boys' kite is sent skyward and

rebelward, whenever the wind is favorable, having two strings, one strong and the other weak. To a particular weak spot in the weak string a bundle of the printed promises of the amnesty is fastened.

When the kite is high enough, and soaring far within the rebel lines, the stout string is slackened and all the strain is brought upon the weak. Instantly the cord parts at the tender spot, and the proclamations, "thick as autumnal leaves which strew the streams in Valambrosia," shower gently o'er hill and plain and forest top, where the rebels can pick them up. Is not that a brilliant thing, and worthy of universal Yankee ingenuity?

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, October 13, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Letter from an Arkansian.

Hillsboro, Illinois, Sept. 23, 1864.

Hon. C. C. Bliss,

Lieut. Gov. of Arkansas—

Dear Sir: When I parted with you at Little Rock, I promised you that I would write an article for your paper, but owing to severe family and personal affliction, I failed to fulfill that promise.

I may safely say that I have been "a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief" since I saw you. After I got my family away from Little Rock, we were detained at Duvall's Bluff for eleven days, and after that time, from the 7th to the 18th of July, I think that was as unpleasant a place as I have ever been at on this earth. My family was sick all the time, I was the only one that was able to do any thing, and my own health very poor. We quit the boats at Cairo, and took the Central Railroad, and went 193 miles in the direction of Chicago—stopped at a place called Mattoon, a young town, but destined at no very distant day to become quite a business place; there I had to bury two of my daughters, one on the 4th, the other on the 12th of August. I should have remained there, but it was impossible to get any sort of a house that my family would winter in. I went from there to Terre Haute, Indiana. I found that place also literally filled to overflowing—the distance from Mattoon to Terre Haute, is 56 miles, yet the cars were a little less than two hours making the trip.

Illinois is decidedly a great country, and Illinoisians are decidedly (with the exception of what copperheads are among them) a great people. I finally found a place where I could get a house to live in (rather a poor concern though) here in Hillsboro. Here, on the 10th of this month, I had to bury my son-in-law. We started from Dardanelle ten in family, we are already reduced to six, and three of the remaining six in a very low state of health, two chances to one against them.

I remarked before that Illinois was a great country, and so it is, but I am perfectly satisfied that the reason why this country is so far ahead of ours, is owing to the Yankee enterprise that has developed this State. I have now been pretty much through the State. I have now been pretty much through the State, and through the center of it at that, and upon my honor sir, I have seen no corn as yet as good as I have often seen on the Arkansas bottoms; I have seen no wheat better than I have often seen in Arkansas, and previous to 1857, I have seen better oats in Arkansas than I have seen here yet; and this, all admit, is one of their very best crop years. So far as the cereal grains are concerned, I don't suppose there ever has been so abundant a crop as the present year; they all admit that, taking corn, wheat and oats altogether, this is the bully year, and instead of the war

impoverishing this country it is building it up every hour, many of the people are getting rich so fast that it is running them almost crazy; they go pitching and dashing about at such a rate that if you were to see some of them you would think they had gone mad sure enough. You seldom see a man on horseback here, and when you do see a man in the saddle, he is traveling at a gallop [sic] a good deal above half speed. The traveling is nearly all done in wagons, or carriages of some sort, and when traveling in that way, they try to rival the railroad speed—they don't quite come that, but they go whizzing.

The people of this country are very religious, but I think their religion consists mostly in fine churches and fine clothes to go to meeting in—their religion goes that far I am certain, how much farther I don't pretend to say. Churches and schoolhouses are good signs, and those things are here. They talk very pretty here, but they embellish it with an ornament that we, in old fogy times used to call swearing, that makes it tedious, and it is not quite as interesting to me as it would be if it was decorated a little less in that way, but then I am nothing but an old fogy any way.

I am now going to say a word or two about the refugees coming to this country. I would advise all my friends to keep their families in Arkansas this winter if they possibly can, no chance to get houses here, and this country is too cold for people to winter here in camps, they will all die up if they try to do that, and then it costs a great deal to live here; bacon is worth 25cts. per pound, pork 10 to 12cts per pound; beef 8 to 10cts. per pound; corn meal \$1 50 per bushel, though it will be cheaper; flour \$5 25 per hundred pounds, with a very fair prospect of getting higher, and my firewood this winter will cost me as much as the provisions for my family, so you see it will take money to live here. There were a great many refugees came here about the time that I did, that is, in the months of July and August, I am of opinion, but one third of them have died already, and by spring one half, in all probability will be in the grave.

A few words now about the copperheads of this State, and then I close this epistle. After the Chicago convention, for a little while, they tried to get up some excitement here in the shape of ratification meetings, but as the man you call Dummy, once said of Hindman—the thing has "fizzled out." I went to one of these ratification meetings, it was amusing to hear how they would abuse President Lincoln, and what in the world do you suppose was the matter? Why, Lincoln, they said had deprived them of the liberty of free speech, while at the same time they were exhausting the English language for abusive epithets to heap upon the President of the United States. The Copperheads of this country are nothing more or less than Secessionists of the very meanest grade in all creation; just like the original Secessionists of Arkansas, they will try to get somebody also into a snap—talk big about fighting until the time comes, but when danger comes near them they will run away. They put me in mind of a wolf; now you know that four or five wolves can get together and commence howling and make so many different noises, and so much of it, that a person unacquainted with wolfology, would suppose that there could not be less than five hundred, when there was only five.

I intend to come back to Arkansas in November. I want the "Unconditional Union." I have had so much family affliction that I have failed to write to any of my friends until within the past few days.

Yours, etc.

Wilman Stout.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, October 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Large Government Train Captured—Maj.
Hopkins and Escort Taken Prisoners.

[From the Leavenworth Times, September 21.]

Intelligence reached this city yesterday morning that an immense Government train, which left Fort Scott, a few days ago, was captured at 2 o'clock on Monday morning, in the vicinity of Cabin Creek. The train consisted of 200 Government wagons filled with army stores, about fifty sutler's teams, and a number of artillery horses. We have heard no estimate of the loss, but it will probably exceed a million of dollars. The firm of McDonald & Fuller are heavy losers, and McDonald & Tough will suffer to the amount of \$30,000. Tough, who was in company with the train, is among the prisoners. Major Hopkins, and the entire escort, which numbered about 300, are captured. Lieut. Col. Weller and a few wagon masters alone effected their escape. The attack was made by a force of 1500 rebels, supposed to be under the command of Stand Watie. The latter, however, did not attack in person. The movement must have been a complete surprise. Under other circumstances the train could have been parked and successfully defended against the enemy until reinforcements arrived from Fort Scott.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, October 13, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Victory

[Tune—"Yankee Doodle."]

Down the Shenandoah Valley
Yankee boys are gunning;
Sheridan is chasing Early,
And the rebs are running.
Yankee Doodle, let them run,
Sheridan's behind them;
Yankee eyes and Yankee feet
Will follow up and find them!

Down the Shenandoah valley
Hear the Yankees cheering!
We have whipped the rebel Early
Out of sight and hearing.
Yankee Doodle, let them run,
Sheridan's behind them;
Yankee eyes and Yankee feet
Will follow up and find them!

Victory is in the valley—
Victory the proudest,
And wherever true hearts rally,
There the shout is loudest.
Now three cheers for Sheridan,
And his gallant army,
By the tongues of loyal men,

From Maine to Alabamy!

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, October 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The Christian Commission in Arkansas

The Rooms of the Christian Commission opened in Little Rock, Arkansas, on the first of February, 1864. A pleasant and commodious place having been procured in a conspicuous part of the city, we unfurled the "Banner," and commenced sounding the "Gospel Trumpet." For spiritual growth and divine guidance in this holy mission, a daily prayer meeting was immediately appointed at 2 o'clock, as a proper and successful means. And here let me remark that wherever the Commission has been established the first act was to dedicate the spot to Almighty God, and earnestly seek his favor and direction. To accomplish proper and desirable results, we use proper and appointed means. Having conveniently arranged and suitably supplied the Rooms we vigorously entered upon our "mission of love." But the object of the Commission and its actual workings in those Departments being almost entirely unknown to the greater portion of the army of this department, it required much perseverance as well as patience to get established and to procure the respect and encouragement of those we have to do. But with the help of the "Good Master," whose cause it is, we at first secured the respect of the commanding General, and a lively and growing interest soon became manifest, as can be seen by the following report, for the first five months:

Average number that daily visited the Rooms: February, 20; March, 25; April, 90; May, 175; June 140. Average number that attended the daily prayer meeting: February, 7; March, 12; April 18; May, 50; June 28.

Our Sabbath meetings were well attended, and by men of all rank, from Brigadier Generals down.

Reading matter distributed at this and the other military posts, viz: Fort Smith, Pine Bluff and DuVall's Bluff, "Knapsack books," 6787; Testaments, 4,581; Hymn Books, 2,713 [?]; Magazines, 664; Library books, 440; Papers, 69,777; and 320,528 pages Tracts; the sum total distributed in June being twelve times that of February. Besides, have distributed a large number of Charts, Almanacs, Silent Comforters, Green Pastures, Words of Life, Words for the Heart, etc., etc. to the hospitals, and Spelling books, Bible Readers, and Copy books, to the colored regiments.

Have also issued to hospitals—shirts, shoes, pillow slips, drawers, handkerchiefs, socks and towels, and have put into the hands of the sick and wounded many luxuries, consisting of dried, pickled, and canned fruits; condensed beef and milk; wines, cordials, jellies, jams, etc., etc. Have during the time, held 180 religious meetings, besides many hospital and funeral services.

Have furnished paper, envelopes, pens, ink and stamps, for those who wish to write in the rooms, often amounting to 100 in a day. Have furnished the same to hospitals, and often sitting down by the bedside of the sick and wounded, wrote out their requests and sent them to their dear ones at home; talked with them of death, and if dying, commended them to Him [? hard to read] in prayer, and forwarded the sad, but inestimable details to their families; all of which have brought many a smile, as well as tear, and many an earnest "God bless you and them that sent you."

Besides the many encouraging words of soldiers, and cheering letters from their friends at home, liberal donations of money have been voluntarily given by different regiments and individuals, as expressions of their deep gratitude and hearty co-operation.

Generous facilities have been afforded by the military authorities; viz: by our worthy commander Maj. Gen. Steele, by the Quartermasters, both District and Post, by the Master of Transportation, and all others applied to.

Telegraph operators have freely transmitted our messages, and the newspaper editors have cheerfully inserted our articles, and gratuitously furnished for our file desk, their very spicy papers.

I am happy to report such complimentary facts to our army, and am happy also in reporting the same to the "good people at home," whose tender sympathy and earnest prayers are ever exercised in behalf of our brave heroes, whose zealous labors and liberal donations have established and still support the Christian Commission, their 'Benefactor,' and who can but feel sad over every discouragement, and happy over every encouragement it receives.

C. C. Thayer.
Agent in charge.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, October 27, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Benjamin Boardly, once a slave in Maryland having attracted the attention of some gentlemen by the ingenuity displayed in constructing a miniature steam engine of about six fly power, was purchased and emancipated by them, and now has the sole charge of the philosophical apparatus of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.—Scientific American.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, October 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The following named persons who desire as Teachers and Missionaries, to labor for the benefit of the freed people, by the President's Proclamation, arrived in this city a few days since. They reported for orders, and instructions to the Supt. and Provost Marshal of Freedmen, who in accordance with Special Orders No. 63, issued by Adj't Gen'l Thomas, by order of Sec'y of War, were assigned as follows:

Rev. H. Brady, Teacher at Little Rock.

D. F. Allen and wife " "

Miss Vickery, " "

A. M. Barston and Wife, Pine Bluff.

Miss Warren "

C. Jessup and wife, Home Farm, Little Rock.

These philanthropic ladies and gentlemen are sent and sustained by the loyal charity of benevolent persons in the north, through the N. W. Christian Commission of Chicago.

Arrangements are being made to secure the two colored churches as school rooms.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, November 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Dealers in Contraband.—The Tribune's Washington special says: A special train from Baltimore was required to-day to bring down 90 or 100 merchants and clerks

arrested there for selling goods to smugglers for running blockade. Similar arrests were made simultaneously in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and in New York. A large number of business men in fair repute, seem to be involved.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, November 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We are happy to announce to the public that the military authorities of this Department, by Special Order No. 111, have assigned to the North Western Freedmen Aid and U. S. Christian Commission, a suitable place for school and church purposes.

We take this opportunity to express our grateful acknowledgements for the generous favor in behalf of said Commissions, and the loyal community. Schools were organized on the 2d of November, and promise an interesting session.

Divine services will be held in said Church on next Sabbath, 10½ o'clock A.M. Preaching may be expected from loyal men.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION skips from November 3, 1864, to March 30, 1865

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 30, 1865, p. 1, c. 5

A female spy has been caught at Vicksburg, having in one of her shoes a minute and accurate map of the fortifications of that post.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 30, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

The Union.

In November, it became necessary to suspend the publication of the Union, because it was not self-sustaining; at that time we expected to resume its publication in a few weeks—but necessary arrangements were not made and the *resume* has been delayed until the present time. We shall continue to publish the Union from this date, and do what we can in behalf of the objects for which the paper was originally published, those being our reorganized free state government and the interests of all consistent Union men—who are striving to restore civil law in the State and the State to its allegiance.

Since our last issue, great changes both in civil and military officers have taken place throughout the Republic, of which Arkansas has had her share. . . . While such great and important changes have taken place of both a civil and military character throughout the Republic, Arkansas has not been without her share. We have had a change in Department Commanders and with it a marked change in everything of a military character.

Officers who were in the habit of tottering through the streets under the inspiration of Bacchus are now more careful *how*, and *when* they place themselves under the influence of that jolly God. No staff officer since the change, has been observed upon the streets expostulating with the Provost Guard and endeavoring to make them believe that his rank and position ought to shield him from the consequences of drunkenness and riotous conduct.

Horse racing is neglected both by citizens and soldiers. Quartermaster's clerks have disposed of their fast horses and do not drive pairs as furiously as formerly.—Uncle Sam's forage is better protected against voracious animals not allowed to *draw* on *regular* returns. U. S. mules are somewhat improved in flesh, and U. S. men move about the

streets in a quiet and *sober* manner, while some gentlemen with straps seem to have lost a little of that swagger and swell which always characterizes gentlemen of that persuasion who are burdened with the weight of their rank more than the weight of their duties. In fact our town has a more quiet and homelike appearance than formerly. There is less about to remind the casual observer of a camp of fast young men. Nor is this all. We have a United States District Court here at work. The marshal is seen going about the streets, and the attorney is poring over records of men and real estate, while the Judge is making orders and decrees which cause the unworthy to tremble and acknowledge that the UNION still *lives* and has jurisdiction and civil power in Dixie. The State not to be outdone has her court in working order. Judge Bartlett has held one term of the Circuit Court in this county, and one in Prairie.

Two papers have made their appearance during the time. The Pantograph, a daily advertiser, and the Arkansas Journal, a weekly, devoted to the interests of the State. Public opinion has undergone a change during the time referred to. Our friends who prefer slavery in a confederacy to peace in the Union were, up to about that time, opposing the State government and claimed to have well nigh destroyed it, but the ghost of the Ashley bill has appeared to them, reporting the debates in Congress. They take it as the writing upon the wall, and are now doing all in their power to build up what six or seven months ago they were equally anxious to destroy.

The prospect of a speedy suppression of the Rebellion is such as to cheer every patriot heart. No one dreamed last November that so much could be done in four or five months, it was deemed impossible—no one anticipated such changes of public sentiment throughout this country and in Europe. The London Times at last acknowledges the superiority of the north and that she has generals who are competent to handle large armies with skill, and that she has the wherewith to arm and equip them, but cannot leave the subject without giving a thrust by saying that we have not the ability to pass safely from a state of war to one of peace—of this we shall see.

The Rebels themselves, or the larger portion of them, have ceased to consider themselves invincible and now regard that cause as hopeless. Such are some of the changes which have taken place during the suspension of the Union. The work of years has been crowded into the last few months. It is not on record where so much has been accomplished in so short a time. Another four months like the four which have past will bring joyful harbingers of peace,—will show the work of restoration already begun and the rebellion a matter of history.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 30, 1865, p. 2, c. 2
Refugees.

We are informed that the Johnson farm twelve miles below town, has been taken for refugees. Block houses are to be built and a guard stationed there to protect them. We heartily approve this measure. They will become self-supporting or nearly so in a few months. They can all cultivate gardens, while the more able can raise corn and perhaps a little cotton which will enable them to furnish themselves with such articles as they cannot raise or manufacture themselves, and let us suggest, as a large proportion of those who will be there will be children that schools be started under management of competent teachers.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, March 30, 1865, p. 2, c. 4
Negro Schools.

These institutions unknown in Little Rock until established by the "Yankees" are to all appearances in a flourishing condition. It does us good in these dire days, when every countenance we meet upon the street, is the picture of anxiety and discontent—when no white person old or young can afford to indulge in the luxury of a smile; to see those colored children at the brick church, at play. They have entered upon a new life and every muscle is active with unalloyed pleasure. Their eyes sparkle with delight—and their laugh is as full and free from care as the babbling of a mountain stream. It is a relief to look upon their rude and childish sports. It carries us back to days before the war, when *all* could laugh with a will, when there were merry greetings from Maine to Mexico, and from Canada to the Gulf—before the nation was filled with cripples and every family mourned a member stricken down in the prime of life. Those were happy, happy days; and those merry eyed children, sipping the first pleasures of freedom, doing what young masses and misses used to do, going to school, and learning to read,—reminds us of them—we are glad to see them happy, we desire to see every human being rise as high in the scale of being, and be as happy as possible. So let the darky children go to school, let them laugh and be joyful—and let all take pleasure in their light heartedness. The more *they* learn the greater will be the aggregate of human wisdom.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 6, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

Refugee Farm.—We understand the work of plowing has commenced on the refugee farm.—Each family is to have a garden spot; those who can cultivate more, more will be provided. Some thirty families, we are informed, are now upon the farm. The Rev. Mr. Peek is in charge.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 20, 1865, p. 2, c. 1
The Good News.

On Thursday night the city was illuminated in honor of the surrender of General Lee. Bonfires were built, bells were rung, and citizens and soldiers thronged the streets till a late hour, cheering and manifesting their joy in various ways.

The 12th Kansas made their appearance with transparencies, improvised for the occasion, and did themselves much credit. Among other devices, they carried one of a coffin labeled "The last ditch," and immediately in its rear another with the following: "How are you, Maxamillian?" [sic]

Business houses and private residences, with few exceptions, were brilliantly lighted; flags were displayed from various places, and all seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion with a will.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 20, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

On Monday—The Legislature, on receiving the intelligence of the death of the President and Secretary Seward, went into convention, and passed resolutions expressive of their sorrow at his untimely death, and their appreciation of him as a faithful public servant and a kind, good man, when they adjourned for the day. At night a meeting of citizens was called, and speeches made by several gentlemen.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 20, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

Office Ass't Spec. Ag't Treas. Dep't.
Little Rock, Ark., April 17th, 1865.

Ordered. That all Treasury Agents and employees in the Treasury Department in this District, wear the usual badge of mourning on their left arms for thirty days, in token of respect for the memory of the late President of the United States and of sorrow of his death.

B. F. Tuttle, Ass't Spc'l Ag't.
Treas. Dep't, Little Rock Dist.
2nd Agency.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 20, 1865, p. 2, c. 2

Death of President Lincoln.

The sound of rejoicing, occasioned by late news from our victorious armies, had hardly passed away, when "like a clap of thunder in a clear sky," came the awful intelligence that President Lincoln and Secretary Seward had fallen! On Monday morning, at an early hour, the firing of cannon was heard from the fort, and the sorrowful news was soon circulated on the streets that our beloved and admired Chief Magistrate had been assassinated at a place of amusement, and that Secretary Seward had met a like fate in his bed.—At first it was not believed, but soon was announced to be official; when the "profoundest sorrow" was at once apparent. Individuals passed each other without the usual salutations. Each one seemed averse to announcing the terrible truth.

The bells were tolled during the morning, and guns were fired at intervals during the day. All business was suspended. Business houses and many private residences were draped in mourning. Persons while speaking of the sad event, have burst into tears. In short, the deepest gloom seems to have settled upon the minds of the people.

What the result will be, no one can predict. In this barbarous and inhuman act, we behold the culmination of that fiendish and malignant hate, which has characterised [sic] the leaders of the rebellion from its inception to the present time.

The murder of those men, at this time, can accomplish nothing for the rebellion; it can answer the perpetrators no purpose but the gratification of their base and wicked passions. They seem determined to plunge all who have in any way been committed to the rebellion, in one common ruin with themselves, and place the hope of pardon beyond the range of possibilities. Such minds "would rule in hell rather than serve in heaven."

If the act had been perpetrated late summer, an object could have been attributed to the guilty participants, other than cruelty and malignity. Those men, at that time, might have been regarded as standing between the rebellion and its success. But now, when the crushing of the rebellion is a fact accomplished, it must be attributed to the basest passions known to have sway in the human breast, without a circumstance to relieve the horrible crime of its enormity and shocking baseness.

Rebels have slain the greatest and best friend they had in the *Republic*.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 20, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

Meeting of Colored Schools.

It may be that some residences of Arkansas, and even of Little Rock, have but a faint conception of a change taking place in their midst with reference to the education of

colored people. They may have heard that there are schools for that class, and Teachers, but have ridiculed the whole thing, or passed it by in silent contempt. But had they attended a meeting of such schools held at the Clock Church on the 13th inst., they might have seen that this movement of the age is no more to be despised than the proclamations and armies of him whom they once laughed at as an ape. Three schools with 750 pupils were there, and the teachers of another. These schools have had during the present school year about twice as many pupils as attended school in all Pulaski County in 1850.—The house was filled to overflowing. Where two years ago tar and feathers, or suspension from the nearest tree, might have been the reward of any one who should teach a negro the alphabet. Some ten teachers brought their troops of pupils in holiday attire, forming an audience of ebony faces, from which eyes, bright with hope, and animated by intelligence, shone like stars in the diadem of night. The old brute stupidity of the slave, lashed by overseers, or spaniel like, fawning on some good natured master, did not appear, but the animation which results from sense of character and opportunity to do something noble took its place.

The meeting was called under the auspices of the Supt. of Freedmen's Affairs in Dept. of Ark. (Major W. G. Sargent,) and had an interest not only because it shared the common joy of the country for our recent victories, but also because it was the fourth anniversary of the attack on Sumter. It was addressed by Chaplain Grant, Supt. of Colored Schools in the State, who brought to view the encouraging fact that the colored people of Little Rock are supporting their own schools, and have made them Free. The Governor of the State, Isaac Murphy, also spoke with a sympathy and appreciation of the work that will do him honor when the names of rebels shall rot.

Jas. A. Butler, Representative from Phillips County, made some telling remarks. He at least is up to the times, if indeed his age be not like the Irishman's—so sharp as to cut a half inch beyond its edge. Mr. J. Wm. Demby, editor of the *Arkansas Journal*, in some truthful remarks, showed that the emancipation of the blacks was the emancipation of seven millions of whites. Rev. Dr. Roe, Sec't of the Commission at Chicago, that has sent laborers to this and scores of other places, remarked upon what he had seen in traversing his vast field from Chattanooga to Fort Leavenworth.

Other gentlemen were present and would gladly have added to the interest of the evening by remarks had time allowed.

S. T. S.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, April 27, 1865, p. 3, c. 1

A sailor, the other day, while explaining the third figure of a quadrille to his mess mate, thus described it: "You heave ahead, and pass your adversary's yard arm, regain your berth on the other tack in the same order, take your station with your partner in line, back and fill, and then fall on your heel and bring up with your partner; she then manoeuvres ahead, off alongside of you; then make sail in company with her until nearly astern of the other line, make a stern board, cast her off to shift for herself, regain your place best way you can, and let go your anchor."

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 4, 1865, p. 2, c. 5

We take the pleasure in publishing the following letter from Geo. W. Harkey, who went North in charge of refugees. We are glad that there are those found, occasionally, who have a kind word for the poor refugee. May they receive their reward:

Baden, Baden, Bond Co., Ill.

Dr. S. Hart—

Dear Sir: I desire you to extend my thanks, with those refugees whom I had in charge, to the Captain and crew of the *Rose Hambleton* for the kindness and care they manifested toward us. I expected, when we were piled down on deck, too thick to thrive, that we would be abused by the engineers and officers of the boat, as were refugees, but happily disappointed. In the place of curses, we heard kind words, and instead of frowns, smiles and jokes. Capt. Harrison came among us every day with smiles upon his face and kind words from his lips, as though it did him good to know that he was an instrument that God was using to help to relieve suffering humanity. His engineers would play with and caress our children, and give them bits of good things to eat. Such a crew, such a boat, is worthy of the highest praise. As I am unable to express my feelings with those whom I had in charge, I hope you will make it out fully and find it a place in the papers, that all such kind men may receive the patronage of all good people. May God bless the Captain and engineers, clerk, and all on board; and bless the good old boat; may she be preserved and do much good.

You will please tender this as the feeble thanks of the 140 refugees that were safely landed at the wharf at Memphis by the steamer *Rose Hambleton*.

Yours fraternally,
Geo. W. Harkey.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 11, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

For Lincoln Badges, go to Slatter's Gem Picture Gallery, opposite Dep't. Head Quarters.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 11, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

Nearly three hundred rebel prisoners were discharged, on taking the oath of allegiance, on Monday and Tuesday.—They seemed much pleased to get out of prison, and we think a large proportion of them will go home and go to work. They were discharged, we understand, by order of the Secretary of War.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 11, 1865, p. 3, c. 2

Iron Dish Cloths—Iron Clothes Lines

I was once so ill-informed of the progress of the fine arts, as not to know what an iron dish cloth was. But seeing one in use at the house of a friend, I learned from a young Swiss gentleman who had presented it to her, that they were in general use in his native country, and he had accidentally seen a cask full at an importer's, which were unsalable in New York, and had become rusty, and looked upon as old iron. I procured a dozen and distributed them among my friends. They soon became bright from use, and are universally classed among those articles which "we wonder how we ever did without." These are made of rings of iron wire, No. 15, linked together, and are about six inches square; I counted fifteen rings on one edge. One outside row of rings is only connected

with the other at each end and one inch or two in the middle which makes two loops to hang it up by.

Every kitchen maid who had scoured the inside or outside of a kettle with it pronounces it better than scraping with a knife or scouring with cloth and sand.—They are very flexible, and I imagine must be like chain armor, which I have read of but never seen. We also find it useful to put under a pot or kettle hot from the stove, when we wish to place them on the table. We have used ours two years.

There is another iron convenience I have used six years, and which is as good as ever, that I would recommend to housekeepers—galvanized iron telegraph wire for clothes lines. It never rusts, need never be taken in, never breaks down and lets the wet clothes fall to the ground to be rinsed again.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 18, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

A lady recently from Camden brings information of great destitution among the common people at that place.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 11, 1865, p. 3, c. 2

New Little Rock Theatre.

We learn that this place of amusement still continues to draw crowded houses. The performance of Mr. A. Zanfretta on the tight rope is worth going to see. The trick Pantomimes are the best ever witnessed in this city. We would recommend all who wish to spend a couple of hours pleasantly, to go and see these performances. The actors in this theatre support the finest of wardrobes, and all play their parts well.

We are informed by the managers that they will, in a few nights, give us a great bill in the fairy trick pantomime of the "House Jack Built."

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 11, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

Colored Troops and Colored Bands.

After the inspection on Monday, we called at the quarters of Col. Williams, 12th Kansas Colored—if we have made a mistake in the number of the regiment—we will state, to prevent any misapprehension, that Col. Williams, (we should have said, Brevet Brigadier General Williams,)—commands the first regiment of colored troops raised West of the Mississippi, if not the first raised in the United States—that they have acquitted themselves honorably on many well contested fields, and that the valor of the General has been acknowledged not only by the citizens of his native State, but by the Federal Government. The regiment has a band, formed but a few months since, which came out and played patriotic airs—in such good taste—that had we not seen the "colored persons" composing it, we should have declared it one of our best German bands.

Leaving our friend, the General, we called on Col. Hudson of the 60th U. S. colored—his regiment was out on dress parade, and a fine regiment it is. Well drilled, and skilled in every thing pertaining to well disciplined troops. This regiment has a band also, which played some pieces admirably. Two months since some of the members of this band could not read. The day is not far distant when the man who says "darkie" will not fight, and cannot make his own music will be considered a lunatic.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, May 11, 1865, p. 3, c. 6

New Skirt for 1865!

The Great Invention of the Age in
Hoop Skirts.

J. W. Bradley's new Patent Du-
plex Elliptic [sic], or Double
Spring Skirt!

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) ELLIPTIC PURE REFINED STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED TIGHTLY and firmly together, EDGE to EDGE, making the TOUGHEST, MOST FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently *Preserves their Perfect and Beautiful Shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.*

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to a lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt, will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use, to occupy a small place, as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use.—For Children, Misses, and Young Ladies, they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply durable twisted thread, and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered, to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant colored Tapes, and are of the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable, and economical Skirt ever made.

West, Bradley & Carey, (late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade streets, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, July 6, 1865, p. 1, c. 3

Colored Celebration.

In accordance with a suggestion of Maj. Gen. Reynolds, the colored people had a celebration of our National Independence, on the North side of the river, which, we are informed, far exceeded anything that transpired at the Arsenal. Some three thousand colored troops were met by about the same number of colored people from town, they had speeches—partook of a sumptuous dinner, furnished by contributions from people of their own color—listened to music by colored bands, and had a fine time generally. All

the hacks and private carriages in town, but one or two, were running all day to accommodate people of color.

Some two hundred invited guests dined with Col. Whipple, of the 113th colored.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, July 6, 1865, p. 1, c. 5

The Fourth of July

Was duly celebrated here by civil and military authorities. At 10 o'clock, A. M., the various orders of the city—including the Masonic Fraternity and Fire Companies—repaired to the Arsenal Grounds, headed by bands of music.

Here, underneath the overhanging trees, had been erected a platform for the orators of the day. After a few very appropriate remarks by the President of the day, Dr. Kirkwood, and a solemn and impressive prayer by the Rev. Thos. R. Welch, the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. _____ Redmond, after which Col. Gregg, of the 4th Arkansas Regiment, was introduced, who eloquently spoke of the past, present and future of the Republic, and the duties incumbent on each and all, in adopting the new order of things.

E. H. English, Ex-chief Justice of the Supreme Court, under the Federal rule, and recently occupied the same position under Confederate rule, representing the Masonic Fraternity, was then introduced, who delivered a very excellent address, purely Masonic, which, although well delivered, we think would have been more appropriate if spoken in the Lodge of the Grand Order, rather than before a promiscuous crowd; and, for the ex-double Chief Justice to have appeared on the stage as a speaker about 1866—1 year hence—rather than now; because he would look prettier as a listener, than teacher, until a year's probation expires.

After a few well-timed remarks by Dr. Granger, Gen. Gantt was introduced, who spoke for some time of the power and magnificence of the Federal Government. Mr. Gantt is an eloquent, as well as an able, speaker, and it is to be regretted that there were not more of the former boys in Grey, to hear his truly patriotic remarks—it being very noticeable that the great bulk of the auditory was made up of the "boys in Blue," there being but few of the old leaders or their sympathisers [sic] in rebellion present.

[LITTLE ROCK] UNCONDITIONAL UNION, July 6, 1865, p. 1, c. 3

A petition is in circulation in Minnesota in favor of woman's suffrage. This is going rather fast.