

THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED BY
The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

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The Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War,

BY
MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
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PART III.
CORRESPONDENCE..... UNION.

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PART III.—VOL. XXX.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING
TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIR-
GINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, NORTH ALABAMA,
AND NORTH GEORGIA, FROM AUGUST 11, 1863, TO
OCTOBER 19, 1863.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Please send the companies of the Engineer Regiment
of the West, now serving in your command, to this place as soon as
transportation can be provided for them.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *August 11, 1863.*

Colonel MERSY:

Have the Ninth Illinois ready to march by noon to-morrow with
six days' rations.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, TENN., *August 11, 1863—12.30 a. m.*
(Received 11.20 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

Reynolds advanced to Tracy City. No other movement to-day.
Have but one day's forage ahead. Not cars enough to gain rapidly.
Must have five days' ahead to cross mountains. General Burnside
will not be ready for two days. His movement should be felt before
ours on the left.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

* From August 11 to September 30, 1863. For the Union Correspondence, etc.,
from October 1 to 19, and the Confederate Correspondence, etc., from August 11 to
October 19, 1863. see Part IV.

WINCHESTER, TENN., *August 11, 1863—12.15 a. m.*

(Received 11.20 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

First Division of the Fourteenth Corps moved for a point between Stevenson and Anderson. Second Division advanced to Cowan. Minty's cavalry whipped General Dibrell's brigade of rebels out of Sparta. Our loss, 1 killed and 3 mortally wounded. Enemy's loss, 10 killed and 8 prisoners. McCook's cavalry division leaves Fayetteville to-morrow for the Tennessee River, crossing the Huntsville railroad. Railroad transportation for forage deficient.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, TENN., *August 11, 1863—11.30 p. m.*

(Received 10.45 a. m., 12th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

The cavalry division moved to-day. Nothing further to report.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *August 11, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS:

I have just turned over to Col. W. P. Innes the road, with trains in position. Invoices of property will be made as rapidly as possible.

J. B. ANDERSON.

NASHVILLE, *August 11, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have the honor to report that I have just taken possession of the road, with the trains as they are in position.

W. P. INNES,
Colonel, &c.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 220. } *Winchester, Tenn., August 11, 1863.*

* * * * *

XIV. Brig. Gen. J. B. Steedman is relieved from further duty with the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and will report without delay to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding Reserve Corps.

XV. Brig. Gen. A. Baird is relieved from further duty with First Division, Reserve Corps, and will report without delay to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECHERD, August 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. G. P. THRUSTON,

A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Twentieth Army Corps:

The signal corps cannot be of any use to me at present.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, August 11, 1863.

General GARFIELD:

I have been waiting patiently for several days to get the tools ordered by the general to make boats and get out timber for platform. Have finally telegraphed and received the following reply:

NASHVILLE.

P. H. SHERIDAN:

The articles were ready to ship on the 17th, and transportation asked for. They have not left the store-house owing to want of transportation, there having been a peremptory order not to ship this kind of goods without an order. To get these shipped immediately, you will have to get an order from chief quartermaster, Colonel Taylor.

CHAS. H. IRVIN,
Assistant Quartermaster.

Please get me the order.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel TAYLOR:

The general wishes order for the shipment of these goods at once.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

WINCHESTER, August 11, 1863.

Major-General PALMER,

Manchester:

The general commanding directs that you make the necessary arrangements for sending back to Nashville all the sick of your own and General Wood's division. Those at McMinnville can remain there for the present.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

MANCHESTER, August 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

General Wagner reports Payne's Cove road impracticable. The Altamont road is passable for artillery, but the best and shortest road is the Park road, the left-hand road from this place to Tracy City. Send us the counties.

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *August 11, 1863.*

General GARFIELD:

General Baird has not returned ; it is imperatively necessary for the First Division, Reserve Corps, to have a commander ; they need it now as much as at any time since they have been in the service. There will be enough to form a court-martial without me ; cannot I be excused ?

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, Tenn., August 11, 1863.

Capt. H. THRALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to make the following report of the condition of the artillery in the defenses of Nashville, Tenn. :

By a personal inspection made on the 11th and 17th of July, 1863, I found that the artillery of Nashville consisted of two batteries, or twelve pieces of light artillery, and twenty-eight pieces of heavy ordnance, stationed as follows : Six light and eight heavy guns stationed at Capitol building ; nine heavy pieces on the bank of the Cumberland River, on a line of defense on the east side of the city ; eleven heavy guns in Fort Negley, and a battery of six pieces camped on the outskirts of the city.

The two batteries of light artillery were in very good condition. The efficiency in the drill to which the men had arrived, their discipline, and the uniform cleanliness of their camps reflected credit upon the officers in command. They were, however, deficient in some of the implements, means to remedy which have already been taken. The condition of the siege guns was quite different ; they were insufficiently manned ; deficient in ammunition and equipments. They are manned by companies raised in the light-battery organization, daily expecting to be relieved, and of course have not taken that interest in the perfection of their drill which is necessary. Means have been taken to have them supplied with the requisite amount of ammunition and with the proper equipments.

The nine pieces stationed on the bank of the river and on the east side of the city are manned by Captain Osborne's battery. He has gone to Indiana to obtain six pieces of light artillery, and is daily expected to return. When he does return, in order that his company may be instructed in the duties of field artillery, it will be necessary to have them relieved from the duty which they are now on, and there will have to be an infantry detail made to work these guns. These same guns are mounted on old worn-out marine carriages, and in case of an action a very few discharges would make them all totally unfit for use. I most respectfully suggest that an order may be issued to the ordnance department to obtain proper carriages for these guns.

The heavy guns at the Capitol building are insufficiently manned, as are also those in Fort Negley. In order to render them efficient, of some practical use, I would most respectfully suggest and urge that an infantry detail of 300 men, with the proper proportion of

officers, be ordered to report to the chief of artillery at Nashville for assignment to duty in manning the heavy guns at that place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. NEIL DENNISON,
First Lieut., Second U. S. Artillery, Inspector of Artillery.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Winchester, August 12, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, earnestly recommending that the detail of 300 men be made; that the Twentieth Indiana Light Battery be relieved from duty on siege guns, and that proper carriages be provided by the ordnance officer; also that the service magazines be sufficiently enlarged to hold at least 100 rounds per gun.

JAMES BARNETT,
Colonel, and Chief of Arty., Dept. of the Cumberland.

McMINNVILLE, TENN.,
August 11, 1863.

Dr. J. D. HALE :

SIR : My information from a reliable source is that Colonel Dibrell, sent by General Forrest to White County, has directions and instructions to secure all the beef, all the wheat, and to use and destroy all the oats and corn in White and Van Buren Counties they cannot carry off, so as to subject the Federal army to all the inconveniences possible when they come to occupy the country; and not to fight the Federals if possibly to be avoided; and also to carry away the last horse and mule to be found in the country. In short, to devastate the country before the Federal troops can occupy it.

Respectfully,

JOHN B. RODGERS.

WINCHESTER, TENN.,
August 11, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE :

Please give me permission to send to your department, to be released from custody on oath and bonds, such captured or deserting rebels as peculiar circumstances may in my judgment render it advisable to have reside at or north of Louisville. Such persons to be sent with papers, and subject to your or General Boyle's final decision. An order to General Boyle and another to me will answer the purpose.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, TENN.,
August 11, 1863.

Mr. TYLER,
Agent Associated Press, Louisville :

Will you please send General Burnside's address to the general commanding?

Respectfully,

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

LOUISVILLE, August 11, 1863.

Capt. CHARLES R. THOMPSON,
Aide-de-Camp:

General Burnside has left Lexington for Camp Nelson this evening.
G. W. TYLER.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Camp, August 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,

Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.:

The telegraph wire was put up to Haynes' Bluff and out on the Ridge road as far as Neely's at the time General Parke was there. I advise that it be extended 1 mile to Oak Ridge Post-Office where I have two regiments, commanded by Colonel Corse, Sixth Iowa. It may so happen that telegraphic communication with that point will be of advantage, and therefore I think it advisable.

I had several persons in yesterday from as far as Brandon. Johnston has gone east, doubtless to explain matters. He still commands, and enjoys the confidence of the army and people. Hardee commands the camp at Morton. A court of inquiry is to examine Pemberton's case at Montgomery. Wirt Adams' and Starke's cavalry are west of Pearl River, and have behaved so that I have forbidden any more rations being issued to people east of Black. I have also put a picket of one regiment of infantry at Amsterdam, and sent the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, belonging to McPherson, with his approval, to Red Bone Church, to watch the crossings at Baldwin's, Hall's, and Hankinson's.

It is represented that Chalmers is coming south, toward Brandon, with his cavalry, burning cotton and gathering conscripts and negroes as he comes along. I suppose the enemy has established telegraphic communication between Brandon and Panola, but this will be broken by Colonel Winslow's cavalry, which I suppose to be now well toward Grenada. His orders are to communicate as often as possible with me or you direct. If he writes to you, please let me have the substance, that I may keep pace with his movements. I take it for granted he will reach Memphis before his return.

A man, residing near Bolton, who is, I think, in our interest, reports to me that he knows the enemy's cavalry, 8,000 strong, are to cross Pearl River to-day, in spite of the protestation of all the people. Of course, they have no 8,000 cavalry, but doubtless they wish to counteract the backsliding of the people of Mississippi. Instead of checking such a tendency they will expedite it by their cavalry.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 160. }

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Black River, August 12, 1863.

I. Pursuant to orders from department headquarters, the Thirtieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Farrar commanding, is hereby detached from this command, and will at once move to Vicksburg, with all its equipage, sick, &c., and prepare for ship-

ment to Natchez, reporting for further instructions at department headquarters on arrival at Vicksburg. Every officer and soldier belonging to this regiment on detached or special service in this command will at once join the regiment, so that not a man may be left behind.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman :

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

UNION CITY, *August 12, 1863.*

Brigadier-General ASBOTH,
Commanding District :

The rumors about Chalmers being in West Tennessee are all vague, but I hear them from other sources than Mr. Benton. He is said to have six pieces of artillery. I am not disposed to believe 4,000 rebel troops are being spared from Bragg's army for the less important work here ; yet Morgan's taking away 8,000, at a time when Bragg was in danger, is equally difficult to understand. It is said he came in between Corinth and the Tennessee River, and that Biddle or Newsom went out that way. Do you know whether General Dodge's dispositions would leave this possible ?

I have four parties out ; one of 60 infantry down the railroad, one of 25 cavalry via Troy, one of 25 cavalry via Dresden, and one of 20 mounted infantry via Gardner's Station ; all to unite at daybreak to-morrow near Kenton Station to capture a guerrilla party, encamped about there, of 40 or 50. These parties will be a good picket against Chalmers' advance until to-morrow.

Mr. Logan reports that there have been 300 barrels of salt smuggled out of Hickman within the past two days, and he says that smuggling from there is constantly going on. Shall I, if I deem it necessary to retire and communication with you is interrupted, go to Hickman or Moscow ? Either would be more defensible than this place ; Hickman probably the best, and Moscow very good.

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF FORT PILLOW,
SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 12, 1863.

Capt. THOMAS H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

SIR : Special Orders, No. 181 (extract 2), from Major-General Hurlbut, of date August 7, 1863, in reference to movement of Second Regiment Illinois Cavalry, arrived at my headquarters last evening, together with the order of general commanding division. This morning the commanding officer of the Second Regiment Illinois Cavalry received an order from Brigadier-General Grierson, chief of cavalry, of which inclosed please find copy, suspending the movement to Vicksburg until further orders.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. WOLFE,
Colonel 52d Regiment Indiana Infantry Vols., Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 9, 1863.

Comdg. Officer Second Illinois Cavalry, Fort Pillow, Tenn.:

SIR: In pursuance of instructions from Major-General Hurlbut, you will suspend your movement to Vicksburg until further orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, *August 12, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT,

Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

In my opinion it will be impossible for the force named to bring away the stock. Shall I not order them to destroy it? The whole mounted force of the Left Wing is ready to start if the importance of expedition will warrant our moving it this warm weather. Shall I go with it or send the number designated?

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

CORINTH, *August 12, 1863.*

Colonel MERSY:

Have 50 of the Engineer Regiment—to be selected by Major Flad—accompany the Ninth Illinois. Have them start as soon as possible, with six days' rations. They will go via Ripley to Oxford, where they will join column from La Grange.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *August 12, 1863.*

Colonel MERSY:

If no better method can be devised, mount 50 of the Engineer Regiment on mules of the Ninth and have them start as soon as possible.

By order of General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *August 12, 1863.*

(Received 8 p. m.)

Colonel MERSY:

Send the Ninth immediately.

By order of Brigadier-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *August 12, 1863.*

Colonel MERSY :

Start Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips immediately. He will move via Ripley to Oxford, where he will form a junction with column from La Grange. If the detachment of the Engineer Regiment cannot be mounted, have the Ninth move without them.

By order of Brigadier-General Dodge :

J. W. BARNES,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
Pocahontas, August 12, 1863.

Col. J. I. RINAKER,

One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois :

COLONEL: Your letter of the 11th instant was received. Captain King had not to wait for instructions. His instructions are to fight, and I expect that the next time he will clean guerrillas out without waiting for orders. You should have sent out immediately some cavalry after receiving the first information, without waiting. Sol. Street was badly whipped yesterday by some cavalry sent out from this post. He lost 4 men killed, 6 or 8 wounded of his command, and was himself severely wounded and had his horse captured.

In regard to those rations for prisoners, I wish to inform you that every ten days ten extra rations can be drawn.

I am, very respectfully,

AUG. MERSY,

Colonel Ninth Illinois, Commanding Brigade.

WINCHESTER, TENN., *August 12, 1863—10 p. m.*
(Received 2 a. m., 13th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL :

Report has not reached me of the cavalry advance. First Division of the Fourteenth Corps has reached its position near Stevenson. Cavalry horses of left wing were sent up to-day. No other report to make. pontoons go forward as soon as forage is furnished. Rebels expect us above Chattanooga.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

WINCHESTER, TENN.,
August 12, 1863.

Col. WILLIAM J. PALMER,

Commanding Anderson Cavalry :

COLONEL: In obedience to your order, I herewith transmit a sketch* of the country lying adjacent to the road leading from this place to Larkin's Fork via Salem.

As your chief object, according to my interpretation of the order, seemed to be to ascertain the character of the road beyond Salem, it will be unnecessary to speak at length concerning the road to that place. I beg leave to remark, however, that it is now in excellent condition; good roads are cut through the fields wherever standing pools of water render the main highway impassable. The facilities for

* Not found.

watering stock are poor, as there are no streams of running water in the vicinity of the road. At Salem the road leading to Larkin's Fork, and thence to Bellefonte and Larkinsville, strikes off nearly at right angles with the former road, running generally in a direction somewhat east of south to the base of the mountains, near 5 miles from Salem. The land in this valley is extremely fertile and well watered, the road crossing both branches of Bean's Creek. There is also near the base of the mountain to the right of the road an artificial water basin, filled at the present time with good, pure water. From this road, leading in a northeasterly direction, to the Salem road, are several settlement roads and bridle paths, which, if passable, would be much the nearer way from this place (Winchester) to the mountain base; but the recent heavy rains have washed these paths so badly that it is doubtful whether they could be used to advantage for military purposes. The prevailing opinions among the residents were that time and trouble would be saved by adhering to the main road, by way of Salem.

At the foot of the mountain the road makes a turn to the right, and after running for a short distance in a southwesterly course, makes by a long curve a turn to the left (as you will perceive by the map), and the ascent of the mountain commences. Immediately after making the second turn the road for a hundred yards, probably, is steep, and a very heavily laden wagon could scarcely be drawn up it. I think, however, that this hill could be easily avoided by cutting a road through the field to the left for a short distance. The balance of the road to the summit of the mountain is by no means steep, and, although in many places quite rough and stony, there is no obstacle that can seriously impede the passage of either artillery or baggage-wagons.

Near the mountain top to the right of the road there is a second water basin, containing good water. From this point there is no water, excepting in wells until the mountain is entirely crossed. The mountain top at this crossing is quite narrow, probably not more than a mile in width. On it are several spots of cultivated ground and some few scattering dwellings, most of which are deserted. The timber on the mountain is quite fine, and consists mostly of chestnut and the several species of oak.

The descent of the mountain is quite gradual. The road, which is very good, winds over a high ridge or spur, upon each side of which is a deep ravine. These ravines unite at Larkin's Fork, the roads at this place turning suddenly to the left and running for more than a mile in an easterly direction, thence in a southeasterly course toward Bellefonte. The road for some distance beyond Larkin's Fork follows a deep ravine. It is, although stony, quite level.

I failed to ascertain anything reliable concerning the roads running in a northeasterly direction from Bellefonte. I have not attempted, therefore, to delineate them on my sketch. I was informed that water was very plenty beyond the mountains. Altogether, this road over the mountain is good. None of the curves (which are few in number) are too short to allow a team to draw to advantage. There are no places over the whole route where wagons could be readily overturned, or where careful and skilled driving would be an indispensable requisite to their safety.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY McALLESTER, JR.,

Captain, Commanding Company G, Anderson Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Dawson, Tenn., August 12, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following:

The First and Second Brigades of my command left camp near Tanton Station yesterday at 8 a. m., and arrived at this point at 5 o'clock last evening; are now encamped at Blue Springs, on the railroad and creek, 4 miles below Anderson, and where there are good camping grounds and an abundance of good water. The transportation of the command is nearly all up and is in good condition. The loss of wagons will not exceed four or five in number. Supplies of this command have been unloaded at Anderson.

I respectfully suggest that in future supplies for the First and Second Brigades, coming by railroad, be unloaded at this point, and that if the supplies for the entire division must be unloaded at one place that they be unloaded here, as it will be easier to haul the supplies of the First Brigade from here to Anderson than to haul the supplies of the other two brigades from there here. Will it not be better also to have the telegraph office at the headquarters of the division?

As there is no topographical engineer on staff of Major-General Rousseau, I have instructed the topographical engineer of the Second Brigade to make map of the road and country over which the command passed, giving all desirable information, and as soon as same is completed will forward to you.

In compliment to Major Dawson, commanding Third Brigade, I have ordered that this camp be called Camp Dawson.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Dawson, August 12, 1863.

Commanding Officers First, Second, and Third Brigades:

1. The numerous orders heretofore issued from these headquarters in regard to the burning of rails by this command seem to be greatly disregarded. Commanding officers of regiments, battalions, companies, and detachments are directed to at once put a stop to the burning of rails; and the destruction of fences by any part of this command is prohibited.

2. No forage will be taken by any part of this command without proper authority obtained from these headquarters, and then when taken proper vouchers must be given.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. C. Starkweather:

E. CARY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, August 12, 1863.

Major-General McCook :

The following is a copy of a telegram just received from General Lytle, at Bridgeport. I send it for your information :

BRIDGEPORT, August 12, 1863.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General :

Howell and Mr. Allen, deserters from Forty-fourth Mississippi, report five regiments opposite—the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first, and Forty-fourth Mississippi, also one battalion of sharpshooters and battery.

Brigade is picketing about 12 miles of river. from Island Creek to Battle Creek.

Rebel force, 2,000 I think. Bridge is prepared to burn. Think if Orders, No. 175, Department of the Cumberland, was circulated to Anderson's brigade it would cause a stampede.

Men afraid of being conscripted if they desert. Mississippians anxious to get home, now Vicksburg has fallen.

About 25 or 30 men, rebel picket station, fired on Island Ford last night, probably at deserters. Our men did not reply.

All quiet here to-day.

W. H. LYTLE,

Brigadier-General.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General.

NASHVILLE, August 12, 1863—9.30 p. m.

General G. GRANGER :

Have reports from different sources concerning Forrest. One that he was at Liberty with 1,000 men ; had Morgan send spy to learn about it. Another he was on this side of Tennessee River with two brigades ; directed Mizner, who had same information, to send 2 or 3 men west and south. Everybody is on the lookout.

WM. C. RUSSELL,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

August 12, 1863.

Maj. F. S. BOND,

Aide-de-Camp :

MAJOR : Your note says send a detachment to Pulaski. Do you not mean Fayetteville ? Pulaski is three days' march from this place. Gum Spring is a better place than Salem for the regiment to stop. Please answer before I send the order.

Yours,

D. S. STANLEY,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, August 12, 1863.

Major-General STANLEY :

GENERAL : The intention is to protect Governor Johnson and party, who intend going to Fayetteville to-morrow. The general commanding will leave it to you to give the necessary instructions, think-

ing that it would perhaps be best to send the regiment to Gum Spring, with a detachment into Fayetteville, to remain there while the Governor and party are there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,
August 12, 1863.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Commanding First Brigade :

This command will move at 4.30 a. m. to-morrow to Larkinsville. Reveille will be sounded at 3.30 a. m. ; the general at 4 a. m.

Order of march : Second Brigade ; Third Brigade ; First Brigade ; train. One regiment of First Brigade rear guard.

By command of Col. E. M. McCook :

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,
August 12, 1863.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Commanding Third Brigade :

You will encamp your brigade and establish your headquarters on Flint River, near the road leading from Huntsville to Stevenson, until further orders, and occupy such portions of the railroad between that point and Larkinsville as may be necessary for its protection against any attempt of the enemy's partisans.

* * * * *

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. COMPANY F, FIRST MIDDLE TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, Tenn., August 12, 1863.

COLONEL : I have the honor to request, on behalf of myself and some 30 of my company, that you grant us permission to make a scout in the vicinity of our homes in Marion County, so that we may be enabled to visit and provide for our families, whom we have not seen for more than twelve months, and some of them have had their houses and property all destroyed by the rebels and are very much in need of our assistance.

By granting this request you will enable us to relieve our own families and those of others who desire to move them to the rear of our army, so that they can enlist in the same cause and regiment with us, besides being in great measure the means of relieving the wants of many suffering women and children.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JAMES B. ROULSTON,
Second Lieutenant, Comdg. Co. F, First Tenn. Cav.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
Shelbyville, August 12, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded and referred to Major-General Stanley. Lieutenant Roulston has had his house burned and property destroyed. His family and a good number of others are in a suffering and destitute condition. They have the means of relieving them, and I earnestly recommend that they be allowed to visit the vicinity for ten or twelve days.

ROBERT GALBRAITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding First Tennessee Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 14, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded and approved.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, *August 12, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Camp Nelson, via Lexington, Ky. :

Where are you? Am anxious to hear.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Camp Nelson, August 12, 1863.

W. S. ROSECRANS :

I arrived at Hickman's Bridge yesterday, and have been expecting to hear from you again, as your dispatch indicated there will be a delay of two or three days on account of forage and supplies. How are you progressing? We can hasten our movements if it is necessary.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *August 12, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Via Lexington, Ky. :

We will be at the Tennessee River by the time you reach Kingston. Please notify Hartsuff that I will resume command of Carthage. Do you want the excess of rations we have there? Will keep you advised, and hope to hear from you often.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAMP NELSON, *August 12, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND :

Have you heard anything of the whereabouts of General Parke? Please answer at once. Please go to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and ascertain if the troops of Potter's division can be turned off at Seymour and sent by way of Louisville to Lebanon. They need not be turned back if they have passed Seymour.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CAMP NELSON, *August 12, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND :

Have you notified the Indianapolis and Lawrenceburg and the Louisville and Nashville Railroads that Potter's division will be turned off at Seymour? If you have not, wait further instructions. Answer this at once and I will give you definite instructions. It is important that I should receive your answer to-night.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *August 12, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE,
Camp Nelson :

As far as I can find out, the first regiment of Potter's division, the Eleventh New Hampshire, left Cairo at 1.30 to-day. I have telegraphed to Coale at Cairo, and also along the road from the office of the Ohio and Mississippi, to have them turned off, and it will probably be done.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *August 12, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE,
Lexington, Ky. :

The following communication was received from Cairo this morning :

L. RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

I have the honor to report that I have just arrived at this place, with the Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers. My command is all up the river except the Eighth Michigan, which is on its way. General Parke will reach here in a few days. My command is so much enfeebled by sickness, brought on by the arduous duties of the past two months, that I would respectfully recommend that they be encamped on some healthy location that they may recuperate their exhausted energies. I have been very ill myself since leaving Snyder's Bluff, and shall be obliged to remain at this point until I can gain sufficient strength to proceed farther. I have reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Coale at this place.

Very respectfully,

THOS. WELSH.
Brigadier-General.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *August 12, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel COALE,

Cairo :

The general wishes the troops of General Potter's division turned off at Seymour, to go by the way of Louisville to Lebanon, Ky.; that is, if they are not at this time on this side of Seymour; if they are, they can come on. Please let me know at once where they are, and if they have started; turn them if not too late.

LEWIS RICHMOND,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*CAIRO, *August 12, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE :

Fifty-first New York and Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, 760 in all, left at half-past 6 this evening.

JNO. H. COALE,

*Lieutenant-Colonel.*CINCINNATI, *August 12, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE,

Lexington :

The following troops of the Ninth Corps are on their way from Cairo : Twenty-seventh Michigan, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts, Edwards' battery, Phillips' battery. Down to-night. The Second, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Michigan are here; will go down to-morrow.

LEWIS RICHMOND,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*INDIANAPOLIS, *August 12, 1863.*

Major-General BURDSIDE :

Your dispatch received. Just returned from Cincinnati, where I hoped to see you on several points. The Michigan sharpshooters, you will remember, are in Michigan for some purpose. In regard to Seventy-first Indiana, I will make as speedy arrangements as possible to hold them at your service, but I have 3,200 prisoners to guard, and the provost-marshal is constantly demanding troops. Nearly 200 now out of the Seventy-first on other duty. The regiment is also making arrangements to get mounted. The carbines, &c., have been shipped and are now on the way for them. General Ammen calls to-day for 150 men in Illinois. I cannot send at present. Would not the Seventy-first answer your purpose better after it is mounted? I will make every arrangement for emergencies and get along here with as little as possible. Please answer with regard to Seventy-first.

O. B. WILLCOX,

Brigadier-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 13, 1863.

General GRANT :

I ordered General Dennis, some days ago, to send in all the loose cotton about the bridge, and will renew the order. There is no Confederate cotton hereabouts. We could get plenty of cotton by opening a store to barter for it. The people east of the Big Black have all more or less private cotton that they want to exchange for shoes and groceries. Farrar's regiment will come to Vicksburg in the 4 p. m. train.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, TENN., *August 13, 1863—11 p. m.*
(Received 1.40 p. m., 14th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY :

Cavalry division reached the Tennessee, covering Huntsville road, this a. m. Negley's troops finished road over the mountains at Tantaloon. Reynolds' division advance working road over the mountains to Jasper* and Battle Creek. Crittenden's corps sent to Tracy City; road will be in working order to-morrow for movement. No other movements. Enemy in same position.

Respectfully, yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS.

MEMPHIS, *August 13, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Winchester, Tenn. :

Arkansas has been added to my command, and all my spare force is devoted to that region. If you will send a mounted command, say 3,000, with light artillery, down the Tennessee to Bear Creek, I will unite 2,000 cavalry with them and drive Johnston's right wing in on the Upper Tombigbee. This will stampede him back to the Coosa and clear your right flank. The mountains of North Alabama are full of deserters with arms, who can be enrolled for us by this move.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, Tenn., August 13, 1863.

Colonel INNES,
Nashville :

The general commanding thinks you had better set the mills at work near Anderson, and get out timber for rebuilding the Bridgeport bridge.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

* In the dispatch as received by General Halleck this word is Chattanooga.

WINCHESTER, *August 13, 1863.*

Major-General THOMAS :

The general commanding wishes to know how General Reynolds is progressing with road repairs; how far he has got, &c.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

STEVENSON, *August 13, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

General Lytle has some fears that the rebels are cutting the timbers of the second bridge at Bridgeport. He hears chopping at night. The bridge, however, appears to be all right. There is a report here this evening that Burnside's troops are passing through Big Creek and Wheeler's Gaps; it comes from rebel sources.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Roberts, Bridgeport, August 13, 1863.

[Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

CAPTAIN : Colonel Ray has just returned from Jasper. His adjutant reports verbally they saw on the opposite side of the river, at Shellmound, a rebel infantry force, estimated at from 400 to 600, with artillery. They captured 2 soldiers, with dispatches, which I have the honor to inclose; also brought in several refugees, 1 of whom, from Atlanta, is said to be a New Yorker, and very intelligent. I will send them forward as soon as possible.

Sent a patrol to Island Creek Ferry to-day in charge of Lieutenant Boal. Mr. B. secured there the inclosed Chattanooga Rebel of to-day.

There was a good deal of movement and stir about the island last evening. About 1 o'clock this a. m. I heard what I supposed to be the crash of the draw falling into the river. On visiting the pickets on the river, the sentries reported to have heard chopping and work apparently with axes and other tools about the bridge. Everything this morning looks as it did before, however.

The Rice referred to in dispatches must have his headquarters near Anderson. Lieutenant Boal reports from Island Creek that Rice is patrolling the river. All quiet here.

Very respectfully,

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General.

STEVENSON, *August 13, 1863—7.15 p. m.*

Major-General McCook :

Colonel Ray has just returned from a scout to Jasper. He captured 2 rebel dispatch bearers and brought in some refugees. The rebels are conscripting with impunity in East Tennessee.

The following is a copy of a dispatch captured by Colonel Ray :

AT JOHN STONE'S, SEQUATCHIE COUNTY, TENN.,

August 11, 1863—9 a. m.

CAPTAIN : I just received your dispatch. I have been operating in this county yesterday and last night. I have taken up some 15 men. I turned them over to Captain Allin, commanding McDonald's battalion of cavalry, General Forrest's scouts. He will send them to Chattanooga to-day. I am going into Marion County to-day. I will operate down the valley, as there is a battalion of cavalry here, and three companies of the Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment Infantry in this county. There is not any cattle in this neighborhood that can be bought.

J. Y. WITHERSPOON,
Lieutenant, Commanding Scouts.

P. S.—No advance of the enemy above or near here in any direction.

J. Y. W.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, August 13, 1863—10.10 a. m.

General PALMER,
Manchester :

The general commanding directs that you order General Wagner to open the Park road at once.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

MCMINNVILLE, August 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

Scouts that have been to Sparta report that Dibrell's command, which was scattered by Colonel Minty on the 10th instant, has collected again at Sparta. Small parties are reported to be prowling about the country north of us. Have sent some cavalry in search of them. East Tennesseans coming daily to join our army.

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONVALESCENT CAMP,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., August 13, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD :

SIR : Having received recently a number of orders to send men to their regiments, with accompanying complaints from officers of regiments and brigades in the field against me for retaining men here fit for field duty, I beg to enter my protest against being the subject of such accusations, as I have weekly, ever since my command here, sent to the front all men reported to me by the surgeons, excepting those detailed in the redoubts, lunettes, and batteries of Fortress Rosecrans, over which I have had no command since Major-General Granger took command here, when these men were turned over by his order to Major Houghtaling, who has since that time exercised

all control over them; yet notwithstanding this fact orders have been sent to me to release men in his command.

I beg in addition to report that in accordance to orders from you I have since the paymasters were through here sent nearly 1,000 men and 10 officers to their regiments, 800 men and 9 officers to Nashville to Captain Peterson for the Invalid Corps, having now in camp only those assigned to hospital and to be discharged, numbering some 125 men. These will be disposed of as soon as practicable. I am in hopes that the camp can be entirely broken up by the 1st of September at the furthest, if such be the wish of the general, whose orders I await with pleasure.

Quite a number of men sent to the Invalid Corps are still without descriptive rolls. I have sent to Captain Peterson for blank duplicate rolls, which, when received and filled, will be sent to their regiments.

I am, colonel, your most obedient servant,

G. A. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Convalescent Camp.

[Indorsements.]

POST HEADQUARTERS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., August 14, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., August 15, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the manner of Colonel Smith in conducting business connected with his office. I know that he does not detain men unnecessarily.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Nelson, Ky., August 13, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Shall endeavor to start Saturday [15th,] moving a brigade of cavalry from Glasgow, a division of infantry from Danville, and two brigades of cavalry from Stanford. I already have one brigade of cavalry at Somerset.

We shall go into East Tennessee with the understanding that we are to live on the country, and as the entire command will not be over 14,000 strong, we shall value very much your assistance and co-operation and hold ourselves in readiness to co-operate with you in every possible way. Our destination will be as you suggest, and the time necessary for the march will be about what I have already notified you.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
 } *In the Field, Camp Nelson, Ky.,*
 } *August 13, 1863.*

No. 1.

I. The negro laborers impressed for service on the public works will be disposed of by Brigadier-General Boyle, according to his judgment and discretion, and in pursuance of such orders as may be issued from these headquarters. All such laborers will be subsisted as other laborers in the service, and commissaries of subsistence and quartermasters will issue supplies according to orders of Brigadier-General Boyle, and certified vouchers will be issued for value of labor according to his orders. Brigadier-General Boyle is charged with the control of all laborers on public works, and will execute same according to directions from these headquarters, and he is authorized to employ citizens to superintend the said laborers, and order quartermasters to pay same monthly.

II. Brigadier-General Boyle is ordered to take the right of way for roads and other grounds for the use of the Government and all timber required in construction of roads and other public works.

III. The First Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, assigned to the command of Brigadier-General Boyle by general orders from headquarters Twenty-third Army Corps, embraces all troops recently recruited, and not assigned to other divisions by the above order, or not included in the reorganization of the Ninth Army Corps. Troops acting as provost-guards, throughout, will be temporarily attached to this division.

By order of Major-General Burnside :

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *August 13, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE,
Camp Nelson :

I received no instructions from you during the night, but I was told by the operator at the Ohio and Mississippi office this morning that a message had been sent through from one of their regiments directing the division to go by way of Louisville. The Eleventh New Hampshire left Sandoval at 4 this morning, the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts and the Fifty-first New York are now there. This will bring the Eleventh New Hampshire to Seymour at about 10 o'clock, and will give time for any arrangements you may direct, whether or not they are to go by the way of Louisville.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAIRO, *August 13, 1863.*

Col. L. RICHMOND :

The troops of Potter's division—Fifty-first New York, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, and Eleventh New Hampshire Regiments, 1,300 men in all—have been intercepted on railroad and will turn off at Seymour as ordered. There are seven regiments and two batteries of the division yet to arrive.

JNO. H. COALE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAMP NELSON, *August 13, 1863.*

L. RICHMOND,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Potter's division will not be turned off at Seymour, but will proceed to Cincinnati to remain there till it can be sent here over Covington and Lexington Railroad. I have notified Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Camp near Black River, August 13, 1863.

Such cotton marked C. S. A. as may be in the vicinity of the camps of this command will be collected under the direction of the division commanders and forwarded through the quartermaster's department, invoiced to Mr. Montrose, special agent of the Treasury Department, at Vicksburg.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,

Vicksburg, Miss., August 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General of the Army:

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you a letter directed to General Ransom from A. T. Bowie. This is but one of numerous complaints made of the conduct of the Marine Brigade under General Ellet.

I think it highly probable the charges brought against the Marine Brigade are exaggerated. But that this conduct is bad, and their services but very slight in comparison to the great expense they are to Government and the injury they do, I do not doubt. Seven of the finest boats on the Mississippi River are kept for the use of this brigade—the brigade, I understand, not numbering over 800 effective men. They live on board their boats, keeping cavalry horses and all with them, I should think very much to the prejudice of their effectiveness and the good of the service.

These boats, in charge of the department commander, might be made very useful in transporting troops from one place to another within the department, and in carrying troops to operate against guerrillas. But then the troops should be selected with reference to their commanding officer, and the numbers necessary with reference to the service to be performed.

If there is nothing in the terms of enlistment of the Marine Brigade to prevent it, I would earnestly recommend that they be transferred to the land service and their boats to the quartermaster's department, to be used as suggested above. If they cannot be so transferred, I would as earnestly recommend that the whole brigade be mustered out of service and the boats be taken for general use. I am fully satisfied the boats are worth much more to the service than the boats and men.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,

Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

NATCHEZ, *August 4, 1863.*

Brigadier-General RANSOM:

As requested, I give the information obtained here in reference to Mr. John Routh and his grandson, Mr. Andrew S. Routh.

Dr. J. Y. Hollingsworth, from Hard Times Landing, La., 3 miles above Grand Gulf, brought the following information here on Sunday week last: That on or about the 21st of July a company of marine cavalry (styling themselves "Ellet's marines," saying they were a corps of cavalry independent of the authority of the United States, and whose pay was their booty) landed at Judge Perkins', or Ashwood Landing, La., dashed around Lake St. Joseph, inquiring for Mr. John Routh. On reaching his plantation demanded from him, first, his arms, which were given them. They then burst open a barrel of whisky, made all of the negroes drunk, and in that way learned where his valuables were, consisting of silver-ware, liquors, meats, clothes, table and house linen, and even scuffled with him for his purse. They took the amount of \$25,000 worth of property—\$15,000 of silver-ware, and perhaps the largest and most valuable private collection of table and house linen in the southern country. Mr. Routh is an old man of nearly seventy years; had his house, gin, barn, stables, and everything burned last spring at the [time the] others on the lake had lost their property. These marines also threatened to take him prisoner; did take his grandson, Mr. Andrew S. Routh, prisoner, who is now, it is said, in jail at Vicksburg. Andrew had not been in the army since last April; has been with his grandfather assisting him in taking care of his property. He had been ordered back to Colonel Harrison's regiment, but determined to put in a substitute, in order that he might remain with his grandfather, and this was his position at the time he was taken off by Ellet's marines. Mr. Routh is all alone, and wishes Andrew to live with him.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. T. BOWIE.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *August 14, 1863.*

(Via Louisville, Ky., 23d. Received 1.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: Major-General Grant is very desirous of having transferred to him Brigadier-General Ellet's command, which is in accordance with the wishes of Admiral Porter. General Ellet has seven of the largest and finest boats on the western waters for a command not exceeding 800 effective men. General Grant constantly requires transports for troops, and if this transfer is made he will land General Ellet's command, and thus be enabled fully to avail himself of the transports; besides, he can give General Ellet, when on shore, a command more suitable to his rank.

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Camp on Big Black, August 14, 1863.

Capt. C. B. COMSTOCK,

Chief Engineer, Department of the Tennessee:

Captain Jenney has just shown me your dispatch. The pontoon train will be immediately started for Vicksburg. The men who

have been overhauling it are not engineer troops. They are simply soldiers who have been detailed out of companies and belong to one of my divisions, and should never be separated from their regiments. They know no more about laying the pontoons than any other soldiers, and if detached now will be lost to their proper division. Lochbihler's company of engineer troops, which we left in Vicksburg, always laid the pontoons. Any other division squad of pioneers are as well qualified to manage this train as the one now overhauling it. I therefore ask that the train be sent to Vicksburg and Natchez, to be managed by the division that is to use it.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 14, 1863.

Commanding Officer Second Wisconsin Cavalry:

SIR: You will, until further orders, select a good position for your regiment and go into camp in the vicinity of Red Bone Church. It will be your special duty to guard the line of Black River from Baldwin's Ferry to its mouth, watching particularly the different ferries across the river within these limits, and prevent the crossing of parties of rebel cavalry for the purpose of picking up stragglers from our army or carrying off conscripts.

You will keep up a vigilant system of scouts and ascertain all you can about the movements of rebel cavalry on the east and south side of the Big Black.

You will instruct your men to preserve the most perfect order, to refrain from molesting any of the citizens who are disposed to remain quietly at their homes and pursue their ordinary, peaceful avocations, but, on the contrary, to extend to them such protection as you can consistently with your duty, without placing guards at their houses.

You will arrest all soldiers found straggling through the country, no matter whose command they belong to, and send them in to me for punishment. All negroes with arms in their possession and all able-bodied negroes who are found doing nothing will be arrested and sent in here, to work on the fortifications.

Report to me anything important which you may find out, and send your reports and returns of regiment to these headquarters. Your supplies, &c., will be drawn from here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Germantown, Tenn., August 14, 1863.

Lieut. H. C. HEMENWAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

On the afternoon of the 13th, while my patrol, consisting of Captain Krughoff and 6 men, were returning from White's Station, they were fired into by a squad of guerrillas near Ridgeway Station, at a distance of 10 yards. The guerrillas were secreted behind a fence

closely covered by briars thickly grown around. There were wounded by this fire, Captain Alexander, Company I, who received three bullets; Captain Berz, Company E, bone fractured just below the knee; William Meiersieck, Company C, in three places, probably mortally; Frederick Roettger, slightly, and a citizen of La Fayette County, who happened to be with them. Captain Alexander, after having fallen and surrendered, was again shot and immediately killed by the guerrillas. Captain Krughoff and the balance of his men escaped.

Captain Alexander has, with his company, for the past month been stationed at White's Station and was relieved by Company K on the 12th instant. He (Captain A.) was permitted to go to White's Station with the patrol for the purpose of getting a horse which he had receipted for, for the purpose of communicating with these headquarters while stationed at White's Station. Captain Berrey, wishing to see Captain Laur, who is at present stationed at White's Station, was permitted to go with the patrol.

On receiving information I immediately sent out Lieutenant Sondag, in command of 40 men, to intercept the guerrillas, who left immediately after having robbed those they had killed and wounded. I also mounted what infantry I could on mules and horses, directing them to take the Hernando road, to cut off their retreat. Colonel McCrillis also mounted what scattering cavalry he had in camp, who followed them with my mounted infantry until the darkness of night caused them to return without success in capturing.

This being the third time that guerrillas have committed depredations in the vicinity of Ridgeway Station, I have given the citizens living north of Nonconah Creek, and in the vicinity of the railroad at Ridgeway Station, notice that they must guard the fords and immediately notify me of the crossing of guerrillas, in order that these depredations and murderous acts may not again be repeated.

I remain, yours, truly,

P. PEASE,

Colonel Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,

La Grange, August 15, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, with recommendation that some severe means be used to prevent a repetition of such conduct.

JAMES M. TRUE,

Colonel Sixty-second Illinois Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

WINCHESTER, August 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. W. RIPLEY.

Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

Our cavalry and mounted infantry need 2,000 saddles, with horse equipments, at present. The worn-out saddles are ruining the horses' backs. As horses are much more expensive and hard to replace, I beg you will send us a supply at once, and order something ahead of present wants to supply wear and tear.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, August 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inquire if you are ready to move with your command, and how many days' rations and forage you have now on hand. He further directs that preparatory to moving you provide for your sick, and see that they are supplied with rations, hospital stores, &c.

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

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General McCook, commanding Twentieth Army Corps; Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer, commanding Twenty-first Army Corps; Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley, commanding cavalry, and to Capt. P. O'Connell, commanding Pioneer Brigade.)

ELK RIVER, August 14, 1863—6 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My command is ready to move. Have ten days' rations and three days' forage. Can get no more forage until to-morrow. The sick have been provided for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. O'CONNELL,
Captain, Commanding Pioneers.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Decherd, August 14, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to state, in reply to your note, that my command has five days' forage and eight days' rations on hand, and is ready to move. I have just heard from Captain Blair, who is now at Stevenson, that there are no rations at that place. Convalescents from my command have been ordered into camp temporarily at Cowan, under proper officers.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, August 14, 1863.

[General W. S. ROSECRANS:]

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report as to the condition of my command as to rations, forage, &c. The corps

is supplied with between five and six days' forage. The First Division (General Davis) is rationed until the 29th August. Second Division (General Johnson) is rationed until about the 25th August. The Third Division (General Sheridan) is rationed to September 1. Accurate reports have not been received from the entire corps as yet, but this statement is believed to be correct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *August 14, 1863—11.20 a. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I would not be much surprised if a large portion of Bragg's army was going to Atlanta. Up to the 5th of August three brigades had reached there, and engineers were actively engaged in surveying. They sent a man through the lines last night to tell me that there were 40,000 men at Knoxville. I have bagged him. They dread an attack via Rome, and have but little idea of an advance on Chattanooga. A cavalry demonstration at Guntersville and a cavalry reconnaissance opposite Chattanooga shortly afterward will probably find but few rebels there. I may have more positive information this evening.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *August 14, 1863—1 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have just returned. Shall be at Manchester this afternoon.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps.

WINCHESTER, *August 14, 1863.*

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Tullahoma.

General received your dispatch; sends hearty greeting.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

MANCHESTER, *August 14, 1863—12 m.*

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD:

We are ready to move with eighteen days' rations and ten days' short forage. The sick of the Second Division have been sent to Nashville. Those of the First Division, 90 in number, are here awaiting transportation. Those of the Third Division are at McMinnville, as ordered. Does this order contemplate their removal also?

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding Twenty-first Corps.

CINCINNATI, *August 14, 1863.*Major-General BURNSIDE,
*Camp Nelson :*General Parke has just arrived. He is now here in the office.
W. P. ANDERSON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*CAMP NELSON, KY., *August 14, 1863.*

General PARKE :

Glad to hear of your arrival. Concentrate your force at this place, and shall leave orders for you. How are you ?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
*Major-General.*CINCINNATI, *August 14, 1863.*Major-General BURNSIDE,
Camp Nelson, Ky. :

Arrived this morning. Colonel Bowen will go to Lexington this evening. Does General Potter's division come through Cincinnati, or will it go through Louisville ? General Ferrero is now in Louisville. The great scarcity of boats at Vicksburg has been much vexation. The strength of the corps is very materially weakened by the campaign. The sudden death of General Welsh is a very severe shock to us all.

JNO. G. PARKE,
*Major-General.*CAMP NELSON, KY., *August 14, 1863.*

Major-General PARKE :

I have concluded to have the Ninth Corps all concentrated at Cincinnati. Please give orders accordingly.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
*Major-General.*GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
No. 2. } *In the Field, Camp Nelson, Ky.,*
August 14, 1863.

I. The general commanding calls upon all members of his command to remember that the present campaign takes them through a friendly territory, and that humanity and the best interests of the service require that the peaceable inhabitants be treated with kindness, and that every protection be given by the soldiers to them and to their property.

II. Officers will enforce the strictest discipline to prevent straggling, any ill treatment to citizens, depredations, or willful destruction of private property, and each officer will be held strictly responsible for offenses of such nature committed by men under his command.

III. No prisoners will be liberated on parole, but will be conducted under guard to the authorities appointed to receive them.

IV. It must also be distinctly understood that this war is conducted for national objects, and that any desire which may exist on the part of soldiers to avenge their private wrongs must yield to a proper observance of the well-established usages of civilized warfare.

V. Prisoners of war, particularly the wounded, will be treated with every consideration consistent with their safe-keeping, and any ill treatment or insults offered to them will be severely punished.

VI. Whenever regimental evening dress parades are held, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer to see that the chaplain, or some proper person in his absence, holds some short religious service, such as the reading of a portion of the Scriptures, with appropriate prayers for the protection and assistance of Divine Providence.

By order of Major-General Burnside :

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
No. 3. } *Camp Nelson, Ky., August 14, 1863.*

The commanding general welcomes back to the department the veterans of the Ninth Corps. The inscriptions, "Vicksburg" and "Jackson," they bring with them on their banners, bear testimony to their valor and to the faithfulness with which they have fulfilled their mission and sustained the high reputation of a name already prominent in the annals of patriotism.

By command of Major-General Burnside :

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Big Black, August 15, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,

Commanding Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg :

DEAR GENERAL : I had the satisfaction to receive, last night, the appointment as brigadier-general in the Regular Army, with a letter from General Halleck, very friendly and complimentary in its terms. I know that I owe this to your favor, and beg to acknowledge it, and to add that I value the commission far less than the fact that this will associate my name with yours and McPherson's in opening the Mississippi, an achievement the importance of which cannot be overestimated. I beg to assure you of my deep personal attachment, and to express the hope that the chances of war will leave me to serve near and under you till the dawn of that peace for which we are contending, with the only purpose that it be honorable and lasting.

With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 4TH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 135. } Vicksburg, Miss., August 15, 1863.

* * * * *

II. The Third Brigade, commanded by Col. A. K. Johnson, will embark for Natchez, Miss., to-day at 12 m., with camp and garrison equipage. Capt. A. G. Burr, assistant quartermaster, will ascertain and report to Colonel Johnson the names of the boats for transporting his brigade.

* * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker :

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
 Columbus, August 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Sixteenth Army Corps

COLONEL : I beg to report that Special Orders, No. 212, dated headquarters Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss., August 5, 1863, was received yesterday, with the orders of the general commanding corps, dated Memphis, Tenn., August 12, 1863, and that I have accordingly turned over the command of the District of Columbus to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, as per inclosed copy of General Orders, No. 53. I will consider it my pleasant duty to give General Smith all the assistance asked for, and inclose a copy of my communication of date to him.*

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,
 ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 6TH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 53. } Columbus, August 14, 1863.

Having been relieved by Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith of command of the District of Columbus, by Special Orders, No. 212, dated headquarters Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, August 5, 1863, I hereby take leave of the officers and soldiers whom I have had the honor to command, and the loyal citizens of those parts of Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee comprised in this district.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

WINCHESTER, TENN., August 15, 1863—11.40 p. m.
 (Received 2.10 a. m., 17th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY :

First Brigade Cavalry in communication with General Sheridan to-day at Stevenson. The rest of the division occupy and guard the

* Informing General Smith "that it will be my pleasant duty to afford you any assistance or information in my power to extend."

line of the river. The rebels burned the bridge at Bridgeport last night. They are guarding all the fords. Movement of my main force was delayed last week by want of cars. It begins to-morrow morning.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1863.

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Winchester, Tenn..

Telegram received. One thousand sets of horse equipments will be sent to Captain Townsend, Nashville, from Pittsburg and 1,000 from St. Louis. Please direct Captain Porter, ordnance officer, to have all the unserviceable horse equipments repaired where most convenient.

J. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
August 15, 1863—11 a. m.

Col. W. P. INNES :

You have done wrong in interfering with our operations. Hereafter all facilities you desire in telegraphing should be made known to these headquarters. All control of operations is confided to the chief, Captain Van Duzer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *August 15, 1863—10.20 a. m.*

Lieut. GEORGE BURROUGHS,
U. S. Engineers :

The railroad bridge across the Cumberland River is obstructed by reason of repairs. I have an order from Brigadier-General Granger to put the bridge up immediately. Lieutenant Irvin will now return the barge he took. Can you not get an order from General Rosecrans for another barge, as the river is now too low to get the one from Carthage? There are barges now in port which could be used. I have the pontoon wagons ready. Lieutenant Webb sent saddle by express.

JAMES R. WILLETT,
Lieutenant, Commanding Engineer Detachment.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 199. } *Winchester, Tenn., August 15, 1863.*

I. It is the earnest desire of the general commanding that all peaceful as well as loyal citizens of Tennessee should receive all possible protection to person and property ; that they should resume the exercise of their political and civil rights under the Constitution of Tennessee and of the United States.

II. Since the rebel power has been driven from Middle Tennessee numbers of men have left their army ; they and others scattered through the country are in danger of being assembled into lawless bands for theft, pillage, and violence under the name of guerrilla warfare. To prevent this, which would destroy the whole country, the general commanding earnestly warns all such persons not to engage in such a criminal course. If they wish to oppose the Government of the United States, they must take upon themselves the uniform and subject themselves to the duties and restrictions of regularly organized rebel soldiers. If taken within the country subject to our control in disguise, roaming as individuals or banding with other brigands, and living by stealing and plundering, they will be treated as spies or robbers, enemies of the human race, against whom it is the duty of all, both military and civilians, to wage a war of extermination.

III. Since it is for the salvation of civil society, no persons within the limits of this command will be exempted from the duty of using their utmost efforts to put a stop to any attempt to inaugurate a system of plunder, rapine, and murder under the name of guerrilla warfare. In enforcing this duty the general commanding will follow the old rule of common law, and hold the inhabitants of each locality responsible for the guerrilla warfare practiced in their midst, and unless satisfied that they have done their full duty and used their utmost efforts to stop it, will lay waste their country and render it untenable for robbers.

IV. Peaceful inhabitants, without regard to political sympathies, being equally interested in preventing the ruin of their country, are counseled and enjoined to unite in putting a final end to all lawless and individual warfare, robbing, and plundering under the name of partisans and guerrillas. To this end they must use all the moral influence they can bring to bear, warning those who threaten, publicly denouncing the practice, and giving information which will lead to the prevention of the crimes or the capture and punishment of the offenders. They will further be permitted to resume the freeman's right of bearing arms in self-defense whenever and wherever the Military Governor of the State and the department commander deem it practicable without involving the risk of their being captured and used against the Government.

V. All persons heretofore acting with the rebellion and desirous of becoming peaceable citizens, are referred to General Orders, No. 175, for the terms upon which it will be allowed.*

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 200. } *Winchester, Tenn., August 15, 1863.*

To enable this army to draw supplies from the country with the greatest facility and cause the least possible distress to its inhabitants, the following rules will be observed :

I. Where it is possible, commanders of troops will send in advance notice to the inhabitants of the section from which they intend to

* See Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 184.

draw supplies of the kind and quantity required and the points at which they will be received, informing them at the same time that, to avoid the evils consequent upon the customary mode of foraging, to insure to themselves prompt payment or proper vouchers, it will be necessary that the inhabitants themselves should provide and bring the supplies to the points indicated, or collect and give notice where they can be had and why they cannot be delivered at the specified place. It will be the duty of commanders to see that the proper staff officers receive and settle for such supplies. They will also provide a suitable guard, with a competent commissioned officer, to supervise the transactions, to enforce orders, and prevent injustice to citizens, and will promptly and severely punish neglect or violation of this or foraging orders.

II. The general commanding regrets to be obliged to call attention of commanders to the neglect of the provisions of department General Orders, Nos. 17 and 30, of 1862.* Foraging must be conducted strictly in accordance with them.

III. When encamped in an inhabited country commanders will establish, when practicable, markets, to be held at suitable times at designated points near the picket lines, to which the inhabitants of the country will be invited to bring, for sale or barter, vegetables, fruits, forage, and all supplies required for the use of the army. These markets will be under the supervision of the provost-marshal, who will see that no disorder takes place, and that no impositions are practiced either on citizens or soldiers. Any attempt to defraud the people, or take away their animals or other property, must be promptly and severely punished.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, Tenn., August 15, 1863.

I. The Fourteenth Army Corps, Major-General Thomas, will move as follows : Two divisions to a good camping ground north and in vicinity of Stevenson ; two divisions into the Sequatchie and Battle Creek Valleys, in supporting distance of each other, near Jasper and north of Battle Creek. The divisions will take their ammunition, and not less than eight days' rations, and forage for not less than five days. The sick will be sent to Nashville or left at Cowan, with one regiment for a guard, until they can be sent to Nashville. This regiment will also furnish guards for the depot at Cowan, the railroad bridge, and the tunnel. A regiment of infantry will be left to guard the depot at Tracy City, whence the left wing of the Fourteenth Army Corps will draw its supplies, for at least five days to come.

General Thomas will provide rapid and certain communication between his right and left wings by courier and signal, or both combined; his right wing will draw supplies from the railroad; his staff officers, for the purpose, will correspond with and get orders from the proper chiefs of the department staff.

* See Series I, Vol. XX, Part II, pp. 61, 116.

The whole corps must be in position and report of the position must be at these headquarters by Wednesday evening next.

General Reynolds will send his mounted brigade, under special instructions to be issued from these headquarters, to make a demonstration on Chattanooga and Harrison's Landing. A mounted force from the Fourteenth Corps will be left at Tracy City sufficient to protect the telegraph operator and act as couriers. The movement must begin to-morrow morning.

II. The movements of the Twenty-first Army Corps will be as follows: Wood's division, by the most expeditious and practicable route, to Therman, in the Sequatchie Valley, with ten days' rations and eight days' short forage. Palmer's division, by the best route to Dunlap, believed to be through Irving College. Van Cleve will move with two brigades of his division and Minty's cavalry brigade; he will move the main body of the cavalry via Sparta, clearing out the rebels from Caney, and encamping the first night at or near Sparta, moving the next day on Pikeville. Two battalions of cavalry will accompany the infantry column, which will move, via Spencer, on Pikeville, and reaching there by Tuesday. Thus the whole corps and cavalry, save a brigade of Van Cleve's division and a battalion of cavalry, will be in the Sequatchie Valley by Wednesday night, and open communication between divisions, and from the corps to these headquarters via McMinnville on the left and Tracy City on the right. Van Cleve will leave a battalion of cavalry at or near Sparta to watch the flank of his route, and give warning of rebel guerrilla or cavalry movements in that direction. On arriving at Pikeville, he will without delay push a strong cavalry reconnaissance, if possible, to the Tennessee River, via Morganton and Smith's Cross-Roads, to Blythe's Ferry and Washington, and get forward their reports without delay.

General Palmer will on Thursday push a brigade of infantry to Soddy Post-Office, and send advances to Poe's Tavern, and on the direct road to Harrison's, supporting Colonel Wilder's reconnaissance, which will endeavor to reach the river on that day, opposite Chattanooga and Harrison's Landing. This brigade may have the show of the head of the column, by following it with a part of another brigade and a battery to some intermediate point.

General Wood will also send an infantry brigade, to make a reconnaissance as far as the eastern edge of Walden's Ridge, by the road through Therman, showing the head of his column opposite Chattanooga.

These reconnaissances will be conducted with a show of modest concealment, indicating strength. The results must be sent to headquarters with the utmost dispatch; arrangements to insure this end must be made in advance. Should any threatening force of the rebel infantry appear, the reconnoitering parties will hold themselves in observation on the front, and report for orders. If they show nothing this side, but a strong force on the east side of the river, they will post an advance guard within observing distance, and take a good position near the valley, where all the trains will be left until further orders. Should perfectly satisfactory evidence be found that the enemy has evacuated the country and gone south, these advances should go to the river and guard it, while looking for all available means of crossing and report back information and for orders.

Each division commander will divide his trains into three sections and replenish the haversacks of the troops from these sections successively, sending back the empty wagons for supplies to McMinnville, or Tracy City, should we succeed in placing enough subsistence at that point. Great pains must be taken to organize these trains under competent officers, adequate guards, and staff.

III. The Twentieth Army Corps will move as follows: Johnson's division by the Bellefonte road to a camp near that point, where he will select a convenient camp, concealed from the observation of the enemy, and open communication with his corps headquarters at Stevenson by Wednesday night.

General Davis' division will move by the best intermediate route over the mountains, down Raccoon Cove, and select a good camp for forage and water, near the railroad, between Mud and Raccoon Creeks, or its vicinity, and post himself in communication with the corps headquarters at Stevenson by Thursday.

IV. The cavalry movements will be as follows: Minty's brigade will act under orders of General Van Cleve, according to special instructions of the general commanding. The chief of cavalry with the reserve brigade will follow the general headquarters, and will have special instructions for the remainder of the cavalry, which will be given him by the general commanding.

V. The Reserve Corps will move as follows: An advance to Fayetteville to protect the depot; a column of two brigades of infantry and all the spare cavalry to Athens; an advance to Decatur, to be called "the advance of the Reserve Corps," numbering 25,000 strong, and to remain there in observation with all means of transportation and movement on hand for advancing to cover our rear on the Tennessee, or protecting any point threatened within this State.

VI. The garrison at Carthage will at once be moved—except a regiment to be left as depot guard—and take post at Alexandria, cover the line of Caney Fork, and communicate with McMinnville, the garrison of which will be relieved by this brigade as soon as practicable. This Carthage brigade, with Stokes' cavalry, will draw subsistence from Carthage until further orders. A line of telegraph will be constructed from Gallatin to Carthage as soon as more pressing wants of the service are attended to.

VII. Subsistence for the right wing of the Fourteenth Army Corps, for the Twentieth Army Corps, for the cavalry, the pioneers, and headquarters, will be drawn either from the railroad or from the depot at Stevenson. For the left wing of the Fourteenth Army Corps, for the Twenty-first Army Corps, and the cavalry with them, subsistence will be drawn either from Tracy City or McMinnville. Corps and division commanders will be expected to keep up their supplies as near as possible to the amount with which they start.

VIII. These headquarters will move to Stevenson on Tuesday next.

Corps and division commanders are enjoined to observe as much reserve and secrecy and celerity as possible, and will take the utmost care to keep open communication with the parts of their commands and with these headquarters. They will see that plenty of horse-shoes, nails, ropes, and paulins are taken along to replace break-ages, and furnish means to improvise boats for crossing streams and even rivers.

The depots and lines of communication will be in charge of Maj. Gen. G. Granger, who will give such orders as may be necessary

for their protection, and to insure the prompt forwarding of supplies.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies sent to Major-General Thomas, Major-General McCook, Major-General Crittenden, Major-General Stanley, Maj. Gen. G. Granger, and Brigadier-General Garfield.)

WINCHESTER, TENN.,
August 15, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Decherd :

The general commanding wishes to know how General Reynolds is getting along with the Doran road.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

DECHERD, *August 15, 1863—6 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

General Reynolds has finished the road up the mountain and is ready to complete work at any time.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, August 15, 1863.

General GARFIELD :

General Sheridan states that he has ten companies from the brigade at Stevenson guarding bridges, making the duty required of the rest of the troops stationed there very heavy. I have the honor to request that the four companies of the Third Division guarding the Crow Creek bridges may be relieved by troops from the First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, now stationed near there. General Sheridan reports that the enemy burned the remainder of the Bridgeport bridge last night.

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

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, Tenn., August 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General JOHNSON,
Tullahoma :

The general commanding wishes to know if General Steedman has relieved your command yet.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

TULLAHOMA, *August 15, 1863—6.15 p. m.*

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp :

Yes; the Fortieth Ohio has been here three days.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

STEVENSON,
August 15, 1863—1.40 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

The following dispatch from General Lytle just received :

BRIDGEPORT—12 midnight.

The bridge was fired about 11.30 p. m. Our batteries threw over a few shells, to which there has been no response.

W. H. LYTLE.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

STEVENSON,
August 15, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD :

The following telegram has just been received from General Lytle at Bridgeport :

BRIDGEPORT, *August 15, 1863—7.30 p. m.*

The rebels have been very busy this afternoon. Just before dark we discovered what may be working parties, with three wagons, on edge of timber at $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from our batteries; could not make out their purpose with our glasses. If erecting works, they must have brought down a siege piece or two on train this morning.

Dispatch from old Kelley, brought by negroes, reports rebel cavalry to-day 4 or 5 miles east of Jasper. Kelley says 200 or 300. Information so indefinite I hesitate to send out, say without orders from yourself. Rebels may be too strong for Second Tennessee. Large bivouacs this evening at locality of supposed working party.

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *August 15, 1863.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Stevenson :

Tell General Lytle to cause their motions to be watched carefully, and if he can reach them with shot, to do so. Movement will begin to-morrow by all corps. Tell General Lytle to have the fires counted and watched to see if they are not a humbug. Have you anything to confirm your suspicions of last night as to enemy's leaving?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *August 15, 1863.*

General J. A. GARFIELD :

Colonel Campbell and part of his cavalry brigade have just arrived; balance will be in to-morrow. I find the ferries near this place still

guarded by rebel troops. They made an agreement this morning to desert to-night and come over. Paroled Vicksburg prisoners report Johnston's army marching to Mobile. This is also reported by refugees, who saw his arrival at Mobile spoken of in rebel papers. I visited Bridgeport this a. m. No rebels to be seen. The fords are guarded below the island.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

MANCHESTER,

August 15, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Kniffin has just handed me the following telegram addressed to him :

The state of your supplies makes it necessary not to issue more than half rations of sugar. Give order to that effect to the commissary of your corps.

S. SIMMONS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

As this appears to be a matter of importance, I desire to know if it has the sanction of the general commanding the department.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Twenty-first Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, August 15, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Manchester:

The general commanding directs you to have your corps in readiness to move to-morrow morning. The order will be sent over to-night by special train.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Hillsborough, Tenn., August 15, 1863.

Colonel STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have just received a report from General Wagner that a body of rebel cavalry was at Altamont yesterday, but he could not learn the strength of it. I presume it was not large, and give the information with a view to sending some of our cavalry into that region to clear out the rebels, who are there doubtlessly to watch our movements.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Hillsborough, Tenn., August 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. L. STARLING,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: I submit the following report of the condition of this division in regard to its fitness for the contemplated movement:

In conformity with General Orders, No. 171, from headquarters of the department, I have allotted to the regiments transportation in the proportion of one wagon for every 75 company officers and enlisted men, one wagon to the field and staff of the regiments, one to the medical department, and one to the quartermaster's department.

The above allotment of transportation leaves forty-nine wagons to be used as a division supply train. In accordance with a dispatch from department headquarters, under date of August 6, directing ten days' forage and rations to be put in the hands of the troops and packed ready for movement, I have caused the subsistence for that period to be issued to the troops, and prepared for a sudden movement; but I have been unable to obtain the prescribed amount of forage (ten days'), notwithstanding every effort has been made to do so.

I have only been able to get grain enough to issue to the brigades the full allowance for ten days for their horses and half the allowance for their mules; and I have not been able to get grain for the time prescribed for the animals attached to my headquarters.

Besides the ten days' rations placed in the hands of the troops to be prepared for a sudden movement, my commissary has remaining in store about ten days' subsistence. This amount could be about transported in the division supply train of forty-nine wagons, each wagon taking in addition grain for its own team for ten days. Of course, if the movement is delayed it will be necessary to replenish the subsistence in store to meet the current wants of the division, and at the same time keep the stock on hand up to ten days, that being, as already remarked, the measure of the capacity of the division supply train. I would be glad for this report to be transmitted to department headquarters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, 21ST ARMY CORPS,
Manchester, August 15, 1863.

This command will be in readiness to move to-morrow morning. Surplus baggage will be sent to the depot by daybreak, and the wagons will be packed ready for moving.

By order of Major-General Palmer:

J. R. MUHLEMAN,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

McMINNVILLE, August 15, 1863—7.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

A force sent to Sparta scattered the rebels for the time. As soon as our force leave they return. Should not a brigade of infantry and a detachment of cavalry be stationed there?

H. P. VAN CLEVE,

Brigadier-General.

WINCHESTER, TENN.,
August 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
McMinnville:

The general commanding directs that you hold two brigades of your division and all but one battalion of your cavalry ready to move to-morrow by way of Spencer and Pikeville. You will take ten days' rations and not less than five days' forage. The other brigade and a battalion of cavalry will remain at McMinnville. Two battalions of cavalry will move with the infantry column; the main body, reconnoitering up Caney Fork through Hickory Valley and Sparta, will move on Pikeville. Further instructions will be sent you in time.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

(Copy to General Crittenden.)

MANCHESTER, August 15, 1863—8.45 p. m.

FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

Your copy of dispatch to General Van Cleve ordering two brigades, &c., to be ready to move in the morning, and your dispatch to me ordering the corps to be ready to move in the morning, are received. I await detailed orders by train.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, Tenn., August 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: In compliance with circular of yesterday, August 14, relating to the supply of rations and forage on hand in this command, I have the honor to report as follows:

Colonel McCook, commanding First Division Cavalry, marched from Fayetteville, August 11, with nine days' rations and all the forage he could carry. The exact quantity is not known, as some of the forage sent him via railroad was brought back, he not having room to carry it. The First Brigade of the Second Division, stationed at McMinnville, has on hand ten days' rations and two days' forage. A train of forage was expected there to-day. Colonel Minty will telegraph to me on its arrival. The Second Brigade of the Second Division, in camp at Winchester, has six days' rations and five days' forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General and Chief of Cavalry.

STEVENSON, *August 15, 1863—10.55 p. m.*

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Part of my command arrived here to-day. The railroad is occupied as directed—Third Brigade at Flint River; one regiment Second Brigade at Paint Rock, two regiments at Larkinsville; the First Brigade at this end of road. Railroad and telegraph all right. Can't you send commissary train down to Larkinsville and telegraph operator? I go back to Larkinsville to-morrow.

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding First Division.

LARKINSVILLE, ALA.,
August 15, 1863.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Commanding First Brigade:

You will encamp your brigade at suitable points, for carrying out the following instructions, between this place and Stevenson, establishing your headquarters at some convenient point west of the latter place, and occupying such portion of the railroad between Larkinsville and Stevenson as may be necessary for its protection against any attempts of the enemy's partisans:

All the fords on the Tennessee in your front must be picketed, or if you find it impossible to send pickets to such a distance from your command, patrols must be sent daily, or oftener if you deem necessary, to obtain information of any attempt on the part of the enemy to cross. If you can secure the boats at the crossing-places without sacrificing lives, it would be desirable. Establish and maintain patrols to and along the river, meeting the detachments from Stevenson and this point on the east and west respectively.

After getting into camp you will establish immediately a courier line, under charge of an efficient commissioned officer, between your headquarters and Larkinsville. Any guard which may be necessary at any railroad bridge on your line will be furnished by you upon the arrival of workmen there to construct or repair it.

Cut and cure corn for your horses, salting your animals well. If a supply of this kind of forage is insufficient, make requisitions in time, in order that I may endeavor to procure a proper supply by railroad. Invite the people to bring in forage, and give cash vouchers for the same at market prices. Do not let your supply of salt for horses run short, but make requisitions promptly on division commissary for what you need.

Hunt all the bushwhackers completely out of your vicinity, and make reports of your operations to my headquarters at Larkinsville as often as necessary. Visit your lines personally, in order to assure yourself that they are properly established. Communicate promptly any valuable information you may obtain, and if you find your force insufficient, or if other obstacles intervene to prevent the full execution of these instructions, communicate the facts promptly and fully, in order that dispositions may be made to meet the difficulties.

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
August 15, 1863.

[Col. E. M. McCook:]

COLONEL: I write you for instructions concerning some Confederate soldiers that have sent me word that they wish to come in and take the oath. I can't find them, and wish to know if I shall answer them in the affirmative or not. There are also 3 sick Confederate soldiers near here, that my scouts have found, that are too sick to move. These I have paroled, and will require them to report as soon as they are able.

I sent a scout to Vienna, 10 miles on the Deposit road. Captured 7 Confederate soldiers, when they moved on toward Deposit, and 2 miles from Vienna they drove in the rebel pickets after an exchange of a few shots. They returned, it being late and the officer not thinking his force sufficient to go farther.

I am satisfied there is no force on this side, and think these pickets were to cover a thieving party. I will send a battalion in that [direction] to-morrow.

You will confer a favor by sending a late paper.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. PLATTER,
Colonel Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

P. S.—Shall I retain the prisoners or send them through to you?

McMINNVILLE, August 15, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Van Cleve has received orders to be ready to move to-morrow morning, including cavalry. I have only one day's forage on hand. Can't Galbraith's men come here instead of leaving a battalion from my brigade? What shall I do with my dismounted men?

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel.

CINCINNATI, August 15, 1863.

Lieut. D. S. TOMPKINS,
Cairo, Ill.:

General Burnside wants all the troops forwarded to Cincinnati, Potter's division included.

JNO. H. COALE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

CINCINNATI, August 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
Comdg. Dist. of Indiana and Michigan, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Please order the Michigan Sharpshooters to at once proceed to Camp Douglas, Ill., and to report to Brigadier-General Ammen for transporting duty.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NELSON, *August 15, 1863.*

Major-General PARKE :

The general wishes to see you particularly. Please come down on the 2 o'clock train, and an ambulance will meet you at the depot in Nicholasville. It will not be necessary for the staff to accompany you unless you wish it. General Potter's division is to go through Cincinnati. The news of the death of General Welsh was received here with the greatest regret as a severe loss to the cause.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
 } *In the Field, Camp Nelson, Ky.,*
 } *August 15, 1863.*

NO. 4.

This department has received with the deepest regret the intelligence of the death of Brigadier-General Welsh, commanding First Division, Ninth Army Corps. This sad event closes a life marked by the purest patriotism, and deprives the army of the services and example of a brave and efficient officer, whose sole aim in his military history was his country's good.

The colors of the Ninth Army Corps will be draped in mourning and the officers at general headquarters and of the Ninth Army Corps will wear the customary badge for thirty days.

By command of Major-General Burnside :

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Donelson, Tenn., August 15, 1863.

Col. S. D. BRUCE,

Comdg. First Brigade, Third Division, Clarksville, Tenn. :

The scout I sent out yesterday have orders to scour the country south, and I presume they will go to Waverly or beyond. I learn that the different bands up there propose to unite and form a battalion, to be commanded by one Phillips, expecting to receive large accessions from the deserters in that region upon the promise that joining this gang will save them from any trouble on account of their being deserters. They were to meet at Waverly next Monday to organize. If Captain Randall, commanding my mounted infantry, hears of this, he will no doubt be there to participate in the exercises.

I think that frequent and vigorous demonstrations on these gangs will deter others from joining them.

Captain Randall scouted within 6 miles of Waverly last Sunday with 70 men. He was fired on several times, but had no casualties. He drove them so closely that he got a few of their horses and some of their arms, and learns that he wounded 2 or 3 of them severely.

I am much pleased with the manner in which these mounted men are performing their duty. They answer all the purposes of cavalry and are much more orderly.

I hope the expedition you sent up Yellow Creek will join Captain

Randall. The force will then be sufficiently strong to go where they please.

I have a surveying party, with a strong infantry escort, out nearly all the time. This week they are running the cross roads between the river and the Waverly road.

I heard last night of 150 guerrillas on the Tennessee River, 16 miles north of Fort Heiman. I do not believe the report, and have no mounted men to send out to investigate it. I also get reports that large numbers of guerrillas have recently crossed from West Tennessee into Duck River Bottom, but I have the most reliable evidence that these reports are unfounded. A Union refugee (Mr. Hopwood, whom I know well), who has recently been on there and left only two days ago, is my informant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. LYON.

AUGUST 16, 1863.

Colonel RAWLINS,

Headquarters:

Have just heard from Colonel Winslow. He was at Yazoo City on Thursday, but found no boat or troops. He started on the next day for Grenada. A party returned, but saw or heard nothing of interest.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

WINCHESTER, TENN., August 16, 1863—9.35 p. m.

(Received 1.50 a. m., 17th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

All three corps are crossing the mountains. It will take till Wednesday night to reach their respective positions. I think we shall deceive the enemy as to our point of crossing. It is a stupendous undertaking. The Alps, with a broad river at the foot, and not fertile plains, but 70 miles of difficult and mostly sterile mountains beyond, before reaching a point of secondary importance to the enemy, in reference to his vital one, Atlanta.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

DECHERD, August 16, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Col. J. W. TAYLOR:

Shall supplies continue to be sent to Winchester?

W. H. JOHNSON,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Indorsements.]

Major BOND:

Please ask the general what orders shall be given.

C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Push everything to Stevenson—no more to Winchester; so says the general commanding.

BOND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, Tenn., August 16, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Decherd :

The general commanding wishes me to say that you will have the guarding of the railroad from Decherd down. He also wishes you to furnish a guard to guard the stores at Decherd in charge of Captain Johnson, assistant quartermaster.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

DECHERD, *August 16, 1863—8.30 p. m.*

Maj. F. S. BOND :

Dispatch received. Paragraph 8 of order received last night placed the depots and line of communication and its protection in charge of Major-General Granger, of the Reserve Corps, except one regiment of infantry to be stationed at Cowan; that regiment has been detailed, and the balance of my troops have marched for the points indicated in order.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

AUGUST 16, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Decherd :

The general commanding directs me to say that one of your regiments was temporarily detached to guard hospitals, &c., at Cowan, and a detachment from it can guard the depot at Decherd; that General Granger will move a column of the Reserve Corps and has not the men to spare now, but will relieve your force on the railroad as soon as he can. At what hour do you leave? The general commanding proposes to go down and see you in the morning.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

ANDERSON, *August 16, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

Dispatch received. Detail made for hospital work. Road is being repaired.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

AUGUST 16, 1863.

Orders having been received from department headquarters at midnight of the 15th to move the whole command in the morning,

the First and Second Divisions have orders to take position a little north of Stevenson, and the Third and Fourth Divisions in the Sequatchie and Battle Creek Valleys.

STATEMENT OF R. HENDERSON.

McMINNVILLE, *August 8, 1863.*

General Bragg reached Chattanooga on his retreat from Tullahoma with about 28,000 or 30,000 men. The army has been distributed. A portion of cavalry at Gadsden, Ala., the amount or commander not known; about 1,000 cavalry at Rome, Ga.; one brigade sent to Atlanta, and small bodies of infantry at Marietta, Calhoun, and Dalton, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad; from 3,000 to 4,000 infantry at Loudon; a small force at Knoxville and Concord; about 4,000 cavalry at Kingston, under Forrest. The remainder of the army is at Chattanooga and vicinity. A body of cavalry, say about 1,000, camped 5 miles south of town, and one division, consisting of about 3,000, camped from 1 to 4 miles south of town; but the larger portion is camped at Tynersville, 9 miles from Chattanooga, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad; two regiments on the river, 6 miles above Chattanooga, fortified on the south bank; two regiments at Harrison's, with fortifications above and below town, at Johnson's and Nelson's Ferries, and two regiments at Lyon's Ferry; and also two regiments at Blythe's Ferry, or Georgetown, 11 miles east of the ferry; or perhaps these last two regiments are at both places. The fortifications at Chattanooga are good, occupying the eminence on the river, there being three of them. The fourth, which is much the highest and farthest down the river, is not occupied, but probably will be. There are also rifle-pits and works for artillery in the flat below the upper and lower hills, commanding the river and ferry.

The army may be said to be demoralized, being but little, if any, better than a mob. The common soldiers feel and say that they are not able to contend with Rosecrans' army, and the prevailing opinion with officers and men is that Bragg will retreat as soon as an advance is made, and they expect a movement in the direction of Rome, Ga., which they all fear. Neither officers nor men have any confidence in Bragg's ability, and many doubt his courage.

The wheat and oat crops are unusually good, but are being fast consumed by the army. The corn crop is good, but will be short, from the fact that a less quantity has been planted than usual, and not well tilled. The hay crop was only moderate, and for miles around Chattanooga has been consumed, or nearly so. The crop in East Tennessee will be short.

I left Chattanooga on the 29th of July. Generals Bragg, Polk, and D. H. Hill were there. Hardee had been sent to Mississippi—no force went with him—and Hill took his place in Bragg's army. Twenty-three persons came over the mountains with me, six of us being over forty-five years of age. The army is not increasing rapidly; the desertions amount to more or as much as the new recruits. The expectation is to raise from 70,000 to 100,000 men, under the late call for conscripts, from forty to forty-five years of age. The troops for special service or home defense may be regarded as a failure in East Tennessee, but it is said a large force has been organized in Georgia. It is not probable that Bragg's army will be materially

strengthened, unless a large portion of the new recruits are given him, which is not probable, because the army under General Joseph E. Johnston is being very much weakened by desertions. There is a strong probability that Johnston's army will be sent to East Tennessee with the intention of making a move into Kentucky. This is the opinion held by many of the officers and citizens. It is very much desired, and an effort to satisfy the public that Kentucky and the States north of the Ohio are to be invaded. Bragg's army has only one-third rations issued to it. Supplies are scarce and growing more so. Atlanta is the magazine for supplies. The feeling of the people of the northern counties of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee, has undergone some change, and is softening down. There is a strong Union sentiment in those counties, but it is suppressed and kept down. It will manifest itself the first favorable opportunity. The feelings of the mass of the secessionists in East Tennessee are abating, and would entirely disappear in the presence of a Union army.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Decherd, August 16, 1863.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

You are directed by the general commanding to move your division and take a position near and north of Stevenson, taking your ammunition train and not less than eight days' rations and five days' short forage. You will report to the general commanding, as often as practicable, all information of importance and the position of your camp at nightfall. Leave one regiment of infantry at Cowan, to guard the sick, the railroad bridge, and the tunnel. If you have more than eight days' rations, turn them over to Major-General Reynolds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Decherd, August 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,
Commanding Third Division:

You are directed by the general commanding to report with your command to Major-General Reynolds, commanding Fourth Division, and will move with and under the orders of Major-General Reynolds to the Sequatchie and Battle Creek Valleys, near Jasper and north of Battle Creek.

General Reynolds will give further instructions. Take your ammunition train, and not less than five days' rations and short forage, and report as early as practicable this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Decherd, August 16, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division :

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose you a copy of orders for the movement of the troops of the department.* The general commanding desires you to read them carefully, so as to know what your division and Brannan's are to do. The Third Division (Brannan's) has been ordered to report and receive marching orders from you.

Establish communication by couriers between your headquarters and the corps headquarters, in the neighborhood of Stevenson, selecting a sufficient number of mounted infantry from Wilder's brigade for couriers, say two companies.

Select a regiment, commanded by a reliable officer, to garrison Tracy City, as that depot is of great importance; instruct the commanding officer to be vigilant.

There are rations at the depot in Decherd, I understand, sufficient to supply your command with three days' rations, should you require them. Colonel Mackay reports forage on hand in your division for four days' full or eight days' half forage, founded on report of your quartermaster late last evening.

Captain Gaw, chief of topographical engineers, will report to you and accompany you to the Sequatchie Valley, where he will join these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
August 16, 1863—4.30 a. m.

[Colonel FLYNT:]

Yours of 2 a. m. received. General Reynolds instructs me to answer. One regiment of the First Brigade moves early this morning to Tracy City, upon instructions received early last evening from department headquarters. The other regiments will be ready as ordered. Instructions will be sent the brigades at and near University (when received at 8 a. m.), if necessary. We are out of forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
University Place, August 16, 1863—7 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT:

COLONEL: Troops are here. Train has difficulty in getting up the mountain on account of to-day's heavy rain; will not all probably get up to-night. Have ordered Eighty-ninth Ohio, Colonel Carlton, to proceed to Tracy City to-morrow and remain there.

Third Brigade (Turchin's) moves at 6 in the morning for Sweeden's Cove. Second Brigade (King's) and division headquarters will follow as early as possible, depending upon our success in getting forward the train to-night.

Wilder's brigade will move from here to Tracy City to-morrow, that being considered the best route for him. He will have eight days' rations, and will be governed by the general instructions from department headquarters, of which I have furnished him a copy, unless he receives others.

Please direct General Brannan to start early, and make this point to-morrow. Sweeden's Cove is about 10 miles from here, and I expect my advance brigade to be near there to-morrow night.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, Tenn., August 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON :

GENERAL : I have the honor to call your attention to the following extract from the letter of advice accompanying the semi-monthly inspection report of Capt. A. T. Snodgrass, inspector of the Third Brigade of your division.

General Orders, No. 40, 1862, Department of the Cumberland, is very little regarded. Animals are unnecessarily ill-treated by teamsters and others when not on duty. Fast driving by officers and men with Government horses is universal. Officers who have authority to arrest such offenders do not do it. This evil calls for special attention. Quartermasters need to have their memory refreshed in regard to this.

The general commanding directs that you take the necessary steps to correct the evils complained of, either through provost-marshals or by such other means as you may deem best.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

[C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, August 16, 1863.

Col. H. C. HEG,
Commanding Third Brigade :

COLONEL : I have the honor to state that instructions have been received from corps headquarters ordering an advance of the troops of this division at 2 p. m. to-morrow (17th instant). General Davis directs that you prepare your command to move with three days' cooked rations in the men's haversacks. Detailed instructions in regard to the route, order of march, &c., will be given. The command will move with the allowance of transportation, &c., prescribed in General Orders, No. 171, Department of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. MORRISON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, TENN.,
August 16, 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Stevenson, Ala. :

The general commanding wishes you to pick out a good headquarters camp, shady and out of sight as much as possible. Our train will move to-morrow, and the general commanding Tuesday morning by cars.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

STEVENSON, August 16, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD :

I send you latest news from Bridgeport. I did not regard the demonstration as amounting to much. They were cooking rations, and possibly may be moving down the river road. They were ordered to cook two days' rations. I am still of the impression that they are moving off, but have no additional information.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

BRIDGEPORT, August 16, 1863.

[Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :]

With a glass last night we were all of the opinion that the rebels had a strong working party at the point named. A deserter, however, just swam across from the island (the color-bearer of the Seventh Mississippi), who says positively that they are not erecting works, and that they have nothing but Robertson's battery. Pike has gone out to Battle Creek on a scout. He drifted on a dug-out down the river last night and heard, he says, drums in that direction. The deserter says the men last night were probably cooking rations. If the group appears again may Sutermeister try a couple of shots with his Rodmans to test range and ammunition? All quiet.

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Manchester, August 16, 1863—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS :

The corps is under orders, and no doubt in motion. I find I have one company of mounted infantry, Thirty-ninth Indiana. I remain here until Monday morning. Will overtake General Palmer at Irving College Monday night, and be at Dunlap at the time fixed. Will do my best to execute your orders. I send this in cipher, so that I may know how it works.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, *August 16, 1863.*

Major-General CRITTENDEN :

Your dispatch received. The general commanding instructs me to say that you can borrow some cavalry from Minty after you get in the valley. When they report, send the company of mounted infantry, with all dispatches you may wish to send, to its corps. Send in cipher. Full headings are useless in cipher dispatches.

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
McMinnville, August 16, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Army Corps :

There is a regiment of rebel cavalry at Sparta. Beyond that point I know of no rebel force nearer than Kingston and Post Oak. I have everything in readiness for march. Colonel Minty informs me that he has no forage, but will have to-night by railroad. Expect to camp to-night at Collins River. 7 miles ; to-morrow night at headwaters of Rocky River, on the mountain.

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General.

WINCHESTER, *August 16, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Nashville :

One of our scouts reports Coffey, with a party of bushwhackers, on the rampage this side of Caney Fork.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Brownsborough, Ala., August 16, 1863.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division :

CAPTAIN : The location of my present camp is a very unhealthy one indeed, and already several men in the command are suffering with chills and fever. The country all around is either of a low, swampy character or too rough and hilly for cavalry to camp on, and I should like very much to move out of it. If Colonel McCook would permit me to move back, say to Huntsville, I could then guard the Tennessee River more closely, and at the same time keep up the guard over the Flint River and Hurricane Creek bridges. Be kind enough to let me hear from you as soon as possible.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Comdg. Third Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Larkinsville, Ala., August 17, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to cavalry headquarters.

The removal of this brigade to Huntsville will place it 14 miles from Hurricane Creek and 40 miles from here. The country is reported to be sickly, but there is no place for an encampment for the brigade unless it is moved back to Huntsville or toward this place. Aside from the reported unhealthiness, the location at Flint River is a good one.

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, August 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,

Comdg. Dist. of Indiana and Michigan, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Have the Michigan Sharpshooters started for Camp Douglas? If not, please get them off as soon as possible, and let me know by telegram when they start.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, August 16, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,

Camp Nelson, Ky.:

A great many complaints are being made of the conduct of the troops of the Ninth Army Corps, while waiting for transportation in Covington. Being unable to find any general officer of the Ninth Corps, I have directed General Cox to see that the troops conduct themselves properly while in Covington, and to hold each regimental commander strictly responsible for the conduct of the men.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 16, 1863.

(Received 2 a. m., 17th.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,

President:

We are succeeding in raising Tennessee forces. There are more than two brigades of Tennesseans at Carthage and Nashville. When I was in Washington last spring I urged the appointment of A. C. Gillem, of the Regular Army, commanding First Middle Tennessee, as brigadier-general of volunteers. There being no vacancies was the reason he was not then appointed. He is a native Tennessean and a fine officer, and has rendered efficient service. I earnestly recommend his appointment to fill the vacancy caused by Governor Campbell's resignation. General Rosecrans desires that this appointment should be made.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 4TH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 136. } Vicksburg, Miss., August 17, 1863.
 * * * * *

IV. The First Brigade, commanded by Col. I. C. Pugh, will embark for Natchez, Miss., to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock on the steamers White Cloud, Chouteau, and Rocket.

The artillery of this division will embark with the First Brigade, and, for this purpose, Capt. B. F. Rodgers, chief of artillery, will report to and receive orders from Colonel Pugh.

By order of Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker :

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, August 17, 1863.

General HURLBUT :

One of General Dodge's scouts just returned reports no change since his last report, except that Walker's division of Johnston's army has been broken up. Two brigades of the division have gone to Charleston, one brigade to Okolona, and one still remaining at Brandon. He brings in papers, which I will forward to-morrow.

Respectfully,

AUG. MERSY,
Colonel, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, TENN., August 17, 1863—11.20 p. m.
 (Received 4 a. m., 18th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

Chattanooga Rebel of yesterday gives a Charleston dispatch (14th), saying they have been suffering a terrible bombardment for the last two days, and signs of a more terrific one coming. The Ironsides, with 6 monitors, 5 gunboats and transports, are inside the bar, and 20 transports in sight. French war steamer anchored off Fort Sumter. Tone of paper not exultant nor defiant.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, TENN., August 17, 1863.
 (Received 4 a. m., 18th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY :

Movement of left progresses favorably ; that of center and right obstructed. Terrible roads—caused by rains. About half reached the mountain tops.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
 Winchester, August 17, 1863.

Commanding Officer Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry :

SIR : The general commanding directs me to inform you that the detachment of the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry guarding contra-

bands at this place has been ordered to be relieved. Upon being relieved by a detail from General Stanley's command, you will see that the commanding officer reports with his detachment to you for duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHELBYVILLE, August 17, 1863—3.30 p. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

Major-General Forrest, with four brigades of mounted men, was at Sparta on Tuesday last, and in neighborhood on Wednesday. They were at Kingston for weeks, recruiting men and horses. Horses and men in good order. No doubt as to the information; obtained from confidential citizen scout and confirmed by a deserter. Where he has gone since cannot learn. At time he was proposing a raid on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

Yours, truly,

EDWARD COOPER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, August 17, 1863.

Lieutenant BURROUGHS:

The general commanding directs that you make the necessary arrangements for having the pontoons brought down on Wednesday. Telegraph Colonel Innes and say that the men to load and cars to carry them are all ready, and that they are to be moved promptly.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 201. } *Winchester, Tenn., August 17, 1863.*

I. Lieut. Col. John W. Taylor, having tendered his resignation, is, in pursuance of Special Orders of the War Department, relieved from duty as chief quartermaster of this army, and Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges is announced as his successor.

II. In parting with Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor the general commanding feels it both a duty and a pleasure to bear testimony to his diligence, zeal, and fidelity in the performance of his duties; with feeble health, he not only managed his department in the office, but also in the field. At the battle of Corinth he furnished the suffering troops with water, visiting in person all parts of the field, regardless of the constant exposure to the heavy fire of the enemy. At the battle of Stone's River he was conspicuous for his coolness under fire, accompanying the general commanding in every part of the field, discharging not only the duties of his position, but also those of an aide.

The general commanding thus publicly returns thanks to Colonel Taylor for the cordial support and co-operation which he, as a member of his staff, has rendered him on all occasions.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, August 17, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : A detachment of pioneers, who have been on duty at Decherd, were left behind by Captain O'Connell, commanding Pioneer Brigade. They have been ordered to report to you for orders forthwith. You will send them with the column of your command that goes to Stevenson, and direct their future movements until the officer commanding the detachment is able to report in person to Captain O'Connell, when you will order him to his brigade.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

HENRY M. CIST,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

AUGUST 17, 1863.

Major-General Negley reports by telegraph from tunnel south of Cowan :

Infantry reached this point at dark last evening ; train was camped at the foot of the mountain : road bad. Colonel Stanley, commanding Second Brigade, left one regiment at Cowan ; two of his regiments are at Tantalum and Anderson.

Major-General Reynolds, commanding Fourth Division, reports that all of his troops had arrived at University last night ; had experienced some difficulty in getting his train on account of bad roads. The Eighty-ninth Ohio, Colonel Carlton, was ordered to proceed to Tracy City this morning. The Third Brigade (Turchin's) to move at 6 this morning to Sweeden's Cove. Second Brigade (King's) and headquarters to move in the same direction as soon as possible. Wilder is to go to Tracy City this morning, under instructions from department headquarters. Sweeden's Cove is about 10 miles from the University. First Division, Brigadier-General Starkweather commanding, remains in camp between Anderson and Stevenson, near Anderson.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Decherd, Tenn., August 17, 1863.

F. S. BOND,

Aide-de-Camp :

I shall leave here to-morrow morning early. Guard to protect Government property here has been detailed.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

IN THE FIELD, ONE-FOURTH MILE EAST OF TUNNEL,
August 17, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS :

The infantry, excepting train guard, reached this point at dark last evening. The train was halted and encamped at the foot of the mountain. Cowan side of the road is very rough and slippery. We anticipate delay and severe labor in getting trains over. Colonel Stanley leaves one regiment at Cowan and marches this morning with the other. Two of his regiments are at Tantalou and Anderson. If you start late your train cannot reach this point, which is the first small camping ground.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,
JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Featherston's Plantation, August 17, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, 14th Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I am in camp with my division at the base of the mountain. It was impossible for me to proceed farther to-day, owing to the delay occasioned by the train of the Fourth Division in ascending.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
2 Miles beyond University Place, August 17, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT :

COLONEL: Ordnance and supply trains here. Did not succeed in getting our wagons up last night. Turchin's brigade marched at 6 this morning for Sweeden's Cove. King's brigade, except one regiment with division headquarters and train, is close to him. I will move on to Sweeden's Cove early to-morrow morning. Brannan's division will to-morrow night occupy my present camp. Wilder's brigade has gone to Tracy City; will be there this evening. No train up this railroad yet.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Decherd, Tenn., August 17, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cowan :

You are directed by the general commanding to send two companies of your regiment to this place for the purpose of guarding the depot and property here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, August 17, 1863.

Col. H. C. HEG,
Commanding Third Brigade :

COLONEL : The division will move to-day right in front at 2 p. m., with the batteries immediately in rear of the troops, on the road leading to Cowan. Brigade commanders must be particularly careful that no unauthorized baggage is carried in the wagons in order that the train may be able to ascend the mountains, and to effect this the wagons should not be loaded to exceed 1,000 pounds in weight. The whole train of the division will, under direction of division order, be formed and in readiness to move in rear of the batteries.

By command of Brig. Gen. Jef. C. Davis :

T. W. MORRISON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, *August 17, 1863—7.45 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD :

The following dispatch is just received from General Lytle, at Bridgeport :

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN :

Holmes, the man at Island Creek Ferry, called over a soldier from rebel picket to-day and conversed with him. Two of my officers, hid in the thick canebrake within a few feet, heard conversation. Rebel soldier said they were determined to hold Chattanooga ; that re-enforcements had come to Chattanooga from Johnston's army and Atlanta ; that part of Johnston's army had gone to Mobile ; that 500 men from Chattanooga had re-enforced Patton Anderson this morning. I have about 150 men watching ferry to-night, hoping to catch Gunther.

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General.

P. H. SHERIDAN.

LARKINSVILLE, *August 17, 1863.*

General P. H. SHERIDAN,

Stevenson :

Will the train go through to Flint River to-night ? Would like to have it, if possible.

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Division.

LARKINSVILLE, ALA.,
August 17, 1863.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,

Stevenson, Ala. :

Deserter from First Louisiana Regiment arrived to-night ; states that he saw Cheatham's division cross at Chattanooga on the 7th day of August, and that Cheatham's division was in Sequatchie Valley last Thursday, when he left. I will send the man up to-morrow. Is this news ?

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

MANCHESTER, August 17, 1863—4 a. m.

General GARFIELD :

Wood encamped last night at foot of mountains, 3 miles south of Pelham ; Palmer 9 miles out on road to Irving College ; Van Cleve 7 miles from McMinnville. All promise to be at their posts in time. I leave this morning for Irving College.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
August 17, 1863.

General G. D. WAGNER,
Commanding Second Brigade :

GENERAL : You can move on with your brigade and train (with a view to supporting Colonel Wilder) as far as Therman, without waiting for me at Pruden's, as heretofore ordered, but I do not wish you to advance beyond Therman until I come up with the rest of the command. I now confidently expect to reach Therman by night-fall Wednesday, and nothing but most unforeseen and extraordinary difficulties and obstacles will prevent me from reaching there at that time. Put the road in order as you go on, as you will have much more time to make the march in than I will, and a shorter distance to go.

On reaching Therman, select at once a convenient and defensible camp, sufficient for the entire division and trains ; occupy it with your brigade and hold the rest of the site for me till I come up. That you may select the camp with a better informed judgment, I will inform you that our trains will be parked there when we cross Walden's Ridge with the troops.

I will work all night here and hope to get up everything early in the morning. I will then give the troops and animals a little rest and move on.

I hear there is a considerable bridge near Tracy City in bad order. You and Wilder, between you, must put that in good order for me before I come up. You and he will have ample time to do that and reach Therman Wednesday, whereas I will not. An accident, even trivial, if I should chance to have bad weather, would throw me out of time ; so do not neglect this matter.

I know Wilder's orders, having received the full programme in orders of the movements of the entire army, Reserve Corps and all. He is not to make his demonstration across Walden's Ridge till Thursday, when we will support him with a brigade of infantry, as will also General Palmer.

Respectfully,

TH. J. WOOD.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
August 17, 1863—2 p. m.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps :

COLONEL : At 11 a. m. yesterday received orders to march ; at 12.30 column started from McMinnville. Took Harrison trace, the Spencer road being impassable. Crossed Collins River ; encamped

at foot of mountain. My division train and the Third Brigade are on top of mountain, the batteries just reaching the top. The First Brigade, General Beatty, will not be on the top before 6 p. m. He will encamp at a small stream, 4 miles from top of mountain. Colonel Barnes will encamp, 9 miles, at Rocky River. I leave one regiment of the First Brigade to assist the cavalry train up the mountain to-morrow. My headquarters to-night are at Rocky River.

Very respectfully,

H. P. VAN CLEVE.

NASHVILLE, *August 17, 1863—1.15 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Innes knows nothing of any bridges, bridge timber, or duplicates for the Columbia railroad. I understood you to say they had been prepared and were ready to be put up. Please give me all the information on the subject in your possession.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, August 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you furnish a detail to relieve a detachment of the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, now guarding the remainder of the contrabands at this place, lately brought by your command from Huntsville, Ala. It is desirable that this detachment of the Tenth Ohio be relieved this afternoon, as they are much needed at headquarters. He further directs that you make immediate provision for having these contrabands forwarded to Gallatin, Tenn., to be employed in hospitals, &c., under charge of the commanding officer at that post.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LARKINSVILLE, *August 17, 1863—4 p. m.*

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Second East Tennessee Cavalry has not yet reported. The regiment is 12 miles from Stevenson. I need another regiment here. Shall I order it here?

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

LARKINSVILLE, *August 17, 1863—4 p. m.*

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR:

Telegraph line up and a train through here yesterday. The line can be open to Flint River to-morrow. A party of citizens from the mountains want to be mustered into service for six months as

partisans operating in this vicinity, furnishing their own horses and arms. What shall I do with them? Answer soon. Am killing off bushwhackers gradually, and have taken about 20 Confederate prisoners.

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The proposition* submitted by you to-day for mounting your division upon mules, subject to the approval of Major-General Rosecrans, and arming them with Spencer or Sharps rifles, is favorably considered by this Department; and its efforts will be directed to accomplish that object as speedily as it can be effected consistent with the engagements of the service. Directions will be given to the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments to make investigation, and report in regard to the practicability of furnishing the arms and mules, and the period within which they can be procured. As soon as these reports are received they will be considered, and you will be notified of the result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

GENERAL: You will please report to this Department the practicability of furnishing 5,000 mules for the purpose of mounting infantry in General Rosecrans' army—the mules to be of large size, suitable for such service—with an estimate of the probable expense and the time within which they can be furnished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, August 17, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: As requested this morning, I inclose copy of a letter† from General Rosecrans to the General-in-Chief in relation to the supply of horses and mules to the Army of the Cumberland between 1st December, 1862, and 27th April, 1863. By this it appears that between these dates this army received by transfer, capture, or pur-

* See Rousseau to Stanton, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 598.

† See Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 281.

chase 18,450 horses and 14,607 mules. I have telegraphed to the proper officers to report by telegraph the receipts since that date. I will report as soon as answers are received.

I am, very respectfully,

M. C. MEIGS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, August 17, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. C. HODGES,

Chief Quartermaster, Hdqrs. Army of the Cumberland:

On 27th of April last General Rosecrans reported that between the 1st of December and that date the Army of the Cumberland had received from Department of the Ohio, captured or purchased, 18,450 horses and 14,607 mules; that he had on hand on the 23d March 19,164 horses and 23,859 mules.

Report immediately the number of each received since that date, and the number on hand with the army or in depot at last reports, with dates.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, August 17, 1863.

Col. THOMAS SWORDS,

Assistant Quartermaster-General, Cincinnati:

Report the number of horses and mules forwarded to General Rosecrans' army since 27th April last, at which time you reported that 7,357 horses and 11,692 mules had been sent to the quartermaster at Nashville, and 6,706 horses and 150 mules had been furnished to the troops of General Rosecrans' army since November.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, August 17, 1863.

Capt. WALWORTH JENKINS,

Assistant Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

Report the number of horses and mules forwarded to General Rosecrans' army or issued to his troops since the report of Colonel Swords of 27th April last. Immediate.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 17, 1863—5.20 p. m.
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

General MEIGS:

Have furnished General Rosecrans' department since April 27 9,257 horses and 5,789 mules.

W. JENKINS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

DANVILLE, KY., *August 17, 1863.*

(Received 3.15 p. m.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President United States :

Regarding the construction of a railroad in the direction of Knoxville as a great military necessity and of the greatest importance to the Government, I have ordered General Boyle to impress 8,000 negro laborers to construct the road. A large portion of the laborers have been impressed, and the work will commence immediately, the people contributing the labor cheerfully acquiescing. Indeed, they are urgent and anxious to furnish the labor as a general thing.

The road can be completed to Somerset in from three to five months. I have ordered General Boyle to press the work to completion at the earliest possible moment. By proposition of railroad company all expenditures for labor, material, &c., can be reimbursed to the Government and people and paid for by the companies. By arrangement made the railroad will be prepared for the iron, and I take it for granted you will authorize the purchase of the iron at the proper time.

The iron also can be paid for by the company, when the Government shall have done using the road. A large portion of the road has been surveyed and located, and the remainder is being rapidly done. The working parties go on at once. I trust my action in this matter will meet your approval. I go to Crab Orchard to-night, and will be there till to-morrow noon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *August 17, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,

Danville, Ky. :

The following has just been received from General Willcox from Detroit :

The Michigan Sharpshooters left for Chicago last night. They had been ordered there on application of authority here, which was confirmed by General Burnside. Senator Howard now remonstrates against their removal, on the plea that the city is threatened by mob spirit.

I will see about the matter. I ordered the sharpshooters to Camp Douglas, as directed in Colonel Richmond's telegrams of the 14th.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *August 17, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,

Stanford, Ky. :

The conduct of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts and Fifty-first New York was disgraceful while encamped near Covington. The Thirty-fifth Massachusetts deliberately forced a guard stationed to protect private property. Can I direct General Parke to make the guilty parties pay for the property destroyed, and court-martial the men connected in forcing the guard?

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington, D. C., August 18, 1863—12.45 p. m.*Major-General GRANT,
Vicksburg :

Brig. Gen. George Crook will repair to the Department of West Virginia and report for duty to Brigadier-General Kelley.

H. W. HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief.*SPECIAL ORDERS, {
No. 225.HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 18, 1863.

* * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Northeastern Louisiana, and will enter upon his duties without delay.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS.

*La Grange, August 18, 1863. (Received 3.30 p. m.)*Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

SIR : My brigade proper (consisting of the Sixty-second Illinois, Forty-ninth Illinois, Fiftieth Indiana, and Twenty-seventh Iowa, together with Vaughn's and Kidd's batteries) numbers—marching strength—2,300, with ample transportation. The two negro regiments and the One hundred and eighth Illinois have 1,100 effective force, with deficient transportation.

Very respectfully,

JAMES M. TRUE,
*Colonel 62d Illinois, Comdg. 3d Brig., 3d Div., 16th A. C.*HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
*La Grange, Tenn., August 18, 1863.*Lieut. Col. H. BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Memphis, Tenn. :

SIR : I am ready to move immediately. The regiments of my brigade are stationed, Sixty-second Illinois at La Grange, Twenty-seventh Iowa at Moscow, Fiftieth Indiana at Collierville, and Forty-ninth Illinois at Germantown. Can I not retain Vaughn's battery in my brigade ?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. TRUE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade,

MEMPHIS, August 18, 1863.

Colonel TRUE :

Move your brigade down as soon as you can. Either march the whole force or send the La Grange regiment by rail, as you prefer. March at 3 a. m., so as to make your day's work before noon. Keep the most rigorous discipline on the march, and bring every effective man. Notify me when you will be here.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

P. S.—The general says you may retain Vaughn's battery if it can make a long march in order.

H. BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., August 18, 1863.

Capt. THOMAS B. WEIR,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., La Grange, Tenn.:

SIR: In compliance with orders just received from headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, I have ordered the Sixty-second Illinois Infantry to march at 5 a. m. to-morrow. I have the honor to ask that you will give directions that the pickets of that regiment be relieved at about 3 o'clock, that they may return to their camp for knapsacks, &c. The One hundred and eighth Illinois has been ordered to relieve the prison guard at the usual hour, when they will follow by train.

JAMES M. TRUE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CORINTH, August 18, 1863.

Maj.-General HURLBUT :

The First Brigade will move by rail to La Grange to-night. Colonel True has been ordered to march immediately upon being relieved.

AUG. MERSY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
Columbus, Ky., August 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a petition,* with my reply thereto, from most reliable Union men, introduced and vouched for by Judge Williams, asking permission to organize themselves into a mutual home organization for the purpose merely of protecting their families and property. They represent their neighborhood as infested at times with small rebel or guerrilla bands, who avoid our regular scouts and watch opportunities to rob and maltreat Union men, and destroy their property. The delegation

* Not found.

promise me most solemnly to apprehend these guerrillas when practicable, and deliver them to me at this post, or kill, destroy, or drive them from their country. I have granted them (the petitioners) permission, you perceive, to continue their organization, and now ask your approval, with authority to issue them some arms with which to protect themselves.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *August 18, 1863—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

This is a favorable time to commence work on the Northwestern Railroad. The Government, no doubt, will replace the iron belonging to the road which it has used. The force necessary is a guard. Its construction need not be large. The labor and money necessary can be readily obtained. Your authority for its construction, whatever agent you may select, is all that is necessary.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

NASHVILLE, *August 18, 1863—4 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I received telegram from the President last night that the appointment of Colonel Gillem as brigadier-general had been ordered. Please notify me when you move forward; I will go with you. Would it not be well for the East Tennessee forces to be put in shape to enter that country when there is an opportunity to do so?

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Stevenson, August 18, 1863.

Governor ANDREW JOHNSON,

Nashville:

You had better come down Thursday. Shall I expect you?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *August 18, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General, Washington:

My headquarters moved to-day to Stevenson, Ala. The commands all moving well; better to-day than yesterday.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, August 18, 1863—7.15 a. m.

Major BOND.

Aide-de-Camp:

The pontoons formerly at Manchester are now at Elk River Bridge, 30 pontoons at Elk River Bridge, 10 at Murfreesborough, 64 at Nashville. Wagons for 30 pontoons are with Pioneer Brigade. The other wagons at Nashville, being supplied with mules, &c. Railroad men telegraph me that they have 7 flats, which they want to load with supplies if they are not needed at once for pontoons. What shall I tell them? When do you want the pontoons shipped?

GEO. BURROUGHS,

Lieutenant of Engineers.

STEVENSON, August 18, 1863

Col. W. P. INNES,

Nashville:

Have you a plan of the bridge at Bridgeport? If you can ascertain the length of the spans let me know.

C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

AUGUST 18, 1863.

Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps left camp at Decherd at 9 a. m. and camped at tunnel, near the head of Crow Creek Valley. First Brigade, First Division, at Anderson Station; Second and Third Brigades on Crow Creek, three-quarters of a mile below the mouth of Little Crow Creek. Second Division camped at Anderson Station; Third Division at University Place; Fourth Division at head of Sweeden's Cove.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Camp Dawson, August 18, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT.

Asst. Adj. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Fourteenth A. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the roads between this point and Stevenson have been repaired, as per order from corps headquarters, and that one regiment of this command, the First Wisconsin, is now at work preparing general hospital at Stevenson. Also that about 35 of the convalescents, left at Cowan when the division moved from that place, have reported here for duty and rejoined their commands.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Battle Creek, East Side, August 18, 1863—4 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT :

COLONEL : One brigade—King's—and headquarters encamped here, about 5 miles from Jasper ; Turchin's brigade in Sweeden's Cove, 5 miles in rear, and will move up early to-morrow morning ; Brannan's division 2 miles this side of University, and will move to Sweeden's Cove to-morrow and encamp 4 or 5 miles in rear of this position. Heard from Wilder's brigade last night ; sent his report to corps headquarters via Decherd this morning. He would move forward from Tracy City to-day, if possible, depending upon his train. Road from University to Tracy City bad. Tracy City and Stevenson about the same distance from this place, but having to pass up the mountain in going to Tracy makes it preferable for us to draw supplies from Stevenson, other things being equal.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Bridgeport, Ala., August 18, 1863.

[Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :]

CAPTAIN : I am as yet unable to state positively whether the force opposite has been increased or not, but hope to have accurate information to-night. Should they open on us with heavy ordnance, I have directed my regiments to retire behind the hill, where they will be sufficiently covered. Does the general commanding think it worth while, under all the circumstances, to complete the works on the hill and put them in shape ?

If there is any probability of our being delayed here long, or so long a time as to render it possible that we may be attacked, it would be well, I think, to have the portion of the works now occupied by Colonel Bradley's brigade thoroughly policed, our guns mounted on the platforms in the redoubt and the series of works on the western face, and another line of rifle-pits constructed, connecting the works on the face of the hill, next the railroad. It seems hardly worth while, however, to go to this trouble if a forward move is imminent.

I have had no reports from the Second Tennessee for a day or two, in violation of their instructions. Shall I send Ray up toward Jasper to-morrow ? Please instruct me as to this latter matter by telegraph.

I am, captain, yours, very respectfully,

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

IN CAMP, *August 18, 1863—8 p. m.*

[Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD :]

GENERAL : I am 13 miles only from Tracy City. Colonel Wilder is only 4 miles ahead. His train is not yet out of sight. I think he need have no fear about getting support. I have lain by to-day several hours waiting for his cavalry to get out of the way, and worked

the road at that [point]. The road good so far. Will move on as fast as possible to Therman. Everything in fine condition. Pardon this scrawl—nothing to write on.

Your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Rocky River, Harrison's Trace,
August 18, 1863—7 a. m.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING :

Your dispatch received at 1 o'clock this morning. You wished me to communicate with you, but did not inform me on what road you would be. I will not be able to send you any cavalry until Colonel Minty joins me at Pikeville. I have one battalion of 140 men with me. One battalion goes by way of Spencer; the balance of his brigade Colonel Minty takes by way of Sparta. I cannot reach Pikeville before to-morrow evening. On Thursday morning I can send you the two companies. Colonel Minty has about 1,700 men for duty in his brigade. We find this a bad road. Am waiting here for General Beatty, whose train did not all reach the top of the mountain before 6 p. m. yesterday. Where can I communicate with you next? I expect to advance about 10 miles to-day, which will be about 16 for General Beatty's command.

Very respectfully,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

P. S.—A citizen reports that about 30 rebel cavalry were seen late last evening on the Savage road about south of this point.

(Received on top of mountain, 19 miles from Dunlap, 12.45 p. m.)

STEVENSON, ALA., *August 18, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Nashville:

The general commanding directs that you instruct General Steedman that he must take care of the railroad up to Tantalón, and that he should make his preparations as speedily as possible.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. C. GILLEM,
Nashville:

The general commanding wishes to know how many American citizens of African descent you have. I congratulate you heartily on your promotion, and will remember you in my libations.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT DONELSON, TENN., *August 18, 1863.*

Capt. WILLIAM C. RUSSELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville, Tenn.:

Mounted infantry scouts have returned. They bring in 17 prisoners, 27 horses, 8 mules, and a quantity of jeans, cotton, yarn, tent cloth, and some arms. They were not attacked. They scouted the country from Yellow Creek to the Tennessee River for 25 miles south, driving out all guerrillas.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Camp at Bolivar, Ala., August 18, 1863.

Capt. JOHN PRATT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: Agreeably to orders received from Col. E. M. McCook, commanding First Cavalry Division, I have the honor to make the following report as to the disposition of my command:

The Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry is stationed near the railroad bridge across Mud Creek, guarding the same; also the Bellefonte Ford, Gunter's Ford (Landing), and the mouth of Mud Creek. The Second Michigan and First East Tennessee Cavalry are encamped at Bolivar, Ala., guarding Caperton's Ford, Cox's Ford, and Shallow Ford; also picketing the roads on our front and patrolling the roads between the points guarded by my command and Bolivar.

A. P. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, August 18, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, calling for report upon the practicability of furnishing 5,000 mules for the purpose of mounting infantry in General Rosecrans' army, the mules to be of large size, suitable for such service, with an estimate of the probable expense and the time within which they can be furnished. Judging from the late propositions for sale of mules to the Department, I believe it to be practicable, and I estimate that 5,000 mules, suitable for the purpose required, to be not less than 14½ hands in height, could be procured by contract, delivered at Louisville or other convenient point in Kentucky, at \$125 each. The time required would probably be six weeks from the opening of the bids; the cost, about \$625,000.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 18, 1863.

The Quartermaster-General is directed to purchase the mules within mentioned as speedily as practicable.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 18, 1863. (Received 22d.)

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have this day telegraphed to you as follows: "12,383 horses and 5,789 mules sent to Nashville since April 27." This number is made up—from Louisville, 9,257 horses and 5,789 mules; from Chicago, 1,275 horses; from Indianapolis, 110 horses; from Cincinnati, 1,741 horses.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

T. SWORDS,

Assistant Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Crab Orchard, Ky., August 18, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

We have had a serious delay in mounting the cavalry and accumulating forage and subsistence, but all the columns are in motion. I will telegraph you in cipher this evening the exact position of my troops and my plans. In the mean time will be glad to hear from you.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *August 18, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,

Stanford, Ky.:

Arrived last night. Have ordered Colonel De Courcy to Crab Orchard. The medical officers make sorry reports. There are but 2 officers and 30 men fit for duty in Edwards' and Benjamin's batteries. Lieutenant Sprague, on duty at headquarters, died last night, and Captain Heistand, assistant quartermaster, is dangerously ill. It is painful to have to make such reports. Rest assured I will get the corps in condition for the field as soon as possible.

JNO. G. PARKE,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP,

Stanford, August 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE:

I learn that the Ninth Corps have been committing some irregularities in Covington. You will of course give the necessary orders to stop it and punish the offenders. Please order De Courcy's brigade to Crab Orchard at once, and get one of your brigades to this place as soon as possible; it is a very good place for them. Communicate with General Boyle, and get him to relieve the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania as soon as possible. You will find him ready to co-operate with you, and I am sure you will render him all the assistance in Kentucky he may require.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

CINCINNATI, August 18, 1863.

Colonel DE COURCY,

Comdg. Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, Lexington, Ky. :

The general commanding the department directs that you proceed at once with your brigade to Crab Orchard.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Department of the Tennessee :

GENERAL : The President extended my leave of absence to the 1st day of October next, on the condition that I would inform you of the fact, and if you desired me to report for duty sooner than that date I should do so immediately. I am, therefore, waiting orders. If any movement is to be made by the corps to which I belong before that time, I shall be very glad to be informed of it, as I do not desire to be absent under such circumstances. My understanding, however, from General Sherman, was that no movement would probably be made prior to that time. I feel, therefore, like availing myself of the President's kindness, if it meets with yours and General Sherman's approbation.

General, allow me to observe to you that the entire people of the loyal States are filled with admiration and gratitude to you and your army for the glorious achievements of your arms. Among the best and most intelligent people especially does this feeling predominate. This recognition by our loyal countrymen of the great services you have rendered is especially gratifying to your friends and to no one more than to your friend and servant,

Respectfully,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

P. S.—Any communication addressed to me will reach me at St. Louis, Mo.

LA GRANGE, August 19, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

Have heard nothing from the cavalry expedition yet.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

CORINTH, August 19, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

Colonel True's brigade has been ordered, and started for Memphis this morning. Dispatches just received.

AUG. MERSY,
Colonel, Commanding.

MOSCOW, *August 19, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Sixty-second Regiment has just reached here. We start at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning, but I think we cannot reach Memphis before Saturday without injuring the men. I will move in as short time as possible.

JAMES M. TRUE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
Columbus, Ky., August 19, 1863.

Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commanding at Union City:

COLONEL: It is reported to the general commanding district that a Mr. Murrell was murdered near Dukedom, by a man by the name of Massey and his guerrilla party, on last Monday. Send out a cavalry force of at least two companies, or 100 men, to apprehend Massey and such other guerrillas as may be found.

Mr. J. A. Hamlett, the bearer of this order, will go as guide to your party and can give you all the information you desire. Mr. H. is from the neighborhood of Dukedom, and conversant with the facts of the murder, &c.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, ALA., *August 19, 1863—9.45 p. m.*
(Received 9.45 a. m., 20th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington:

Dispatches from General Crittenden last night say that he will be in position to-night, according to orders. Courier not yet arrived. McCook's corps near, but not in position. Thomas in position. Went over the railroad to Larkinsville to-day; distance, 25 miles. Headquarters First Cavalry Division at that point. No further news.

Respectfully, yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *August 19, 1863.*

General ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor, Nashville:

The general commanding authorizes and directs the construction of the Northwestern Railroad as soon as possible. Major-General Granger has had orders to clear that country and furnish guards as soon as possible. General Granger has been ordered to concentrate the Tennessee troops at Alexandria, to move into East Tennessee and co-operate with Burnside as soon as possible.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *August 19, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD:

I have no plan of the bridge at Bridgeport; will see the vice-president in the morning, and see if it can be found. I am pretty confident there are 17 spans of 150 feet; will ascertain and let you know as soon as possible.

INNES,
Colonel.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

AUGUST 19, 1863.

Camp of corps headquarters at mouth of Little Crow Creek. Headquarters reached this place to-day. First Division remains in camp; Second Division camped on Crow Creek, 3 miles from Stevenson; Third Division camped on Battle Creek, near Jasper; Fourth Division, also Wilder's brigade, Fourth Division, started on an expedition to Harrison's Landing, on Tennessee River, 12 miles above Chattanooga. The roads over which the corps has traveled are exceedingly rough, but could be made with some work an excellent road.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of Little Crow Creek, August 19, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

I have the honor to report the First Division of my corps at Anderson Station; the Second Division between Anderson and Stevenson; Fourth Division at Battle Creek, 5 miles from Jasper, and the Third Division within supporting distance of Reynolds.

General Reynolds represents the roads so bad and hilly via Sweeten's Cove to Tracy City that I respectfully ask that rations be furnished the Third and Fourth Divisions from Stevenson.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *August 19, 1863—10.10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. The general commanding thinks General Reynolds had better occupy Jasper, at least with a brigade. He desires that he take such a position as to prevent the enemy from establishing batteries to command the mouth of Battle Creek. Brannan can advance correspondingly so as to support Reynolds. Let them send their trains this way for subsistence.

By order:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Operator will send this to Anderson Station to be forwarded at once.)

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Cave Spring, Ala., August 19, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report my division in camp. Division headquarters, train, and Eleventh Michigan at Cave Spring, 2 miles from Stevenson. The First Brigade at spring close to and west of railroad, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stevenson. The third and second regiments (Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers and Nineteenth Illinois) of the Second Brigade, at a spring close to and east of the railroad and creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stevenson. There is barely sufficient spring water to supply the troops at these points. I respectfully inclose an order and circular issued to-day.

The disobedience and inefficiency of Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, is peculiarly aggravating. Stragglers from his regiment were overtaken 10 miles in advance of the division. Upward of 30 were absent from the regiment for two days. I know of no [more] salutary remedy for such neglect than summary dismissal. If this punishment could be inflicted in this case, it would relieve the service of a very inefficient officer, and relieve this officer of a responsibility which is entirely too weighty for his capacity. Charges have been preferred against him of course.*

Yours, very truly,

JAMES S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,

Cave Spring, Ala., August 19, 1863.

Our present halt will be of very short duration. Use the opportunity to ascertain the exact condition of your arms, ammunition, clothing, and transportation; make immediate requisitions for all deficiencies, and hasten their completion. Brigade, regimental, and company officers will give personal attention to all the requirements of their respective commands.

By command of Major-General Negley:

JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Battle Creek, East Side. August 19, 1863—6 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT:

COLONEL: Herewith find reports from Colonel Carlton and Colonel Wilder, just received. Fourth Division (Second Brigade) here. Brannan's division is at Sweeden's Cove, 4 or 5 miles in rear.

Signal party on mountain at mouth of Battle Creek report enemy's pickets in small squads visible on south side of Tennessee River. Railroad train was seen running toward Chattanooga from a point about opposite the mouth of Battle Creek. Will send train to-morrow to Tracy City for supplies. Bridgeport is only 8 miles from this

* Lieutenant-Colonel Ward was placed under arrest for a few days, but after an interview with his division commander he was restored to duty without trial.

place, and from all the information I can gain, it appears entirely safe to send to that point for supplies, instead of to Tracy City, up the mountain 16 miles, which is very severe on transportation.

I send copy of my dispatch * of yesterday, which was delivered at department headquarters.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
August 18, 1863—6.30 p. m.

General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: We arrived here just now at the forks of the road, marked Bryant's on the map. We started at 9.30 a. m. from Tracy City this morning. No railroad train had yet arrived. I shall send there for rations and forage on Thursday. Do urge the authorities to have it there. Wood's division is close on our rear. It will camp 3 miles behind us at Pruden's to-night. We will reach Therman, in Sequatchie Valley, to-morrow and cross Walden's Ridge on Thursday. A rebel force of two cavalry regiments is reported in the Sequatchie Valley. The Anderson road over Walden's Ridge is reported blockaded.

I am, very respectfully,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO INFANTRY,
Camp at Tracy City, Tenn., August 19, 1863.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Fourth Div., Fourteenth Army Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the locomotive has been to this place and returned to Cowan. It will be up again this evening with two car-loads of provisions. No telegraph operator has arrived yet. General Wood's division passed here last evening, the rear of his train passing this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. CARLTON,
Colonel Eighty-Ninth Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Battle Creek, East Side:

Your dispatch to Colonel Flynt received. General Thomas probably left Decherd yesterday, and will be here to-morrow. Crittenden's corps will be in position on time, and there shall be no delay in Wilder

* See p. 69.

going over as ordered. It is not the same thing drawing your supplies from Stevenson. It will lumber up the road too much, besides exposing your wagon trains to fire crossing Battle Creek. Forward Wilder as fast as possible.

By order of General Rosecrans :

F. S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, August 19, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS :

GENERAL : My advance reached here at 1 p. m. I do not think there are any forces of consequence this side of Tennessee River. I captured a few scouts to-day—Captain Carson and 10 men. The road from Bryant's to Therman is very bad ; my men repaired it so as to pass my train. I will start from here at daylight in the morning, without wagons, with five days' rations, for Harrison and Chattanooga.

The slope-wall on the Anderson road over Walden's Ridge is thrown down. My whole command will go to Poe's Tavern, and then one-half will go to Chattanooga and the other to Harrison. I shall send part of my train to Tracy City in the morning for rations ; if they are not there we will starve. Crittenden is here ; Palmer is just arriving.

Deserters report that Bragg has one brigade at Chattanooga, two at Tyner's Station, one at Harrison's, one at Chickamauga Station, in Georgia, and Buckner's force is all at Knoxville, and Forrest's division is up the Tennessee River.

Wood will be at Therman to-night. My forage will be exhausted to-morrow. There is plenty of green corn in this valley, not yet hard enough for forage. I cannot subsist myself here if I have to draw rations and forage from Cowan.

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, August 19, 1863—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

My advance reached here at 1 o'clock p. m. I met Wilder, who had just arrived. I am here with eight regiments and two batteries. The rest of the command, including transportation, will be here to-night.

Wilder reports that Wagner and his brigade is about arriving at Therman, and he thinks that Wood and his whole command will be there by night. I telegraphed you last evening from McMinnville, since when I have not heard from Van Cleve.

I send you detailed report, not in cipher, containing all the information I have been able to get, and received from a very intelligent deserter out of 10 who came into our lines this morning and who left Tyner's Station Sunday night.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

DUNLAP, August 19, 1863—3.15 p. m.

General WOOD :

Letter received. The general commanding directs that you send the couriers to Tracy City and not to Jasper, as he does not deem that route safe, nor would it comply with department orders.

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, Tenn., August 19, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps :

COLONEL : I reached this place at 11 a. m. to-day, and delayed writing until I should hear from Colonel Minty. He arrived this evening, and reports that he found Dibrell at Sparta on Monday afternoon with a strong force, equal to, if not greater than, his own. Attacked and routed him, driving him toward Yankeetown and then toward Kingston, pursuing him till 8 p. m., taking 18 prisoners. Our loss was 15 wounded ; rebel loss not known.

Colonel Minty left one battalion at Rock Island, and one with instructions to watch rebels near Sparta. His command is so reduced with broken-down horses that he has but about 1,200 mounted men with him. There being a rebel force in the vicinity of Kingston, he should have a strong force to make the reconnaissance toward the Tennessee to-morrow ; he can take about 1,000 men. Captain Abeel has instructions to establish the courier line to Dunlap. Colonel Minty's forage and provision train, from McMinnville, is not expected before to-morrow evening, when he makes his reconnaissance. Is he to remain in the valley of the Tennessee till further orders ? I so read the instructions.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Div., Twenty-first Army Corps.

STEVENSON, August 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Nashville :

The general commanding has mislaid your telegram and has forgotten the time of Colonel McCook's movement. Telegraph him again. He directs you to concentrate the Tennessee troops at Alexandria, and send them into East Tennessee to co-operate with and support Burnside. Thinks you had better put Gillem in command of the whole.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, August 19, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

It is of the utmost importance that another telegraph wire be run to Stevenson. Very many messages to and from your headquarters

are frequently six or eight hours old when received, and it is no uncommon occurrence to be twice compelled to repeat messages. I will put up another wire at once. It will require at least 5 additional locomotives and 100 cars to run to Decatur. Without that acquisition to our present rolling stock, it will be useless to open the road. Have seen Colonel Innes in reference to this matter, and have thoroughly examined whole subject.

GORDON GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 19, 1863—9.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Nashville :

The second wire has been ordered, and will be put up as soon as the materials can be had. The road to Decatur will not be used for the present. You will be supplied from this place. You had better repair the road at once, as arrangements have been made to procure a supply of cars from St. Louis besides those contracted for by Colonel Anderson, and the road will be run as soon as practicable.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *August 19, 1863—10 p. m.*

General J. A. GARFIELD :

I sent my escort company and Mackey's company of mounted infantry to Weems' Springs, near Pine Wood Factory, at an early hour this morning and captured Dick McCann and 15 others, a fine lot of horses, arms, &c. A force of 500 was encamped 8 miles from McCann's camp, and Clifford thought it prudent to retire. Clifford had about 90 or 100 men.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. C. GILLEM,
Nashville :

The general commanding wishes you to get all the negroes you can and notify him, and he will have them organized and mustered into service and put to work on the Northwestern road.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

STEVENSON, *August 19, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE :

Thomas' corps will be between Chattanooga and Anderson to-night; McCook from Bridgeport to Stevenson; Crittenden in Sequatchie Valley. The head of your column ought to appear soon.

if you are in time. We want to cross south of Bridgeport, penetrate between Rome and Chattanooga. Let us have full co-operation. Telegraph me position, progress, and plan.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE,
Louisville:

The demand for the use of contrabands far exceeds the supply. I am obliged to defer some very important railroad work until I can get a supply. Am sorry I cannot help you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, *August 19, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS:

An order has been received at General Boyle's headquarters directing him to send away all of the orderlies at his headquarters. This order will sadly cripple the service and interfere with the public good, and I hope you will not insist upon it. Answer.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *August 19, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Crab Orchard:

There is no man whom I would oblige sooner than yourself, but I think the practice of detailing men, commissioned officers and soldiers, to serve outside the limits of their command is so prejudicial to the interests of the service and of the soldiers that if the order spoken of in your dispatch has been issued by the War Department, I think it should be obeyed. I can readily understand the temporary inconvenience it will occasion, but think it can soon be remedied.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISA, *August 19, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Crab Orchard:

GENERAL: There has been no move as reported. A few scattering bands have come through Pound Gap. They have a force in the gap. A detachment of the Fourteenth Kentucky met Captain Cook, of Preston's command, in Morgan County, routed them, capturing 20 horses, on the 11th. Will keep you informed of any forward movement. I am strengthening my position, and think I can hold it against three times my number.

Yours, respectfully,

GEO. W. GALLUP,
Colonel, Commanding Eastern District of Kentucky.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 136. } Cincinnati, Ohio, August 19, 1863.

All ferries over the Ohio River and other streams within the limits of this department are hereby declared military highways, and, when the interests of the service require it, will be subject to the control of the military authorities.

By command of Major-General Burnside :

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, Vicksburg, Miss. :

GENERAL : Immediately on the receipt of your recommendations for promotions, dated July 27, 1863, I approved and submitted them to the Secretary of War. All vacancies of major-general had been previously filled. I tried all I could to keep some open for your army, but failed. Only a part of those recommended for brigadier-generals could be appointed at present. My object in getting the appointments on Colonel Rawlins' statement, without waiting for your official letter, was to prevent everything from being gobbled up before your army could get a chance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 116. } Memphis, Tenn., August 20, 1863.

The practice of shipping horses and mules from the several posts of this command in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Kentucky to the North having been found to encourage a system of robbery and stealing, both from the Government and the citizens, must be put a stop to. Hereafter no such shipments to private individuals will be permitted, except in cases of property purchased from sales by quartermasters and provost-m Marshals, for which proper vouchers will be given.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut :

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLLIERVILLE, August 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, Assistant Adjutant-General :

I will be in Memphis by 10 o'clock Saturday morning. We are getting along in good style.

JAS. M. TRUE,
Colonel, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAV. DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 5. } Memphis, Tenn., August 20, 1863.

The cavalry of the Sixteenth Army Corps is hereby reorganized, as follows :

First Brigade, Col. J. K. Mizner, Third Michigan Cavalry, commanding, headquarters Corinth, Miss. : Third Michigan, Seventh Kansas, Tenth Missouri, Fifth Ohio, First Alabama.

Second Brigade, Col. L. F. McCrillis, Third Illinois Cavalry, commanding, headquarters La Grange, Tenn.: Third Illinois, Ninth Illinois, Eleventh Illinois, First West Tennessee, Second West Tennessee.

Third Brigade, Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding, headquarters Germantown, Tenn.: Second Iowa, Fourth Illinois, Sixth Illinois, Seventh Illinois, Third U. S. Battalion.

The Fifteenth Kentucky, Fourth Missouri, and battalion Second Illinois will remain as they now are until further orders.

Immediately upon the receipt of this order, the different regimental commanders will report with their commands for duty to the brigade commanders to whom they are assigned.

Commanders of brigades and detachments are particularly enjoined to be prompt in the transmittal of their tri-monthly and monthly returns to these headquarters.

The surgeons, quartermasters, and inspectors of the several brigades and detachments will send their reports promptly to the chiefs of their several departments at these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, August 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,

Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Special Orders, No. 39, headquarters Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. I have issued orders for the immediate execution of the orders, but respectfully request that if possible the order referred to may be countermanded. The removal of one brigade of infantry and the execution of this order so materially weakens the garrison at this place as to prompt me to prefer this request.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUG. MERSY,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 20, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Army of the Cumberland:*

It has been reported for some days that some portion of Bragg's army has been sent to Richmond to re-enforce Lee. It is important that the truth of this report be ascertained as early as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

STEVENSON, ALA., August 20, 1863—8.50 p. m.

(Received 10.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Reports of deserters and others are against the supposition that any troops have gone to Richmond. Cleburne's and Stewart's divisions are the only ones that could have gone, and they are reported at Atlanta.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 20, 1863.

Col. WILLIAM P. INNES,

Military Superintendent of Railroads, Nashville, Tenn. :

COLONEL : Your communication of 18th instant is at hand. The general commanding directs me to inform you that in addition to the 80 cars already contracted for, and the 20 which were to be purchased of the Adams Express Company, Captain Parsons, assistant quartermaster at Saint Louis, has been telegraphed to send a number of 5-foot-gauge cars, now held by him at Michigan City, to Louisville immediately. The number he has to send we do not yet know. There are also some cars, box and platform, on the Memphis road, near Cumberland City, which Colonel Bruce, at Clarksville, has been directed to secure and bring to the river. Colonel Hodges will provide means to transport them to Nashville.

The general directs you, in view of our prospective wants, to ascertain where you can procure 5 additional locomotives, and at what price they can be purchased, and advise him of the results of your inquiries.

The contract with the Adams Express Company cannot be annulled without notice of sixty days. The general directs you to give them the required notice immediately.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs you to instruct General Reynolds to reconnoiter the river opposite Shellmound, with a view to establishing batteries on this side of the river to command the railroad at that point, and thus prevent the running of trains. He is informed that the railroad at that point runs under the rocks on the bank of the river, and that they could not pass if we could establish a battery opposite to command the road. If he finds it practicable, direct him to send a brigade and a battery to the river for that purpose, and in any event to report the result of his reconnaissance. The general further desires General Reynolds to cover the mouth of Battle Creek, that we may make it a crossing-point should we so desire.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR CATCHALL'S FORD, BATTLE CREEK,
August 20, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS :

GENERAL : Find road good from University, via Sweeden's Cove, to mouth of Battle Creek and to Jasper. Fords across Battle Creek

good at Catchall's and King's. The camping ground at present place not good; better point for a camping ground at Jasper; plenty of good water, and the position equally defensible. Bridge on Chattanooga road from Jasper destroyed; I refer to that crossing the Sequatchie River on main east road. There is a good ford across said river at Kelley's Mill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below main road. The roads across Walden's Ridge, from Tracy City and Altamont, not good; the late rains have washed them badly.

The enemy, 500 strong (cavalry), have been in camp at or near the Narrows, a point where the main Chattanooga road from Jasper intersects the river 8 miles from Jasper. They retired yesterday in the direction of Chattanooga, having pressed three wagons from the citizens. The road is good (so informed) from Jasper to Dunlap; not good from Dunlap to Chattanooga. The enemy are picketing the various shoals and ferries on river from Bridgeport to Harrison; this is positive information. They have a pontoon in position at Kelley's Ford, 8 miles from Chattanooga.

The mountains here and hereabouts are infested with guerrillas and bushwhackers. A certain Mayo, with 8 men, was seen yesterday going in the direction of the mouth of Battle Creek; he is a bushwhacker; our men are after him.

The enemy's artillery is still at Chattanooga; their artillery horses are in pasture some distance in the rear; they are in want of forage; they are getting their supplies from East Tennessee. I am informed by the people that Bragg will not stand at Chattanooga; he will go to Atlanta, Ga. That is their main depot of supplies. The road thence to Tracy City, via the Gizzard Creek, will want considerable repairs ere it can be made a good road. If the troops remain in this position you would be able to supply them via University and Sweeden's Cove with less breakage. The roads are good from thence to Bridgeport. I have not heard that the enemy have any artillery on opposite side between Bridgeport and Shellmound. The Narrows are easily held by enemy by planting artillery on opposite high land. The pass intervening this point and Bridgeport is also easily held by enemy.

Your obedient servant,

WM. B. GAW,
Capt., and Chief Topo. Engineer, Fourteenth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

Major-General Reynolds has received orders in regard to erecting battery, &c., and will put them into execution immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

STEVENSON, August 20, 1863.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Near Anderson Station:

A train of 16 flat cars, containing pontoons, &c., is on a switch 6 miles from Stevenson, near your command. Have the pontoons carefully unloaded at once, with the accompanying bridge equipage, and guards stationed over them; then send the cars immediately

back to Nashville. Place the pontoons in a position concealed from the enemy, and such that teams can haul them to Stevenson.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Tell operator at Anderson to send to General Negley by orderly at once. He is about 4 miles below that station.

ANDERSON, August 20, 1863—11.50 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Copy of dispatch to General Negley is received. Have sent out orderly in search of train. Had previously sent dispatch to General Negley. If I find pontoons before General Negley does, will execute orders at once.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

AUGUST 20, 1863.

Corps headquarters moved to Stevenson, and the divisions remained in their camps of yesterday.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevenson, August 20, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

You are directed by the general commanding to occupy Jasper, with one brigade of infantry at least, and to take such a position as to prevent the enemy from establishing batteries that will command the mouth of Battle Creek. The Third Division (Brannan's) will advance accordingly, so as to support your division. Send your trains to Stevenson for rations, and establish your courier line through to Bolivar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Stevenson, at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH CORPS,
Camp on Battle Creek, August 20, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Inclosed find copies of reports just received from Colonel Wilder and Colonel Carlton. I sent train to Tracy City this

a. m., for supplies, but, from remark in note from Colonel Carlton, fear I shall get none. Can send train to-morrow to Bridgeport or Stevenson, if stores can be had.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. 1ST BRIGADE, 4TH DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Poe's Tavern or Cross-Roads, August 20, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

GENERAL: I am directed by Colonel Wilder to report his command here, and that we will camp here for the night. We were detained on the mountain to-day by one of General Palmer's brigades starting before us with teams insufficient to move their battery. We did not reach the summit of the mountain until after noon. We are here without train, having left that at Dunlap, and now have but four days' short rations. We sent Lieutenant Dewey, with supply train of thirty wagons, to Tracy City this morning for rations, with instructions to go to Cowan, provided he could learn of supplies there, in the event of there being none at Tracy City. But should he not get supplies at Tracy City, our command will suffer before he can possibly reach us. The roads are very bad, indeed. No forces except a few pickets are reported by citizens or soldiers this side of Tennessee River. Bragg's army is reported at and in the vicinity of Chattanooga. We took 23 prisoners and killed 1 man yesterday. To-day we have taken 6 prisoners and severely wounded 2 others. To-morrow we will make a demonstration against Chattanooga and Harrison.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. A. RICE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—General Hazen's brigade is here.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

TRACY CITY, August 20, 1863.

Major LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the railroad train did not arrive last evening. No news from it this morning. No telegraph operator here. No troops but my own here or in the immediate vicinity. No supplies here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. CARLTON,
Colonel Eighty-ninth Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevenson, August 20, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

Your letter, inclosing reports from Colonels Wilder and Carlton, just received by courier. I started an express to you at 4 p. m. with

countersign, and advising you that rations can be drawn at Stevenson for your command.

The general desires you to draw sufficient rations for Wilder's command and advise him of the arrangement, that he may send for them before his troops suffer for rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

TRACY CITY,
August 20, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Statement of William Duncan, deserter, Company H, Second Tennessee: Been in service three years next April; residence, Hartsville, Sumner County, Tenn. Cheatham's division consists of Wright's, Strahl's, Smith's, and Maney's brigades, known to be at Chattanooga. Withers' division believed to be at Atlanta. Cleburne's division is at Tyner's Station; it consists of Wood's, Churchill's, Polk's, and Liddell's brigades, the latter at Chickamauga Station. This whole division believed to be under marching orders last Monday for Ringgold, Ga. Hardee's corps, now commanded by D. H. Hill, recently from Virginia. Jackson's brigade, of Stewart's division, Hill's corps, believed to be at Knoxville with Buckner, not with rest of the division. Bushrod Johnson's brigade is stationed at Loudon; Clayton's, Bate's, and Brown's brigades at Tyner's Station. Buckner's troops returned to Knoxville. Bragg reported to have 30,000 or 35,000 men at Chattanooga. It is reported that Breckinridge's division, now in Mississippi, was expected to arrive at Chattanooga last Sunday. Calvert's battery has six guns, 6 and 12 pounders, all smooth-bore; belongs to Col. Ben. Hill's brigade—Polk's old brigade.

CARLTON,
Colonel Eighty-ninth Ohio.

TRACY CITY,
August 20, 1863—6 p. m.

Colonel FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. 14th Army Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report that 4 deserters from the First Louisiana Regiment are here. They deserted Wednesday night from the steamer Paint Rock, then lying at the foot of the Suck, with capstan broken, about 14 miles from Chattanooga. As the cars are now running to this point, I can forward them to you if you think it necessary to examine them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. CARLTON,
Colonel Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 20, 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN :

The general wishes to know if we cannot place a battery on the island opposite Bridgeport, and stop the use of the river road by the rebels.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Stevenson, August 20, 1863—10 p. m.

Capt. R. S. THOMS, *Aide-de-Camp* :

I doubt very much whether a battery on the island would stop the river road. A battery opposite Shellmound will stop the cars from running, and probably the travel on the dirt road.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Weekly report of localities and camps of the division and brigade headquarters, and of the regiments and detachments comprising the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Thursday, August 20, 1863, Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan commanding.

Command.	Commanding officer.	Station.	Remarks.
Third Division	Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan	Stevenson, Ala.	
First Brigade	Brig. Gen. William H. Lytle	Bridgeport, Ala.	
24th Wisconsin	Col. Charles H. Larrabee	do	
21st Michigan	Col. William B. McCreery	do	
26th Illinois	Col. Silas Miller	do	
28th Illinois	Col. Francis T. Sherman	do	
11th Indiana Battery	Capt. A. Sutermeister	do	
Second Brigade	Col. B. Laiboldt	Stevenson, Ala.	
2d Missouri	Maj. Arnold Beck	do	Eight companies.
2d Missouri	Capt. Charles Deyhle	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bridge No. 5.	Company I.
2d Missouri	Capt. Henry Landfried	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bridge No. 4.	Company D.
15th Missouri	Col. Joseph Conrad	Stevenson, Ala.	Eight companies.
15th Missouri	Lieut. George Horr	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bridge No. 3.	Company H.
15th Missouri	Capt. George Mueller	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bridge No. 2.	Company G.
44th Illinois	Col. W. W. Barrett	Stevenson, Ala.	Nine companies.
44th Illinois	Capt. James S. Ransom	Division provost-guard.	Company D.
73d Illinois	Maj. James I. Davidson	Stevenson, Ala.	Nine companies.
73d Illinois	Capt. W. Burroughs	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bridge No. 1.	Company E.
Battery G, 1st Missouri Artillery.	Capt. Henry Hescock	Stevenson, Ala.	
Third Brigade	Col. Luther P. Bradley	Bridgeport, Ala.	
22d Illinois	Lieut. Col. Francis Swanwick	do	
27th Illinois	Col. J. R. Miles	do	Eight companies.
27th Illinois	Capt. A. J. Bozarth	Widow's Creek Bridge.	Two companies.
42d Illinois	Col. N. H. Walworth	Bridgeport, Ala.	
51st Illinois	Maj. C. W. Davis	do	
Battery C, 1st Illinois.	Capt. M. H. Prescott	do	

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, ALA.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Dunlap, August 20, 1863—11 a. m.

General GARFIELD :

I dispatched you yesterday at 4 p. m., via Tracy City, after my arrival here.

Van Cleve reached Pikeville yesterday at 11 a. m., and Minty at night. He found Dibrell at Sparta on Monday night, with a strong force equal to his own, drove him to Yankeetown and Kingston, pursuing him till 8 p. m., taking 18 prisoners. Our loss 15 wounded.

His command is so reduced by broken-down horses that he has but 1,200 mounted men with him.

Palmer left this morning with a brigade and part of Wilder's command. Wood reports satisfactory progress.

If the line of couriers and telegraph cannot be worked via Tracy City, would it not be well for General Reynolds to open a line of couriers from Jasper to Therman? It is only 17 miles from Jasper to Stevenson, and nearly as far in miles as from here to Tracy City as it is to Jasper, with great advantage of roads by Jasper. Have you any news from Charleston?

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Major-General.

POE'S TAVERN,

August 20, 1863—5.35 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

CAPTAIN: Hazen's column is not yet in, but is near here. The hill on this side is quite steep, and I have ordered his battery to remain on the hill with one regiment and will camp the other here. Colonel Wilder has not advanced beyond here. He found a small picket at this point and attacked it, wounding 2. Took several prisoners and three Government (rebel) wagons.

We hear of no enemy on this side of the river, though they are near, up as far as Harrison certainly. The rumors are numerous, though none look to the "immediate evacuation of Chattanooga." Prisoners say that troops are camped within a distance of 20 miles, though but one division there (Cheatham's).

By the way, on looking closely at the order directing this reconnaissance, I think it doubtful whether it was intended that my "brigade of infantry" should move with artillery. This doubt and the difficulty of getting back has determined me to leave my guns on the hill.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.

Major-General.

TOP OF HILL, 1½ MILES FROM POE'S.

Thursday, August 20, 1863—5 p. m.

General CRUFT :

MY DEAR GENERAL: We have got on finely to this point, only have lost a long time by the cavalry passing. It was fortunate that

we started early, or we should not have reached here to-day. The march has been an easy one. Wilder will not reach his destination till morning. He failed by not starting at 4 instead of 6 this morning. General Palmer will stay at Poe's to-night. The hill is bad on the south side, and the artillery will be left on top. We found a picket of the enemy at that point, and gobbled a portion of it.

Respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, August 20, 1863—10.10 p. m.
(Received 11 p. m.)

[General HAZEN:]

GENERAL: I am instructed by General Palmer to keep open communication with you, and send forward a sergeant and 4 men to let you know that Colonel Grose has arrived and that the transportation is nearly all safely down the mountain. Let me know where you are, and the time you write. Where is General Palmer, and how do you get on generally?

Yours, truly,

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, Tenn., August 20, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

COLONEL: I send a courier to Jamestown this afternoon. Am glad to learn that we have so good a neighbor there.

On the 21st I sent train to McMinnville for supplies; it is due this evening or to-morrow. On the 24th sent another, and intend to start another. We are supplied with rations to the 27th, inclusive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, Tenn., August 20, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

COLONEL: Colonel Minty started this afternoon on the expedition designated in instructions from department headquarters. I wrote last evening inquiring if he was expected to remain out or to return when he obtained all information possible. He is short of forage. His train arrived to-day from McMinnville with but two days' forage, bringing all that could be had at McMinnville. As our supplies were received at that point from Nashville, we were obliged to take what we could get and be thankful. My letter of instructions was received but an hour and a half before my command was in motion.

These instructions did not reach me as soon as anticipated, and as a consequence I did not make this point as soon as directed. No effort, however, was spared on my part to be here on time. Colonel Minty could not have made his march by way of Sparta and accomplished what he was required to do in less time than he did it. He is certainly an able and efficient officer.

The portion of my train left at McMinnville, about 40 wagons, will be here on the 22d with rations. To-morrow I send back about 25 of my wagons and all Colonel Minty's train for supplies.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Div., Twenty-first Army Corps.

STEVENSON, *August 20, 1863.*

Col. E. M. McCook :

Ask Watkins if he cannot get a good camp in the vicinity of Bell Factory.

D. S. STANLEY,

Major-General.

LARKINSVILLE, ALA., *August 20, 1863.*

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry, Stevenson, Ala. :

The party sent out last night report General Johnson on the other road, about 10 miles north of this place.

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,

Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Stevenson, August 20, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,

Crab Orchard :

I am very anxious to hear from you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, *August 20, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

I am waiting reports from some of our operations ; will telegraph you our plan early in the morning. I think we will be in time. You may rely on every possible co-operation. Which town of Anderson is Thomas near ? Whereabouts in the valley is Crittenden ?

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 321. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,

August 20, 1863.

I. It being a military necessity to construct railroads to supply the army, &c., Brigadier-General Boyle is ordered to make any further

impressment of negroes to labor on said roads—to the number of 8,000 if deemed necessary. He will, at the earliest practicable moment, place the working force on the road to grade it from Lebanon to vicinity of Danville and co-operate with the officers of the road in the construction of it and urge forward the work with all possible dispatch. He will also commence as soon as practicable the work of grading the road from Nicholasville to Danville. While discretion is given to General Boyle in the appropriation of the labor, it is important that the road from Lebanon to Danville and thence to Somerset be pressed forward to completion at the earliest possible moment, and the road from Lebanon to Danville presenting the least formidable difficulties; he is directed to give attention to construction of that road first, but to carry on the construction of both roads at the same time.

II. Brigadier-General Boyle is authorized and directed to detail line officers as quartermasters and commissaries to perform duties as such in supplying laborers on the roads. He is authorized and directed to make requisitions on quartermasters for wagons, carts, picks, shovels, spades, tents, and all articles needed in construction of the roads, and he will order commissaries to supply laborers, and quartermasters and commissaries will fill such requisitions. He will make requisitions for mules and horses needed in the construction of the said roads.

III. Brigadier-General Boyle is authorized and directed to employ citizens to aid in the work of building the roads, and to pay for such services at rates in no case to exceed \$5 per day for the principal agents, and such services will be paid by the quartermasters monthly.

By command of Major-General Burnside :

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, *August 20, 1863.*

General PARKE :

Please report the position of the regiments of Ninth Corps. How soon can you send two brigades to the front?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *August 20, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Crab Orchard, Ky. :

The First Division is at Camp Nelson. The Second at Covington, excepting one regiment not yet arrived. Will telegraph you as soon as I can find out from Ferrero how soon I can send you two brigades. Sumner will be down to-morrow. He was mustered out by virtue of an order from the War Department.

J. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, August 20, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Crab Orchard, Ky. :

The Ninth Army Corps has all passed here except one regiment.
Can I have a few days' leave after I close up my papers ?

W. H. FRENCH,
Captain.

CINCINNATI, August 20, 1863.

General FERRERO,
Camp Nelson, Ky. :

General Parke wishes to know how soon you can send two brigades
to the front, their strength, &c.

N. BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Crab Orchard, August 20, 1863.

General HARTSUFF,
Commanding Twenty-third Army Corps :

You will please order General Hascall's division to move at an early hour to-morrow morning through Somerset, and, if possible, make Smith's Ford, on the Cumberland, in two days. It will probably occupy most of the third day in crossing the river and getting the trains up on to the ridge, from which place he will probably be able to reach Chitwood's in two days—that is, on the night of the 25th.

The supply train under Captain Boyd will be turned over to Colonel Goulding and Colonel Ellis, and will accompany General Hascall's division. The ordnance train will also accompany that division. You will make the necessary arrangements for the protection of these trains. At Chitwood's I will probably communicate with you, as I shall go in that direction with General Carter's column. Should I not, you will move your command down in the direction of Montgomery to the crossing of New River, some 3 to 5 miles west of Huntsville, where you will communicate with the division moving to Jamestown by way of the Huntsville and Jamestown road.

The cavalry brigade under Colonel Wolford at Somerset you will use in your discretion to protect the rear and right flanks of the train and to scout in advance.

The division at Columbia you will also order to move at an early hour to-morrow morning in the direction of Jamestown, Tenn., by way of Creelsborough, Albany, and Fall Mall. It will be able to reach Creelsborough to-morrow evening, and will occupy most of Saturday in making arrangements for crossing the command, by which time the remainder of the division, with the forage and supply trains, should be at Creelsborough, after which he can move to Albany in one day, and from thence to Jamestown in a day. This last march may require more than a day ; at all events, his advance ought to reach Jamestown by the night of the 25th. A portion of Wolford's cavalry should be sent out from Monticello, to communicate with General White's division at or near Albany, and proceed in

advance of him to Jamestown, with orders to communicate with your advance on the Huntsville road, and to scout in the direction of Montgomery.

You will order Colonel Graham to get up all his trains to-night to Ray's Cross-Roads, and move from there at an early hour to-morrow morning to Livingston, via Tompkinsville and the most practicable crossing of the Cumberland for the cavalry. It may be well for him to send only some 2,500 of his men and a battery by this route, with nothing but the necessary forage and subsistence, and send the bulk of his train, with the remainder of his command to Burkesville, reaching Albany in advance of General White.

He ought to be able to accomplish his crossing with his main body by Saturday night, and reach Livingston on the night of the 23d, and Jamestown on the 24th, sending back on the 25th in the direction of Albany to communicate with General White, and in the direction of Huntsville to communicate with you. It would be well if he could make his main body up to 3,000; but his train by way of Burkesville will need some protection, unless you should conclude to throw forward a considerable force of Wolford's force to Albany.

The command under General Carter will be directed in its movements by me, and will also move at an early hour to-morrow morning. My intention is that its advance will reach Williamsburg Saturday night, and, if possible, reach Chitwood's on Sunday night or early on Monday morning, from which point we will endeavor to communicate with you by couriers, and make demonstrations which will result in the evacuation of Big Creek and Cumberland Gaps.

At Chitwood's I hope to let a considerable portion of this command report to you directly and move in advance of your column in direction of Montgomery. There will thus be formed two columns to move on that place, one from Jamestown and the other from the crossing of New River.

In this movement, which is necessarily left to your discretion, I rely fully upon your good judgment.

The ordnance train, as you are aware, is of great value to us, and I desire to call your special attention to its protection.

Should you deem further instructions necessary, I shall be glad to give them to you verbally, and will be glad to see you at my headquarters at any rate this evening.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Crab Orchard, Ky., August 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,
Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

Move with your division to-morrow morning toward Jamestown, Tenn., via Creelsborough, Albany, and Pall Mall, reaching Jamestown with your advance certainly, and with your whole division if possible, on the night of the 25th instant. Some of Colonel Wolford's cavalry will join you at Albany; use it in scouting in your front and toward Montgomery from Jamestown. On your arrival at Jamestown communicate with the advance of the Third Division,

which will be on the road from Jamestown to Huntsville, at the crossing of the road from Chitwood's to Montgomery, about 5 miles from Huntsville, or from that point, and will be found in the direction of Chitwood's.

The Twenty-fifth Michigan left Lebanon this morning. The One hundred and eighteenth Ohio is now at Lebanon. Give full instructions for their following and joining you, and if possible have them join at or before reaching Albany.

Enforce rapidly the general orders respecting marches, and communicate with me very fully from Jamestown respecting your march, condition, &c. You will receive then further instructions.

Keep a line of couriers to Columbia until you arrive at Albany, and inform me by telegraph of your crossing and arrival at Albany.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Crab Orchard, August 20, 1863.

Col. F. W. GRAHAM,

Comdg. Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Glasgow, Ky.:

Get up all your wagons to-night and move from your present place at an early hour to-morrow morning to Livingston and Jamestown, Tenn., via Tompkinsville and the most practicable crossing of the Cumberland for the cavalry, with 2,500 men and a battery, and nothing but the necessary forage and subsistence. Send the bulk of your train with the remainder of your command via Burkesville to Albany and Jamestown. At Albany it will meet the Second Division under General White and move with it.

On reaching Jamestown communicate with me. I will be on the road from Jamestown to Huntsville at the crossing of the road from Chitwood's to Montgomery, or from that point toward Chitwood's.

Leave a line of couriers to Glasgow for sending and bringing telegraphic dispatches until you have crossed the Cumberland, then inform me by telegraph here of your crossing and condition, and draw in your couriers. Communicate also from Jamestown with the troops at Albany.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Crab Orchard, Ky., August 20, 1863.

Col. FRANK WOLFORD,

Comdg. Independent Cavalry Brigade, Somerset, Ky.:

You are directed by Major-General Hartsuff to detail a guard of 300 men to proceed with the cattle herd that will arrive at Somerset under charge of Lieutenant McPheeters to Chitwood's, then to await the arrival of the column or until the receipt of further instructions. Place a reliable officer in charge of this detail, with instructions to so make his arrangements as to perfectly protect the herd. The country

in front must be patrolled thoroughly, and every precaution taken to prevent surprise or accident. On the march and after arriving at Chitwood's the commanding officer of this detail must use his best endeavors to acquaint himself with the locality of any of the forces of the enemy near him, and so make his dispositions as to insure the objects stated above.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
August 21, 1863.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg, Miss.:

COLONEL: Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant directs me to say that he desires you to order General Osterhaus, who will hand you this note, to report to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, for assignment.

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

T. S. BOWERS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 21, 1863.

General DENNIS,
Black River Bridge:

I did intend to ride down to your camp to-day, but must go up to Oak Ridge. Watch well the health of your camps, and on the appearance of malarious disease let brigades or even divisions move. The ground north of Clear Creek, on the road from Bovina to Tiffin, appears to be healthy and suitable for camps, but as long as you are pretty well, your present camps are best placed.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Sherman, Miss., August 21, 1863.

It is reported that the enemy's cavalry, 2,000 strong, are in the vicinity of Black River, with the intention of crossing at some favorable point and making a dash on our outposts and camps, should the opportunity present itself. Commanders of brigades need not communicate this to their commands until further orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing:

J. D. MCFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To brigade commanders, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.)

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Sherman, August 21, 1863.

Colonel CORSE,
Commanding Fourth Brigade :

COLONEL : It is reported that the enemy's cavalry, amounting to 2,000, are hovering in the vicinity of Black River with the intention of making a raid on our outposts. You will, therefore, instruct your pickets and guards to be vigilant and watchful.

By order of Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing :

J. D. MCFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, August 21, 1863,

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis :

There are no siege guns here except two 20-pounder Parrotts, which have been issued to General Osterhaus for his division. They are about to start for Vicksburg. I think you had better stop them for Steele. The ordnance officer informs me that General Grant has some 20-pounder Parrotts, some 30-pounder Parrotts, and some 24-pounder siege guns, all of which are in condition to be available. No doubt you can get from Vicksburg all Steele will want. I will push forward the forage matters as much as possible.

SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Germantown, August 21, 1863. (Received 9 a. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

My command will be at White's Station to-night. We are just reaching this place now.

JAS. M. TRUE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

SAULSBURY, August 21, 1863.

Col. JOHN I. RINAKEK :

A small squad of the Ninth came in here this morning with dispatches to you that the forces from this road captured Granada with 70 locomotives and a large number of cars. After they had taken the place they were joined by three regiments from Vicksburg. The forces still remain there.

J. F. CHAPMAN,
Major One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, Commanding.

STEVENSON, ALA., August 21, 1863—11.15 a. m.
Col. J. C. KELTON, (Received 11.35 p. m.)
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Crittenden is on the Sequatchie. Two divisions of Thomas' corps near Battle Creek. Minty's cavalry had a fight with Dibrell's bri-

gade, of Forrest's, at Sparta, on Monday night ; whipped and drove them to Yankeetown and Kingston. We lost 15 wounded.

Van Cleve's division and the cavalry reached Pikeville the evening of the 19th. Palmer, with a brigade and Wilder's cavalry left the valley yesterday morning for a reconnaissance on the Tennessee, from Harrison's to Chattanooga and above. I have reconnoitered the river below Bridgeport. It is a formidable obstacle, from 500 to 800 yards wide. Pontoons are coming. I think we shall maneuver to cross where they do not expect us.*

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 21, 1863.

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Having examined, by direction of the general commanding, Caperton's Ferry and vicinity, on the Tennessee River, near Stevenson, Ala., I have the honor to report the following:

The approach to Caperton's Ferry is good. The river at this point is between 400 and 500 yards wide. Bank on north side commands that opposite. Landing on south side good. South bank timbered ; north bank generally clear. Current apparently not remarkably strong. Distance from Stevenson, 3 miles. Dirt road and good in dry weather.

Cox's Ferry, 2 miles above Caperton's, is similar to Caperton's, except that the north bank has more timber ; the approach is bad, and landing on south side inferior. Road from Stevenson not good.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE BURROUGHS,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 21, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The steamer Paint Rock is between the Skillet and Suck, tied up. The general commanding wishes to know if you can not arrange to get her.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

AUGUST 21, 1863.

Brannan's (Third) division ordered to take position at Battle Creek ; Reynolds' (Fourth) division at Jasper. Corps headquarters established at Bolivar.

* The dispatch as received by General Halleck reads : " I think we shall maneuver to cross. They do not expect us."

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Battle Creek, August 21, 1863—7 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT:

COLONEL: Yours of 20th received at 9 p. m. last evening. Will make dispositions to-day as directed. I send copy of last report from Colonel Wilder, and Colonel Carlton's report of yesterday p. m. The former was forwarded yesterday and delivered at department headquarters. Sent a train to Tracy City yesterday; also pioneer battalion; expect them back to-night. Will send General Brannan's train to Stevenson to-day. At present writing Fourth Division is at Battle Creek, Third Division in Sweeden's Cove, about 4 or 5 miles in rear.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

TRACY CITY, *August 21, 1863—1.30 a. m.*

Colonel FLYNT,
Fourteenth Army Corps, or

General GARFIELD:

SIR: I have the honor to report that 7 deserters from the steamer Paint Rock have just arrived; they left the boat on Wednesday morning. The capstan was at that time broken, and as there were but 28 men (First Louisiana Regiment) to work her, 11 of that number having now deserted, she probably cannot be removed without another detail of men from Chattanooga. She was lying at the Skillet—between the Skillet and Suck. They report two companies of rebel cavalry at Chaldon's Mill, the only troops on their route here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. CARLTON,
Colonel Eighty-ninth Ohio.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

OPPOSITE CHATTANOOGA,
August 21, 1863—11 a. m.

General REYNOLDS:

I have three regiments here and four guns. Am trying to destroy two steam-boats lying on the opposite shore. A pontoon bridge is lying in the stream on the opposite side, all laid ready to swing across the stream. Batteries are being put in their works, and one now replying to us. Clouds of dust are now rising in all directions south of the river. I can see no camps. Citizens, prisoners, and deserters say that Bragg has about 30,000 men, including his cavalry.

The railroad trains were running all last night. A rumor is in their camp that Charleston is taken by our forces. Wagner is reported down this side of the mountain on the Anderson road. Troops are now moving westward in the rear of that—in rear of this battery. West of town there seems to be but two forts, each pierced for eight guns. One is on a high point half a mile west of town; the other is on lower ground near the steam-boat landing.

Two regiments of my force, with two guns, have gone to Harrison's.

My impression is that they have no large force here ; their guns do not seem to be large ones. Their practice is also bad.

Prisoners just taken say that Polk's corps is stationed at or near Chattanooga. Hardee's old corps, now commanded by D. H. Hill, said to be at or near Tyner's Station. Citizens and prisoners all think that Bragg's intention is to go into Kentucky by way of Kingston.

J. T. WILDER,

Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, Bolivar Springs, August 21, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,

Commanding Fourth Division :

I have the honor to inclose an order* from the general commanding department, with reference to putting up batteries on this side the Tennessee River, to command the railroad at a point opposite Shell-mound.

The general commanding directs that the order be executed as soon as possible, if found to be as represented by Major-General Rosecrans.

Information was received last evening from Colonel Carlton that he had in his possession 4 deserters from the steamer Paint Rock ; that the said steam-boat was lying at the foot of the Suck, with capstan broken, &c.

The general suggests that you examine into the matter, and, if at all practicable, to capture the boat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, Tenn., August 21, 1863—6.09 a. m.
(Received 10.20 a. m., 22d.)

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps :

Telegram with information concerning steam-boat Paint Rock received. Will attend to it. Our signal communication will be established, we expect, to-morrow forenoon between Jasper and Bridgeport.

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General LYTLE,

Bridgeport :

The general commanding, with Generals McCook and Stanley, is going down to Bridgeport. He wishes you to meet him with some horses, 6 or 8, to enable him to visit the ferry and point. Will stop car in shade.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

*See Goddard to Thomas, p. 84.

BRIDGEPORT, ALA.,

August 21, 1863.

Captain LEE :

Six deserters came in this morning from Seventh Mississippi ; very difficult to get away ; rebel pickets doubled and increased vigilance. Brigade opposite much demoralized ; have not received re-enforcements ; nothing that looks like a move at present. Say that Johnston has re-enforced Bragg at Chattanooga with 10,000 men, and more coming there. Brigade on quarter rations. Ladies under way, expected at 11 o'clock this a. m. Will there be a train up ?

W. H. LYTLE,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Stevenson, August 21, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,

Dunlap :

All your dispatches have been received. Thanks for your prompt movements and reports. Hope to know the news your way soon. Rebels picket the river strongly opposite us. I think you will draw them toward Chattanooga. News from Charleston merely contained favorable progress of siege. Rebel papers say walls of Sumter pretty well pitted. Thomas and McCook reached here yesterday.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

*Major-General.*TRACY CITY, *August 21, 1863.*

General GARFIELD :

Palmer and reconnaissance left yesterday. The only report received is from Palmer, who was at Poe's Tavern yesterday at 5.30. Wilder was with him, and moved forward this morning. He found a picket at that point, attacked it, wounding 2, took several prisoners, and wheels of rebel wagons ; he hears of no enemy this side of the river, though they are as high up as Harrison. Certainly the rumors are numerous, yet none look to the immediate evacuation of Chattanooga. Not a word from headquarters since leaving Manchester.

T. L. CRITTENDEN.

TRACY CITY, TENN.,

August 21, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD :

Wilder leaves Poe's Tavern this morning at 6, instead of keeping on yesterday. What news from Wagner ? You must communicate to me promptly everything that you learn.

By order of Major-General Crittenden :

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
August 21, 1863—12 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

SIR : William A. Bryant and W. J. Hightowers, deserters from the Confederate army, make the following statement : They left Chickamauga Station, 12 miles from Chattanooga, on the Atlanta railroad, Wednesday morning, 19th. They belonged to the Fifteenth and Thirteenth Arkansas Regiments, Liddell's brigade, Cleburne's division, Hill's corps, late Hardee's. The brigade consisted of the Second and Fifteenth Arkansas (consolidated), and the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas (consolidated), Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas (consolidated), and First Arkansas [Louisiana Regulars]. The brigade is from 1,600 to 2,000 strong. The consolidated regiments to which they belong number 450, and the Second and Fifteenth is commanded by Colonel Govan, Sixth and Seventh by Colonel Gillespie, Thirteenth and Fifth by Colonel Featherston, and the Eighth by Colonel Kelly.

Respectfully,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

THERMAN, August 21, 1863—10 p. m.
(Via Tracy City, 1 a. m., 22d.)

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :
Chief of Staff :

I have just received the following from Wagner :

CAMP OF SECOND BRIGADE,
August 21.

SIR : I have been watching from the bluff the fight between Wilder and the rebels at Chattanooga. There was nobody hurt that I could hear of, but it caused quite a stir in the city. They filled their works with men, and seemed to be very busy marching and countermarching. Evidently they had a great number of troops, or they kept what they had marching all the while for effect. For four hours troops could be seen moving about. They had some heavy guns in position, as well as strong works, but little could be ascertained, looking 4 miles, even with a telescope. I have a very good one. Considerable firing has been going on in the direction of Bridgeport.

Wilder captured a lot of mules to-day. I think by to-morrow I can give you some information as to the amount of force the enemy have in Chattanooga. Reports are so varied that I have been unable to form any opinion.

Your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

THERMAN, August 21, 1863—2 p. m.

General GARFIELD :

GENERAL : My advance is at the eastern edge of the mountain, about 6 miles from Chattanooga. I think there is no force this side of the river, except a very few cavalry, who were in my front to-day. Bragg is still in Chattanooga with the main part of his force. He yesterday sent re-enforcements opposite Bridgeport ; went up himself on the railroad, but returned last evening.

Have heard nothing from Wilder. Enemy expect our main attack to be made from Bridgeport. The report in Chattanooga to-day among the soldiers was, that the main body of our force was in the

neighborhood of Bridgeport and Sweeden's Cove, and that a smaller force was above, from the direction of McMinnville, by different routes; also that Johnston was within five days' march of Chattanooga, with 25,000 re-enforcements. Most of the troops about Chattanooga are encamped 3 or 4 miles from the city. It is believed that a general advance is being made by the Federals and the army at Chattanooga was very busy at work to-day with pick and shovel; they are said to be very strongly fortified. This information is mainly derived from 2 young men, 1 of whom, with his father, left the city to-day. The father, a Mr. Connor, is the member-elect from this county to the rebel Legislature; the young men obtained their information from their father. Another report says Johnston has arrived. This I do not believe.

The enemy's pickets are plainly visible from my advance. I will be compelled to fall back with the main force, 3 miles, for water, if I remain here long, but will keep up a strict watch in front. The road, with a little work, can be made fair.

You will hear further from me in the morning when I shall have heard from a scouting party sent in the direction of the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Pikeville, August 21, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,

Chief of Staff:

On arrival of Captain Moreau I sent a party of 150 men to meet my train coming from McMinnville that I looked for to-morrow. Have just learned that it has already reached the valley safe. Have not yet heard from Colonel Minty. I sent a train to McMinnville this morning.

Very respectfully,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Stevenson, Ala., August 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,

Nashville:

The general commanding wishes you to make a daily report of how matters are going on in your district. He has received no direct report since leaving Winchester.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, *August 21, 1863—9.30 p. m.*

General J. A. GARFIELD:

I have telegraphed daily when there was anything to communicate; reported McCann's capture yesterday. Forrest is reported at

Sparta with his command ; cannot believe it ; give it for what it is worth. Major Houghtaling says that he has been receiving orders daily from you to relieve men on duty at the fortification until his grounds are almost stripped of men. Can you not permit what are now there to remain unmolested ? Please advise me on this point.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

McMINNVILLE, *August 21, 1863—11 a. m.*

Colonel GODDARD :

There are four very important bridges between here and Tullahoma without guards. I have no men to spare to guard them.

G. F. DICK,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

3 p. m.

Referred to General Gordon Granger, Nashville, who will make immediate provision for guards at the points mentioned.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSVILLE, *August 21, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff :

Just reported by a gentleman of credit, who came from Charlotte, that a force of Confederate cavalry, between 3,000 and 4,000 strong, with two batteries, are between Charlotte and Yellow Creek. Have started man to find them and report facts. My mounted infantry are collecting the cars on railroad, as per your order.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *August 21, 1863—9.40 a. m.*

Major-General STANLEY :

Colonel Galbraith's command has left Shelbyville. I will send them back in a few days. They are terribly lax in their discipline.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

LARKINSVILLE, *August 21, 1863—8 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY :

Colonel Watkins has moved his camp to Maysville. He says it is a very good one. Cannot be improved.

EDWARD M. MCCOOK.

LARKINSVILLE, August 21, 1863—7 p. m.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

I present the synopsis of operations of First Cavalry Division since occupation of present line:

August 13, left Huntsville, encamped Third Brigade at Flint River Bridge, bivouacked with First and Second Brigades at Hurricane Creek.

August 14, left Hurricane Creek, the First East Tennessee Cavalry making a détour, leaving Larkinsville road 2 miles east of the crossing, and by the Bellefonte road crossing the Cumberland Mountains and reaching Larkinsville August 15, 1863. They saw no guerrillas. I left the Fourth Indiana at Paint Rock Bridge; arrived at Larkinsville, establishing headquarters and encamping the Second Indiana Cavalry and First Wisconsin Cavalry here.

August 15, sent Colonel Campbell with one regiment to Stevenson, the other two regiments of his brigade leaving the next morning. Forage party on the Larkin's Landing road was attacked by bush-whackers, who were repulsed and 2 of them killed. The country has been pretty well cleared of them since I have ordered them when caught to be hung and property destroyed in vicinity where they make attack.

Troops are disposed as follows: Third Brigade, at Maysville; guard at Flint River and Hurricane bridges; daily patrols to Huntsville, Whitesburg, and Lemon's Ferry; courier lines to these headquarters. Second Brigade, Fourth Indiana at Paint Rock Bridge; Second Indiana and First Wisconsin at this station; patrols from this brigade daily to Larkin's Landing, and Guntersville and Fort Deposit roads, and along the line of railroad. First Brigade, Ninth Pennsylvania at Mud Creek Bridge, also guarding Bellefonte and Meltonsville fords and mouths of Mud Creek. Second Michigan and First East Tennessee, at Bolivar, guarding Caperton's and Cox's and Shallow Fords; picketing road in front, and patrolling from Bolivar, the right of brigade line; courier line from Stevenson to these headquarters.

Quartermaster stores captured, 34 horses and 54 mules. Rebel prisoners sent North, 34; obnoxious citizens sent out of lines, 4; rebel prisoners paroled and taken oath, 8; citizens, 47. The horses have been subsisted almost entirely on the forage of the country. The supply is running short.

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH INDIANA, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Paint Rock Bridge, Ala., August 21, 1863.

Col. E. M. MCCOOK,

Commanding First Cavalry Division:

SIR: I am instructed by Colonel Platter to inform you that he has received information that a conscript officer and small squad of rebel cavalry are at work enforcing the conscript act in the vicinity of Deposit.

Colonel Platter is desirous of sending a battalion to that place, provided his doing so would not interfere with any orders coming

from you. Provided you sanction the matter, he proposes sending them off to-morrow night, to be absent about thirty-six hours. A response is respectfully solicited in the course of to-morrow afternoon.

I have captured 5 prisoners more to-day.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. ANDERSON,

Acting Adjutant Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Pikeville, Tenn., August 21, 1863—8 a. m.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY,

Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say that a communication was received from General Crittenden last evening, to the effect that his construction of the order from the commanding general required you to remain in the valley of the Tennessee until further orders.

The general thinks you had better select some strong position near Morgantown, and send back to this place for rations and forage. You will, of course, get all the forage you can from the country, as we have but a small quantity here. It is reported that there is a quantity of forage, consisting of sheaf-oats, old corn, &c., in the country where you are operating.

Very respectfully,

E. A. OTIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, August 21, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

The following are the orders I have issued to Major-General Hart-suff, which will explain itself:*

The above order will explain all our movements except those of Carter, who will move the main body of his command through Williamsburg, over the Jellico Mountains, and through Marsh Creek Valley to Chitwood's. There may possibly be one day's delay in the arrival at the designated points, but I do not think there will. I have also a small brigade of new infantry troops, with a battery, ready to move from here directly on Cumberland Gap, and I shall move up what remains of Ninth Corps as fast as I can.

The cavalry brigade at Ray's Cross-Roads is 3,000 strong. The infantry division at Columbia about 4,000. Hascall's infantry division is over 5,000. Carter's two brigades over 5,000, and Wolford's brigade, at Somerset, about 1,000.

Please let me know in cipher all you can of your movements. Hascall's order dated yesterday received.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

* See p. 94.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
No. 9. } *In the Field, August 21, 1863.*

* * * * *

III. Colonel Clift, late of the Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, will at once report for duty to Brig. Gen. J. M. Shackelford, commanding Third Brigade, Cavalry Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Burnside :

R. H. I. GODDARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel Clift was held as a hostage for Major Long, C. S. Army, who was captured in Kentucky and sentenced to be shot under some charge. The order for the execution of the sentence was captured with Burnside's mail at London. My communication to Burnside caused a suspension of the order and forced Long's release.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio :

The following is the substance of General Orders, No. 286 : *

No prisoner of war, after having been reported to the commissary-general of prisoners, will be discharged except on order from commissioner for exchange of prisoners. All applications and recommendations for discharge will be forwarded to the commissary-general of prisoners. The mere desire to be discharged on taking the oath of allegiance is not sufficient ground for discharge without other cause.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 22, 1863.*

Major-General GRANT,
Vicksburg, Miss. :

GENERAL : Your letter of the 11th instant is just received.† The acceptances of yourself, Sherman, and McPherson have now all been received.

I have heard of no complaints whatever about the movements of your army since the fall of Vicksburg ; on the contrary, everybody supposed that it would require some rest before undertaking new operations. Your plan of moving against Kirby Smith from Natchez, by Harrisburg and Monroe, will agree very well with the line of operations suggested by General Banks, viz, to ascend the Red River to Shreveport and move on Marshall or to move from Natchi-

* Issued from War Department, Adjutant-General's Office. August 17, 1863.

† See Grant to Halleck, Series I, Vol. XXIV, Part III, p. 587.

toches on Nacogdoches, Tex. This will make your two lines near enough together to assist each other. In case Banks adopts this plan, Kirby Smith and Magruder must abandon either Texas or Arkansas, or they will be obliged to wage a mere guerrilla war. General Banks has been left at liberty to select his own objective point in Texas, and may determine to move by sea. If so, your movement will not have his support and should be conducted with caution. You will confer on this matter freely with General Banks. The Government is exceedingly anxious that our troops should occupy some points in Texas, with the least possible delay.

In your contemplated operations in Arkansas and Louisiana, you will probably require additional cavalry. You are authorized to mount any of your infantry regiments, making requisitions on the proper department for horses and equipments. Your force should move as much as possible by water transports, in order to save land transportation through a country where the roads are few and bad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

AUGUST 22, 1863.

General DENNIS,

Black River Bridge:

I am coming down by way of Bovina.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 22, 1863.

Col. THOMAS STEPHENS,

Commanding Second Wisconsin Cavalry:

COLONEL: In view of the fact that your command is very much reduced at present by detaching three companies, you will move your camp and sick to some good point within 2 or 3 miles of this place. The main portion of your effective force will be kept, however, in bivouac in the vicinity of Red Bone Church, which is the best point from which to watch and guard the ferries and fords across the Big Black. By having your men out in bivouac and changing their location every day or so, you will be able to guard against any surprise on the part of the enemy, and can perhaps more effectually watch his movements, and surprise and cut off any small detachment which ventures on this side of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, ALA., *August 22, 1863.*

(Received 6.25 p. m.)

Col. J. C. KELTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Examined the grounds near Bridgeport Ferry and 4 miles below. Our infantry, advanced for reconnaissance, was within 6 miles of

Chattanooga last evening. Say that it is stated that Johnston and 25,000 men have re-enforced Bragg; also a rumor that Johnston, in person, arrived last night at Chattanooga. Movements this day* from Chattanooga by Cleburne's division, show a design of contesting our passage this way. Corps in position as yesterday.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Stevenson, August 22, 1863.

[General HALLECK :]

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 10th came yesterday. The impression at the War Office that I do not "draw straight in the traces" is very unjust to me. I am not the man to be petting myself and my own ideas, nor do I pique myself on trying to act independently of orders. I am profoundly convinced of the necessity and urgency of this army doing its full share of work.

But, as I have so often stated, our success here depends upon an adequate cavalry force, to combat that of the enemy, and keep up our line of communications. I could not obtain horses enough to mount the men I actually had, hence my delay in moving.

Again, after the expulsion of the rebels from Middle Tennessee, my only delays were those necessary to insure our being able to cross the mountains and maintain ourselves on this side of the mountains, which can only be done by railroad.

I assure you I have given these matters my careful attention, and had the counsels of my best officers. The contempt for our opinions, apparent from the War Department, arises from a want of knowledge of the circumstances. But you know what it is to advance with a great army, even over 25 miles of miry barrens; but when it comes to 30 miles of barrens, 70 miles of mountains, and two small rivers, and, finally, the great Tennessee—as broad here as at Pittsburg Landing—you know the magnitude of the work. I therefore expect consideration from the General-in-Chief. I ask it for the brave, true, and earnest officers of this command. But, general, the course of the War Department toward these officers' opinions, and the contemptuous silence with which our success was treated, has produced a feeling that the Secretary is unjust. As for myself, I am quite sure you, even you, wholly misunderstand me. You take my remonstrances and importunities for complaints. I know that from your dispatches last autumn.

In urging the Government to send us good cavalry arms and horses, I was only pressing that which touched its interests most nearly. Let it not be overlooked that we lost the corn and all the resources of Middle Tennessee, consumed by the rebels, for want of an adequate mounted force.

Do not fail to seize and work out this idea, that with an adequate mounted force and infantry equal to theirs, we can cut off their supplies and foraging parties, and starve them out of the country.

Very truly, yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

* In the copy as received by General Halleck this word*is way.

STEVENSON, ALA., *August 22, 1863*—11 p. m.
(Received 2 p. m., 23d.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY :

General Thomas reports that Colonel Wilder was opposite Chattanooga at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, attempting to destroy two steam-boats and a pontoon bridge with shells. Great commotion among rebels. Clouds of dust rising. Citizens and prisoners report Polk's corps near Hill's at Tyner's Station, and say Bragg will go to Kentucky by Kingston. Brigade at Bridgeport left last night for Chattanooga. General Reynolds has two regiments and a battery opposite Shellmound to cut off railroad communication. Our other troops in same position as last night. Pioneers in, with half of pontoon train.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *August 22, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. J. W. RIPLEY,
Washington, D. C. :

I forward by mail an interesting statement of facts showing that the exposure of our saddles to rain causes rapid wear. The return of convalescent soldiers, recruits, and conscripts, and the enlistments in the Tennessee regiments, will make it necessary to have 2,000 more horse equipments as soon as they can be sent, and these to be followed by 2,000 more in a short time. An extra supply of these should always be on hand, as we lose the services of a man and horse every day a trooper is dismounted for want of a saddle. Please make provision.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *August 22, 1863.*

Governor A. JOHNSON,
Nashville :

I telegraphed you a few days ago asking you to join me. When may I expect you?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *August 22, 1863.*

Colonel SIMMONS,
Chief Commissary, Nashville :

Why is it impossible to send stores to Tracy City? It would save a long distance to Wood's division to draw supplies from that point.
Answer.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *August 22, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS :

I would respectfully say that the reason why pontoons have not been delivered sooner is because the cars have not been unloaded.

My agent informs me they lay on side track over twelve hours. I believe they are all at Stevenson except those at Murfreesborough. If they are loaded they will go on train in the morning.

Respectfully,

WM. P. INNES.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 207. } *Stevenson, Ala., August 22, 1863.*

I. Brig. Gen. J. St. C. Morton having been relieved from duty as chief engineer of this army on account of disability, Capt. William E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, is announced as his successor.

II. The Pioneer Brigade, heretofore under the command of General Morton, will hereafter be commanded by the senior officer on duty with it, who will report to the chief engineer for orders.

III. Capt. William C. Bunts, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters, and is assigned to duty in the branch office at Nashville.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
August 22, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

Direct Colonel Wilder to withdraw his forces to a safe position, and watch the enemy's movements by strong picket guards, strengthened by patrols so strong and frequent as to deceive the enemy as to our intentions until Burnside gets into position, keeping us constantly advised of everything he sees and hears.

General Reynolds must see that he is supplied and supported in case of attack. Give necessary directions to prevent his being cut off, and order him to report the road he is on.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 22, 1863—11 p. m.

[General REYNOLDS :]

The above, just received, is in response to your telegram received this evening from Colonel Wilder.

The general directs that you keep a sharp lookout for Colonel Wilder's safety, and to report all the movements of the enemy, and to see that Wilder is supplied with rations from this place.

By command of Major-General Thomas :

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

AUGUST 22, 1863.

Colonel Wilder reports having reached the ferry opposite Chattanooga, sunk one steam-boat and disabled another, and then withdrew his main force out of reach of the enemy's guns, placing pickets at the ferry to observe the movements of the enemy. General Reynolds was ordered to send a brigade to Shellmound, and establish a battery to prevent the enemy from running trains from Chattanooga to Bridgeport.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar, Ala., August 22, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

Colonel Van Derveer, commanding brigade at the mouth of Battle Creek, told Captain Roper, commissary of subsistence, this morning that five regiments of infantry stationed opposite to him left last night in the direction of Chattanooga. The cars were also running all right. There was only one company of cavalry on the enemy's side of the river. I have been waiting for General Reynolds' official report before sending this statement. He has made no report from his reconnoitering party yet.

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
August 22, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

General Sheridan reports General Patton Anderson's division moved from opposite Bridgeport toward Shellmound. He reports there are no infantry forces on the river below Bridgeport. Have you any news from the forces sent to make a demonstration on the railroad?

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General, Comdg. Department of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
Camp Dawson, August 22, 1863.

Maj. S. K. DAWSON,

Commanding Third Brigade:

MAJOR: You will detail the battalion of Nineteenth U. S. Infantry in your command to guard the pontoons and bridge equipage in the woods and the commissary stores by the side of the railroad track near its present camp. The battalion will also furnish daily for grand guard duty 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 6 privates, who will be stationed on the road at such distance beyond said camp as the com-

manding officer of the battalion shall designate. The battalion will be excused from all other duty except such as may be ordered from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Starkweather :

E. CARY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 23.

The general directs that the picket post now furnished by the Nineteenth Infantry shall consist of 1 corporal and 3 men, and be of the camp of that battalion. The commanding officer of the Nineteenth Infantry will have entire charge of that post.

E. CARY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JASPER, August 22, 1863—1.45 p. m.
(Via Bridgeport, 6 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL : Inclosed find copy* of communication just received from Colonel Wilder from opposite Chattanooga. Yesterday 11 a. m. I sent two regiments, and two guns this morning, to Shellmound. No report from them yet. Have guides looking for the steam-boat Paint Rock since yesterday p. m., and they are still in search. Suspect she has been removed.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar, August 22, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding the department, with the request that orders may be forwarded to Colonel Wilder for his future guidance.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, August 22, 1863—7.40 p. m.
(Received 2 a. m., 23d.)

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

COLONEL : I have stationed part of King's brigade at ferry opposite Shellmound, with Harris' guns in position. Colonel King commands in person. Guns command the railroad. He will cross a competent force to-night under cover of darkness and make effort to destroy the railroad bridge near Shellmound.

I have reliable information that there is one flat or ferry boat at this ferry. Two deserters, sergeants from a Mississippi regiment,

* See Wilder to Reynolds, August 21, 11 a. m., p. 100.

arrived this evening, corroborate the information received to-day, that the rebels have withdrawn their river force to Chattanooga, leaving only small pickets. They are from Anderson's brigade, Hindman's division, Polk's corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
In Camp, near Stevenson, August 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report General Johnson's arrival at Bellefonte yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, with one brigade and the Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers. The remaining two brigades were expected to arrive there this morning. A detailed report of his march and position will be forwarded as soon as received. He states that he found the road over which his division moved in wretched condition, and that it required two days and nights to ascend the mountain.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. MCD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,
Bellefonte, Ala., August 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. G. P. THRUSTON,
Chief of Staff:

The information herein contained may be useful, and is respectfully submitted.

On the morning of the 15th instant I received an order by telegraph to hold my division in readiness to move on the following morning in the direction of Winchester, and later in the day another telegraphic order required me to move that evening. Accordingly I left Tullahoma at 3.30 p. m., and encamped that night on Elk River.

On the 16th I marched through Winchester and encamped 5 miles beyond on the Salem road.

On the 17th I passed through Salem, and at a point 5 miles beyond descended into the valley of Larkin's Fork, encamping near Larkin's Fork post-office, having marched 20 miles on that day.

At an early hour on the 18th I marched, intending to ascend the mountain by what is known as the Widow Hinch's Cove. Here I caught up with the Pioneer Brigade, and having a vivid recollection of having followed that brigade before, I decided upon trying another pass lying a little to the left, but said to be 6 miles out of my way. On reaching the mountains I encamped and gave orders for the passage of the trains at night, but the road was so rough and steep, the night so dark, the turns in the road so abrupt, that little was accomplished during the night.

On the 19th I succeeded in getting one brigade, with its train, and the ordnance and supply trains up. On the mountain the water is scarce, and limited when found, and I ordered this brigade to move forward and occupy this place, which was done on the 21st.

On the same day my other brigades, with their trains, were gotten up and arrived here to-day. The springs, with their small branches, afford a sufficient quantity of water. The road down the valley of Larkin's Fork could not be used in a rainy season, as the banks bear evidences of overflow to the depth of 6 or 8 feet.

Bellefonte, once a flourishing village of 2,000 inhabitants, has only about six families remaining in it, all of whom were probably too poor to get away. The troops passing through it have committed all kind of outrages upon the property of the people. Many of the houses have been torn down and otherwise abused.

The rebels have pickets on the south bank of the river. Four miles below here was a country ferry, but the road on the south side is said to be impassable. Fourteen miles below, at Gunter's Ferry, is a good road on both sides. For miles above and below this place the bank on the south side is much higher than that on the north.

I have no means of knowing the quantity of forage in the country. The valleys are in good cultivation, and a large amount of corn will be raised this year.

The station at the depot has been destroyed, though there is an old building there which would store a limited quantity of supplies. There is no water convenient to the depot suitable for the use of a camp. I inclose a map* of the route followed by my division, and will forward in a few days a map of the environs of this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
August 22, 1863.

GENERAL: The following is a copy of a dispatch just received from Major-General Sheridan:

BRIDGEPORT, August 22, 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

I sent 25 sharpshooters across the river this afternoon under charge of Lieutenant Turnbull. They were met by a squad of horse, which was soon dispersed and driven back. Every indication is that the force under Anderson has fallen back.

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General.

Respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, August 22, 1863—12.15 a. m.

Capt. J. C. VAN DUZER, *Aide-de-Camp*:

Firing directly east of this place. Distance estimated 6 or 8 miles. Great light to be seen in same direction. Eight shots fired up to this time.

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General.

Fire supposed to be Taylor's store.

* Not found.

BRIDGEPORT, *August 22, 1863.*

General SHERIDAN :

Three deserters just in from opposite side report that Anderson lit out last night at 9 o'clock. Don't know where he went. More deserters coming. Shall probably have more information soon.

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *August 22, 1863.*

General SHERIDAN :

Three deserters have just arrived. Anderson moved last night with three days' rations, and the officers say they were ordered to Chattanooga, which was being shelled, by their account. General Rosecrans directed me to send a flag in regard to picket firing, but this movement will prevent this. When these deserters left, Anderson was near Shellmound.

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General.

STEVENSON, *August 22, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Dunlap :

The general commanding desires a report of your operations since the commencement of the present movement accompanied by sub-reports. He also directs me to call your attention to department General Orders, No. 53, current series, Paragraph I, and to inquire if the itineraries required by Army Regulations have been kept in your command; if so, he desires copies of them forwarded to these headquarters.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Dunlap, Tenn., August 22, 1863—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Stevenson :

Your dispatch of yesterday acknowledging receipt of and satisfaction with my various dispatches and movements, which gratifies me, is received. Minty arrived at Morganton yesterday at 9 a. m. His scouts to Washington drove a force of 150 rebels from Morganton to Tennessee River, which they crossed below Washington. His scouts to Blythe's Ferry found the enemy (two Mississippi regiments under Colonel Lowrey) busy throwing up intrenchments across the river, which is from 700 to 800 yards wide at that point. There was no artillery at the ferry, but it was expected daily. Van Cleve's communication, front and rear, is interrupted. Palmer has just returned, leaving Hazen's brigade at Poe's Tavern, and Wilder's two regiments opposite Harrison. He reports enemy busy with spade, and confirms previous reports of strength of enemy there. He reports that Hazen can almost sustain his command for a week without drawing supplies from here. The universal opinion

is that had you not moved, Bragg would have advanced to Kentucky via Kingston with 20,000 men and his cavalry. The people further believe that we are to be left in possession of this side of the river.

Wood reports Wagner on the bluff opposite Chattanooga watching Wilder endeavoring to destroy steam-boats and pontoons lying under Chattanooga.

Palmer met Dr. McGraw, who claimed to be in the employ of General Thomas, who reports Bragg at Cleveland with 15,000 infantry lying from Cleveland down, Polk on the river from Kingston down, Buckner at Knoxville with about 5,000 men. Palmer also learns rebels uneasy about Rome. Road to Harrison similar to road we have passed over. Will send you to-day Palmer's written report,* together with sketch of position at Harrison.

I would respectfully suggest that if we are likely to remain here long enough our supply train be unloaded and all sent back to McMinnville and Tracy City for additional supplies.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, August 22, 1863—6 p. m.
(Via Tracy City, 5 a. m., 23d.)

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I dispatched you this morning at length. I have just learned from Wood that Wilder's train has been waiting at Tracy City for supplies, and thus far failed to procure them. Palmer and Van Cleve have both sent to McMinnville for supplies. Must Wood send there also? I suggest it would be most convenient for all for Wood to send to Tracy City. Forward mail matter belonging to this corps if possible.

CRITTENDEN,
Major-General.

AUGUST 22, 1863.

[Major-General CRITTENDEN:]

On the other side is the last news from General Wagner. I have just returned from an excursion over Walden's Ridge. We could discover nothing of importance. My division is in splendid condition, and will be ready to drive on whenever the general says the word. I sent you statement of 2 deserters from two Arkansas regiments, who came in to-day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Rebel forces reported at Decatur, Bainbridge, Courtland, and Tuscumbia. General Forrest is reported at Courtland. The courier will wait for answer at Huntsville.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

THERMAN, *August 21, 1863.*

General GARFIELD :

SIR: I have no news of importance ; have a fair view of Chattanooga, the valley of the river, and a camp some 2 miles long is seen in the rear of the city, some 3 or 4 miles. A cloud of dust has just been seen in the valley, going in the direction of the city ; it is probably Wilder. I have no word from him. I sent you last night a dispatch ; am getting uneasy for fear the couriers were captured, as they have not returned. The army is in Chattanooga certainly ; how large a force, I have no idea.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Therman, August 22, 1863. (Via Tracy City, 23d.)

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to send you, for information of the general commanding the department, the following reports just received from General Wagner and Colonel Wilder. Have you any information of the reports that the rebels are leaving ?

Very respectfully,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Opposite Chattanooga, August 22, 1863.
(Via Tracy City, 5 a. m., 23d.)

General J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

* * * * *

I believe that the rebels are leaving Chattanooga. I distinctly saw two locomotives leave there drawing eight other locomotives to-day at 1 p. m. There does not appear to be as many troops in the vicinity as there was yesterday.

I am, sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

7 MILES FROM CHATTANOOGA,
August 22, 1863.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

After comparing notes with Colonel Wilder, and watching the enemy all day, I am of the opinion that some important move is taking place, but what it is I cannot tell. I think a part of the force has left, as many of the camps have disappeared since yesterday. Trains of cars arrive and leave constantly. One train left to-day on the Atlanta railroad, in which two engines were drawing eight others. What can this mean ? All my staff and Colonel Wilder's saw the locomotives, only two of which were fired up. They act strangely,

if they are not leaving, or are trying to draw us out. Several glasses are watching them all the time, and I will report to you all we learn. Wilder's battery is there; will shell them again this evening.

If I had a division here I would soon learn what they are doing. If you will come out with another brigade, I will agree to go with Colonel Wilder 4 miles above town to ford and cover his crossing, at the same time making a show of force in front. You, in the mean time, can see every movement the enemy make from the bluff. If they concentrate in one direction, we can attack in another. Of one thing I am sure, General Crittenden, by quick movement, can take the bluff; but if he will do nothing, he may allow you to ascertain whether the enemy are leaving; at least there is no danger to us, and we can keep them off the right. I have sent a company of Wilder's men to clear my rear of guerrillas; have not as yet heard from them. I will be out of rations in the morning. Are you going to send more to me? There is nothing here in the country.

Your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, August 22, 1863—2.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General Wood,
Therman:

Your dispatch, &c., received. The general commanding directs me to state that on the first intimation that you need help troops shall be forthcoming, but he does not believe the report. Perhaps it is some of our own troops returning. He desires to hear from you as soon as you have further information.

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THERMAN, *August 22, 1863—4 p. m.*

Captain OLDERSHAW:

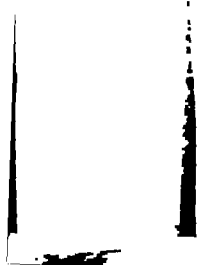
I am inclined to the opinion, as I was when I first heard the report of the advance of the enemy, that it was greatly exaggerated by the citizens. I think it probable a party of rebel cavalry is in the lower part of the valley foraging and observing our movements, and probably moved up the valley this morning, which they might do with impunity. This party would readily magnify into a large number. I have had the country examined 4 miles out, but can hear nothing further of the enemy.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 22, 1863.

[Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Army Corps:]

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report in continuation of my report of the 20th instant that I left Poe's Tavern on yesterday morning (21st) at 6 o'clock with Lieutenant-Colonel Starling, chief of staff,





Twenty-first Army Corps; Lieutenants Scarritt and Thomas, aides-de-camp, and Lieutenant Crow, topographical engineer, First Brigade of this division, and proceeded with Colonel Funkhouser and the Ninety-third and Ninety-eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry, and one section of Colonel Wilder's battery, to Harrison's Landing, on the Tennessee River. The distance from Poe's to Harrison's is about 7 miles over an excellent road. The road approaches to within 1½ miles of the river near Dallas, and then down the river, striking it above the ferry at Harrison's, and runs within artillery range of its banks for nearly a mile, only separated from the bank by open corn-fields. At Harrison's the river is said to be 600 yards in width; the current is slow and the channel deep. The western bank of the ferry is overhung by a bluff equal in height to any occupied by the enemy. Just above the ferry the creek Ooltewah (pronounced Walftever) enters the river. From the creek south and the river at the ferry east is a valley, and to the southeast bluffs, upon which there are earth-works, recently erected, which command the ferry and the whole valley south of the creek.

Lieutenant Crow's sketch* very accurately presents the course of the river, the ferry, the enemy's works on the hill, the embankments at the ferry (though I think it extends down the river much farther than he supposes), and the surrounding country. The examination of the enemy's position was very carefully made by Lieutenant Crow, Lieutenant-Colonel Starling, and the other officers named, from commanding positions within less than 800 yards of the enemy's works. From examination and reliable information I learned that all points on the river from Chattanooga to Kingston are watched by the enemy, and many of them fortified, but think with any means of crossing a passage could be forced with very small loss.

Loyal inhabitants doubt if the river can be forded anywhere. I have seen deserters who have crossed at many points and their statements agree with those of the inhabitants. The only hopeful point mentioned to me is at the lower end of McCree's Island, 9 miles above Harrison's. The river can be reached almost anywhere. The people, including deserters, disagree as to the position of the rebel forces.

Dr. McGraw, who claims to be a Union man, and professes to have been in General Thomas' service, told me on yesterday afternoon, positively, that General Bragg's headquarters are at Cleveland; that Forrest's headquarters are at Kingston, his forces scattered all over the country; that Polk's corps is at Kingston, sent there under the belief that our whole force would advance by way of Bridgeport, and to operate on our rear from that point; that the rebels were alarmed for the safety of Rome, which they suppose to be threatened by troops they understand to be in the neighborhood of Huntsville. He says Polk has 15,000 men, and Hill, who has superseded Hardee, nearly as many, and that he (Hill) has one division (Cheatham's) at Chattanooga and the remainder near there. He also says that Buckner has not more than 5,000 men, chiefly at Knoxville and Loudon, which latter place is very strongly fortified.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

*See p. 120a.

POE'S TAVERN, TENN.,
August 22, 1863.

Colonel FUNKHOUSER,

Commanding Cavalry at Harrison's Landing:

General Palmer has gone to Dunlap. I can see no harm in operating moderately upon the enemy this morning. I would not waste a great amount of ammunition, as you cannot expect to effect much with artillery, with a broad stream between you and the enemy that will prevent you from taking advantage of what you might otherwise gain.

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

POE'S TAVERN,
August 22, 1863—5 p. m.

Capt. J. R. MUHLEMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

I inclose two dispatches and a note to Lieutenant Chilton, acting assistant commissary of subsistence. There is nothing new to report. I have taken steps to get men over the river on the railroad to-night, and hope to get information of value. Colonel Funkhouser has returned to this place. I had a force at Igou's Landing last evening. It is defended by one Alabama regiment. I have one small mill making flour to-day, and will have two to-morrow. I have got some 20 beeves to-day.

Respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION,
Opposite Chattanooga, August 22, 1863.
(Via Tracy City, 3 a. m., 23d.)

General GARFIELD:

I have the honor to report that the forces under my command reached the east foot of Walden's Ridge late in the evening of August 20. The next morning I sent Colonel Funkhouser, with two regiments and two rifled guns, to Harrison's Landing. He reports a brigade of infantry guarding the river, with four pieces of artillery and three hills fortified and rifle-pits on the banks. I also sent two companies to the mouth of Chickamauga, who report a regiment guarding the ford, with rifle-pits for protection. The ford at Friar's Island, at the mouth of Chickamauga, is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep and rapid. I went with the balance of corps, three regiments and four pieces of artillery, to Chattanooga. We came within 50 yards of capturing a horse ferry-boat plying across the river. When we got in position on the river hills they had but three small pieces of artillery in position. Two steam-boats were lying at the landing, the largest of which we sank with shells before steam could be raised on it. The other, a small tow-boat, is, I think, disabled. A pontoon-bridge of forty-seven boats was lying stretched up the river, ready to swing across the stream. An attempt was made to remove it, which was prevented by a line of sharpshooters on the river bank. The river is about 600 yards wide. The town is pretty well fortified.

A rifled 32-pounder gun killed 4 artillery horses and took off the leg of Corpl. Abram S. McCorkle, of Lilly's battery, at one shot. This comprises the list of my casualties.

The roads down Walden's Ridge are very steep and rough. I am now repairing the Anderson road down the mountain on this side. Wagner's brigade is on the mountain, on the Anderson road, and Hazen's brigade is on the mountain, on the Poe road, with three regiments at Poe's. I am camped at the foot of the mountain, on the Anderson road, with parties thrown out to the vicinity of the river on all roads. Two of my regiments are at Poe's, with parties out to the river at Harrison.

I wish to get further orders. My artillery ammunition is getting short. Can you send me 200 rounds percussion-shell to Tracy City for 3-inch guns, and 200 rounds fuse-shell (Hotchkiss) and 1,000 friction-primers?

I think that the rebels have one corps of two divisions at Chattanooga and vicinity—D. H. Hill's, formerly Hardee's corps. Polk's corps is reported to be down the road toward Bridgeport. None of this information is very well founded, being made up from reports from deserters, negroes, and citizens. There is no rebel force north of the river except bushwhackers on the mountains, who try to take our couriers. I have sent a company up Walden's Ridge after them to-day. Dibrell's—formerly Starnes'—brigade is reported to be in vicinity of Smith's Cross-Roads, and Forrest, with a brigade, is said to be near Kingston.

I have taken, in the entire, 40 men and killed 2 and wounded several; also took a train of 4 empty wagons and the mules of a battery that were grazing on the north side of the river near Chattanooga.

We shelled Chattanooga, at intervals, from 10 to 5 p. m. yesterday, silencing every battery that opened on us. But few of their guns could reach us, being mostly 12-pounder howitzers and 6-pounders rifled. They opened on us with nineteen different guns. One 32-pounder rifled gun covers all on this side. Lilly made most excellent shots, dismounting guns at 2,000 yards. He threw shells directly in their embrasures. Their parapets are very broad; appear to be at least 15 feet or more, certainly not less. Their water batteries are sunk in pits level with the ground and with the banks built up for protection, with embrasures through the banks.

It is reported that Johnston came here on the night of the 20th, bringing with him two trains of troops and superseded Bragg, who is sent to Atlanta. This I learn from an intelligent negro who came from Chattanooga yesterday, and who claims to have seen them all. The citizens state that Bragg is at Atlanta.

There appears to be a large camp-fire 5 or 6 miles in the rear of Chattanooga. A movement appears to have been made down the river last night; it sounded like cavalry. They may be coming in on our rear, on top of Walden's Ridge, by crossing the river below. A good watch should be kept at the mouth of Sequatchie Valley. They have a steamer on the river below here, the old Paint Rock.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—No changes have been reported this morning. All is quiet across the river; but few troops can be seen.

J. T. W.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Foot of Mountain, Anderson Road, August 22, 1863.

Major-General PALMER,

General HAZEN, or

Colonel FUNKHOUSER, *Ninety-eighth Illinois;*

I am directed by Colonel Wilder to say to you that we opened fire on Chattanooga at 10.30 a. m. yesterday, and shelled the enemy's works at intervals until 5 p. m., they replying with nineteen guns, all small, except one 32-pounder rifled. They did not use them all at any one time, however. The place is well fortified; not many troops to be seen in the town or vicinity; best information puts them below here. Prisoners say it is well understood that this is only a feint, and that the real point of attack is down the river. An intelligent contraband who lives at the foot of Lookout Mountain, on this side of the river, reports troops passing all night; thinks they were cavalry. No force this side the river, except a few bushwhackers in the mountains. We are scouting the country and watching the river to-day. All quiet in town this morning.

Colonel Funkhouser will watch the river closely at Harrison's Landing, and be careful that Dibrell's brigade, of Forrest's division, does not come in on him from above. He is reported this side the river.

Should the brigade at Poe's Tavern fall back, please advise us when it does and to what point it goes. We will remain here for orders.

I am, generals and colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. A. RICE,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

August 22, 1863—1 a. m.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,

Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

COLONEL: Have received the inclosed communication from Colonel Minty. Shall send him all the supplies possible early in the morning, which I fear will not amount to one half-day's rations for his command. His command was not supplied when it came here, and I have been obliged to furnish him from my own stores.

The road over the Walden's Hill from this place is said to be impassable for loaded teams. The road from Dunlap is reported to be the only practicable route from this part of the valley.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,

Morganton, Tenn., August 21, 1863.

Captain OTIS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: I arrived at this place at 9 this a. m., and immediately sent scouts to Blythe's Ferry and Washington. The scouts to Washing-

ton drove a force of 150 rebels before them from this place across the Tennessee River below Washington.

The scouts to Blythe's Ferry found the enemy (two Mississippi regiments, under Colonel Lowrey) busy throwing up intrenchments across the river, which is from 700 to 800 yards wide at that point. On my men leaving the river bank they were fired on and one of the Fourth Regulars severely wounded. There is no artillery at the ferry, but it is expected daily.

My rations run out in the morning. I must depend upon you to supply me. Forage is not so plentiful as you appeared to think. There is very little corn to be had. The position here is not good. I must keep possession of the brow of the mountain. Fifty men ought to be able to prevent a division from ascending.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

When sending supplies I wish you would send as many of my men as possible. Major Gray, Fourth Michigan, is in command of the camp.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, Tenn., August 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

COLONEL: I send to Colonel Minty this morning five days' rations for his men. I learn on further inquiry that he had reference to forage when he told me that he would not leave here a day's rations. He reports forage not abundant across the mountain, but I presume he can subsist his horses.

I sent a party this morning to work the road toward Morganton over the mountain. Captain Abeel has orders to establish courier line to Dunlap.

Very respectfully,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Stevenson, August 22, 1863.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Inclosed please find report of the result of the expedition to find the head of General Johnson's column. The other telegram spoken of was not received at this office to my knowledge. The absence of the general is my reason for sending this without the indorsement of "Respectfully forwarded," &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

LARKINSVILLE, August 22, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The party sent out to find General Johnson returned on the 20th, reporting General Johnson on road 10 miles north of this place. This was telegraphed you on that date. Colonel McCook is absent on reconnaissance to the river.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LARKINSVILLE, August 22, 1863.

Capt. R. S. THOMS:

No rebel force has crossed the Tennessee near my flank. I know nothing of the force spoken of as between Charlotte and Yellow Creek, but all of the crossings west of Whitesborough at mouth of Limestone, Decatur, &c., are uncovered.

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Stevenson, August 22, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Colonel McCook,
Commanding:

O. K. The general commanding says he did not think there could be such a force in that direction.

R. S. THOMS.

MOUNT VERNON, KY., August 22, 1863.

(Received 6.05 p. m.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch of yesterday received, and I will observe strictly General Orders, No. 286. I received a telegram from General Halleck giving me authority to release the men at my discretion, and I supposed I was doing right in exercising it. It is more than likely that I made a mistake, but they will be avoided in my case by your telegram. All my columns are well in advance, and I shall be out of telegraphic communication to-morrow.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 22, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Crab Orchard, Ky.:

Yours of 21st received. Thank you. Look on map for my position. Brigade of infantry at Alexandria, one at McMinnville, two infantry brigades and one of cavalry at Pikeville. Two divisions at

Dunlap, advances on the bridge, one within 6 miles of Chattanooga; two divisions at Jasper, five at Bridgeport and Stevenson; one brigade at Huntsville; cavalry intermediate. Pontoons coming down; means of crossing getting ready. Wish to cross below, if not hindered; may try it above, if enemy move to suit. You will be in good time.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, August 22, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Mount Vernon:*

Yours of to-day received near midnight. Have heard nothing from Ferrero. The remainder of Potter's division will go down tomorrow. The artillery is not yet able to move. Will tell Ferrero about moving to Crab Orchard. No news of importance. Am better, but still in the doctor's hands.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, August 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General FERRERO, *Camp Nelson, Ky.:*

General Burnside wishes to know if your division cannot move at once to Crab Orchard. Let me know how soon you can move.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, August 22, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWEN:

Transfer Christ's brigade to the First Division. Attach De Courcy's brigade to the Second Division.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

COVINGTON, KY., August 22, 1863.

Major-General PARKE:

All the troops here can be furnished with transportation tomorrow. What troops shall be sent and will they go to Lexington or Nicholasville?

GEO. P. WEBSTER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SOMERSET, August 22, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Started from Buck Creek this morning at 4.30. Troops arrived well, but trains got along badly. Division trains have very bad teams and wagons. General ammunition and supply train, turned over by Captain Morris, can go anywhere; the others will break down and be hard to get along. Colonel Wolford says road at and beyond Smith's Ford is very rough. General White started all right.

Have not heard from Colonel Graham. Colonel Wolford's men will be at Albany in evening; will push troops down to the ford to-day and commence work on it. Will not probably be able to get train up till late to-morrow; it did not all arrive at Buck Creek till this morning. Men in good spirits.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

SOMERSET, KY., *August 22, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE:

The rear of the last brigade is just passing. It is 9 miles to the ford. My headquarters train and staff had been gone some time when your message was received. I had directed Colonel Wolford to establish a courier line to me with all short intervals, so as to communicate with me quickly. Poe has gone forward, and will have the road repaired, as much as it is susceptible of, in ample time for the train. I will have everything over if possible to-morrow night, but can scarcely hope for it. I think I can hurry matters by being at the ford instead of here. Wolford will go to Monticello with the remainder of his command, and look after our rear and communications. All the supplies he needs are on the way from Camp Nelson.

I hardly know what to do about the Gazette correspondent; is so far now, I fear, if disposed and malicious, he may do as much harm as by going. I will move forward immediately and inform you at London of the appearance and condition of things on my arrival.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

CAMP ON BLUFF,
South Bank Cumberland, August 22, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Arrived here about 3 o'clock. Never saw such bad roads. The division stopped on north side. It made 20 miles to-day, and remarkably well until the last 4 or 5 miles. The road will require much repairing. Ford is in good condition. A thousand men, all that can work to advantage beside the Engineer Battalion, will repair the road to-morrow, and all the wagons that go up to the river will be crossed. It will be a miracle if all cross. The road this side for 5 to 7 miles is very bad; that over, our serious troubles in the way of transportation I hope will end. Will keep you informed of progress to-morrow. People here and beyond knew of our coming, and were expecting us days ago.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF.

COLUMBUS, KY., *August 23, 1863—6 a. m.*

(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I will be here and at Cairo until to-morrow, when I will leave on first boat down the river.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CAIRO, ILL., August 23, 1863.
(Received 12.30 a. m., 24th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

All quiet at Vicksburg. Crocker will lead an expedition against Trinity and Harrisonburg from Natchez, and Stevenson one from Goodrich's Landing, against Monroe, starting about Wednesday or Thursday next. This, with Steele's move, I think will clear Louisiana side of the river to mouth of Red River. It is so secure on the river now that I think the Mississippi might be declared opened for through trade. The expedition through Central Mississippi was compelled to burn the cars it had gone to save. The enemy ran them south of Grenada and destroyed the bridges. There were 57 locomotives and about 400 cars. I would like 3,000 sets of horse equipments ordered to Vicksburg to enable me to mount infantry in case of emergency.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
August 23, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have just received copies of General Grierson's Orders, No. 5, assigning the Sixth and Seventh Illinois Cavalry and the Third U. S. Cavalry to brigades out of this division. I have no doubt that this action is in accordance with the orders of Major-General Hurlbut, but I have no official notice from headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps that these troops have been removed from my division. The commanding officers of the Sixth and Seventh Cavalry send these orders to me with inquiries whether they shall obey them or not. Having been attached to this division by the order of Major-General Hurlbut, they feel bound to obey orders only from these headquarters. You will greatly oblige me, and relieve these officers from difficulty, by sending me an order detaching these troops from my command, if such be the desire of the major-general commanding.

Respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., FIFTH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 23, 1863.

JAMES O. PIERCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Memphis:

MAJOR: I send a soldier by the name of Connors, Company A, Ninth Illinois Cavalry; says he left a foraging company at Coldwater, after their being attacked, day before yesterday; that the party had to abandon their horses, &c., and that he is the only one who has as yet come in. He tells a rather strange story.

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

THOMAS J. KINNEY,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

CORINTH, *August 23, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT :

The following just received from Lieut. Col. J. Morrill, commanding Glendale :

A scout has just come in, and says Roddey, with a portion of his command, was at Town Creek, and on the 21st considerable fighting was heard in that direction, supposed to be an attack from some of Rosecrans' forces.

AUG. MERSY,
Colonel, Commanding.

CORINTH, *August 23, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT :

I send you the following telegram* just received. One of my scouts brings me information that a raid on the railroad is in contemplation, to take effect in or near Pocahontas. This it appears has been talked of for some time, and a large force of cavalry is sent up in this neighborhood from here to Pontiac and Hernando. They say 20,000 have come up, but this is certainly a great exaggeration. There are but few troops at Okolona, a few at Saltillo and Tupelo, and the rest stretched across the country west of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I believe what the scouts say may be relied on.

AUG. MERSY.

CORINTH, *August 23, 1863.*

Col. JOHN I. RINAKE :

I am informed that a raid is contemplated on the railroad either at Pocahontas or some point below. Instruct your outposts to be on their guard, and to keep their detachments together. Give no leave of absence to any officer or man, and give the order that the water barrels in forts are filled.

AUG. MERSY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Union City, Tenn., August 23, 1863.

Capt. JOHN HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

CAPTAIN : Having assumed command (by seniority), upon the departure of Col. George E. Waring, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, I deem it my duty to report my situation. I am, as you are aware, encamped at this point. Of the force under my control you doubtless are informed. Upon assuming my command, I found the force very much scattered, to wit, the battery entirely detached from some portion of the infantry, and in a position that it would have been almost impossible to have made it available had any emergency required; also the cavalry in the same condition. I immediately selected a location where I could concentrate all my force, and if required could, in my judgment, if necessary, hold my position against a superior force, of which at the present I apprehend no danger, although I am daily in receipt of information of a large force

* Not found.

here and there being concentrated at various points to march upon us, and soon thereafter receive information directly to the contrary. My judgment is that there is no considerable force concentrated in this section but occasional bands of guerrillas and conscripting parties, whose numbers are quite small.

Colonel Waring, upon his departure, did not give me instructions concerning my duties at this post; consequently, I am at a loss to know what course to pursue, except to protect my camp from surprise, and be ready for action at any moment. I would be pleased to hear from you, and receive from you such instructions as the general may see proper to give, and endeavor to the best of my abilities to obey them. If you have leisure would be much pleased to have a visit from the general and yourself, and receive such instructions from you in reference to my camp and my future operations as you deem proper.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. H. FOX,

Colonel 101st Regt. Illinois Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Stevenson, August 23, 1863—11 p. m.

(Received 7 p. m., 24th.)

Major-General HALLECK,

Washington, D. C.:

Corps remain same. Crittenden's advance occupies Poe's Tavern and a point 6 miles from Chattanooga. Wilder's report received to-day confirms last night's report. He says he sunk one of the steamboats, damaged the other one; [our] loss 1 wounded, 4 horses killed. Rebels hold the fords and ferries from Washington down to Shellmound, which we seized last night. Means of crossing getting ready. Wilder reports [that he] saw enemy take away 9 engines in one train, 2 hauling the rest; thinks they are evacuating Chattanooga. I think they are a little confused.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *August 23, 1863—11.30 a. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

Arms for cavalry are needed. The ordnance officers refuse to furnish them without an order from you or the Secretary of War. Will General Rosecrans please give such order by telegraph, as we are trying to equip the men as fast as possible.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

Military Governor.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

Washington, August 23, 1863.

General W. S. ROSECRANS,

Stevenson, Ala.:

Telegram received. Four thousand sets of horse equipments will be forwarded to the ordnance depot Nashville, as fast as possible.

J. W. RIPLEY,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

BOLIVAR STATION, *August 23, 1863—3 p. m.*

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The officers on the hill communicate with this station and report heavy cannonading in the direction of Chattanooga about 10 p. m. last night, gradually ceasing toward 11 p. m.

KELLY,
Captain, Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding sends herewith a report just received from Colonel Wilder.* When you have read it please return it for file in this office.

The ordnance officer has been directed to forward the ammunition required by Colonel Wilder at once, but the general commanding thinks it would be well to direct General Reynolds to replenish his battery from the ammunition with some battery of the division for the present, as he may need it before a supply can be placed at Tracy City.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

AUGUST 23, 1863.

General Reynolds reports the brigade reached a point opposite Shellmound yesterday afternoon, and a party were sent over the river after nightfall, which unfortunately destroyed the bridge at Shellmound.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 66. } *Camp, Bolivar Springs, August 23, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. A. Baird, having reported for duty, in obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 220, from department headquarters, August 11, 1863, is hereby assigned to the command of the First Division.

By command of Major-General Thomas:
GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH CORPS,
Jasper, August 23, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: Last night Colonel King crossed a party at Shellmound and burned the railroad bridge. We hold the ferry, one flat-boat,

* See Wilder to Garfield, August 22, p. 122.

and three skiffs. The boat can transport 50 men at a trip, with 3 oarsmen.

The steamer Paint Rock was detained at the Suck by breaking the capstan, on shore, from Saturday until Thursday, but succeeded in getting up.

Instructions from department headquarters of August 22 this moment received. Will use every effort to communicate with Colonel Wilder, and every assistance in my power will be rendered to him.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS.

All mounted men withheld from Wilder's command are ridden down. Could use Colonel Ray's cavalry to advantage in communicating with Wilder.

AUGUST 23, 1863—8.20 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,

Jasper :

Orders were sent by courier last night to govern Wilder's movements. If you have not already destroyed the railroad bridge near Shellmound, give orders not to have it done, but seize and hold it. It will [not] be very much to our advantage to destroy any railroad bridge this side of Chattanooga. What was the cause of the firing last night? Report as soon as you can.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

BATTLE CREEK, August 23, 1863.

(Received Bridgeport, 1.30 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT :

Bridge was destroyed last night, as reported by courier this morning. I was not unmindful of the future of the bridge to us, but the possibility of trains running by decided me to destroy it as I did, not being authorized to cross a force to south side of river. The bridge was about 18 feet high. The firing last night was to cover the crossing of the party that burned the bridge and brought the flat-boat to this side.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

BATTLE CREEK SIGNAL STATION,

August 23, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT :

I believe that the direct road from here to Chattanooga is unobstructed. Our orderlies are tired out. May not a portion, at least, of Ray's cavalry be sent me for communication with General Wilder. Your courier left here before signal line opened this morning.

REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, Bolivar Springs, August 24, 1863.

Lieutenant BURTON,
Signal Officer, Bridgeport:

Respectfully forwarded, with the request that General Reynolds' application may be granted.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, Bolivar Springs, August 23, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

Inclosed I have the honor to transmit copies of three telegrams sent you this day. I have no evidence that either one of the three has reached you—indeed I have but little confidence in the flag system at best. I also inclose you an order just received from department headquarters in regard to cutting down the banks and improving the crossings at the different fords on Battle Creek, and the construction of flat-boats. The general desires the work to be prosecuted as vigorously as possible.

Have applied for the cavalry you asked for, but have received no answer up to this time. You can use the pioneers to build the bridge, and also the flat-boats at Jasper. I do not know what the latter has reference to, as no order to build boats has been given from this office or passed through it, but give it to you as received by telegram from department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, Bolivar Springs, August 23, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

Telegram in regard to cavalry received. The general suggests that you use the two companies detailed as couriers for that purpose instead of using your orderlies.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, Bolivar Springs, August 23, 1863.

General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

You are directed by the general commanding to supply Wilder's battery with such ammunition as he wants, and to make requisitions to supply yourself at this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, Bolivar Springs, August 23, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Jasper :

Colonel Wilder's report was received to-day. A communication was sent directing you to supply Wilder with ammunition, and to make requisitions for yourself at this point. Did you receive it?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
August 23, 1863—8.15 p. m. (Received 8.25 p. m.)

General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

The general commanding directs that you send a party to cut down the banks and improve the crossing at Barnes' Ford and the other fords on Battle Creek ; also to give the necessary orders for having a floating bridge made.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

AUGUST 23, 1863—8.15 p. m.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

The general commanding directs me to say that you can use the pioneers to build the bridges, and also to build flat-boats at Jasper.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar, August 23, 1863.

Maj. F. S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp :

What pioneers do you have reference to in constructing the bridges and flat-boats at Jasper ?

Very respectfully,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
August 23, 1863. (Via Cowan, 8 a. m., 24th.)

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

Yesterday we lay in camp at the foot of the mountain, on the Anderson road. At daylight we sent out scouting parties in all

directions, and found no enemy on this side the river, except a few bushwhackers on the mountain. In the afternoon we took two rifled guns and shelled the works from the same place occupied the day before. The enemy replied with small guns and one 32-pounder. We lost nothing. Lilly did fine shooting. Deserters report 3 men killed and 11 wounded as the result of our first day's shelling. We want 200 fuse-shells and 200 percussion-shells for our 3-inch rifled Rodman guns.

Three deserters, who came yesterday, report Bragg's army 20,000 strong, and scattered from Kingston to Bridgeport, the greater part of them, however, at Chattanooga and in the vicinity. They report Johnston not yet here, but looked for daily with 20,000.

On shelling the town yesterday, a good deal of activity was displayed in their camp, leading us to the conclusion that their forces have suffered no decrease in numbers. Prisoners report that a train of soldiers arrived here day before yesterday. We send train of pack-mules to Therman to-day for rations. Have no word from Colonel Funkhouser. Yesterday, at 2 p. m., a train left Chattanooga on the Atlanta road pulling eight engines. The hills this side command all the works on the other side except one small one. With proper force of artillery on the hills this side, we can easily bring away the pontoon-bridge of forty-seven boats by night, now lying along the other shore.

Lieutenant Dewey had great difficulty in getting the commissary at Cowan to let him have any rations. He, however, succeeded in getting six days' rations, which will keep us from suffering until we can get more—if the commissary of subsistence at Cowan will issue to us. If you can send the ammunition to Tracy City, we will get it from there. We would be glad to hear from you. Send us some papers. All fords on the river are strongly fortified and well defended.

By order of Colonel Wilder :

A. A. RICE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, August 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General LYTLE,
Commanding at Bridgeport :

Have you heard anything further of the fire and firing last night?
By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

JOS. C. McKIBBIN,
Aide-de-Camp.

STEVENSON, August 23, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Dunlap :

The general commanding desires you to report, and send lists of all prisoners taken, including all deserters, giving their regiments, brigades, and divisions. He wishes especial care to be taken in this matter, that we may ascertain if any new troops have been sent to Bragg.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUNLAP, *August 23, 1863—12 m.*Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Minty dispatches* from Smith's Cross-Roads, dated 3 a. m. this morning, that the enemy is crossing at Blythe's Ferry and at the mouth of Sale Creek. He moved back in direction of Poe's Tavern. A small force of Forrest's men attacked his forage party yesterday, and were driven through Washington by his scouts there. He further reports that five pieces of artillery and 900 men arrived at Blythe's Ferry night before last. All this is on the information of six men that he sent to the river last night. He gives no intimation as to the number that had crossed, and I have dispatched Van Cleve to know if he retired on Poe's by his orders; if not, he must re-occupy his position as indicated in general orders to watch the movements of the enemy, and if forced to retire, must do so on Pikeville. I am much annoyed at this movement of Minty's, as I deem it of the utmost importance that he should be with Van Cleve.

I am anxious to hear from you about supplies at Tracy City.

CRITTENDEN,
*Major-General.*CAMP SECOND BRIGADE, 19 MILES FROM CHATTANOOGA,
*August 23, 1863. (Via Cowan, 8.30 a. m., 24th.)*General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Yesterday evening, owing to the condition of the atmosphere, the camp of the enemy could be located very correctly by the smoke. There seem to be but few troops near Chattanooga, there being but one camp and that not large. The next encampment is at the mouth of Lookout Creek, and still another can be seen at Kelley's Ferry; then up the river the first force is at Friar's Shoals, 4 miles from Chattanooga, one at Harrison's, and still another at Cleveland, which is not on the river, but on the railroad. Judging from the smoke the force at all these points is about equal to the force in the city, except that at the shoals, which is only a regiment. From the best information we can get there is one brigade at each place named; this would make about five brigades in all in this part of the country, say 20 miles of front.

So far as the city is concerned it is impregnable from the front. There are but two guns at the shoals. The river is fordable there. From where I am now encamped there is an old road, called the old pike, running to the right, and strikes the river at Williams' Island; this is a very good way, by a little work, and is the only crossing place not guarded by the rebels. I have had some fears they may some night throw across a force there, to cut off our advance and place a strong picket on it.

Colonel Wilder had another bout with the batteries at Chattanooga, and the sharpshooters have frequent and sometimes sharp work, so they say. I cannot vouch for the fact.

I now think the enemy is of the opinion that an attack is not to be made in this direction with a large force, and have consequently left at Chattanooga, and at each of the crossings, only sufficient force to

* See Minty to Otis, p. 139.

man the works and guard the crossings against a small force. The main force is no doubt below somewhere. You may ask me, how we can do anything to change this? If they do not send re-enforcements, we can cross the river at least and cut the railroad above and below the city, and if they re-enforce this place strongly and prevent our crossing we still have done some good, as there will be less men to fight somewhere else. Wilder insists he can ford the river and cut the railroad, if supported. Whether this is so or not you can tell as well as any one, possibly better. I send to you McGraw, who will give you all explanations about the matter.

I must have rations, as we are out; I have found plenty of water for the whole division, if it is desired at any time to move up here, but it will not last long.

Very respectfully, yours,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—This is the latest news from General Wagner.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
August 23, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps, Dunlap:

Your dispatch received, also Wagner's and Palmer's reports. Empty part of your wagons into the rest and send to Tracy City for supplies. Minty's movement is as strange to me as yourself. Your directions correct. The movement of Burnside, who will be in Jamestown by Tuesday night, will cover that flank. Notify Van Cleve and direct him to open communications with Burnside, if possible. This movement will renew the apprehensions of many that we mean to advance in that direction. Direct Van Cleve to keep himself supplied and ready to move.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Poe's Tavern, August 23, 1863—4 p. m.

Capt. J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

A conscript just in from Harrison (having swam the Tennessee early this morning, and being well known in this neighborhood as truthful) says that two brigades passed up the river in great haste last evening for Blythe's Ferry and Hiwassee; that they went so rapidly that a great many stragglers were left in the rear, and their train of 40 wagons went at a trot. I have reports to-day, which I believe reliable, that all the crossings near here and above have been considerably re-enforced. The conscript says they are expecting an attack above. I have sent Funkhouser to-day 12 miles above.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, Tenn., August 23, 1863—5.15 a. m.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

COLONEL: Dispatch of last evening received during the night. Do not know the extent of supplies now at McMinnville. They are abundant, and are coming there more rapidly than I can haul them to this point. Much of the bacon that is brought here is damaged—one fourth of the last lot. It is trying, to transport damaged bacon at this time.

Colonel Minty has every available man and horse with him, and urges sending him more. Have not heard from him since my last report. We thought we heard artillery occasionally in the direction of Blythe's Ferry yesterday. Sent my engineer and a party to repair road over the mountain, yesterday. He has returned, and gives a very favorable report of it.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Div., Twenty-first Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, August 23, 1863—8.20 a. m.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

COLONEL: I inclose copy of letter just received from Colonel Minty. The courier from Colonel Minty says he did not hear any firing of artillery yesterday.

Very respectfully,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Smith's Cross-Roads, August 23, 1863—3 a. m.

Captain OTIS,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Third Div., Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: I sent a scout of 6 men to the river last night; they have this moment returned, with the information that the enemy are crossing at Blythe's Ferry and at the mouth of Sale Creek.

My position here is, as I stated in my last, not good. The enemy, crossing at Sale Creek, can place themselves between me and our forces at or near Poe's; those crossing at Blythe's can attack me in front, with the ground in their favor, while Forrest can take me in flank and rear, completely surrounding me.

I will move immediately in the direction of Poe's Tavern, so as to prevent their coming between me and that place, and to enable me in case of an attack by a superior force to fall back there for support. Until you hear further from me all communications from you will have to be sent via Poe's. Lieutenant Roys arrived with the wagons last evening.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

A small force of Forrest's men attacked one of my forage parties yesterday, but the scout at Washington drove them through that place. Five pieces of artillery and 900 men arrived at Blythe's the night before last.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Dunlap, August 23, 1863.

General VAN CLEVE,

Pikeville :

Minty's dispatch received. If he has fallen back in direction of Poe's Tavern on your orders or without orders, he has acted very imprudently and must return to watch the enemy, and if forced to retire must do so on Pikeville. If by this fatal step he cannot reoccupy his position he must in some way rejoin you without fatiguing his horses. Being on the ground you must act on the above by your own judgment, and always have in mind the exposed condition of your left.

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Pikeville, August 23, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,

Dunlap :

Your dispatch by signal received. Colonel Minty fell back toward Poe's on his own responsibility, not by my order, but no doubt found it absolutely necessary to save his command.

I am sending a dispatch to him with instructions in accordance with your order. I shall take care of my left.

Respectfully,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Stevenson, August 23, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,

Dunlap :

Your dispatches received. All you have done approved of. There are 20,000 rations at Tracy City, and more ordered. You had better send some of your trains to McMinnville, not to Tracy City. Send name of company, regiment, brigade, and division of corps to which prisoners you have taken belong, to enable us to form some idea of number of enemy in that direction.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

R. S. THOMS,

Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, August 23, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

Colonel Stokes' command reached Alexandria at 8 a. m. yesterday. The commanding officer at McMinnville reports the road between

that place and Tullahoma without guard. I have no force to guard it. My command is terribly scattered. Please order the general court, of which General Paine is president, to reconvene at Murfreesborough, for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood. The Spears case is tried. Please answer at once.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *August 23, 1863.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
McMinnville:

The general commanding directs that you furnish guards for the railroad as far as Manchester. General Gordon Granger has been directed to guard it from that point.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

STEVENSON, *August 23, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Nashville:

I have directed the commanding officer at McMinnville to guard the railroad to Manchester. You must guard it from that point.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *August 23, 1863.*

Lieut. HENRY M. CIST:

I sent cavalry from this post this morning to escort horses and mules from Wartrace to Nashville. We had no mounted men at Wartrace.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

STEVENSON, ALA., *August 23, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. GRANGER,
Nashville:

A dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial, giving important information of location and destination of my troops, was presented for transmission over wires. The dispatch gives proper instructions in regard to correspondents sending their dispatches.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to order Colonel Ray to report with his regiment to Major-General Reynolds, at Jas-

per. Also, that you direct Brigadier-General Crook to picket General Lytle's front at Bridgeport and the river as far down as Cedar Bluffs Ford, reporting the disposition he makes to General Lytle.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECHERD, August 23, 1863—6 p. m.

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The rebels made a dash into Winchester last night and captured 3 of our men. I cannot protect the Government supplies at this post with the force here, which is so small.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: A dispatch from Captain Johnson, assistant quartermaster, at Decherd, says that rebels (probably a few guerrillas) were in Winchester yesterday and captured 3 of our men.

The general desires you to see that the cavalry battalion ordered to Cowan goes without delay.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Stevenson, August 23, 1863.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The general commanding directs me to say to you that he ordered the battalion stationed at Cowan to Winchester this morning.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LARKINSVILLE, ALA.,
August 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Stevenson, Ala.:

Watkins telegraphs that it is currently reported in Huntsville that Chattanooga is to be evacuated.

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, *August 23, 1863.*

Major SINCLAIR:

I have the line of couriers completed from this place to Jasper.

D. M. RAY,
Colonel Second East Tennessee Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND EAST TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
August 23, 1863.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: There is not sufficient forage this side of Battle Creek to feed the horses belonging to my command any length of time. Would like to move somewhere in vicinity of Jasper, Tenn. I have the courier line established from Jasper to Bridgeport. I would like to move in the morning if there are no objections.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. M. RAY,
Colonel Second East Tennessee Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, August 23, 1863—4 p. m.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: I am directed by the general to inclose an extract of an order* just received from headquarters Twenty-first Army Corps. If you are unable to retrace your steps to Smith's Cross-Roads without endangering your command, you had better rejoin us via Dunlap, or by the Pikeville and Chattanooga road. The latter is said to be the best and shortest road; it intersects the road from Dunlap to Pikeville about 6 miles north, or up the valley, from Dunlap.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,
E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *August 23, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Mount Vernon:

Ferrero can move as soon as transportation is furnished. It will be supplied him in two or three days. The artillery cannot yet be removed from Covington.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, Ky., August 23, 1863.

Col. JOHN DE COURCY,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Second Division, Camp Nelson:

COLONEL: The general commanding corps requests that you will please inform these headquarters of the whereabouts of the different regiments and of the battery of your brigade. If they are not yet

* See Oldershaw to Van Cleve, p. 140.

assembled at Camp Nelson, you will please order them at once to that point to await the arrival of the general commanding division, to whom you will report for duty with your brigade.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAML. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, KY., *August 23, 1863.*

Major-General PARKE :

I can move a short distance evening of Tuesday, 25th instant, with infantry and battery, but fear that want of transportation, subsistence for men, and grain for horses will prevent my moving any great distance.

JNO. F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *August 24, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Vicksburg :*

GENERAL : Adjutant-General Thomas has telegraphed to the War Department asking that Brigadier-General Ellet's Marine Brigade be placed on shore duty, and his ram-boats be turned over to you as transports.

The Secretary of War does not approve the conversion of this marine or river brigade into a land brigade, but authorizes you to use any of General Ellet's brigade for temporary shore duty, and any of his boats for temporary transports whenever the exigencies of the service require this use.

This brigade was organized and the men enlisted especially for service as river-men, in conjunction with either the military or naval forces, as circumstances might require. They have already proved themselves valuable auxiliaries, and can probably be used to great advantage against guerrilla parties on the Mississippi and with expeditions up the Arkansas and Red Rivers.

Moreover, as the men have been enlisted for a special service, if that service were entirely changed it might be claimed that they were released from their contract.

Alternate employment on land and water, as circumstances may require, is deemed within the object of the organization. You are therefore authorized to so employ the boats and the men as you may require their services.

It is said by Adjutant-General Thomas that Admiral Porter wishes you to take charge of these boats and the brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

STEVENSON, *August 24, 1863—11.20.*

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Vicksburg :*

Have you not some locomotives which you can spare for use in my department? We are in great need of five or six immediately.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 2, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Hurlbut, who will please answer General Rosecrans if there are any locomotives in his command that can be spared. There are none here.

By order of Major-General Grant :

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 9, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. J. D. Webster, superintendent of military railroads, Department of the Tennessee.

By order of Major-General Hurlbut :

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF MILITARY RAILROADS,
Memphis, September 10, 1863.

Six locomotives can be spared from here, so far as present necessity is concerned or any prospective want of the service here known to the undersigned.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General, Superintendent.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 231. }

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 24, 1863.

* * * * *

IX. Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant :

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 24, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel RAWLINS :

When General Steele left this command he took with him two companies of cavalry, attached to the First Division. No orders

permitting the transfer were ever received at these headquarters, and, in absence of any official knowledge to contrary, I am obliged to report them absent without leave. If any orders detaching them were issued, will you have the goodness to forward them, that I may keep records straight. I have also to bring to your notice the fact that General Steele took with him the entire records and papers of the division, in fact the entire material of the adjutant-general's office—books, orders, desks, &c. I have to ask that you will issue an order causing them to be returned, as without them the military history of the division is lost.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAV. DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 43. } *Memphis, Tenn., August 24, 1863.*

I. In order to carry out the provisions of General Orders, No. 5, from these headquarters, dated August 20, 1863, Col. J. K. Mizner will proceed with the Third Michigan Cavalry from La Grange to Corinth and assume command of the First Brigade at that point. Such portions of the First Brigade as are stationed at Glendale and Danville will remain so until further orders.

II. Such portions of the Second Brigade as are now at Germantown will proceed to La Grange, Tenn., and in the absence of Col. L. F. McCrillis the ranking officer of the brigade will assume command thereof.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson :

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Union City, August 24, 1863.

Captain HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 23d instant I received satisfactory information that upon the road leading from Hickman, Ky., to Jackson, Tenn., there was a wagon train embracing about twenty-five wagons (and 50 men) loaded with salt, whisky, and dry goods, destined for Faulkner's command. Accordingly I ordered out a force of 50 cavalry, with instructions to capture train and men, and bring into camp, as reported by telegraph. The expedition was a success, and please find an invoice hastily made of contents of wagons.*

I am informed that the road above mentioned is a regular thoroughfare for smuggling. Is my act as above approved?

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. H. FOX,
Colonel 101st Regt. Illinois Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

STEVENSON, *August 24, 1863—11.50 p. m.*
(Received 9 a. m., 25th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Nothing further from the left, excepting that enemy are reported as having moved up two brigades to Blythe's Ferry, Tenn. Have heard nothing from Burnside. Would like to know if Grant is to do anything to occupy Johnston's attention. No changes in position to-day.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 24, 1863—11.30 a. m.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

Telegram received. Four thousand sets of horse equipments will be forwarded to the Ordnance Department, Nashville, as fast as possible.

J. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, August 24, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. C. HODGES,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Cumberland:

Report the number of horses and mules received and supplied from all sources to the Army of the Cumberland since the battle of Stone's River.

By order:

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
August 24, 1863.

Colonel SIMMONS,
Commissary of Subsistence, Nashville:

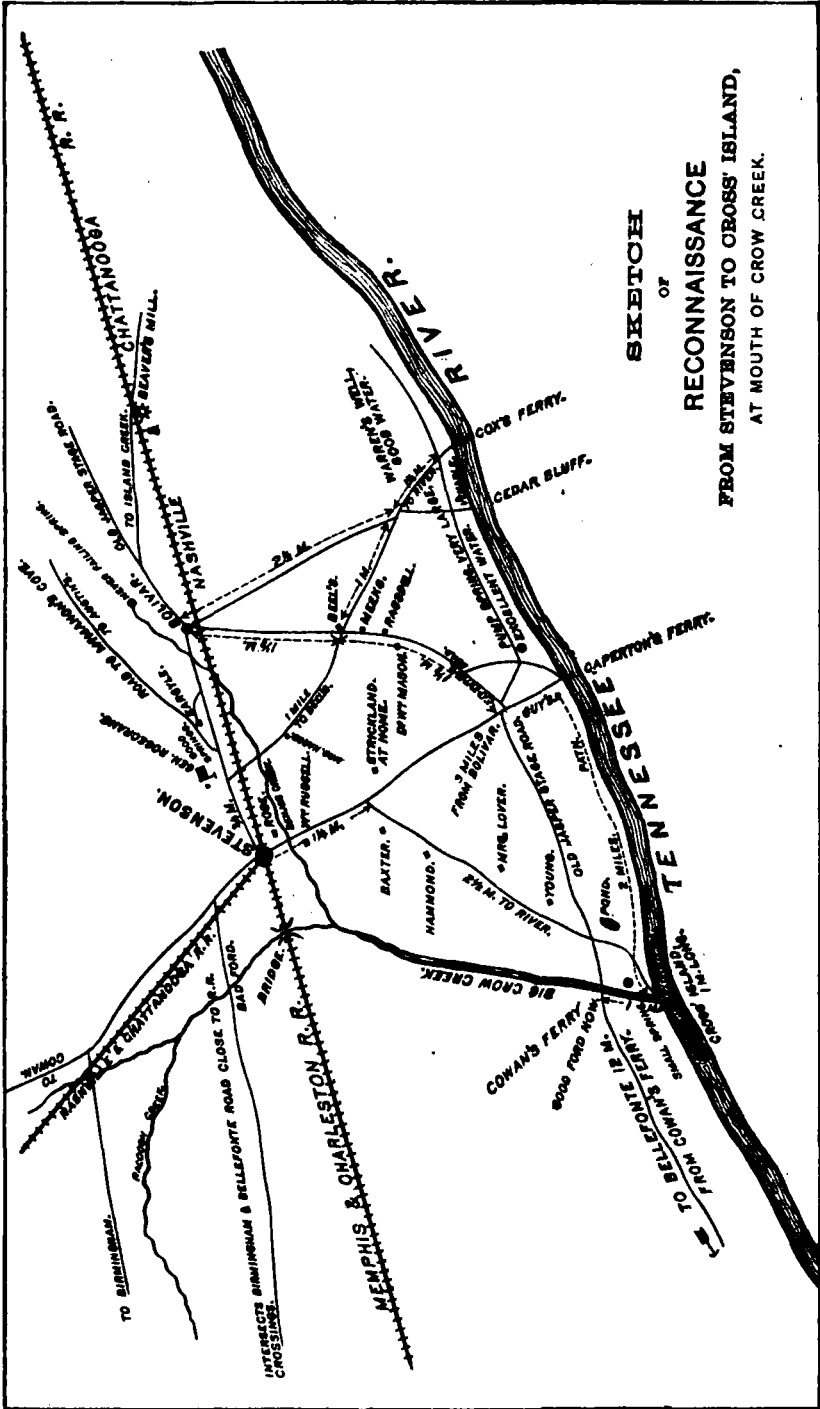
The general commanding directs me to say that you reported to him that you had 200,000 rations in McMinnville; that General Crittenden reports having sent his train there, only getting a partial load, not enough for thirty wagons.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

AUGUST 24, 1863.

General Reynolds reports the rebels burned the bridge over Running Water Creek, about 5 miles above Shellmound.



Report of reconnaissance from Stevenson to Cross' Island, at mouth of Crow Creek, Ala.

1. Only one good road from Stevenson to mouth of Big Crow Creek. Leaves Caperton's Ferry road $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from town. Good road all the way. Total distance from Stevenson to river, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

2. The river bank opposite the island on this side is covered with thick growth of cane and young timber. Shore slopes gradually, and is easily accessible.

3. Between the northern bank and island is about 200 yards.

4. Current 2 or 3 miles an hour.

5. Island about 200 yards wide, with thick growth of timber, affording good cover for sharpshooters. Banks low and apparently good. A cleared field on the island, near the center. There is a house on the island, with people living in it, who have a canoe fastened on the north side of the island.

6. It is apparently about 200 yards from island to south bank of river.

7. Cannot see the south bank directly opposite mouth of Crow Creek, but above and below the island it is low, skirted with timber, with corn-fields back of it. A road up it could easily be made.

8. The ground for a quarter of a mile back from the north bank of river is low and somewhat swampy, and during very wet weather the road would probably be bad. It is now, however, good.

9. No water seen or heard of except a very small spring near the mouth of Crow Creek. There is stock water at the pond marked on the map.*

WM. P. ROCKHILL, JR.,
Captain Company C, Anderson Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar, Ala., August 24, 1863—2.30 p. m.

General REYNOLDS:

The commanding general directs that you make details from the Third Division to cut down the banks and improve the crossing of Battle Creek and [to aid] the pioneers for the bridges, &c. The number of pioneers is so small that it would be almost impossible to accomplish the work in time. Send acknowledgment of receipt.

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Asst. Adjt. Gen., and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, Bolivar Springs, August 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that all orders in relation to cutting down the banks and improving the crossings of Battle Creek, building bridges, &c., have been forwarded, and the work is progressing.

Major-General Reynolds reports that the rebels burned the large

railroad bridge over Running Water Creek, 5 miles above Shellmound Station, this morning. This cuts them off from important coal mines. General Reynolds also reports Colonel Wilder's headquarters at foot of mountain, 5 miles from Chattanooga, and near junction of road to Anderson and Poe's Tavern.

The entire command in good health and condition, with rations sufficient. Has no forage except that gathered from the country, but upon which he subsists animals pretty well, as corn is pretty well matured, better than at Decherd, and some hay can be obtained in the country.

A full supply of artillery ammunition has been forwarded to Colonel Wilder by General Reynolds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Subsequent report from General Reynolds says the floating bridge is completed.

JASPER, August 24, 1863—12.05 a. m.

(Received 12.25 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps:

Information just received states that the rebels burned the large railroad bridge over Running Water Creek, 5 miles above Shellmound Station, this morning. This cuts them off from important coal mines.

REYNOLDS,

Major-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH CORPS,

Jasper, August 24, 1863—9 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: Lieutenant Rippetoe, of Eighteenth Indiana (Lilly's) Battery, arrived here from Colonel Wilder's headquarters at daylight this morning. He came by way of Anderson road to Therman, and thence down Sequatchie. Reports Colonel Wilder's headquarters at foot of mountain, 5 miles from Chattanooga, and near junction of roads to Anderson and Poe's Tavern. The entire command is in good health and condition. Has had rations sufficient since leaving. Has no forage except that gathered from the country, but upon which he subsists animals well, as corn is pretty well matured (better than about Decherd), and some hay to be had in the country. Lieutenant Rippetoe has just left with full supply of artillery ammunition for Colonel Wilder. He returns by same road he came. Colonel Monroe, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, with 20 men, left here at 2 p. m. yesterday for Colonel Wilder's command. He goes via Haley's road. Two hours later Lieutenant Roulston, with few (about 22) men, left, to pass over same route and return via Cut-off and Narrows, or, if possible, by Kelley's Ferry.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General.

SIGNAL STATION,
Bolivar, August 24, 1863—6 p. m.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, 14th Army Corps:

COLONEL: The officers on station communicating with this point report camp-fires, indicating the presence of about a brigade of men, 10 miles from there; direction, south 10 degrees west.

Respectfully,

THOS. J. KELLY,
Captain and Signal Officer.

JASPER, August 24, 1863.

Captain MERRILL,
Chief Signal Officer:

General Wood, of Crittenden's corps, is at Therman, 21 miles from here by good roads. Don't know where corps headquarters are.

REYNOLDS,
General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Foot of Mountain, Anderson Road, August 24, 1863.
(Received 26th.)

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report two regiments and a section of artillery camped at Poe's, with strong guards watching the river at Harrison's and from Chickamauga to Dallas, and three regiments and four guns here, 5 miles from Chattanooga, with strong pickets out as far as the river, and patrols watching every point from the Suck, or Narrows, to the mouth of Chickamauga.

Two men who swam the river last night report that Hill's corps is at Harrison's and along the river in that vicinity. Polk's corps is reported in and about Chattanooga.

Negroes, who swam the river yesterday morning, report that the rebels removed the machinery from the rolling-mill the night before. The pontoon-bridge is taken up, and the boats are tied at the landing.

All agree in this, that we scared them badly with our shells, killed 3 and wounded 11, among whom was their provost-marshal.

The steam-boat we sunk is half under water. It is the Tennessee. The other, a side-wheel boat without upper works, is said to have her machinery broken by our shot; her name is Dunbar; lying tied to the wharf apparently useless. Both boats were right under their batteries.

Last night thirteen trains of cars came into town apparently empty, and five went out loaded, at least the noise made by them indicated such to be the case. There are a number of wagons in the town to-day. All seem busy. They are strengthening their position with rifle-pits to-day. All the fords above are defended by rifle-pits and guns in works.

Two of my regiments went to Sale Creek yesterday, 28 miles from Chattanooga, where they found Colonel Minty, who reports Forrest

20 miles above with 5,000 cavalry. All means of crossing the river are carefully removed to the south side of the same.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, yours to command,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

P. S.—On the 22d we shelled the rebels at Harrison's, and dismounted a rifled gun just being brought to bear on our battery, killing and wounding 12 rebels. Our loss, 1 slightly wounded.

WILDER.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Stevenson, August 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: General McCook wishes you to instruct General Lytle to guard and examine the ford at the head of the island opposite Bridgeport; and also, if found practicable, to have flats or boats constructed out of lumber or canvas, and a small force of sharpshooters sent across the river at the ford to drive the enemy's pickets from the opposite bank, and to ascertain, if possible, what they are doing. Water-marks should be placed at the ford to mark daily the exact depth of the water there.

The general directs also that you furnish General Negley a statement, showing the number and disposition of your troops at the Crow Creek bridges, and he will relieve them by details from his command.

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

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
At Mouth Battle Creek, August 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General LYTLE,
Commanding at Bridgeport, &c.:

GENERAL: One of Captain Rice's men deserted and came in this afternoon. I have sent him to Brigadier-General Brannan, up the creek. The man said the companies you fired on this morning have retreated to the mountains; that no one was hurt by your shots, but badly scared. He said that Rice understood you had crossed over at Bridgeport, and this afternoon he gathered up his men and left for the hills. The deserter's name is Pendergrass, and his home at or near Bridgeport. There is a smoke as of a camp across the river a short distance above this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. VAN DERVEER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
August 24, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Dunlap, Tenn. :

The general commanding directs that you open communication with Major-General Reynolds.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

DUNLAP, *August 24, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have your dispatch concerning register of prisoners, nothing more. I anxiously await instructions concerning supplies. Palmer's train is in this morning from McMinnville, only partly loaded with commissary supplies, there being not enough there to fill thirty wagons, and there are none, I learn, at Tracy City. Bridgeport would be a more desirable point to draw from for my whole command, if the road in your judgment is safe.

A deserter from Harrison, who swam the river yesterday, states that two brigades passed up the river in great haste evening before for Blythe's Ferry. Straggling excessive from the great speed, and their train of forty wagons went at a trot.

Hazen believes that all the crossings near him have been considerably re-enforced.

In clause 4 of marching orders you state Minty will act under orders of Van Cleve, according to special instructions of the general commanding. I should like to know these orders, if any. I am all the time uneasy about Van Cleve's exposed left. Have the troops from Carthage and Kentucky moved, and when will his brigade at McMinnville be relieved?

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
August 24, 1863—11.05 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Dunlap, Tenn. :

The general commanding directs me to say that Colonel Minty's command is under your direct orders. That the object of your expedition will be attained by holding your present position, taking care of Van Cleve. Burnside will close in on your left.

The general commanding desires you to ration yourself up as far as you can, sending a portion of your train to McMinnville and a portion to Bridgeport. A small train guard will be sufficient. Rations will be sent to McMinnville at once.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Van Duzer will please put this through.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
August 24, 1863. (Via Tracy City, 1 p. m., 25th.)

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: The following information was received from Peter Marselles, quartermaster-sergeant First Louisiana Regiment Infantry; he was taken prisoner Friday, 21st, by Colonel Wilder's forces; states he left Chattanooga Friday morning. The rebels are not over 20,000 strong—that is, men for duty. No supplies on hand in Chattanooga. Fortifications not finished. They have four heavy guns, two 4 and two 32 pounders. The body of the cavalry are between Sweeden's Mountain and Huntsville to pick up deserters. Saw the ration return for last month was for 40,000 men. This prisoner was sent to me by Colonel Wilder. He is quite intelligent and seems to know what he is talking about, but I own I am unable to believe this statement of there being but 20,000 men in Bragg's army for duty, the consolidated ration return for last month being 40,000. If the statements are true, the question is, what has become of the difference? He is very positive in regard to the force for duty in army. Previous to his leaving on Friday last, he says he heard officers discussing the matter. He says, moreover, that our movement took the rebels completely by surprise.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ETC.,
Poe's, August 24, 1863—9 a. m.

Capt. J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Funkhouser found Colonel Minty at Sale Creek yesterday. The rebels that he reported as crossing the Tennessee in force were some half dozen small boat loads of rebel troops, probably not to exceed 50 or 100 men. Their object I do not know. They did not remain long. It is my impression they looked upon our movements here as a raid only, and the force sent across was a reconnaissance. I keep scouts at all the crossings, who keep me thoroughly informed of everything. I also keep the country thoroughly patrolled. We are now among our friends.

There is no longer any question as to the status of the people we are with. My headquarters is a constant ovation. The joy of the people is uncontrollable.

I think there is no doubt but that the largest portion of the enemy when we came here was at Kingston, with the intention of passing to our rear via Crossville and Sparta. Whether they now intend to, and whether if they do it will be worth giving attention to, are questions worth consideration.

I am gathering in what cattle I can find. The mills are short of water, but we manage to get about 1,200 pounds of flour per day.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN.

Postscript torn off relates to the character of prisoners sent.

J. M. P.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, August 24, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

COLONEL: I inclose communication from Colonel Minty received this morning. You will find him all right.

Citizens report that many of Forrest's command have been crossing to the south side of the Tennessee for several days.

I have every reason to believe from reports that a large portion of Dibrell's command has left Sparta and crossed the head of this valley. Expect reliable information from Sparta this evening.

My trains are well guarded—have no fears respecting them. Sent a train of forty wagons for rations this morning.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Sale Creek Camp Ground, August 23, 1863.

Captain OTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: I moved from Morgan's and Smith's Cross-Roads at 5 o'clock this a. m. to this place, 6 miles down the valley, and opened communication with Poe's. I have sent a scout to the ford at the mouth of Sale Creek, and will to-morrow morning move back toward the cross-roads, searching the river as I move. I will communicate with you on my arrival at the cross-roads.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

I sent scouts to within 2 miles of Washington and Blythe's Ferry this morning. They saw nothing of the enemy.

NASHVILLE, August 24, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD:

I telegraphed General Stanley yesterday in reference to arming and equipping the Tennessee cavalry at this post. He agreed with me that it should be done at once. It will require 1,000 sets of horse equipments. Will you please order Captain Townsend to issue all necessary articles immediately upon their arrival. I think it vitally important at this juncture to have every available man mounted and fit for field service.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, August 24, 1863—1.45 a. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD:

After the Tennessee cavalry move from here it will be impossible to guarantee the supplying of your army unless you send me two or three good regiments of cavalry to protect the lines of communication. What can be done?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *August 24, 1863*—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Nashville:

Captain Townsend will be ordered to supply your cavalry with equipments as soon as they arrive. No additional cavalry force can be spared from the front. You will have to use your infantry to guard the lines of communication. The advance brigade on the Columbia line must be immediately thrown forward to Athens without regard to their communications on that line. They can be supplied this way by the Huntsville railroad. The line, via Columbia, is of secondary importance for the present. You must provide for the certain and efficient protection of this line first, and push the other as fast as possible without endangering this. The advance must at once move to Athens.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *August 24, 1863*—12.30 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

Morgan arrived at Columbia yesterday morning with one brigade, via Shelbyville and Farmington, and will at once go to work on Duck River railroad bridge. McCook's brigade is putting up bridges from Franklin to Duck River. I must have all the pioneers belonging to the Reserve Corps. There is much heavy work on this road.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *August 24, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS:

Dispatch to the Commercial was brought to these headquarters, and was examined by me. It does not give the information of movements of late date, as was to be found published in full in the Louisville Journal, and was obtained from officers of this city, who had arrived the day previous from the front.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *August 24, 1863.*

Col. A. A. SMITH,
Fort Donelson:

Send one regiment by way of Waverly and Pine Wood to Columbia to report to Col. Dan. McCook. All the supplies that can be hauled in the regimental wagons will be taken. Report time of departure. Tell the commanding officer to clear the country of guerrillas as he goes.

By order of Major-General Granger:

W. C. RUSSELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 24, 1863.

Col. S. D. BRUCE,
Clarksville:

Send one regiment by the way of Charlotte to Columbia, to report to Col. Dan. McCook. All the supplies that can be hauled in the regimental wagons will be taken. Report time of departure. Tell the commanding officer to clear the country of guerrillas as he goes.

By order of Major-General Granger:

W. C. RUSSELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, August 24, 1863.

Colonel MINTY,
Commanding Cavalry:

I have pretty reliable information from Harrison that two brigades passed up the Tennessee yesterday evening in great haste, for Blythe's Ferry and Hiwassee, and that all the crossings in the vicinity of Poe's farm and above had been considerably re-enforced. I trust by this time you have returned to your first position at the cross-roads, and that you will be able to watch the movements of the enemy from that point. I received a letter from General Crittenden's assistant adjutant-general yesterday morning, an extract from which I sent you yesterday, supposing you to be at Poe's. I inclose a copy, also an extract from another letter received this p. m. Can you get any provisions in your vicinity to eke out your rations? Shall send rations as soon as received.

Very truly, yours,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, August 24, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Mount Vernon, Ky.:

General Parke has been very sick. His doctor directs that he at once proceed to the sea-shore. I have given him twenty days' leave. General Potter has assumed command of the Ninth Army Corps.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COVINGTON, KY., August 24, 1863.

Col. N. BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The railroad company promise cars to-morrow. The Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Fifty-first New York, Eleventh New Hampshire, and Twenty-ninth Massachusetts remain.

GEO. P. WEBSTER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

CAMP NELSON, KY., *August 24, 1863.*

Colonel BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Christ's brigade has arrived here with instructions to report to me. Are they assigned to this division? I want to know that I may draw transportation for them.

ED. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, KY.,
August 24, 1863.

Major-General PARKE:

I move to-morrow morning with infantry and battery. Ninth and Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry joined to-day. The Eighth Tennessee will probably be here to-night. The cavalry and infantry are principally composed of raw, undrilled troops. The supply of ammunition is only 40 rounds in pouches, two of the cavalry regiments not even having that amount, and no revolvers. Battery is badly provided with caissons, not filled, and even not enough blank cartridges for the shells in the caissons. A complete reserve supply of ammunition should be forwarded at once for the battery, with a large amount of blank cartridges. I have telegraphed the ordnance officer at Camp Nelson for these articles, but fear he cannot supply me. I have about four days' rations and a still smaller supply of grain and forage for horses. I respectfully request that the commissary, quartermaster's, and ordnance departments be ordered to supply all my wants immediately, otherwise I shall find it difficult to advance beyond London.

JNO. F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, Ky., August 24, 1863.

POSTMASTER,
Nicholasville, Ky.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that headquarters of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, General Ferrero commanding, is near Hickman's Bridge, Ky. Headquarters of Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, General Potter commanding, is near Nicholasville, Ky., and headquarters of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, is for the present near Crab Orchard. You are requested to forward all mail matter for the above-named divisions and brigade to the respective places named without delay.

By command of Major-General Parke:

SAML. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Cumberland, Ky., August 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. S. HASCALL,
Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: Move your division forward to-morrow, as follows: Gilbert's brigade as far toward Chitwood's as he can go without forc-

ing the march. The cattle herd will be directed to accompany him. Cameron's brigade will move, if possible, to the place where Gilbert encamps to-night, or to some place in its vicinity where there is water and which your division supply train will be able to reach. The general supply and ammunition train under Captain Lunt will be guarded by Wolford. You will have to furnish a suitable guard for your own train only.

General Burnside will be at Chitwood's to-morrow night, and I want Gilbert to get as near them as possible; to be within supporting distance of him, if necessary, and to fulfill as far as is at all possible the instructions to effect a junction with Carter's command at Chitwood's. Keep his train up and find a good place for camp. He will report back to you and forward to General Burnside at Chitwood's.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Cumberland, Ky., August 24, 1863.

Col. FRANK WOLFORD,

Commanding Independent Cavalry Brigade:

Move to this place with the main body of your command and all the supplies you can get and have transportation for, both of subsistence and forage. Arrived at the river you will act as guard for the ammunition and general supply train until further instructions.

Leave at Somerset and at Monticello a sufficient number to scout the country well in the neighborhood of each place, and in front of Monticello. Near Huntsville that portion of your command which went to Albany, and that now with the Second Brigade of Carter's division, will join you, and you will probably be relieved from the guard of the train.

Make arrangements for continuing the couriers to the telegraph office at Somerset until we arrive at Chitwood's. Put the matter in the hands of some competent officer, with full instructions. The stations must be about 5 miles apart, and not more than 3 men at each. Report to me immediately by the courier's line whether your supplies have arrived, when you will start, what number you will bring, and what leave. Your own train will come in rear of all the others. Captain Lunt, assistant quartermaster, is the quartermaster in charge of the train.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1863—4.35 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Richmond dispatches just received state that Fort Sumter is in ruins, and General Gillmore had given notice that he would shell Charleston yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

(Copy to General Rosecrans and General Burnside.)

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,

August 25, 1863.

General McPHERSON,
Vicksburg:

I regretted much you did not come out yesterday. The ladies and folks generally seemed to enjoy the visit. Next time give me a little more notice, and I will make arrangements to bring out to my camps some refreshments, and be prepared to send them back to the cars before dark. Such excursions not only give pleasure, but do good.

I heard from various sources that my cavalry got safely into Grenada, and smashed things generally. I do not think the enemy will attempt to follow that far, and if he does that the Memphis forces will be there to act in concert with mine. Jackson was completely deceived, and sent me word that we had outwitted him. I am satisfied that there is no infantry this side of the Pearl, and we can defy all the cavalry of the Confederacy on this line. Still I will be very cautious till Monroe expedition is back. Stevenson should strike quick and recover. I want the first news of Steele. He is too slow for this work, and wants spurring. All well with me.

SHERMAN.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,

August 25, 1863.

General DENNIS,
Black River Bridge:

DEAR GENERAL: General Osterhaus is assigned to the corps, and asks for the First Division, with which he served at Helena. I want to oblige you, and would like to know what are your preferences. General Ewing, commanding Fourth Division, wants a leave, but William Sooy Smith will be a major-general, and will soon return to command that division. Morgan L. Smith will also soon be here to command my Second Division. I want to know your wish before I make any orders.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,

*Helena, Ark., August 25, 1863.*Lieut. Col. H. BINMORE,
Asst. Adj. Gen., 16th Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: I landed here safely yesterday evening at 7 o'clock with my command, and am now waiting for the Forty-ninth Illinois to arrive, when I shall move out for Clarendon, Ark.

I learn from Colonel Montgomery and the quartermaster at this place that the bridge across Big Creek, about 20 miles from here, is burned, and that we will be compelled to build one before crossing the creek, which will delay us about one day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES M. TRUE,*Colonel, Commanding Brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE CAVALRY,
Germantown, August 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Commanding Cavalry, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have camped the brigade $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Germantown, northwest, one-fourth of mile from Wolf River, 1 mile north of the railroad, on what is known as the Nasborah tract. No instructions have been turned over to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD HATCH,
Col. Second Iowa Cavalry, Comdg. Third Brigade Cavalry.

CORINTH, August 25, 1863.

General HURLBUT.

Scout from my front arrived. He reports 600 cavalry from Bragg moving through Northern Alabama. Their destination is reported to be Okolona; they are moving in that direction. Bragg's forces are stationed from Knoxville to Bridgeport; appear to be scattered promiscuously along the railroad. Could not ascertain where the main corps was.

AUG. MERSY,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT MONROE, August 25, 1863—10.30 a. m.
(Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Richmond papers of the 24th instant have been received, from which the following extracts of telegraphic dispatches from Charleston are made:

* * * * *

CHATTANOOGA, August 22—noon.

A force of some strength appeared on the opposite side of the river yesterday about 10 o'clock, and commenced shelling the place without warning. Our batteries replied promptly, and the artillery duel continued until 5 p. m. A little girl, daughter of F. G. Roche, of Nashville, was mortally wounded; also one lady. The ferryman at the river was badly wounded. All quiet to-day.

E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

FORT MONROE, August 25, 1863.
(Received 11.35 a. m.)

FULTON and BRADFORD,
Baltimore and New York
(Care Major Eckert):

Flag-of-truce steamer New York arrived. Richmond Sentinel of 24th contains the following:

* * * * *

CHATTANOOGA, August 22.

The Yankees commenced shelling the city of Chattanooga yesterday without giving notice. All quiet to-day.

J. C. ROWE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, August 25, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Army of the Cumberland:

Burnside, when last heard from, was at Mount Vernon, moving toward Knoxville. He is directed to move forward as rapidly as possible, and to keep you posted in regard to his operations. Grant's movements at present have no connection with yours.

H. W. HALLECK.

*General-in-Chief.*STEVENSON, ALA., *August 25, 1863—12.10 a. m.*

(Received 9 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

Nothing further from the left, excepting that enemy are reported as having moved up two brigades to Blythe's Ferry. Have heard nothing from Burnside. Would like to know if Grant is to do anything to occupy Johnston's attention. No change in position to-day.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

*Major-General.*STEVENSON, ALA., *August 25, 1863—10 a. m.*

(Received 8.05 p. m.)

General MEIGS:

Your telegram received on the 17th of August. There were on hand, at the depot at Nashville, the number of mules you mention, 5,409. From this number issues have been made, and are making now, to supply this army. Do not think any can be spared for the mounting of the division you refer to. Your telegram in regard to the number of animals received by this army since the battle of Stone's River also received. I will send you the information so soon as I can get it.

HENRY C. HODGES,

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

AUGUST 25, 1863.

Statement of deserters from the Confederate Army.—Private James McCasey, Company G, First Louisiana, was detailed with 24 others, under command of a lieutenant, to pull over the Suck the Confederate steamer Paint Rock. Eleven of this detail deserted, including the first 3 whose statements are given below. The steamer was not pulled over, but was grounded just below. He states that there are, as far as he knows, no other troops at Chattanooga than Deas' brigade, Jackson's brigade and his regiment, numbering in all about 3,500. There are two brigades at Bridgeport, Ala., one of which has been there since the evacuation of Tullahoma. Bragg's and Polk's headquarters are at Chattanooga; does not know where Polk's corps is. Says Hardee's corps has gone to Mississippi, about two weeks since. Wheeler's cavalry are in the neighborhood of Chattanooga, toward Knoxville. He reports the following fortifi-

cations about Chattanooga: one battery near the river commanding the ferry; another a little higher up on a knoll; one at the foot of Lookout Mountain; one at a saw-mill in front of the center of the town; one on the bank of the Tennessee River; and one between the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and the Knoxville railroad. These batteries were small affairs; did not see any guns mounted, but they were constantly at work erecting new works. There are scarcely any provisions in Chattanooga beyond a fair supply for the troops there.

Private Peter Owens, Company G, First Louisiana, states that Cheatham's division is at Chattanooga, also part of Withers' division and other troops, amounting to about 8,000. Hardee's corps gone to Mississippi; Hardee himself there. A battery at the foot of Lookout Mountain commanding the road from Bridgeport, Ala. In all other regards corroborates McCassey's statement.

Private James Bell, Company G, First Louisiana, makes the same statement as the others; adds no available information.

Private James Murphy, Company G, First Louisiana, same statement as the above, save that Colonel Strawbridge commands the post at Chattanooga.

Private S. M. Chambers, Thirty-ninth Georgia, was taken prisoner at Vicksburg; deserted when he heard he was ordered to report to parole camp. Gives no information of any use.

H. M. DUFFIELD,

Lieut., and Acting Provost-Marshal, Fourteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,

Battle Creek:

The general commanding directs me to ask you if a 40-foot bridge will not reach across the banks of the Sequatchie. If so, he will send up trusses at once. Please ascertain.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

AUGUST 25, 1863.

Colonel Wilder reports he has two regiments infantry and one section artillery camped at Poe's Cross-Roads, with strong guards watching the river at Harrison's and from Chickamauga to Dallas. Also three regiments infantry and four guns opposite and 5 miles from Chattanooga, with strong pickets out as far as the river, and patrols watching every point from the Suck to the mouth of the Chickamauga. Two deserters report Hill's corps at Harrison's and along the river in that vicinity; Polk's corps in and about Chattanooga. Negroes, who swam the river, report that the rebels were moving machinery from rolling-mill on Saturday night. Rebels appear to be busy strengthening their position. All fords above are guarded by rifle-pits and guns in works. Shelled rebels at Harrison's on 22d, and dismounted a rifle gun brought to bear on our battery.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

August 25, 1863—8 a. m.

Colonel FLYNT :

The courier line is now established from here to headquarters Twenty-first Corps, at Dunlap.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,

Foot of Mountain, Anderson Road, August 25, 1863.

Colonel GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland :

COLONEL : I have the honor to report that no material changes have taken place since my last report. Three deserters from the Sixteenth Tennessee, Cheatham's division, Polk's corps, swam the river at Lookout Mountain last night, and report that Polk's corps is lying in the rear of Chattanooga and along the base of Lookout Mountain. Hill's corps is said to be at Harrison's Landing and stationed along the river up as far as Loudon. The fords above here are all fortified and guarded. Bate's brigade is at Harrison's Landing guarding the ford. These deserters state that a large number of old wagons are piled up in rear of Chattanooga, preparatory to burning. They are taking away south everything of the least value—even taking down the church bells. These men deserted because they became satisfied that Bragg was making preparations to retreat. Bragg himself is reported to be at Atlanta. They have no force of any consequence at Bridgeport. Our observations from this side, so far as we are able to judge, corroborate these statements.

I will shell the town as soon as our ammunition comes up, so as to draw their fire to discover the number of their guns. We have made them believe that our force is at least 10,000 strong. They worked all last night fortifying opposite the mouth of Chickamauga. They evidently believe we will try to cross the river in the vicinity of Harrison's Landing. I think they will try to defend the line of the river above here, making Lookout Mountain their line on the left, being at the same time prepared to run if outflanked.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours to command,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

August 25, 1863—1 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Stevenson :

I telegraphed you this morning at 6 ; since when have received your dispatches via McMinnville. Van Cleve's guide reports a steamer went up to Blythe's Ferry on 22d ; confirms activity in digging on east side of river with the view of making a stand at Blythe's Ferry to prevent crossing to Cleveland on railroad. Bragg removing his commissary stores from Chattanooga to Atlanta ; driving cattle, horses, and hogs out of the country ; cutting down the

growing corn ; conscription still going on. Courier line is established to General Reynolds. Van Cleve thinks that Dibrell has left Sparta and crossed the river to join Forrest.

CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
August 25, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

Your two dispatches received. Hazen reports further movements of enemy at Chattanooga and Thatcher's Ferry, with great activity in throwing up rifle-pits and clearing ground for batteries, as if expecting us to attempt to cross. He thinks the larger portion of the enemy was at Kingston when we first arrived at the river. Designate some word to use for the general's name in cipher dispatches.

CRITTENDEN.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
August 25, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Dunlap :

The troops at Carthage have moved to Alexandria. It will not be prudent to make any change in regard to brigade at McMinnville until Burnside has got into position. The general wishes you to get all the rations you can haul as soon as possible.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
August 25, 1863—6 a. m.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
Commanding Post, Pikeville :

Burnside will be in Jamestown to-night and cover your flank. Endeavor to communicate with him. Keep yourself well supplied and ready to move.

By order of Major-General Crittenden :

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,
August 25, 1863. (Via Tracy City, 8.30 p. m., 26th.)

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

I have nothing that is reliable as to news, but a great many reports, so I will give them to you for what they may be worth. Everything about the city seems as it was two days ago. The railroad very busy. The trains are said to come in empty and go out

loaded. Query, What are they doing? They have few stores. Wilder thinks they are moving the machinery from the railroad shops, rolling-mill, and such other property as may be of use to them in case of defeat, to Atlanta. There is also a report that Forrest with [*sic*] thousand mounted men is to make a dash in our rear, striking at McMinnville just as soon as we become engaged here. Deserters say that Hill's corps is above here scattered along the river from Harrison's to Kingston.

My lookout reports movements of troops this morning down the river. A party of cavalry that came up yesterday from Jasper report our people ready to cross the river. Why do they not do so? When the force moves up the river we can, by opening Williams' road, which strikes the river near lower end of Williams' Island, have direct and quick communication with them. It is about 6 miles from here, and is a good road. I have Major White and 100 at the foot of this road watching the river. There is a small boat and some canoes. Cannonading is heard at this time. The rebels are in line of battle, waiting and expecting something. If I can learn anything to-day you shall have it.

Yours,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, August 25, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING :

COLONEL : I inclose copy of communication from Colonel Minty received this morning. I have every confidence in Colonel Minty's vigilance and judgment, and believe you will be perfectly satisfied with his movements.

I send copy of statement of a refugee respecting the rebel forces across the Tennessee ; also some information concerning Dibrell's movements. I feel confident that he has left Sparta, but the scouts I have sent there have not yet returned.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Sale Creek Camp Ground, August 24, 1863.

Captain OTIS,

A. A. G., Third Div., Twenty-first Army Corps :

SIR : I received extract from General Crittenden's signal message this noon. The general is evidently under the impression that I abandoned Morganton and Smith's Cross-Roads ; this is not the case. So far as watching the enemy goes, I was under the impression that I was using a good deal of vigilance. I have had a scout in Washington and another at Blythe's Ferry every day, besides small ones in various other directions.

Both last night and the night before I had a picket on the banks of the river within 50 yards of Blythe's and Dowdy's Ferries. Night before last a re-enforcement of two regiments arrived at Blythe's.

Everything is unaccountably quiet across the river. We can count four field and one siege gun at Blythe's, and two field guns at Dowdy's.

The scouts sent to Washington and Blythe's this morning have not yet returned. One hundred and fifty camp at Smith's to-night. I go to Washington myself to-morrow, and will send force there—a scout in the direction of Sulphur Springs.

Your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Statement of G. B. Ward, private in McReynolds' company, of Dibrell's regiment, paroled: Left the command on Saturday, the 22d, while on its march to Bon Air Spa. It was strongly rumored that the regiment was bound to join Forrest's command. Live in the Sequatchie Valley and did not want to go away from home again; therefore left the regiment and came home. Mrs. McReynolds, wife of Captain McReynolds, said at Mr. Swafford's on Sunday that she left the regiment at Crossville on its way to join Forrest's command. Dibrell crossed through the old Kentucky stock trail, Grassy Cove, &c.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

William T. Shelton, guide, arrived in the valley the 23d. Reports left on Saturday night at 10 o'clock, crossing the river at Dowdy's Ferry, 4 miles below Blythe's, with 9 refugees, on a log. Rebel pickets on east side of the Tennessee, and force in line from Blythe's Ferry to a small village called Birchwood, a distance of 3 miles; supposed to be about 2,000 infantry and cavalry and 7 pieces of artillery planted on eminences on the east side of the river. A steamer came up to the ferry on the 22d. Rifle-pits are being thrown up along the east bank of the river, and earth-works on the island. It is reported they intend to make a stand at Blythe's Ferry to prevent crossing to Cleveland on the railroad. Bragg is removing his commissary stores from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Ga., driving cattle, horses, and hogs out of the country, cutting down the growing crop of corn. Conscription still going on.

DRURY.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, Tenn., August 25, 1863.

Col. GEORGE F. DICK,
Commanding at McMinnville:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of the 23d is received. The general wishes you to render Captain Stanage all the assistance in your power in getting up supplies. He is much gratified at the disposition of your forces, and the manner in which you have conducted affairs in McMinnville.

As soon as you are relieved rejoin the division, wherever it may be. I think a force under General Spears is intended as the permanent garrison at McMinnville. Colonel Sullivan, of whom you speak,

must be detained until a military [court] can be convened to try him. We will make no more details from you, but will send an escort from here with each train. Send back by Colonel Wood all convalescents for First and Third Brigades.

Very respectfully,

E. A. OTIS,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Third Div., Twenty-first Army Corps.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
August 25, 1863.

Col. A. A. SMITH,
Fort Donelson:

Send the Thirteenth Wisconsin. It must march to-morrow.
By order of Major-General Granger:

W. C. RUSSELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
August 25, 1863.

Col. S. D. BRUCE,
Clarksville:

Send the Twenty-eighth Kentucky to Columbia to report to Colonel McCook.

By command of Major-General Granger:

W. C. RUSSELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LARKINSVILLE,
August 25, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Cavalry Corps:

Major Lesslie, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, in command of a detachment from that regiment from Paint Rock Bridge, had a fight with the rebels yesterday at the ferry opposite Fort Deposit. All the rebels in the ferry-boat, including a notorious conscript agent, Cooper, were either killed or wounded. The rebels fired from the boat and from the opposite bank of the river. Our men responded with effect, killing and making them leave their position on the south river bank. Also took 6 prisoners.

Refugees and deserters from the rebel army are coming in daily at our various stations. The deserters unite in reporting that Bragg's army is very much demoralized, desertions occurring and increasing daily. A party of 5 of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry were taken prisoners by bushwhackers about 8 miles from here on Maysville road to-day. Ordered all property burned in vicinity and parties sent out promptly in pursuit from Paint Rock and here.

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel.

WILLIAMSBURG, KY., *August 25, 1863—12 m.*
(Received 8.40 p. m., 26th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following order was sent to General Hartsuff on the 20th, which will explain itself.*

General Hascall's advance will be within 12 miles of Chitwood's to-night, and the advance of this will be at this place to-night. I hope that the infantry division from Columbia and the cavalry brigade from Glasgow will be near or at Jamestown to-night. After concentrating the troops at Huntsville and Jamestown they will move on the direct road from those places to Montgomery. Each column will be preceded and flanked by cavalry. From Montgomery we shall move according to circumstances, but probably upon Kingston and Loudon Bridge, as these seem to be the places to which General Rosecrans desires us to go in order to co-operate fully with him. At all events our final destination will be Knoxville.

We have had very serious difficulties to contend with in bad roads and short forage; in fact, the country is about destitute. We shall have still greater difficulties in that way to overcome, but if Rosecrans occupies the enemy fully, and no troops are allowed to come down the railroad from Richmond or the Eastern army, I think we will be successful. The command is in good spirits, and will no doubt do all that is possible to be done in the circumstances.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 25, 1863.

Lieut. Col. N. BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Parke has gone home on sick leave. General Potter will have command of the corps during his absence.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 25, 1863.*
General PARKE,
Camp Nelson:

I expect to start a mounted battalion of the Seventy-first Indiana to you by Wednesday evening and another by Saturday evening.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, KY., *August 25, 1863.*
Major-General PARKE:

The infantry and battery have started. Cavalry not able to move. No rations or forage for them. It will be perhaps asking too much for me to advance far beyond London without a strong force of cavalry.

JNO. F. DE COURCY.

* See Burnside to Hartsuff, p. 94.

MOUNT VERNON, KY.,

August 25, 1863.

General PARKE :

Here with infantry and battery. Move on one day's march to-morrow toward London.

JNO. F. DE COURCY,

*Colonel.*SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 202. }HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 26, 1863.

I. In pursuance of instructions this day received from the major-general commanding the Department of the Tennessee, Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth will proceed forthwith to Vicksburg, Miss., reporting in person to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, for assignment to command.

* * * * *

IV. Public transportation will be furnished without unnecessary delay by Capt. J. V. Lewis, assistant quartermaster of transportation, by river to Vicksburg for the following regiments, composing the command of Col. E. F. Winslow: Third Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut :

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

August 26, 1863.

Col. E. HATCH,

Comdg. Third Cavalry Brigade, Germantown, Tenn. :

Send the Second Iowa Cavalry, with camp and garrison equipage, to this point. They will still report to you.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

*Stevenson, Ala., August 26, 1863—8.15 p. m.**(Received 2 a. m., 27th.)*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

General Morton's place, in command [of the pioneers*], should be filled† by an engineer officer of [some rank and*] experience. Captain Merrill, having charge of the topographical department, cannot attend to it, and Lieutenant Burroughs is too young. It is of very great importance to us now. Can't you send me one who can manage a pontoon ?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

* Words in brackets not in dispatch as received by General Halleck.

† This word is "held" in the dispatch as received by General Halleck.

HEADQUARTERS,
Stevenson, Ala., August 26, 1863—8.30 p. m., *
(Received 12.15 p. m., 27th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Returned this morning at 2 o'clock from examination of the river at Shellmound, 26 miles from here, with a view to [choice of *] crossings. No further change in position of corps since my last. Enemy moving troops up Lookout Valley. They are fortifying at Chattanooga, and guarding all the fords up to Blythe's Ferry.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, August 26, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have ordered 31 box-cars shipped from Cairo, making 50 box-cars in all. You do not say if you want the flat-cars. I have no locomotives under my control, but will state your wants to General Grant, and ask him to order some sent you from Columbus if he can spare them. Those he expected to get in Mississippi were destroyed.

CHARLES PARSONS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
August 26, 1863.

Col. W. P. INNES,

Military Superintendent Government Railroads:

COLONEL: Colonel Anderson was directed by the general commanding, previous to the date of his resignation as military superintendent of Government railroads, to purchase and fit up three passenger-cars for the transportation of sick. He now directs you to ascertain if Colonel Anderson complied with these directions, and, if so, where and under whose supervision the cars are being refitted. He further directs you to assume control of them wherever they may be, and expedite the work upon them as much as possible according to such plans as may be furnished you by the department medical director. If the cars have not been purchased, he directs you to procure them at once, and fit them up according to the plans of the medical director.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, August 26, 1863—10.10 a. m.

Lieut. Col. H. C. HODGES,

Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Cumberland:

On 22d you report 5,409 mules on hand at Nashville. Are these not in use? Orders have just been given to procure 5,000 mules to mount General Rousseau's division. Are so many needed with this large stock on hand?

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

* Words in brackets not in dispatch as received by General Halleck.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS,
August 26, 1863—8.40 p. m.

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One of our men reports having seen a rocket about five minutes since, evidently sent up from bluffs on the opposite side of the river in a direction about 15 degrees east of south from this point. Thinks the color was red, but is not altogether certain. I have watchers posted, who will report promptly any observations in future.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. E. SHERIDAN,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

BLACK MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
August 26, 1863—9 p. m.

Capt. C. R. CASE,
Commanding Signal Corps:

Fires on the mountain top relit same as last night. White rocket seen at 8.50 to-night; came in sight from behind woods due south, passed through an arc of 10 degrees from east to west, distance unknown. Another was seen fifteen minutes later near the fires reported above.

HOMER C. JONES,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

The light or fire alluded to was seen on the mountain, south 55 degrees east, about 9 miles distant.

WM. A. SEITER,
Captain, Comdg. Signal Detachment, Fourteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 26, 1863.

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that corps commanders see that the troops of their command keep constantly on hand a full supply of camp tools, viz, axes, hatchets, picks, spades, &c. Brigade commanders will be held responsible that an adequate supply is always kept on hand.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-Generals Thomas, McCook, Crittenden, and Stanley.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Bolivar Springs, August 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to state that no change has been made in the disposition of my troops since last report. The firing this morning was

at Shellmound. Some flat-boats were being brought over to this side of the river and the firing was to protect the men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to order two regiments from General Brannan's division to report with axes to Brigadier-General Lytle at Bridgeport to-morrow morning at an early hour to cut timber. Instruct General Brannan to see that they have a full supply of axes, borrowing from the other regiments of his division if necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, August 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,
Battle Creek:

The general commanding asks what is the width of Battle Creek, and will a 40-foot-span bridge cross it?

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 26, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Jasper:

The general commanding suggests that Louis better be sent away as a prisoner; or at least be carefully watched. Union citizens regard him as a dangerous man.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SIGNAL STATION,
Jasper, August 26, 1863—1 p. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Which Louis do you mean? There are several of that name.

REYNOLDS,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
August 26, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,

Jasper:

The name is Love, the ferry-man, not Louis.

J. A. GARFIELD.

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Jasper, August 26, 1863—8 p. m.

Colonel FLYNT:

We have got across to this side six good-sized flat-boats to-day, and expect two more down the river to-night; also have a new one building. All will be soon made ready for use. Colonel King crossed to-day and reports a good defensible position on the other side. Have sent 3 men over to-night and expect a report from them to-morrow night.

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Bolivar, Ala., August 26, 1863—9.30 a. m.

General REYNOLDS:

The general commanding desires to know the cause of the cannonading at or in the vicinity of Battle Creek this morning.

GEO. E. FLYNT.

Lieut. Col., Asst. Adjt. Gen., and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

August 26, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Colonel FLYNT:

No firing occurred at or in the vicinity of Battle Creek this morning of which we have any knowledge.

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General, Commanding.

JASPER MOUNTAIN STATION,

August 26, 1863—11.30 a. m.

General REYNOLDS:

The firing was at Shellmound.

G. W. LANDRUM,

Acting Signal Officer.

JASPER, August 26, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. G. E. FLYNT,

A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps:

The firing was at Shellmound. We are bringing over some flats there to-day, and it was to protect our men. Nothing of importance, as we have had no report.

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General.

STEVENSON, *August 26, 1863.*

Major BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

The rebels dismantled the mill and engine at Bridgeport. Colonel Hodges has sent for men to examine so that parts can be replaced. I will give general instructions to General Lytle to put it in condition otherwise.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *August 26, 1863—8.20 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD:

I send you the following telegram for what it is worth. It has just been received from Col. E. M. McCook, at Larkinsville:

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

Deserter from First Louisiana Regiment, arrived to-night, states that he saw Cheatham's division cross at Chattanooga on the 7th of August, and that Cheatham's division was in Sequatchie Valley last Thursday when he left. I send the man to you to-morrow. Is this news?

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *August 26, 1863.*

Brigadier-General LYTLE,
Bridgeport:

Do you know where the artillery firing is?

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

BRIDGEPORT, *August 26, 1863—9 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The cannonading seems to be in direction of Shellmound. I threw some companies on to island before daylight this morning, just after General Rosecrans left. Lieutenant Turnbull, of my staff, reports no rebel pickets on opposite bank.

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General.

STEVENSON, *August 26, 1863.*

Brigadier-General LYTLE,
Bridgeport, Ala..

A bright light is seen on the hills across the river, opposite here. If you can see it from your camp, have the signal officers watch it. It is evidently a signal of some kind.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

*Poe's Tavern, August 26, 1863.*Capt. J. R. MUHLEMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

In reply to the letter of inquiry from headquarters Twenty-first Army Corps respecting facilities for crossing the Tennessee River, I would respectfully say that to cross with facility a rope of at least 2,000 feet in length will be required; that with this rope the river can be crossed by either making ferry-boats entirely of wood or from boats covered with paulins. I have two paulins and sufficient tools to construct the boats. I can also construct boats with the tools I have, and cross slowly without any rope.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

*Poe's Tavern, August 26, 1863—8 p. m.*Capt. J. R. MUHLEMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

Colonel Funkhouser met 30 of the enemy at Harrison's Landing this morning, this side of the river; attacked them, killing 3 (1 of them a lieutenant) and capturing 2 privates. The prisoners report that the Chattanooga Rebel of this morning reports the fall of Charleston. They say further that it reports the defeat of Lee by Meade. I give these as prisoners' reports. May God grant their truth. They report further what, if true, is important to us: that the enemy opposed to us are all moving toward Atlanta.

This morning I sent a forage train to Thatcher's Landing, and with the escort a section of artillery. A few shots were fired across at their works, when a general stampede took place. All the fords and crossings are occupied by a few regiments of the enemy with a few guns, with light works. They have for the past few nights sent small parties across to capture some of our men, to gain information. They are reported to be poorly informed of our purposes and force.

A very reliable report reached me this evening that on yesterday the advance of Burnside's forces reached Kingston, and after a short engagement thrashed Forrest. I am now making 2,000 pounds of flour per day. The condition of the command was never better.

Very truly,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to corps headquarters.

Hazen seems to be in luck in the way of news.

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., FOURTEENTH CORPS,

*Foot of Mountain, Anderson Road, August 26, 1863.*Colonel GODDARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

COLONEL: I have to report that nothing of importance has transpired since the last report. The enemy has strengthened his works

opposite the crossing of the Anderson road. A few trains have arrived empty and gone out apparently loaded. We are preparing to shell their works to-morrow. Two companies will go to the mouth of Chickamauga and come down the river to-day as on yesterday. For most important news see Colonel Funkhouser's dispatch, copy herewith.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT FIRST BRIGADE,
August 25, 1863—7 p. m.

Colonel WILDER:

I have the honor to report that no material change has taken place since my last report. Colonel Sheets, in command of a detachment, has just arrived. Reports the force at Harrison's Landing greatly increased in the last twenty-four hours. This comes from two boys who came from the other side of the river this morning; also from other citizens. They have been re-enforced, I think there is no doubt. The guns at Igou's Ferry have been moved down to Harrison's. The works at the Nelson Ferry are being rapidly increased. The river at the mouth of the Chickamauga is easily forded, not more than saddle skirts deep. It is also reported by citizens that loud and continued cheering was heard on the arrival of the cars last evening, supposed to be re-enforcements coming up. These boys also report that rumor is rife in the rebel camps that 20,000 re-enforcements have arrived. This is merely rumor, and is entitled to but little credit.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. FUNKHOUSER.

P. S.—At the mouth of the Chickamauga works are being made. It is said that the work was kept up all night and is still continued to-day. A small party crossed over at Harrison's on yesterday evening and dashed up to the top of the bluff and then returned.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS.
Pikeville, Tenn., August 26, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

COLONEL: I inclose a communication received from Colonel Minty last evening.

On my arrival here I ordered a daily issue of green corn, to save bread. I find as a consequence that the hard bread issued to include the 27th will last till the end of the month, and perhaps longer. I have also ordered my commissary to use the mills in this vicinity, an abundance of wheat being reported in the valley. Another train started to McMinnville this morning for supplies.

Owing to the damaged bacon sent us we are short in that article, but have fresh beef. Captain Stanage reports a scarcity of bacon at McMinnville. Also that one of my trains was delayed there in consequence of a failure in forwarding supplies from Nashville.

I sent a courier to General Burnside at Jamestown last evening.

It will take him three days and a half to make the trip. When can the battalion of cavalry left at Rock Island to watch movements of rebels at Sparta be ordered up? Is it left to my discretion? Colonel Dibrell has left Sparta and crossed the Tennessee. About 150 men in small squads are marauding, pillaging, and occasionally committing murders in the vicinity of Sparta. They have no organization.

The health of my command is remarkably good. All in good spirits, trusting that we are rapidly crushing this rebellion.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Smith's Cross-Roads, Tenn., August 25, 1863.

Capt. E. A. OTIS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps :

SIR : All quiet on the Tennessee. The rebel sentries are walking their lonely rounds at Blythe's and Dowdy's Ferries. The few boats they had have been taken a short way up the Hiwassee River.

A negro from Sulphur Springs informed me yesterday that Forrest had sent 200 of his men to Kingston, and with the remainder had crossed the Tennessee River ; also that Dibrell with his force had crossed. The scout from Washington last night confirmed this report. Scouts of this morning also report no men on this side of the river.

I am, respectfully,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

STEVENSON, August 26, 1863.

General GORDON GRANGER,

Nashville :

The general commanding wishes you to see that the Tennessee cavalry just mustered are armed and equipped. * * * He also wishes to know who is in command of the Carthage troops, if Gillem has gone to Alexandria to take command. Direct them to be in readiness to move on McMinnville or Sparta, as occasion requires, within three days. Have the transportation regulated by department orders. Report amount of supplies at Carthage, and direct the Alexandria troops to supply themselves from there. Prepare to advance to the Tennessee and cover the rear of the army. No report from you about McCook's movements. The general wants a daily report.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, August 26, 1863.

General GARFIELD :

I have been sorely perplexed about the examining board. All the members are now in Nashville, and will get fairly to work to-morrow. I have ordered McCook's brigade to march to Athens and join Morgan. McCook will leave Columbia on the 29th. My health is excellent.

G. GRANGER.

NASHVILLE, *August 26, 1863—10.30 p. m.*

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR:

One battalion Tenth Ohio at La Vergne; two battalions now en route from Columbia to Athens.

WM. C. RUSSELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LARKINSVILLE, *August 26, 1863.*

General J. A. GARFIELD:

An orderly sergeant, Fifth Arkansas, deserted and left Chattanooga the 16th, and reports that Bragg commenced evacuating Chattanooga on the 14th instant, moving all his baggage. He states that Bragg is forming his new defense with his right resting on Knoxville, commanded by General Buckner, and comprising about 25,000 men, and the left of his line at Rome, Ga., Wheeler's cavalrily being at the latter place. Forrest is reported to be crossing into West Tennessee with his whole force. He also reports the army in and around Chattanooga as being in a demoralized condition, and both officers and men asserting that they will not follow General Bragg any farther, as they regard their case as hopeless. He also reports four companies of Union [men] formed at Sand Hill, waiting the crossing of our army to join it.

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

LARKINSVILLE, ALA.,
August 26, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Stevenson, Ala.:

All quiet along the line. Caught 11 guerrillas to-day. Among the rest was the notorious Hambrick, Gurley's partner; all caught in arms. I will have some more, probably all of them, to-night. A good many mountaineers are enlisting. About 20 joined the Fourth Indiana to-day and yesterday. Seventy-six partisans of Mr. Latham's company waiting here to be mustered in.

In compliance with paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 53, current series, to which my attention has been called, I have sent a copy of this to department headquarters. Shall I continue doing this, or will dispatch to you be sufficient?

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

MOUNT VERNON, KY.,
August 26, 1863.

Major-General PARKE:

Beyond London I shall want spies. Will you authorize me to employ and at what rates, by the day or by the job?

JNO. F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding.

COVINGTON, KY., August 26, 1863.

Col. N. BOWEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

The last leave to-day at 2 o'clock, except battery.

GEO. P. WEBSTER,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
In Camp at Chitwood's, Tenn., August 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,

Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

You have done astonishingly well, and I am much pleased with your promptness and energy. I sent the substance of your dispatch to General Burnside, who was then at London. He replied we would all be at least a day behind the time originally set, perhaps more.

One brigade of Hascall's division is now here; the other will be here to-night. Only one regiment (Carter's) of the Cavalry Division is here yet. General Burnside is expected to-night.

A general supply train of ammunition and subsistence accompanies General Hascall's division; it is over 300 wagons, and has delayed the march very much.

On General Burnside's arrival, instructions will be sent to you. In the mean time gather everything up snugly, make repairs, &c., and be ready to continue the march. Get all the forage the country affords, and reconnoiter well out in the direction of Montgomery. If you obtain any information of general importance, communicate it immediately by couriers.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Bowling Green, Ky., August 26, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,

Asst. Adj. Gen., District of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: Colonel Maxwell, before he left here on leave, instructed me to complete the assessment he had begun to make on the rebel citizens living near Rocky Hill, for the purpose of rebuilding the depot at that point, and when done to submit it to General Boyle, with an outline of the proposed order, for his approval before the money was collected. I inclose you a paper showing you the value of the property of the leading citizens in that neighborhood and the amount proposed to be levied on each; and now, with the approval of General Boyle, I will at once by order direct the citizens named in that paper to pay to any agent whom the railroad company may direct the amount assessed on each, the agent of the road attending at Rocky Hill depot upon designated days to receive the money.

In the event any one fails to comply with the order, I propose to take property worth the full amount assessed on the individual refusing; when possible, property that can be used in rebuilding the depot, and if that cannot be done, then property that can be easily turned into money.

The depot cost \$1,040 several years ago. The levy amounts to \$1,221, and it is not more than sufficient to rebuild the depot now, even if every cent is collected.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-sixth Ky. Vol. Infy., Comdg. Post.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, August 27, 1863.

Respectfully referred to department headquarters, and propriety of action in matter submitted for consideration and instructions.

I request that matter be referred to Secretary of War, before order is given to levy any contribution.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, August 29, 1863.

Respectfully returned to General Boyle, for an explicit statement as to when and how the depot was destroyed.

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, September 1, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Fairleigh, who will comply with indorsement of General Burnside. This to be returned with report.

By order of General Boyle:

T. J. BUSH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Returned inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Bowling Green, Ky., September 4, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,

Asst. Adj. Gen., District of Kentucky, Louisville:

CAPTAIN: All the information I have regarding the burning of the depot at Rocky Hill Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, I give below:

At noon on the 4th July last a party of about 45 guerrillas suddenly appeared at Rocky Hill. They were led by a man calling himself Captain Umber. Some of them wore a species of uniform (gray); others were dressed in common brown jeans. They first robbed the store of a Mr. Dickson, a British subject, and secreted themselves for the purpose of capturing the passenger train bound south from Louisville, 6 men being detached from the main body for the purpose of burning the depot.

A young man named Showers, a clerk in Dickson's store, expos-

tulated with them ; insisted that the depot ought not to be burned ; informed the party that it was the property of the company, and the goods stored in it the property of citizens, and that the building was not used by the Government. However, just before the party left, the depot was fired by them, and with the property it contained was wholly burned. There were several rebel citizens at the depot when the rebels first came in, but none of them attempted to dissuade the party from the contemplated burning, but by silence consented to the act of their friends, and remained inactive spectators to the burning, after the guerrillas had left. The party left as soon as the building was fired, and before the flames were visible on the outside of the building about 15 citizens had come in and shortly afterward the number was increased to 50, but no one made the slightest effort to save the building or its contents, but stood by and saw the whole completely destroyed.

This, it is thought, if merely passive disloyalty, is rather too passive under the circumstances, and, in fact, amounts to crime, which, if not punished in the ordinary way, should, at all events, be punished to the extent of rebuilding the depot.

The community around Rocky Hill are peculiarly disloyal, and it is a significant fact that the burning of depots on this road (Louisville and Nashville) always occurs at points where the people are intensely rebel. The guerrillas have no fears in such neighborhoods, and the rebel citizen feeling himself [secure] will lend every possible covert aid to these desperadoes.

By making the proposed assessment it is thought the citizen will soon learn that he is pecuniarily interested in the protection of the road and property on it, and to that extent made actively loyal.

The rebel sympathizers should be interested in the protection of property their friends seek to destroy, and when the interest certainly attaches the sympathy for the evil-doers in a corresponding ratio will cease.

It is generally believed by what loyal citizens there are about Rocky Hill that some 3 or 4 sympathizers were prominent in getting the depot burned, and that all of them, when opportunity offers, give what aid and comfort they can to guerrillas ; but these propositions cannot be proven with legal certainty. There are many who say they will "never give a cent toward rebuilding any depot," &c., and some say it is useless to rebuild at all, since it would be burned again in three days.

These facts stated herein are gathered from citizens living near Rocky Hill, and, in addition to these facts, I hope I will be pardoned for stating, as I have done, some of the reasons which have induced Colonel Maxwell to propose the assessment to rebuild the depot—a proposition which meets the approbation of the truly loyal portion of this community.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,

Lieut. Col. Twenty-sixth Ky. Vol. Infy., Comdg. Post.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,

Cincinnati, September 13, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, in compliance with the request of Brigadier-General Boyle.

W. P. ANDERSON.

[Fifth indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

Submitted to the Secretary of War and approved by him.

H. W. HALLECK.

General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

August 27, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,

Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 14th, in regard to Ellet's brigade, has been received and shown to the Secretary of War. He directs that you assume command of this brigade and take proper measures to reduce it to discipline, trying and punishing the guilty parties. For reasons given in my letter of the 24th instant, it is not deemed advisable at present to break up this brigade, but you can detach and place on shore such portions of it as you may deem necessary for the good of the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,

August 27, 1863.

General RAWLINS:

I have a Mobile paper of August 22, in which I find the following, which is very good:

OKOLONA, *August 21.*

The raid on the Mississippi Central Road has terminated. The enemy having accomplished his object in the destruction of the rolling-stock of the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson, and Mississippi Central roads, accumulated at Grenada for security, has gone back satisfied.

CHARLESTON, *August 21.*

The fire of the enemy's land batteries has been heavier than ever to-day. A new battery of Parrott guns opened on Sumter this morning, and the fire has been concentrated upon the last battery and its guns. The south wall of the fort is now a pile of rubbish. On the north the wall is also crumbling into a heap. The flag has been shot away twice to-day. Six times during the attack the flag-staff was shot off, and the flag flies from the ruins of the south wall.

Just before sunset Sumter fired several shots at the Ironsides, which was engaging Battery Wagner. A monitor this morning making a reconnaissance fired at Sumter, but was not replied to. There is no report of casualties.

The sappers are making regular approaches on Battery Wagner. The officer killed on Monday was a captain of one of the monitors.

W. T. SHERMAN.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,

August 27, 1863.

General RAWLINS:

I have a long and very proper letter from General Lew. Wallace, speaking in terms of great respect for General Grant, but evidently

restrained from expressing them direct. What do you think of my answering him in a kind tone and holding out to him a hope of again serving, with modified notions. At Shiloh he was laggard, but has he no good qualities which, with proper cultivation, might save his honor and be of use to the service?

SHERMAN.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

August 27, 1863.

General MCPHERSON,

Vicksburg:

I think Judge Sharkey is at his plantation on the Bogasha, near the mouth of Big Black. A Mobile paper of the 22d announced that our cavalry expedition to Grenada has destroyed the place and a vast amount of railroad stock there, and that Gillmore's guns have leveled the walls of Fort Sumter. Ask Rawlins for a copy of the dispatch.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

STEVENSON, ALA., August 27, 1863.

(Received 12.20 a. m., 28th.)

Major-General HALLECK.

General-in-Chief:

Corps in same position as yesterday. Bridge preparations going forward. General Crittenden dispatches this evening that prisoners say* the Chattanooga Rebel, of yesterday, reports Charleston fallen and Lee whipped by Meade; and that Burnside's advance whipped [Forrest?] at Kingston on Tuesday. Van Cleve has sent couriers to open communication with Burnside.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1863—1.20 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

No officers of engineers holding the rank of brigadier-general are available to fill General Morton's place except General W. F. Smith and General Benham.

GEO. W. CULLUM,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Stevenson, Ala., August 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW JOHNSON,

Military Governor, Tennessee:

GOVERNOR: If consistent with your orders from the President, I wish to place under your orders the building of the Northwestern

* Telegram as received by General Halleck reads, "General Crittenden's dispatches this morning say," &c.

Railroad. Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger will receive instructions to furnish, on your requisitions, such military force as may be required for the protection of the road. You can also have the services of Brigadier-General Gillem, and such part of the Tennessee troops as shall be mustered into the service as you may need, including Gillem's regiment. Your requisitions for the necessary funds will be sent to the department chief quartermaster, who will be directed to make requisition for and supply what you need.

The chief commissary will in like manner be directed to supply the subsistence for the men and troops employed in construction of the road. He will give instructions to the post commissary how requisitions are to be made.

Colonel Innes, military superintendent of railroads, will detail the requisite number of engineers, and furnish rolling stock necessary to carry on the work.

It is probable we can spare Colonel Thompson and the First and Second Regiments Colored Troops to be employed on the line. Ask President Lincoln if he cannot send you some colored or engineer troops from General Grant's department for same purpose, the whole to be under your command. As a matter of course, I shall desire to have reports from you of the progress of the work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Springs, August 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to state that the disposition of the troops of my corps are the same as last reported.

General Reynolds reports that he has succeeded in bringing to this side of the river six good-sized flat-boats, and expects to get two more down to-day, and has new ones building, and will be soon ready for use.

Colonel King crossed the river and reports a good defensible position on the other side of the river. Has sent other parties over, but no report.

Captain Jones, signal station, reported fires on the mountain top last night and night before; white rockets seen last night at 8.50; came in sight from behind the woods due south, passed through an arc of 10 degrees from east to west; distance unknown. Another was seen fifteen minutes later near the fires reported. The fires seen were south 55 degrees east.

Dispatch from Tracy City reports railroad and telegraph in good working order to that point. About 60,000 rations on hand.

General Reynolds reports mounted reconnaissance from Kelley's Ford returned at 9 o'clock last night. Report about 25 rebels on the other side of the river. Learned from citizens that there had been about 200 on the other side of the ferry up to the 25th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

BATTLE CREEK, *August 27, 1863*—3 a. m.

Maj. F. S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp :

MAJOR : I have the honor to inform the major-general commanding the department that the width of Battle Creek at the bridge is 109 feet 8 inches.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

BATTLE CREEK,
August 27, 1863—3 p. m.

Major BOND,
Aide-de-Camp :

A 40-foot span will not answer for a bridge across Battle Creek. I am building a bridge about 300 yards above the present one. It will be completed in at least three days.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
August 27, 1863—3 p. m.

General REYNOLDS :

The general commanding directs that the order given for your command to draw subsistence stores from Bridgeport be revoked, and, until a depot is established at Bridgeport, they will draw from the supplies at Stevenson from post commissary.

H. M. CIST,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, August 27, 1863—5 p. m.

Colonel FLYNT :

A citizen just in who left Chattanooga on Tuesday, came down the railroad and crossed above Shellmound, saw only light pickets, except at a point 5 miles this side Chattanooga, where he saw about two companies of infantry. Says he saw them moving machinery south of Chattanooga, and the coal cars from this side up to Chattanooga. Will send him on to-morrow.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

LARKINSVILLE, *August 27, 1863.*

General A. McD. McCook :

Watkins last night caught Ragsdale, one of the party with Gurley when Robert was murdered.

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel.

STEVENSON,

August 27, 1863—9.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD :

I will, in conjunction with the Michigan Mechanics and Engineers, construct a trestle bridge over the Tennessee River in a very short space of time if you desire me to do so.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

DUNLAP, *August 27, 1863—8.30 [a. m.]*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

Reconnaissance ordered left yesterday. The only report received is from Palmer, who was at Poe's Tavern yesterday at 5.30. Wilder was with him and would move forward this morning. He found a picket at that point, attacked it, wounding 2; took several prisoners and wagons—rebel Government wagons. He heard of no enemy this side of the river though they were as high up as Harrison. Certainly the rumors are numerous, yet none look to the immediate evacuation of Chattanooga. Not a word from headquarters since leaving Manchester.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding at Dunlap.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,*Dunlap, August 27, 1863—10 a. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

I have nothing from you yesterday or this morning. Van Cleve has sent couriers to communicate with Burnside. Funkhouser met 30 of the enemy at Harrison's Landing, this side of the river, killed 3, and captured 2. They state Chattanooga Rebel of yesterday reports the fall of Charleston, and the defeat of Lee by Meade; also that the enemy are all moving toward Atlanta. Hazen also learns that Burnside's advance reached Kingston Tuesday, and after a short engagement thrashed Forrest. I send list of prisoners by mail from Tracy City; also Hazen's report in cipher as to the feasibility of crossing the Tennessee.

CRITTENDEN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,*August 27, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

SIR: The following information was received from Le Roy Bulington, private, Company F, Sixteenth Tennessee, deserter: Left Chattanooga Monday, 24th instant; estimates Bragg's force at 30,000; Polk's corps alone was at Chattanooga when he left. Friday and Saturday nights the cars were running all night, moving goods and rations toward Atlanta, Ga. On Saturday night the cars were moving on the Knoxville railroad. It was surmised in camp that Hill's corps

was to go to Knoxville to re-enforce Buckner. It was also surmised that Knoxville was in the possession of the Federals. (This was on Monday.) The troops from Tennessee in bad spirits; those from Mississippi and Georgia in good spirits, as they were "getting nearer home." Another rumor was that Johnston was to re-enforce Bragg, but he saw nothing to indicate the truth of this report. He believes the place is being evacuated, as the prisoners were all started to Atlanta, and only a portion of the rations left for present use.


Respectfully, sir,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,
August 27, 1863.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division:

CAPTAIN: In answer to your inquiry for facilities for crossing the river, I have to say there is nothing to cross with. There are three little saw-mills in the country, but they cannot saw for want of water; at most, but very little. We will have to take all the material from the woods, except what we may be able to procure from houses of rebels living near. I do not know whether it is contemplated to cross the river with a force sufficient to fight the enemy or only to cross over after they may have been driven off from another direction, or when troops shall have come up on the opposite side to cover our crossing. We cannot make pontoons without lumber; therefore we cannot build them here unless the lumber is sent from the rear. As to building rafts, that is easily done. All the tools we need are axes, saws, and augers, and plenty of cable rope. This would do well enough to cross with if no enemy was in the way. There is one other resort—to build a bridge. The river is not deep, and there is no danger of a rise for some time. My plan would be to frame bents, thus , in the woods, having the timber as light as possible. If lumber could not be obtained from houses and barns in the valley for the floor, I would have puncheons split, ready for use. Such a bridge could be prepared in ten days. The inequality of the bottom of the river would have to be met by leaving length of post sufficient to allow sawing off, or to have the river carefully surveyed by sounding at night while the bridge was being prepared. I would have no sills, but let the posts rest on the bed of the river. To do this will require hewing-axes, chopping-axes, and the ordinary framing tools, such as saws, augers, and chisels. Having everything ready, this bridge could be put up in a very short time.

No marked change in the appearance of things on the other side of the river, except that the enemy are hard at work at the various crossings. They will very soon have every such place well fortified. At Harrison's they are seen to be working day and night. A deserter reports all of Hill's corps above here, extending as far up as the railroad bridge across the river; also reports Polk's corps, of two divisions, near here. A citizen reports 2,000 rebels at Kelley's Ferry; came there yesterday. From a deserter I learn that the enemy have sent all the baggage and machinery that he can spare. He (the prisoner) was in the guard-house, with many others, for desertion.

They were put on the cars and started for Atlanta, and on the way he escaped. Colonel Wilder has erected a little work to protect his guns, and will open on the city to-day with two guns. The city is doomed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Therman, E. Tenn., August 27, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the commanding general of the Army of the Cumberland.

I regret that General Wagner's report does not offer a more flattering prospect of improving the means of a sudden passage of the river; but if such means were to be had, it is a grave question whether the passage could be effected without a diversion in the enemy's rear. From Colonel Wilder's reports to me I learn the enemy has greatly strengthened his defenses on the river since our first appearance in front of Chattanooga. But whatever is necessary to be done, if men can do it, shall be done.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,
August 27, 1863.

Straggling over the country, foraging, and sometimes pillaging by soldiers, and in some degree by the officers of this command, is made the subject of frequent complaint.

The general commanding is satisfied that these evils are chargeable to the negligence or collusion of the officers. But few of them act as if they regarded either their honor or duty as involved in checking these practices.

Hereafter no officer or soldier will leave the camp without a pass, and all passes to soldiers or servants for foraging or trade with the country are prohibited.

In every case when it is necessary for any party to leave camp it must be under charge of an officer, who will go out and return with it. The officer at the outpost will halt all parties going and returning, and require the officer in charge to identify each individual. All soldiers or servants coming to the lines not in company with an officer, who have not a special pass from the corps or these headquarters, will be arrested and sent in. No soldier will be allowed to ride any public animal in or out of camp, except upon his proper duty. The provost-marshal will issue no pass to an officer except by the written direction of a brigade commander, in which shall be specified the names of each individual to be passed. All orders for passes will be kept on file.

Every person passing the lines under the orders of the corps commanders will be required to give his name and rank and exhibit his authority.

Every officer of whatever rank is charged with the enforcement of these orders.

By order of Major-General Palmer:

J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General,

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, Tenn., August 27, 1863—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel KLEIN,
Comdg. Battn. Third Indiana Cavalry, Rock Island:

COLONEL: General Van Cleve directs that you at once move from your present position and rejoin your command at Pikeville. He would prefer you would come by Sparta, picking up any rebel guerrillas there.

Your transportation is here, and supplies will be here for you. On your arrival report to General Van Cleve for orders. Notify the commanding officer at McMinnville that you have moved to this place.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, Tenn., August 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

COLONEL: I inclose communication received last evening from Colonel Minty. All quiet at this end of Sequatchie Valley. Come and see us.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Smith's Cross-Roads, in Valley, August 26, 1863.

Captain OTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: I have this moment received the following news from above, which is reliable:

On Sunday Forrest crossed part of his forces over the river at Kingston; same night Dibrell's men arrived at Kingston; their pickets now stand at Post Oak Springs.

Rucker's Legion (part of Pegram's command), with four pieces of artillery, were at Kingston on Sunday, the 23d. Their pickets from Wartburg reported a heavy force of our men at Jamestown. On 24th the legion moved out to guard a gap on Wartburg road.

The means of crossing at Kingston consists of five or six flat-boats.

Pegram's men are on this side of the river, and are scattered from Knoxville to Kingston.

General Gracie, with a mounted brigade, moved from Strawberry Plains on Friday, the 21st instant; were halted within 2 miles of Knoxville, apparently destined for that place. There is no infantry on this side of the river below Knoxville.

My scouts from the river at Blythe's and Dowdy's Ferries report no cannon in sight last evening or this morning.

Fourth Michigan camped near Washington last night. They sent

scouts toward Sulphur Springs this morning ; no report from them yet.

I have made my pickets as small as possible—12 men on each road, except Blythe's, and there only 24—but yet the picket duty is very heavy. Can you not send me the men of my brigade that you have in Sequatchie Valley ?

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, Tenn., August 27, 1863—5 p. m.
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,

Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps :

COLONEL : One of my trains arrived this p. m. from McMinnville, bringing 20,000 rations. I have two more trains out, one of which left here yesterday morning. If the commissary at Nashville will keep the depot at McMinnville supplied, I can keep my command supplied with ten days' rations.

I herewith inclose copy of communication received this p. m. from Colonel Minty.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier General, Commanding Division.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Smith's Cross-Roads, Tennessee Valley, August 27, 1863.

Captain OTIS,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Third Div., Twenty-first Army Corps :

SIR : The Fourth Michigan returned from up the valley last evening. Their scouts met a scouting party of the enemy about 2 miles above Washington, and after a short skirmish drove them beyond Sulphur Springs ; captured 2.

Holman's regiment is stationed at Post Oak Springs. Dibrell's brigade at Kingston. Every ferry along the river is strongly guarded, and all the boats have been taken away.

The intrenchments at Dowdy's Ferry are now not far from 200 yards long ; a party of about 50 men is constantly at work. No artillery to be seen since last report.

Send me a copy of the order referred to by General Crittenden.

There is not a boat to be had on the river. The rebels have possession of them all. Of course proper parties can build rafts, which could be used for crossing the river.

Rations ran out last night. You ought to keep me supplied with coffee, sugar, and salt. The men are constantly at work, and should be fed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER, *Nashville*:

The general commanding wants daily reports from you; says he does not know the position of any of your troops. When did Morgan arrive at Athens?

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, August 27, 1863—1.25 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have not failed to telegraph you daily. Many messages from your headquarters are six hours old. Mr. Dwyer reports the wires overloaded. On the 23d I telegraphed that Stokes reached Alexandria at 8 a. m. the day previous. On the 24th I advised you of Morgan's arrival at Columbia with one brigade, and that he was ordered to commence work on Duck River bridge; that McCook's brigade was between Franklin and Columbia repairing the railroad. On the same day I received orders to stop work on Duck River bridge and throw Morgan's brigade forward to Athens. I immediately sent the order, and directed him to report his arrival directly to you. Late last evening I received your order signed by Captain Thoms, and at once sent orders to Stokes to draw ten days' supplies from Carthage, and hold himself in readiness to move. Ordered McCook's brigade to cease work upon the bridges and march to Athens, leaving one regiment at Columbia until the arrival of the Thirteenth Wisconsin from Fort Donelson, and Twenty-eighth Kentucky from Clarksville, when the regiment ordered to remain at Columbia would rejoin McCook, leaving the two regiments above named at Columbia. I ordered the latter to clear the country as they moved. They will reach Columbia about the 31st. I sent you by this morning's mail a report received from Steedman of the whereabouts of his command.

My forces are now disposed as follows: Two regiments of infantry, detachment of cavalry at Alexandria; one regiment of infantry at Carthage; one regiment and detachment of infantry and battery at Gallatin; one regiment of infantry and battery at Clarksville; one regiment of infantry and battery at Fort Donelson; two regiments of infantry, a portion of one of which is mounted, en route from Donelson and Clarksville to garrison Columbia; one regiment of infantry at Franklin; McCook's brigade at Columbia under orders to march to Athens (will start to-morrow); one regiment of infantry at Fayetteville; one regiment, one battery, and Galbraith's cavalry at Shelbyville; one brigade of infantry, one battery, two battalions Tenth Ohio Cavalry, under Morgan, en route for Athens; Steedman's division guarding railroad; Ward's brigade, except one regiment, and Doolittle's brigade, except one regiment, with the Tennessee cavalry, and detachments at Nashville.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, August 27, 1863—5 p. m.
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

General GARFIELD:

Message from Morgan dated to-day says, moved 9 miles yesterday afternoon. All the trestle-work for 12 miles south of Columbia in

good condition; telegraph wires the same; citizens will do all in their power to prevent its being destroyed. Will reach Pulaski to-night. Can hear nothing of any rebels, not even bushwhackers. Roads excellent; plenty of forage in the country. I suppose he will reach Athens on the 29th.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to order General Crook to establish a courier line from General Lytle's headquarters to this place as soon as possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Stevenson, Ala., August 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I forded over half way across the Tennessee River last evening on Hart's Bar. There was a citizen present (Mr. Wallace) who pointed out the direction of the ford, being about 30 degrees down the river. At first the citizen considered it unfordable, from the fact that there was bare ground on the bar visible when it was fordable. I forded until the water became very shallow on the bar, exposing too much of my person to the enemy's pickets on the other side. In crossing the channel I found in no place it was over 4 feet deep.

I sent a mounted man 100 yards in as deep and heavy a current as in the distance I forded. The horse moved firmly through the current, the water coming half way up his sides. I believe the river fordable for either mounted or foot men, and am willing to take 50 men and cross, if the general commanding desires.

I had 2 men with me, one of them 5 feet 5½ inches in height; still experiencing no difficulty in fording. The roads on this side of the river would have to be improved, but good ones could be made.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HAWLEY,
Captain and Inspector Cavalry.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 27, 1863.

Respectfully returned to General Stanley, who will order General Crook to have the road to this ferry repaired and well masked.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Stevenson, August 28, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Crook, commanding
 Second Cavalry Division.

Attention called to indorsement of Major-General Rosecrans.

By command of Major-General Stanley :

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LARKINSVILLE, *August 27, 1863—8.30 p. m.*

General J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

Nothing unusual along the outposts. Recruits still coming in.
 Eleven prisoners taken to-day ; among them some of the band engaged in General McCook's murder.

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

LARKINSVILLE, ALA.,
August 27, 1863.

Col. L. D. WATKINS :

Send forward charges and specifications against bushwhackers, with names of witnesses, &c. If any of the paroled prisoners from Vicksburg or elsewhere are violating their parole, arrest them and send them forward here, with charges, &c.

If you think the safety of any of your troops endangered by permitting prisoners to remain at home, send them forward with statement that such permission cannot be safely granted.

Your brigade flag will be sent in a day or two.

By command of Col. E. M. McCook :

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LARKINSVILLE, ALA.,
August 27, 1863.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Maysville :

Allow me to congratulate and thank you for the manner in which you are clearing the bushwhackers out of your vicinity.

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

MAYSVILLE, *August 27, 1863—9.45 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

The following bridges were destroyed by guerrillas yesterday : Indian Creek bridge, 8 miles from Huntsville ; Limestone bridge, 6 miles from Huntsville. and Piney bridge, 19 miles from Huntsville, all on Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Huntsville and Tennessee River.

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that he is informed to-day that during the time that Colonel Long's brigade has been encamped in this vicinity no steps have been taken to provide the horses with fodder, and that they have received as yet nothing but the ration of forage drawn from Stevenson, not having been even grazed, while within 3 miles of the camp there is from 200 to 300 acres of green corn standing along the vicinity of the river.

Major Patten reports that when he applied to Colonel Long's adjutant-general (Captain Crane) for permission to go out and bring in fodder for the animals, Captain Crane informed him that there was no authority for taking such stuff, but, on the contrary, there was an order against so doing. The general commanding desires to know by whose authority this order was given, as he is unaware of such an order ever having been issued, and if it does exist it should be immediately countermanded, as it would be almost like cutting our own throats to deprive our stock of the feed so necessary to their existence, and on the contrary, orders have been repeatedly issued from these headquarters, and even had no orders been issued the universal custom since the general has commanded the cavalry would warrant the commanders in providing to the utmost feed for their horses. At the same time instructions have been repeatedly issued from these and department headquarters defining manner in which such property should be taken and by whom, and it is difficult to comprehend how such an order could have reached Colonel Long or such an impression existed at the headquarters of his brigade.

The general desires this matter investigated, and in future every means taken at all times to provide for the proper feeding of the horses of the command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP AT CHITWOOD'S, TENN., *August 27, 1863.*
(Via Somerset, 28th. Received 5.45 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Our advance reached here yesterday, and all the forces that came over the South Fork and the Marsh Creek roads will move up to-night except some of the supply trains and rear guard. General White's division is at Jamestown Cut. I have not yet heard of the forces that went by way of Livingston and Jackson; expect to hear every moment. Men in good spirits. Forage short. Just received Secretary's dispatch about Fort Sumter. We are jubilant. Shall push on as fast as possible. We have had terrible roads.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

August 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General POTTER :

The following has just been received with instructions to at once forward it to you. Please acknowledge receipt :

WILLIAMSBURG, August 26.

Brig. Gen. R. B. POTTER,

Commanding Ninth Army Corps :

You will please repair to Hickman's Bridge and hasten as much as possible the reorganization of the Ninth Corps. Let the batteries be refitted, new horses and everything necessary, and if cannoneers can be obtained in no other way they must be detached from the regiments. It is very desirable that Ferrero's division should get to Crab Orchard as soon as possible, and that the whole command should get into condition without delay to follow us upon receipt of orders. I have ordered the Seventy-first Indiana Mounted Infantry to be attached to the Ninth Corps. It is at Indianapolis now. There are some rumors of a raid from the direction of Pound Gap, but I hardly think they will attempt it. Please render General Boyle any necessary assistance to repel should it occur.

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General.

W. P. ANDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 27, 1863.

General POTTER :

General Burnside telegraphs me that the Seventy-first Indiana would not be attached to the Ninth Corps, but would be left in Kentucky to report to me. One battalion of the regiment is now loading in cars for Lexington. Have you or General Parke any orders on the subject? I desire the regiment at Mount Sterling if it is to be left in Kentucky. Will you please advise in regard to the matter?

J. T. BOYLE,

Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, KY..

August 27, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

First Brigade has left for Crab Orchard, Third will leave to-morrow, and the Second in two or three days. Lieutenant Dearborn has not filled requisition for ammunition; much needed. Ambulances not arrived; much in want of them. Should have some sent immediately. One company of Thirty-sixth Massachusetts at Nicholasville to be relieved by the Second Division. Send the order.

EDW. FERRERO,

Brigadier-General.

LONDON, KY., August 27, 1863.

Major-General PARKE :

I am here with infantry and battery. Cavalry can't move from Crab Orchard yet. Is not the telegraph wire to be set up on my line, Flat Lick? I shall move to that point and Cumberland Gap as soon as cavalry and provisions reach me.

JNO. F. DE COURCY,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
August 28, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN:

Send flag of truce to the southern lines and inquire if General S. D. Lee has been exchanged. I have received no notice of the fact. Order all the camp and garrison equipage, men, &c., of the Third Iowa Cavalry to Helena. I stopped the six companies that went with Colonel Winslow there to get the regiment together. One brigade of cavalry, 2,200 strong, besides Winslow's command, will come here from West Tennessee. I have also 3,000 horse equipments ordered, which will enable us to mount that number of infantry.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
August 28, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

I do not think General Lee would act in bad faith, but I would like to know if he has been notified of his exchange. I am particularly desirous to know, because some of the Southern papers have contended for the right of setting aside the paroles given at Vicksburg. You may telegraph me the substance of your letter as you prepare or send a copy by morning train, and I will telegraph back my opinion on it. I have no doubt but what your action will be just right.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 28, 1863.

General GRANT,
Vicksburg:

Glad you are back. Will order the Third Iowa Cavalry to Helena; also will send the flag of truce out. Captain Audenried, Colonel Coolbaugh, and others have just gone into Vicksburg. They wanted much to go out along with the next flag. If you think it proper, please notify them to come out, as I will start the flag for Canton at or after noon to-morrow.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 28, 1863.

General J. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Dennis reports, as information received from a gentleman just from Demopolis, that Breckinridge and Walker's division, 18,000 strong, have been sent to Bragg.

Have you received any notice of the exchange of any of the officers captured at Vicksburg? I notice that General Stephen D. Lee is in command of the Confederate cavalry in the interior. He was one of the Vicksburg generals, and the most enterprising of all in their army. If not properly exchanged, I would send him word that

the exercise of any command by him would be a breach of the terms of capitulation, and would justify us in resorting to measures of extreme retaliation. I should have notice of all exchanges, as I am determined they shall respect their paroles given at Vicksburg.

I need much a topographical engineer and draughtsman. I want to compile a good map to connect my present one with Mobile and Montgomery. I have many scattered data that ought to be united now. All my engineers are used up and gone. Could you spare me Ulffers or any enterprising officer to take charge of a party?

SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 28, 1863.

General DENNIS,
Big Black:

If you have an intelligent man there from Demopolis let him put on a map the places and distances below: Selma, Demopolis, Meridian, Marion, Lauderdale Springs, Brandon Springs, Morton Station, and the bridges across the Tombigbee and Chunky. I want to know also the road from Enterprise to Mobile.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 235. }

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 28, 1863.

* * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. A. Asboth, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, for assignment to duty. He will take with him his personal staff.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *August 28, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

The following telegram just received from Colonel Burke, Camp Davies:

I have just received information from a reliable source that all the cavalry at Okolona and between here and Okolona, except Inge's and Ham's, have been sent out on an expedition, but my informant does not know where to. Inge's cavalry and a part of an infantry regiment are all that is left at Okolona, and there are small garrisons at the towns between Booneville and Okolona. A short time ago there were two regiments of Alabama cavalry and Blythe's cavalry at or near Okolona.

AUG. MERSY,
Colonel, Commanding.

STEVENSON, ALA., August 28, 1863.
(Received 8.50 a. m., 29th.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Corps in the same position. Pontoons for first bridge at ferry now down, and going down to concealed position with an advanced brigade. The cavalry will begin to cross to-night.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 28, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Has report in relation to Lieutenant Burroughs been forwarded yet? It has not been received.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 28, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

I know of no report in relation to Lieutenant Burroughs. I meant nothing derogatory to him in my former dispatch. I merely meant to say that I needed an officer of more age and experience to succeed General Morton. I can make Lieutenant Burroughs very useful.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, August 28, 1863—5 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Army of the Cumberland, Stevenson, Ala.:

Funds will be provided. I understand the mules to be intended for General Rousseau's division. He has been here in consultation with the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Springs, August 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders received last evening, two regiments of infantry from the Third Division were ordered to report to Brigadier-General Lytle at Bridgeport for duty at that point.

Since the reports forwarded this morning in regard to the disposition of the enemy's forces, their preparations to retreat, &c., the following was received, at 4 p. m. to-day, from Major-General Reynolds :

Three citizen scouts, just in from the other side of the river, report some guns—number not known—at foot of Lookout Mountain : a cavalry picket opposite Rankin's Ferry and Kelley's Ford ; two or three companies of cavalry at Taylor's Store, and one regiment of infantry at Trenton. A deserter just in confirms the above. Says he saw them loading machinery from Webster's foundry on cars, on Monday. They said it was going to Adairsville. Colonel King proposes bringing over their cavalry pickets to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Battle Creek, Tenn., August 28, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the order from department headquarters of August 26, directing that two regiments of my command should report to General Lytle on the following day (August 27), which, however, did not reach me until 8.20 a. m. this day (August 28).

I have ordered the Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers and Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers to proceed to Bridgeport without delay.

This is not the first instance in which the courier line on this route has failed to deliver communications within a reasonable time.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

BATTLE CREEK, August 28, 1863—5 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I shall be ready to place a regiment of infantry across the river at the mouth of Battle Creek to-night, August 28, should the commanding general desire it.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. M. BRANNAN,
Battle Creek:

Dispatch received. What means of crossing have you? Do not cross unless ordered.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATTLE CREEK, *August 28, 1863—9.30 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have a flat constructed that will carry one company at a time. I can transport a regiment across during the night if desired, capturing the rebel picket. The crossing will be well covered.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

Major-General THOMAS:

The general commanding has consented to General Brannan's sending an expedition across the river to capture the picket, but told him he thought a regiment was not necessary to accomplish it, and would only retard recrossing. He directs me to send you this dispatch, and the directions given General Brannan.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Springs, August 28, 1863—7.35 p. m.

General BRANNAN,

Commanding Third Division:

I saw a dispatch at department headquarters that you would be prepared to cross a regiment of infantry over the river at mouth of Battle Creek. How do you propose to do it? I wish you to have the crossing examined, and if you can hold the other side do so. We wish to throw a pontoon bridge across at that place. Report what can be done as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, August 28, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Fourteenth Army Corps:

The following is a synopsis of information received informally from Colonel Wilder, commanding First Brigade, dated 27th:

Four trains went out this morning on the East Tennessee railroad and one came in on the Georgia road; whether loaded is not known. Large wagon trains were in town all day yesterday, but whether loading or unloading the officer in charge of the pickets could not well determine. The trains came in from up the river and went out the same way. We will shell the works all day to-day at intervals, both here and at Harrison's Landing.

The enemy is busy day and night strengthening his works from here to Harrison's. Colonel Funkhouser sent out a party at 2 a. m. yesterday to Harrison's who found a small force on this side the river; attacked them, killed 1 lieutenant and 2 men and took 2

prisoners. These prisoners say the Chattanooga Rebel of yesterday announced the fall of Charleston, and the defeat of Lee by Meade on the Potomac; also that 20,000 Federals had crossed the river at Bridgeport, and that their (rebel) forces had fallen back to the mountains, where they will dispute our passage. They give it as their opinion that the statements of the Rebel are true, except so much as relates to their army disputing the passage of our troops. They are confident Bragg will retreat to Atlanta. They further report that our sharpshooters killed 6 of their men across the river yesterday; also that there are but two regiments and two pieces of artillery at Harrison's; also that a train of one hundred and sixty wagons left for Atlanta yesterday which they say comprised all Wheeler's train and a portion of the train of the general commanding at Bridgeport, whose name they did not remember. They report Wheeler at Harrison and Forrest at Kingston.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar, Ala., August 28, 1863—9 p. m.

General REYNOLDS:

If you can make the necessary preparations for crossing your division at Shellmound do so, and report when you will be ready to cross.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 28, 1863.

Major-General McCook,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs you to superintend the transportation and putting in position near the river bank a sufficient number of pontoons for a bridge across the Tennessee. He desires you to take the pontoons to the river by a route which will shield them from observation by the enemy from the hills beyond the Tennessee.

Lieutenant Burroughs rode over the route yesterday with the general commanding as far as General Davis' headquarters. General Davis selected a route from thence to the river. The place for crossing is just below the mouth of Crow Creek, near Caperton's Ferry. Select the exact spot for the bridge, and arrange a line of pontoons on a front of about 1 mile, leaving a sufficient number of pontoons at each end of the mile for ferrying over two regiments, and place the balance of them as near the place of crossing as possible, the whole to be sheltered from observation. Place a sufficient guard for their protection, and conduct the whole movement as silently and unobserved as possible. The general commanding desires all arrangements for laying the bridge to be completed by nightfall. Lieutenant Burroughs has been ordered to report to you for orders immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

BRIDGEPORT, *August 28, 1863.*

Major-General McCook:

The pontoon is to be above the mouth of Crow Creek and near Caperton's Ferry instead of below. I had not been on the ground myself and misunderstood the general commanding.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 28, 1863.

Lieutenant BURROUGHS,
Assistant Engineer:

The general commanding directs you to report to Major-General McCook immediately, in person, to assist him in transporting material to the Tennessee River for a pontoon bridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bridgeport, August 28, 1863.

Lieutenant BURROUGHS,
Engineer Department
(Care Major-General McCook):

The general commanding directs that you send by rail at once to this place four pontoons for Major-General Sheridan.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

BRIDGEPORT, *August 28, 1863.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

Colonel Hunter has reported with two regiments of Brannan's division. He has not brought axes.

L. P. BRADLEY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
August 28, 1863.

[Capt. M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

CAPTAIN: I received the note you had the kindness to send me yesterday, in which General Hazen says prisoners report the rebels moving down the Atlanta railroad. As far as I can tell by the camp of the enemy there are as many in sight from the lookout as ever, but not in the same position. There seems to be an increase of force on the railroad out in the direction of Dalton and Cleveland both,

as well as up the river. The force at the mouth of Lookout Creek has left, but have probably gone farther down the river. There has been possibly some diminution of the force immediately about the city, but they have not gone beyond supporting distance. The enemy seem to fear our crossing the river above the city, and are guarding and fortifying all the crossings. There is a force at Kelley's Ferry, and citizens say we have none on our side. I can hardly credit this.

Your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Poe's Tavern, Tenn., August 28, 1863—8 a. m.

Capt. J. R. MUHLEMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have nothing new to report. I made reconnaissances yesterday to Igou's and Harrison's Landings, exchanging a few shots at both places. No new developments anywhere.

I am, respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, August 28, 1863—9.30 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

Nothing new to-day. No horse equipments arrived. Your order placing Spears in command of the Tennessee brigade will, I fear, break it up. Please consult General Gillem about it.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Fort Donelson, Tenn., August 28, 1863.

WILLIAM C. RUSSELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Reserve Corps, Nashville:

Surveying and scouting expedition returned. Had skirmish at Magnolia, 1 rebel killed and 1 wounded. Brought in 9 prisoners, 5 horses, 4 mules. Scout returned from Indian Mound with 4 horses. Sent scout to-day to White Oak.

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Bridgeport, August 28, 1863—12 m.

Major-General STANLEY,

Commanding Cavalry:

The general commanding directs that you send the Second Michigan Cavalry to this place at once, to cross the river at the ford and drive bushwhackers away from the other side. They are to carry three days' rations. General Sheridan will furnish a guide.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

BRIDGEPORT, August 28, 1863.

General D. S. STANLEY :

General Rosecrans has sent me to order Crook to send two regiments across the river at Hart's Bar with three days' rations. Am going down the river to carry the order.

WM. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 28, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook,

Commanding First Division Cavalry :

COLONEL: The general commanding cavalry directs that you order Colonel Watkins to move two of his regiments to Huntsville, leaving one at Flint River. This arrangement will give greater facility in watching the crossings of the river.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LESTER L. TAYLOR,

Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

LARKINSVILLE, August 28, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

Order received. It is a mistake to think that moving two regiments to Huntsville gives greater facilities for watching the crossings. If the river is to be guarded thoroughly, it would be better to move more of the force this way or else to make a radical change. There is but one crossing to guard near Huntsville. The two regiments here are already overburdened with duty, and I would recommend that Colonel Watkins be moved in this direction instead of the other. In addition, continuous use will totally destroy the transportation necessary to carry supplies between Huntsville and Flint River.

This change will increase the duty and very materially lessen the efficiency of my command, and must necessarily involve a change also in the disposition of both the First and Second Brigades. Look at the map. Please answer.

Respectfully,

E. M. MCCOOK,

Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Bridgeport, Ala., August 28, 1863.

Capt. R. P. KENNEDY,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Second Cavalry Division :

SIR: My attention having been called to a communication from headquarters chief of cavalry, dated Stevenson, Ala., August 27,

1863 (and addressed to Brig. Gen. George Crook, commanding Second Cavalry Division), by William H. Sinclair, assistant adjutant-general, in reference to procuring long forage for the horses of my brigade since its arrival in this vicinity, I have the honor to state, in the first place, that a good part of my own time since I arrived here has been employed in the performance of official duties which I could postpone no longer, and that I have possibly not given the forage question the attention I should. However, it did not escape my attention, for, while we were at the other camp west of this, I gave orders for all of the public animals of the brigade to be taken to a field near by and grazed until the recall was sounded from my headquarters or was sounded by the headquarters bugler.

Arriving at that camp late in the day, and being ordered to prepare to move the next morning at an early hour, and moving the same day, prevented the animals from being grazed on that or the following days, as I intended having them graze every day.

Since arriving here they have not been grazed because there are no grazing fields in the vicinity. The brigade quartermaster has had nearly half the wagons of each regiment engaged in hauling supplies of forage and rations from Stevenson every day since we have been here. I supposed, and the supposition turns out to be correct, from the report of the brigade quartermaster, that a number of the regimental wagons, harness, &c., would need repairing, &c. There was thus left in the regiments on the 24th, the day after our arrival here, and the 25th and 26th, from seven to eight wagons in a regiment, and some of these out of repair, and the animals much in need of rest after their trip across the mountain. I allowed one day, after getting in camp, for the purpose of policing the camp.

Knowing the condition of the train and mules, I thought I would wait until the quartermaster accumulated a supply of short forage on hand, and then would send a detail from the brigade for long forage, with the whole of the thirteen regimental wagons to each regiment, it taking at least that number, the way they are loaded, to haul a day's supply of long forage or fodder. It, however, taking the quartermaster longer than I had anticipated to get a supply of forage on hand, I, on yesterday and to-day (and intended doing the same every day), sent a detail from the brigade, with what wagons could go, to bring in what long forage they could.

In regard to the report of Major Patten, I would respectfully state, without saying anything about the informal and unmilitary manner in which it was made and received, that it is, as stated in the above-mentioned communication, incorrect in point of fact. I am informed by my adjutant-general, Captain Crane, that he stated to Major Patten that regiments were forbidden to take forage or send out foraging parties on their own responsibility, but that foraging parties must consist of a brigade detail, and that he did not state to Major Patten, as one would infer from his report as stated by Major Sinclair, that forage, &c., was not to be taken by the command in any manner. The order requiring foraging parties to consist of brigade details is at these headquarters now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG.

Colonel, Comdg. Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Bridgeport, August 28, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

No orders have been given from these headquarters to prevent foraging, but, on the contrary, the division quartermaster was instructed to obtain forage, and give the instructions to the brigade quartermasters. The division train has been employed since our arrival here hauling stores from Stevenson.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
August 28, 1863.

General POTTER:

If you can leave the Seventy-first Indiana in Kentucky, I will be obliged if you will order it to Mount Sterling, with orders to report to me from that place.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LONDON, KY., *August 28, 1863.*

Major-General PARKE, or
Captain BOWEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Camped now 3 miles north of London. Must go 6 miles south of London to Laurel Bridge for water. None between these two points. Will be out of rations and forage this evening.

JNO. F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding.

LONDON, KY., *August 28, 1863.*

Major-General PARKE, or
Captain BOWEN:

In conversation with General Burnside he at my request appeared to agree to the necessity of running the wire by the old road to Flat Lick. I should not have asked for this, neither should I have been so anxious about the cavalry coming up and the large supply trains, had I not supposed that I was to advance to the gap, and even farther than that point, but I shall wait your further orders. Please inform me when your advance begins. The road between Mount Vernon and 4 miles north of this is very hilly and fearfully bad; will impede operations very much.

JNO. F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

3 MILES NORTH OF LONDON, KY.,
August 28, 1863.

Major-General PARKE, or
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

General Burnside gave me verbal orders and I distinctly understood that I was to move on to the Cumberland Gap as quickly as

possible. The enemy is supposed to be there in small force now. If we give them time to increase their force, we should find it difficult to take. I cannot in any case remain long here for want of water and forage for horses. I must advance to Laurel Bridge, 6 miles south of London, as I am no longer in telegraphic communication with General Burnside, and there appears to be a misunderstanding about my orders. I shall await your further instructions at Laurel Bridge, where I cover London and protect the Williamsburg line better than I can here, 3 miles north of London.

JNO. F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding.

COVINGTON, KY.,
August 28, 1863.

Colonel BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There will not be a battery fit for marching for two weeks, Roemer's excepted. If possible will send him up on Tuesday next. Send him orders. I can move my battery next Wednesday by rail, but could not march. Will write you to-night. Infantry can't help us at present. Except Roemer's, want thirty.

S. N. BENJAMIN,
Lieutenant, Second U. S. Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.
Chitwood's, Tenn., August 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,
Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

Move with your whole command and train to-morrow morning, the 29th, toward Montgomery, reaching that place the next day. Those portions of the First, Eleventh, and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry which are with you, will continue with you on the march and guard your train.

If you can empty more wagons without overloading what you take along, do so, and send back the empty ones, with a small cavalry guard, to either Cave City, Lebanon, or Somerset, to load with supplies and join you in the same manner as those you have already emptied and sent back. Keep your troops and train well closed. The cavalry brigade will precede you, reaching Montgomery in one day, and will send back information where is the best place to encamp between 15 and 20 miles from Jamestown. You are, however, to regulate your march according to your discretion, if you have sufficient information of the road to guide you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Chitwood's, Tenn., August 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,
Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

Ascertain from the column which came from Glasgow the condition of the road from Glasgow to Albany, and determine which is

the best for a train, that or the one from Columbia. Then empty as many wagons as you can by reloading, and send the empty ones under a suitable, but not too large, cavalry guard to either Lebanon or Cave City for supplies, to return as soon as possible. Retain your best teams. If you find the route via Monticello and Somerset to Crab Orchard to be better than either of the others, you can send that way. There is an advantage in going by Monticello, because it is an interior line and will require a smaller escort. Has Colonel Graham arrived? If so, he can go anywhere in the vicinity of Jamestown, not to exceed 10 or 12 miles, when he can have the chance to get forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Chitwood's, Tenn., August 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. S. HASCALL,
Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

The general directs me to say that the general supply train, in charge of Captain Lunt, will not be able to start as early in the morning as was anticipated, and will not, in consequence, perhaps, be able to reach our camp to-morrow night. Also that the cavalry guard now with it is too small. He wishes, therefore, that you detail an infantry regiment from your command to wait on the ground they now occupy until the train reaches here to-morrow morning, when the commanding officer of the regiment will report to Colonel Wolford, commanding the cavalry guard of the train, to proceed with the train as additional guard for it to Montgomery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Chitwood's, Tenn., August 28, 1863.

Col. J. W. FOSTER,
Commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division:

Move with your whole division to-morrow morning in the direction of Montgomery, reaching that place the same night. General Carter, with the other brigades of his division, will be at Montgomery when, or soon after, you arrive. Report to him as soon as possible after your arrival if he is there; if not, send back on the Huntsville road and notify him of your arrival and the disposition of your command. One brigade will probably pass before you and be on the road toward Kingston. General Carter will not be with it. General White will start also to-morrow morning. After reaching 15 or 20 miles from Jamestown look out for a place for the infantry to encamp on, and send back word to General White. Keep your column well closed and in hand.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry will report to General White for orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION,
8½ Miles from Jamestown, Tenn., on Knoxville Road,
August 28, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 23d Army Corps, Chitwood's, Tenn. :

COLONEL: Col. F. W. Graham, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, has this morning turned over the command of this brigade to me, I being the senior colonel by date of muster and commission.

I am informed by Colonel Graham that he has notified you of the condition of the brigade in reference to forage and rations. We are entirely without Government issue of forage, and the country is almost destitute of it. We are now subsisting the animals on green corn, but after to-day it will be very difficult in this vicinity to obtain even that. The farms are small and the soil very poor. It is reported that forage (green corn, and possibly old corn) can be obtained 25 or 30 miles in advance. Some forage could be obtained to our rear, on the east fork of Obey's River, about 15 miles, but General White's command, including the cavalry under Colonel Crittenden, are foraging there, and even that is chiefly green corn.

This morning the brigade commissary issued one day's rations. He has nothing left but a portion of a day's rations of bread, with several days' rations of beef. The train of sixty wagons which came through from Lebanon via Albany is at Jamestown, under the control of Brigadier-General White. I am informed that it contains 30,000 rations.

General White informed Colonel Graham yesterday that it would be divided between the Second Division at Jamestown and this brigade.

It will be impossible to subsist either men or animals in this vicinity. I inclose to you a letter* captured by my pickets last night.

The letter was intended for the commanding officer of a scouting party sent from Wartburg toward Jamestown. The prisoner captured with the letter says they were to fall back from Wartburg last night. It is the only force of which I could learn anything in the advance.

I trust the general commanding will see fit to permit us to advance to the front as soon as he may deem it proper.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. FOSTER.
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.
Chitwood's, Tenn., August 28, 1863.

Col. FRANK WOLFORD,

Commanding Independent Cavalry Brigade :

By direction of the major-general commanding the corps, I have the honor to inform you that a regiment of infantry has been ordered to report to you when the train you are guarding passes this point. It will be under your instruction, and assist in the guarding of the train.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. BROWN,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Not found.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

August 29, 1863—4 o'clock.

General GRANT,
Vicksburg:

Flag of truce not yet in. General Asboth reported and assigned to the Third Division, late Tuttle's. Nothing new. All quiet.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,

August 29, 1863.

General RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant General:

At what time to-day will the general leave? I expect the flag of truce back to-day, and it might be well for him to hear what news they bring in. The party with the flag was ordered to go to Clinton and thence to Canton, the point from which Jackson dated his last letter to me. From their absence I infer they met no lines of the enemy at Clinton. I ordered them not to regard any scouts or patrols, but to demand unobstructed passage up to the enemy's real lines.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,

August 29, 1863.

General MCPHERSON,
Vicksburg:

Dispatch received. I have ordered the matter inquired into, and, if true, to send a couple of regiments out 2 miles east of Baldwin's to burn the house of some known secesh. They must stop these marauders. Did you receive my dispatch yesterday inquiring about Judge Marshall, of Vicksburg, his house, &c.?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,

August 29, 1863.

General DENNIS,
Railroad Bridge:

General McPherson says a negro reports that a squad of guerrillas crossed at Baldwin's Ferry, killed a negro, and returned, proposing to come again. Have the matter inquired into, and, if true, send a couple of regiments across and out a couple of miles, with orders to burn the house of some known secesh, and give notice it will be repeated as often as they please. I will be down to-morrow.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 29, 1863*—10.40 a. m.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED W. ELLET,
Cairo, Ill.:

Your command has been placed under charge of Major-General Grant. All applications for authority to recruit, or for other purposes, must be made to him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FORT MONROE, *August 29, 1863.*
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The flag-of-truce boat has just returned bringing Richmond dates to the 29th. The following is the telegraphic news:

* * * * *

General Grant went up the river on Wednesday. Many citizens of Vicksburg, generally the lowest classes, have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, but it is not generally exacted. Nine of the heavy guns are mounted on the river front. General Thomas is at Young's Point organizing negro regiments.

ATLANTA, *August 25.*

A special to the Appeal, dated Mobile, 24th, says that telegraphic communication with Grenada and intermediate points is reopened. The lines beyond Grenada and Waterville will be up to-morrow. James Richardson, late operator at Senatobia, is missing.

JACKSON, MISS., *August 25.*

A gentleman from Vicksburg reports an important military movement on foot. Its character has not transpired. A person from Benton also reports a force of 3,000 Yankees moving from Yazoo City toward Benton.

A party of our cavalry lately crossed the Big Black and went within 8 miles of Vicksburg, where they met a line of negro pickets and chased them from their posts. The Yankee cavalry came up to their assistance when our men retired.

JACKSON, MISS., *August 26.*

Grant has taken a force from Vicksburg up the White River after General Price, who has lately given the Yankees a tremendous thrashing in that quarter. General Grant has lately issued orders to the citizens of Warren and Hinds Counties to return to their homes and resume their usual avocations. He says that they shall be protected in all property, except such as is necessary for the army; and that all property taken by the army shall be duly purchased by commissioned officers, and paid for. He advised the people to regard their slaves as free, and contract with them for labor or dispense with their services. The order was to go into effect on the 25th.

Federal officers condemn the pillaging of their troops east of the Big Black, but if our cavalry is not withdrawn, they will advance with a large force and lay waste the whole country.

GOSHEN, VA.

The Yankees have fallen back to attack General Jones at Lewisburg in the rear, while another detachment is about attacking him in front.

Jackson, during the last four days' fighting, behaved gallantly. After having been flanked and surrounded several times, he heroically cut his way out.

A detachment of Major Lady's battalion went in the enemy's rear and destroyed a part of his wagon train. Our loss thus far, all told, is from 50 to 100.

JACKSON, MISS., *August 27.*

The Yankees are in full force 4 miles below Raymond. Four Federal prisoners and 1 negro arrived here yesterday. No news from the front this morning.

ATLANTA, August 27.

The flag of truce has returned from Vicksburg. The character of the communication is not known.

General Sherman says if Gillmore has taken Charleston and fails to lay the city in ashes he will be sacrificed by his troops. His superiors, the Northern people, demand the utter destruction of Charleston.

* * * * *

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, ALA., August 29, 1863—10.45 p. m.

(Received 1.20 a. m., 30th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Pontoon bridge across at Caperton's Ferry. Two brigades over. Cavalry forded at two places. Brannan's advance crossed at Battle Creek. Reynolds' advance at Shellmound. Reports not in yet, but suppose we have 100 prisoners. No fighting to amount to anything.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 29, 1863.

General J. G. TOTTEN,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Can two regiments of volunteer engineers be raised under the veteran volunteer acts from the Pioneer Brigade? The officers and men were carefully selected, but the lack of rank of the officers is injurious to discipline, and their loss of promotion from being detached from their regiments is an injustice to them. Two fine regiments could be raised.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your dispatch of this date having been referred to the Secretary of War, he directs me to say enlistments authorized by yourself and Governor Johnson will be approved by the Department, care being taken in the selection and organization to distribute them so as to be under the control of Union forces and sentiment. To this extent the rules of the Department are temporarily modified in your department.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Stevenson, Ala., August 29, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN B. BROWNLOW,
Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, Nashville :

The Secretary of War directs that no prisoners of war be enlisted in our army without his especial sanction in each case. The cases of the men you mention must be presented to him.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

AUGUST 29, 1863.

General Brannan sent two companies across the river without meeting any resistance; scoured the country within a circuit of 2 miles without discovering anything of the rebels. He was ordered to cross the balance of the regiment, and prepare to cross a brigade. A Mr. Edward H. Packard, who came into our lines yesterday, reports the rebels were loading their commissary stores and sending their sick and spare locomotives to the rear on the 14th when he passed through Chattanooga, the ordnance stores being already loaded. General Reynolds reports having crossed the river last night, and captured 6 prisoners and 12 animals; the notorious Matt. Carroll, a member of the rebel Legislature and conscripting officer, among the prisoners. Colonel Wilder reports having shelled the enemy's works, both at Chattanooga and Harrison's, on the 27th. Colonel Funkhouser, of Wilder's brigade, commanding at Harrison's, reports but few of the enemy to be seen; no guns in the works; ran the sharpshooters from the works, and disabled the ferry-boats. A cloud of dust was seen moving up the river, supposed to be caused by Colonel Allison's cavalry. Wagons were seen loading at Harrison's and moving toward railroad; moved up to Dallas, fired a few shots at small squad on picket; at Chattanooga shelled the town and all works in reach; received but two shots in return. They were from a 4-inch rifled gun. Drove teams and railroad trains out of town. The pontoons are still along the south shore under the batteries and rifle-pits, strongly guarded night and day. Burning of Running Water bridge confirmed.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Battle Creek, Tenn., August 29, 1863—1.30 a. m.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,

Asst. Adj. Gen. and Chief of Staff, 14th Army Corps :

COLONEL: Edward H. Packard, a citizen, crossed the river at Shellmound yesterday morning and reported to General Reynolds. He is now at these headquarters. He left Atlanta on the 13th instant, arriving at Chattanooga that night. Next day proceeded to the mines, 4 miles this side of Running Water Creek. The bridge at Running Water Creek was destroyed by the rebels on Sunday last, since which time no infantry has been in that vicinity. He left the mines yesterday morning (August 28), and found but one picket

(1 mounted man) between that point and Shellmound, there being no pickets whatever at the latter place. He signaled to our troops across the river and was brought over by them.

He represents that there is but one company this side of Running Water Creek, and that Bragg's lines are between Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain. The rebels appeared to be preparing to leave Chattanooga on Saturday last when Mr. Packard passed through, being engaged in loading their commissary stores, the ordnance stores being already loaded, and sending their sick and spare locomotives to the rear.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Indorsement.]

I have the honor to forward the above report of Brigadier-General Brannan.

Shall I order General Reynolds to cross the river with a portion or the whole of his command?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar, Ala., August 29, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Brannan can throw a regiment across the Tennessee to-night and capture the rebel pickets opposite him. He also reports that he can hold the other side. Shall he cross the regiment?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 29, 1863—9.50 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Corps:

GENERAL: Your communication of 8.30 a. m. is at hand. The general commanding directs that General Brannan be allowed to cross the regiment, as he proposes, and hold the other side.

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

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—After crossing make preparations to cross a brigade as soon as possible, with rations and transportation to the 15th September.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

(Copy to General Brannan.)

BATTLE CREEK, *August 29, 1863—12 m.*

Lieut. Col. G. E. FLYNT,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Fourteenth Army Corps:

I have a flat constructed that one company can cross at a time. I can cross a regiment at night, capturing the rebel pickets if desired.

The crossing will be well covered. There is no doubt but I can hold the farther side and throw an entire brigade over. A citizen from Atlanta who arrived this evening reports that the rebels destroyed a bridge over Running Water Creek, and appeared from every indication to be about to evacuate Chattanooga.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Battle Creek, Tenn., August 29, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,

Asst. Adj. Gen. and Chief of Staff, 14th Army Corps :

COLONEL: Two companies of the Third (Colonel Van Derveer's) Brigade were thrown across the river opposite the mouth of this creek at 3 p. m. this day, meeting with no resistance whatever. No pickets have been seen at that point since 9 a. m. this day. A few men went across about 11 a. m., but found no rebels. The country has been scouted within a circuit of 2 miles without discovering anything. Our troops on the farther side are intrenching themselves so as to be secure from attack. They can be re-enforced easily, as also well protected by our guns on this side of the river. Shall I allow them to remain in this position, and will I be permitted to send an entire regiment or brigade across? The pontoon-bridge can be laid very rapidly if sent here.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

The raft already constructed can easily transport a piece of artillery. The breadth of the river at this point is about 500 yards.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Springs, August 29, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,

Battle Creek :

Dispatch received. The general commanding directs that you can cross your troops where you are, with all the rations you have on hand and your artillery. Take means to protect your rations from the weather, and then send back your supply trains to Stevenson to be filled up to their utmost capacity with rations, and to join you opposite Battle Creek, via Bridgeport.

The pontoon-bridge will be completed at that place by Monday night. Orders were sent you this morning to cross your troops.

Throw away everything surplus so as to carry as many rations as possible when we start from Battle Creek. Make arrangements to carry twenty-five days' rations if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *August 29, 1863.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Major-General THOMAS,
Bolivar, Ala. :

The general commanding wishes to hear the latest news from General Reynolds. Please ask him to signal it up at once.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

JASPER, *August 29, 1863.*
(Received 12.45 p. m.)

Colonel FLYNT :

Colonel King crossed the river last night and captured 6 prisoners, 12 animals, and a notorious conscriptor and member of the rebel Legislature named Matt. Carroll. Report by courier.

REYNOLDS,
General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH CORPS,
Jasper, August 29, 1863—10 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps :

COLONEL : The following is a synopsis of information just received from Colonel Wilder, commanding First Brigade, dated at camp foot of mountain, Anderson road, August 28, 1863 :

Shelled the works of the enemy both at Chattanooga and at Harrison's Landing yesterday (27th). Colonel Funkhouser, who conducted the attack at Harrison's, reports, viz :

"I this morning sent four companies to the mouth of Chickamauga and moved to Harrison's with the balance of the command (two regiments) and opened fire on their works at 9 a. m. But few of the enemy were to be seen. There are no guns in position, and I am satisfied there are none at that place. I ran the sharpshooters from their works; also sent one shot through the ferry-boat, disabling it entirely. On opening fire this morning a cloud of dust could be seen moving up the river, and passed on up as far as we could see; supposed to be caused by Colonel Allison's squadron, as the movement was too rapid for infantry. At a point below the ferry we could see them loading wagons in the town of Harrison and then move off in the direction of the railroad. Not more than 25 men were to be seen in and about the works. At 1 p. m. I moved up to Dallas and fired a few shots at a small squad on picket, and at 3 p. m. started for camp."

* * * * *

At Chattanooga shelled the town and all the works in reach; received but two shots in reply: these were from a 4-inch rifled gun. Everything indicates a settled purpose to retreat, and a disposition to take everything that can be moved of any value. Drove the teams and railroad trains all out of town with a few shells. The pontoons are still along the south shore, under the batteries and rifle-works, strongly guarded day and night. At every point along the river a strong picket force is kept up. A deserter just in reports the trestle bridge over Running Water on the railroad burned (heretofore reported), all the roads obstructed. Lookout Mountain their line of defense, and no force but scouts and pickets west of the mountain.

Very respectfully, yours, obediently,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar, Ala., August 29, 1863—5.15 p. m.

General REYNOLDS:

Please send Thomas Wood, a resident of Jasper, to these headquarters immediately.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 29, 1863—8 p. m.

Colonel FLYNT:

Thomas Wood has been very sick; will send him in the morning.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Springs, August 29, 1863.

C. GODDARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department Headquarters:

The transfer of Lieutenant Guenther from this department leaves the Fifth U. S. Artillery (First Division) deficient in officers. I learn incidentally that Capt. G. A. Kensel, of this battery, is acting chief of ordnance on Major-General McCook's staff, Twentieth Army Corps. I respectfully ask that Captain Kensel be ordered to join his battery at once. Captain Lodor was temporarily detached, and is now permanently assigned to duty in the Twenty-first Army Corps. I suggest that, so far as practicable, each corps supply its own details of both officers and men.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 29, 1863—1.30 a. m.

Major-General McCook:

The general commanding directs you, immediately on receipt of this order, to make preparations for crossing the Tennessee River. Throw your brigade, now at Caperton's Ferry, across the river on pontoon-boats, at early dawn, and direct it to occupy the crest of the mountain, and take up a good defensive position, and, if necessary, throw up light intrenchments. Construct the bridge as soon as possible after the brigade is across. Send another brigade to take up a position at this end of the bridge. General Crook will throw over a portion of his brigade at daybreak, between Island Creek and Cox's Ferry. General Reynolds crosses a small force at Shellmound: General Brannan another at Jasper. Two regiments of cavalry will cross at Bridgeport. It is not probable you will meet with much resistance. Report progress frequently.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Caperton's Ferry, August 29, 1863—6.35 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Colonel Heg's brigade is on the other side of the Tennessee River. Not a shot has been fired. I am having the bridge laid now.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

CAPERTON'S FERRY,
August 29, 1863—7.15 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I am much in need of my signal corps, which Captain Merrill has employed elsewhere. If he can relieve my signal officers from the main stations with officers from some other quarter, I can make them very useful. Please call the attention of the general commanding to this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 29, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Major-General McCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

Your two dispatches of 6.35 and 7.15 a. m. are received. The general commanding is gratified at the promptness and success of your movement in crossing the river. It is not possible to relieve your signal officers at this time, but Captain Merrill, chief of the signal corps will furnish you two officers at once, for temporary service, in establishing signal communication across the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
August 29, 1863.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding the division directs that you move your command, including the battery, at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning to the pontoon-bridge at Caperton's Ferry, remaining on this side of the river until further orders. Your troops, battery, and brigade train will move at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning via Stevenson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. MORRISON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, August 29, 1863—2 p. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I want the lumber for flooring for bridge to-morrow at Bridgeport. Do not let me be disappointed.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

JASPER, August 29, 1863—4 p. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I crossed Michigan cavalry to-day. They have scouted several miles to the front. Report evacuation of Chattanooga.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

DUNLAP, August 29, 1863—1 p. m.

[General J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:]

Van Cleve's courier, who has returned, reports Brig. Gen. Julius White at Jamestown on the 26th, with a large Federal force there. Burnside was not there, but the communication addressed to him by Van Cleve would be forwarded to him, and probably reach him on the 27th. Nothing new from other points.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Comdg. Twenty-first Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,

August 29, 1863.

[Capt. M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

CAPTAIN: To-day I had the city and works at Chattanooga shelled. They only replied with one gun; and only three or four shots with that, and there are very few soldiers in the city.

A deserter came to us to-day who left his command last evening. He belongs to the Thirty-seventh Tennessee, Bate's brigade, Stewart's division, and has been encamped on the river about 8 miles above the city. This brigade got aboard the cars at Tyner's Station last evening. Report said they were going to Kingston; at all events, they went to Cleveland. From there they could go either in the direction of Knoxville or toward Atlanta. He made his escape about the time the train started. He says their forces are moving up the river.

The citizens living on this bank of the river above the city say that several bodies of troops passed up the river yesterday on foot, and a battery was seen going in the same direction on the cars. This evening no camp-fires can be seen between the city and Harrison's, except a very small camp at Friar's Island, and about the usual camp at Tyner's Station. Much less than yesterday.

There is still a large camp in rear of city, but does not seem as large as heretofore. Camp still on the Bridgeport road. They have moved about so much since I have first seen their camp that I do not attach as much importance to their moving as I should have done a week since, but I still think they are sending some troops up the river, probably against Burnside.

Of the shell I used to-day but few burst, and most of those were premature explosions. This should be looked to. If the ammunition is as worthless as this, more should be had immediately.

[G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Poe's Tavern, August 29, 1863—3 p. m.

Capt. J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I inclose you the statement of 2 deserters just taken. I give pretty full credence to it. There is nothing new here. The enemy appear to have pickets with reserves all along the river. I watch them closely.

I have on hand rations as follows: The Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, seven full days; the Sixth and One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio, six full days; the Sixth Kentucky and Ninth Indiana Volunteers and battery, five full days. All of the bread rations is hard bread. I am getting a good quality of flour.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

POE'S TAVERN, *August 29, 1863—2 p. m.*

Private S. J. Mitchell, a deserter from Company D, Newman's battalion, Brown's brigade, says he was sent from Wartrace to the hospital at Tunnel Hill, Ga., some time in the month of June last, and had been there until Wednesday, of this week, when he deserted, and swam the Tennessee River this morning. Says that Tunnel Hill is on the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad. That from the time our troops fired the first gun in front of Chattanooga to the day he left the hospital (three days since), the railroad has been very active in carrying to the rear all kinds of army property, including machinery, disabled engines, and, in fact, everything an army possesses. That from six to ten trains so loaded passed daily. That the quantity of property thus transported has been very great, and, as he believes, includes all of the property of Bragg's army, except that carried upon the soldiers and wagons. That the citizens have also removed immense quantities of property in the same direction. That Bragg has been trying all this time to get re-enforcements from Johnston, but can get none. That no one over the river expects the army to fight this side of Atlanta. He also says Charleston has fallen, and that Burnside has Knoxville. That a brigade of Mississippi troops were sent to Atlanta, as a guard, after the evacuation of Tullahoma. That this brigade was brought to the front when we appeared in front of Chattanooga, and that no other troops have passed over the railroad at that point recently.

Private J. H. Morris, a deserter from Company K, Thirty-second Tennessee, has been, all the time that we have been here, at Ringgold, a point on the Atlanta railroad 7 miles this side of Tunnel Hill, until Wednesday last, when he deserted and swam the Tennessee River last night. He confirms all that Mitchell has stated.

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, Tenn., August 29, 1863.

(Received 12.15 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

COLONEL: The inclosed letter from General White, received in answer to one sent by me to General Burnside, was received during the night. My courier reports a large Federal force at Jamestown.

I have sent to Colonel Minty for a map of his field of operations. Blythe's (by the citizens generally called Hutchinson's) Ferry is at the foot of Folly Island, mouth of Hiwassee River; Doughty's Ferry is said to be about 3 miles below.

In a previous letter I informed you that I had received by my train 20,000 rations. That was for my own division. In addition, I should have mentioned that the train brought over ten days' rations for Colonel Minty's cavalry.

I have a mill in operation that can grind about 60 bushels of wheat per day. Commenced yesterday. By my train that should arrive this evening, my supply of rations should be increased to fourteen days.

I have a party working on the road over the last hills of the Cumberland Mountains, which I hope will be the means of saving some of my wagons and teams.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Jamestown, Tenn., August 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

The communication forwarded by the hands of S. P. Doss was received by me last evening and sent forward to the officer to whom it was addressed. It will probably reach him to-day, but of this I am not certain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
[August 29, 1863.]

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Nashville:

Order the troops at Alexandria to march at once to McMinnville to relieve the brigade of Van Cleve's division now there. Direct the

Alexandria troops to have everything in readiness to move to Pikeville as soon as ordered. Van Cleve's brigade will join its division as soon as relieved by the Alexandria troops. Ascertain if Carthage cannot be safely evacuated, and, if so, have the stores now there wagoned to McMinnville. Hasten the movement from Alexandria as much as possible.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, August 29, 1863—4 p. m.

General ROSECRANS :

General Morgan will probably reach Athens to-night. McCook marched from Columbia for same point this morning. Please send them rations. The regiments from Donelson and Clarksville should reach Columbia to-morrow. The telegraph and railroad are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It will take several weeks to finish the railroad. All quiet. How are you, and what are you all up to ?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN.,
August 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER :

GENERAL : Some such decided measures as you adopted at Franklin must be adopted here and at Pulaski to break the necks of the rebels. As far as your influence extended their conduct was perfectly refreshing, but south of Duck River they are impudent and defiant ; they must be "Grangerized." Mrs. Hunter, on Carter's Creek, should be sent south—she and daughter ; says she helped to burn the bridges before and will do it again. All the families you sent from Franklin should be sent south of the Tennessee ; they spread wide dissatisfaction.

We captured one of Forrest's scouts. He wishes to be paroled and give bond for his future good behavior. Can it be done ?

DAN'L MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
August 29, 1863—11.45 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
McMinnville :

The troops from Alexandria have been ordered to relieve you. As soon as they arrive turn over the post and your instructions to the commanding officer, load your wagons with all the rations you can haul, and report with your brigade to your division commander.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LARKINSVILLE, ALA.,
August 29, 1863.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,

Commanding Third Brigade, Maysville, Ala. :

In accordance with orders from Major-General Stanley, the colonel commanding directs that you move two of your regiments to Huntsville, and that till further orders you cover the same country as heretofore.

Respectfully,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Redman's, August 29, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF,

Commanding Twenty-third Army Corps :

GENERAL: I am pretty well satisfied that you will not be able to get farther than New River to-night, as there is no encampment between that place and Redman's, which is 8 or 9 miles from New River. Let Shackelford push forward as rapidly as possible, and I will either give or leave directions for him, and will communicate with you from my encampment to-night. The question of forage and subsistence will be settled by the movements of White's and Foster's commands; they may have to subsist upon fresh meat for a few days.

Please send a messenger to me if you have to stop at New River. I may encamp this side of Montgomery. Pegram's dispatch indicates to my mind that the enemy are falling back. General Carter has just joined me.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 30, 1863.

General H. W. HALLECK,

Washington, D. C. :

I shall start this evening on a short trip to New Orleans, remaining there but a day or two. General Banks is not yet off, and I am desirous of seeing him before he starts to learn his plans and see how I may help him. The general is very anxious for more cavalry, but I have none whatever here at present. I am looking for the return of that sent north—to save, if they could, the rolling-stock near Grenada—daily, and also for 2,000 more, which Hurlbut says he can spare me. If they arrive in time I will send a portion to Banks, though I cannot well spare them.

S. D. Lee, who was one of the generals paroled here, is in command of all the cavalry in my front. I am somewhat at a loss to know by what means he has been released from the obligations of his parole, but suppose it must be all right. I have taken measures to ascertain if he has been exchanged.

I have heard nothing from the expedition which left Goodrich's Landing yet; though they have been gone seven days, I feel no apprehension for their safety. The river is generally quiet, but one case of firing into steamers having been reported for several weeks; that occurred yesterday at Morganza, below here. No artillery was used. The party who fired was said to be headed by a prisoner who escaped from New Orleans. They are a party of robbers who fire on all parties alike, knowing no friends.

Signs of negro insurrection are beginning to exhibit themselves. Last week some armed negroes crossed the Yazoo in the neighborhood of Haynes' Bluff, and went up into the Deer Creek country, where they murdered several white men. I cannot learn the full particulars of this occurrence. The negroes who committed this act, however, are not soldiers, but were probably some men from a negro camp occupying plantations near Haynes' Bluff. It seems that some of the citizens in that country have attempted to intimidate the negroes by whipping, and (in a few instances) by shooting them. This probably was but a case of retribution.

The enemy seems to have withdrawn most if not all his force from my front, except his cavalry, and gone to the vicinity of Mobile. Movements in Banks' department evidently indicate to them an early attack on that city.

The health of this command is as good as could be in camp in any part of the country. Sherman's corps is in condition to move on the shortest notice. McPherson would be just as ready, but is scattered on different expeditions and in garrisoning this city and Natchez.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 69. }

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Black River, August 30, 1863.

From and after September 1 the following disposition of the divisions of this corps is ordered:

1. The First Division will hold the position at the railroad bridge, with patrols, scouts, &c., visiting the country down as far as Hall's Ferry. Division drill, with infantry and artillery, on Tuesdays, subject to inspection by the commanding general, at 4 p. m.

2. The Second Division will guard the Black River at Amsterdam and Bridgeport, and otherwise act as a general reserve, keeping up easy communication with Bovina, Tiffin, and Wixon's. Division drill of artillery and infantry on Wednesdays, subject to general inspection, at 4 p. m.

3. The Third Division will guard the line of Bear Creek, with one brigade at Oak Ridge. Headquarters near Tribble's, and scouts scouring the country between the Yazoo and Black Rivers. Drills by brigades or division on Thursdays, subject to inspection without previous notice, at 4 p. m.

4. The Fourth Division will guard the Big Black from Bridgeport up to the mouth of Bear Creek. Headquarters near Messinger's. Division drills on Fridays, ready for inspection by the commanding general, at 4 p. m. The Fourth Brigade, Fourth Division, having only two regiments, is hereby broken up, on the 1st of September, and the following assignments made, to take effect as soon as that

brigade is relieved at Oak Ridge by one from the Third Division : The Sixth Iowa to the Second Brigade ; the Forty-eighth Illinois to the Third Brigade.

5. Until the return to this command of the many general officers belonging to it, the senior officer present for duty will command the several divisions and brigades, and will be held accountable for the drill, instruction, and records. Besides the daily guard-mounting and parade, the roll-calls prescribed by Regulations, and drills heretofore ordered, division commanders will give special attention to the arms, ammunition, and equipments of their commands, and see that all things material to the service are now procured. A system of book instruction should be instituted in all the brigades, that the officers and men now on duty may become qualified to impart proper instructions to all recruits and conscripts to which we are entitled to fill our ranks. We have now passed safely the hot and sickly season of Mississippi, and can safely go to work.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman :

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS, *August 30, 1863.*

General GRANT, *Vicksburg :*

We have taken 2 men in arms who profess to belong to Pinson's cavalry, detached, they say, along with 11 others who escaped into the canebrake. These men have no uniform, no marks of a soldier's dress ; are not even dressed alike, and are clothed as citizens. We should not treat such men as soldiers. We should insist on their soldiers wearing a uniform—something to distinguish them from the common citizen. Shall I proceed against them as spies ? At the time of capture they were fully equipped, were outside of our lines dogging one of our mounted parties coming back from a regular scout. I wish I had made this point by flag of truce yesterday, but it will do for the next.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *August 30, 1863.*

General SHERMAN :

Send in the prisoners you have taken without uniform, to be confined in jail until their case can be made the subject of a communication. I shall leave here to-morrow for New Orleans. In my absence you can send the communication. I will probably be gone ten days.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS, *August 30, 1863.*

General GRANT, *Vicksburg :*

I will send in the 2 prisoners, with written charges, list of witnesses, &c. I will prepare with great care, after reading all of Halleck's orders on the subject, a letter to General Lee, and take the plain ground

that the Confederate soldiers must have some uniform distinct from the dress of the citizens, or else be treated as spies and guerrillas.

This is a good time for you to go to New Orleans. Please say to General Banks that I regret that I have never met him. He and my brother John are strong friends, and I hope to meet him at some future time. When events are further advanced I might be of good service on Red River, where I have a large and influential acquaintance. Judge Boyce, of Rapides, should be won over to our cause as soon as possible. Give my special regards to Generals Stone and Franklin. We begin division drills immediately after muster, and I will keep my corps well in hand.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 30, 1863.

General RAWLINS,
Vicksburg :

Flag of truce is in. I have Mobile papers to the 28th, but have not read them yet.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 30, 1863.

General RAWLINS,
Vicksburg :

Flag of truce came in late last night. Nothing important. They described things *status quo* at Chattanooga and Charleston. They say they have received two very heavy Blakely guns, which are now mounted in position against the iron-clads. They assert that the Confederates still hold Fort Sumter.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 30, 1863.

General RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Colonel McConnell, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, late major of the Third Illinois Cavalry, has reported for muster in. His regiment is below the minimum, and he is not fairly entitled to muster in, except on the theory that he was actually commissioned prior to the receipt of the order. I don't want any colonels unless they are superextra. Do you know Colonel McConnell? Is he such an officer that we should strain the order to accept him? Unless he is far superior to other colonels, I prefer to get along with majors and captains to command.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
August 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The colonel is a stranger to me, and at headquarters we have no knowledge of his qualifications. He called here on his way to join his regiment, and, speaking of his muster, I informed him that I did not think the regiment had the requisite number to entitle it to a colonel under General Orders, Adjutant-General's Office, Nos. 110 and 182, current series. In absence of good evidence that he is a better officer than any of the other field officers of the regiment, my opinion is the orders should be strictly adhered to. If he was known to be a superior man steps might be taken to secure his muster. Colonel Hatch, a good officer, will be here to command the cavalry.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 30, 1863.

General RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have received your dispatch and that of General Grant. I will not muster in Colonel McConnell. With a good cavalry leader and some three or four young majors, such as I have in Winslow and Noble, I will break up Lee's forces or make them concentrate. Please notify me when my cavalry comes from Memphis. I need it all the time.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
August 30, 1863.

Colonel CORSE,
Oak Ridge:

I send this morning for the 2 prisoners taken claiming to belong to Pinson's regiment. I contend the Confederates must uniform their combatants; else the non-combatants must suffer all the legitimate fruits of war. My orders are out for the merging of your brigade with the Second and Third of the Fourth Division, and as soon after the 1st of September as Buckland can relieve you by a brigade you will take command at Messinger's.

SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Vernon, August 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. Army,
Commanding, &c., on Big Black:

GENERAL: Your communication of August 28 has just reached me here. In reply I have the honor to state that Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee assumed command of the cavalry in the State of Mississippi on the 18th. He informed me that he had been notified of his exchange by the authorities at Richmond. I will present your letter to him

on my return to Canton, and I have no doubt he will reply fully at an early day.

While at General Cosby's camp yesterday I heard unofficially that some of his scouts had proceeded to Big Black River and fired upon some of your men while bathing. I gave orders that this practice must be discontinued at once; also all similar ones at variance with the usages of civilized warfare.

I regret exceedingly, general, that I have no late papers to send you, being absent from my headquarters at the present time.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,

Vicksburg, August 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,

Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn. :

GENERAL: If Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr has not yet passed Memphis en route for this place, detain him for the command of Corinth until the return of General Dodge.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GERMANTOWN, *August 30, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

Colonel Wilcox refuses to obey my orders. Will you send him instructions?

E. HATCH,
Colonel, Comdg. Third Brigade, Cavalry Division.

CORINTH, *August 30, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

Colonel Anthony, commanding at La Grange, informs me that Colonel Richardson, with 1,200 men and four pieces, is moving from Pontotoc toward the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. I informed all the posts to be on their lookout.

AUG. MERSY,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,

Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: This will introduce to you Charles A. Dana, esq., one of my assistants, who visits your command for the purpose of conferring with you upon any matters which you desire to have brought to the notice of this Department. Mr. Dana is a gentleman of distinguished character, patriotism, and ability, and possesses the entire confidence of the Department. You will please afford to him the

courtesy and consideration which he merits, and explain to him fully any matters which you may desire, through him, to bring to the notice of this Department.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
August 30, 1863.

Col. SAMUEL SIMMONS,
Chief Commissary of Department, Nashville:

The general commanding wants to hear from you, where and how are you, and how we stand.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 30, 1863.

Colonel SIMMONS,
Chief Commissary, Nashville:

The general commanding thinks you ought to be here. General Thomas reports his corps short of rations.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, August 30, 1863.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL SIMMONS,
Nashville:

Supplies need not be accumulated at Huntsville, but you must arrange to send sufficient to Flint River to meet General Morgan's necessities. He will haul them from there until the bridge, which he has been ordered to build, is completed.

By order:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 30, 1863—7.35 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. B. BROWNLOW,
Nashville:

The Secretary of War has consented to the enlistment in our army of prisoners under certain restrictions. Authority must be given by General Rosecrans and Governor Johnson, and care must be taken to have them so distributed as to be under control of Union forces and sentiment. You have, therefore, permission to go to Indianapolis and recruit from Vicksburg prisoners, first obtaining approval of Governor Johnson. Captain Dickson, assistant adjutant-general, will issue necessary orders. You must forward to these headquarters descriptive lists of all enlisted.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 213. } *Stevenson, Ala., August 30, 1863.*

The Secretary of War has directed that, except in special cases, no prisoners of war will be enlisted in our army. Whenever, therefore, a prisoner of war desires to enlist in this army, a statement, giving in brief the history of his connection with the rebel army, must be forwarded to these headquarters; and no such enlistments will be made without the special sanction of the department commander or the Secretary of War.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *August 30, 1863—1 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The general commanding directs you to send a division to Bridgeport immediately to relieve General Sheridan's division.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, ALA., *August 30, 1863—10 p. m.*
(Received 11.40.)

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs you to put the regular brigade in readiness and post it as soon as possible, so as to guard the line of railroad and posts from the mountains above Anderson to Bridgeport, until all be relieved by Colonel McCook's brigade, now en route from Athens.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

AUGUST 30, 1863.

General Reynolds reports he has seven boats, and can cross 400 men an hour. He will send a strong reconnaissance in the direction of Trenton. General Negley ordered to send a brigade to Stevenson to relieve the brigade of General Sheridan's division, now there. General Reynolds' reconnaissance went in the direction of Chattanooga, instead of Trenton. Instructions given for the Fourteenth Army Corps to move on the 2d September.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Springs, August 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. BAIRD,
Commanding First Division:

The general commanding directs that you detail, temporarily, General King's brigade to relieve all guards on the railroad from

Tantalon to Bridgeport, with his headquarters at Stevenson. The brigade should be supplied with six days' rations, within which time they will be relieved by General Granger, of the Reserve Corps. When relieved, Brigadier-General King will concentrate his command at Bridgeport, where he will provide them with as many rations as can be conveniently transported, and join his division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Springs, August 30, 1863.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

You are directed by the general commanding to move at once with your division to Bridgeport to relieve General Sheridan's division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 30, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Comdg. Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that instead of moving your division to Bridgeport you send one brigade only to Stevenson to relieve that part of General Sheridan's division now there. The balance of your division will remain where it is till further orders. General Thomas has been notified of this change in your orders.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Battle Creek, Tenn., August 30, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the Third (Colonel Van Derveer's) Brigade has crossed the river, with the exception of Smith's battery, Fourth U. S. Artillery, which will cross during the night. My scouts have been beyond the railroad without discovering any of the rebels. I learn from citizens on the other side that our cavalry captured half of Rice's (rebel) company to-day, killing 4.

I shall move Colonel Van Derveer's brigade across the railroad to the foot of the mountain to-morrow, where there is plenty of water and forage.

The water-tank on the railroad is not injured, and has a large supply of water.

I expect to get the infantry of the First Brigade across to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, August 30, 1863—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT :

COLONEL : I can now report that we have at Shellmound, ready for immediate use, seven flat-boats, another new one nearly finished, and the prospect of getting one or two more. At the present moment we are prepared to cross 400 men per hour. Batteries and wagons will consume more time, but we can cross the transportation of a regiment in half an hour. I give this last as an average, and am satisfied we can work up to it. Six of our boats will each carry a wagon and team at a trip, and one or two of them more.

Parties have been almost continually on the south side of the river in various directions since the night of the 22d, when we first took possession of the south bank of the river.

Will report to-morrow morning the result of a strong reconnaissance to Trenton, now in preparation. We can cross any number of troops at the Shellmound ferry, at the above rate, and can commence the movement at any moment.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 30, 1863—12.30 p. m.

General REYNOLDS :

The general commanding desires to know what means you have at your command at this time for crossing the Fourth Division. Can you throw the division across at once, with your artillery, ammunition, and subsistence, so as to send back your regimental and supply trains to Stevenson for supplies? If possible, twenty-five days' must be on hand, and transportation furnished for that amount, from the time the troops march from a point on the opposite side of the river. To meet this, surplus baggage must be left at the rear.

The order for General Brannan to cross a brigade, forwarded yesterday morning, had not reached Brannan at 6.30 last evening. Orders have been forwarded to cross to-day; instructions in regard to sending back trains also forwarded. Instruct the trains to join you via Bridgeport, as a bridge will be thrown across there at once.

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Lieut. Col., Asst. Adjt. Gen., and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 30, 1863—2.30 p. m.
(Received 4.45 p. m.)

Colonel FLYNT :

Your dispatch per signal received. Mine by courier this morning will explain means of crossing. The reconnaissance intended for Trenton will be sent to-morrow toward Chattanooga. Principal part of King's brigade will cross this evening.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar, August 30, 1863—4.55 p. m.

General REYNOLDS :

Your dispatch just received. The general commanding directs that you cross your whole division at Shellmound ferry, following the directions forwarded this morning.

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Lieut. Col., Asst. Adj. Gen., and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Foot of Mountain, Anderson Road, August 30, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

I have the honor to report that nothing of significant interest has been seen, heard, or done here since my last report. General Wagner came down the mountain yesterday with two regiments of infantry and two pieces of artillery and threw a few shell into the town and at the work, but only drew from them one shot. All is quiet in town, which indicates that everything of value has been removed.

Colonel Funkhouser, commanding detachment at Poe's Tavern, and operating against Harrison and Dallas, reports, under date of August 29, 1863, 6 p. m., as follows :

COLONEL : I have nothing of importance to report this evening. Nothing new has transpired at Harrison or Dallas. There are not more than 10 men at the two fords that can be seen. A small squad was at work at Igou's. An unusual amount of drum-beating was heard last night and this morning. The party that went to the mouth of the Chickamauga report that four guns are mounted there, and a guard of about three companies can be seen. A wagon train was visible on the road, but could not make out which way it was going, but concluded it was coming to the ferry. Some four or five teams were seen taking forage out of the valley to the hill on which the guns are planted. Two deserters came in to-day. They say they left camp at Tunnel Hill on Wednesday last. Also say that from the time we fired the first gun at Chattanooga the cars have been laden, going south, with all manner of military goods, including disabled engines and cars ; and that the universal cry of the people on the other side of the river is that they are not going to fight us this side of Atlanta.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. FUNKHOUSER,
Colonel, Commanding.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JNO. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

STEVENSON, *August 30, 1863.*

Brigadier-General LYTLE,
Bridgeport :

The general commanding wishes to know if there is sufficient lumber to cover the bridge. Please send an aide to Colonel Hunton on the subject.

R. S. THOMS.
Aide-de-Camp.

BRIDGEPORT, August 30, 1863—4.40 p. m.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp:

Colonel Hunton reports he has plank sufficient to cover 1,000 linear feet of bridge.

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, August 30, 1863.

General LYTLE,
Bridgeport:

The general commanding directs that you have the ford near Bridgeport well marked on the shore and buoys placed in the water ; also fit the banks to render the approach easy.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 30, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General LYTLE,
Bridgeport:

A train loaded with pontoons will reach Bridgeport at 11 p. m. this evening. The general commanding directs you to make a detail to unload them as rapidly as possible. The train will then return for another load, which will reach you a little before daylight. Have you another detail to unload the second lot as soon as they arrive?

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, August 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

The following dispatch has been received from Bridgeport :

General SHERIDAN :

Major Godley has reported he went as far as Running Water, but found no enemy except a small party of cavalry, who went back. One regiment of our infantry crossed at Battle Creek to-day. He crossed the river himself at Shellmound, and says they will be prepared to commence ferrying there in the morning. He learned from General Reynolds' assistant adjutant-general that Wilder had reported he had shelled Chattanooga yesterday morning without reply, and that the enemy had abandoned Harrison, where they had thrown up rifle-pits. The foot-bridge at the island was completed at 4 p. m. Major Godley learned from a contraband that at noon yesterday the enemy had made all preparations for abandoning Trenton, wagons loaded, &c. Lieutenant Carroll, formerly Sixth Alabama Infantry, and Petty, of Eighth Tennessee, brought in by Godley, reported that rebel cavalry told them yesterday morning two or three companies of cavalry were the only force in Chattanooga.

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Stevenson, August 30, 1863.

Col. B. LAIBOLDT,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: General Sheridan directs that you have your command in readiness to move to-morrow.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN:

Order has gone in cipher for you to move down secretly and quietly, leaving front as at present, with special instructions.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 30, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Comdg. Twenty-first Army Corps, Dunlap, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to move your entire command (except the brigades of Hazen and Wagner) as soon as practicable down the Sequatchie Valley. Supply yourself with everything necessary for an active campaign. Your trains can cross the Tennessee at Bridgeport, and your troops at Bridgeport, Shellmound, or Battle Creek. Reynolds is now crossing at the latter place. McCook's corps is crossing at Bridgeport and below. Leave Generals Hazen and Wagner where they now are, with orders to watch carefully the crossings of the river and show a threatening front to the enemy in that direction. Wilder's and Minty's brigades will remain there to co-operate with them. The present indications are that Bragg will fall back from Chattanooga, and if we bring him to battle at all it will be between Dalton and Atlanta. Should he thus fall back, direct Wagner and Hazen to cross the river and occupy Chattanooga, and close down upon our left. It is very important to seize the enemy's pontoons at Chattanooga, if possible. Keep open communication below your whole line and with these headquarters.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Smith's Cross-Roads, Tennessee Valley, August 30, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: My topographical engineer is now in Pennsylvania on leave of absence. I therefore cannot give General Crittenden the sketch he asks for.

Dowdy's (or Doughty's) Ferry is about 2 miles below Blythe's.

The first line of intrenchments is now about a quarter of a mile long, and a second line has been commenced on the brow of a hill or bluff about 200 or 300 yards farther back.

All is quiet across the river except at Doughty's, where the working parties are kept pretty busy. Yesterday and the day before, my scouts penetrated beyond Sulphur Springs, driving the enemy's scouting parties before them.

A deserter from Rucker's Legion, who came in this morning, reports that the rebel pickets were driven in at Wartburg on Thursday last.

I trust General Van Cleve will send me the Third Indiana Cavalry the moment it arrives in Pikeville. My scouts traverse about 150 square miles daily, which, together with picketing, makes the duty too heavy on both men and horses.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Therman, E. Tenn., August 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Information received from General Wagner indicates that the rebels are moving a considerable force up the East Tennessee railroad. This information is corroborated by deserters and prisoners. They assign as a reason for the movement, that it is General Bragg's intention to concentrate a sufficient force on our extreme left to overwhelm Burnside, if possible. I am not sufficiently informed of Burnside's strength or the disposition of his forces to say whether the rebels can succeed in this design. I deem it proper that the commanding general of our army should be in possession of the information.

A prisoner from a Mississippi regiment, captured yesterday, says Bragg has not been re-enforced by Johnston. The man is intelligent, and conversed freely. He intimates that it would be absurd to suppose that Johnston will be withdrawn from Mississippi; which gives Grant his way entirely in both Mississippi and Alabama. How much reliance should be placed in his story or his opinion I do not know, and present them for the commanding general's consideration.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pikeville, Tenn., August 30, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

COLONEL: A supply train arrived yesterday and another to-day. We have now on hand about sixteen days' rations, with the exception of meat, most of which we are expected to find in the country. This morning a train left for McMinnville. On Tuesday I send back the cavalry supply train. They are well supplied, but not as well as my own division. I inclose statement of Lieutenant Smith, acting division commissary,

Colonel Klein arrived this afternoon from Rock Island. I send him to-morrow morning to the north end of this valley to try to put an end to rebel raids from Kingston to this valley, and also to bring in cattle that the rebels are gathering to drive off. I shall also endeavor to communicate again with Burnside's forces. Have heard nothing since my last.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

NASHVILLE, *August 30, 1863—1.30 a. m.*

General GARFIELD :

The Fifth Iowa Cavalry cannot be spared from Murfreesborough; instead of taking it away, I need two more regiments to send forward your beef and other supplies and do the escort duty absolutely required. All the supplies for Murfreesborough and Fayetteville are hauled from Nashville and Shelbyville in wagons. Your line of communications is all important and must be kept open, and cavalry, as you know, is hourly needed. Could I get equipments and horses I could mount infantry to perform this duty, but as it is I must do the best in my power. No cavalry equipments have arrived; whose fault is it? The necessary orders will be given to McCook on his arrival at Huntsville. You must see that supplies are sent to him and Morgan.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
August 30, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER, *Nashville:*

The general commanding thinks it will not be necessary for you to send the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry to Carthage. That post is of but little importance now, and can either be held by a small detachment from Gallatin or abandoned. The Lebanon country ought to be cleared out if it is not done already. He thinks you had better send the Fifth Iowa Cavalry to or toward McMinnville. Send McCook to close in from Huntsville this way, so as to protect this line of railroad. Relieve the command at Cowan at once, and direct Steedman to occupy it. There are 700 convalescents there, many of whom can be used as a garrison force, at all events for defense in case of attack. We are crossing the river. Have laid a pontoon-bridge and crossed nearly two divisions without opposition. I am nearly recovered.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, ALA., *August 30, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER, *Nashville:*

Send all the men and officers belonging to the Third Ohio Infantry to report immediately to Brig. Gen. John Beatty, Negley's division, at this place.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *August 30, 1863*—4.50 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Morgan reached Athens yesterday. Sent orders last night for him to proceed to Huntsville. McCook is en route for same place. The troops at Alexandria have been ordered to McMinnville. I will relieve the regiment at Carthage by Fourth East Tennessee Cavalry and push it forward. It is reported that Forrest is at Courtland and Roddey at Tuscumbia. What's the news?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
August 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN,
Via Larkinsville :

Orders have been sent to General Granger to direct you to move with your command at once to Huntsville, the movement of the enemy rendering the occupation of Athens unnecessary. If this reaches you in advance of orders from General Granger move at once. The chief commissary has been ordered to feed you via Stevenson and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

By order:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. ED. M. MCCOOK,
Larkinsville :

You will please forward above by couriers to Athens immediately.
By order:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

ATHENS, *August 30,* 1863.*

Arrived here with four regiments of infantry and one battery, four pieces of the First Brigade, Second Division, Reserve Corps, and seven companies Tenth Ohio Cavalry. Found no enemy. Left Columbia on the 26th instant. Captured 1 lieutenant and 12 men of Roddey's command. Was ordered to draw supplies from Huntsville, Ala.; shall send train for commissary stores on the 31st; have rations until 5th proximo. Rebel force reported at Decatur, Bainbridge, Courtland, and Tuscumbia. General Forrest is reported at Courtland. The courier will wait for answer at Huntsville.

JAS. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General MORGAN :

STEVENSON, *August 30, 1863.*

Your dispatch is received. You have already been ordered to move with your command to Huntsville; McCook will follow you. You

* Another copy dated August 29, 2 p. m.

will draw your supplies from Flint River Bridge ; repair that bridge as soon as possible. Supplies can then be sent to Huntsville by rail. There is no truth in the report of Forrest being in Tuscumbia.

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Stevenson, August 30, 1863.

Major-General STANLEY,

Chief of Cavalry :

GENERAL : The general commanding wishes you to give the necessary orders for having the ford where General Crook's cavalry crossed the river distinctly marked by a line of buoys.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,

Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,

Stevenson, August 30, 1863.

Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

Inclosed please find dispatch from Captain Pratt relating to fording the river at Bellefonte ferry. The general is at the river.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

LARKINSVILLE, August 30, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps :

Have just received a dispatch from Colonel McCook at the ford ; says we would have to swim 100 yards to cross, but can get across.

JOHN PRATT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

LARKINSVILLE, August 30, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General STANLEY :

Have just returned. Found no citizens who knew the ford, but tried it and can cross by swimming about 200 yards. The place is 1 mile below Bellefonte Landing, and from the other side 18 miles across the mountain to Will's Valley.

Respectfully,

E. M. MCCOOK,

Colonel, Commanding,

LARKINSVILLE, ALA.,
August 30, 1863—11 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Cumberland, Stevenson.

Nothing of interest on my lines to-day.

Respectfully,

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

LARKINSVILLE, August 30, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Watkins reports that a great part of his command is out foraging, and some scouts not to return till to-morrow. Colonel McCook has ordered him to move up with as much of his command as possible to Paint Rock to-night, leaving the others to follow as soon as possible as they come in. Colonel McCook has gone to examine the Bellefonte Ford.

Respectfully,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LARKINSVILLE, ALA.,
August 30, 1863.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Commanding Third Brigade, Maysville:

Move with your whole brigade to this post immediately, bringing all your transportation, &c. Reach here to-night, if possible. Fourth Kentucky report will have to be delayed till arrival here.

By command of Col. E. M. McCook:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LARKINSVILLE, ALA.,
August 30, 1863.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Commanding Third Brigade, Maysville, Ala.:

The dispatch of Major-General Stanley indicates a necessity for immediate movement. The colonel commanding thinks that you had better move with as much of your command as possible to Paint Rock to-night, letting those that remain follow with transportation, &c. If possible, call in the scouting parties. If you come to Paint Rock to-night, send on courier on your arrival.

Accepting apologies for the Fourth Kentucky report matter,

Respectfully,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Stevenson, Ala., August 30, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,

Chitwood's, Tenn. :

Your dispatch received. We are crossing at Bridgeport; shall flank the enemy's position at Chattanooga and even at Dalton, if not south, depending on his movements. Our present indications are that he will retreat toward Atlanta. This will clear your flank and front, and probably leave Forrest between us. Van Cleave will close down toward us. Please shut the gap between your position and Pikeville with your cavalry. Send in the Second Ohio and Third Kentucky. Should the rebels evacuate Chattanooga, Crittenden will close above or at that place. The main force will move down and join our left, moving day after to-morrow. Let me hear from you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,

Montgomery, Tenn., August 30, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF,

Commanding Twenty-third Army Corps :

Shackelford's brigade will encamp here, Foster's at Schooler's, and Byrd's at Emery Iron-Works. A portion of the Second Tennessee have been ordered up to reconnoiter Winter's Gap. White has arrived here with his entire division and in first-rate condition, with four or five days' supplies. Foster's brigade has also four days' supplies. There is abundance of forage a few miles in advance of this place. Send instructions to the rear guard to give every possible assistance to the supply and ammunition trains by helping them up the hills, &c., and get them to this place if possible by to-morrow night. If necessary a part or the whole of Hascall's division should be detailed to assist the trains. Four miles beyond this place I shall concentrate all the surplus wagons, put them in camp, and leave a guard over them, thus enabling us to move light.

I am sorry to hear of the great loss of animals. Quartermasters who have failed to forage their animals on this route are inefficient and not fit for their positions. I desire that you require of Colonel Goulding an explanation, to be forwarded to me, why he has not taken more pains to see that the general supply and ammunition trains, as well as the division trains, have not been cared for and forwarded more rapidly; very great neglect and inefficiency seem apparent, and unless satisfactory explanation be given, I shall adopt the most summary means of punishment.

I expected you here to-night; otherwise should have gone 4 miles farther. I shall move General White forward in the morning, as well as all the cavalry. Please give me the latest information you have of the trains in the rear.

Forrest is reported on White's Creek with his division of cavalry, and Buckner is said to be concentrating at Loudon. We will probably get more definite information before morning. Your messenger last night came, but as I had no answer I told him to remain until you passed.

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 4TH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 145. } Natchez, Miss., August 31, 1863.

* * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. W. Q. Gresham, commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division, will at once prepare his command to move on an expedition across the river into Louisiana, crossing the river at this place as soon as he is notified that boats are in readiness to transport him. Ten days' rations will be taken and 150 rounds of ammunition per man. One tent for brigade headquarters and one tent for each regiment and battery will be allowed, and transportation sufficient only to carry rations, ammunition, and the above allowance of camp equipage.

V. The Fifteenth Ohio Battery will accompany the Third Brigade, and the commanding officers will report at once to General Gresham for orders.

VI. Col. Cyrus Hall, commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division, will at once prepare his command for an expedition across the river into Louisiana, crossing the river at this place as soon as Brigadier-General Gresham's brigade has crossed. Ten days' rations will be taken, and 150 rounds of ammunition per man. One tent for brigade headquarters and one for each regiment and battery will be allowed, and transportation sufficient only to carry rations, ammunition, and the above allowance of camp equipage.

A battery from General Ransom's command will be ordered to report to Colonel Hall, who will direct the transportation and crossing of the same.

By order of Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker :

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
 FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
 Cairo, August 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Forces, Memphis:

GENERAL: Your communication of 28th instant, inclosing an extract from a letter from General Steele, has been received. I should be very happy to oblige the general, and will do so the moment I can raise the force.

General Banks is calling on me to assist him in his operations up the Atchafalaya, and General Grant up the tributaries of the Red River. I have to keep vessels at certain points on the river, and I am now ten vessels short. Those I sent into White River, under command of Captain Bache, to co-operate with the army, were all in good condition when they started; one of them has returned much damaged by the navigation of the river, and will be sent back as soon as possible.

If the White River does not fall any more, Captain Bache has the Lexington (a heavily armed vessel) at the mouth, and can use her at his discretion. The vessels in White River would not be considered out of repair for the work there; the navigation is easy; they have but little running to do, and their batteries are very

effective. I expect they want new captains. General Steele may rest assured that I will do all I can to assist him, and if I can get a spare vessel or two, will send them.

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIV., SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 31, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,

Commanding Third Cavalry Brigade :

COLONEL: A report has reached these headquarters that Colonel Richardson, with 1,200 men and four pieces of artillery, is moving from Pontotoc toward the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. You will proceed with Major Starr to La Grange, Tenn., and ascertain, as near as possible, the facts in the case. Should your information justify, you are hereby authorized to draw from the cavalry on any point you may deem best along the line, and proceed and meet the enemy. Under no circumstances allow a force to strike the railroad, cover all approaches well with scouts, and keep me duly informed by telegraph of your movements. I have telegraphed all the cavalry to be held subject to your order.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson :

S. L. WOODWARD,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., August 31, 1863—10 a. m.
(Received 11.35 a. m.)

Colonel KELTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C. :

McCook's corps still crossing to-day at Caperton's. Thomas at Battle Creek and Shellmound. The pontoon at Bridgeport will go over to-morrow. The troops closing in this way. Granger has a brigade at Athens moving this way, and another near Pulaski. Indications are that the enemy expect us to cross above Chattanooga.* Day before yesterday our cavalry started toward there; yesterday and this morning no report from them yet.† The rebels will probably evacuate Chattanooga on hearing we are crossing, and take the line of the Georgia railroad from Ringgold south. Nothing more to-day.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, ALA., *August 31, 1863—11 p. m.*
(Received 2.10 a. m., September 1.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

Our cavalry went to Trenton and scouted 9 miles beyond, toward Chattanooga. The pontoon and trestle bridge at Bridgeport will be

* Dispatch as received by General Halleck reads : " Indications are that the enemy still expected us to cross above Chattanooga day before yesterday."

† Dispatch as received by General Halleck reads : " Our cavalry started toward them yesterday and this morning. No report from them yet."

done to-morrow night. Our troops will be ready to cross with full rations. Information of the enemy's movements conflicting—something to indicate they are moving up the river. Their cavalry left Trenton and went toward Rome.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Dept. of the Cumberland,
Hdqrs. via Stevenson, Ala.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 30th instant, inquiring if two regiments of volunteer engineers can be raised under the veteran volunteer act from the Pioneer Brigade, is received and has been transmitted to the Adjutant-General with request that the information may be furnished to you, or to this department for you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. C. WOODRUFF,
Major Engineers, in Charge.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 12, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Captain Merrill for his information.
By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
August 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the present month I have inspected troops belonging to this department and general hospitals as follows: On the 5th, at Fort Donelson, Tenn.; 8th, at Franklin, Tenn.; 11th and 12th, at Winchester, Tenn.; 13th, at Tullahoma, Tenn.; 15th, at Shelbyville, Tenn.; 19th, at Stevenson, Ala.; 20th, at Bridgeport, Ala.; 21st, at Estill Springs, Tenn.; 24th, at Nashville, Tenn.; again, on the 26th and 27th, at Stevenson, Ala.; on the 28th, at Battle Creek, Ala.; and also, on the 30th and 31st, in the hospitals at Nashville, Tenn.; and that, in compliance with orders from the Surgeon-General, I have made my reports of these inspections upon the blank forms prescribed, which forms are herewith transmitted.

The positions which the several portions of the army occupied after the advance from Murfreesborough on the 24th of June, and which they continued to occupy at the close of the last month, were only temporary. During the month of August another advance has been made, in a southerly direction, across the Cumberland Mountains. The movements have not been rapid, and although the weather

has been warm and dry, with only occasional showers, yet, so far as I have been able to learn, the troops have not suffered much in their marches.

All of the points at which any considerable body of troops remain stationed north of the mountains, or on the tops of the mountains, have, up to this moment, given no evidence of insalubrity. Unfortunately this cannot be said of Stevenson or of Bridgeport, Ala., or probably of any point along the immediate banks of the Tennessee River. The bottom lands are in a great measure uncultivated, and although not very wet, they are covered by a luxuriant and tangled undergrowth of vegetation, which fills the valley with malaria. The air of the valley is but little disturbed by the prevailing winds; hot, dry, and sultry days are followed by damp and chilly nights, the night fogs being exceedingly heavy and hanging over the valley and upon the sides of the mountains until some time after the sun has risen. The troops encamped at Stevenson, Bridgeport, and other points which I have visited in the valley, are already beginning to suffer from malarial fevers, both remittent and intermittent, generally of a mild character, but new cases are occurring in such numbers as to occasion some anxiety as to the result, if the army should be required to remain long in this position.

I am informed by Dr. Th. L. Maddin, professor of surgery in the Shelby Medical College, Nashville, and formerly a resident practitioner of Northern Alabama, that, later in the season, congestive fevers of a highly pernicious type occur in this valley. I take the liberty of stating also that he recommends the cold-water effusion, or dash, as the most effectual method of arresting the chill,^a and, as an internal remedy, he recommends a powder composed as follows: Take quinine, 1 drachm; calomel, $\frac{1}{2}$ scruple; opium, 5 grains; cayenne pepper, 12 grains. Divide into six powders. Take one powder every 2 hours, commencing, if possible, 12 hours before the next paroxysm, and to be given without any reference to the fever.

The reputation for skill and scientific attainments which Dr. Maddin enjoys here and elsewhere entitle his opinions to special consideration.

At the request of Dr. Perin, the medical director of the department, I have made some inquiries in relation to the milk sickness which is said to prevail to a certain extent, in certain seasons, in the Cumberland Mountains.

I am informed by Mr. Green Brazelton, a very intelligent gentleman, residing near Winchester, Tenn., and who has lived in the vicinity of these mountains since 1811, that milk sickness has prevailed in this neighborhood, more or less, ever since the earliest settlement. It occurs especially after a prolonged drought, and generally pretty late in the season, in the coves or narrow gorges, which here and there indent the sides of the mountains, where the soil is black and fertile and the land is not cleared. When the land has been cleared and the soil cultivated a few years, milk sickness disappears. Mr. Brazelton has known it to occur in a cove opposite to and east of Anderson Station, and at the northern base of the mountain near Cowan, and also at many other places on the northern slope, but which places he was not able specifically to name. He had less acquaintance with the southern slope of the mountains,

^a Professor Maddin recommends also the application of cantharides to the abdomen freely, and to the whole length of the spine and to the extremities.

and could not speak so positively in relation to the prevalence of this malady in those regions.^a Mr. B. informed me that cattle turned into these fertile and uncleared valleys or coves, especially if they were allowed to remain while the dews are falling, soon became affected with loss of appetite and with tumors, and speedily died. Both the milk and the meat of these animals, he affirms, is poisonous. The person who has partaken of the milk from a diseased cow is seized with vomiting, prostration, and nervous tremors, and, if he recovers, it will be slowly; in some cases the general debility and tremors continuing more or less for years. The people are accustomed to take castor-oil freely when they think themselves poisoned. Of late years it has been much more rare to hear of a case of milk sickness, and Mr. B. thinks it is gradually disappearing. Dr. Mad-din, who has lived near Huntsville, Ala., thinks also that the disease is now much less frequent than formerly, and that very little, if any, apprehension need be felt that the soldiers will in any case be made its victims.

No fresh vegetables have been supplied to the army by the commissaries during the month, or none so far as I could learn; yet no suffering ensues, since the soldiers have been able to purchase, either with their own money or with the company funds, all they have needed. In addition to the corn, onions, tomatoes, potatoes, peaches, apples, &c., which they have been able to purchase, they have found immense quantities of blackberries in the open fields and on the roadsides, of which they have eaten freely. So ample have been the supplies of vegetables and fruits that the scorbutic taint has now almost entirely disappeared from the army; yet, as illustrating the tenacity of this malady when once it has made its invasion, a few isolated cases still remain in different portions of the army. Most of these supplies, furnished by the country through which we have been passing, are now nearly exhausted, and as the season advances they will soon completely disappear. The wild grape grows, however, in considerable abundance throughout this region, and will continue to serve as a valuable substitute for vegetable food, until later in the fall. If we cross the Tennessee River we shall find, I am informed, upon the elevated plateaux, and among the mountains bordering the southern shore of the river, the grape growing still more abundantly, many portions of this region being devoted to the culture of the vine. If we penetrate farther, and are in season, we shall find the sweet potato in great abundance and perfection.

I have noticed everywhere that the free use of berries, peaches, green corn, with other fruits and vegetables, although the fruits were seldom ripe when eaten, has had a salutary effect upon mucocenteric affections. If they have occasionally increased or produced a diarrhea, they have also cured or prevented many more.

Dr. Perin has thought it necessary to establish, in anticipation of a conflict on the banks of the Tennessee River, a temporary field hospital at Stevenson, Ala. It is situated in the most favorable spot which could be found, near the margin of a forest of open timber, upon somewhat elevated ground and in the vicinity of an excellent spring of water. The railroad passes close by. This hospital is in

^a Since writing the above I have learned that it has been known to occur in Sweden's Cove and Fiery Lizzard Cove, which open into Battle Creek Valley and lie upon the south side of the mountain. Three years ago it was particularly fatal at Beersheba.

tents and under the charge of Surgeon McKibbin.^a Dr. Perin is establishing a second temporary field hospital, 10 miles farther in advance, at Bridgeport, Ala., where the railroad leading to Chattanooga crosses the Tennessee River.

During my inspections made the last week in August along the Tennessee Valley, and upon the southern slope of the mountains, I have observed that the malarial diseases of which I have already spoken as commencing soon after the encampment of the troops, have not materially increased in frequency or severity. Coming down the range of mountains from the northeast the troops in the Sequatchie Valley suffer but little, while in the Valley of Battle Creek, at Bridgeport, Stevenson, and in the Valley of the Big Crow, malarial diseases are quite common, but yield easily to remedies. The cavalry, stationed mostly at points lower down the valley, but which is almost constantly moving, was never in better health.

During the month it has rained at the points in the department where I have been, more or less, on ten days, namely, from the 3d to the 7th, inclusive, from the 12th to the 15th, inclusive, and on the 21st; since which time no rain has fallen. The days have generally been warm and the nights cool, and during the last seven or ten days of the month the nights have been excessively cool, so that fires were needed to keep the men comfortable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK H. HAMILTON,
Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

STEVENSON,
August 31, 1863.

Colonel INNES,
Nashville:

The general commanding directs that you bend all your efforts to repairing the track to prevent repetition of accidents and detention of freight and other trains.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE,
August 31, 1863—9.30 p. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Did not reach here till 8 o'clock this evening, though left camp 11.15 last night. Detentions all the way. I will try and get the laborers ready to-morrow. Get all done, and have Colonel Innes send me down to-morrow night the last of the plank. I met on the road to-day the last of the long pieces. Will go to-morrow.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

a Surgeon Finley has just been relieved.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
August 31, 1863.

Lieut. ABEL PELHAM,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Tullahoma:

What have you done with the ammunition train? The supply train can move down with a regiment of General Negley's division, now at Cowan, which is ordered down. Communicate by telegram with commanding officer.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, August 31, 1863.

Lieut. ABEL PELHAM,
Tullahoma:

The commanding officer at Tullahoma will furnish an escort of two companies as far as Cowan. From there you will move with a regiment of Negley's division, which is coming down.

By order:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, August 31, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Tullahoma:

Furnish two companies to escort ammunition train in charge of Lieutenant Pelham from Tullahoma to Cowan.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, August 31, 1863.

Captain HODGES,
Chief Quartermaster, Nashville:

The general commanding wishes you to send down some sledges, say fifty; and don't forget my horse.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

STEVENSON, August 31, 1863.

Mr. BEGGS,
Assistant Superintendent of Railroad, Stevenson:

The general commanding desires to know who was the conductor of the train which took pontoons to Bridgeport last night; what were his orders; why he did not return at once for another load as soon as the pontoons were unloaded. Answer at once.

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

AUGUST 31, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Decherd:

Some cattle for Tracy City will reach Decherd to-morrow. If there is no cavalry at Winchester or Cowan available to escort them through, order the cavalry which is with them to go on to Tracy City.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Bolivar Springs, August 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report, in addition to the reports forwarded to-day, the substance of a statement made by contrabands just in from Trenton, as follows: Live in Trenton, Ga., 18 miles from Chattanooga. Saturday, August 29, rebel cavalry, some 4,000 strong, left Trenton for Rome, and Federal cavalry, about 1,000 strong, came into Trenton same day. It is generally understood and believed that General Johnston has re-enforced Bragg with 30,000 troops. He began to come in last Monday. Cars stopped running to Trenton, and it was said they were being used in bringing up Johnston's troops. A large portion of Johnston's men were sent to Loudon. There is a large rebel force at the junction of the Trenton railroad, 10 miles this side of Chattanooga. These contrabands belonged to Robert Tatem, who is a member of the Georgia Legislature. Tatem is very sanguine of a rebel victory at Chattanooga; offered to bet all he had on it. All expect a battle there.

General Brannan reports that a party of mounted men were sent to saltpeter cave and works in Harris' Cove, Marion County, Tenn., and destroyed the buildings and apparatus erected there by the so-called Confederate Government. They found in and near the cave the following enumerated property, which was destroyed: 7 log houses, formerly used as offices, barracks of the conscripts, &c.; 1 log shed, 7 large furnace-kettles, 1 bridge, leading from the foot of the hill to the entrance of the cave. They also destroyed a large number of hoppers (about 40) and troughs, ladders, &c., in the cave. The 7 furnace-kettles were found buried near the entrance of the cave.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,

Jasper, August 31, 1863—8 a. m.

[General T. L. CRITTENDEN:]

GENERAL: Things are moving, though with my information I can't give you anything definite. There is a bridge at Stevenson, on which a large part of the Twentieth Corps has already crossed.

Another bridge will soon be finished at Bridgeport. We have quite a fleet of flat-boats for ferriage at Shellmound (eight or ten). We have had possession of Shellmound and vicinity since the 22d. Brannan is crossing at mouth of Battle Creek (his trains by Bridgeport). King's brigade is principally on the other side. He and Ray made a strong reconnaissance toward Chattanooga last night, from which I am expecting every moment to hear. Am crossing my ammunition train this morning. Our wagons nearly all go back to Stevenson for commissary stores. The order is to carry twenty-five days' rations and no forage from the time we leave the opposite side of the river. Whether it can be done we will see. No intimation where we march for when we leave the river bank. We have had possession of Trenton since yesterday morning. As I am informed, a brigade of cavalry holds it. Will cross my division here on our ferry as speedily as convenient. Can cross about 400 infantry per hour with ease. Seven or eight wagons, at least, can cross at a trip, occupying about twenty minutes. So we stand. Nothing definite except we are moving. You must work it out if you can. Should any point develop itself during the day, will notify you. In the mean time, as the New York Herald has it, "Watch and pray."

Truly, yours,

J. J. REYNOLDS.

Mail matter here for Twenty-first Corps will be forwarded this p. m.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
In front of Chattanooga, August 31, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on yesterday I obtained a position which enabled me to observe fully the extent of the rebel works at Friar's Island. The river is about 650 yards wide, with an island in the middle. The water is about 3 feet deep, and quite rapid. The bottom of the river is hard gravel. The south bank is abrupt and about 30 feet high, with only two narrow roads to go up, one at the ford and one at the ferry landing. At the ford is a three-gun work with embrasures, flanked for 200 yards by breastworks. At the ferry landing is a breastwork about 100 yards long. On a hill one-fourth mile in the rear is an inclosed redoubt with three guns in position. Bate's brigade, of Stewart's division, is guarding the place. A camp of perhaps a division is about 5 miles south of the river, near Tyner's Station.

Mr. William Crutchfield, of Chattanooga, was notified to leave, and came over the river last night. He says it is currently reported in Chattanooga that Burnside has possession of Knoxville, and Buckner has fallen back to Loudon, and that Bragg has sent part of Hill's corps to Kingston to support Forrest. Wheeler is at Rome and Gadsden, on the Coosa River, watching for a move on our right. Johnston is to re-enforce Bragg with 15,000 men, two trains of which came in night before last; and last night several trains came in at 1 o'clock, supposed to be bringing troops. Mr. Crutchfield states that those who ought to know informed him that Johnston could not furnish more than 10,000 men.

I sent three of the Seventeenth Indiana scouts across the river on Raccoon Mountain night before last. They returned last night, having been 7 miles out from the river to the railroad cut in the mountain. They report that there are no camps west of Lookout Mountain, except about one regiment in the Lookout Valley, who appear to be on picket. One or two companies of mounted men scout down toward Bridgeport each day. I send you copies of late rebel papers, exchanged by pickets across the river. Mr. Crutchfield says it is commonly reported that the rebel general J. B. Floyd is dead, having succeeded in cheating everything but Satan.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, yours to command,

JNO. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Stevenson, August 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of an order this day issued to the troops of this corps, on the subject of transportation, baggage, &c. By the system herein adopted I will be able to carry twenty-four days' full rations and three days' forage in my wagons, besides the rations carried in the men's haversacks. If it is necessary to carry a full supply of forage in the wagons, I can move my corps with fifteen days' full rations and forage. It is not designed as a general rule to move the entire supply train with the troops, but to have it brought up by sections, as the supplies are needed, always keeping a sufficient supply in the wagons with the troops to meet contingencies. The details of this order will have to be changed from time to time, as the necessities of the service may require.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 28.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., August 31, 1863.

I. The number of wagons for the transportation of camp equipage, baggage, &c., in this corps will be reduced to the following allowance: For a regiment of infantry, three wagons; for a battery of artillery, three wagons; for a headquarters of brigade, three wagons; for a headquarters of division, ten wagons.

II. The three wagons allowed a regiment of infantry will carry one wall tent for the use of regimental headquarters, the regimental and company desks, cooking utensils for the men, medical supplies (not to exceed 500 pounds), a small supply of camp tools, the officers' baggage, and three days' forage for the public and private animals of the regiment. The officers' baggage shall not exceed (mess chest and personal effects included) the minimum regulation allowance. Two extra tent flies may be transported for the use of regimental headquarters.

III. The three wagons allowed each battery of artillery will carry

one wall tent, the company desks, cooking utensils for the men, the officers' baggage, and three days' forage for the artillery and officers' horses, and may (at the discretion of the battery commander) carry the three days' rations issued to the men.

IV. Two of the wagons at brigade headquarters will carry the allowance of tents and camp equipage, desks, officers' baggage, and the three days' forage for the public and private animals at brigade headquarters. One wagon will be loaded exclusively with blacksmith tools and materials for keeping the animals shod and the wagons in the brigade in repair.

V. Four of the wagons at division headquarters will carry the allowance of baggage, camp equipage, desks, &c., and three days' forage for the public and private animals at division headquarters. Four wagons will be loaded by the division quartermaster with shoes for the men (of which at least 800 pairs will be carried), a small supply of such clothing as will be needed for the men on the march, and blacksmith tools and materials; as large supply of horse and mule shoes and nails as practicable will be carried. Two of the wagons will be loaded by the division commissary of subsistence with commissary stores for the officers, and with the surplus rations that may remain after an issue has been made from the supply train.

VI. A sufficient supply of axes, spades, and picks, for pioneer and intrenching purposes, will be carried with each division in wagons to be attached to the ammunition train. All such tools now in regimental wagons beyond the small allowance allowed for camp purposes will be turned over to division quartermaster and placed in these wagons.

VII. In each division ammunition train there will be a sufficient number of wagons to carry 110 rounds of small-arm ammunition per man for the number of men (infantry and cavalry) present in the division, and sufficient amount of artillery ammunition, including that carried in the batteries, to make 250 rounds per gun. Ammunition now carried in company wagons will be turned over to the ordnance officers. All wagons and ambulances in the corps will carry three days' short forage for the animals belonging to them.

VIII. All means of transportation in excess of the above allowance will be organized under the direction of the corps and division quartermaster into division supply train, and each division supply train will be subdivided into sections, with a sufficient number of wagons in each section to carry six days' substantial rations for the division. Each section will be placed in charge of a quartermaster or other commissioned officer detailed from the division, who will receipt for the wagons and teams. He will remain with them, and be responsible that they are at all times in a serviceable condition.

IX. All camp equipage not authorized by this order will be immediately sent to Stevenson in the empty wagons of the supply trains, where storage will be provided for it. Division and brigade commanders are directed to require an immediate and strict compliance with this order. As soon as sufficient time has elapsed to carry it into execution, brigade inspectors will thoroughly inspect brigade transportation and baggage, and send a full report of the result of the inspection through official channels to the assistant inspector-general of the corps.

By command of Major-General McCook :

G. P. THRUSTON.

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
At Caperton's House, August 31, 1863.

Colonel POST,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: Orders have been received from corps headquarters to move the First and Second Brigades and trains of the division to a position near Colonel Heg's brigade up on the mountain. General Davis directs that you have your command in readiness to follow the Second Brigade, which moves at 7 o'clock this morning. Orders will be sent when practicable for you to commence the ascent of the mountain. General Johnson has orders to occupy the ground on which your brigade and the Second are now encamped.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. MORRISON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIEUTENANT WOOD'S SIGNAL STATION,
August 31, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Colonel THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Outpost Trenton road 7 miles out. All right in front. I have reconnoitered from 6 to 8 miles from here on my right, left, and front. Find no enemy except stragglers. There is said to be a salt-peter works 8 miles from here, worked until a few days. I sent 30 cavalry, under Colonel Abernathy, with a good topographical engineer, toward Trenton at sunrise. They will go to Trenton if they find it safe. I will have full report of country and roads when they return.

HANS C. HEG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH KANSAS,
Sand Mountain, August 31, 1863.

Captain HAUFF,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders from Colonel Heg, I this morning proceeded in the direction of Trenton in charge of 30 men from the First Tennessee Cavalry. The object of the expedition was to examine the various roads across the mountain and ascertain what force of the enemy, if any, were stationed in Trenton. Nothing of interest transpired until the command arrived within 5 miles of Trenton. At that point, however, the advance was fired upon by the pickets of the enemy. I moved forward at once, driving their outposts in, and pressing them down the mountain and through the valley toward Trenton.

I found the roads strewn with arms and clothing, thrown away by the enemy in their flight. When within 500 yards of the town we were fired upon by a body of men, 60 in number, strongly posted behind fences and in the buildings of the town. Finding the enemy too strong to be dislodged with the small force I had, and perceiving

a movement of the enemy to cut off the command from the mountains, I thought it best to fall back to the pass in the mountain.

One of the enemy is known to be badly wounded. None of my men were hurt.

Taking possession of the mountain pass, I remained there some time expecting the enemy would follow, but saw nothing further of them.

I found the roads in good condition. I found a sufficient quantity of water along the way to supply the troops passing over the mountain.

But little information could be obtained from persons along the route. From the clothing found I learned the troops in Trenton belonged to the Fourth Alabama Cavalry. I also learned that a force of our cavalry occupied Trenton for a short time yesterday. They returned to the valley by some other road, and I did not see them.

My detachment arrived safely in camp at this place at 6 p. m. this evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. ABERNATHY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth Kansas.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
August 31, 1863.

Brigadier-General LYTLE,
Bridgeport:

The general commanding wishes to know how the bridge is progressing.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

BRIDGEPORT,
August 31, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Capt. R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp:

Colonel Hunton reports the bents up one-third of the distance across, the stringers and planks laying as fast as possible. The first bent has just been set up on the island side.

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
August 31, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General LYTLE,
Bridgeport:

Train loaded with pontoons, which was to be unloaded at 11 p. m. last night and to return here immediately, has not yet returned.

The general commanding directs you to examine and report at once by whose neglect this criminal delay has occurred.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

BRIDGEPORT,
August 31, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

A detail was in waiting last night as directed to unload pontoons when the train arrived. One of my staff officers superintended the working party with directions to push the work with all possible speed. When the train was unloaded Lieutenant Jackson reported to me, but said the conductor stated his orders were not to return to Stevenson until 5 o'clock this morning. I sent word by Jackson that my orders were to send back his train as soon as unloaded, and also, that there might be no mistake, I sent by Jackson your telegram to me, which the conductor read. I am advised that in violation of orders he did not leave until 5 o'clock this morning. He must be in Stevenson. He is not here.

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
August 31, 1863—9 a. m.

General CRITTENDEN :

The general wants to know what news there is from your front, and particularly whether the enemy is moving up the river; also how long it will take Van Cleve to join you. Have you heard from General Burnside? What have you from Forrest? Have you any reason to believe the enemy are massing their forces up the Tennessee or on our left flank? If so, you may delay your movement a day or two. Dispatch Hazen and Wagner to be particular and get all the information possible of the enemy's movements and forward it without delay. Unless you receive some good reason to the contrary, order Van Cleve to join you. Minty's brigade will cover his movements, remaining as far up the valley as practicable.

GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, August 31, 1863—1.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Minty reports now five brigades at Blythe's Ferry; formerly only two intrenchments near that ferry about a quarter of a mile long, and a second line has been commenced on the brow of the hill about 300 yards back.

No orders from you yet, as intimated by signal dispatch. Counter-signs have not been received.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, August 31, 1863—4.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch received. Entire command will move in the morning at 6. I do not understand the order to comprise the brigade at McMinnville.

CRITTENDEN.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, August 31, 1863—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Stevenson:

My headquarters will be at Jasper to-morrow morning at 11.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

DUNLAP, *August 31, 1863—9.30 p. m.*

General GARFIELD:

Nothing. I will ride to Stevenson on your assurance that no important order will pass me.

T. L. CRITTENDEN.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
August 31, 1863.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,
A. A. G., First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: Nothing of importance has taken place since my last note, observable from here. The only change in the camp of the rebels is, they have a force again at the same place that was occupied by Bate's brigade, reported by deserters to have left by railroad on Friday. There was also a dense smoke seen yesterday in the neighborhood of Ringgold on the Atlanta railroad. There is, no doubt, a camp there. Has not been there before. Have prisoner captured by scouts near Kelley's Ferry. Is a very intelligent man; looks like an officer. Claims only to be a private. Belongs to the Third Confederate Regiment. Is from Mississippi. Says his wife is staying at her father's, near Dunlap. He claims to belong to the quartermaster's department. Has also been a scout, from his account. He is very likely an accomplished spy. He says his regiment is patrolling the river from Kelley's Ferry to Guntersville. That Wharton's division, to which he belongs, is a short distance south of the river on the enemy's left flank. He says that the only fear they have of this army is that it will cross the river below and cut the railroad; in that event, compelling Bragg to retreat again as at Tullahoma. But the general can probably get this from himself, as I shall send him down with return train. Keep a watch on him or he will escape.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

G. D. WAGNER.
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Therman, E. Tenn., August 31, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the commanding general of the army.

The prisoner has not yet reached me. When he does, I will examine him closely and forward the result of the examination.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 31, 1863.

Major-General PALMER,
Comdg. Second Div., Twenty-first A. C., Dunlap, Tenn.:

The general commanding directs that you move your two brigades, now with you, down the Sequatchie Valley to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, August 31, 1863.

Brigadier-General HAZEN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: You will direct the commanding officer of the Sixth Ohio Infantry to rejoin the Third Brigade in the most expeditious manner practicable.

By order of Major-General Palmer:
 J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, August 31, 1863.

Brigadier-General HAZEN,
Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div., Twenty-first A. C.:

GENERAL: With this you will receive the order under which Grose and Cruft will move to-morrow morning. A guard will be left here (your own) in charge of your baggage. You will order it at once to join you. You will move the Sixth Ohio as early as possible, that it may join Grose as soon as possible. General Crittenden thinks your artillery will embarrass you in your future movements. If you are of this opinion you will order it to move with the Sixth Ohio to join the division. I leave you very bare of supplies, but Peck will be here before you will need supplies. I take all from here not now issued. I hope you may get Chattanooga, and that I may speedily see you again.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Dunlap, August 31, 1863—1.15 p. m.

General VAN CLEVE,

Pikeville:

General Wood thinks the enemy is moving up to reach our left flank and rear in force. Be ready.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Pikeville, Tenn., August 31, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,

Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

COLONEL: I inclose copy of letter from Colonel Minty.* He has informed me verbally that the rebels at first had a force of two brigades at Blythe's Ferry that has been since gradually increased to five brigades. I sent cavalry train to McMinnville this morning for supplies.

Is it the wish of the general commanding the corps that I should bring more supplies here than I could carry with me on a march? A small depot can be established here if thought advisable. It would be very convenient to draw upon if we should move forward.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,

*Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.*SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 201. }

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,

Pikeville, Tenn., August 31, 1863.

* * * * *

IV. The command will be immediately put in readiness to march to-morrow morning, at 6 o'clock. The men will take seven days' rations in regimental wagons, and three days' rations in haversacks of the men.

By command of Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve:

E. A. OTIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Stevenson, August 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,

Nashville:

The general commanding has directed Morgan to come to Flint River, leaving his cavalry at Huntsville, closing up McCook on

Huntsville. He would like to hear from you to-night; also asks when will Alexandria force reach McMinnville? Have Morgan assume command of his own and McCook's brigades.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Alexandria, Tenn., August 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: I have arrived at headquarters to-day, and have assumed command of the brigade in conformity to your order given me. On my arrival at this place I also find that Colonel Shelley had just received a telegram from Nashville, Tenn., from Maj. Gen. G. Granger, as follows:

Move your command to McMinnville immediately upon receipt of this order, and relieve the brigade at that point. The regiment at Carthage will join you in a few days. Report your arrival to General Rosecrans, at Stevenson; also to these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

W. C. RUSSELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

I thought proper to assign Colonel Shelley to perform said order of Major-General Granger, and hope that he will be shortly returned to the command of the Fifth Regiment, inasmuch as the disposition of the commanders and the force is irregular. Colonel Shelley is the commander of the Fifth Regiment, and by the order of Major-General Granger assumes command of the Third and Sixth Regiments, with Stokes' cavalry, leaving the Fifth without a commanding colonel except Lieutenant-Colonel McCaleb.

There is no news of interest; the boys have taken several prisoners, a part of whom are at this place and a part at Carthage in jail, all of which will be reported in due time. We have also captured several good horses and a new printing-press, type, and some ink, at this place. The horses will be turned over to the quartermaster and accounted for; the printing-press will be reported and turned over to Dr. W. G. Brownlow, unless otherwise instructed.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Brig., Third Div., Reserve Corps.

LARKINSVILLE, ALA.,
August 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Stevenson:

There is no bridge at Larkinsville. I have ordered one battalion at Paint Rock and one at Flint River and Hurricane Creek, 5 miles this side, where there is a large bridge.

Watkins has not yet arrived here. I will move the Second Brigade this afternoon, and camp at Bellefonte. Do you want any troops left here? If so, I will have some of Watkins' brigade remain, when they come up. The operator left Flint River for Stevenson last night.

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

LARKINSVILLE, ALA.,
August 31, 1863.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Commanding Third Brigade :

The colonel commanding directs that you move forward as rapidly as possible to Caperton's Ferry, taking the road from Bellefonte that will be taken by our column.

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LARKINSVILLE, ALA.,
August 31, 1863.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Maysville, Ala. :

Leave a battalion at Flint River to guard that bridge and Hurricane Creek bridge till relieved by the infantry. Leave the subsistence stores you have not transportation for. Invoice them to General Morgan's commissary. Leave sick in care of battalion till train comes down ; probably to-morrow.

By command of Col. E. M. McCook :

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LARKINSVILLE, August 31, 1863—9 p. m.

General STANLEY :

Thirty sick men of different brigades with me, for whom I had to impress transportation from Maysville. They will not bear transportation farther. Send train to-night, if possible. I leave at 4 to-morrow morning for Caperton's Ferry.

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

BELLEFONTE, ALA.,
August 31, 1863.

Col. JOHN A. PLATTER,
Fourth Indiana Cavalry :

The colonel commanding directs that you move forward with your command at 6 o'clock to-morrow to Caperton's Ferry, taking the road taken by General Johnson's column.

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, TENN., August 31, 1863.

(Via Somerset, Ky., September 1. Received 7.48 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

Our advance arrived at this place yesterday, and the main columns are just coming in. I have thrown out forces some 14 miles on the Kingston and Knoxville roads. Skirmishing commenced near the

forks of the roads, and has been going on ever since, our people driving the enemy before them. Up to this point the opposition of the enemy has been trifling, but the natural obstacles have been very serious. Men in fine spirits, but the teams much jaded. Enemy concentrating at Loudon. We hope to drive them from that place soon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
August 31, 1863.

General POTTER:

Will you send the Seventy-first Indiana to Mount Sterling? From 300 to 400 rebels passed Pound Gap. Rebel General Preston is at Abingdon. He has seven regiments in Tazewell County, Tenn.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, Ky., August 31, 1863.

General J. T. BOYLE,
Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: As I presumed, the remaining battalion of the Seventy-first Indiana Cavalry will be here to-morrow. I write to inquire what necessity there exists for their services at Mount Sterling. I learn that there is a probability of a small force of rebel cavalry or guerrillas having come through Pound Gap, but I had supposed the force at Mount Sterling amply sufficient to look after them.

I am daily expecting orders to follow after General Burnside, and this corps is now so extremely weak in men for duty that I am extremely unwilling to leave anything behind that I can possibly help; besides, I have no cavalry at all. I shall be extremely happy to render you any assistance in my power that you may deem necessary, but hope that you will not find occasion to use this regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 11. }

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
August 31, 1863.

The cowardly and infamous practice which prevails to some extent in this command of stealing from the defenseless and peaceable inhabitants their provisions and other property requires a severe and speedy check for the protection of the citizens and for the good name of the army, and the commanding general directs that any person found guilty of such disgraceful conduct that he be stripped of his uniform, his head shaved, then branded on the left cheek with the letter T as a thief, and drummed out of the service.



All officers are directed to use their utmost vigilance to prevent pilfering, and to promptly report all offenders for punishment.

This order is to be read at the head of every company in the command.

By command of Major-General Burnside :

LEWIS RICHMOND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Itinerary from McMinnville to Chattanooga, 60 miles.*

McMinnville to Etter's Cross-Roads, 9½ miles.

Etter's to Martin's Ford of Collins River, one-half mile.

Collins River to Hill's Creek, 1½ miles.

Hill's Creek to foot of mountain, 1 mile.

Hill's Creek to top of mountain, 1½ miles.

Top of mountain to forks of road, 6 miles.

Right fork to Carlton's, 13 miles.

Carlton's to Dunlap, 6 miles.

Dunlap to Henson's, 4 miles.

Dunlap to top of mountain, 2 miles.

Top of Walden's Ridge to Card's, 9 miles.

Card's to Cunningham's, 4 miles.

Cunningham's to Poe's, foot of ridge, 2 miles.

Poe's to Chattanooga, 16 miles.

On leaving McMinnville northeast the road soon descends to and crosses the Barren Fork of Collins River, a bold stream with good approaches and always an abundance of water and good camping grounds on southeast side. On leaving the river the road, over undulating country and well settled, passes along the base of Ben Lomond Mountain, crossing in 3 miles the road from Rock Island to Winchester by Shell's Ford across Collins River, and in 9½ miles reaches Etter's Cross-Roads, near Martin's, and the Irving College. From Etter's the left-hand [road] in one-half mile crosses the Collins River by a good ford, and in 1½ miles crosses Hill's Creek; from thence to top of mountain by a good road 1½ miles. The road in 6 miles forks—the left to Pikeville, the right-hand to Dunlap by Carlton's at the foot of the mountain—a graded road but rough and rocky, till in the valley, and thence to Dunlap the road is good. In 1 mile from Dunlap take the valley road for one-half mile and then turn east and soon cross the Sequatchie River, where the ford is good. The road is now called Poe's turnpike, and in 4 miles from Dunlap is Henson's at the foot of Walden's Ridge. The gap is called Henson's and the road Poe's trace. It is 2 miles up the mountain, but a fair mountain road and not steep. The road on the mountain crosses the North Chickamauga Creek with a good wooden bridge, then crosses the Little Chickamauga with a bad ford. Mr. Cunningham lives at top of mountain. Before descending and from thence down the ridge to Poe's at its foot is 2 miles.

This road here intersects the main road from Washington to Chattanooga—here the left-hand goes to Harrison, 8 miles; the right-hand, by the Washington road, crossing the North Chickamauga, and in 16 miles reaches Chattanooga, crossing the Tennessee River near

* Prepared at headquarters of General George H. Thomas.

that place. The road from Poe's is good, keeping near the ridge for some distance; rolling, but no heavy hills.

In $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from McMinnville is Etter's Cross-Roads, as will be seen by reference to opposite page.*

At Etter's the right-hand is called the Chattanooga Stage road; from thence in 3 miles it crosses the Collins River, with good ford and banks, and then the road forks again, the right going to Beersheba Spa, 2 miles distant. Our road is the left, which in $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles reaches the foot of the mountain. The road ascends very gradually till within 200 yards of the top, where it is steep and a hard pull. From top of mountain it is 6 miles to Tate's, and farther on 2 miles to Esquire Barker's, and farther on the toll-gate and Widow Hicks' is passed. In 6 miles the road descends the mountain to M. Therman's at its foot. From Therman's take up the valley and in three-fourths of a mile turn to the right, and here the Sequatchie River is passed near Bennett's. The valley here is about 3 miles wide, and the approaches to the river and ford good. Leaving the river, and one-half mile you run into the Valley road on east side of the river; keep down the road and in one-half mile turn to the left, going to Colonel Anderson's at the foot of Walden's Ridge. It is 2 miles up the mountain, and the road a fair one; from thence in 5 miles cross the Chickamauga Creek on the mountain. On leaving the Chickamauga Creek it is 5 miles to J. C. Connor's on the ridge, and from thence to descent of the ridge it is 4 miles. The descent is in places steep, rocky, and rough. At the foot of the ridge the road forks, both going to Chattanooga. The right-hand is the most level, and regarded as the best. The road now runs along the base of the mountain for three-fourths of a mile, and then turns east to Chattanooga and reaches it in 5 miles from the foot of the ridge.

NOTE.—In ordinary seasons there is an abundance of water on either of the two last-described roads, except on the mountains, where in almost every season water is scarce. The roads by both routes are equally good, except the ascent and descent of the mountains. The Hill's and Poe's traces is thought the best route, as the mountain roads are the best.

Itinerary† from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, 75 miles.

Tullahoma to Manchester, 12 miles.

Manchester to Hillsborough, 8 miles.

Hillsborough to Pelham, 9 miles.

Pelham to top of mountain, 5 miles.

Top of mountain to Clipper's Station at foot of other side the headwaters of Battle Creek, 8 miles.

Clipper's to Jasper, 11 miles.

Jasper to bridge over Sequatchie, 3 miles.

Bridge to Kelley's Ferry over Tennessee River, 8 miles.

Kelley's Ferry to Chattanooga, 11 miles.

Leaving Tullahoma the road runs northeast, and in 5 miles crosses the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad, and there runs into the road from Manchester to Winchester, which from this point is 20

* See p. 262a.

† Prepared at headquarters of General George H. Thomas.

M. Minnivi

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miles; thence over a level, barren country, in 7 miles reaches Manchester.

On leaving Manchester the course of the road is east of south, and in $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, at Mr. Ham's house, by a good ford crosses Little Duck River, a small stream. On approaching Hillsborough there is a small stream crossed by the road within one-half mile of the town and near the residence of James Sheed, a prominent rebel. At Hillsborough this road crosses the road from Winchester to McMinnville. On leaving Hillsborough in 5 miles Elk River is crossed on a good bridge. The ford across Elk River is nearly a mile below the bridge at and below a mill. From the ford the road returns to main route.

From Elk River Bridge to Pelham is 4 miles. Pelham is at the mouth of a large cove, and from Pelham there is a firm, good road to Decherd, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which is 18 miles distant, this road passing over a good country and near the foot of the mountain.

From Pelham to foot of mountain at Gillam's is 3 miles. The road now begins to ascend the mountain. This road was graded and easy of ascent, but is now rocky and rough.

To the top of the mountain it is 2 miles, and from thence to where the road begins to descend it is 5 miles. The road on the mountain level and firm. The descent is made in 1 mile by steep declivities, rock and rough to Terry Ladd's at the foot. Here heads Battle Creek and the road running down the stream crossing it three times, when it reaches Jasper, over a good road in 12 miles.

From Jasper the road is good to the Sequatchie River bridge, reaching it in 3 miles. There is no ford near the bridge; the banks of the stream are sandy and brittle; the water always deep. The backwater of the Tennessee River deposits alluvial, and the bottom of the stream rotten. The Tennessee River is about 2 miles from the bridge in a direct line.

From the Sequatchie bridge the road in 3 miles reaches the Tennessee River, and then passes up its banks and under the bluffs of Walden's Ridge to Kelley's Ferry. From Kelley's Ferry by water it is 25 miles to Chattanooga, and by land and road 11 miles.

On leaving the Tennessee River the road immediately begins to ascend a spur of the Raccoon Mountain, estimated to be 200 feet high. In three-quarters of a mile the ascent is reached. The road was graded, and a good one. The descent from the top of the spur is gradual, and terminates near to Lookout Creek, which is reached in 7 miles. Along this distance of 7 miles is a good farming country.

There is a good bridge over the Lookout Creek one-half mile from the Tennessee River. The ford of this stream is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above, and has high banks and rough crossing, and returns back to main road.

From the Lookout bridge to Chattanooga is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and in 200 yards the road crosses the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. The road here gradually ascends and passes over at an elevation above the river of 700 feet—the end of the Lookout Mountain, which is projected toward and its foot washed by the river. Around this point or when the greatest elevation is had, the road is level for 1 mile. The ascent is gradual, and at the bottom enters the Will's Valley, crosses the Will's Valley road, running up that valley, and soon crosses the Little Chattanooga Creek on a good bridge. The ford of this stream is 2 miles above. The road now passes near the railroad and river, and in 2 miles reaches Chattanooga.

NOTE.—The road just described was formerly the great stock and traveling route from Middle Tennessee to Chattanooga and south. The mountain passes were originally graded, and the roads called pikes, as gates were by law authorized to be kept on them, the toll from which reimbursed the parties making the improvements. In ordinary seasons this is a well-watered route, crossing in reasonable distances the Duck and Elk Rivers on west side, Sequatchie and Tennessee on southeast.

*Fords and ferries on Tennessee River between Chattanooga and Florence.**

(Distances from Knoxville.)

No.	Fords and ferries.	Character and condition.	Miles.	Remarks
26	City of Chattanooga.		197	
	Ross Tow-Head.		200	Island.
	Ross' Shoals.	Fordable	200	High land on north side and flat on south; approaches not good.
			201	South side.
29	Mouth of Chattanooga Creek.		202	South side.
	Mouth of Lookout Creek.		202	South side.
	Brown's Ferry.	Not used.	206	
	Williams' Island.		207	Island 2 miles long, farm on north side.
	Tumbling Shoals.		210	
	The Stack.	Warp at ordinary stage.	212	} River is narrow between the mountains. At these points boatmen are obliged to warp their vessels past.
	Boiling Pot.	Warp only at high water.	217	
	The Skillet.	Warp only at low water.	219	
	The Pan.	Warp only at high water.	221	
	Kelley's Ferry.	Very good ferry; flat-boats.	226	Road from Jasper to Chattanooga; approaches good.
	Colonel Hall's farm.		224	
	Running Water Creek.		227	
	Rankin's Ferry.	Good ferry; flat-boat.	228	Rankin's farm on north side; approaches good.
	Shellmound Depot.		242	South side one-half mile to mountains; north side bluff.
30	Mouth of Sequatchie River.		246	
	Lowry's Ferry, Long Island.	Very good ferry.	249	South side level; north side hilly; approaches good.
	Mouth of Battle Creek.		250	North side.
	Town of Bridgeport, Long Island.		255	
	Mouth of Island Creek.		259	South side.
	Widow's Shoals.	Good ford.	262	Mouth of Widow's Creek, north side of Sand Mountain come up to the river; approaches good.
	Caperton's Ferry.	Flat row-boat; good.	270	Nearly south from Stevenson; the road crossing this ferry is said to be the nearest south from Stevenson across Sand Mountain.
			274	North side.
	Crow Creek, Crow Island.		277	Much used at ordinary low stage; approaches good.
	Caperton's Ford.	Very good ford.	283	Mountains near the river for 3 or 4 miles.
31	Bellefonte Island.		283	Five miles to mountains. North side.
	Bellefonte Creek.		286	Three miles to Bellefonte, county seat of Jackson County.
	Bellefonte Landing.		286	
	Bellefonte Shoals.	Good food.	287	No road crossing; Sand Mountain close to river; approaches bad.
			290	South side.
	Mouth of Crow Creek.		302	Highlands north side; three-quarters of a mile to Sand Mountain; approaches good.
	Larkin's Landing.	Good and much used.	314	North side.
	Larkin's Ferry.		316	Three miles long; South Santa Creek.
32	Mouth of Santa Creek.		326	South side.
	Pine Island.		326	Fine country intervening these islands.
	Center Island.		330	Five miles long.
	Buck Island.		335	
	Gunter's Shoals, Gunter's Island.		330	
	Gunter's Landing.		335	

* Prepared at headquarters of General George H. Thomas.

Fords and ferries on Tennessee River, &c.—Continued.

No.	Fords and ferries.	Character and condition.	Miles.	Remarks.
	Old Deposit Ferry....	Good ferry; row-boats....	341	South side low, flat country; north side bluffs; approaches good.
	Mouth of Paint Rock River.		353	North side.
	Flint Tow Head.....		359	Mouth of Flint River.
	Whitesburg or Huntsville Landing, Whitesburg Island.		365	Good pike to Huntsville.
	Butler's Ferry.....	Good ferry.....	370	Much used; approaches good.
	Massey's Ferry.....	Country ferry.....	373	Not much used.
	Town of Triana.....		381	Mouth of Indian Creek (north side).
	Fletcher's Ferry.....	Flat-boat; good.....	385	Approaches good.
	Mouth of Limestone Creek.		390	
	Mouth of Flint Creek.		398	South side.
	Town of Decatur.....		396	
	Brown's Island.....		407	Three miles long.
	Brown's Ferry.....	Horse-boat; good.....	414	Road crossing from Athens to Courtland; approaches good.
	Mouth of Elk River.....		426	North side.
	Lamb's Ferry.....	Good ferry.....	439	Approaches good.
	Head of Muscle Shoals.		430	About 20 miles long; the most difficult of passing on the river.
	Town of Florence.....		454	
	Tuscumbia Landing..		457	

Organization of troops in the Department of the Cumberland, commanded by Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, August 31, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Watson C. Squire.
10th Ohio Infantry, Lieut. Col. William M. Ward.
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. William J. Palmer.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

ESCORT.

1st Ohio Cavalry, Company L, Capt. John D. Barker.

PROVOST GUARD.

9th Michigan Infantry, Col. John G. Parkhurst.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SCRIBNER.

38th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin.
2d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Obadiah C. Maxwell.
83d Ohio, Col. Oscar F. Moore.
94th Ohio, Maj. Rue P. Hutchins.
10th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. John H. Ely.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.

24th Illinois, Col. Geza Mihalotzy.
79th Pennsylvania, Col. Henry A. Hambright.
1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George B. Bingham.
21st Wisconsin, Capt. Henry Turner.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KING.

15th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Albert B. Dod.
 16th United States, 1st Battalion, Maj. Sidney Coolidge.
 18th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. George W. Smith.
 18th United States, 2d Battalion, Capt. Henry Haymond.
 19th United States, 1st Battalion, Maj. Samuel K. Dawson.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 4th Battery (2d Brigade), Lieut. David Flansburg.
 1st Michigan Light, Battery A (1st Brigade), Lieut. George W. Van Pelt.
 5th United States, Battery H (3d Brigade), Lieut. Howard M. Burnham.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BEATTY.

104th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Douglas Hapeman.
 42d Indiana, Lieut. Col. William T. B. McIntire.
 88th Indiana, Col. George Humphrey.
 15th Kentucky, Col. Marion C. Taylor.
 8d Ohio, * Capt. Leroy S. Bell.

Second Brigade.

Col. TIMOTHY R. STANLEY.

19th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Alexander W. Raffan.
 11th Michigan, Col. William L. Stoughton.
 18th Ohio, Capt. John Jumper.
 69th Ohio, † Maj. James J. Hanna.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM SIRWELL.

87th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William D. Ward.
 21st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Dwella M. Stoughton.
 74th Ohio, Capt. Joseph Fisher.
 78th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Archibald Blakeley.

Artillery.

Capt. FREDERICK SCHULTZ.

Illinois Light, Bridges' Battery (1st Brigade), Capt. Lyman Bridges.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery G (3d Brigade), Capt. Alexander Marshall.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery M (2d Brigade), Capt. Frederick Schultz.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. BRANNAN.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. CONNELL.

82d Indiana, Col. Morton C. Hunter.
 17th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Durbin Ward.
 81st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lister.
 38th Ohio, Col. Edward H. Phelps.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN T. CROXTON.

10th Indiana, Col. William B. Carroll.
 74th Indiana, Col. Charles W. Chapman.
 4th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. P. Burgess Hunt.
 10th Kentucky, Col. William H. Hays.
 14th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry D. Kingsbury.

* Detached at Nashville, Tenn.

† Detached at Cowan Station, Tenn.

Third Brigade.

Col. FERDINAND VAN DERVEER.

87th Indiana, Col. Newell Gleason.
 2d Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop.
 9th Ohio, Col. Gustave Kammerling.
 35th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry V. N. Boynton.

Artillery.

1st Michigan Light, Battery D (1st Brigade), Capt. Josiah W. Church.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery C (2d Brigade), Lieut. Marco B. Gary.
 4th United States, Battery I (3d Brigade), Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

*First Brigade.**

Col. JOHN T. WILDER.

92d Illinois, Col. Smith D. Atkins.
 98th Illinois, Col. John J. Funkhouser.
 123d Illinois, Col. James Monroe.
 17th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Henry Jordan.
 72d Indiana, Col. Abram O. Miller.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD A. KING.

68th Indiana, Capt. Harvey J. Espy.
 75th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien.
 101st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan.
 105th Ohio, Maj. George T. Perkins.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. TURCHIN.

18th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
 11th Ohio, Col. Philander P. Lane.
 96th Ohio, Col. William G. Jones.
 89th Ohio, † Col. Caleb H. Carlton.
 92d Ohio, Col. Benjamin D. Fearing.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 18th Battery (1st Brigade), Capt. Eli Lilly.
 Indiana Light, 19th Battery (2d Brigade), Capt. Samuel J. Harris.
 Indiana Light, 21st Battery (3d Brigade), Capt. William W. Andrew.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER McD. MCCOOK.

ESCORT.

2d Kentucky Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. George W. L. Batman.

PROVOST GUARD.

81st Indiana Infantry, Company H, Capt. William J. Richards.

* Detached from the division and serving as mounted infantry.

† Detached at Tracy City, Tenn.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.

First Brigade.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST.

59th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Joshua C. Winters.
 74th Illinois, Col. Jason Marsh.
 75th Illinois, Col. John E. Bennett.
 22d Indiana, Col. Michael Gooding.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.

21st Illinois, Col. John W. S. Alexander.
 88th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Gilmer.
 81st Indiana, Capt. Nevil B. Boone.
 101st Ohio, Lieut. Col. John Messer.

Third Brigade.

Col. HANS C. HEG.

25th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James S. McClelland.
 35th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William P. Chandler.
 8th Kansas, Col. John A. Martin.
 15th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Ole C. Johnson.

Artillery.

Minnesota Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Albert Woodbury.
 Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery, Capt. George Q. Gardner.
 Wisconsin Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. John D. McLean.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILlich.

89th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Duncan J. Hall.
 82d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Frank Erdelmeyer.
 39th Indiana,* Col. Thomas J. Harrison.
 15th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frank Askew.
 49th Ohio, Maj. Samuel F. Gray.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH B. DODGE.

84th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell.
 79th Illinois, Col. Allen Buckner.
 29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn.
 30th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Orrin D. Hurd.
 77th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas E. Rose.

Third Brigade.

Col. PHILEMON P. BALDWIN.

6th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hagerman Tripp.
 5th Kentucky, Col. William W. Berry.
 1st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Bassett Langdon.
 98d Ohio, Col. Hiram Strong.

Artillery.

Capt. PETER SIMONSON.

Indiana Light, 5th Battery, Lieut. Alfred Morrison.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery A, Capt. Wilbur F. Goodspeed.
 Ohio Light, 20th Battery, Capt. Edward Grosskopf.

* Detached from the brigade and serving as mounted infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. LYTLE.

36th Illinois, Col. Silas Miller.
 88th Illinois, Col. Francis T. Sherman.
 21st Michigan, Col. William B. Mc-
 Creery.
 24th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Theodore S.
 West.

Second Brigade.

Col. BERNARD LAIBOLDT.

44th Illinois, Col. Wallace W. Barrett.
 78d Illinois, Maj. James I. Davidson.
 2d Missouri, Maj. Arnold Beck.
 15th Missouri, Col. Joseph Conrad.

Third Brigade.

Col. LUTHER P. BRADLEY.

22d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis Swanwick.
 27th Illinois, Col. Jonathan R. Miles.
 42d Illinois, Col. Nathan H. Walworth.
 51st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Raymond.

Artillery.

Capt. HENRY HESCOCK.

1st Illinois Light, Battery C, Capt. Mark H. Prescott.
 Indiana Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.
 1st Missouri Light, Battery G, Lieut. Gustavus Schueler.

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.

ESCORT.

15th Illinois Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Samuel B. Sherer.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE P. BUELL.

100th Illinois, Col. Frederick A. Bartle-
 son.
 58th Indiana, Lieut. Col. James T. Em-
 bree.
 18th Michigan, Col. Joshua B. Culver.
 26th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H.
 Young.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER.

15th Indiana, Col. Gustavus A. Wood.
 40th Indiana, Col. John W. Blake.
 57th Indiana, Lieut. Col. George W.
 Lennard.
 97th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Milton Barnes.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES G. HARKER.

8d Kentucky, Col. Henry C. Dunlap.
 64th Ohio, Col. Alexander McIlvain.
 65th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Horatio N. Whitbeck.
 125th Ohio, Col. Emerson Opdycke.

Artillery.

Capt. CULLEN BRADLEY.

Indiana Light, 8th Battery, Capt. George Estep.

Indiana Light, 10th Battery, Lieut. William A. Naylor.

Ohio Light, 8th Battery, Capt. Cullen Bradley.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT.

31st Indiana, Col. John^{*}T. Smith.

1st Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Alva R. Hadlock.

2d Kentucky, Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick.

90th Ohio, Col. Charles H. Rippey.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

9th Indiana, Col. Isaac C. B. Suman.

6th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. George T. Shackelford.

41st Ohio, Col. Aquila Wiley.

124th Ohio, Col. Oliver H. Payne.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM GROSE.

84th Illinois, Col. Louis H. Waters.

36th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Oliver H. P. Carey.

23d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James C. Foy.

6th Ohio, Col. Nicholas L. Anderson.

24th Ohio, Col. David J. Higgins.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM E. STANDART.

1st Ohio Light, Battery B, Lieut. Norman A. Baldwin.

1st Ohio Light, Battery F, Lieut. Giles J. Cockerill.

4th United States, Battery H, Lieut. Harry C. Cushing.

4th United States, Battery M, Lieut. Francis L. D. Russell.

Unattached.

110th Illinois (battalion), Capt. E. Hibbard Topping.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL BEATTY.

79th Indiana, Col. Frederick Knefler.

9th Kentucky, Col. George H. Cram.

17th Kentucky, Col. Alexander M. Stout.

19th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry G. Stratton.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE F. DICK.

44th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Simeon C. Aldrich.

86th Indiana, Maj. Jacob C. Dick.

13th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Elhannon M. Mast.

59th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Granville A. Frambes.

Third Brigade.

Col. SIDNEY M. BARNES.

35th Indiana, Maj. John P. Dufficy.

8th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James D. Mayhew.

21st Kentucky, Col. S. Woodson Price.

51st Ohio, Col. Richard W. McClain.

99th Ohio, Col. Peter T. Swaine.

Artillery.

Capt. LUCIUS H. DRURY.

Indiana Light, 7th Battery (2d Brigade), Capt. George R. Swallow.
 Pennsylvania Light, 26th Battery (1st Brigade), Capt. Alanson J. Stevens.
 Wisconsin Light, 3d Battery (3d Brigade), Lieut. Cortland Livingston.

RESERVE CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS E. CHAMPION.

96th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Isaac L. Clarke.
 115th Illinois, Col. Jesse H. Moore.
 84th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel Orr.
 40th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William Jones.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM P. REID.

78th Illinois, Col. William H. Benneson.
 98th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce.
 118th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Darius B. Warner.
 121st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry B. Banning.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN COBURN.

83d Indiana, Maj. Levin T. Miller.
 85th Indiana, Col. John P. Baird.
 19th Michigan, Lieut. Col. William R. Shafter.
 22d Wisconsin, Col. William L. Utley.

Artillery.

1st Illinois Light, Battery M (2d Brigade), Lieut. Thomas Burton.
 Ohio Light, 9th Battery (3d Brigade), Capt. Harrison B. York.
 Ohio Light, 18th Battery (1st Brigade), Capt. Charles C. Aleshire.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN TILLSON.

10th Illinois, Lieut. Col. McLain F. Wood.
 16th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill.
 60th Illinois, Col. William B. Anderson.
 10th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Christopher J. Dickerson.
 14th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Henry R. Mizner.

Second Brigade.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK.

85th Illinois, Col. Caleb J. Dilworth.
 86th Illinois, Lieut. Col. David W. Magee.
 125th Illinois, Col. Oscar F. Harmon.
 52d Ohio, Maj. James T. Holmes.

Third Brigade.

Col. HEBER LE FAVOUR.

18th Michigan, Lieut. Col. George Spalding.
 22d Michigan, Lieut. Col. William Sanborn.
 108th Ohio,* Lieut. Col. Gustavus Tafel.
 108th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Carlo Piepho.

* Also borne on return of forces at Gallatin, Tenn.

Artillery.

2d Illinois Light, Battery I (2d Brigade), Capt. Charles M. Barnett.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery E (3d Brigade), Capt. Warren P. Edgerton.
 Wisconsin Light, 10th Battery (1st Brigade), Capt. Yates V. Beebe.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. GRANGER.

First Brigade.

Col. SANDERS D. BRUCE.

83d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Elijah C. Brott.*
 28th Kentucky, † Col. William P. Boone.
 102d Ohio, Col. William Given.
 18th Wisconsin, † Col. William P. Lyon.

Second Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

102d Illinois, Col. Franklin C. Smith.
 105th Illinois, Col. Daniel Dustin.
 129th Illinois, Col. Henry Case.
 70th Indiana, Lieut. Col. James Burgess.
 79th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Azariah W. Doan.
 80th Illinois, Capt. James Cunningham.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES G. SPEARS.

3d Tennessee, Col. William Cross.
 5th Tennessee, Col. James T. Shelley.
 6th Tennessee, Col. Joseph A. Cooper.

Artillery.

2d Illinois Light, Battery C (1st Brigade), Capt. James P. Flood.
 2d Illinois Light, Battery H (1st Brigade), Capt. Henry C. Whittemore.
 1st Michigan Light, Battery E (2d Brigade), Capt. John J. Ely.
 Tennessee Light, 1st Battery (3d Brigade), Capt. Ephraim P. Abbott.

PIONEER BATTALION.

Capt. MILTON KEMPER.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.

ESCORT.

4th Ohio Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Philip H. Warner.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. EDWARD M. MCCOOK.

First Brigade.

Col. ARCHIBALD P. CAMPBELL.

2d Michigan, Maj. John C. Godley.
 9th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Roswell M. Russell.
 1st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James P. Brownlow.

Second Brigade.

Col. OSCAR H. LA GRANGE.

2d Indiana, Maj. Joseph B. Presdee.
 4th Indiana, Col. John A. Platter.
 2d Tennessee, Col. Daniel M. Ray.
 1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Henry Pomero.

* Col. Arthur A. Smith commanded the post of Fort Donelson.

† En route from Clarksville and Fort Donelson to Columbia, Tenn.

Third Brigade.

Col. LOUIS D. WATKINS.

4th Kentucky, Col. Wickliffe Cooper.
 5th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William T. Hoblitzell.
 6th Kentucky, Maj. Louis A. Gratz.
 7th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas T. Vimont.

Artillery.

1st Ohio, Light, section Battery D (2d Brigade), Lieut. Nathaniel M. Newell.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT H. G. MINTY.

3d Indiana (battalion), Lieut. Col. Robert Klein.
 4th Michigan, Maj. Horace Gray.
 7th Pennsylvania, Maj. James J. Seibert.
 4th United States, Capt. James B. McIntyre.

Second Brigade.

Col. ELI LONG.

2d Kentucky, Col. Thomas P. Nicholas.
 1st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Valentine Cupp.
 3d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Seidel.
 4th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robie.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM W. LOWE.

5th Iowa, Maj. Alfred B. Brackett.
 10th Ohio,* Lieut. Col. William E. Haynes.
 5th Tennessee* (1st Middle), Col. William B. Stokes.

Artillery.

Chicago (Illinois) Board of Trade Battery, Capt. James H. Stokes.

UNATTACHED COMMANDS.

PIONEER BRIGADE.†

Capt. PATRICK O'CONNELL.

1st Battalion, Capt. Charles J. Stewart.
 2d Battalion, Capt. Correll Smith.
 3d Battalion, Capt. Robert Clements.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.‡

Indiana Light, 12th Battery, Capt. James E. White.
 Indiana Light, 20th Battery, Lieut. George F. Armstrong.

CAMP SPEARS, NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN.

Brig. Gen. ALVAN C. GILLEM.

4th Tennessee Infantry (seven companies), Col. Daniel Stover.
 10th Tennessee (1st Middle) Infantry, Lieut. Col. James W. Scully.
 3d Tennessee Cavalry (seven companies) } Col. William C. Pickens.
 1st Alabama Cavalry (two companies) }

* Detached from brigade.

† At Bridgeport, Ala.

‡ At Nashville, Tenn.

GALLATIN, TENN.

Col. HENRY K. McCONNELL.

13th Indiana Battery, Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin.
 71st Ohio, Capt. Solomon J. Houck.
 106th Ohio,* Lieut. Col. Gustavus Tafel.

ELK RIVER BRIDGE, TENN.

1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Lieut. Col. Kinsman A. Hunton.
 2d Kentucky Battery, Capt. John M. Hewett.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, August 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters.....	68	963	1,235	1,605	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps (Thomas) <i>a</i>	1,299	21,317	26,608	36,772	74
Twentieth Army Corps (McCook) <i>b</i>	846	13,376	16,734	24,928	54
Twenty-first Army Corps (Crittenden) <i>b</i>	1,006	13,361	17,168	25,062	58
Reserve Corps (Granger) <i>b</i>	901	16,080	20,254	25,319	52
Cavalry Corps (Stanley) <i>c</i>	585	10,114	12,701	16,949	7
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics and 2d Kentucky Battery. <i>a</i>	23	785	888	1,000	4
Artillery Reserve.....	8	198	215	250	18
Unattached artillery.....	2	95	105	130	16
Pioneer Brigade (O'Connell) <i>d</i>	35	890	605	2,069	.....
Signal Corps (Case) <i>d</i>	34	119	154	169	.....
Convalescent Battalion (Hunt) <i>d</i>	16	157	1,048	1,224	.....
Grand total.....	4,738	76,229	95,905	132,023	273

Command.	Present for duty equipped.							
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
General headquarters.....	26	518	25	450	.....	53	.....	968
Fourteenth Army Corps (Thomas) <i>a</i>	1,182	20,338	.....	.....	47	1,252	1,179	21,590
Twentieth Army Corps (McCook) <i>b</i>	808	12,330	.....	.....	30	1,010	838	13,240
Twenty-first Army Corps (Crittenden) <i>b</i>	744	12,115	.....	.....	35	1,064	779	13,179
Reserve Corps (Granger) <i>b</i>	890	15,313	12	182	28	839	900	16, 34
Cavalry Corps (Stanley) <i>c</i>.....	.....	561	9,480	6	102	567	.....	9,642
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics and 2d Kentucky Battery. <i>a</i>	23	662	.....	.....	4	73	27	725
Artillery Reserve.....	.....	.....	.....	8	198	8	.....	198
Unattached artillery.....	.....	.....	.....	3	95	8	.....	95
Pioneer Brigade (O'Connell) <i>d</i>	28	890	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	890
Grand total.....	3,595	61,266	598	10,112	161	4,633	4,384	76,071

a From return of August 20.*b* From return of August 10.*c* From return of July 31.*d* Not added in grand total, being accounted for elsewhere.

* See also p. 273. The regiment was at Buck Lodge, Tenn.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Big Black, September 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. McPHERSON,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, Vicksburg :

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of August 31 is received. I will strengthen my picket (now two regiments) at Oak Ridge by two more regiments and a battery to-morrow, and will order a picket of four companies to be sent to the valley road east of Haynes' Bluff. Our telegraph at this moment is interrupted, and as soon as it operates I will dispatch to you the same assurance.

The negroes at Blake's plantation have been for some time a nuisance. I think it would be advisable for you to send up and bring them all into Vicksburg, the available men to work on the forts and the women and children to be sent to Island No. 10. It is represented to me that there is an officer there who does not attempt to control or restrain them, for they wander all about the country doing no good, but infinite mischief. The negroes naturally cluster about the old negro inmates of abandoned plantations and put on the majestic air of soldiers. I have had occasion to punish some of these already.

I have read with pain the narrative of James Pearce, Thomas H. Hill, and others, of Deer Creek. When citizens represent to you that General Sherman sends negroes out to kill and plunder you may safely assure them that it is not only false, but the very reverse of my practice. On the contrary, I have done more than most persons to restrain the violence and passion of the negro. But I do say, and have said to these very planters, both before they would have war and since, that by breaking up the only earthly power that could restrain the negroes—by openly rebelling against the Government of the United States—they prepared the way for those very acts against which they now appeal to us to shield them.

I know the parties named and have been on their plantations, and with the exception of Mr. Fore, who is simply one who acts either way, the others were extreme secessionists—rebels. The Hills were notoriously so. We cannot undertake to guard them in their isolated swamps, and all we are bound to do in the name and cause of humanity is to invite them into our lines for personal safety and to leave their property to revert to a state of nature for the use of alligators and negroes. This is not our act, but the natural, immediate, and necessary result of their own conduct.

It is in this very Deer Creek country that are nursed and harbored the banditti who fired on our boats at Greenville Point, and of all the people of this region they, least of all, are entitled to the generous protection of any government, because they profess not to have done this with their own hands. They claim to be non-combatants, but I was there on Hill's and Fore's plantations last winter and know they were not our friends. They fled from us, gave us no information, but, on the contrary, aided Ferguson in his efforts to entrap the gun-boats. I deplore the calamity that has now overtaken them, but repeat it is the natural fruit of their own conduct.

With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 4TH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 13. { *Camp Sherman, Miss., September 1, 1863.*

I. In compliance with General Orders, No. 69, from headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, the undersigned assumes command of the Fourth Division.

II. The organization known as the Fourth Brigade of this division having been dissolved, in accordance with the same order, the Sixth Iowa Infantry and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry Regiments will report, respectively, to the commanders of the Second and Third Brigades, on being relieved at Oak Ridge by Brigadier-General Buckland.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse :

J. D. MCFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 120. { *Memphis, Tenn., September 1, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. Webster, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, headquarters at Corinth, Miss.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut :

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *September 1, 1863.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters, Memphis, Tenn. :

SIR : Herewith inclosed I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the major-general commanding department, a copy of extract of Special Orders, No. 99, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 2, 1863.

In consequence of the letter and spirit of said orders, I have not reported to other authority than the War Department. I am still here, however, waiting further orders, and would be most happy to be placed on duty in accordance with my rank.

When Adj. Gen. L. Thomas was recently here he thought it probable Major-General Hurlbut might assign me to the command of this post, its present commandant being transferred elsewhere. Should be gratified to have the command if allowed to report directly to the major-general commanding the department. Would respectfully inquire if there was any such intentions ; and, if so, is it still entertained or abandoned ; and, if the latter, cannot it be put into execution elsewhere ? I am anxious to do duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. MONTGOMERY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 21, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, who will, if he deems it best, assign General Montgomery to the command of the

post of Cairo, providing General Montgomery will consent to report and receive orders from the district commander.

By order of Major-General Grant :

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 99. } *Washington, March 2, 1863.*

* * * * *

18. Brig. Gen. W. R. Montgomery, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and will repair without delay to Cairo, Ill., and there await further orders.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War :

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GERMANTOWN, *September 1, 1863.* •

Brigadier-General GRIERSON :

Scouting parties all returned ; report nothing seen nor heard of west as far as Coldwater.

E. HATCH.

STEVENSON, ALA., *September 1, 1863—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 8.30 a. m., 2d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

Two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps and two of Twentieth are over ; also one cavalry division. Crittenden moving toward Jasper. Bridge at Bridgeport will be done to-night. The other division of the Twentieth Corps will move over to-morrow. No news from General Burnside. Granger's two brigades coming this way from Athens ; advance at Huntsville. Nothing more definite from the enemy.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *September 1, 1863.*

Colonel HODGES,
Chief Quartermaster, Nashville :

The general commanding directs that you make contract with the Cincinnati parties for building the railroad bridge at Bridgeport. Let Mr. Boomer come ; he will be wanted to build Running Water bridge.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
September 1, 1863.

Colonel HODGES,
Chief Quartermaster, Nashville:

• Have you received the message in regard to building Bridgeport bridge? Make contract at once.

By order of General Rosecrans:

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., September 1, 1863.

Col. W. P. INNES,
Nashville:

The general desires you to use as much of your regiment as can be spared from more important work, on the Northwestern Railroad. This line must at present be considered of the first importance.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, September 1, 1863—3.35 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

Pontoon-bridge laid between island and south bank. Great trouble in getting equipage around the island approaches to the bridge. Wet along the island. Can be crossed by wagons. Detail of prisoners ordered to make a good road. Road will be done to-night. Pontoon-bridge has twenty-six barges.

GEO. BURROUGHS,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

BRIDGEPORT, September 1, 1863—3.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have fifteen buoys to put up. Water very deep. Hope to close it to-night, but you cannot depend upon it before noon to-morrow.

K. A. HUNTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Statement of William Stewart, of Company C, Tennessee Light Artillery, from Mobile, September 1, 1863 (deserter).

At the time he left there were the Seventeenth Alabama and Twenty-ninth Alabama Volunteers, and three batteries, one battery four guns and the other four guns each, and probably 200 cavalry. Johnston's whole army came to this place except one division. There are nineteen forts around the city, mounting three siege guns each, 32-pounders and larger, besides three light guns, 4 or 6 pounders.

In the bay there are only three batteries, heavy guns—about 2 miles from the city down the bay. Two rams in the bay finished, mounting six heavy guns each. On the Pensacola side about three batteries, heavy guns. Forts are all manned and batteries also, exclusive of force mentioned before. He saw a colonel and a lieutenant-colonel from Little Rock, Ark., on the road from Montgomery; they said the Arkansas army is very much demoralized; they said also that Bragg would make no stand at Chattanooga, but would drive Rosecrans across the river and would then overwhelm him with numbers; said if rebels were successful at Chattanooga, then Confederates would be greatly encouraged, but if they were whipped here and at Charleston, the Southern Confederacy was gone. There are 3,000 home guards at Mobile, but the officers said they were sorry for it as they were afraid they would turn on them—home guards and Tennessee Battery. The soldiers at Mobile said if there was an advance made on the place they would not fire a shot if they could help it. The force at Mobile is very much afraid of Banks' advance while this fight is going on. There is one division of Johnston's army on the railroad between Meridian and Selma, ready to be thrown here or to Mobile, as occasion required. Then about 5,000 cavalry at Pollard, Ala., to guard against raids. This is all the force he knows of beyond that point between Atlanta and Montgomery.

There are three or more floating batteries in the harbor of Mobile, well manned. The intention is, in case they are overpowered, to sink them in the harbor to impede navigation. There is a new English breech-loading gun on the point near Fort Morgan, a light gun for long range.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, September 1, 1863—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding desires to know what part of your force has crossed the river, and where they are posted.

The general commanding directs you to close up your command with the exception of the regular brigade, so as to be ready to cross the river to-morrow. Have you any news touching the reported movement of the enemy into East Tennessee?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Springs, September 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In reply to your note of 10 a. m., of this day, I have the honor to state that dispatches showing the movements of divisions in my corps have been forwarded to department headquarters up to 9 a. m. to-day.

In addition, orders have been given to the First Division to move to-morrow morning, to a point known as Taylor's Store, crossing at

Bridgeport, and also to the Second Division to move at the same time, crossing at Caperton's Ferry, to report at Taylor's Store.

No information has been received in regard to the movements of the enemy into East Tennessee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

STEVENSON, ALA., September 1, 1863—1.30 p. m.

(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Major-General THOMAS :

The general commanding directs you to send out parties to repair the roads opposite Battle Creek and Bridgeport.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

General Baird ordered to move his division to Taylor's Store, crossing the river at Bridgeport, with twenty-five days' rations. General Negley ordered to move to Taylor's Store also, crossing at Caperton's Ferry, the brigade at Stevenson to join him as he passes. General Brannan reports his division across the river with the exception of his ammunition train and four companies of one regiment.

Colonel King, under date of Shellmound, August 31, reports reconnaissance with 375 men, Second Tennessee Cavalry, in addition to his own brigade (Second Brigade, Fourth Division), in direction of Chattanooga, which was pushed within view of a five-gun battery at Look-out Mountain. Captured R. L. Hawkins, a rebel commissary of subsistence, with \$2,736.50 in rebel currency and greenbacks; returned to Shellmound at 2 p. m. Road toward Chattanooga quite bad in many places.

Colonel Wilder reports : *

Second Division, General Negley commanding, at the suggestion of General Rosecrans, crossed the river at Caperton's Ferry this p. m.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Springs, September 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General BAIRD,
Commanding First Division :

You are directed by the general commanding to make all necessary preparations, and move with your command to-morrow to a point known as Taylor's Store, starting from your present camp at 6 a. m., crossing the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, taking with you as many rations as you can carry, to include the 25th instant, if possible, filling your wagons at Stevenson with rations to their utmost capacity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

* For report here omitted, see p. 251.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Dawson, September 1, 1863.

Col. B. F. SCRIBNER,
Commanding First Brigade:

This command will move in the morning to a point known as Taylor's Store, beyond Bridgeport, crossing the river at that place. Brigadier-General Starkweather will march from here at 6 a. m. I have received no reply to your communication asking to move by a different road as far as Bridgeport, but if you can save your men by so doing, I see no objection to it. Your train and artillery, of course, goes this way, and will have to stop in Stevenson to fill up with rations; it may not get as far as Bridgeport to-morrow night. You will start yours in time to fall in in the rear of General Starkweather. We are requested to take twenty-four days' rations, which will make it necessary that your regimental wagons leave Stevenson with at least ten days' supply, independent of what the men take in their haversacks. If you take the other road report that fact to me, and also when you will come into this road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Springs, September 1, 1863.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

You are directed by the general commanding to make all necessary preparations and move with your command to a point on opposite side of the Tennessee River, known as Taylor's Store, crossing the river at Caperton's Ferry and turning up the river. You will take as many rations as you can carry, to include the 25th instant, if possible. The brigade stationed at Stevenson will join the command as you pass.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cave Spring, Ala., September 1, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: At the suggestion of General Rosecrans my division will cross the river at Caperton's to-night. He expects the cavalry to cross to-morrow. The First Brigade will proceed up the river about 5 miles; the Second and Third Brigades will encamp near the ferry. I will ford the river and bivouac with the First Brigade.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Battle Creek, Tenn., September 1, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that my entire division has crossed the Tennessee River, with the exception of the ammunition train and four companies of one regiment. I hope to get the ammunition across to-morrow and the following day. I purpose to encamp my division as follows: One brigade at Graham's Station; one at Taylor's Store, where the road crosses the railroad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bridgeport, and leads by Billy Moore's to Trenton; and the third by Billy Moore's Spring, in Hog Jaw Valley.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Springs, September 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,
Commanding Third Division, Battle Creek:

Your dispatch received. The general commanding directs that if your trains have not passed over the river to send them back to Stevenson for rations, to return via Bridgeport. If they have crossed over send them to Stevenson via the pontoon-bridge at Caperton's Ferry, to return via Bridgeport. The bridge at Caperton's is finished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1863—9.20 p. m.

General GARFIELD:

I have to report my division across the river with their teams and ammunition. Headquarters will go over Jordan in the morning, and be at Shellmound Ferry until further orders.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

TRACY CITY, *September 1, 1863.*

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp:

There is in commissary department in this post for issue 135 barrels mess pork, 70,000 pounds hard bread, 2,400 pounds Rio coffee, 90 pounds tea, 2,200 pounds sugar, 240 gallons vinegar, 320 pounds candles, 1,320 pounds soap, 60 bushels salt, 160 pounds mixed vegetables. No forage.

C. H. CARLTON,
Colonel Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

TRACY CITY, *September 1, 1863.*

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp:

Thirty-five thousand rations on hand for issue. Railroad train with 750 sacks of corn. No other quartermaster's stores here.

C. H. CARLTON,
Colonel Eighty-ninth Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 1, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General DAVIS,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: General McCook directs that you move your division forward to Winston's early to-morrow, and encamp it at or near there. General Johnson will move up to your present position, where corps headquarters will also be moved to-morrow night. Find guides who know the country, if you can. We will try to send you one in the morning.

If your baggage and transportation is not arranged in accordance with General Orders, No. 28, complete the arrangement as far as practicable. If you have not time to arrange your medical supplies, as directed to-day, General McCook is willing that, for the present, you should keep the one wagon heretofore allowed each regiment for hospital supplies, with your regiments.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bridgeport, September 1, 1863—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General LYTLE,
Commanding Post:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have to-day thrown a pontoon-bridge from the island to the south bank of the Tennessee River near your post. To protect the bridge I would suggest that at least two regiments of infantry be thrown across at once, encamping on the opposite bank. The regiments can cross from the north bank to the island, in pontoon-boats, and, marching over the island and the bridge, will experience no difficulty. I cannot too strongly present to you the importance of this step, nor mention the danger of delay. Please acknowledge the receipt of this.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE BURROUGHS,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., September 1, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Bridgeport:

How is the bridge progressing? Will it be done to-night as expected?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT,

September 1, 1863—3.40 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

The bridge is progressing finely, and will be finished sometime to-morrow forenoon. I would like to cross my division as soon as it is finished. Can I do so?

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT,

September 1, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

The bridge will be finished at 9 a. m. to-morrow. May I cross my division?

P. H. SHERIDAN,

*Major-General.*STEVENSON, *September 1, 1863.*

Major-General SHERIDAN :

The general commanding says move your division over as soon as the bridge is done.

R. S. THOMS,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,

September 1, 1863.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division :

CAPTAIN : Colonel Hunton thinks he will have all the timbers of the bridge down to-night, and if he does this, will lay the plank during the night. It will not be ready to cross until to-morrow forenoon.

Respectfully,

L. P. BRADLEY,

*Colonel, Commanding.*STEVENSON, *September 1, 1863.*

Major-General CRITTENDEN,

Dunlap :

Do you want any supplies for your command? If so, there are about 60,000 rations at Tracy City. General commanding says you can send your wagons for them.

R. S. THOMS,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1863—2.15 p. m.

General GARFIELD :

Your dispatch of yesterday, dated 1.25 a. m., is this morning received. I have sent you all the information I have concerning the movements up the river. Last was to the effect that Minty reported

five brigades at Blythe's Ferry, and that deserters reported to Wood that their object was to turn our left and get in our rear in force. My command is now marching as ordered. General Van Cleve will arrive here day after to-morrow unless his orders are countermanded. Nothing later from General Burnside.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

JASPER, September 1, 1863.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I dispatched you to-day at 12 by signal and telegraph. Wood is here; Palmer 5 miles beyond him. General Reynolds is also here, and he tells me that he has a supply train to cross to-morrow. My troops, therefore, remain in camp to await orders. Van Cleve will continue to move on unless otherwise ordered by you.

T. L. CRITTENDEN.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, E. Tenn., September 1, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General PALMER,
Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you remain in your present encampment, to await further orders. It is impracticable to cross the river in the morning, and it may not be crossable for our troops all day. Report by bearer your present location.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp on the Little Sequatchie River,
September 1, 1863—10.30 p. m.
(Received 12.15 a. m., 2d.)

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Army Corps:

I am in receipt of your order, dated Jasper, September 1, 1863, 8.30 p. m., directing me to remain where I now am encamped until further orders. My present location is on the banks of the Little Sequatchie River, called 5 miles from Jasper.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Maj. Gen., Comdg. Second Div., Twenty-first Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS, ETC.,
Poe's, September 1, 1863—6 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your letter, inclosing order, &c., for the Sixth Ohio Volunteers to join its proper brigade, is received, and the

regiment nearly ready to start. You can rest at ease with regard to rations for my brigade as long as it remains here. I have a fine drove of cattle, with wheat enough in the valley for a month's bread, and crackers on hand for a march.

Captain Muhleman mentioned last evening that Peck would bring a rope needed for crossing the Tennessee River. Can you give me further information about it, and, if possible, order it over to me.

Colonel Suman has spoken to me of his conversation with you about transferring out of this brigade. I am of the opinion that it will be better that the transfer be effected. I have received a note from Colonel Foy, expressing his old desire to be in this brigade. I would say to him at once to come on, but I prefer to have the Sixth Ohio, if there are no objections upon your part and that of Colonel Grose. It will be a more even swap, besides many other reasons for the preference. Colonel Anderson, with nearly all the officers of the regiment, has expressed his wish to remain, but I will express to you his wishes in the matter in person. I would be under many obligations to you if my desires in this particular can be gratified. If not, I can make no objections to the arrangement with Colonel Foy.

I have made a strong demonstration this morning in the direction of Harrison's Landing. I will do my part to my best ability. Can you send by the orderly any papers later than Nashville dates of the 27th ultimo?

I am, very truly,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Poe's Tavern, September 1, 1863—12 m.

Colonel PAYNE,

One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers:

Move your detachment, including artillery, to Soddy post-office and remain there till joined by Colonel Funkhouser. Information has just been received that the rebels intend making a raid this evening from about Thatcher's on the mills we are using. I will send out your remaining four companies, with other infantry, with Colonel Funkhouser, who will command the expedition.

Respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Poe's Tavern, September 1, 1863—12 m.

Colonel WILEY,

Forty-first Ohio Volunteers:

Return with your detachment with as little delay as practicable, as I wish to send troops in the opposite direction.

Respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HQRS. THIRD DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
15 Miles from Pikeville, 5 Miles from Dunlap, Tenn.,
September 1, 1863—2 p. m. (Received 10.30 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,

Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps :

COLONEL : We left Pikeville this morning at 6 o'clock. Encamp here to-night. Can reach Jasper in good season on the 3d. I left Colonel Klein with battalion of cavalry at Dunlap to guard commissary stores for a day or two, till Colonel Minty's teams could take them over the mountain. Corn and potatoes being abundant, our men consumed but a small amount of hard bread, leaving considerable on hand ; that was turned over to the commissary of the cavalry for want of transportation.

I sent a courier to turn my train to Dunlap, and also Colonel Minty's, which will leave McMinnville to-morrow.

Your most obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

NASHVILLE, September 1, 1863—11 a. m.

General GARFIELD :

Dispatch of 31st received this morning. The Alexandria force was ready to move at a moment's notice. I forwarded the order from Murfreesborough. On August 30 instructed Colonel Shelley to report his arrival at department headquarters. Have instructed Colonel Mizner to move his regiment, and keep the country in the vicinity of Franklin clear of guerrillas.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., September 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Nashville :

The general commanding directs you to keep your men well in hand, moving in this direction according to orders. Make no details for working the Western railroad until the fate of this movement is determined.

R. S. THOMS,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
September 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Nashville :

The general commanding desires General Steedman to relieve the Sixty-ninth Ohio Regiment, now at Cowan, and permit it to come forward. There are 650 convalescents there which, with two additional companies, will probably form a sufficient garrison for the present.

By order :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Stevenson, Ala., September 1, 1863.

General G. GRANGER,

Nashville :

The general commanding desires to know if General Steedman has relieved the Sixty-ninth Ohio at Cowan.

R. S. THOMS,

*Aide-de-Camp.*NASHVILLE, *September 1, 1863—5 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

The regiment at Fayetteville was ordered to Cowan immediately upon the receipt of your order to relieve the troops there. It should reach Cowan to-night or to-morrow.

G. GRANGER,

*Major-General.*NASHVILLE, *September 1, 1863—10 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Telegraph to Columbia is finished. Troops from Clarksville and Donelson not arrived here yet ; expected to-morrow. The regiment from Fayetteville will reach Cowan to-morrow night. Gillem is calling on me for troops to guard Northwestern Railroad. I have no orders to do it. Shall the company (First Missouri Cavalry) ordered to Saint Louis take their horses or leave them here ?

G. GRANGER,

Major-General.

STEVENSON, ALA.,

September 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General STEEDMAN,

Murfreesborough :

The general commanding has been informed that our engineer at Murfreesborough has been unable for several hours to send a message through to these headquarters in consequence of an order from you that no messages are to be sent without your approval. Please report on the matter.

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, ALA.,

September 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,

Huntsville :

The general commanding directs that you come to Flint River, leaving your cavalry at Huntsville, McCook closing up on Huntsville.

FRANK S. BOND,

Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., September 1, 1863—7.50 p. m.

Colonel MINTY,

Therman, or Smith's Cross-Roads :

If you want any dry corn, you can get 700 sacks at Tracy City.

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1863—12.43 p. m.
Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Clarksburg, W. Va. :

General Crook was ordered by telegraph on the 18th August to immediately proceed from Vicksburg to report to you, since which he has not been heard from.

GEO. W. CULLUM,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
September 1, 1863.

General R. B. POTTER :

Lieutenant-Colonel Farleigh, commanding at Bowling Green, telegraphs that Hamilton is at Tompkinsville, Monroe County, with 600 rebels and four pieces of artillery, intending to attack train from Glasgow. I doubt correctness of this information. Trains will be in danger from Somerset if Hamilton has such force. Can you communicate this to General Burnside ?

J. T. BOYLE, -
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
September 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General POTTER :

I am obliged by your ordering Seventy-first Indiana to Mount Sterling. Have you any cavalry or mounted men at Crab Orchard ? I wish to use 30 of them to arrest some villains in that county.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Schooler's, Tenn., September 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Ohio :

SIR : Your dispatch was received after 5 o'clock this morning. Hascall, as you remember, has been directed to remain here until the general supply train came up. He was unable to get nearer

than about 2 miles in consequence of the wagons of White's division blocking the road. It will, therefore, be impossible for him to get up as soon as you hoped he might, but every possible exertion will be made to obey your instructions. I have directed Hascall to put on the persons of the men of Cameron's brigade all the subsistence he has with it, amounting to about four days', and to direct Gilbert to supply himself from the general supply train with him, and his own brigade wagons, so that he shall have from eight to twelve days' on the persons of his men, and then to move forward as rapidly as possible. No wagons will be taken except the ambulances and medical wagons, and those requisite for carrying a few absolutely necessary cooking utensils.

Not knowing whether you had given instructions direct to White or not, I ordered him in the absence of any instructions from you to move forward in the same manner I instructed Hascall to move; to send his empty wagons about in their neighborhood for forage, and to send all wagons back to this place. The general supply train and all wagons pertaining to troops will be parked here, except those permitted to move in accordance with instructions given. Colonels Goulding and Ellis will remain here in charge of the trains. Wolford will protect them and the wagons sent out for forage. The men will carry with them, in addition to their ammunition and subsistence, a blanket, change of clothing, and an extra pair of shoes, provided those they wear are in bad condition.

The empty wagons will be organized into a train by Colonel Goulding, and will await orders. I will move forward as soon as I see things moving right here, and will possibly join you, if you remain where you are, shortly after noon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Schooler's, September 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,

Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

Put all your subsistence upon the persons of the men, and move your division immediately forward to the Emery Iron-Works, or to where General Burnside may be, reporting to him in person if I am not there. Send your empty wagons to forage in their neighborhood, and to come back with all your other wagons to this point, under charge of your brigade and division quartermaster, to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Goulding, chief quartermaster.

Discretion is allowed you to take, if deemed better by you, the wagons necessary to transport the absolutely necessary cooking utensils. With this exception, no other wagons will be taken than ambulances and your medical wagons. General Burnside may have given you instructions direct; if so, obey them instead of these, being careful only to take with you your subsistence as herein directed, and to move forward with all possible dispatch.

If the road is not entirely clear of your wagons, get them out immediately so as not to impede either wagons or troops. Put the knapsacks of your men in your empty wagons, taking with them only a blanket and change of underclothing. See that their shoes

are all in good order; when not, an extra pair will be taken by the soldier if he has them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—The wagons absolutely necessary to carry provisions and cooking utensils for officers may be taken. They must be lightly loaded and furnished with the best teams, so as to move rapidly and not impede the movement of troops.

G. L. H.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Schooler's, Tenn., September 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. S. HASCALL,
Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

General Burnside directs me to move your division to the front immediately. He hoped I might be able to get your first brigade up to him by 8 or 9 o'clock this morning. I have just received his message, so it will of course be impossible to comply fully with his request, but the greatest possible dispatch must be used in getting your division forward to the required point.

Take with you from your supply train all the provisions you have in it, and carry them on the men, or carry as much on the men as you can. I do not know how much you have on hand in your brigade and division train.

Send some direction to Gilbert, with directions to increase his supply from the general supply train, if it is with him, to as great an extent as possible, leaving his knapsacks in his regimental and brigade wagons, which will be emptied, letting his men bring with them only a blanket and change of underclothing. He ought to be able to get in this way eight to twelve days' rations, according to the schedule of the War Department order inclosed, which order you will carefully preserve and return.

Let him bring up his regiment which was guarding the train, if it is not already up to him, and as soon as ready move forward rapidly with his whole brigade, without any other wagons than his ambulances and medical wagons.

Cameron's brigade to move in same manner as soon as prepared, and arrive at Emery Iron-Works, or the point where General Burnside now is, as soon as he possibly can.

Leave brigade and division quartermasters to look after their trains and bring them forward to this point, where they will receive further directions from Lieutenant-Colonel Goulding. Wolford will be directed to take entire charge of the train up to this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Schooler's, Tenn., September 1, 1863.

Col. FRANK WOLFORD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

Colonel Gilbert will be relieved from assisting forward the train this morning, and you will have to guard and move it up to this

point, some 3 miles beyond Montgomery, where the wagons will be parked, under charge of Lieut. Col. C. N. Goulding, chief quartermaster. You will report your arrival to me in the front wherever I may be, and will have charge of the guarding and protection of the entire park here, and will send the necessary guards with wagons sent out for forage by Colonel Goulding. You will be careful not to forage exclusively for your own command, but all the forage you may hear or know of will be obtained and equitably distributed by Lieutenant-Colonel Goulding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Big Black, Miss., September 2, 1863.

Maj. J. M. WRIGHT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville, Ky. :

MY DEAR FRIEND: Yours of August 25 is received. I am here guarding the line of Black River and drilling my corps after a short rest, made necessary by the preceding seven months of continuous labor. I have none of the books or memoranda of dates that would enable me to speak with precision of events or the state of facts in Kentucky at the time General Buell relieved me; nor am I willing yet to give my full ideas of the political and military state of affairs at that exact time, though always willing to say that I then regarded the task on which he entered a most difficult and delicate one. I feel toward General Buell great personal and official respect and will do all I can to secure to him the respect of his fellow-soldiers, and fellow-men, and with this remark I take the liberty to add that I do not believe that General Buell as a soldier or citizen will be benefited by a publication which will be regarded as a mere personal matter. The time for history is after the end is attained. That end may yet be far off in the future, and when war is over, and people settle down to the arts of peace, they will regard all questions according to the new state of affairs.

I fear the Northern people are again settling back into one of their periodical states of apathy, on the supposition that war is over, whereas we all know and feel that the leaders of the South are buckling on their armor and preparing for a new, and it may be a more successful, display of desperate physical energy.

General Buell's friends may well and very properly collect all facts illustrating his important part of the great whole, but to segregate his administration and connect it with the former and subsequent periods of the war, may raise personal controversies that will further embarrass him and impair his future usefulness. The record of the court,* which sat so long in Cincinnati in his case, and his own answer, which I and all his friends have read with satisfaction, are full and comprehensive; but even then the claim set up, that he saved Grant's army at Shiloh, has raised a prejudice against him in the minds of many worthy officers who have gone on and strengthened their fame, so that if a controversy should arise, Buell would get the worst of it. I advise Buell and all men to stop writing, but

* See Series I, Vol. XVI, Part I.

to join the army in the field in any capacity, for we need the actual service of every man in the military service. There should be no idlers now. When war is over we may have a century in which to scramble for personal fame. Current events are still too absorbing for any patriot to stop to discuss the past. Let us all go on to secure the object of the war—save the ship of state—before we undertake to explain how it was done or who did it. To us, with an angry, embittered enemy in front and all around us, it looks childish, foolish—yea, criminal—for sensible men to be away off to the rear, sitting in security, torturing their brains and writing on reams of foolscap to fill a gap which the future historian will dispose of by a very short, and may be, an unimportant chapter, or even paragraph.

I would like General Buell to know what I say. I am his friend, have been always, and always hope to be; and my advice is for him to stop writing, but to join some one of our armies—as a commander if possible, or as a subordinate otherwise. Like in a race, the end is all that is remembered by the great world.

Those who are out at the end will never be able to magnify the importance of intermediate actions, no matter how brilliant and important.

Assuring you of my personal respect, I am, truly, your friend,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 2, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,

A. A. G., Dept. of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: General Steele is now at Devall's Bluff, with cavalry forward to Brownsville. He has not men enough. He should have forthwith 5,000 more men. I have so informed Generals Halleck and Schofield. I have not men to send, having already exhausted my corps. If the diversion from Monroe does not draw them off, Steele will have from 15,000 to 20,000 to meet at Bayou Metarie.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

SAULSBURY, *September 2, 1863.*

Col. JOHN I. RINAKER:

SIR: I learn that Street crossed the road some 12 miles east of this, and is north of the road. Fifty men of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry are scouting in that direction. I have 50 waiting south of the road. Can you watch a few miles this way?

ISAAC R. HAWKINS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
September 2, 1863.

Captain HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed find report of scout sent out by me on yesterday while the general was at this point. I shall permit him to go in

and break up the conscript camp if he can, and I have no doubt he will succeed, as he has about 150 men, and I desire the camp broken up. The rebel cavalry force reported yesterday was Biffle's and his escort, moving conscript camp from Dresden down on the Tennessee. Spies report Captain Moore and five companies Second Illinois Cavalry at Dresden on yesterday, pushing on after Biffle. All quiet and comfortable at this camp.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. H. FOX,

Col. 101st Ill. Infy., Comdg. 1st Brig., Union City, Tenn.

[Inclosure.]

SANCLES [?] FERRY,

September 1, 1863—5 p. m.

Colonel Fox,

Commanding First Brigade, Union City :

My men are now crossing the ferry. There were only about 30 men of Harris' command in this region last night. Many of his followers claim to be citizens ; the guides know them. The rumors about a large cavalry force of the rebels at or near Trenton are unsatisfactory. I am going forward to ascertain the truth, and if I am satisfied that there are only about 250 conscripts of Faulkner's command near Humboldt (10 miles below Trenton), I shall go forward, and try to get among them unless you send me messengers to the contrary. I have taken the men stationed at this point with us. I think you had better send a picket here to protect the ferry until our return.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. PEEBLES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, September 2, 1863—12.50 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Army of the Cumberland :

August 31 General Burnside was at Montgomery, advancing on Kingston. The enemy reported to be concentrating at Loudon.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

STEVENSON, ALA., *September 2, 1863—11 p. m.*

(Received 12.40 p. m., 3d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

Our trestles gave way at the Bridgeport bridge this afternoon, and 700 feet of bridge fell into the water. No loss, save one mule and damage to contents of a few wagons. All of Sheridan's division and his artillery had passed over before the accident. Crittenden's corps is crossing in boats. McCook's infantry advance has probably reached Valley Head. The cavalry will reach Rawlingsville by to-morrow night. Burnside's position, from you, is all we have, save rebel rumor that he has Knoxville. If he is not much involved, I think our move will wholly relieve him.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

NASHVILLE, *September 2, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS :

Your orders in regard to the construction of the Northwestern Railroad I have taken steps to execute, and will proceed to have it finished without delay. Will write you in a few days upon the subject.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

HEADQUARTERS,
Kingston, Tenn., September 2, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

The main body of Hartsuff's corps is now this side of Emery Iron-Works, a portion of it being at Kingston, another portion near Waller's Ford, with advance at or near Loudon, and the remainder at Knoxville, I hope. We are expecting to hear from that portion of the force momentarily. Thus far the resistance of the enemy has been trifling. We have communicated with your pickets 4 miles below Kingston. I send this dispatch by that route.

General [Forrest] crossed the Tennessee at this place, and I am satisfied that he has gone south by the way of Athens, although there are reports that he proposes to recross below here to raid upon our rear. Two steamers that were at this place went down the river when he left. He was heard to say that he was ordered to Dalton, Ga. Scott has also crossed, and it is said that Pegram is under orders to cross. Knoxville is believed to be evacuated, and it is also reported that Loudon is evacuated. We will probably know definitely during the forenoon.

Citizens say that all the forces of East Tennessee have moved south of Loudon. I hope to send you another dispatch in a few hours, giving you more definite information. Please let me know the position of affairs with you. I [will] probably have a force in Cumberland Gap to-day.

BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., September 2, 1863—9.35 p. m.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,

President Louisville and Nashville R. R., Louisville, Ky.:

A contract has been made with McCollum Bridge Company to build the railroad bridge on the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, Ala. A good deal of the timber, material, &c., will have to come from Cincinnati and Louisville, and I will thank you to transport on your road, upon the application of the company or its agents, all material necessary to the construction of the bridge with the utmost dispatch.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 2, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

I ordered Captain Woolfolk, of Cairo, to ship by river 40 freight cars to Louisville. He answered that he had no boats. I then tele-

graphed Captain Jenkins at Louisville, requesting him to provide transportation. I do not hear from him. They can be shipped by rail if necessary.

CHAS. PARSONS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 241. } *Stevenson, Ala., September 2, 1863.*

* * * * *

XIV. For meritorious services and gallantry as aide-de-camp to the general commanding at the battles of Corinth and Stone's River, the red ribbon of the Roll of Honor is conferred upon Col. C. R. Thompson, of the first regiment of colored troops organized in this department. In bestowing upon Colonel Thompson this mark of his appreciation of his services, the general commanding desires to express his admiration for the qualities which have raised Colonel Thompson from the position of private, in which he entered the service at the commencement of the rebellion, to his present rank, which has been attained solely by his own merit and attention to duty.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

H. M. CIST,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 2, 1863—10 a. m. (Received 10.50 a. m.)

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

General Crittenden has been ordered to cross his corps at Battle Creek and Jasper, and his trains at Bridgeport, to take position on the left and in rear of General Reynolds. The general commanding directs you to make such dispositions of your command on the other side as will give room for General Crittenden's corps.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., September 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General KING,
Comdg. Third Brigade, First Division, 14th Army Corps :

The general commanding holds you responsible for the protection of the railroad and line of posts from the mountains beyond Anderson to Bridgeport, including the bridge and other public property at that place. Brigadier-General Morgan has been ordered to relieve you, which, when done, you will cross your command at Bridgeport and join your division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

General Baird (First Division) moved to Widow's Creek, except Second Brigade, General Starkweather, which went to Bridgeport. Bridge just completed at Bridgeport gave way at 3 o'clock, precipitating five wagons of Third Division into the river and drowning one mule. General Negley (Second Division) reports his arrival at Moore's Spring, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Taylor's Store and 2 miles from Bridgeport. He is ordered to cross the mountains at that point.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Moore's Spring, Ala., September 2, 1863—1 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: On reaching this point, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south from Taylor's Store and 2 miles from Bridgeport, I ascertained that there was an insufficiency of water at Taylor's Store; also that the road from here to Trenton (15 miles) is the same distance as from Taylor's Store, with a better road. I have therefore halted the division until I could communicate this intelligence. The citizens give me the following description of the road to Trenton:

From Moore's Spring to top of mountain, 1 mile, good road; from there to Warren's, 4 miles; here you cross the northeast fork of Island Creek, little stream; bad crossing; can be easily repaired. The road forks on top of the hill beyond the creek. The left-hand and plainest road leads direct to Trenton.

Loyal Creek (now dry with the exception of a small pond) crosses the road about 3 miles beyond Warren's and 1 mile this side of Wood's Gap. Small spring on top of mountain near Wood's house (white frame). Descending from Wood's into the gap, 200 yards of the road is rocky and uneven; descent of mountain 1 mile.

At Brown's (foot of mountain) is a good spring and camping-ground for a division. At Brown's you strike the road coming from Lebanon to Trenton in this form Λ . The left leg leads to Trenton, about 4 miles. Trenton is situated in Lookout Valley, Dade County, Ga., a rich agricultural district; valley 25 miles long, averaging 2 miles wide. Forage and farm products in abundance. A small spring at Pace's Tan-yard. Small creek runs through Trenton. The village is small, about 100 tenements and 300 souls.

Lookout Creek (fine water) crosses the road to Chattanooga, 1 mile beyond Trenton. Four miles beyond Lookout Creek, Squirrel Creek; small, and little water.

From Trenton to Chattanooga, 25 miles, the road is good, with numerous farms, except in crossing point of Lookout Mountain (1 mile).

From Trenton to La Fayette, 20 miles, there is a good road, via Lebanon road, to Johnson's Creek, Lookout Creek; thence across the mountain into McLemore's Cove.

Citizen Guilford says Bragg has retired from Chattanooga toward Rome. The road from Caperton's to this point now good; river bottoms abounding with nearly ripened corn. Few tenements, with numerous squalid children, forlorn looking women, whose husbands

are in the army; but these have evidently been performing their family duties.

Hogs are plenty, but will require lard to fry the meat. The farms are well stocked with cows, calves, and a few sheep. The people are ignorant, but not ill-tempered. Our forces excite childish curiosity.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Moore's Spring, Ala., September 2, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I send copy of communication of 1 p. m. to-day, which I sent per Captain Wilson, General Beatty's staff, who proposed crossing at Bridgeport, but may be prevented by the falling of the bridge. Since then General Sheridan's division has arrived here, and rather unceremoniously assumed a part of my camping-ground. I was consequently compelled to halt my third brigade one-half mile back. General Sheridan's commissaries are applying for rations, theirs being on the other side of the river. Their men marched without any rations in haversacks, so stated. Shall I supply them? The conduct of some of their troops has been so discreditable as to cause us to regret our proximity.

By reference to Captain Merrill's map you will observe that the road I refer to in my communication is not laid down correctly by him.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Springs, September 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: Your dispatch received last night. The general commanding approves of the disposition of your troops. Make your arrangements for an early advance on Trenton through Hog Jaw Valley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Springs, September 2, 1863.

General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

The general commanding directs me to say, that so soon as you can get your supply train across the river, to move forward on the Trenton road and make room for General Baird, who will cross the

river to-morrow. If you can move out to-morrow on the Trenton road, then day after you can move your command forward for Trenton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Springs, September 2, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division :

GENERAL : Your dispatch received. Disposition of troops, &c., are approved by the general commanding. Make your arrangements for an early advance on Trenton from the point where you now are.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
In front of Chattanooga, September 2, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

COLONEL : I have the honor to report that large clouds of dust were to be seen yesterday afternoon in the direction of Tyner's Station and Ringgold. At sunset there was no abatement of the dust, and at night the ascending smoke gave evidence of the encampment of troops in that vicinity. All I can see or hear is confirmatory of the dispatch of Colonel Funkhouser, given below :

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT FIRST BRIGADE,
September 2, 1863.

COLONEL : I have reliable information up as far as Colonel Minty's. Everything seems to indicate that the enemy are active and stirring. There seems to be no attempt at anything like crossing. All along the line last night was a continual bustle and stir ; troops moving all night. Wagons could be heard passing all the ferries ; could get no reliable information as to which way the wagons were moving. Captain Flood, at Harrison, thought the movement was in the direction of Chattanooga. The enemy seem to be actively at work on the defenses along the entire line. This morning drums could be heard beating time and moving in the direction of Chattanooga. All the indications seem to confirm the movement to be in that direction. They showed a much stronger front yesterday than at any time for several days. This may be accounted for in this way. It is evident to me from all the information that I can get that they are bringing the forces from up about Kingston and this side. The raid the enemy was expected to make on yesterday did not take place. All my officers in charge of picket posts make the report that continued chopping or pounding could be heard all last night, as if they were repairing wagons, making boats or some such thing. I will continue to report any and all information that I deem at all needful or interesting to you.

I am, colonel, yours to command,

JOHN J. FUNKHOUSER,
Colonel, Commanding.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, yours to command,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, September 2, 1863.

Major-General McCook,

Commanding Twentieth Army Corps :

GENERAL : Major-General Negley reports as follows :

Our transportation was delayed on the north side of pontoon bridge by the officer in charge, who stated that he had orders from General McCook not to allow any wagons to pass after dark.

The general commanding supposes that the officer must have misunderstood your orders, and directs you to instruct him that such a mistake may not again occur.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Lookout Valley, September 2, 1863.

Col. G. P. THRUSTON,

Chief of Staff :

COLONEL : I have gone into camp $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Winston's after a good day's march ; my position is a good one and is about 1 mile from the base of the mountain. Water plenty and good ; forage of green corn plenty.

The road between here and our starting point this morning only tolerably good ; one half of it excellent, the other rocky and rough. We have captured some 8 or 10 rebels of one denomination or another. From them I learn that they are picketing from this place to Chattanooga. Wheeler's headquarters were in this neighborhood a few days ago, but now he has gone down Will's Hollow (or valley) to Lebanon and Gadsden, Ga. [Ala.], and is occupying that part of the country with a large cavalry force.

Martin's headquarters are at Trenton ; he has 500 men there, and his brigade probably occupies the country around that place. I am within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the main road leading from Chattanooga to Lebanon, through Will's Valley ; this road is much traveled by the rebel forces, and was picketed until we ran them off this evening. If I had had some cavalry this afternoon I could have picked up a number of them, and could have gotten better information about their whereabouts, &c. We have had some little bushwhacking ; but 1 man of ours captured so far as reported. There is much Union feeling expressed by the people along the road.

There are reported several squads of Union men as organized and resisting the conscription in the mountains. I shall try and communicate with one of them to-morrow, who is said to have 40 men with him, and has had several skirmishes recently with the conscripting parties. I must have some mounted men here if the general can possibly spare them. Our move to-day completely surprised them, and if I had had a regiment or so of cavalry I could have captured a number of prisoners.

I shall await further orders and the arrival of my train with becoming patience.

I am, very respectfully,

JEF. C. DAVIS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 2, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Col. H. C. HEG,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: Orders are just received to move forward to Winston's early to-morrow and encamp at or near there. General Davis directs that you have your command in readiness to move by 6 o'clock this a. m. Please notify the battery with you to be in readiness at that hour, and to follow immediately in rear of your brigade when upon march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. W. MORRISON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, September 2, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

The bridge was completed at 9 o'clock this morning. I will commence crossing my division in a short time.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT, September 2, 1863—6 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Bridge is passable for infantry. Will have it ready for trains by noon.

K. A. HUNTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., September 2, 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Division, Bridgeport:

The general commanding asks can you not move up the mountain by the Moore road, joining General McCook at Winston's, or can you not send your trains that way? The object is to pass the Narrows without being seen while General Thomas seizes the gap.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
September 2, 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Bridgeport:

The general commanding directs me to say that he will be at Bridgeport this afternoon to see you.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

BRIDGEPORT, *September 2, 1863*—3.35 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

About one-half of bridge gone away on account pontoons placed in the deep water—no harm but the delay. Colonel Hunton has commenced building again; will take about twelve hours.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel HUNTON,

Bridgeport:

Can we pass infantry over the bridge while you are at work on it?

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

BRIDGEPORT, *September 2, 1863*—8.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD:

Yes, sir; infantry can cross while we work.

HUNTON,

Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

September 2, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,

Bridgeport:

At what time will your division be across the river?

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel HUNTON,

Bridgeport:

What is the extent of the new disaster to the bridge? The general commanding thinks you had better allow your men to rest now and begin work again at a very early hour in the morning, rather than to try to work them all night.

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

JASPER, *September 2, 1863.*

General GARFIELD:

I have no wagons to send to Tracy City for supplies. Wood is full, and Palmer and Van Cleve have their spare wagons on the road from McMinnville.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

September 2, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,

Jasper:

The general commanding directs you to send a brigade to the crossing at Jasper and one at the crossing at Battle Creek, and cross them over as soon as the way is clear. Let your other brigades rest in camp, and be ready to cross as soon as the way is open. Send your trains under efficient officers to the vicinity of Bridgeport, where they will cross as soon as the road is open. Go over yourself or send General Palmer to locate your command on the other side of the river in a good position to the left or rear of General Reynolds, and close your train in on the right and rear of your troops. See that roads are opened for the free movement of your trains and artillery on the other side. Effect the crossing as rapidly as possible. Where are your wagons that were sent to McMinnville? Are they safe, and when will they be in? How many days' rations have you? The other two corps have arranged to carry twenty-four days' rations.

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

JASPER, September 2, 1863—8.45 a. m.

General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

General Reynolds informs me that he will be through crossing at Shellmound at 2 p. m. Shall I then commence crossing?

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,

Jasper:

The general commanding and Generals Thomas and McCook will be at Bridgeport this evening at 6 o'clock. If you can spare the time, the general commanding will be pleased to see you there. If General Crittenden is across the river, his staff officer will send this to him. He can come down to Bridgeport on the other side.

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Jasper, September 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: I send you a communication just received from General Wood. It seems to me it is the very thing we should desire. If Bragg should make a dash at Burnside and Burnside retire slowly, declining to fight, I think we can destroy his (Bragg's) army.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, *September 2, 1863.*Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: Capt. Henry Baker, Third Confederate Cavalry, taken prisoner Friday, 28th instant, has been examined and the following general facts gathered:

If the position at Chattanooga is flanked the Confederate army will not risk a battle there. Bragg is now making some movement up the river, which Captain Baker says he understands, but will not divulge, and from what could be gathered in conversation it is a flank movement on Burnside. The prisoner states that it is believed in Bragg's army that the fate of the Confederacy hangs upon the issue of a battle that must be made somewhere with the army of General Rosecrans. Bragg will be compelled to fight his army within two months or lose it by desertion.

Respectfully, sir,

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Near Jasper, September 2, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded through corps headquarters for the information of the commanding general of the Army of the Cumberland, with a request that this communication be forwarded to department headquarters with as little delay as possible.

I consider the information important, as it corroborates the information I have been receiving for several days past from entirely different and independent sources (my own spies and scouts), and explains facts and movements reported by General Wagner, but which are unintelligible without this key. Captain Baker intimated that the strength of Burnside's forces was known in their army, and I conclude that it is still more probable his position is understood through their spies and scouts. I should remark, for a better understanding of this information, that nothing was gained by direct statement from him, as he was very cautious, but in a long and general conversation the facts were elicited.

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,

Smith's Cross-Roads, Tenn. Valley, Sept. 2, 1863.

Captain OLDERSHAW, A. A. G., 21st Army Corps:

SIR: A scout of 200 men has this moment returned from Kingston, bringing in 12 prisoners and having lost 1 man mortally wounded. My men entered Kingston with the advance of Burnside's army. Forrest has fallen back across the Tennessee River.

The three boats which came down the river the night before last were the Tennessee, the Holston, and the James Glover, from Loudon, with six barges in tow, all light. All the other boats at Loudon had been collected together for the purpose of being burned; and on Sunday evening, when the steamers were a few miles below Loudon, those on board saw a large fire at that place; some supposed

it to be the boats, others are positive that it was the bridge. The river between here and Kingston is still strongly picketed.

At Pinhook Ferry, near the mouth of Piney Creek, there is one regiment of cavalry with six pieces of artillery; and the remainder of the brigade (Armstrong's) a few miles in their rear. Within 2 miles of the mouth of Piney Creek there are three ferries and two practicable fords; between there and Washington, three ferries; immediately in the vicinity of Washington, three ferries; between Washington and Richland Creek, five ferries and one good ford (Sullivan's); and between Richland Creek and Blythe's, one ferry.

At all these ferries and fords there are strong pickets of both cavalry and infantry. During the last ten days 87 men have deserted from the Twenty-sixth Tennessee at Loudon. It is reported by a deserter that the entire of Buckner's army crossed the Tennessee at Loudon, and was being pressed forward to Chattanooga. There is a move taking place at Blythe's Ferry. I have sent down two guns to feel them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, September 2, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General PALMER, *Commanding Second Division:*

The general commanding directs that you move at once one brigade of your command to Battle Creek, and cross it over the Tennessee River as soon as the way is clear. Your other brigade may remain in camp and be ready to cross as soon as the way is open. Send your train under efficient officers to the vicinity of Bridgeport, where it will cross as soon as the road is open. You will effect the crossing as rapidly as possible.

The general desires to know the number of rations you now have or are on the way; if any on the way, when will they arrive; and how far they can be made to go.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Little Sequatchie, September 2, 1863—4.15 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: Ten wagons of each of my brigades are now gone to Jasper for corn; will return by sundown. Is the order for the movement of a brigade so urgent as to require that the troops shall march to-night? Please answer by this courier. Full rations are in the hands of the commissaries of the brigades up to and including the 10th, but I may fairly expect five days' additional by the train on the way from McMinnville. I think I can live until the 20th if this train does not fail me.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
En Route near Therman, September 2, 1863—12 m.

Brigadier-General HAZEN, *Commanding at Poe's Farm:*

GENERAL: General Van Cleve directs me to say that when his command left Pikeville, yesterday morning, he was compelled to leave at that place a quantity of hard bread, nearly 500 boxes, for want of transportation. The commissary of Colonel Minty's command was in Pikeville, and was requested to move a portion of it for the use of Minty's brigade, but he doubted his ability to do so, as his wagons were already nearly loaded with camp equipage, which he was about moving from Pikeville to Colonel Minty's present camp, near Smith's Cross-Roads.

General Van Cleve wishes you to communicate with Colonel Minty, and if he has not taken it, that you would send for it. A guard of about 280 cavalry was left in Pikeville, with orders to remain until all Government property was removed. After having been hauled over the mountains from McMinnville it seems a misfortune that this bread should be abandoned, especially as it will very likely soon be needed by some of the forces in the Valley of the Tennessee.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Camp 5 Miles northeast of Jasper, Tenn.,
 September 2, 1863—4.30 p. m.*

[Col. WILLIAM GROSE:]

You will at once move with your brigade to the mouth of Battle Creek, in order to be ready to cross as soon as the way is open. Direct the men to be supplied with all the rations they can carry. Your transportation will take the road to Bridgeport, and cross there as soon as the road is clear.

By order of Major-General Palmer:

J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

A late order from corps headquarters necessitates me to add that you march early as possible in the morning, and leave your transportation until the Sixth Ohio comes up.

By order, &c.:

J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP 13 MILES NORTH OF JASPER,
September 2, 1863—5 p. m.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING:

COLONEL: Have marched 18 miles to-day, which is 3 miles too much for men on dusty roads. When I arrived at Therman I found but 2 men on the courier station, and that the route to Hazen and Minty was through Dunlap. I left a company of 25 men—5 to be at Therman and 20 at Dunlap—to keep up the line, subject to the approval of the general commanding corps. Is it the wish of General Crittenden that I bring the cavalry with me that were on the courier line from Pikeville to Dunlap, or shall I send them back to Colonel

Minty? I suppose they will be necessary to keep up the connection between Jasper and General Crittenden.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Div., Twenty-first Army Corps.

ORDERS.]

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,
In Camp, September 2, 1863.

I. The command will move to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock promptly, the First Brigade in advance. The usual order of march will be observed, the artillery, trains, &c., moving as heretofore prescribed. Colonel Barnes will detail a regiment to act as rear guard.

By command of Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve :

E. A. OTIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 2, 1863.*

General GARFIELD :

Telegraph line between here and Columbia in working order.

G. GRANGER,

Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 2, 1863—12 p. m.*

General GARFIELD :

The Third and Sixth Tennessee Infantry and Stokes' cavalry have arrived at McMinnville. The regiment at Fayetteville has arrived at Cowan. McCook will probably reach Huntsville to-morrow. The Twenty-eighth Kentucky, from Clarksville, has reached Columbia. The Thirteenth Wisconsin has not yet reached that point. I am unable to relieve or evacuate Carthage, there being some 300 wagon-loads of supplies at that post.

G. GRANGER,

Major-General.

STEVENSON, ALA., *September 2, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Nashville :*

Colonel Shelley telegraphs his arrival at McMinnville with Third and Sixth East Tennessee and Stokes' cavalry. The general commanding desires you to send a first-rate officer there to command the post; thinks you had better send Colonel Lowe with the Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, ALA., *September 2, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER, *Nashville :*

The general commanding suggests that you can draw from Gallatin to strengthen Carthage. He also says hold everything well in hand to protect our communications until Burnside gets well down, so as to prevent the possibility of Forrest making a raid.

FRANK S. BOND,

Major and Aide-de-Camp.

STEVENSON, September 2, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General GRANGER, *Nashville:*

The general commanding directs that Colonel Thompson's regiment of colored volunteers must not be separated any more than is actually necessary. For the present you will not send any smaller detachment than one-third of the whole regiment, which detachment may be kept together under the command of a field officer.

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

(Same to Colonel Innes, Nashville.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Stevenson, Ala., September 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER, *Comdg. District of Cumberland:*

GENERAL: The general directs me to say that he has established a general department depot of supplies at Nashville, with officers directly under orders of chief quartermaster of the department, as indicated in General Orders, No. 215, herewith inclosed. He has turned over all business not strictly belonging to the depot to the commandant of the post. All routine business will be carried on by the officers on duty at the depot directly with these headquarters.

Beyond this the general commanding desires you to maintain a supervisory control of the depot and forwarding of supplies, as directed in letter of instructions of the 15th ultimo. This supervision is to be exercised through the regularly appointed officers of the depot and railroad for the purpose of insuring promptness and dispatch. In cases of emergency, when the usual means are inefficient, you will assume direct control of affairs and hurry supplies to the front, and at once inform the general commanding the department of your action. It is believed that there need be no clashing between the duties of the officers at the depot and railroad and the district and post commanders.

A copy of this letter will be forwarded to the quartermaster in charge of the depot and one to the military superintendent of railroads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 215. }

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Stevenson, Ala., September 1, 1863.

The following assignment of officers to duty at the depot of supplies at Nashville is announced:

Capt. S. Perkins, jr., assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster of the depot, and disbursing quartermaster for depot and railroads; he will also have control of the buildings and quarters necessary for the storage of supplies and the accommodation of officers assigned to duty at the depot. All other buildings used by Government will be turned over to the quartermaster of the post of Nashville.

Capt. Thomas J. Cox, assistant quartermaster, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and stationery.

Capt. J. D. Stubbs, assistant quartermaster, river transportation, forage, and fuel.

Capt. C. H. Irvin, assistant quartermaster, transportation for the use of the depot, means of transportation for the army, quartermaster's stores, and shops.

Capt. William Mills, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster, inspector of sutlers' goods. It will be his duty to inspect all sutlers' goods offered for shipment to the front, to see that no articles except those allowed by regulations and orders are permitted to come forward, and that the means of transportation at his disposal are so used as to do justice to all parties.

Capt. F. S. Winslow, assistant quartermaster, is relieved from duty at the depot, and will report to Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger for duty as quartermaster of the post of Nashville.

All other duties than those above enumerated will be performed by the post quartermaster, under direction of the post or district commander.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FLINT RIVER, *September 2, 1863—3.55 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

Four regiments of infantry and a battery of First Brigade, Second Division, Reserve Corps, reached this point at 11 a. m. The Tenth Ohio Cavalry remained in Huntsville, as ordered in your dispatch of yesterday. Have no information of Colonel McCook, Second Brigade. Have supplies sent to this point at once.

JAS. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., September 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN, *Via Flint River:*

Send guard immediately to saw-mill at Larkinsville. It is a valuable mill ; will be very useful.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD.

FLINT RIVER, *September 2, 1863—4.04 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have no cavalry with me to send to saw-mill at Larkinsville after Tenth Ohio Cavalry at Huntsville is ordered [away]. Colonel Tillson will move, with that part of the brigade with him, in the morning to Stevenson. General Granger asks the question where Colonel McCook is. I cannot answer, as I have had no communication with him since leaving Columbia. Please answer for me.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

STEVENSON, ALA., *September 2, 1863.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,

On the March from Huntsville to Flint River :

The general commanding directs you to send one brigade as soon as practicable to this place to relieve General King's brigade, now

guarding the line of railroad and posts from the foot of the mountain beyond Anderson to Bridgeport. Colonel McCook's brigade was at first designated for this duty, but you may bring his command in on the Huntsville line this way.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

FLINT RIVER, *September 2, 1863—6 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD.

Chief of Staff:

Colonel McCook has not arrived at Huntsville. I think it imprudent to move the First Brigade to Stevenson until Colonel McCook's brigade reaches Huntsville. Colonel Tillson's command will not move as indicated in my former dispatch.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Huntsville, September 2, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

Dispatch just received. Left Athens, Ala., this morning at 5 o'clock. Will leave for Flint River to-morrow morning. Arrived here with my command at 5 p. m.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Flint River, Ala., September 2, 1863.

Col. J. TILLSON,

Commanding First Brigade:

The general commanding directs me to say to you that the railroad bridge at this place will have to be rebuilt. Your command will probably have it to do. You will at once make the necessary details and arrangements to have the work commenced with all possible dispatch. Select an officer from your command capable to superintend the work. Send him by first train to department headquarters to make the proper report of the magnitude of the undertaking, getting the necessary tools, &c.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. WISEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Flint River, September 2, 1863.

Col. J. TILLSON,

Commanding First Brigade, Second Division:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that orders have been received from department headquarters that war-

rants the suspension of the work on the bridge ordered this morning. You will, therefore, take no further steps for the reconstruction of the bridge across Flint River.

Very respectfully,

T. WISEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Carthage, Tenn., September 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS :

GENERAL : There is no news of interest here nor any troops except the Fifth Regiment Tennessee Infantry. I arrived here on the 30th ultimo, and assumed the command of this brigade in conformity to your order assigning me to the same. I published my order at the headquarters of Major-General Granger, at Nashville, as I passed through that place on my way here. That order, as you know, bears date 27th of August, 1863, was published at Major-General Granger's headquarters on the 29th, and on the 30th Major-General Granger issued the following order to Colonel Shelley, at Alexandria :

Move your command to McMinnville and relieve the brigade at that place immediately upon the receipt of this order. The regiment at Carthage (which is Colonel Shelley's own regiment) will join you in a few days. Report your arrival to General Rosecrans, at Stevenson ; also to these headquarters.

By order of Major-General Granger :

WM. C. RUSSELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Hence you see that General Granger saw fit to remove from my command the Third and Sixth Regiments Tennessee Infantry, and also take Colonel Shelley from the Fifth Tennessee Infantry, and order him to take command of them and move them to McMinnville, and there report directly to your headquarters and the headquarters of this army corps. I cannot account for such order upon any principle of military regulations that I have ever pretended to understand, nor can I see how I am to report to you the condition of my command, when over one-half of it is taken away from me by an order from my superior to a subordinate officer, without any intimation whatever to me.

If General Granger had not known that I was in command at this place, I should readily conclude that the order to Colonel Shelley was addressed to him, believing that he was in command of the brigade ; and I still hope that it is a mistake that may be accounted for, perhaps, from the fact that he had not received publication of the order direct from your headquarters, and thereby did not see proper to notice the publication of the order that I made to him. As it is, I am left at this place in command of Colonel Shelley's regiment, or what he has left of it, for he has taken part of it with him, while he is in command of the brigade and gone to McMinnville. I would be much pleased if Colonel Shelley could be ordered back to his regiment, and Colonel Cooper and Colonel Cross be permitted to command theirs. Colonel Cooper is as well qualified as any colonel in my command to command a post at McMinnville, if necessary to divide the brigade, and an order from headquarters assigning each colonel in command of his own regiment will contribute much to the quieting and harmonizing the brigade.

I do not intend this as an official complaint of any treatment I have received, nor do I know that anything is intended by General

Granger's order to strip me of my command, but merely to inform you of the condition of things and the cause of them.

There is no news of public interest here. Everything seems to be very quiet. The people of this village and the surrounding country have, as a general thing, taken the oath of allegiance and given bond, in which condition they seem to be quiet, satisfied, and contented. I send out small scouting parties; they occasionally come across small guerrilla bands, of which they kill some and capture others. We have 1 or 2 rebel officers now at this place in jail, subject to the order of General Granger.

I remain, general, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Brigade and Post at Carthage.

STEVENSON, *September 2, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. GRANGER,

Nashville:

The general commanding directs me to say that there is a system of plundering in this department under the guise of orders, under the authority for confiscation of contraband goods of sutlers and illegal venders; many articles, the private property of officers, appropriated. The general commanding has himself several times been the victim of this thieving practice. In order to prevent such abuses he directs that all articles in transit to this army which may be seized in Nashville under this authority be turned over to Captain Mills, assistant quartermaster, and when addressed to officers of the army the parties be notified of the fact and the character of the package, and that they be disposed of according to the evidence of such parties.

J. P. DROUILLARD;

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

McMINNVILLE, *September 2, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD:

I am here, as directed by order dated August 30, with the Third and Sixth East Tennessee Infantry Regiments and Stokes' cavalry. My regiment is still at Carthage. Shall I remain here in command, or return to my regiment at Carthage? We will be left without artillery. If in the event I am to return, can I not remain here with my family a few days?

J. T. SHELLEY,

Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

September 2, 1863.

Col. C. R. THOMPSON,

Comdg. Colored Vols., Elk River Bridge, via Decherd:

Your letter of yesterday is received. I have ordered Colonel Innes and General Granger not to detach a smaller force than one-third of the whole regiment, and then it must go under the command of a field officer. Let us know anything you want.

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Stevenson, Ala., September 2, 1863.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Commanding Third Brigade:

The Second and Third Brigades will be in readiness to move camp across the river at any moment to-day.

* * * * *

By command of Col. E. M. McCook:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR STEVENSON, ALA.,
September 2, 1863.

Col. O. H. LA GRANGE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

The troops of this division now on the north side of the Tennessee River will cross at 12.30 p. m. to-day in the following order: Third Brigade, Second Brigade, train, and will proceed to Raccoon Creek, where division encampment will be established.

By command of Col. E. M. McCook:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR STEVENSON, ALA.,
September 2, 1863.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Commanding First Brigade:

This division will be ready to move to-morrow at daylight with three days' rations in haversacks. No transportation, no baggage, no dismounted men, nor led horses will be taken.

* * * * *

Order of march: First Brigade, artillery, Second Brigade, Third Brigade.

By command of Col. E. M. McCook:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Col. O. H. La Grange, commanding Second Brigade, and Col. L. D. Watkins, commanding Third Brigade.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., September 2, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Commanding Division Cavalry:

You have probably learned before this of the accident to the bridge at Bridgeport, which I presume you had not heard of when you wrote your note (without date) just received by your orderly. General Stanley has just received orders, which will be communicated to you this evening, to direct your movements to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Smith's Cross-Roads, Tenn. Valley, Sept. 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland :

SIR : In compliance with the requirements of paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 53, current series, from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, I have the honor to make the following report :

I am encamped between Smith's Cross-Roads and Morganton with 1,100 men Fourth U. S. Regular Cavalry, Fourth Michigan, and Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, with two pieces of artillery. My scouts traverse the country between Sulphur Springs, above Washington, and Thatcher's Ferry, below Sale Creek, daily, and constant visits are paid to the innumerable fords and ferries between these points.

A scout of 200 men which I sent to Kingston night before last has this moment returned, bringing in 12 prisoners. We lost 1 man mortally wounded. Some of General Burnside's men entered Kingston with my men, and last night there was a large force of them there.

Forrest has fallen back across the Tennessee, having first destroyed a large portion of his wagon train. The night before last three steam-boats, the Tennessee, the Holston, and the James Glover, towing six barges, came down from Loudon, and are now up the Hiwassee; the boats were all light. All the boats, barges, &c., left at Loudon were collected together for the purpose of being burned. A large fire was seen at Loudon on Sunday evening—by some supposed to be the boats, by others the bridge.

The river between here and Kingston is strongly guarded. At Blythe's and Doughty's Ferries intrenchments have been thrown up, but I think the guns have been removed within the last couple of days; the force at Blythe's Ferry is now the Twenty-eighth [Thirty-second] and Forty-third [Forty-fifth] Mississippi, under Colonel Lowrey. General Clayton's brigade arrived on the 22d from below, but on Saturday, the 29th, they moved again in the direction of the railroad.

A deserter from the Twenty-sixth Tennessee, at Loudon, states that Buckner's command has crossed the Tennessee River at that place, and are now being pushed forward as fast as possible toward Chattanooga. Eighty-seven men deserted from the Twenty-sixth Tennessee within the last ten days.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Smith's Cross-Roads, September 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General HAZEN,

Commanding, Poe's Tavern :

SIR : I have yours of yesterday's date. I think Colonel Wilder should picket as far up as Thatcher's. I have only about 1,100 men with me, and am now guarding about 60 miles of river. It is important that I should watch Washington and above. The entire of Forrest's force is now between here and Loudon and in a good posi-

tion to make a raid across the river, and the fords and ferries are numerous. A movement of some kind is going on at Blythe's Ferry.

From all I can learn General Clayton left there some days ago, taking with him the greater part of the infantry and all the artillery; he moved toward the railroad. Herewith you will find dispatch * from General Crittenden, which I have left unsealed for your perusal.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

I shall feel obliged if you will send me a supply of paroles and oaths of allegiance.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
September 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General POTTER:

One hundred and fifty rebels reported at New Liberty. If you can spare the Seventy-first Indiana, I trust you will send it to Mount Sterling.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 2, 1863.*

Brigadier-General POTTER,

Commanding Ninth Army Corps, Lexington, Ky.:

I have no communication with the general, but understand that he is now in the vicinity of Chattanooga.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NELSON, KY.,
September 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters of the First Division at Crab Orchard to-day. Will move all the sick in three days. Battery not arrived.

EDW. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, KY.,
September 2, 1863.

Captain WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My headquarters are in the field, 4 miles from Nicholasville, near Camp Nelson. The troops are not yet in condition to move.

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Waller's, Tenn., September [2], 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Ohio :

GENERAL : Your message to meet you at Waller's Ferry found me at Poplar Creek, just going into camp. I immediately pushed on to this place, and have just arrived. As you did not say certainly at which place you would be, I have determined to stop here, fearing I may miss you if I proceed, and to send forward to you. If this finds you at Lackey's, will you please send word to me by the bearer, and I will come forward immediately. I would consider that Shackelford's having left would indicate that you would be at Lackey's instead of here. If he had not left this morning, then you must have known it at the time when your directions were sent. If you intended only to go to Lackey's from Kingston, I suppose you would go the direct and shortest road, in which case you would not be at this place at all, and if you intended going to Lackey's by way of this place, I am ahead of you, as I cannot hear that you have passed. In this case I am right to stop here.

I mention these contingencies to show that I have some difficulty in determining what I ought to do, and why I remain here until I can hear whether you are at Lackey's. I inclose the note* from Major Van Buren, and hope you will find its terms justify my uncertainty and course.

Hascall, with his entire division, except the Twelfth Kentucky, will encamp at Poplar Creek to-night and move forward at an early hour to-morrow. He has six days' rations throughout. If I do not hear from you to-night, I will push on to Lackey's to-morrow morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Big Emery, Tenn., September 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. S. HASCALL,
Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps :

The major-general commanding the corps directs that you will please inform him when Colonel Gilbert's command is all up. Also, at the same time, at what hour [you can] be ready to move forward your division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 E. C. BROWN,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Big Emery, Tenn., September 2, 1863.

Col. FRANK WOLFORD,
Commanding Independent Cavalry Brigade :

There are slight indications that Forrest intends attacking or making a raid upon our train from a southwesterly direction. Be

* Not found.

very vigilant and careful. Keep your men thoroughly in hand at all times.

The entire train will be moved as soon as possible to this point. Some of the subsistence wagons will probably start to-night. Send with them a small guard, and send with the wagons returning empty to Kentucky, under Captain Lunt, a small guard also.

After leaving Schooler's for this place, leave small pickets on the Winter's Gap road, on the Jamestown and Montgomery road, and the approaches to it from the southwest near Montgomery. Bring the rest of your force here, reporting to me your arrival, when you will receive further instructions.

Much complaint has been made about pillaging and plundering by the troops. Be very watchful over your own command, and take every precaution against it by that.

In every case where you obtain forage be very careful to have receipts given by the proper officers, and leave, when at all possible, a small portion of their corn or other grain for subsistence of the family. We are among people the majority of whom are thoroughly loyal, and they must be carefully and kindly treated as friends.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Big Black, Miss., September 3, 1863.

General COSBY,

Comdg. Brigade of Cavalry, C. S. Army, Clinton:

DEAR SIR: I have received yours of yesterday, and have sent it to Brigadier-General Woods to inquire if the negro can be found.

Before discussing the questions involved, I wish first to get the subject in hand. We contend of course that all offenders against well-known law shall be punished, and if the negro adds insult to outrage, we, too, consider the case aggravated. But whether the United States military or Confederate authorities should take cognizance of the case is the real question. If the State of Mississippi had her courts and civil machinery at work, I would promptly promise to arrest and deliver over to them all offenders against the law upon the claim of the proper officer. But as the State of Mississippi as a civil establishment is defunct, wanting in all the attributes of a sovereignty, all I can now promise in this case is to hunt up this negro, if he can be found, put him in close and safe confinement, and send word to the witnesses to appear against him, before a military commission, which will try and do the fellow summary and substantial justice.

Captain Bullock and Major Grant have met many of their personal friends, and will carry you all the news accessible to us. I beg you will, if in your power, remember me kindly to your sister, Mrs. Rich, whom I had the honor to know under other and more agreeable times.

With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1863.

General BUCKLAND,
Oak Ridge:

Please send an officer and a small party to Roach's and to Haynes' Bluff along the valley road and back to your post by Mrs. Neely's, and report the condition of things generally, especially at Roach's. I suppose you have the horses, mules, &c., necessary to mount a patrol. Please report generally from time to time the appearance and condition of things in your neighborhood.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: Have just heard from Steele. Enemy has been driven across Bayou Metarie by our cavalry. Kirby Smith means to make a stand there. He proposes to defend Texas at Little Rock. I have repeatedly stated that I think Steele needs 5,000 men. I have not got them. Stevenson's division now at Monroe, if added to him, would make the movement complete. I have informed General Schofield and General Halleck of the necessities.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 121. } *Memphis, Tenn., September 3, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. Volunteers, having been assigned to the command of Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, by the major general commanding department, General Orders, No. 120, current series, from these headquarters, which places Brig. Gen. J. D. Webster to this command, is hereby revoked.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
 No. 80. } *Memphis, Tenn., September 3, 1863.*

The following is announced as the present organization of the Fifth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

First Brigade, Col. C. D. Murray, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding: Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry (Second Battalion), First Tennessee Heavy Artillery, Hurlbut's battery, and Provisional encampment.

Second Brigade, Col. W. H. Morgan, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, commanding: Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and Company D, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

Third Brigade, Col. J. W. Fuller, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, commanding: Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Forty-third Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Sixty-third Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Light Company F (Second U. S. Artillery), and Third Michigan Battery.

Fourth Brigade, Col. T. J. Kinney, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry, commanding: Twenty-first Missouri Infantry Volunteers, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and Seventh Wisconsin Battery.

By order of Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch:

JAMES O. PIERCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GERMANTOWN, September 3, 1863.

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division:

I ambushed the ferries and patrolled the river last night at the points indicated by General Grierson, but no attempt at crossing was made. My party ascertained that they were farther up toward La Fayette. I have ordered the forces in that vicinity ambushed to-night.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

GERMANTOWN, September 3, 1863.

General B. H. GRIERSON:

There are four detachments looking for the guerrillas; nothing heard from them.

E. HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

STEVENSON, ALA., September 3, 1863—12 p. m.
(Received 10.10 a. m., 4th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The bridge was repaired to-day at noon. Trains* have been passing over since that time. Most of the troops are now over. No report from General McCook, who probably reached Valley Head with his Second† Division to-day, and possibly has seized Winston's Gap. None from the cavalry at Rawlingsville. Have you any news from Burnside? any reason to think forces will be sent from Virginia to East Tennessee? Any that Joe Johnston has sent any forces up this way? Thomas will be at Trenton, McCook at Valley Head, and Crittenden between Whiteside's and Trenton, communicating with Thomas to-morrow night. We shall seize the gaps in Lookout Mountains at Frick's and Winston's, while we threaten Chattanooga by the river road.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

* Copy as received by General Halleck reads, "The troops have been crossing," &c.

† Copy as received by General Halleck reads, "with his two divisions to-day," &c.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
September 3, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Portions of Fifty-first and Seventy-third Indiana, ordered here some time ago to reorganize, have not arrived. I understand they are detained at Indianapolis. I desire that they may be sent to Nashville as soon as possible. Parts of both are now there.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
September 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Chief of Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

It frequently happens that animals, horses, and mules can be purchased in this country at fair prices, and I therefore request that my chief quartermaster, Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges, may be designated by you as one of the officers authorized to purchase animals for the army.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., September 3, 1863—2.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

GENERAL: The general commanding announces the following orders for the movement of the army:

General Stanley will move the cavalry now in the vicinity of Bridgeport and Caperton's Ferry to Rawlingsville, Ala., himself taking the route on the right of the movement from Caperton's Ferry, and General Crook that by way of Trenton and Valley Head to Rawlingsville.

General Crook will communicate with General McCook on his route. General Stanley will send such force from Rawlingsville as he may deem sufficient for the purpose to Rome, Ga., or as far in that direction as practicable, to ascertain the position and intentions of the enemy. This force should push forward with audacity, feel the enemy strongly, and make a strong diversion in that direction. General McCook will move his corps to Valley Head, General Johnson following the route of General Davis and General Sheridan, reaching Valley Head by way of Trenton, unless he can find a practicable route on the mountain. General McCook will seize and hold Winston's Gap as soon as possible. He will open communication with General Thomas via Trenton.

General Thomas will move his corps to Trenton and send a regiment to the junction of the Trenton and Chattanooga road with the Whiteside's and Murphy's Valley road, and open communication with General Crittenden. He will then, if practicable, send a light brigade, without artillery, on some by-road, to seize Frick's Gap, and send the balance of the division up Lookout Creek, via Johnson's Crook, to seize Stevens' Gap.

General Crittenden will move his corps up the valley of Running Water Creek to Whiteside's, where he will post one regiment, and send one division along the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, to the Trenton road, with orders to push forward as near to Chattanooga as practicable and threaten the enemy in that direction. With the remainder of his force he will occupy a position near the junction of Murphy's Valley road with the road marked on the map as "a good wagon road to Naylor's." He will hold his train on his right and in rear, and be in readiness to move either upon Whiteside's, the Trenton road, or Shellmound. One regiment of Colonel Minty's brigade of cavalry will report to General Crittenden for duty, and one regiment of Colonel Wilder's brigade will join General Thomas.

These movements should be completed on the evening of September 4.

Brigadier-General Hazen will assume temporary command of the troops covering our left flank. General Wagner, Colonel Minty, and Colonel Wilder will report to and receive orders from him.

General Hazen will carry out the instructions from General Crittenden in regard to the threatening of Chattanooga, and leading the enemy to believe that we have a large force in front of it. Should the enemy fall back, he will immediately take possession of that place. He will also keep open communication, by way of Bridgeport, with these headquarters, and should communication be interrupted, and it should appear to him that his services were no longer needed there, he will proceed to join his command via Bridgeport, reporting his movements and the reasons therefor.

The Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, will remain on line of railroad from Anderson to Bridgeport until relieved by General Morgan, when it will join its division.

Corps commanders and the chief of cavalry will make frequent reports to department headquarters, which will be at this place until further notice

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Major-Generals McCook, Crittenden, and Stanley, and Brigadier-General Hazen.)

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1863.

Corps headquarters moved from Bolivar Springs at 6 o'clock, via Caperton's Ferry, to Moore's Spring, on road from Bridgeport to Trenton. First Division reached Bridgeport, but could not cross in consequence of damage to bridge, and the trains of Sheridan's division of McCook's Twentieth Army Corps being in front. Second Division marched to Warren's Mill, on top of Sand Mountain, on the road to Trenton. Third Division reached Graham's Store on road from Shellmound to Trenton. Fourth Division marched 6 miles on the Trenton road from Shellmound,

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Moore's Spring, Ala., September 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department Headquarters:

I have the honor to state that I arrived, with my headquarters, at this place this evening. If nothing unforeseen transpires, will reach Warren's Mill or Brown's Spring to-morrow night.

In consequence of the bridge giving way at Bridgeport, General Baird (First Division) was unable to cross his division. I gave him orders to cross this morning, and take this route over Sand Mountain, following General Negley.

I find the road up the mountain rough and quite difficult to get heavily loaded wagons and artillery up.

General Negley (Second Division) was unable to get his trains all up to-day, but will do so to-morrow, and make Brown's Spring to-morrow night.

The Third Division (Brannan's) is now all on this side of the river, and his subsistence trains at Bridgeport, waiting to cross. There is one company of the Fourteenth Ohio guarding the signal station in the vicinity of Jasper. I respectfully ask that this company be relieved by General Crittenden's troops, so that it can join the division at once.

General Reynolds (Fourth Division) passed his division to this side of the river, and had received the necessary marching orders. I would respectfully ask that the regiment belonging to the Second Division, stationed at Cowan, and also the regiment belonging to the Fourth Division, stationed at Tracy City, be relieved and ordered to join their commands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Moore's Spring, Ala., September 3, 1863.

General A. BAIRD, Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding has given General Reynolds instructions to use one brigade of infantry from your division on your arrival at Trenton, to send to the junction of the Trenton and Chattanooga road with the Whiteside's and Murphy's Valley road, for the purpose of seizing and holding Frick's Gap, providing you get up in time. He also desires you to follow General Reynolds as rapidly as possible, without overtaking troops and transportation. General Reynolds will send you the order in due time in regard to the above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Moore's Spring, September 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General BAIRD, Commanding First Division:

I am instructed by the general commanding to say that, as you have not been able, in consequence of the delay in crossing the

river, to take your position with Reynolds' division, as indicated in the instructions which have already been sent you, you will move your division by this route to Trenton, following up General Negley as closely as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Moore's Spring, Ala., September 3, 1863.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

You can see from the above order of march that it is General Rosecrans' wish to seize Stevens' Gap at a point where the road through Johnson's Crook passes across Lookout Mountain into Mc-Lemore's Cove. Therefore, I want your division to move by the most direct route to where Johnson's Crook road turns off from the main Lookout Valley road.

This route will take you by Brown's Spring, where you had better encamp until I can overtake you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Moore's Spring, Ala., September 3, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

You are directed by the general commanding to carry out the instructions of the order herewith inclosed* from the general commanding the department, by sending one regiment of infantry to the junction of the Trenton and Chattanooga road with the White-side's and Murphy's Valley road, and open communication with General Crittenden's command.

Send one brigade from Baird's division, without artillery, with two days' rations, from Trenton to seize Frick's Gap, if he joins you in time at Trenton to do so; should he not reach you in time, send one from your division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
5 Miles from Winston's, September 3, 1863—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

No additional news since the dispatch written by Davis and forwarded you this morning. Stanley and I will descend the mountain

* See Garfield to Thomas, 2.30 a. m., September 3, p. 322.

early in the morning. I will seize Winburn's Gap (called Winston's in my instructions). I do not expect resistance. Will communicate at once. The road to-day very bad. All goes on swimmingly, and our part will be well done.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Tell general about distance mentioned in Stanley's letter. Davis at Winston's. Johnson about 5 miles from there. He will go down in the morning.

A. McD. McC.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

September 3, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. C. DAVIS,

Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: Your dispatch, sent by officer of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, is received. The Second Division and our headquarters are here, on the south side of the road, some 3 miles in rear of your division, at a small stream. The general expected to make his headquarters with your division to-night, but our train is so far behind that he has concluded to remain here, and will ride down to see you early in the morning. Application has been made for some cavalry for you, but it was not granted, owing to the fact that Colonel McCook is now on his way to Rawlingsville with a large cavalry force, and will entirely protect your right and front. Colonel McCook, with his advance, will reach you shortly; he is here.

It is well that you have good guides, as we have no accurate map of the country. The order for you to be on the lookout was only cautionary, owing to the fact that General Sheridan had not been able to move forward to protect your left. You will hear from him on your left about to-morrow. He was to move from Bridgeport to Winston's, over Moore's road. He may come in to the west of Winston's. Remington is coming on behind, with about thirty wagons of rations for you. He will be along here early to-morrow. The rest of your supply was sent to Stevenson to be loaded up.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

BRIDGEPORT, September 3, 1863—7.55 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

I did not get your message about second damage to bridge until this morning. Seven bents fell at 9 o'clock. I then sent the men to their quarters and commenced work at daylight this a. m. The original cause of failure of the bridge is the wash at bottom of posts. Some of the bents put up yesterday bear into the river, others toward the shore, and others stand plumb as they were set. I have commenced setting them this morning, with four legs bracing both

ways, like a carpenter's saw-horse. This will make it safe against bottom wash and safe from passing trains. Will take nearly all day to complete it.

K. A. HUNTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Michigan Engineers.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1863—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel HUNTON,
Bridgeport:

Is the bridge all right? How much force has passed over it to-day?

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

JASPER, September 3, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Palmer is at Battle Creek with one brigade, but cannot get the ferry from Brannan before morning. Wood crossed one brigade last night at Shellmound and will cross the other to-day. Van Cleve is here; he thinks his train from McMinnville will be up to-morrow, as he has heard from it since it left. I shall lose no time whatever in crossing and shall endeavor to take up position on other side, as per order, on time.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

JASPER, September 3, 1863—11 p. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Reynolds sends me the following dispatch from Wilder, with request to forward it to General Thomas. Not knowing where General Thomas is, I forward it to the department.

OPPOSITE CHATTANOOGA,
September 2, 1863.

I have possession of Williams' Island, and can ford the river and go up Lookout Valley if required. The water is 4 feet deep. I have two boats—sufficient to cross my artillery. All quiet in front; but small garrison at Chattanooga. Large camp at Tyner's and also at Ringgold. Colonel Minty reports three steamers at mouth of Hiwassee.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, LEFT FLANK OF THE ARMY,
Poe's Tavern, September 3, 1863.

Col. O. H. Payne, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, will temporarily assume command of this brigade, and will also take charge of the current post business.

By order of General Hazen:

JNO. CROWELL, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Poe's Tavern, September 3, 1863—4 p. m.

Colonel FUNKHOUSER,

Commanding Detachment of Mounted Infantry:

I forward dispatches that should go on at once. I have just received orders to assume command of all the troops (Wilder's, Wagner's, and Minty's) on the left on this side of the river. Be pleased to send a company for duty at these headquarters as messengers, &c.; also send one to Thatcher's. It must keep us advised of everything, and need not be relieved daily. You can withdraw one company from each place—Igou's and Harrison's—if you are short of men.

Burnside's headquarters is at Kingston.

Respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,
 No. 202. } *Jasper, Tenn., September 3, 1863.*

I. By direction of the general commanding the Twenty-first Army Corps this command will move to and cross the Tennessee River at Shellmound as soon as the way is open, of which notice will hereafter be given. The troops will be supplied with three days' rations in haversacks, commencing with to-morrow morning.

* * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve:

E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 3, 1863—12 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

If Fifth Iowa Cavalry is taken from Murfreesborough, the whole line of railroad from La Vergne to Tennessee River is left without a mounted man. Guerrilla parties and bands of thieves are organizing in all quarters. It certainly is not judicious to strip the railroad entirely of cavalry. The new cavalry organizing here is of little or no account. If Colonel Lowe goes to McMinnville he will be junior to General Spears. These matters demand your serious consideration.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
September 3, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANGER,
Nashville:

You must take care of McMinnville. It is too important for us to lose; see to that. As for Iowa cavalry, I don't see but what a part of it should, by a steady system of patrols, accomplish all you wish, and the remainder can go to McMinnville. Where is the Eleventh Kentucky, lately at Carthage? Can't you have boats

bring away stuff from Carthage? Why not put Carthage under Paine? You must also establish a regular system of patrols for the troops on lines of railroad. Have them go through by-paths at irregular hours.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., September 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Nashville:

Retain detachments of Fifty-first and Seventy-third Indiana. The remainder of regiments have been ordered down from Indianapolis, and are expected soon.

By order:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1863.

Col. J. T. SHELLEY,
Commanding, McMinnville:

You will apply to General Gordon Granger for orders.

By order:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Report of commanding officers of regiments and detachments, and where stationed, of First Division, Reserve Corps, District of the Cumberland, September 3, 1863.

Command.	Regiment or detachment.	Commanding officer.	Where stationed.
First Brigade, Col. T. E. Champion; headquarters Estill Springs. Second Brigade, Col. W. P. Reid; headquarters Shelbyville. Third Brigade, Col. J. Coburn; headquarters Murfreesborough.	96th Illinois Volunteers...	Lieut. Col. I. L. Clarke	Estill Springs.
	84th Indiana Volunteers...	Lieut. Col. Samuel Orr	Do.
	115th Illinois Volunteers ..	Col. J. H. Moore	Fosterville, Tenn.
	40th Ohio Volunteers	Col. J. E. Taylor	Tullahoma.
	98th Ohio Volunteers	Lieut. Col. J. S. Pearce	Wartrace.
	121st Ohio Volunteers	Lieut. Col. H. B. Banning ..	Cowan.
	118th Ohio Volunteers	Lieut. Col. D. B. Warner	Wartrace.
	78th Illinois Volunteers	Lieut. Col. C. Van Vleck	Shelbyville.
	83d Indiana Volunteers	Lieut. Col. J. M. Henderson ..	Murfreesborough.
	22d Wisconsin Volunteers ..	Col. W. L. Utley	Do.
Attached to the division.	85th Indiana Volunteers	Col. J. P. Baird	Do.
	19th Michigan Volunteers ..	Col. H. C. Gilbert	Do.
	18th Ohio Battery	Capt. C. C. Aleshire	First section at Estill Springs; second section at Tullahoma.
	Company M, 1st Illinois Artillery.	First. Lieut. Thomas Burton	Shelbyville, first section ordered to Wartrace August 21.
	9th Ohio Battery	Capt. H. B. York	Murfreesborough.
	5th Iowa Cavalry	Maj. A. B. Brackett	Do.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. First Division, Reserve Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Flint River, Ala., September 3, 1863.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK,
Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div., Reserve Corps:

The general commanding directs me to say that you make the following disposition of your troops on your arrival at Huntsville: Two regiments of infantry and Barnett's battery will remain at Huntsville; a regiment best calculated to construct railroad bridge across Flint River will be sent here; two companies at Hurricane Creek to guard bridge; three companies at Paint Rock, to guard bridge; five companies at Larkinsville, to guard bridge and saw-mill. Send a good engineer officer (if you have one) with the regiment to this point to superintend the construction of the bridge, &c. Supplies for the present can be drawn from this point. Push forward as rapidly as possible.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. WISEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MCMINNVILLE, TENN.,
September 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, U. S. Army,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

SIR: We, the undersigned officers composing the Third Brigade, Third Division, Reserve Corps, Army of the Cumberland, would most respectfully beg that you would relieve us of Brigadier-General Spears, who, we are informed, is to command us, who, by his former tyranny and ungentlemanly conduct toward us, his subordinate officers, rendered him more than useless for doing good in that cause which you have done so much to bring to a successful issue. Since his return to Carthage the dissatisfaction is so great that, in the opinion of your humble petitioners, six weeks with him commanding will deplete the brigade by demoralization. He has also threatened that any officer offering his resignation shall be placed under arrest and the communication stopped; also that the Tennesseans (loyal soldiers) would see hell. We would therefore humbly pray that you in your official capacity may see proper or fit to assign the command to either of our colonels, or should you think it best to send us some other officer and gentleman, we will cheerfully discharge our duties as officers and soldiers. We have the utmost confidence in your judgment and discretion after the fact is known to you that Brig. Gen. James G. Spears does not enjoy the confidence of either officers or soldiers, feeling that from your well-known philanthropic and Christian principle we will not have plead in vain.

And believe us, general, we have the honor to remain, your well-wishing and obedient servants,

Joseph A. Cooper, colonel Sixth East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; A. Marion Gamble, major Sixth East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; Thomas D. Edington, captain Company A, Sixth East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; William W. Dunn, second lieutenant Company A, Sixth Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; James M. Armstrong, first lieutenant Company B, Sixth East Tennessee Infantry; Thomas A. Smith, second lieutenant Company B, Sixth Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; Will-

iam L. Lea, captain Company C, Sixth Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; William Ausmus, captain Company E, Sixth Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; Isom L. Meyers, first lieutenant Company E, Sixth East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; Archable Myers, captain Company F, Sixth Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; John H. Claiborn, first lieutenant Company F, Sixth Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; Edward Maynard, lieutenant-colonel Sixth East Tennessee Volunteers; G. W. McMillin, surgeon Fifth East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; Albert T. Lea, assistant surgeon Fifth East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; William Cross, colonel Third East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; William M. Sawyers, lieutenant-colonel Third Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; R. H. Dunn, major Third Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; James L. Ledgerwood, captain Company F, Third Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers; James Clapp, first lieutenant Company F, Third Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers; L. B. Gamble, second lieutenant Company G, Third Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers; Thomas McNish, captain Company B, Third Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; John H. Cross, captain Company C, Third Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers; Samuel Black, first lieutenant Company C, Third Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers; William C. Robison, first lieutenant Company D, Third Regiment, commanding Company D; James G. Roberts, captain Company H, Third Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; Joseph H. Blackburn, captain, commanding Company A, First Middle Tennessee Cavalry; W. L. Hathaway, first lieutenant Company A, First Middle Tennessee Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,

Camp 5 Miles from Winston's, September 3, 1863—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff.

GENERAL: McCook's division camps 1 mile west from Davis to-night. Crook's at Winston's, south of Davis. Wheeler is said to be at Lebanon, which is 24 miles from this place; Rawlingsville is 12 miles from here. We found the march too long to go through to-day. As soon as I get the cavalry well together I will move Wheeler. There has been no important information collected to-day. It is well for the general to know that Winston's is 20 miles from Trenton instead of 10, as the general supposed. My train will not get up to this place until the morning of the 5th. I will move on early to-morrow.

Respectfully,

D. S. STANLEY,

Major-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,

September 3, 1863.

General STANLEY:

Wheeler encamped at Alpine, on the Gadsden and Chattanooga road, last night; he marched from there this morning at sunrise in the direction of Chattanooga, supposed to be going to Trenton.

Wheeler had with him part of Martin's division—five regiments, First Alabama, Third Alabama, Fifty-first Alabama, First Confederate, and Fourth Alabama—about 2,000 men, imperfectly armed, but well mounted. Alpine is about 25 miles from here. Wheeler's headquarters have been at Gadsden ever since the fight at Shelbyville. He broke up his camp there on Sunday. He has all his transportation with him. The pickets Davis captured were detachments sent out as scouts from the main body. Wharton's division supposed to be in the vicinity of Rome. Wheeler has not been at Lebanon or Rawlingsville at all. No infantry in the vicinity of Gadsden.

[ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,

Top Lookout Mountain, [September 3, 1863]—5 p. m.

General STANLEY :

I send you the inclosed letter* from General Garfield. I now have but one route to pursue, and that is by Winston's and Stevens' Gaps. When I decided to march by Dougherty's Gap, I supposed we had possession of McLemore's Cove. I am not certain of it now, and as you are ordered to seize Dougherty's Gap, that is not my route. Dougherty's Gap is 10 miles from the top here, and about 4 miles or 3 from the top at Neal's Gap. I will encamp at Little River—first water—to-night, and start at 3 a. m., ordering all my train to descend the mountain after me, and move up to Stevens' Gap. I hope you are better. Have you any news?

A. McD. McCOOK.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,

[September 3, 1863.]

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR :

I have been on top of the mountain near here and can see a very dense dust along the road, apparently about 8 or 9 miles across the mountain. The man at the house here says that it is on the Chattanooga and Rome road, the other side of Summerville. I watched it for two hours, and the dust was continuous; it is either a heavy column or a train.

These prisoners will tell you about the position of these troops. There is another road from Chattanooga 4 miles the other side of Chaney's, where one of them says Wheeler is. They may pass that road. I think there is nothing within 8 or 10 miles. Wheeler did not "feel;" he was not there. Forrest, the prisoners say, is 12 miles from here at the Narrows.

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

*See Garfield to Thomas, September 3. p. 322.

YOUNG'S HOUSE.

Lookout Creek, Ala., September 3, 1863.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL.

Commanding First Brigade :

This division will move at daylight to-morrow to Rawlingsville. Reveille will be sounded at 3 a. m.; the general at 4 a. m.

Order of march : Second Brigade, Third Brigade, First Brigade.
By command of Col. E. M. McCook :

JNO. PRATT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Junction of Bridgeport and Island Creek Roads,
[September 3, 1863.]

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland :

GENERAL : General Sheridan's division crossed before my train, and says he thinks he can let my train over this evening. The road between here and Bridgeport is blocked up by General Negley's train, and I do not know how soon my train can get down.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Near Loudon Bridge, Tenn., Via Somerset, Ky.,
September [3,] 1863. (Received 12 p. m., 5th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

I have the honor to inform you that our forces now occupy Knoxville, Kingston, and other important points. General Hartsuff's corps, after the concentration, of which I notified you, moved forward. General Carter's cavalry division of that corps preceded the corps in three columns ; one under command of General Shackelford, on Loudon Bridge ; one under Colonel Byrd, on Kingston ; one under Colonel Foster, on Knoxville. The last-named places were taken without material opposition, but at Loudon the enemy was strongly posted. After a brisk skirmish they were driven back by Shackelford's command. They fired the bridge before they retreated, and it is now in ruins. Colonel Bryd captured at Kingston a steam-boat in process of construction, but nearly finished. Colonel Foster captured at Knoxville two locomotives and a number of cars, and a very considerable amount of army stores were captured by the different brigades of Carter's division. Great praise is due to the troops of the command for their patience, endurance, and courage during the movement. Hartsuff's corps, which has been in the advance, has proved itself to be one of the best in the service. I am thankful to report that we suffered no loss from the hands of the enemy except a few wounded.

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

A. E. BURNSIDE.

Major-General.

COVINGTON, KY., *September 3, 1863.*

N. BOWEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Durell is not ready to start. Edwards' battery and mine are waiting for transportation. I expect to leave on 5th; company next day.

S. N. BENJAMIN.

HEADQUARTERS,

Lenoir's, Tenn., September 3, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

GENERAL: Your orderlies arrived so late last night, with jaded horses, that I concluded not to return them until this morning. You of course know that Knoxville is in our possession, and Loudon Bridge is burned. I have ordered White to come to Lackey's, and remain there until further orders. Gilbert you can bring on to Knoxville. Please direct all of White's trains to come up; also some supplies, as he is out. If I don't wait at Lackey's until you come, I will write you fully. Please hasten the inclosed dispatch to Somerset. It can go direct to Wolford with instructions to him to hurry it up by some of his men. Please come to Lackey's at once upon the receipt of this.

Yours, truly,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 59. }

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Lackey's, Tenn., September 3, 1863.

I. General Hascall, with Cameron's brigade of his division, will take a position at or near Lenoir's, and obtain his supplies from that vicinity and eastwardly. The Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry is assigned temporarily to his command.

II. General White will proceed with his division to Loudon or its vicinity, and assume charge and control of that place and the country in its neighborhood. The Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry is assigned temporarily to his command.

III. Colonel Gilbert, with his brigade, will march at an early hour to-morrow to Knoxville, and assume command of the city and of Knox County, as military governor. The battalion of the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry is hereby temporarily assigned to Colonel Gilbert's command, and will report to him at Knoxville.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Hartsuff:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,

Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

Your dispatch concerning rations is just received. The twelve wagons of subsistence sent to you are not all that will be sent. The

entire train of subsistence will be distributed, and you will get an additional supply; at least I suppose you must. The order to retain three days' supply untouched I consider of vital importance, and, unless in case of extreme necessity, must be observed. You were supplied with 20,000 rations by the pack-mules on the day of your arrival. They were sent you from General Carter's supplies, and left at Lackey's. You must exert yourself to the very utmost to get yourself supplied from the country.

Take immediate measures for building the pontoon-bridge at Loudon. Send a pretty strong scout from the Forty-fifth Ohio to Athens or below on the railroad, and report the information obtained immediately. It is probable you will be able to obtain a large quantity of supplies west and south of the river in the Sweet Water Valley, if your reconnaissance proves it safe to forage there and if your bridge is promptly built. Report to me frequently and fully.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville:

A reliable citizen has just been in my office, bringing information of the enemy. He lives 20 miles from here and 8 miles to the left of Jonesborough; he left home at 4 o'clock this morning. He is an old citizen, whose judgment and reliability are well vouched for. He says the force of the enemy is about 3,500, of which 2,500 are mounted; that they are stationed this side of Jonesborough, with pickets reaching from the Chucky River up as far as Graysburg and Fall Branch, covering a front of almost 20 miles; that they are making as large a display as possible to deceive us; that they do not intend to fight us, but behind this line of pickets, and as much in front of it as possible, they are stealing all the horses they can lay their hands upon, and mounting their men; that they have mounted about 1,000 since they came down to Jonesborough; that the Sixteenth Georgia Battalion is in the vicinity of Fall Branch, with a large number of good horses, and that this force could be easily captured or scattered; that the enemy could be easily drawn back by our advancing; that their principal object is plunder; that they expect to hold us in check long enough to accomplish their object by displaying a bold front and exaggerating their numbers.

My scouts sent out last night have not yet returned. They should be in soon unless captured. I hope to have sufficiently reliable information in a few hours to warrant you in ordering my advance upon the enemy directly in front, or my movement in their rear, which I think will be the more successful. At the moment we go forward in force, the enemy will fall back, and, if we press them, will retreat too rapidly for our horses to check them. I have never doubted my ability either to capture or drive them out of the State, notwithstanding their exaggerated reports, if my cavalry could be actively employed, because I did not think them largely re-enforced, but in the absence of definite information, I may have made a mis-

take. I will communicate with you again as soon as I get further information. If the above statement is correct, I am anxious to break up and rid the State of the horse-thieves.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Big Black, September 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, Vicksburg:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of yesterday is received. I can as well picket the point above Haynes' Bluff as not, and you need not send any men there, as it will simply add to our joint sick-list, and I think that flank is well covered by my brigade (Buckland's) at Oak Ridge Post-Office, with a picket of four companies down on the Valley road above the bluff.

A batch of negroes have collected at Roach's plantation on the Valley road, near the Bald Ground Creek. I authorized General Corse, when in command at Oak Ridge—and will renew to General Buckland the same instructions—to organize the males of that gang into a kind of outlying picket, giving them a few mills to grind the corn which abounds there, and giving them a little bacon, &c. There are about 100 negroes fit for service enrolled under the command of the venerable George Washington, who, mounted on a sprained horse, with his hat plumed with the ostrich feather, his full belly girt with a stout belt, from which hangs a terrible cleaver, and followed by his trusty orderly on foot, makes an army on your flank that ought to give you every assurance of safety from that exposed quarter.

Should, however, the secesh be rash enough to gobble up that picket, I still think we could survive the loss, for behind them is Buckland's picket of four companies. If you have a regiment of negroes, it might be advisable to post them in the intrenched position at Snyder's Hill, with orders to remove to some floating scow—for transfer to you—the heavy ordnance that did lie where the carriages burned by Admiral Porter's orders left them. These guns are useless to us at that place, and should any awkward accident ever put our enemy in possession again of Snyder's Bluff, they might soon be put in position to our detriment.

I review my four divisions on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of each week; will have leisure on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. I propose on Sunday, if all is quiet, to drive my children and Mrs. Sherman in by land to our old camp of investment north of Vicksburg, that they may see a place in which they naturally feel an interest. I may camp about your headquarters, if you are not appalled by the sight of so much non-combatant material, on Sunday night, and return by the Hall's Ferry road on Monday, thus making the circuit. I can then see you and talk over matters.

I wish you would restrict the provost-marshal in giving passes out of our lines. Individuals may want to go and come back. I allow no person the privilege of going and returning; they should elect to stay out or in; we are liable to a system of spies otherwise. Let the people of Mississippi expel the dragoons if they want the favor of trade or intercourse with us. As long as their country is traversed

by these bands we have no interest in them. I tell all I see that we don't care what they do. If they befriend us we will favor them, but if they are inert they must bear the burdens of two hostile armies. They cannot expel us, but they can our enemy, and that is their only hope of peace.

As ever, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 4, 1863.

Maj. DATUS E. COON,
Commanding Second Iowa Cavalry Volunteers:

You will, until further orders, send out daily from your command scouting parties on the Pigeon Roost road, Horn Lake and Hernando roads, respectively, for the purpose of reconnoitering the country between Memphis and Hernando. You will use your own discretion as to the strength of the parties, the time of day at which they move, and the route to be followed in any particular case, acting upon the information you may receive from time to time. Any important result attained or information received will be immediately reported direct to these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch:

JAMES O. PIERCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 4, 1863.*

General HURLBUT:

A deserter from Tupelo, formerly an orderly to General Ferguson, has just reported to me. He reports that Ferguson has at Tupelo and Pontotoc 4,000 cavalry, with ten pieces of artillery, as follows: Four small howitzers, four 12-pounder howitzers, and two rifled pieces. He reports that Ferguson is contemplating a raid against some station on the railroad; thinks the intended point is Middleton; says that Roddey is to make a move on Glendale at the same time that Ferguson strikes west of Corinth.

I have scouts in that direction whom I expect in shortly, when I will endeavor to more fully post you.

Newsom, with some 700 men, is in the neighborhood of Jackson, Tenn., stealing horses and conscripting.

AUG. MERSY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, September 4, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HATCH, *Germantown:*

Deserters from Tupelo report General Ferguson at Tupelo and Pontotoc, with 4,000 cavalry and ten pieces of artillery. He is contemplating a raid against the railroad at some station, probably toward Corinth. Keep sharp lookout on your front.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GERMANTOWN, September 4, 1863.

Lieut. S. L. WOODWARD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division:

The Seventh Illinois ambushed the river in the vicinity of La Fayette last night. Captain Webster, of that regiment, reports that he thinks 20 or 30 crossed in the vicinity of Moscow about 12 or 1 o'clock. The river is fordable in so many places it is difficult to entirely cover it.

EDWARD HATCH,

Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade, Cavalry Division.

[PADUCAH, KY.,]

September 4, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM M. MABRY,

111th Illinois Infantry, Commanding Expedition:

MAJOR: You will hold your command in hand at Murray, only sending out scouts to keep yourself posted in regard to the movements of the enemy. Guard against surprise, and, if necessary from the information you gather, fall back to Mayfield, Ky., using at all times your own good judgment. I am expecting the general this morning, and will, after conference with him, send you dispatches, and, I think, re-enforcements that will enable you to attack and capture the rebel force at Paris. I know nothing of a force being sent out from Union City to co-operate with you, not being informed by the general in regard to same. Can you not get reliable information of the forces at Paris from Union men in that vicinity? I shall rely upon your good judgment to act promptly in case of an emergency.

Respectfully,

JAS. S. MARTIN,

Colonel 111th Illinois Infantry, Commanding Post.

[PADUCAH, KY.,]

September 4, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM M. MABRY,

111th Illinois Infantry, Commanding Expedition:

MAJOR: The general telegraphs me that the rebel force at Paris, Tenn., is small, if any, and also that Colonel Harrison was at Dresden yesterday with 136 men from Corinth, and goes north to-day toward Murray; also that two companies of cavalry left Union City yesterday for Murray, but they would not remain at that point.

I send companies C and G, One hundred and eleventh Illinois Infantry, under command of Captain Peirce; they will report to you for orders. I would advise you to mount one company of infantry, and, with your cavalry force, throw out scouting parties and scour the country, advancing with your infantry, which you will always keep well in hand to act as a reserve for your mounted force. You must use your own judgment in your movements, relying upon the

information you may obtain from the Union men in that vicinity, and acting in accordance.

I send you by Captain Peirce rations for your entire command to include the 12th instant. You will act with energy and promptness in all your movements. Knowing the object of the expedition, I leave it entirely to your own good judgment. Report as often as practicable to these headquarters.

Respectfully,

JAMES S. MARTIN,
Colonel 111th Illinois Infantry, Commanding Post.

STEVENSON, ALA., *September 4, 1863.*

(Received 5 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

News just in from party of our cavalry sent to Kingston. They entered with Burnside's advance. Report boats had been collected at Loudon, and large force* seen [in] that direction. Forrest retired that way, and Buckner had crossed the Tennessee. They will probably concentrate in rear of Chattanooga. Burnside's cavalry should close down and cover our left flank. Is it not possible that Lee's movements are intended to cover the temporary detaching of troops to Bragg?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAVE SPRING, ALA., *September 4, 1863—11 p. m.*

(Received 11.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The troops are probably nearly in position this side of the river. Thomas near Trenton; Crittenden near Whiteside's; two divisions of McCook's at Valley Head; Sheridan en route for that point. No reports have reached me this evening from the front.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

EDWARDS' HOUSE, ON ISLAND CREEK,

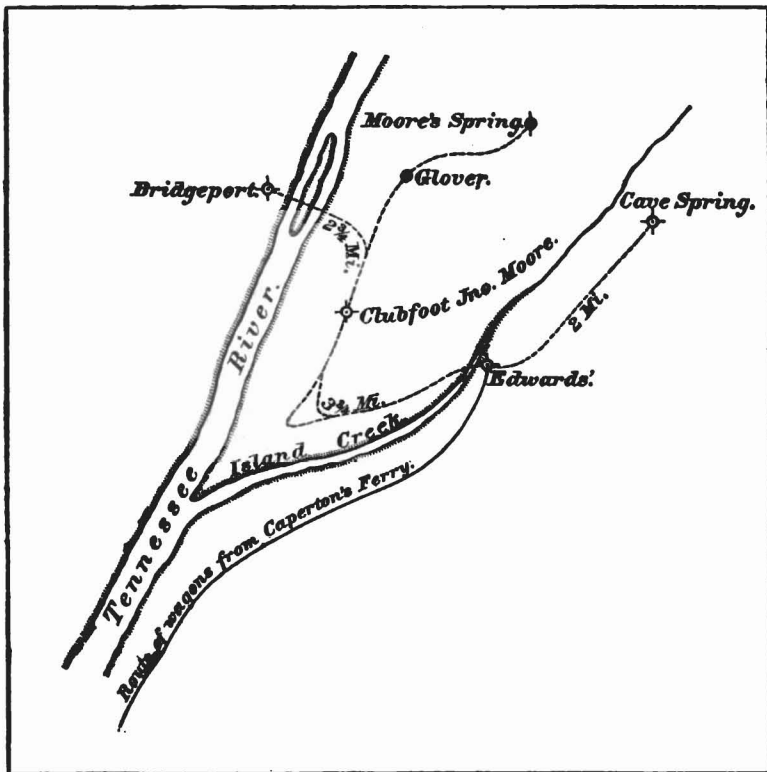
September 4, 1863—1.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the courier line is completed between Cave Spring and Bridgeport. It has three posts—one at Edwards', one at Club-foot Moore's, and one at Bridgeport, the last

* General Halleck's copy reads, "large fires seen," &c.

under Sergeant Beck, who will deliver this. The total distance is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The route is as follows :



I have also established a temporary courier line between Stevenson and Bridgeport, taking the men from one of the escort companies, placing one post at Widow's Creek (at the Big Spring), one near Beaver's Mill, and one at Stevenson, 15 men in all.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bridgeport, Ala., September 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS :

The general commanding directs that the trains of each division be placed under an energetic field officer, who shall be held responsible for their order and efficiency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General McCook, Major-General Crittenden, and Major-General Stanley.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bridgeport, Ala., September 4, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

Your dispatch is received. The regiments have been ordered to be relieved as requested. The accident to the bridge has delayed our trains very much. Brannan's is now crossing and Baird's will follow. Department headquarters will be established to-night at Cave Spring, near the foot of the mountain and near the head of Island Creek.

Very respectfully,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Moore's Spring, September 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that I have not been able to move my headquarters from this place in consequence of General Sheridan occupying the road. He will be up by 9 a. m. to-morrow, and out of my way. I hope to be able to be at Johnson's Crook Sunday night.

The First Division is in camp this side of the river, opposite Bridgeport, to-night. It will follow Negley's division, and will reach the foot of the mountains at Brown's Spring Sunday night. Negley's division will be at Brown's Spring to-night, and if General Sheridan gets out of his way, he will reach Johnson's Crook Saturday night.

General Brannan's division will follow Reynolds to Trenton, and will probably reach there to-morrow night.

General Reynolds has not sent in his report to-day, but I expect he will reach Trenton to-night.

I think my corps will be prepared to advance from Trenton Monday morning. I shall follow Negley's road. Herewith I send a rough map* of the different roads up the mountains from Bridgeport and Shellmound to Trenton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, *September 4, 1863—8 a. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your note of yesterday, dated Moore's Spring, directing me to follow General Negley, is just received. I have not yet begun to cross, and with the best luck cannot begin before noon to-day. There is a cavalry train now passing, nearly over. General Brannan's one hundred wagons come next. I will follow immediately. I spent yesterday here with General Rosecrans. This order

* Not found.

of movement was sanctioned by him. The bridge worked nearly all night and then broke again; crossing suspended some hours. It is again in operation, but I do not think very stable. I will follow your last order to close up on Negley. I have to leave a regiment here as a guard unless King gets one here before I leave. I was so directed by General Rosecrans. General Crittenden is crossing to-day, I learn, up the river, but his trains have to cross here. I will precede them. I will watch the bridge to keep the work going on, and close up as soon as I can.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bridgeport, September 4, 1863—10.30 [a. m.]

Brigadier-General BAIRD:

The general commanding directs that you send a party to examine the ford at the foot of the island, and have it marked with buoys so that there need be no mistake in crossing at that point.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bridgeport, Ala., September 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. BAIRD,
Commanding, Bridgeport:

The general commanding directs you to forward all prisoners sent here from the front to the provost-marshal at Nashville. Colonel Innes, military superintendent of railroads, will furnish transportation. He can always be reached by telegraph to Nashville. These instructions must be turned over to the officer who succeeds you at this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., September 4, 1863—8 a. m.

Brigadier-General KING,
Commanding at Stevenson:

The general commanding directs you to forward all dispatches for department headquarters to the commanding officer at Bridgeport, to be forwarded to headquarters wherever they may be located.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

BRIDGEPORT, September 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General KING,
Stevenson, Ala.:

The general directs that you order to this place two companies of pioneers now at Stevenson, and that the assistant quartermaster furnish transportation for them.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., September 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General KING,
Commanding Brigade, Stevenson, Ala.:

Lieut. Ephraim Latham, commanding First Independent Company, Alabama Volunteer Cavalry, is ordered to report to the commanding officer at Stevenson, who is directed to furnish the company with arms as soon as possible, when they will be posted in the vicinity of Larkinsville and along the line of the Stevenson and Huntsville railroad, and do duty as scouts until they are furnished with horses.

Procure horses and equipments for them as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD.
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Moore's Spring, September 4, 1863.

Major-General BRANNAN,
Commanding Third Division:

The general commanding directs that you keep closed up on General Reynolds as much as possible, keeping your trains closed up as well as the circumstances and bad roads will admit, and upon your arrival in Trenton to be prepared to send one brigade of infantry, with two days' rations, across the mountains to seize and hold Frick's Gap. The movement of this brigade should commence Monday morning.

Captain Gaw, who has explored the roads leading to Trenton, says the right-hand Gordon's Gap road is much the best, and leads direct to Trenton. The general thinks you had better go by that road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Moore's Spring, Ala., September 4, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

You are directed by the general commanding to have your train all closed up immediately after your arrival in Trenton, and on Monday morning to move your division up the Lookout Valley road

to Johnson's Crook, when you will fall in the rear of Negley's division. Also to send one brigade of Brannan's division, with two days' rations, across the mountains to Frick's Gap, the movement to commence Monday morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH CORPS,
*Head of Squirrel Town Creek, 1½ Miles from Forks of Road
 Near Trenton, Tenn., September 4, 1863—9.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Fourteenth Corps:

COLONEL: Division left Shellmound at 2 p. m. yesterday. Third Brigade (Turchin's) came through to this place last night. Second Brigade (King's) and trains now coming in. Roads horrible. The crossing of Raccoon Mountain fully as bad as anything we have had. Am just in receipt of instructions from headquarters of department ordering general movement. The forks of the road, 2 miles from Trenton, is now held by one regiment and a section of artillery of my division. Have not heard from General Baird, but will attend to Frick's Gap at earliest moment practicable. Am in communication with Twenty-first Army Corps, Wood's division of which we left at Shellmound. I greatly need one of my regiments of mounted men. Is Colonel Carlton's regiment at Tracy City ordered to rejoin division?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cave Spring, Island Creek, Ala., September 4, 1863.

Major-General McCook,

Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

By a dispatch just received from General Thomas we learn that he has been delayed, and will not have reached the position indicated in his instructions before the evening of the 6th instant. The passage of the mountain roads is more difficult and slow than was at first supposed. We have not yet heard from you or Stanley, but hope to soon.

Look well to your flanks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD.

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*Valley Head, or Winston's, Base of Lookout Mountain,
 September 4, 1863—10.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: There is no such place as Winston's Gap. Winston lives at the foot of Lookout Mountain. The road up the mountain

is reported bad. I am now having it examined, and have the mountain-top picketed. It is 8 miles on top of mountain to the descent. This point is about 25 miles from La Fayette, 23 miles from Trenton, 9 miles from Rawlingsville, 25 miles from Caperton's Ferry, 48 to Rome, 42 to Chattanooga, and 45 to Dalton. Davis' division will be encamped here to-night. Johnson will take Davis' place in the valley, and I intend encamping Sheridan at Mrs. Gardner's, 2 miles below this place toward Trenton. Ed. McCook is on my right. Crook with about 600 men is here. My headquarters will be at the mouth of a little gap, about one-half mile from this place. General Stanley will be with me. All goes on well. The rebel cavalry has all moved toward Chattanooga. I have sent to communicate with General Thomas. Hope to find him this side of Trenton.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winston's, or Valley Head, September 4, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

I arrived at this place this a. m. This is at the foot of Lookout Mountain. The road up the mountain reported bad. Davis is encamped at this place. Johnson will encamp 2 miles back in the valley. Sheridan, when he comes up, will be posted at Mrs. Gardner's, about 2 miles from here toward Trenton. McCook's cavalry on my right. Crook with 600 men here. I hold the top of the mountain.

Two deserters from the Fifty-first Alabama Cavalry left Wheeler's command of 2,000 cavalry at Alpine, on the other side of Lookout Mountain, yesterday morning. They were marching toward Chattanooga. They had been down on the Coosa River, recruiting men and horses; half of them only being armed, the others having lost their arms at Shelbyville. All my information leads me to believe that the grand concentration is taking place at Chattanooga. Joe Johnston is reported to be there; also Longstreet from Virginia.

I have but little forage in this valley.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Long's Spring, September 4, 1863—4 p. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have just returned from top of Lookout Mountain. The orders of the general commanding will be fully carried out.

The dispatches of this morning for Stanley overtook him just as he was descending into Broomtown Valley. Crook was in advance. I overtook the infantry in person at the point where the roads fork on the mountain—one leading direct to Alpine, the other toward Sum-

merville. I communicated with Stanley. One brigade of cavalry will move up toward the Missionary Ridge, along the base of Lookout Mountain, and Heg's brigade will join it in the valley 8 miles north of Alpine, when they will move in reconnaissance. General Davis, with Carlin's brigade, has gone direct to Alpine, and will support the cavalry there. I do not know what Stanley's instructions are, but he wrote me that he could carry them out as well on that side of Lookout Mountain. He has 5,800 sabers and can whip all before him. He will go to Summerville, and I think to La Fayette, and you may look for him to communicate directly with you at Trenton. He will do it if the enemy's infantry is not in that neighborhood. I will forward you all the news at once. Sheridan is rationed to include the 4th of October. No news here. All well.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 4, 1863.

Col. P. S. POST,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: Orders to move forward to Winston's to-day have just been received. General Davis directs that you move this evening at 1.30 o'clock, with your train and Fifth Wisconsin Battery following your troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. MORRISON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 4, 1863.

Col. H. C. HEG,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: Orders to move forward to Winston's to-day have just been received. General Davis directs that you move this evening at 2.30 o'clock, with your train and Eighth Wisconsin Battery following your troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. MORRISON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *September 4, 1863—6.27 a. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The bridge stands well. We have passed General Sheridan's entire train and about one hundred and thirty wagons of the cavalry train. One of the bridge trestles broke. This is now replaced by another, and we are leveling up some others that have settled a little. Will commence passing trains about 7 a. m.

K. A. HUNTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

BIG SPRING, HOG JAW VALLEY,
September 4, 1863—8.25 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

I crossed the river with all my wagons yesterday afternoon, and went into camp at this place. I will be delayed here for some time by General Negley's wagons. There is still a large number to go up the mountain.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

ON TOP OF SAND MOUNTAIN,
September 4, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland, Stevenson:

I have no news. I have heard no firing. I am in a good position to hear it, if there has been any. The last of General Negley's trains reached the top of the mountain at 11 o'clock this morning, when I immediately started. My division is now coming up. My headquarters will be to-night at Gunther's Mill, 4 miles from this point.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

SHELLMOUND, *September 4, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

General Crittenden wishes to know if the bridge at Bridgeport is in order.

R. LODOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Inspector-General.

SHELLMOUND, *September 4, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

Generals Van Cleve's and Palmer's supply trains are at Jasper. Captain Oldershaw wishes to know whether they shall cross at Shellmound or at Bridgeport.

R. LODOR,
Lieut. Col., Asst. Insp. Gen., 21st Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cave Spring, September 4, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. LODOR,

Shellmound:

The bridge at Bridgeport is all right. Let a portion of Van Cleve's and Palmer's trains cross at Shellmound and part at Bridgeport. When you get through with boats at Shellmound, send them down to Bridgeport to be put in order.

By order:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 4, 1863.]

General GARFIELD :

General Crittenden wishes to know if you intend to establish a line of couriers between department headquarters and his own at Shellmound. All the transportation of the corps, except Van Cleve's train, is across the river and well closed up. Palmer and Van Cleve's supply trains are up. Palmer crossed at Shellmound [Battle Creek?]. Van Cleve is here ready to go over.

J. J. MCCOOK,
Aide-de-Camp.

SHELLMOUND, *September 4, 1863—8.40 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

My headquarters is now 200 yards from the telegraph station at Shellmound. My command is all over except a small portion of the ammunition train which is now crossing. None of the transportation up, and General Wood will be out of supplies to-morrow.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SHELLMOUND, *September 4, 1863—8 p. m.*

Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

Dispatch just received. I will have the distance between the piers of Running Water Creek bridge measured to-morrow and report.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Bridgeport, September 4, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General WAGNER :

Dispatches from Colonels Wilder and Minty and accompanying dispatch* from General Burnside are received. The general commanding is pleased with the activity and enterprise of the forces in front of and above Chattanooga. He desires that force to continue to watch carefully the movements of the enemy in that region. The ranking officer will hold the force well in hand, and be in readiness to cross to Chattanooga, or close down this way and cross the river at Battle Creek or below, according as the enemy's movements may make it most expedient.

In the late order from Stevenson to General Hazen, directing him to assume temporary command of the forces in the neighborhood of Chattanooga, the general commanding supposed General Hazen was the ranking officer. He has since learned that General Wagner is probably the senior in rank ; if this be so, he directs the letter of instructions above referred to to be turned over to General Wagner,

*See Burnside to Rosecrans, September 2, p. 297.

who will assume command. Order Minty to communicate with General Burnside until his cavalry closes down upon our left. Forward the accompanying dispatch to General Burnside at once.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Brigadier-General Hazen.)

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,
September 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

SIR: I have to-day been shown an order from department headquarters directing me to report for orders to General Hazen, which I will do, and will cheerfully carry out his orders. But holding as I do that I rank him, I am led to ask respectfully why this is so. I ranked him as colonel, and our commissions as brigadier-general are both the same date as I am informed (November 29, 1862). I respectfully ask by what rule rank is determined?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Shellmound, September 5, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the action of the commanding general of the Army of the Cumberland.

There is no doubt of the correctness of General Wagner's position. He is undoubtedly the senior of General Hazen. Their present commissions being of the same date, their relative rank is determined by the date of former commissions, which is in favor of General Wagner. He ranked General Hazen as a colonel.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Shellmound, September 5, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

The position taken by Generals Wood and Wagner is, in my judgment, correct, if they are not mistaken as to the facts, and I think they are not.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cave Spring, Ala., September 5, 1863.

Respectfully returned to General Wagner.

In issuing the order referred to, the general commanding supposed that General Hazen was the ranking officer. He has since learned

* See Rosecrans to Burnside, September 4, p. 357.

that he was mistaken. General Wagner will assume command. The general commanding is gratified at the magnanimous spirit displayed by General Wagner in this communication.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
*In the Valley of the Tennessee,
Poe's Tavern, September 4, 1863—9 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Department Headquarters:

A Tennessee conscript has just been brought to me, having deserted from the Forty-fifth Tennessee, and swam the river to-day. He says the troops across the river are moving down the river, each garrison relieving the one below it each day. Also the troops on the Upper Tennessee are concentrated at Charleston, having burned the Loudon Bridge. He is an intelligent man, and I believe truthful.

I am, respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Tennessee River opposite Shellmound,
September 4, 1863—2.30 p. m. (Received 3.30 p. m.)*

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW:

Getting along finely. One brigade and battery crossed in four hours. The other brigade and battery half over. Ammunition to cross. Hope to be all over before 5 p. m. God bless you. One boat sunk; nobody harmed.

Yours, &c.,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Shellmound, September 4, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: We are getting along finely. Beatty will be over in an hour with one battery. We hope to get everything over by 4 o'clock. I inclose Colonel Minty's report of the 31st ultimo. I send 2 mounted men back to report to you as couriers. We have a post here on the river bank at the crossing.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Smith's Cross-Roads, Tennessee Valley, August 31, 1863.

Captain OTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Twenty-first Army Corps:

Two prisoners from Third Arkansas Cavalry (Armstrong's brigade) state that it is currently reported in their camp that Bragg is

now massing his forces near Chattanooga, and that all available men have been brought to that place from Atlanta. Forrest's headquarters are at Kingston; Armstrong is at Athens, with strong pickets at all fords and ferries on the river. Armstrong's men believe that Generals Carter and Pegram are now fighting for the possession of the gap north of Kingston. I hope to be able to give definite and reliable information on this subject to-morrow evening.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bridgeport, Ala., September 4, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER,
Nashville:

Burnside has taken Kingston. The general commanding directs you to hurry forward General Van Cleve's brigade that held McMinnville. The bulk of our force is now in Lookout Valley, reaching from Rawlingsville, via Trenton, to within 6 miles of Chattanooga. Bragg is receiving some re-enforcements from Johnston. You must leave minimum garrisons in all your posts and come forward with all the force you can possibly spare. We want you with us, and will, I think, be able to feed you and ourselves. All goes well thus far. Let us hear from you often. Our headquarters are en route to Cave Springs, at the foot of the mountain near the head of Island Creek, on the other side of the river. We shall be there to-night. Telegrams will reach us here for three hours yet.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General GRANGER,
Nashville:

Orders have been given to Colonel Innes to transport by rail such of your forces as you can bring with you. General Morgan's and Colonel McCook's commands have been ordered to close in this way, and occupy the railroad from here to Tantalum and from here to Flint River.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *September* , 1863.

General GARFIELD:

I have ordered forward Whitaker's brigade to Stevenson. Will you give the necessary order to Morgan and McCook? Shall I push forward the two regiments at Columbia to Huntsville and Flint River?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, September 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

The Twenty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, 600 strong, leaves on cars at 9.10 a. m. to-morrow for Stevenson.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
September 4, 1863

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Flint River Bridge :

The general commanding directs you to close up this way with your force as soon as possible. He does not think it important to hold Huntsville with more than a patrol ; but it is highly important that you have your force well up this way.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

FLINT RIVER, September 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

Dispatch received. First Brigade will move at 12 m. to-day, via Larkinsville. Colonel McCook has been ordered with all possible dispatch to Larkinsville ; he will probably arrive at Huntsville to-day. Four companies of Tenth Ohio Cavalry will be left at Huntsville ; three companies same command have been ordered to this point to relieve Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, ordered to join this brigade. This arrangement stops the work on Flint River bridge. If not in accordance with the views of the general commanding, please inform me.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bridgeport, September 4, 1863—1 p. m.

General MORGAN,
Commanding Flint River :

The general commanding directs that you send a scout up toward Branchville, and clear out Gurley's men there and in vicinity of Larkin's Fork.

Respectfully,

F. S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FLINT RIVER, September 4, 1863—8 p. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

First Brigade left at 12 m. for Stevenson, via Larkinsville. Three companies of the Tenth Ohio Cavalry, just arrived, will be stationed as indicated in my dispatch of this morning.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 4, 1863.*

Col. W. P. BOONE,
Columbia:

You will mount the remainder of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky. Procure horses from disloyal residents, give vouchers in the usual form, to be paid as the Government may hereafter direct.

By command of Major-General Granger:

W. C. RUSSELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., September 4, 1863.

Col. W. P. INNES,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The general commanding directs that Colonel Thompson's regiment of colored troops must be left together as much as possible, and that it never be divided so that less than one-third the regiment shall be by itself until he has had sufficient time to thoroughly organize.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Winston's, September 4, 1863—11 a. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: General Crook's camp is at this point, and has possession of Winn's Gap. Colonel McCook has gone on to Rawlingsville. Four miles this side of Rawlingsville a road crosses the mountain, but it is a bad road. The crossing here is also bad; no depression in the mountain. Between this and Easley's are traces every 4 or 5 miles which cavalry may cross, single file. •

In Broomtown Valley Wheeler's forces have been scattered, but from all I can learn, Martin's force has moved toward Chattanooga. I have not yet heard from Colonel McCook.

Respectfully,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Camp near Winston's, September 4, 1863—7.45 p. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have but little to add since my dispatch of this morning. McCook scouted beyond Rawlingsville. No enemy, excepting home guards, have been in this country.

I will send a force to Broomtown Valley to-morrow. This crossing of the mountain is said to be the best; it is quite bad; about the

same as the mountains at Caperton's Ferry. Distance to Rome, 48 miles; to Dalton, 45 to 50; to La Fayette, 25. Our trains are not up yet; must be guarded.

The rebels all have the report that there has been fighting at Loudon, and they say (only a rumor) that a corps has gone up the Tennessee railroad. I am satisfied we can learn nothing of the enemy's movements until we cross the mountain. I will see what I can find out to-morrow. It is no use to push cavalry any farther down this valley, as the road to Rome leads directly across to Broomtown Valley. To Rome by the valley is about 70 miles.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
September 4, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

The scout I sent to Rawlingsville returned this evening. There was nothing there. Two miles the other side, at the spring, they found the Confederate saltpeter works, and captured the agent of the niter bureau, Mr. Douglas. They had just got the works ready to go into operation. A patrol of 4 men from one of the Kentucky rebel cavalry regiments came up in sight of our vedettes to-day. I can gain no certain intelligence of them, but think probably there is a small force, part of Wharton's, some place near Lebanon. Have I permission to go there and see? It is only 14 miles, and the road good.

There is plenty of corn between here and Rawlingsville, and for half a mile the other side. No water sufficient for a command there. The first is 2 miles beyond, on Lebanon road, where there is a very large spring, running out water sufficient for stock and men.

Two of the prisoners taken to-day report that 5 men who came through from Chattanooga and arrived this morning said the rebels commenced evacuating that place on the 1st instant, falling back toward Atlanta. I will send them to you in the morning. I send you sketch of roads in this vicinity, and to-morrow will forward those about Rawlingsville. It is rough, but correct. A good many of these home guards are up in the mountains armed. What policy do you desire pursued toward them; are they to be treated as bushwhackers or soldiers?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Allen's House, September 4, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am encamped 4 miles from Rawlingsville, and have had all the roads scouted in this vicinity. All except the regiment sent to Rawlingsville have returned, and report small parties of home guards on

the mountain. There have been but 60 in this vicinity. Most of them left here this morning, going into the mountains over an almost impassable road in the direction of Chattanooga. The little children here tell me that there has been no regular soldiers in this vicinity for four months. There was yesterday one company of home guards. I can hear of nothing else in the country.

I made a plat (rough) of the roads in this neighborhood, and gave it to Major Helveti to post pickets by. I will send it to you as soon as he comes in. The best road over the mountains to Rome is said to be right where your headquarters are.

I have ordered my men to live on half rations, which will make our rations last until the day after to-morrow. Plenty of forage and good water here. I will report as soon as the Rawlingsville party returns, and anything of interest. I am having the country immediately around here thoroughly scouted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Near Winston's, September 4, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook:

COLONEL: The general commanding says send a scout to Lebanon to-morrow; a small brigade is sufficient. Keep your stock well fed up and get them in as good condition as possible. Will send Second Michigan and Second East Tennessee to you in the morning. Examine the road up Lookout Mountain and the one this side. Send a small scout on the mountain to-morrow. If you fall in with any home guards, you can suppose them bushwhackers while fighting them, but after they are captured they must be treated as prisoners.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say that until he gets some further information no extensive scout will be made. Send one out in the direction of Rawlingsville, however, and move your camp to somewhere in the neighborhood of Winston's, between there and Rawlingsville, where you can best find forage. The general will be down this morning,

Respectfully,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Smith's Cross-Roads, September 4, 1863.

Lieutenant Colonel GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

SIR: The Fifth Confederate Infantry arrived at Blythe's Ferry the night before last, but whether to relieve the Twenty-eighth [Thirty-second] and Forty-third [Forty-fifth] Mississippi or to re-enforce

them, I have been unable to discover. On a high bluff on the right of the ferry landing there is a masked battery of two guns. No change at any of the other ferries or fords since last report.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, LEFT FLANK,
Poe's Tavern, September 4, 1863—6 a. m.

Colonel MINTY,
Commanding Cavalry:

The courier will carry the order placing the forces of this flank under my command. Be pleased to keep me advised of everything that transpires. Contract your left as much as the presence of Burnside's forces there make it practicable. Post at least one company at Thatcher's, relieving one of Wilder's now there. Inform me at once, if you have not already done so, about the supplies at Pikeville. Have you any reason for believing that Burnside will need them?

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Smith's Cross-Roads, September 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General HAZEN,
Commanding, Poe's Tavern:

SIR: Yours of yesterday's date was duly received. The hard bread spoken of by General Van Cleve is stored and guarded at Pikeville, where I have between 300 and 400 men. There is more bread there than I will require. If you require any I can let you have 250 or 300 boxes.

The Fifth Confederate Infantry arrived at Blythe's Ferry the night before last, but whether to relieve or re-enforce the two Mississippi regiments, I have not been able to discover. They were working at the intrenchments again yesterday morning, and have now two guns masked on a high bluff to the right of the landing.

A man named Burnett presented himself here this a. m., professing to be a scout sent out by General Wood to learn something about the position of the enemy on the river. No one here knows anything of him, and I doubt him. I therefore send him back to you. He says General Wagner knows him to be O. K.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 4, 1863.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have this day sent to you a dispatch, a copy of which is annexed, stating that 18,857 horses and 16,477 mules were fur-

nished to General Rosecrans' army between the 2d January, the date of the battle of Stone's River, and the 29th of August.

Since writing the dispatch, I find that the number of horses should have been 18,957 instead of 18,857. The figures were made up as follows :

Furnished to troops at Louisville, 5,741 horses, and to troops at Cincinnati, 1,517 horses, being to Lieutenant Dudley, quartermaster Stanley's Cavalry Division. At Indianapolis: 86 horses to Capt. G. A. May, First Indiana Cavalry; 95 horses to Capt. J. C. Tobias, First Indiana Cavalry; 286 horses to Lieut. T. R. Dudley, Second Indiana Cavalry; 64 horses to Col. E. M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry; 900 horses to Col. T. J. Harrison, Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers; 60 horses to Capt. J. B. Cox, Tenth Indiana Battery; 110 horses to Capt. M. A. Osborne, Twentieth Indiana Battery. Total, 8,859.

Sent to Nashville: From Louisville, 9,562 horses and 10,193 mules; from Cincinnati, 2,181 mules; from Evansville, 438 horses and 163 mules. Total, 10,000 horses and 12,537 mules.

Purchased at Nashville, 98 horses and 3,940 mules.

These figures may not be precisely correct, but they are as nearly so as I can ascertain. The animals furnished at and sent from Louisville include those sent there from Detroit, Chicago, Springfield, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati.

The statement does not embrace those purchased in Tennessee, except at Nashville. I understand that you have called for a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Hodges of all purchased in the Department of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SWORDS,

Assistant Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosure.]

CINCINNATI, *September 4, 1863.*

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Ten thousand horses and 12,537 mules sent to Nashville, and 8,759 horses furnished to troops of General Rosecrans' army; 98 horses and 3,940 mules purchased at Nashville from January 2 to August 29.

T. SWORDS,

Assistant Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Bridgeport, September 4, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,

Near Kingston:

Your dispatch of the 2d is just received. I am very much gratified at the success of your movement thus far. The bulk of our army is across the river, and to-night will be squared up on the line from Rawlingsville, Ala., down Lookout Valley, via Trenton, to within 6 or 8 miles of Chattanooga and will hold the gaps in the mountains leading over to the Dalton and Atlanta railroad. In addition to this we have two brigades of infantry and nearly two brigades of cavalry on this side of the river, extending from opposite Chattanooga to Smith's Cross-Roads, near your line. We shall move over the mountain upon the Dalton and Atlanta railroad as soon as possible, and attack Bragg, if he does not run.

I hope you will close down upon our left as soon as possible, and at once throw cavalry in that direction to cover our flank. I have much evidence to show that Johnston is re-enforcing Bragg with a considerable force.

If you come this way you can draw supplies from here or McMinnville. Let me hear from you frequently.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 12.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
September 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter is hereby temporarily detached from the command of the Cavalry Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and is appointed provost-marshal-general of East Tennessee, making his headquarters at Knoxville.

The provost-marshal-general will have jurisdiction in all civil matters, will take cognizance of arrests and of all violations of civil or military law, and will have the general supervision and direction of the district in all cases that pertain to his department. He will retain such members of his staff as may be necessary for the purposes of his office, and will make application for such other details as he may require.

By command of Major-General Burnside :

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
September 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General POTTER :

Please hurry down the Ninth Corps as rapidly as possible by way of Cumberland Gap. All well.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 4, 1863.

Colonel FOSTER :

You will, in order to avoid all risk of surprise on your return, employ reliable citizens at all stations and other points on the road to scout the country in their vicinity, and make arrangements with them to give you notice before running into any place of danger.

Also use the citizens in moving up the road, if necessary, taking them with you. In case only of absolute necessity, you can leave the cars and take care of your party on foot. At some of the more important points you can leave some of your own men to gain information.

In case you are compelled to leave the cars, return on the track and obstruct it in the direction of this place.

It is presumed you will take all necessary precaution of your own

accord, and this is simply to call your attention to the most important. The horses you leave will be sent to camp immediately, and only mounted men will be left at Flat Creek.

I am, colonel, yours, &c.,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,

Loudon, Tenn., September 4, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF,

Commanding Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that, according to your orders, I occupied this place on yesterday, and have placed the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry and the One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery, on the south side of the river, the remainder of the division being encamped on the north side. So soon as a bridge or other facilities for rapid crossing can be constructed, it will be proper, I presume, to throw the bulk of the command across. There is part of the materials for a pontoon-bridge, prepared by the rebels, lying on the bank of the river, and, with a competent engineer, I could soon have a bridge. Can you send down one?

We have found 130 sacks salt, a few horses, mules, and beef-cattle, left by the enemy, all which will be duly accounted for by the proper officers. I shall find a considerable amount of wheat and corn belonging to rebels and some to Union men in this vicinity. I have just sent several hundred bushels wheat to the steam mill in Loudon, which is in running order, and capable of making twice as much flour per diem as this command will consume. There is also a corn-mill not far distant. I expect to issue flour to-morrow.

A detachment from the Forty-fifth Ohio has been sent to a point about 15 miles distant on the railroad, where a quantity of arms and quartermaster's goods were said to be left by the rebels.

The defenses erected by the enemy are very extensive; entirely too extensive for occupation by my command. Some will be demolished, others, that are available for us, will be occupied. Those on the south side of the river have a southern front, and are quite strong. We are in them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
September 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

Washington, D. C.:

Since my dispatch of this date I have seen General Grant. While his injuries are not serious, he will be unable to move for some days. May be detained here for a week.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS,

Big Black:

Get evidence, if possible, that Sulzer was a party to the murder of that negro. In the mean time hold him in close arrest. Send all prisoners of war to the provost-marshal, with a list, duplicate, to the inspector-general here. I will soon swap all these fellows away, but in the mean time let your men practice scouting.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

General BUCKLAND:

I have just read your report of this morning. When the mounted patrol of General Corse leaves Post Oak to join their regiments, they will leave their horses, saddles, &c. I will increase the equipments, so you can have at all times 50 men for patrols. I doubt the propriety of letting any one pass into or out of Vicksburg, but we wish to keep up an understanding with the people outside. Keep things as you find them till I give specific orders. To affect the country outside your lines I would move out from here northeast. Trust the negroes when you think them worthy, and impress upon them that, to deserve freedom, they must respect the rights of humanity. Send all who are arrested to the provost-marshal at Vicksburg with a letter. Encourage the citizens. I will answer their petition at length.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

General BUCKLAND,

Oak Ridge:

If the rebel cavalry make any demonstration on your flank, I do not propose to follow them in that direction, but to strike due east and destroy Clinton. I have my cavalry back now, and only want them rested. I propose to ride into Vicksburg to-morrow; should anything occur, telegraph me there and here both.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Big Black River, Miss., September 5, 1863.

Captain YOUNG:

General Osterhaus has directed me to inform you that you must leave our lines within four hours. An ambulance will be sent for you at the expiration of that time, when you and your baggage will be passed across the lines.

W. A. GORDON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.—For Halleck to Hurlbut, relating to re-enforcements for Steele's army in Arkansas, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 512.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 5, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C. :

COLONEL : I am informed from a source which I believe to be well posted—in the confidence of very prominent men in the South—as to the expectations and intentions of the leaders.

They consider the reduction of Charleston as simply a matter of time. Upon the happening of that event, Savannah and Mobile are to be abandoned.

The entire force east of the Mississippi to be concentrated, under command of Lee, and thrown upon Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Already, as a means to this end, the heavy wheat crops are being taken up and depots for supplies established in the interior.

That this movement is contemplated, I do not doubt ; whether it will be carried into execution, is a matter of which I cannot be certain.

I considered it my duty to send this forward that it may be compared with such other information as the Department may have from other sources. It is of course the last resource of desperation, but perhaps not the less likely to be adopted for that reason.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

GERMANTOWN, *September 5, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON* :

General Carr telegraphs for my brigade. Shall I order out the Memphis cavalry ?

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 5, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Army of the Cumberland :*

I have heard nothing from General Burnside since his dispatch of August 31, the substance of which was sent to you. His instructions were to advise you of his movements, and to connect as soon as possible with your left. There is no reason here to suppose that any of Lee's troops have been detached, except, perhaps, a small force to Charleston, S. C.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAVE SPRING, ALA.,
Via Bridgeport, Ala., September 5, 1863.
 (Received 12.55 p. m., 6th.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief :*

Except one division, opposite Chattanooga, the Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Corps are now across the river.* By to-mor-

* General Rosecrans' copy reads "opposite Chattanooga, except one division Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Corps."

row night they will be in position in Lookout Valley, extending from Rawlingsville to within 6 miles of Chattanooga. The rebels prepared a pontoon-bridge at Chattanooga last night, with the apparent intention of crossing. I have ordered General Granger to bring up all the available reserves to Bridgeport and Stevenson, leaving minimum garrisons at all posts.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }

No. 400.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 5, 1863.

* * * * *

4. Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In Camp, Cave Spring, Ala., September 5, 1863.

For the purpose of better securing our lines of communication, the general commanding directs that a weekly inspection of all bridge and other railroad defenses will be made by the commanders of troops guarding such works, or by some officer whom he shall detail for that duty, and that a report thereof shall be forwarded to these headquarters every Monday morning.

These reports must show the present state of the defenses in regard to their security from artillery; the state of the ground around them; any possible cover for an enemy in their vicinity, and the state of the supplies of wood, water, and rations. Necessary supplies for a week's siege must be kept constantly on hand.

Where there are thickets, woods, or heavy growth of weeds within rifle range of any work, they must be removed at once. Water tanks or barrels should be sunk inside or near the block-houses, so that water can be drawn at all times. Block-houses should be surrounded by a small earth-work, conforming in plan to the block-house itself, and which will mask it wholly or in part from artillery fire. The entire circuit of the defenses should be surrounded by an abatis of timber, placed about 100 yards from the work, and under its fire. It should be carefully staked down, points sharpened and interlaced, and all leaves and twigs removed. Six men, with two teams, can, without overexertion, very rapidly put down this most valuable addition to the defense of field-works. By working constantly but slowly, the health of the men will be improved and the works very materially strengthened.

Stockades should in all cases have a ditch in front, and the earth should be banked up to the level of the loop-holes. Other sugges-

tions will, from time to time, be given by the chief engineer, who will at an early day make a minute inspection of all these works.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To commanders of troops guarding lines of communication in this department.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Top of the Mountain, September 5, 1863.

General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

I have the honor to report that I will make my headquarters near Warren's Mill to-night. General Negley's division is camped at Brown's Spring, foot of the mountain. General Baird's division is camped at Moore's Spring, and will come up to-morrow. General Reynolds is near Trenton, probably one brigade in Trenton to-night. General Brannan's division up with Reynolds.

General Negley has sent forward a reconnaissance to-day to explore a route from Brown's Spring to Johnson's Crook, and also to take possession of and to hold the road leading up Johnson's Crook. General Negley came upon the rear guard of a cavalry brigade near the foot of Lookout Mountain, capturing large iron-works, sixty sacks of salt, three boxes of carpenter's tools, corn, &c. Deserters to the number of 15 came to his camp last night. One direct from Chattanooga says that Bragg is there with 25,000 troops, more or less demoralized and all anxious to get away; is of the impression that he will fight at Chattanooga.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Brown's Spring, Ga., September 5, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: Colonel Harrison, with his regiment of cavalry, arrived last night, with a written communication from Major-General McCook, which I forward to you. Colonel Harrison returned this morning, leaving one company to convey to General McCook your reply. I sent him all the military information I possessed of our relative movements, &c.

My division has arrived, and is encamped at Brown's Spring. A sufficiency of water has been obtained by excavating the spring. I inclose you a sketch* showing the disposition of the troops, also of the road to this point. The road has been repaired as much as possible, and is passable; the descent of the mountain is, however, very rough, and cannot be remedied. My trains are all up safe, excepting the few wagons sent to the rear for the supplies left at Moore's

* Not found.

Spring. There is a great scarcity of water, with a very limited supply of green corn, in this part of Lookout Valley. The country improves after crossing the ridge.

I have ordered a reconnaissance to be made toward Johnson's Crook this morning (two regiments infantry and one section of artillery), the object of which is to ascertain the truth of a report that a cavalry force is in the edge of the valley toward Chattanooga; also to gain an accurate knowledge of the road over the ridge, and secure some Confederate stores near the Macon Iron-Works.

There are two large iron-works near here. Is it necessary to destroy them? A deserter, an intelligent and seemingly an honest man, states that he deserted (this being the third time) from his regiment (Fourth Georgia) at Chattanooga two days since. At that time there were three brigades in town, a large force 8 miles southeast, and another force at Harrison's Ferry.

All the military stores and important workshops have been removed. There is a prevalent rumor among some of the most intelligent citizens that re-enforcements are arriving at Chattanooga; that extensive preparations are being made to resist our approach toward Rome or Atlanta. The impression the enemy has of our movements is that our force was divided, diverging widely to flank on the north and south simultaneously; that Bragg was preparing to meet these wings in detail. The arrival of my division opposite Trenton has created surprise. A (reported) large force of cavalry was moved down from General McCook's front to watch us. All we have seen of them is 12 or 15, and I do not think there is more than 400, under command of Colonel Mauldin, who was in Trenton day before yesterday. A Mr. Gifford states definitely that Wharton's command went to Rome.

2.30 p. m.

An officer just returned from the party sent out to reconnoiter in the direction of Johnson's Crook reports the capture of the following articles, viz: Large lot of spades, picks, and shovels, 29 pairs of shoes, 146 sacks shelled corn (2 bushels), 13 sacks oats, 6 kegs nails, 1 keg fuse, 2 kegs white lead, 250 sacks wheat, lot of stationery, 1 keg blasting powder, 39 sacks salt (11 sacks taken since used and destroyed by Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry), 1 sack cotton, 1 barrel tar, 3 barrels lard.

I have set Payne's Mill at work grinding the wheat; the mill, however, is small and cannot grind more than 30 bushels per day.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Brown's Spring, Ga., September 5, 1863.

Captain FISHER,

Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers:

SIR: The colonel commanding embraces this opportunity of expressing his thanks to Captain Crook, Lieutenant Drummond, and their commands, for their laborious and arduous duties in repairing roads by which the troops of this entire command were not delayed

on this march. Allow me also to say that the commanding general (James S. Negley) feels highly gratified with the conduct of Captain Crook, Lieutenant Drummond, and their commands, for the promptness with which they executed their duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SIRWELL,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

(Copy to Lieutenants Brinker and McCullough, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Captain Alban, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers.)

WILDER'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 5, 1863—2.15 p. m.

General ROSECRANS,
Department Headquarters:

The enemy have laid their pontoon-bridges, and now have them ready to swing round preparatory to crossing. Reliable news.

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
September 5, 1863—10 a. m.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Cumberland:

The rebels have relaid their pontoon-bridge on the river side preparatory to swinging it across. Their camp appears to be much increased since yesterday morning. They have reliable news of our force on this side, and appear to be concentrating either at Chattanooga or for a movement farther south. General Wagner coincides with me in this. A deserter crossed the river here last night, corroborating this.

I am, sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—General Hazen's battery threw a few shots at the rebels at Friar's Island this morning, to which they responded.

WILDER'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 5, 1863—12.20 p. m.
(Via Shellmound, 2 p. m.)

Captain CASE,
Department Headquarters:

Heard five reports of artillery on right of us at 5 a. m. My men report the enemy constructing works on the bank of the river, south and adjoining battery.

Only two embrasures finished as yet; will investigate. Have discovered no guns on the enemy's works.

WM. QUINTON,
First Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Opposite Chattanooga, September 5, 1863—5 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

Two deserters just in. They left Savannah, Ga., one month ago, and joined Cheatham's division. They report Johnston's troops, except one regiment, went directly toward Knoxville upon arriving. Polk's corps still at Chattanooga. Large force near Tyner's Station and Harrison; a brigade of cavalry near Chickamauga bridge. They burst a 32-pounder shelling us on the 22d of August. I am trying to destroy their pontoons with shells, with indifferent success. Am moving baggage up Walden's Ridge for safety in case they cross to-night, which seems probable.

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Poe's Tavern, September 5, 1863.

Colonel WILDER,
Commanding Brigade:

I learned this morning of two sets gunwales. I appropriated one set, and will have a boat large enough for a team and the largest field piece done by to-morrow. After hunting all day for the other set I learned this evening that Carter had reported them to your pioneer officer. One boat of the size I will make—70 feet—is all I will need. You can find lumber about farm-houses. Try and get ready by day after to-morrow.

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
September 5, 1863—7 p. m.

Lieut. Col. R. L. KIMBERLY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that my battery threw some thirty shells at the pontoon-bridge that is moored to the landing at Chattanooga, all laid ready to swing across the stream. We succeeded in sinking two of the pontoon-boats, but there is a reserve of several in the water near by. All of the small flat-boats that were at the landing when we first arrived are taken away. We suppose they are in the mouth of Chattanooga Creek, where a great deal of pounding was going on last night.

There appears to be more camp-fires back of Chattanooga than ever before. Nothing would be easier than for the rebels to ferry a force across the river at the base of Lookout Mountain, as their artillery completely covers the long promontory below Chattanooga formed by the bend in the river, and if they could throw their whole army between Burnside and Rosecrans, on the north side of the river, they would compel both to fall back without a battle, and perhaps with the loss of their communications and a quantity of supplies, leaving them in a country destitute of rations. This is, however, only speculation, with a possibility of its being accomplished. I have sent my caissons and baggage up the mountain to-night, so as to be prepared for anything.

Two deserters of the Thirty-fourth Alabama came in to-day and state that it is currently reported that Longstreet's corps from Lee's army is arriving, and that the rebels are going to dash through on the line indicated to invade the North. They also state that a cavalry force is stationed on South Chickamauga Creek, ready to ford the river at Friar's Island, covered by their artillery.

A courier just arrived from midway between Friar's and Chattanooga states that the infantry picket opposite is to-night relieved by a cavalry force. Ambulances have been busy to-day running between Chattanooga and the direction of Tyner's, as if disposing of their sick, preparatory to a move.

I have directed two companies to guard the road going down the river below Williams' Island, and in case we are compelled to fall back, they are to hold the road going to Sequatchie Valley. I have also two companies at Therman, in Sequatchie Valley, guarding some rations left there. I have sent one more company to the mouth of North Chickamauga as a reserve. My entire available force in the three regiments here, including all detached parties, is not over 1,200 effective men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours to command,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—I have forwarded your orders to signal officer.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1863—11.25 p. m.

Colonel KIMBERLY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Left Flank:

COLONEL: Three deserters from Nineteenth Tennessee swam the river at Williams' Island to-night. They state that Bragg has taken up a great deal of iron from the railroad switches in town; Breckinridge's division is the only force from Johnston's army yet here; Jackson's brigade, of Cheatham's division, is about to cross the river; rebels are active to-night working on the pontoons. These deserters believe that Bragg is making a feint to cover his retreat. This is believed by the people of Chattanooga generally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

I have ordered two pieces of artillery in position on Stringer's Hill, and hold the remaining four pieces in reserve at the forks of the road to Williams' Island.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

Near Winston's, September 5, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Nothing new has occurred since my last dispatch to you. I am able to get no information of importance in regard to the movements of the enemy. I send herewith some valuable maps

and information to Captain Merrill. General Sheridan encamps to-night at the foot of the mountain near Trenton. My couriers have orders to bring back any dispatches you may have to send. I am having the country in the neighborhood mapped as carefully and speedily as possible. Your dispatch of 8.15 was received about an hour ago.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—The dispatch of last evening about the delay of General Thomas' corps in getting up, referred to in your communication of 8.15 a. m. to-day, was not received. Which cipher does the general commanding wish me to use? I am only supplied with No. 12, but can get the Wright cipher from General Stanley, if desired.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
In Camp, Gunther's Mill, September 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Twentieth Army Corps :

GENERAL: The bearer, one of your orderlies, has just reported to me in search of General Thomas' headquarters. General Thomas is still in Hog Jaw Valley waiting for my trains to get up the mountain. They will be up by 10 o'clock to-day. Negley's train is in my front. I will reach the valley to-day if not delayed by trains in advance, and will encamp on Crawfish Creek, about 3 miles from base of mountain. The mountain road to Winston's, via Raccoon Creek, is very bad.

I am, general, very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cave Spring, Ala., September 5, 1863—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps :

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to take post with your command at some favorable position, near the Narrows, that will command the entrance to Johnson's Crook. General Thomas has been directed to send a force to occupy the mountain gap to the eastward of that position, and it is the wish of the general commanding that your command shall support General Thomas' force if necessary, and also fill the space between Trenton and Valley Head. Our maps were incorrect. We had supposed these places much nearer to each other than they are.

A copy of this dispatch has been forwarded to General McCook. All goes well thus far.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. THIRD DIV., TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, September 5, 1863.

This division will resume the march this morning in the following order:

First, First Brigade, General Lytle; second, Third Brigade, Colonel Bradley; third, brigade trains in the order of their brigades; fourth, ammunition train; fifth, ambulance train; sixth, division supply train; seventh, Second Brigade, Colonel Laiboldt, as rear guard.

The division will encamp on Crawfish Creek, near the base of the mountain, unless otherwise ordered.

By order of Major-General Sheridan:

T. W. C. MOORE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHELLMOUND, September 5, 1863.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Am I at liberty to use the road up the Nickajack route into good wagon road to Naylor's with Second Division and the bulk of my train, sending my other division up Running Water Creek as ordered? The Nickajack, a good road, is said to be the best. I hope to be ready to start in a few hours.

T. L. CRITTENDEN.

SHELLMOUND, September 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

My entire command will be at Whiteside's to-night, and proceed in the morning as indicated in orders. I leave most of my wagons here to follow in the morning. I have delayed only so long as was necessary to have supplies up and wagons cross the river at Bridgeport. My headquarters will be here till 4 in the morning when I move to junction of the road as ordered. When I asked this morning for permission to march on Nickajack road, I did not know that Brannan was marching on it.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cave Spring, Ala., September 5, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Shellmound:

The general commanding permits you to take the Nickajack route if you deem it better. He hopes your command will get into position as soon as possible. He is gratified that your trains have crossed so promptly. A courier line has been established from here to Bridgeport, [from] which point we can communicate with you by telegraph. We go to Trenton this afternoon and may visit you before our return. Our headquarters camp, however, will not move till to-morrow.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

SHELLMOUND, *September 5, 1863.*

General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

Van Cleve informs me that Colonel Dick, with his brigade, will be at Dunlap to-night.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. 21ST ARMY CORPS, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Shellmound, September 5, 1863.

Major-General PALMER,

Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding announces the following orders for the movement of the army:

* * * * * * *

General Crittenden will move his corps up the valley of Running Water Creek to Whiteside's, where he will post one regiment and send one division along the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to the Trenton road, with orders to push forward as near Chattanooga as practicable, and threaten the enemy in that direction. With the remainder of his force he will occupy a position near the junction of the Murphy's Valley road, with the road marked on the map as "Good wagon road to Naylor's." He will hold his train on the right and rear, and be in readiness to move, either on Whiteside's, the Trenton road, or Shellmound.

One regiment of Colonel Minty's brigade of cavalry will report to General Crittenden for duty, and one regiment of Colonel Wilder's brigade will join General Thomas. These movements should be completed on the evening of September 4.

* * * * * * *

The general commanding directs me to send you the foregoing extract of orders from department headquarters. You will march to-day (time hereafter to be designated) up Running Water Creek to Whiteside's, thence down the Murphy's Valley road sufficient distance to enable General Van Cleve's division to encamp on the same road, with his left on Whiteside's, and encamp for the night. In the morning you will proceed to the junction of the Murphy's Valley road with the road marked on the map as "Good wagon road to Naylor's," and await further orders.

The following transportation will accompany the division: One wagon for division, and one wagon for brigade headquarters, and one wagon for each regiment; also the ammunition train and two wagons to each battery. All the wagons will proceed in rear of troops of the corps and in the same relative positions as the troops march. The First Division in the advance, the Second Division in the center, and the Third Division in the rear. One ambulance will accompany each regiment, also one hospital wagon to the regiment with the train.

Corps headquarters will be at Shellmound till to-morrow morning, when they will move early to a position near the junction of the Murphy's Valley road with the road marked on the map as "Good wagon road to Naylor's." The transportation remaining at Shellmound will be left under an efficient officer, and proceed to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock to join their respective commands, and in the same order (position) as the troops.

You will carry with the troops some tools, principally axes, that may be needed for the clearance of the road from Whiteside's down.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

In Tennessee Valley, Poe's Tavern, Sept. 5, 1863—8 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Clouds of dust and the general movements as observed from look-outs from the hills on this side of the river all day yesterday strongly indicated a general movement of the enemy in the direction of Tyner's Station. All possible vigilance and means of obtaining information are used; the whole line of the river from General Burnside's forces is carefully picketed. I am withdrawing Minty's left as rapidly as circumstances will permit, and am preparing boats that will be ready as soon as needed. Movements intended to deceive the enemy with regard to our forces have been made, I think, successfully. I can conceive of nothing that has been left undone contemplated by instructions or made necessary by circumstances. All further developments will be carefully noticed and promptly acted upon.

I am, very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

In Tennessee Valley, Poe's, September 5, 1863—5 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Minty reports that the rebel pickets above Blythe's have been withdrawn. There is considerable activity opposite. I am bringing down Minty.

I am, respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

In Tennessee Valley, Poe's, September 5, 1863—5 p. m.

General GEORGE D. WAGNER,

Commanding Brigade:

Colonel Wilder reports that the enemy has put the pontoon-bridge in readiness to swing around, as if to cross over. Learn all you can about it, and if they threaten to cross move your artillery and direct Wilder to move his where you can command the crossing, contesting any such attempt.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,

Brigadier-General.

P. S.—If you move, take infantry enough to support your artillery.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,

Smith's Cross-Roads, September 5, 1863.

Captain CROWELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hazen's Brigade:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of General Hazen's communications of yesterday. I yesterday reported to the general

concerning hard bread left at Pikeville. I have no reason to believe that General Burnside requires it.

It has been reported to me that parties of rebel cavalry still cross the river a few miles below Kingston. My scouts and patrols to Sulphur Springs have not met them. The rebel pickets above this have been withdrawn. A scout from Fourth Michigan attempted to cross at the ford in Frazer's Bend yesterday; fording was good for about two-thirds of the way, when the water suddenly deepened to 12 feet. One man swam across; no enemy could be discovered.

If Burnside's cavalry at Kingston was a little more active, I could move a few miles nearer to you, although this is the best point for forage, all of which I have to get from up the valley. Moving down lower at present would endanger my train at Pikeville.

I have received no order to send a regiment to General Crittenden; if I do, I shall protest against it; the effective force of my brigade does not exceed the original strength of my own regiment.

General Crittenden has a battalion of Fourth Michigan with him. I sent one company to Thatcher's yesterday; they could not hear anything of the company of Wilder's men that were to be relieved.

I believe that Macon, Ga., is the position to which Bragg is falling back. At Calhoun, on Thursday last, General Buckner ordered that all able-bodied negroes should be sent to Macon to work on the fortifications.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Shellmound, September 5, 1863.

Memorandum: Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan will act in connection with the assistant quartermaster and commissary of subsistence of the division in carrying out the order he has received. The regimental and supply trains, ambulances, &c., will probably reach here this evening from Bridgeport. One wagon to a regiment and two to each battery (to be selected by officers detailed for that purpose), and the division ambulance train, will be sent forward after the troops this evening. One hospital wagon to each will be sent with the above train. The rest of the train will follow the troops at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, in rear of the trains of Generals Wood and Palmer, and join the command. The supply train will be divided into sections, as prescribed in the orders from corps headquarters.

Send forward the tool-wagon with the first train.

The command will move up the Valley of Running Water Creek to Whiteside's.

By command of Brigadier-General Van Cleve:

E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, September , 1863.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The Twenty-second Michigan left this morning for Stevenson. The One hundred and eighth Ohio leaves for the same point to-

morrow morning by railroad. Whitaker's brigade marches Monday (7th) for Stevenson from Estill Springs. I will be down on Monday. How are things progressing? The Fifth Iowa Cavalry and Abbott's battery leave Murfreesborough for McMinnville to-morrow.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cave Spring, Island Creek, September 5, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General GRANGER,
Nashville:

Send your two regiments now at Columbia to occupy Larkinsville and guard the saw-mill there, and also to guard the Paint Rock Bridge. Huntsville may be evacuated. Morgan has been ordered to hold the railroad between Tanton and Bridgeport with one brigade, and send McCook forward to be held in readiness to come to the front. The general commanding thinks you can bring the bulk of Steedman's command forward. Burnside occupied Kingston. Buckner has crossed the river and is falling back on Chattanooga. Forrest has burned his train and retreated across the river. Our advance is slow and difficult over the mountain. We shall not be squared up in the line from Rawlingsville to near Chattanooga by way of Trenton before to-morrow night. How many men can you bring with you, and when will you be at Bridgeport? We must know this before we can give orders to our forces up the river opposite Chattanooga. Please answer at once.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *September 5, 1863—6.15 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

I have ordered the two regiments from Columbia to Larkinsville and Paint Rock to report their arrival to me at your headquarters. Morgan and McCook have eight regiments, 4,000 strong; Steedman, eight regiments, 3,500 strong; two regiments from Nashville, 1,000 strong; total, 8,500. About 6,000, concentrated at Bridgeport, will close up about Wednesday. Will be down on Monday myself.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cave Spring, Island Creek, Ala., September 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Flint River:

The general commanding directs you to move up and relieve the regular brigade now guarding the railroad from Tullahoma to Bridgeport as soon as possible. The two regiments now at Columbia have been ordered to Larkinsville and Paint Rock Bridge to guard the saw-mill and bridge. Send McCook's brigade to Stevenson as soon

as possible, with orders to hold themselves in readiness to move to the front at a moment's notice. Huntsville to be evacuated. General Granger has notice of this order.

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, September 5, 1863.

Capt. R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp:

General Morgan left Flint River at 12 o'clock yesterday; will camp at Larkinsville to-night and be at Stevenson to-morrow. Message to him forwarded by courier from Flint River.

OPERATOR.

SEPTEMBER [5], 1863.

[General J. A. GARFIELD:]

Crook has crossed into Broomtown Valley to-day. Have not heard from him yet. I do not want to start to interrupt the enemy's communications until Minty joins, unless the general desires me to go sooner. Ask the general to let me know to-morrow by cipher how far I am to regulate my movements by those of the infantry.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cave Spring, Island Creek, September 5, 1863—8.30 a. m.
Major-General STANLEY,
Chief of Cavalry:

Your dispatch of 11 a. m. yesterday is received. Our columns have had hard work getting their trains up the mountain, and accidents to the bridge have lengthened the delay. It will take till to-morrow night to bring all the forces into the positions indicated in the general order for the movement. The general commanding hopes that your instructions in regard to the movement on Rome can be successfully carried out.

If Wheeler's forces have not fallen back to the south and west, you can spare a sufficient force to open the line of communication along the valley via Trenton and to thoroughly scout the front.

All goes well thus far. Two hundred of Minty's command went into Kingston with Burnside's advance. Buckner crossed the river, and is falling back on Chattanooga. Forrest burned the most of his train and retreated across the river. There is much evidence that Bragg is being re-enforced.

The general commanding will be at Trenton by 2 p. m. to-day. Send dispatches to him there. Our maps are very imperfect. Do all you can to correct and extend them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 5, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook :

COLONEL : The general commanding desires to know if you have any claw-hooks, crowbars, or any other means of tearing up a railroad track ; also have you any torpedoes in your ordnance train for blowing up railroad bridges, culverts, &c. ? If you have not some of these instruments, and cannot make them here, they must be sent for to Stevenson immediately and hurried forward. Make inquiries and reply at once, and if you have not got any of these things and cannot make them, send back to-night. Send an officer, and he must get a good wagon and plenty of mules to hurry them forward. Are there any such things in your train that has come or is coming ? Answer by orderly.

Respectfully,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
September 5, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps :

In reply to your communication, I have the honor to say that there are no claw-hooks, crowbars, or any other means for tearing up tracks, in my command.

There is no practical man connected with it who understands the construction of torpedoes or explosives of that character. We have no material to make them, except the ordinary ammunition with the ordnance train, which has not yet come up.

I send Captain Kessler back with one of the tired teams that has just come up. Give him an order to exchange mules with any teams he meets along the road, and he can be back from Stevenson to-morrow night. He is a man who will not sleep until his mission is accomplished, and will enforce to the letter any order you may give. Our headquarters teams are not yet up, or I would send one of them. I send the best there is. The captain will report to you for explicit orders. Please give them in writing, so that he may meet with no detention at Stevenson or on the road.

The scout has returned from Lebanon ; nothing there. We struck their pickets with another scout at Davis' Gap, on top of the mountain 10 miles from here, and pursued them to within 6 miles of Alpine, capturing the outposts, a sergeant, and 10 men. Will send them to you in the morning.

The brigade stationed at Alpine is Crews', Second, Third, and Fourth Georgia and Fifth Tennessee Cavalry. They have no force south of this ; no pickets on the mountain below Davis' Gap, so the sergeant says. I will send full report of the scouts in the morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—Please send some paper by first courier. We have run out.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
[September 5, 1863.]

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Second and Fourth Indiana have just returned from the Rome road. They were out there about 7 miles from Alpine, 28 miles from Rome. The rebels, three regiments of them, had been encamped 4 miles from here, and left their camp in a hurry. This movement of these regiments and their return after night, when their movement could not be discovered, will lead the enemy to think that we have moved in the direction of Rome, and I suppose cause them to send at least part of their infantry from Summerville to re-enforce that place. The country out there is good for forage and water, and all the rebels had left there this evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

I send you a late paper.

ALLEN'S HOUSE,
4 Miles from Valley Head, Ala., September 5, 1863.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Commanding First Brigade:

The colonel commanding directs that you proceed with two regiments of your brigade to Lebanon immediately, upon a reconnaissance.

* * * * *

By command of Col. E. M. McCook:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Smith's Cross-Roads, Tennessee Valley, September 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: On Thursday General Buckner, then at Calhoun, issued an order that all able-bodied male negroes should be sent to Macon, Ga., to work on the fortifications. It is believed by the soldiers in the rebel camps that Macon is the point of concentration; that men are now moving to that place from Virginia, and that Johnston is also to meet them there. The man who gave me this information has again crossed the river.

A recruiting officer from the Eighth Tennessee reports General Burnside's advance at Loudon, which place was occupied without resistance. A scout from the Fourth Michigan attempted to cross the river at Frazer's Bend, below Washington, yesterday. The fording was good for about two-thirds of the way, when it suddenly deepened to about 12 feet; one man swam across. The rebel pickets have been withdrawn, and have apparently fallen back to south of the Hiwassee. Considerable force is still shown at Blythe's and Doughty's Ferries.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

In Tennessee Valley, Poe's Tavern, September 5, 1863.

Colonel MINTY,

Commanding Cavalry:

I have just received from the department headquarters directions for you to communicate with General Burnside, which I believe you have already done. Keep thoroughly acquainted with what takes place above you, and as circumstances permit, contract your left, moving down the river. Make all your reports as before being placed under my command, besides those you make to me.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

In Tennessee Valley, Poe's Tavern, September 5, 1863.

Colonel MINTY,

Commanding Cavalry:

The Fifth Confederate Infantry relieved the Forty-fifth Tennessee at Blythe's. It is reported that the garrisons are moving down the river, relieving each other. Also that all the troops on the Upper Tennessee are concentrated at Charleston, having burned the Loudon Bridge. Do you hear anything to confirm these reports?

Respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

In Valley of the Tennessee, Poe's Tavern, Sept. 5, 1863.

Colonel MINTY,

Commanding Cavalry:

I have sent to Pikeville all the teams (citizen and Government) I can raise here that can be spared to move the stores left there down the Sequatchie Valley. It is probable that you will yourself move down soon. Be pleased to retain what stores you need, and furnish to Captain Johnson wagons sufficient to remove the remainder after filling the wagons I send. If a sufficient number of citizens' wagons can be got in your vicinity, they can be used.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

September 5, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,

Via Somerset, Ky.:

Nothing from you since August 31. Keep General Rosecrans informed of your movements, and arrange with him for co-operation.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Creek, Ala., September 5, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Kingston :

Indications are now the rebels will concentrate and fight us at Chattanooga. If so, you would do the best thing for us by moving down on the west side of the river, with means of crossing, and thus threaten their right while we operate on their left and center or rear. Send this to give you present status; hope to telegraph further to-morrow. If you don't receive anything more, take this as basis of calculations down here. They have a pontoon-bridge at Chattanooga, and threaten to cross, possibly with infantry. This threatens our left and your right.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISA, KY., *September 5, 1863.*
(Via Catlettsburg, 6th.)

Brigadier-General BOYLE,
Commanding District of Kentucky :

GENERAL: I have positive information that Colonel Ferguson, with a regiment, say 600 strong, occupied Guyandotte, Va., 12 miles above Catlettsburg, Ky., yesterday, and that other bands, small in number, are within a short distance of him. There are 200 under Major Chefin [?], 20 miles above me. I had sent three companies after them before I received the notice of Ferguson's whereabouts.

There is a band of four companies, 400, in Floyd, Pike, and McGoffin. I have a small force looking for them. I send one company to re-enforce Major Thomas at Catlettsburg.

My force is not sufficient to protect the long line on my left flank—all rebel. I think there should be an additional regiment of infantry to make it safe here.

I am, general, yours,

GEO. W. GALLUP,
Colonel, Commanding Eastern District of Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, *September 5, 1863.*

Brigadier-General POTTER,
Commanding Ninth Army Corps, Lexington, Ky. :

Have you received a telegram from General Burnside, dated Knoxville, Tenn., September 4? It came via Barboursville.

Colonel Goodrich starts a train of supplies for the general to-morrow or the next day from Crab Orchard via Cumberland Gap. You had better send the troops of the Twenty-third Army Corps with the train as a guard. Colonel Goodrich will be in Lexington to-morrow. General Burnside's dispatch contained no particulars.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FLAT LICK, September 5, 1863.

General POTTER :

Made reconnaissance of Cumberland yesterday. Got in rear and surprised 3 of the enemy's pickets. The reports as to the strength of enemy in gap contradictory ; it is, however, certain that they are exerting themselves to provision the place. The works appear in a bad state of repair. I saw no large guns, but am informed they have some field pieces.

JNO. F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, 19 Miles southwest of Tazewell,
September 5, 1863—12 o'clock.

Lient. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Information from the gap on yesterday that the rebels were still there, but expecting to move two regiments of cavalry, and a small body of infantry are reported to have been there yesterday. It is the opinion of the citizens along the road that they are gone. I shall press forward until I receive definite information as to their whereabouts, and will, if possible, intercept them. I find a great quantity of corn on this road, considerable hay, wheat, and rye.

I am, colonel, &c.,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Lenoir's, September 5, 1863.

Col. R. K. BYRD,
Comdg. First Brig., Fourth Div., 23d Army Corps :

You will move with your brigade across the Tennessee River and take a position at or near Athens, covering the country on your right with pickets and scouts, up to the river at or near Decatur or Smith's Cross-Roads, and on your left as far as you can without weakening too much your main body. Communicate with the troops of General Rosecrans at Pikeville or at their nearest point to you. Reconnoiter the country and river thoroughly, and send prompt and full information to the headquarters of the corps at Knoxville. Ascertain particularly the resources of the country in the matter of subsistence and forage, and, when practicable, gather into store-houses or other suitable places all the grain of every description you can, and see generally that supplies within the country are not squandered or destroyed. Be very careful and watchful of the conduct of your men and see that they do not plunder or pillage from any one. Whatever is to be used or destroyed will be done only with your knowledge and by your direction. The Forty-fifth Ohio is temporarily detached from your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
South of Clinch River, 10½ Miles of Tazewell, Tenn.,
 September 5, 1863—12 p. m.

Lieut. Col. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My advance is in Tazewell, Tenn. We met the enemy's pickets at the river. The advance, under Major Carpenter, Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry, was fired into twice between this and town. He found from 60 to 100 of the enemy in town. He dispatches me that the Union citizens report from 3,000 to 4,000 at the gap, 2,000 being cavalry. I shall move up at once to Tazewell, and dispatch you again.

I am, colonel, &c.,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

[SEPTEMBER 6, 1863.—For Halleck to Hurlbut, relating to re-enforcements for Steele's army in Arkansas, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 513.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg; Miss., September 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: None of the cavalry expected under Colonel Hatch has yet arrived. It is greatly needed here and could be used to good purpose. You will please send it forward without delay. If you have not the transportation to move it all at once, send part at a time by such boats as can be made available for the purpose.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CORINTH, September 6, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

There is, no doubt, a body of cavalry at Baldwyn, 50 miles south from here, with more force below them, including some infantry; how much I do not know. The force about Baldwyn is very vigilant, allowing no person to go in or out. They may be preparing to move east. A regiment and small battery will move in that direction to-morrow to demonstrate and get information. Shall I move the cavalry from Germantown and La Grange, preparatory to a movement in force?

If moved, they should keep near the railroad till within 25 or 30 miles of this place. It will take three days to concentrate. A scout has gone to Columbus, as directed, but we will not hear from him in less than five days.

CARR.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
September 6, 1863.

General CARR:
Corinth, Miss.:

Have ordered Colonel Hatch to communicate with you, and, in case of movement, to take such portions of the three brigades as were necessary.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 6, 1863.

Colonel HATCH,
Germantown:

Not necessary to move the Memphis cavalry. Communicate with General Carr, and in case of movement you will take such portions of the three brigades as you think best. No movement necessary unless you have positive information of the enemy coming.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 6, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn.:

You give me no information of the position of Bragg and Buckner. If they have united, it is important that you and Burnside unite as quickly as possible, so that the enemy may not attack you separately.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[SEPTEMBER 6, 1863.—For Halleck to Meade, relating to re-enforcements sent by R. E. Lee to Tennessee, see Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part II, p. 158.]

TRENTON, GA., September 6, 1863—11 p. m.
(Received 8 p. m., 7th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I reached this place to-day. Crittenden has pushed up near the point of Lookout Mountain. Enemy still in force in Chattanooga, threatening to cross the river. All reports concur that Johnston and Breckinridge are with Bragg. Buckner is closing down, and has destroyed the bridge at Loudon. Enemy attempting to-day to obstruct passes of Lookout Mountain. Some skirmishing at Davis' Gap; 12 rebels captured. Lookout is a formidable mountain, even more so than Raccoon, just crossed; 1,000 feet high, with but three passes in 40 miles. No word from Burnside.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *September 6, 1863—10.25 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Trenton :

The bridge across Running Water Valley, consisted of three spans of 150 feet each—I had no means of making accurate measurements—and trestle at each end. The four piers are so damaged by the fire that those at the ends must be entirely rebuilt for 20 or 30 feet at the top before they will support any structure. The trains ran over the top of the bridge, the top of the piers being 25 feet below the level of the track. There are seventy pieces of pine, 6 by 12, 25 feet long, at the bridge, and two stocks 12 by 12, 30 feet long. Inhabitants say the bridge over Lookout Creek and that over Chattanooga Creek burned.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

WHITESIDE'S, *September 6, 1863—10.30 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS :

Wire brought to this point this morning. General Crittenden's corps marched at about 8 a. m. Palmer and Van Cleve going south through Murphy's Hollow, and Wood going east toward Wauhatchie, as the road through Murphy's Hollow is badly obstructed, and the railroad is in good order to Wauhatchie and thence to Trenton. I shall try to follow General Wood's march, and on reaching Wauhatchie send messages by my hand-car thence to Trenton. If this course does not meet your approbation, message will reach me at this point at any hour this p. m.

Very respectfully,

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Superintendent of Telegraph.

WALDEN'S RIDGE, *September 6, 1863—4 p. m.*

Capt. C. R. CASE,

Acting Signal Officer :

Colonel Hazen wants a signal party. Lieutenant Landrum has a signal station on Walden's Ridge near Colonel Hazen. They could communicate with me at White's and with Landrum, and he could overlook Chattanooga and could open with parties coming up Lookout.

H. C. JONES,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

STATION 231, *September 6, 1863—8 p. m.*

Captain CASE,

Acting Signal Officer :

All quiet. One of White's scouts reports a regiment of rebels lying at Kelley's Ferry. I will hear more of them when White comes home.

H. C. JONES,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brown's Spring, Ala., September 6, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report as follows the operations of my corps for to-day, viz, Baird's (First) division camped at Warren's Mill. Negley's (Second) division reached Johnson's Crook.

General Beatty's brigade was sent up the road to seize Stevens' Gap. About half way up the mountain encountered the enemy's pickets, and, it being dark, did not proceed farther.

The Eighteenth Ohio, of Negley's division, was sent on a reconnaissance to the top of Lookout Mountain beyond Payne's Mill; came suddenly upon the enemy's pickets just before reaching the summit, and dispersed them after exchanging shots. The regiment then examined the top of the mountain for a distance of 3 or 4 miles, but could discover no signs of any force.

The head of Brannan's division reached the head of Lookout Valley, 2 miles below Trenton.

Reynolds' (Fourth) division in camp at Trenton.

The information received to-day is, two divisions are at Chattanooga, and the balance of the force (enemy's) is concentrated at the tunnel about 10 miles from Chattanooga.

Parties have been sent out to obstruct all the roads and bridle-paths across the mountains, and the impression among the citizens is that they will retire if they can to Atlanta.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Moore's Spring, September 6, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: Generals Negley's and Sheridan's trains did not get over the mountain until about daylight this morning. Since then my train has been going up very well. I think I will get up in time to reach Lively's Creek to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*James Cureton's, 6 Miles from Brown's,
September 6, 1863—1.15 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: With the repairs we have put upon the road, it is excellent to this point. There are two steep points this side of the first ridge and one bad crossing at a dry creek one-half mile beyond here, which will have to be bridged.

Crawfish Creek, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Brown's; an abundance of water for stock, spring water for a brigade. The creek water is sufficiently good for cooking purposes. A safe and convenient camping ground with a field of matured corn near by, a very suitable place for your headquarters, temporarily. At Cureton's there is an excellent spring; creek close by and good camping grounds. General Sheridan is here personally, and proposes to encamp his division here. General Beatty is moving his brigade forward to occupy Stevens' Gap, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from this place. I shall encamp the rest of the division at Easley's (1 mile from here) and at Stewart's (2 miles from here), at which latter place I propose to make my headquarters. The latter is said to be a very convenient camp ground. If this should be the case, I will select there a situation for your headquarters.

Rice's rebel cavalry, about 300 strong, passed up the valley Thursday morning before daylight.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Junction of Hurricane and Lookout Creeks,
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ Miles from foot of Mountain at Stevens' Gap,
September 6, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: General Sheridan's division being extended from Cureton's to beyond Easley's, I moved the Second and Third Brigades, with trains, to this point, where there is a good spring, an abundance of good, clear creek water, also camping grounds for two divisions. At and this side of Easley's there is on each side of the road and close to the creek beautifully situated camping grounds; plenty of forage in the vicinity.

This camp is not so pleasant, but is convenient to the road and water, with rolling woodlands and open fields, the excellent spring and pure waters of Hurricane Creek, also the opportunity of encamping out of full view, commends this place for your next headquarters. The road from this point is over a succession of billow-like hills. Hurricane Creek crosses the road several times and follows its course to its headwaters at McKaig's.

The following land owners reside between this and Stevens' Gap, with distance from one farm to the next: Thornton Paddy and John Paugh, here; William Chadwick (loyal), one-half mile; John Scruggs, one-quarter mile; Robinson, superintendent of the iron-works; his son, one of the owners, one-quarter mile; Hugh McKaig, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; total, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From McKaig's to top of mountain, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a clearing of 25 or 30 acres half way up. Road over top $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, rocky and washed. Several farms along the road. Descent of mountain, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; half way down fine spring. Jesse Stevens lives just at foot of mountain; from his house to La Fayette 11 miles; to Chattanooga 21 miles; McLemore's Valley, about 4 miles wide, road good beyond.

Half mile this side of McKaig's there is a plain and well-beaten bridle-path leading direct across the mountain, also another bridle-

path one-half mile beyond McKaig's, which is said to go direct to Stevens'. Plenty forage at foot of mountain; corn matured; the valley is contracted from here; the sides broken and rocky.

The enemy have a very favorable opportunity of observing our movements and correctly estimating our force. The bold, sharp brow of Lookout Mountain, with an almost perpendicular face, overlooks the entire valley. Our movements could be only partially concealed by marching after night. I respectfully refer you to General Beatty's report (inclosed) and await your further instructions.

I would also be pleased to have the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment relieved from the iron furnace. I have the honor to report the discovery and seizure of the following articles $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of here: Between 200 and 300 bushels wheat, 35 sacks shelled corn, 16 sacks oats, 6 bushels onions, 20 head of cattle—the property of the Empire Iron-Works. We have no means of taking care of the wheat. Can it not be sent for by one of your rear divisions?

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
Camp at McKaig's, Ga., September 6, 1863—9 p. m.

[General NEGLEY:]

GENERAL: We arrived here about 5 p. m. I sent the Forty-second Indiana nearly half way up the mountain. It met the enemy's pickets and about half a dozen shots were exchanged; 1 man wounded severely in leg. It being nearly dark, the regiment returned. I think the pickets were infantry. The shots fired were certainly musket, and our officers say they were dressed as infantrymen. The enemy on top of the mountain have a fair view of us; we could see them watching us when we took position.

Will remain here until we receive further orders. The road will require at least two hours' work before the trains can pass this point. Citizens say they think the road has not been obstructed.

Respectfully,

JNO. BEATTY,
Brigadier-General.

WILDER'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 6, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

All quiet this a. m. Demonstrations were made east last night along the river as far up as Igou's. The demonstrations at Igou's and Harrison's were made by Forrest's cavalry.

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Comdg. Fourth Div., 14th Army Corps, Trenton:

GENERAL: I have sent two brigades to Trenton this morning (September 6, 1863). I hope to get my ammunition and supply trains up

the mountain to-night, in which case I will advance to Trenton to-morrow, September 7, 1863, with my remaining brigade. Should it be necessary that the brigade of my division ordered to Frick's Gap proceed early to-morrow, I will send the First Brigade (Col. J. M. Connell, Seventeenth Ohio), otherwise I will make another detail.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps,

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Trenton, Ga., September 6, 1863—2 p. m.

Respectfully forwarded to corps headquarters for the information of the general commanding.

I will send forward to Frick's Gap the first brigade arriving here from Third Division.

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Poe's Tavern, September 6, 1863—6 a. m.

Colonel WILDER,

Commanding Brigade:

In case the enemy should cross, it will be of the utmost importance that he is prevented from reaching the Sequatchie Valley by any route below you. Be pleased to let me know fully what you can do in that quarter. Show this to Wagner, and say that should any crossing be made I will expect him and you to hold all passes below the Chickamauga.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,

Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,

In front of Chattanooga, September 6, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that deserters who swam the river last night say that Breckinridge's division is the only re-enforcement Bragg has received from Johnston's army; that Jackson's brigade has been attached to Cheatham's division, making in his division five brigades; that the infantry pickets all along the river, except at Friar's Island, have been relieved by cavalry; that Bragg is not in Chattanooga; that Polk is in command there, and that the divisions of Cheatham's and Hindman's are the only forces camped in and near Chattanooga.

The enemy made a demonstration all along our lines last night, as if intending to cross. They did not do it, however, and all is quiet this morning. All indications show large camps at Tyner's. The pontoon-bridge is still in readiness to be thrown across the river at any time by the enemy. I am constructing some flat-boats and rafts.

Kelley's Ferry, some 15 miles below this, is, I understand, without guard. It is too far away for me to protect, as my men now have more to do than they can do well. An infantry force (apparently a division) with wagon train moved from Tyner's this evening in the direction of Chattanooga.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, yours to command,
J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
September 6, 1863.

Capt. H. C. TINNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Wilder directs me to report that a division of rebel infantry with wagon train passed from Tyner's Station to Chattanooga to-day. One brigade is camped in the town to-night. That the infantry force, together with the artillery, were withdrawn from Friar's Island at 5 p. m. to-day, but the infantry pickets along the river everywhere were left. Whether this is to be permanent or not he cannot tell. That heavy cannonading has been heard throughout the day at intervals, up the river, supposed to be about Hiwassee. That pickets report the firing to be up and not down the river, as some of your men on the mountain suppose. The pickets report this from Chickamauga.

I am, captain, very truly, your obedient servant,
ALEX. A. RICE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS PICKETS,
Dallas, September 6, 1863.

Colonel FUNKHOUSER,
Ninety-eighth Illinois:

My pickets extend 3 miles above Fletcher's Ford, 10 miles above this place; Lieutenant Rickard is there in command. All is quiet there; river is very low at that point, not more than 3 feet deep; plenty of rebels on the opposite side. Lieutenant did not go to Thatcher's, but informs me by dispatch that all was quiet there. The firing heard this morning was the rebels discharging their guns. Have seen but 1 man at Harrison during the day. There is a rebel cavalry force above here on the opposite side; they came down with four teams and guard, loaded forage, and went back up the river. All is quiet here. Lieutenant Rickard will visit Thatcher's and all other important places during the night.

W. E. HOFMAN,
Captain, Commanding Pickets.

Lieutenant Martin sends word that the rebels have all gone from Nelson's; have been moving south all day.

H.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
September 6, 1863.

Capt. WILLIAM E. HOFMAN :

You will ascertain, if possible, whether the rebels have thrown a bridge across the river from the opposite side to the island opposite Dallas. You can see that part of the river from the hill near Johnston's house.

By command of John J. Funkhouser, colonel commanding :

GEO. B. THATCHER,

Adjutant.

It may be possible that you can get a man across to the island and ascertain in that way. Report the result to these headquarters at once.

HEADQUARTERS PICKETS,

September 6, 1863—1 p. m.

Colonel FUNKHOUSER :

There is no sign of a bridge connecting Dallas and island with the opposite shore. I think I can establish night pickets on the island. Not a rebel has shown himself at Harrison to-day ; a few have been seen above the island.

W. E. HOFMAN,

Captain, Commanding Pickets.

We have a signal flag here in connection with General Hazen's headquarters.

HOFMAN.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

Near Winston's, Ala., September 6, 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN,

Commanding Third Division :

GENERAL : The following dispatch is just received :

Major-General McCook :

The general commanding directs that the trains of each division be placed under an energetic field officer, who will be responsible for their order and efficiency.

C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

General McCook directs that this order be carried into execution immediately, and that the field officer designated shall be instructed to confer with the corps quartermaster as to the best mode of promoting the order and efficiency of the trains.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

Near Trenton, September 6, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland :

GENERAL : I sent a scout out yesterday over the Lookout Mountain. He returned this morning. The following is the information

he brings : There are two divisions at Chattanooga. Bragg, Johnston, and Breckinridge are at the tunnel, 10 miles south of Chattanooga, with the rest of the forces. Last night they sent 100 cavalry with axes to close up Stevens' Gap, encamping 800 cavalry on opposite side. Mounted men were sent to all the gaps at Winston's ; all bridle-paths are also being blockaded. The general feeling is that Bragg will fall back to Atlanta, where extensive preparations are being made. There is also a force placed at Rome. The enemy is feeding all the corn they can on the opposite side of the mountain to prevent our getting it, and driving off all the cattle.

I am, general, very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

P. S.—I will go into camp at Crawfish Creek this evening so as to close up the column, and repair wagons.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Winston's, Ala., September 6, 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: General McCook directs that you detail one company of infantry (of about 30 to 35 men for duty) from the Third Division, to report as soon as practicable, with arms and baggage, at these headquarters to Capt. A. T. Snodgrass, provost-marshal of the corps. One commissioned officer will be sufficient to take charge of the company, which will be assigned to duty at these headquarters.

The general appreciates the fact that the regiments of your command are much reduced by details already, and it is much to be regretted that the public service demands the detail above ordered. Frequent applications made at department headquarters to have a small force of detached troops assigned to this corps for the purpose above stated have proved unsuccessful. Temporary details have also been made from time to time from each of our divisions, but experience has proved that it is absolutely essential to keep a sufficient force of infantry constantly at these headquarters to perform guard, provost, pioneer, and police duty.

The company detailed will be relieved from duty here as soon as some other satisfactory arrangement can be made. The general desires a company that will do credit to the regiment from which it is taken. A similar detail will be made from each division in the corps.

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

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Winston's, or Valley Head, Ala.,
September 6, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: No direct communication has yet been received from you, though we have indirect information that your division was

last night in the neighborhood of Trenton. It is presumed from your route and location that you have had daily communication with the general commanding. Owing to the fact that the Fourteenth Army Corps has not been able to get into position as rapidly as was expected, your delay in reaching here will probably not disarrange the plans of the general commanding.

Trenton is 23 miles from Winston's, and there is a good road from that place to this that cannot be mistaken. Johnson's division is about 3 or 4 miles from Winston's. Davis' is at Winston's.

There is a tolerably good road over Lookout Mountain from this place. We are having the whole country mapped.

General McCook wishes to locate your division, unless the general commanding should determine otherwise, at Mrs. Gardner's, on the road from Trenton to Winston's, about 2 miles from the latter place, where there is good water and some forage. It is 21 miles from Trenton on the direct road, and if you have no orders to the contrary, he directs that you take position as soon as practicable. It is 25 miles from here to Caperton's Ferry. Our troops and trains reached here two days ago.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Trenton, September 6, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN :

Two dispatches have been received from you to-day. You do not acknowledge the receipt of an order sent to you early this morning directing you to go into camp with your command in some good position near the Narrows, for the double purpose of closing up more nearly the space between Generals Thomas and McCook, and of supporting General Thomas' force sent up Johnson's Crook to seize and hold Stevens' Gap.

A copy of that dispatch was also sent to General McCook. From what we hear to-day, we fear you did not receive it. In case you have passed the point referred to, the general commanding directs you to encamp in the most favorable position you can find in the vicinity in which this dispatch finds you until further orders. Take every means in your power to ascertain fully the intentions and movements of the enemy. Send a copy of this communication to General McCook. Department headquarters will be at this place for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS, *Junction of Murphy's Valley and Nickajack Roads,*

September 6, 1863—9.35 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Trenton :

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that I have just arrived at this point with General Palmer and his First Brigade. General Van

Cleve is between here and Whiteside's, and will encamp about 2 miles from here, where there is good water. General Wood has moved in direction of Chattanooga. I have this moment heard from him that there is a force of rebel cavalry at Kelley's Ferry, as he is informed. Bragg's headquarters are at Ringgold, and he lately made a speech at Chattanooga, stating that he had been very much blamed for retreating, &c., and that now he was going to fight, at all events, before he again retreated.

Your dispatch of 11 p. m. yesterday, addressed to Major-General Burnside, was handed to me this morning at 7 by a courier at Whiteside's. I inadvertently opened it, read the contents, re-enveloped it, and sent it back by special courier to Shellmound, thence to Jasper, if he can cross the river; if not, to Bridgeport. In conformity with your order, I yesterday directed the boats, &c., at Shellmound to go down to Bridgeport, but they had not left at 8 p. m.

General Brannan's column arrived at this point at the same time as mine, and is, I understand, going into camp close here. The cavalry regiment of Colonel Minty has not yet reported. I have courier communication established with General Wood.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Trenton, September 6, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,

Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

Your two dispatches of 9.35 a. m. and 5.45 p. m. were duly received. The general commanding approves the disposition of your forces. He thinks it will be safe to send forward a part of General Wood's force to feel the enemy at the point of Lookout Mountain, and find out certainly what he is doing. There is considerable evidence to-day that the enemy is preparing to fall back on Dalton, and has already moved part of his force.

The general commanding hopes to visit you to-morrow. Department headquarters are fixed at this place for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

RUNNING WATER BRIDGE,
September 6, 1863.

General GARFIELD:

I have the honor to report that the railroad bridge over Running Water Creek was destroyed by fire on August 23 last. This bridge was a Howe arch truss, 25 feet high, running on the upper chord; total length, 565 feet, consisting of three spans and a projection over each abutment of 20 feet. Length, 175 feet; height of piers, 80 and 48 feet; height of abutments, 35 feet; total height to track from bed of river, 110 feet. One hundred and thirty-five feet of trestle-work, 30 feet high at east end, and 300 feet trestle-work at west end

of bridge. Six feet of the top of abutments were crumbled by the action of fire, and the piers require to be examined by an experienced engineer before any superstructure is placed thereon. The irons are all on the ground.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

OPPOSITE CHATTANOOGA,
September 6, 1863—1.30 p. m.

General Wood :

All right. Let me know what will help you, and it shall be done as near as we can. I have two regiments of troops there besides cavalry. Two bodies of troops came out of the valley last night toward Chattanooga. Do not know whether that is all or not between the river and Lookout Mountain. We are drawing their attention by firing, and driving them out of town very fast.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
In Tennessee Valley, at Poe's, September 6, 1863—6 a. m.
Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c. :

The enemy at Chattanooga laid its pontoons yesterday, as if to cross. Forrest's force suddenly appeared last evening at Igou's, Harrison's, and the other crossings, making displays of artillery and otherwise threatening the attempt to cross at all points. A deserter that came across near Chattanooga reported that Jackson's brigade was ready to cross on the pontoons. I believe this to be only a feint while the army retreats.

The garrisons have been regularly relieved above, coming down the river, withdrawing their pickets, so there is nothing now above Thatcher's. Minty had a man across at Blythe's yesterday, and found nothing.

For perfect security, however, I have sent all heavy property on the hill, and have traced out every path by which a deer can climb the mountains this side of Pikeville; and can successfully prevent any crossing of them this side or at that place.

I have to report the most valuable and efficient co-operation upon the part of cavalry—Wilder's and Minty's.

I am, respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
September 6, 1863—9.30 a. m.
Brigadier-General HAZEN :

GENERAL: Your dispatch just received. In reply would say that General Wagner covers all the fords and crossings, with infantry, as far down as the Suck. Kelley's Ferry is without guard, so far as I know. It is too far away for me to take care of, and should be attended to from below. I sent a company of mounted men last

night to the signal station at White's; they are back, and report the whole thing as a mistake. No danger there. I am guarding the river from Williams' Island to Chickamauga, with double diligence.

General Wagner has a section of artillery and two regiments at the foot of the mountain.

I am, general, very truly, yours to command,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding Mounted Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

In Tennessee Valley, September 6, 1863—10 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, &c. :

The officer on picket at Igou's reports sharp firing across the river, supposed to be Burnside's advance with the rear of the enemy. Forrest's command garrisons the river for several miles up and down. From the clouds of dust yesterday it would seem he has in charge the enemy's trains, which seem to be pointing toward Tyner's. The great amount of pounding across the river last night led everybody to believe they were making boats to cross, and the impression prevailed at Wilder's camp and with the citizens that they were crossing. Wagner went down opposite Chattanooga with a battery and two regiments of infantry. The effort there proved to be a feint, nothing like crossing is going on there, and the great noise opposite here was probably from repairs of trains. It is possible that Forrest may contemplate a crossing to raid in our rear. I have made dispositions that in case he does, if we fail to destroy him, he will have to go far around Pikeville and thus give ample time for troops in the rear to prepare for him. I do not think it probable, however, that any crossing will be attempted here.

I am, very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

IN FRONT OF CHATTANOOGA.

September 6, 1863.

General HAZEN,

Poe's Tavern :

Last night about 11 o'clock Colonel Wilder sent me word the enemy was crossing above and below Chattanooga, and was also preparing to cross at the city. I immediately moved with two regiments and section of artillery in that direction; Colonel Wilder's force also moved to the river; the whole thing turned out to be a mistake, but it is probable that the enemy intended by their movements to make us believe they intended to cross. What they are doing is hard to surmise, but they have been very busy for two days, and I do not think they are running away just yet. Everything very quiet this morning. I will return to camp.

Your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, LEFT FLANK,
Poe's Tavern, September 6, 1863.

General GARFIELD :

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that the order placing me in command of the forces covering the left flank of the army, dated headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Stevenson, Ala., September 3, 1863, has been abrogated by indorsement upon Brigadier-General Wagner's letter to you of September 4, 1863, which directs General Wagner to assume command.

I respectfully represent that the ground upon which General Wagner bases his claim to superior rank (viz, that he was the ranking colonel, when we received appointments as brigadiers) does not appear to be well taken, and that in my opinion the matter of previous rank does not at all affect the question. Paragraph 5, Revised U. S. Army Regulations, prescribes that between officers of the same regiment or corps, rank is to be decided by the "order of appointment," date of commissions being the same. Among officers of "different regiments or corps" only does the question of rank at the time of appointment pertain. The word "corps," as here used, means, I think, the staff corps, or the grand divisions of the service. Certainly it cannot be claimed that general officers of the line of the army belong to different corps or divisions of the service. In the order of appointment I stand at least twenty above General Wagner. The privilege of regulating the rank of his appointees by this "order of appointment" has always been exercised by the President, and his right to do so has never, I believe, been questioned.

I respectfully ask your attention to this matter. I have the honor to report that I shall immediately turn over my command to General Wagner in obedience to your order indorsed upon his communication. I inclose a correct transcript of the appointments of general officers of the date in question. There is no doubt about my seniority, and I have, therefore, requested General Wagner, that until these facts are made known at department headquarters, that, although I will cheerfully make my reports to him and obey his orders, to save confusion, that he defer publishing his order assuming command. This announcement of the appointments by the President of general officers of the same date has always regulated their relative rank. I am surprised that General Wood should, without fully understanding the rank of officers already determined, so emphatically express his views, when so important a command is involved.

I am, respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

List of general officers as arranged by the War Department.

The following brigadier-generals of volunteers to be major-generals of volunteers :

Silas Casey, May 31, 1862.

Henry W. Slocum, July 4, 1862.

John G. Parke, July 18, 1862.

Charles S. Hamilton, September 19, 1862.

Lovell H. Rousseau, October 8, 1862.

Hiram G. Berry, November 29, 1862.

Abner Doubleday, November 29, 1862.

Winfield S. Hancock, November 29, 1862.

George L. Hartsuff, November 29, 1862.

Francis J. Herron, November 29, 1862.

Oliver O. Howard, November 29, 1862.

Robert H. Milroy, November 29, 1862.

Richard J. Oglesby, November 29, 1862.

Joseph J. Reynolds, November 29, 1862.

Daniel E. Sickles, November 29, 1862.

David S. Stanley, November 29, 1862.

John F. Reynolds, November 29, 1862.

George Sykes, November 29, 1862.

The following to be brigadier-generals of volunteers:

Maj. John Buford, assistant inspector-general, U. S. Army, July 29, 1862.

Col. Francis C. Barlow, Sixty-first New York, September 19, 1862.

Col. N. J. Jackson, Fifth Maine, September 24, 1862.

Capt. Gouverneur K. Warren, topographical engineers, colonel Fifth New York, September 26, 1862.

Col. John H. H. Ward, Thirty-eighth New York, October 4, 1862.

Col. Solomon Meredith, Nineteenth Indiana, October 6, 1862.

Maj. George L. Andrews, Seventh U. S. Infantry, colonel Second Massachusetts, November 10, 1862.

The following to rank as brigadier-generals of volunteers from November 29, 1862:

Col. James Barnes, Eighteenth Massachusetts.

Brig. Gen. Egbert B. Brown, Missouri Militia.

Capt. Romeyn B. Ayres, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Col. Jacob Ammen, Twenty-fourth Ohio.

Stephen G. Champlin, Michigan.

Col. M. M. Crocker, Thirteenth Iowa.

Capt. Richard Arnold, Rhode Island, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Col. William Dwight, Seventieth New York.

Col. G. W. Deitzler, Kansas.

Col. Charles C. Dodge, First New York Mounted Rifles.

Col. Hugh Ewing, Thirtieth Ohio.

Col. T. T. Garrard, Third Kentucky.

Col. Charles A. Heckman, Ninth New Jersey.

Capt. William B. Hazen, ^a Eighth U. S. Infantry, and colonel Forty-first Ohio.

Col. Edward W. Hinks, Nineteenth Massachusetts.

Col. Edward Harland, Eighth Connecticut.

Col. William Harrow, Fourteenth Indiana.

Capt. Lewis C. Hunt, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, colonel Ninety-second New York.

Col. Wladimir Krzyzanowski, Fifty-eighth New York.

Col. Albert L. Lee, Seventh Kansas Cavalry.

Col. N. C. McLean, Seventy-fifth Ohio.

Col. James W. McMillan, Twenty-first Indiana.

Capt. James St. C. Morton, Engineer Corps.

Col. George F. McGinnis, Eleventh Indiana.

Col. C. L. Matthies, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

Maj. David A. Russell, Eighth U. S. Infantry, colonel Seventh Massachusetts.

Col. Thomas H. Ruger, Third Wisconsin.
 Maj. George C. Strong, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers and first lieutenant in Ordnance Department.
 Col. Robert O. Tyler, First Connecticut Artillery.
 Capt. Frank Wheaton, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, colonel Second Rhode Island.
 Maj. Adam J. Slemmer, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.
 Maj. Davis Tillson, Maine Artillery.
 Col. George D. Wagner, *a* Fifteenth Indiana.
 Col. Joseph D. Webster, First Illinois Artillery.
 Col. Samuel K. Zook, Fifty-seventh New York.
 Col. John McNeil, Missouri State Militia.
 Maj. John H. King, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.
 R. P. Buckland, Ohio.
 Col. Samuel Beatty, Nineteenth Ohio.
 Col. Charles K. Graham, Seventy-fourth New York.
 Col. Edward H. Hobson, Thirteenth Kentucky.
 Col. Mortimer D. Leggett, Seventy-eighth Ohio.
 Col. Mason Brayman, Twenty-ninth Illinois.
 Col. Joseph F. Knipe, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania.
 Col. John S. Mason, Fourth Ohio, and captain in Eleventh U. S. Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas H. Neill, Fifth U. S. Infantry.
 Col. T. E. G. Ransom, Eleventh Illinois.
 Col. William Vandever, Ninth Iowa.
 Col. William P. Carlin, Thirty-eighth Illinois.
 Col. Thomas A. Rowley, One hundred and second Pennsylvania.
 Col. Lysander Cutler, Sixth Wisconsin.
 This list was arranged with great care by the War Department, after being twice returned by the Senate for revision.

W. B. H.

HEADQUARTERS, ETC.,
Poe's Tavern, September 6, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General;

In my communication of yesterday setting forth reasons why the grounds that General Wagner sets up for claiming seniority of rank, viz, seniority of rank as colonel, are not those upon which the rank of general officers whose appointments bear the same date are regulated, but are regulated by the order of appointment, I might have added as follows, which is a case of a precisely similar character:

Of the brigadier-generals appointed to rank from May 17, 1861, are the following, in the order of rank as below: Don Carlos Buell, Thomas W. Sherman, John Pope. Then comes among others of the same date: Montgomery, Kearny, Phelps, Grant, Couch, Hurlbut, Sigel, Prentiss, Kelley, McClelland, and others, all of whom were colonels of volunteers while Buell and Sherman were lieutenant-colonels, and Pope was a captain, perhaps a Missouri colonel of junior date; I think, however, he was a captain. The cases are habitual that general officers whose commissions bear the same date

rank as arranged by the orders of appointments, or as fixed by the appointing power, which may or may not be according to previous rank.

I am, very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, [September 6, ?] 1863—4.25 p. m.

General GARFIELD :

I have ordered forward Whitaker's brigade to Stevenson. Will you give the necessary orders to Morgan and McCook? Shall I put forward the two regiments at Columbia to Huntsville and Flint River?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, September 6, 1863—5.40 p. m.

General GARFIELD :

My whole force cleared, including Morgan's, will be about 8,500. Steedman, with two brigades, will reach Cowan to-morrow night. The One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry left for Bridgeport by railroad this morning. Shall start on Tuesday. My health worthless.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

LARKINSVILLE, September 6, 1863—12.10 a. m.

General GARFIELD :

Telegram received. The First Brigade will move as directed. Colonel McCook has been ordered to Stevenson; he encamped this side of Flint River last night. The Tenth Ohio Cavalry has been stationed as follows: One company at Flint River Bridge, one company at Hurricane, two companies at Paint Rock, two companies at Larkinsville, and one at saw-mill.

JAS. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, September 6, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General STANLEY,
Chief of Cavalry :

Your dispatches of this morning received. The general commanding desires you to push the enemy sharply, and if possible strike the railroad. It will probably be a week before Minty can join you, possibly more, and we cannot wait. The enemy appear to be preparing for making a stand at Chattanooga, and it is of the utmost importance that his line of communication be broken. Forrest and a part of Wheeler's force being in the neighborhood of Chattanooga, you can attack with impunity any mounted force the enemy may have in the direction of Rome and the railroad.

The general commanding hopes soon to hear that you have struck a heavy blow. Department headquarters are fixed at this place for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,

September 6, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General Corps :

MAJOR: I send 3 prisoners up this morning. Talk to the sergeant; he is tolerably intelligent and I think truthful. I believe I can get that murdering gang of Cason and Davenport to-day.

There are four gaps within 20 miles of here, Bleson's, Brannan's, Lackey's, and the Van Buren Gap. The Van Buren Gap is the best for artillery and transportation. All the others practicable. I will send the map to-day as soon as completed. It will give you a good general idea of the country and roads. The rebels had no pickets at the best crossings yesterday, which are south of where our men ran them away. Have you heard anything of our transportation? I will be up to see you to-day.

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Poe's Tavern, September 6, 1863—6 a. m.

Colonel MINTY,

Commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry :

Forrest's force is opposite here at Igou's, Harrison's, and all the crossings, threatening to cross. A pontoon-bridge has been constructed by the enemy at Chattanooga, as if to cross there also. I believe this to be only a feint, while the army retreats. If, however, he should cross his army, you will proceed to take up a position on the mountain toward Pikeville, where you can successfully check any attempt at crossing there, having first sent out all your property.

You will receive orders this morning to come down to Sale Creek. Be able to report to me from there this evening. Look well to the river as far as Igou's.

Respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, LEFT FLANK,

Poe's Tavern, September 6, 1863.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY,

Commanding First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division :

COLONEL: I am directed by General Hazen to say that present indications point to an expedition under Forrest to cross the Tennessee at two or more points above the Harrison Ferry. In case this occurs, the general desires you, as already directed, to attempt to hold the passes

across the mountains. You will of course be prepared to obstruct such roads as will admit of it, in case of failure to hold them without. The several roads from Pikeville leading to McMinnville can probably be obstructed at the mountain so as to cause a delay of a day or so, or a détour toward Sparta, which would amount to the same thing. Robinson's road, leaving the Sequatchie several miles below Pikeville, is understood to be the only practicable road across the mountain toward McMinnville between Pikeville and Dunlap. These roads the general desires you to be prepared to obstruct in advance of your arrival in the Sequatchie, should you be forced across the mountain and ordered down the Sequatchie Valley.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. KIMBERLY,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, LEFT FLANK.

Poe's Tavern, September 6, 1863.

Colonel MINTY,

Commanding First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: General Hazen directs that you picket the river at the fording places in your front as far up as Blythe's Ferry. For the rest patrols will be sufficient. The force kept at the fords need only be sufficient for observation of the crossings and their immediate vicinity.

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

R. L. KIMBERLY,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, September 6, 1863—6 p. m.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,

Bedford, Pa.:

Burnside has Kingston and Knoxville, and drove the enemy across the river at Loudon, the enemy destroying the bridge there; captured some stores and one or two trains; very little fighting; few wounded, and none killed. No other news of consequence.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, September 6, 1863—11 a. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Bedford Springs, Pa.:

General Burnside reports the occupation by his forces of Loudon Bridge, Kingston, and Knoxville. E. Tenn., and the capture of a new steam-boat nearly finished at Kingston, two locomotives and a number of cars at Knoxville, together with a very considerable amount of army stores at various points. There was a brisk skirmish at Loudon Bridge, where the enemy was strongly posted, but no serious

opposition was made elsewhere to the advance of our troops. No news from any other quarter, and but little current business in the Department

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
Via Barboursville, Ky., September 6, 1863.
(Received 12.50 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

We have captured another train at Morristown, and hope to get a good portion of the rolling stock higher up on the road. Command in good spirits. We are making some movements to aid Rosecrans. A bearer of dispatches leaves here this evening or to-morrow with particulars

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, September 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General POTTER:

I dislike to spare any part of the Seventy-first Indiana, as there is so much apprehension of raid from Pound Gap, but I am anxious that you have a mounted force, and if you cannot do without, you must take one battalion of the Seventy-first Indiana. You can send telegraphic orders for it if it is not at Lexington.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE KY.,
September 6, 1863.

General POTTER:

There are from 300 to 400 men of different commands at Glasgow belonging to the Twenty-third Army Corps. If you go by Somerset and Albany, I can have them at Albany by some appointed time. They have been delayed by reports that Hamilton has 500 or 600 rebels and some artillery on the Cumberland River. If you send a messenger to General Burnside I wish to send a package.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, KY.,
September 6, 1863.

General R. B. POTTER:

We will be ready to move to-morrow if we can get transportation.

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Colonel. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,
Comdg. Second Div., 23d Army Corps, Loudon, Tenn.:

Report as soon as possible the result of your expedition down the railroad, and extend it or send another to Athens to co-operate with a force of the First Tennessee, to be sent to same place from Kingston. It is important that the position of the enemy should be ascertained. It is said a steamer is in the river between Loudon and Kingston. Ascertain whether it is true and capture it. Report daily. If you have a telegrapher in your command, you can have an instrument and put yourself immediately in telegraphic communication with this place.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 6, 1863.

Col. R. K. BYRD,
Comdg. 1st Brig., 4th Div., 23d Army Corps,
Post Oak Springs, via Kingston:

Instead of obeying your instructions of yesterday, retain your position at Post Oak Springs, as originally ordered, and send out 300 or 400 men of the First Tennessee from Kingston to Athens to co-operate with a small force to be sent from Loudon in the same direction, the object being to find out the true position of the enemy. Report immediately via Loudon all the information obtained. It is important that you capture the three steamers understood to be in the river below Kingston. Make a daily report to these headquarters until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Big Black, September 7, 1863.

H. W. HILL, Esq.,
Chairman of Meeting of Citizens, Warren Co., Miss.:

SIR: The communication addressed to General Grant, myself, and other officers, in the nature of a petition* is received. I think it proper and right that the property-holding classes of Warren County, and indeed of the whole State of Mississippi, should meet in their capacity as citizens to talk over matters, so that they may take any steps they deem to their interest, and if such meetings be open and with the knowledge of the nearest military commander, I will protect them whilst so engaged.

Your preamble, however, starts out with a mistake. I do not think any nation ever undertook to feed, supply, and provide for the future

* See Grant to Halleck, September 19, p. 732.

of the inhabitants of an insurgent district. We have done so here and in other instances in this war, but my reading has discovered no parallel cases. If you know of any, I will thank you for a copy of the history which records them. I know it is the purpose of the controlling generals of this war to conduct it on the most humane principles of either ancient or modern times and according to them. I contend that after the firing on our steam-boats navigating our own rivers after the long and desperate resistance to our armies at Vicksburg, on the Yazoo, and in Mississippi generally, we are justified in treating all the inhabitants as combatants and would be perfectly justifiable in transporting you all beyond the seas if the United States deemed it to her interest ; but our purpose is not to change the population of this country, but to compel all the inhabitants to acknowledge and submit to the common laws of the land. When all or a part of the inhabitants acknowledge the just rights of the United States, the war as to them ceases. But I will reply to your questions in the order you put them :

First. The duty of the Government to protect and the inhabitants to assist is reciprocal. The people of Warren County have not assisted the United States much as yet, and are therefore not entitled to much protection. What future protection they receive will depend on their own conduct.

Second. The negroes, former slaves by inheritance or purchase, that now fill the country have been turned loose upon the world by their former owners, who by rebelling against the only earthly power that insured them the rightful possession of such property have practically freed them. They are a poor, ignorant class of human beings, that appeal to all for a full measure of forbearance. The task of providing for them at present devolves on the United States because, *ex necessitate*, the United States succeeds by act of war to the former lost title of the master. This task is a most difficult one, and needs time for development and execution. The white inhabitants of the country must needs be patient, and allow time for the work. In due season the negroes at Roach's and Blake's will be hired, employed by the Government, or removed to camps where they can be conveniently fed ; but in the mean time no one must molest them, or interfere with the agents of the United States intrusted with this difficult and delicate task. If any of them are armed it is for self-defense, and if they mistake their just relation to the Government or the people, we will soon impress on them the truth.

Third. Your third inquiry is embraced in the above. I don't know that any fixed and determined plan is matured, but some just and proper provisions will be made for the negro population of this State.

Fourth. Congress alone can appropriate public money. We cannot hire servants for the people who have lost their slaves, nor can we detail negroes for such purposes. You must do as we do, hire your servants and pay them. If they don't earn their hire, discharge them and employ others. Many have already done this and are satisfied with the results.

Fifth. I advise all citizens to stay at home, gradually put their houses and contiguous grounds in order, and cast about for some employment or make preparations on a moderate scale to resume their former business and employment. I cannot advise any one to think of planting on a large scale, for it is manifest no one can see far enough in the future to say who will reap what you sow. You **must first make a government before you can have property.** There

is no such thing as property without government. Of course, we think that our Government (which is still yours) is the best and easiest put in full operation here. You are still citizens of the United States and of the State of Mississippi. You have only to begin and form one precinct, then another; soon your country will have such organization that the military authorities would respect it. The example of one county would infect another, and that another, in a compound ratio, and it would not be long till the whole State would have such strength by association that, with the assistance of the United States, you could defy any insurgent force. The moment the State can hold an open, fair election, and send Senators and Members to Congress, I doubt not they would be received, and then Mississippi would again be as much a part of our Government as Indiana and Kentucky now are, equal to them in all respects, and could soon have courts, laws, and all the machinery of civil government. Until that is done, it is idle to talk about little annoyances, such as you refer to at Deer Creek and Roach's. As long as war lasts these troubles will exist, and, in truth, the longer the war is protracted, the more bitter will be the feeling, and the poor people will have to bear it, for they cannot help themselves.

General Grant can give you now no permanent assurance or guaranties, nor can I, nor can anybody. Of necessity, in war the commander on the spot is the judge, and may take your house, your fields, your everything, and turn you all out, helpless, to starve. It may be wrong, but that don't alter the case. In war you can't help yourselves, and the only possible remedy is to stop war. I know this is no easy task, but it is well for you to look the fact square in the face and let your thoughts and acts tend to the great solution. Those who led the people into war promised all manner of good things to you, and where are their promises? A child may fire a city, but it takes a host of strong men to extinguish it. So a demagogue may fire the minds of a whole people, but it will take a host like ourselves to subdue the flames of anger thus begotten. The task is a mammoth one, but still you will in after years be held recreant if you do not lend your humble assistance. I know that hundreds and thousands of good Southern men now admit their error in appealing to war, and are engaged in the worthy effort to stop it before all is lost. Look around you and see the wreck. Let your minds contemplate the whole South in like chaos and disorder, and what a picture! Those who die by the bullet are lucky compared to those poor fathers and wives and children who see their all taken and themselves left to perish, or linger out their few years in ruined poverty. Our duty is not to build up; it is rather to destroy both the rebel army and whatever of wealth or property it has founded its boasted strength upon. Therefore don't look to any army to help you; act for yourselves. Study your real duties to yourselves and families, and if you remain inert, or passively friendly to the power that threatens our national existence, you must reap the full consequences, but if, like true men, you come out boldly, and plainly assert that the Government of the United States is the only power on earth which can insure to the inhabitants of America that protection to life, property, and fame which alone can make life tolerable, you will have some reason to ask of us protection and assistance, otherwise not.

General Grant is absent. I doubt if he will have time to notice your petition as he deals with a larger sphere, and I have only re-

duced these points to writing that your people may have something to think about, and divert your minds from the questions of cotton, niggers, and petty depredations, in which the enemies of all order and all government have buried up the real issues of this war.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH,
Commanding Seventh Division:

GENERAL: You will immediately get your division in readiness to move and embark it on board of transports as soon as they can be gotten ready, and proceed to Helena, Ark., thence to the support of Major-General Steele in the direction of Little Rock.

As your absence from here will be temporary, you will only take the effective men for duty, leaving the sick, camp and garrison equipage, and transportation, except such as you are directed to take.

The command will go provided with 200 rounds of infantry ammunition to the man, and 200 rounds of artillery ammunition for each piece of the two batteries which you take with you. Ten days' rations, ten days' forage, four wagons to each regiment, one for each brigade headquarters, two for each battery, two for division headquarters, and ten additional for division train.

On arriving at Helena you will most probably find instructions awaiting you from General Steele. If not, you will communicate with him as soon as possible, and will take the quickest and most practicable route to join him, whether by water or land.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, Miss., September 7, 1863.

Col. HENRY BINMORE,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. 16th Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

COLONEL: I arrived here at 3 p. m., 5th instant, and immediately assumed command, as the reported advance of the enemy from Okolona to Baldwyn, within 50 miles of this place, rendered it necessary to take some immediate action.

Colonel Burke, commanding Camp Davies, a few miles south of this place, had sent out a battalion of cavalry and proposed to send the rest of the regiment on Monday (8th), and he asked for a mountain howitzer battery, which I sent him.

I also telegraphed to the commanders of the cavalry brigades at Germantown and La Grange to be ready to move at short notice, and to the major-general commanding, informing him of the facts.

The same evening I received a telegram from the major-general commanding, notifying me of certain rumors from Columbus, and directing me to take measures to ascertain the facts, which I did;

but it will take about five days to get a return. Major-General Hurlbut also said that if the enemy appeared in a threatening attitude at Okolona or Columbus, "he must be crushed."

To-day I received information that the enemy was unquestionably at Baldwin, reported to be 2,000 cavalry, picketing the road with great care, very sullen about giving information, and that there were more below, viz, between there and Okolona, with infantry variously estimated from a regiment and a half to eight regiments. I yesterday afternoon telegraphed these facts to the major-general commanding, and asked him if I should move the cavalry, stating that I thought it would be best to keep them near the railroad till within 25 or 30 miles of this place. This because of the greater convenience of communication, furnishing supplies, and incidental protection to the railroad; and, besides, if we attempt to concentrate at Ripley, the enemy may come upon our cavalry brigades when isolated. There will certainly be great difficulty in sending communications, and if he happens to be moving to join Bragg, we would be in a worse position to harass his rear.

I shall await an answer from the general, or further information, before moving. If the whole of the cavalry moves, I suppose I had better take the command, as Grierson is not able to take the field, and the division and even the brigades seem to be short of competent officers to command them.

In the brigade stationed here there are but six light guns, and I cannot hear of more than twelve in the whole Cavalry Division. I purpose, if an expedition goes out, to take a 6-pounder field battery, and one or two regiments of mounted infantry to support it. It will take three days after the orders are issued to collect the force, and two days from that time to reach Baldwin if the enemy should then be at that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, September 7, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The following dispatch is just received from Glendale:

The cavalry has come in. The messenger who came in this morning exaggerated things. They had considerable skirmishing, wounded several, took 1 prisoner; 2 wounded on our side. The rebels scattered and took to the bushes.

J. MORRILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Respectfully submitted.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, Miss., September 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 16th Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

COLONEL: The fight at Jacinto did not amount to much, as I have already informed the general by telegraph. The force from Camp Davies passed through Jacinto this p. m., found some rebels who

had returned after the Glendale force left, routed them, and proceeded south. It consists of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, with four 12-pounder mountain howitzers, and a company of mounted infantry to support them. The commander thinks he will be able to manage any rebel force he may meet; he is ordered to go to Guntown.

There seems to be several squads of rebels about Jacinto and Rienzi, consisting of men who have made that their beat for some time past, Inge's and Ham's battalions, and others of the same kidney. I propose to send out to-morrow several battalions in different directions, to rout these squads and acquire information.

Colonel Hatch came up to-day, and after seeing him I am not so certain that it will be necessary for me to go with the expedition, provided it consists only of cavalry. I have no particular ambition to go, and only wish to do what will be most advantageous to the service. Should the expedition start, I would be glad for the general to say whether I should go or not.

Besides scouts from here to-morrow, I will send one from Saulsbury to Ripley. We should hear from the Guntown scout on the 10th or 11th.

I will be glad if you can send me some maps, particularly one which shall contain on a large scale the railroad and the country north and south of it; there is none such here.

I find that Colonel Hatch has fourteen light guns, and that there are twenty-four in the division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
September 7, 1863.

Colonel HATCH,
Germantown, Tenn.:

Cavalry fight has occurred near Jacinto. Communicate with General Carr, and if he wishes forces from La Grange to co-operate with him, you will go to La Grange and take command of cavalry to move from there. If you find it necessary for you to go to La Grange, telegraph me and I will send you a special train. Jackson is reported moving north toward Holly Springs. Send patrols in that direction.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 7, 1863—midnight.
(Received 5 p. m., 8th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch of yesterday received with surprise. You have been often and fully advised that the nature of the country makes it impossible for this army to prevent Johnston from combining with Bragg. When orders for an advance of this army were made, it must have been known that those two rebel forces would combine against it, and, to some extent, choose their place of fighting us.

This has doubtless been done, and Buckner, Johnston, and Bragg are all near Chattanooga. The movement on East Tennessee was independent of mine. Your apprehensions are just, and the legitimate consequences of your orders. The best that can now be done is for Burnside to close his cavalry down on our left, supporting it with his infantry, and, refusing * his left, threaten the enemy, without getting into his grasp, while we get him in our grip and strangle him, or perish in the attempt.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 7, 1863—12 p. m.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
President Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co., Louisville:

We must have by your road at least twenty cars daily for commissary stores, besides what may be wanted for quartermaster's stores. Requisitions will be made by officers at Louisville.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Telegraph operator send copy of above to Maj. H. C. Symonds, commissary of subsistence, Louisville, and to Capt. S. J. Little, commissary of subsistence, Nashville.

IN THE WOODS NEAR WAUHATCHIE JUNCTION,
September 7, 1863—7 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

Completed the wire to Wauhatchie Junction last night, but owing to a change of position of Wood's division during the night, was obliged to open communication 2 miles north of that place. Will run the wire up to the railroad toward Trenton soon as the troops are in a position to protect the junction.

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Assistant Superintendent Military Telegraph.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, September 7, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding desires you to inform him at the earliest moment of the success of General Negley's operations in Stevens' Gap.

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

* General Halleck's copy reads, "and using his left to threaten the enemy," &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, September 7, 1863—9.12 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to ask if you have succeeded in getting possession of Stevens' Gap; also to inform you that General Wood reports 50,000 of the enemy in and about Chattanooga.

Hazen and Wilder report a gradual evacuation of rebels from points under their observation.

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

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brown's Spring, Ga., September 7, 1863—12 m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Baird's (First) division closed up with Negley's in the mouth of Johnson's Crook, and forward the following copy of dispatch just received from General Negley. If possible, I wish General Negley could be supplied with about \$1,000 secret-service funds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at McKaig's Springs, Ga.,
September 7, 1863—5 p. m.

Lieut. Col GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps:

SIR: I have just returned from the top of the mountain. Inclosed please find a sketch.* The road is very steep and rough in places. To get up our trains will be a laborious undertaking. We are improving the road as much as possible.

We gained possession of the top and cross-roads 2 miles beyond without opposition. The enemy attempted an ambuscade at the cross-roads, but was frightened off by an effort I was making to get into his rear. A citizen living there reports that a brigade of Wharton's cavalry was there. I do not think there were more than a regiment in our front to-day, and they very timid.

I regret the want of some cavalry. The First Brigade, with two pieces of artillery, also two regiments of Second Brigade, on top of mountain. Possibly the trains of the First and Second Brigades may reach the top some time to-night.

There is one small spring on top, with several fields of corn. From the cross-roads it is about equidistant to Stevens', Frick's,

* Not found.

and Cooper's Gaps. The latter is said to be the best of the three. It enters McLemore's Cove 3 miles below Stevens'. The road from Easley's Gap leads to Cooper's. I consider this a very important point, and should be seized and occupied. Will you please advise me to-night whether I am to take and occupy these gaps simultaneously or successively? or are you moving another division in the direction of Cooper's Gap? I trust to have reliable information from these gaps and McLemore's Valley early to-morrow morning. In this connection I would respectfully request that a secret-service fund of at least \$1,000 be placed in the hands of my quartermaster. I am compelled to advance money for this purpose from private funds. These people are so poor and dependent that when employed upon this business (which they appear to be willing to undertake) they should be paid at once. There are several trustworthy loyalists in this vicinity.

I have established a direct line of infantry couriers from the advance on top to the foot of the mountain. Is it not possible to have a line of mounted couriers from the corps headquarters to mine? Our horses are giving out very fast.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 7, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires me to ask if you have any news? Also if you have moved your headquarters, and if so, where? A little artillery firing has been heard to-night. Have you heard it, and do you know where it is?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

TRENTON, September 7, 1863.

General THOMAS,
Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: General Rosecrans has been expecting Captain Gaw all day. Will you please send him down this evening with his maps of this valley?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. MERRILL,
Captain and Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brown's Spring, September 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General BAIRD,
Commanding First Division:

The general commanding directs that you make arrangements to leave one regiment of your command at this point (foot of the

mountain) with their wagons, and for the purpose of repairing the road down the mountain. The balance of your command will camp with Negley's command at the junction of Hurricane and Lookout Creeks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from foot of the mountain, at Stevens' Gap. The direction will be indicated from this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brown's Spring, September 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. S. NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. The general directs that you follow out instructions received, and take and hold Stevens' Gap. The roads can be worked afterward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brown's Spring, September 7, 1863—11.45 [p. m.]

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: Your dispatch (5 p. m., September 7) just received. The general commanding directs that you take possession of Cooper's Gap to-morrow, if possible, and hold it also. General Brannan will take Frick's Gap to-morrow, and General Baird is, or will be to-morrow, near you or within supporting distance. The general desires you to close up and dispose of your command to the best advantage, after securing the gap, and report immediately after it is accomplished.

Will make application at once to department headquarters to have a line of couriers established to connect with your headquarters and to secure the required funds for secret services.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brown's Spring, September 7, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

You are directed by the general commanding to send one brigade of your division to relieve the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania (Negley's division), now stationed at the Empire Iron-Works, about 3 miles south of Trenton, on the Lebanon road. The general also suggests that it would be well to cause the transportation belonging to the brigade about being sent to Frick's Gap to be sent there, as it

would be more convenient at that point. General Brannan had better make preparations to start the brigade to Frick's Gap to-day, with three days' rations in haversacks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., September 7, 1863—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. 14th Army Corps:

COLONEL: Instructions of this a. m. received. Colonel King, commanding Second Brigade, is under orders to march to Empire Iron-Works and relieve Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment.

General Brannan has just been here. His entire division is over the mountain and encamped a few miles in our rear, at head of Squirrel Town Creek. Colonel Van Derveer, commanding Third Brigade, of Brannan's division, will march at daylight to-morrow to Frick's Gap, as instructed.

Very respectfully, yours, obediently,

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Squirrel Springs, Ga., September 7, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,

Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: Major-General Rosecrans, commanding department, informed me this evening about 7 p. m. that I need not send the brigade from my division intended to occupy Frick's Gap until I received further orders from him. Will you please inform Major-General Thomas of the fact, and give me instructions as early as practicable? The brigade will be ready to move at daylight to-morrow, if required.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH CORPS,
Trenton, September 8, 1863—6 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT:

COLONEL: This note was received about midnight. I will try to send a mounted scout to-day to Nickajack and Frick's Gaps.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Near Trenton, Ga., September 7, 1863.

Colonel FLYNT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: By directions of Major-General Thomas, I beg to state that on Thursday last there came to a picket post of my regiment on

the Tennessee River at the mouth of the Chickamauga Creek, 9 miles north of Chattanooga, a contraband who had swam the river, and made, in substance, a statement as follows : One week ago Friday, at 2 a. m., he left Mobile with his regiment, a South Carolina cavalry regiment, men and horses, on boats to Montgomery ; there took cars for Chattanooga ; men unloaded 12 miles out, and the soldiers said because the Yankees had fired into the cars at Chattanooga ; the horses came in by rail nearer to Chattanooga. He was servant of the regimental surgeon who deserted and went to South Carolina, and, fearing bad treatment, he deserted, and, passing east of Chattanooga, swam the Tennessee. The soldiers said all the soldiers at Mobile were coming to Chattanooga, as the Yankees were coming to Mobile three to one, and it was no use to fight them there. General Johnston was on the train just ahead of him, and they all said that all of Johnston's men were going to help Bragg, and that Bragg had an army of 60,000 men.

The negro is quite intelligent and apparently truthful, and is now a servant for Lieutenant Lewis of my regiment.

At Jasper on last Saturday night a deserter came into my camp ; said he lived in Williamson County, Tenn., and had been clerking in quartermaster's department in camp, south of Chattanooga a couple of miles ; that Johnston had re-enforced Bragg, and that they all said Bragg had 60,000 fighting men, and they were bound to fight it out at Chattanooga.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH D. ATKINS,

Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Trenton, Ga., September 7, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook :

The general commanding directs you to send one brigade, or such force as may be necessary to hold the mountain pass, to cover the movements of General Stanley, who has been ordered to cut the enemy's railroad communication between Chattanooga and Atlanta. He also directs you to send two brigades, with three days' rations, to Alpine to support General Stanley and cover his return. Send them immediately on the receipt of this order, with directions to accomplish all the incidental objects of military value to us that they can consistently with the main purpose of the movement ; they will return as early as the fourth day. General Wood reports the enemy in force, 50,000, at Chattanooga.

Very respectfully,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General. Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

Near Winston's, September 7, 1863.

GENERAL : General Sheridan is encamped at the Narrows, on the Trenton road, about 14 miles from here. General Stanley starts early to-morrow. From all we can learn it seems quite likely that

we may remain hereabouts until his return develops the truth as to the numbers and position of the enemy. General Rosecrans thinks General Johnston has been quite largely re-enforced. A forage party from the First Division was attacked this morning; result not yet ascertained.

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton and Winston Road, September 7, 1863—1 p. m.
Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform the general commanding that I encamped to-day near Stevens' Mill, on the road leading from Trenton to Winston's, being 13 miles from Trenton and 10 miles from Winston's. This position covers Stevens' Gap No. 2, which is a bridle-path. I will remain here or in this vicinity until further orders. Your note of yesterday, 9.30 p. m., was received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Trenton, Ga., September 7, 1863.
Major-General SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: Your report of this date has been received, giving your position, &c., which is approved by the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winston's, September 7, 1863—4 p. m.

[General SHERIDAN:]

Remain where you are until further orders. We have no news of the enemy, save that a large body of cavalry came up on Lookout this morning, attacking a lieutenant and 10 men, about 1 mile in front of our picket. They killed 1 man and captured 3 others. Wheeler's command, and I think all their cavalry, is over in Broomtown Valley. Stanley goes over to-morrow and, of course, will have a fight. I will do all I can to help him. Forage at this point is not plenty. Two or 3 miles below they have plenty. I have no additional [news]. Keep me posted as to all you know. Davis is at Winston's with one brigade on the mountain. Johnson is at the base of the mountain, at the point he descended, 7 miles from you and 3 from here. I will send you the news to-morrow as soon as Stanley makes any. God speed you.

Truly, yours,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 7, 1863—3.15 a. m.

Maj. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of two communications from General Wood forwarded at 11.15 p. m. yesterday, indorsed by Capt. P. P. Oldershaw, assistant adjutant-general, and also of a letter from Capt. John J. McCook, inclosing a cipher dispatch for Washington directed to telegraph operator, and saying that you would wait further advices before ordering General Wood to advance.

The general commanding directs that you order General Wood to make a reconnaissance in force, as was intended by the order sent through General Garfield. He also directs me to say that all communications for him from your headquarters must be signed by the general commanding the corps. He also says that Captain Van Duzer reports the telegraph line working to Whiteside's.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 7, 1863—9.15 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Trenton:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of this 3.15 a. m. to hand at 5 a. m. I immediately forwarded instructions to General Wood to make the reconnaissance as ordered. In the matter of the indorsement made and signed by Capt. P. P. Oldershaw, assistant adjutant-general, on General Wood's dispatch, and the letter written and signed by Capt. John J. McCook, I acknowledge the correctness of the reproof, and it shall not occur again, be I well or ill, sleepy or wide awake, in or out of bed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 7, 1863—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Trenton:

SIR: I have the honor to forward you the following communication just received from Brigadier-General Wood. He is evidently opposed to what he terms a "blind obedience to orders," although he is well aware by the language employed to him in ordering the reconnaissance to-day (to the spur of the mountain) it indicated that the order was confirmed by the general commanding the army after he was in possession of General Wood's two communications of last evening, dated 7 and 8.30 p. m., respectively. He perhaps may question my judgment of the practicability of making such movements, but when he is informed that it is approved, if it does not

emanate from the general commanding the army, I take it to be unmilitary to term such a "blind obedience to orders," and I think that he has neglected his duty in delaying a reconnaissance the order for which he acknowledges to have received at 7.45 this a. m. His falling back on the Trenton road is on his own military judgment, although by his own showing he appears to have greatly endangered his command, at least far more so than he would have by falling back on the Whiteside road, if the road from Shellmound to Whiteside's is any criterion. One of General Wood's staff was in my camp this morning early. He stated to some of my staff that the general had moved back some 4 miles, but the inclosed letter, dated 11.30 a. m., is the first information that I have received of his having done so. In his report yesterday, dated 2 p. m., at the junction of the railroads and 7 miles from Chattanooga, he makes no mention of any skirmishing, but in his dispatch of 4 p. m., sent by a different route and repeating nearly everything in his dispatch of 2 p. m., he states, "I skirmished with the enemy for several miles to-day," but mentions no casualty.

General Palmer is here and of course ready to move at any moment, but I shall not move him or his command unless I receive orders from you, or become more satisfied than now of General Wood's danger. This morning I dispatched Colonel Starling and Major Mendenhall, with an escort of 50 men, to explore the Trenton Valley road, and they have not yet returned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

I send copy of this to General Wood.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 7, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, as the matter is deemed of too great importance to delay for copy of same.

Return this, and also the two letters of General Wood forwarded last night.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 7, 1863—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Trenton:

SIR: I send with this copy of letter from General Wood, dated 11.30 a. m., this day, and of one dated 6.30 p. m., latter reporting Colonel Harker returning from his reconnaissance; also copy of letter from Lieutenant Reber at Whiteside's, stating that there was no telegraph operator there, all having left with General Wood. I have written to General Wood to return any operators that he may have with him at once to Whiteside's, to connect the telegraph wire with the field signal line to be run down this valley.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

September 7, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Army Corps :

CAPTAIN: During the night I changed my position to get a stronger one and also to place my rear on the Trenton road, giving me by this move direct and shorter line of retreat with a better road (in case of such necessity) than the circuitous, long, and bad road by Whiteside's. I have directed Captain Leavell to take the posts off the Whiteside line. The suggestion that I might wish to communicate with General Van Cleve (who is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Whiteside's), is not of any worth. If I were attacked here, I would either be able to dispose of the enemy or he of me long before any assistance could reach me from General Van Cleve. My position here is extremely hazardous. If I were only subject to a front attack I should care nothing about it. But I can be attacked in rear as well as in front. The valley is a double one, somewhat like the Sequatchie Valley at Dunlap and Therman. I have scarcely force enough to cover one of these. The enemy can attack in front, coming up the valley I occupy, and pass a force up the other valley, thence to my rear, which of course would destroy my command, and cause the capture of all except those who might incontinently throw down their arms and flee to the mountains. A movement of General Palmer's division within 2 or 3 miles of me would effectually shelter me from the danger of a rear attack and capture, and could scarcely, in the grand movements of the whole army, be said to be a change, certainly not a material one, from the position designated for it in orders (namely, the junction of the Murphy's Valley road with the "good wagon road to Naylor's"), as he would still be in two or three hours' march of that point. Besides securing the safety of my command, another very great and decided advantage would be obtained by giving General Palmer's command the position I suggest. It would enable me to make much bolder and efficient examination of the enemy's position, as I would then be freed from the necessity of providing for the safety of my rear. All the dangers and difficulties of my position increase as I advance toward the enemy; the valleys widen, making it utterly impossible to protect my flank and rear. With them secured I could push boldly up to the enemy's front. I cannot believe General Rosecrans desires such a blind adherence to the mere letter of his order for the general disposition of his forces as naturally jeopardizes the safety of the most salient portions of it, and certainly cripples the force and vigor and accuracy of its reconnaissances. I would, therefore, repeat most earnestly my suggestion to advance General Palmer's command to within some 2 miles of me, and if General Crittenden should not feel authorized to make the change, I request he will submit this communication to General Rosecrans for the purpose of obtaining the desired authority.

Though I made a very vigorous forced reconnaissance of the enemy's position yesterday, and felt him pretty strongly, I will, in obedience to orders, send out Harker's brigade on this mission to-day, holding the remainder of the force in hand to meet contingencies.

I should be glad to know how long I shall probably be kept here,

as my rations in haversack will be giving out to-morrow, and I must make provision to replenish them. The officers are already getting very short, as I did not deem it prudent to bring forward with me the division ambulance train and the light baggage train we arranged at Shellmound. I left it yesterday to join the main train with you. Nor do I yet deem it prudent to have it here, but it would be so if General Palmer's force were moved up to cover my rear.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have just received a message from Colonel Harker, through one of his staff officers, saying he was on his way back from his reconnaissance which he had pushed forward till he was opened on by the enemy's artillery on the point of Lookout Mountain, from three positions on the mountain side. Fortunately he had but one casualty, 1 man being killed by the bursting of a shell. More full report will be sent when Colonel Harker reports to me in person.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

WHITESIDE'S, September 7, 1863.

Captain OLDERSHAW:

No communication with Bridgeport. No operator here; all gone to Trenton with General Wood's division. Have field telegraph train here, and am awaiting orders to put it up to your headquarters.

Very respectfully,

SAM. F. REBER,

Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer, in Charge.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Trenton, Ga., September 7, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,

Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

Your dispatch of 9.30 p. m., inclosing General Wood's report of Colonel Harker's reconnaissance, is received. The general commanding directs you to require from General Wood a more definite report of the reconnaissance. The report does not tell us where he found the enemy, or in what force or how near to Chattanooga he pushed the reconnaissance. It is important that the general commanding should know the position, strength, and probable intention of the enemy in that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

SIGNAL STATION,
Bob White's, September 7, 1863.

Capt. H. C. TINNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c. :

SIR : A Mr. Anderson, scout connected with Bob White's party, reports to me this a. m. that on yesterday he was at Kelley's Ferry ; that a party (probably 300 or 400) rebel cavalry are there. They came there Sunday night ; are parts of four different regiments. Lieutenant James, assistant quartermaster First East Tennessee Cavalry, says that parties can cross at the Pot, some 2 or 3 miles below this point ; that there is some rebel infantry on the other side of the river. This station has a guard of 25 men for signal station and telegraph office, 1 mile apart. The telegraph operators, teamsters, &c., are unarmed. The general will know the situation, and he has the entire facts. I shall rely on his judgment or patrols for the safety of the station. Lieutenant James says that a party stationed at Brown's, on the river, would be of service. I am so far away from General Thomas' troops, except Colonel Wilder's brigade, that I can get no re-enforcements from them. If they should be needed to patrol the country or guard the ferry or station, they will have to come from the command on this side the river.

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

H. C. JONES.

Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

Your message this a. m. forwarded.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
September 7, 1863—2 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

GENERAL : S. H. Savage, Fourth Georgia Cavalry, prisoner, makes the following statements :

He estimates the whole force (from the reports among the soldiers) at 100,000 cavalry and infantry. They have 30,000 cavalry. Rations are being accumulated at foot of Missionary Mountain. They were moved there when the first demonstration was made on Chattanooga. The cavalry force is stretched along Lookout Mountain. At the foot of Lookout Mountain, at the Tennessee River, is a division of infantry and heavy pieces of artillery. Bragg issued an order that was read to Savage's brigade, telling them to hold in readiness for a desperate conflict, and that he (Bragg) intended to give them all the fighting they wanted. Johnston's forces, 20,000, are at Chattanooga. He reports some firing at Chattanooga to-day. I suppose this to be from Wagner, as I sent to him last night to make a demonstration on Point Lookout to day, to annoy them while my reconnaissance was going on.

Prisoners have never been sent farther from Chattanooga than Missionary Mountain, and supplies have been coming on the Atlanta railroad all the time, and are now.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—What is Grant's grand army doing that Johnston can uninterruptedly bring his forces to Chattanooga? Surely this is the

time for Grant to take Mobile. Can't our cavalry cut the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad, and stop supplies coming on that road. I understand the enemy is accumulating all his supplies at the foot of Missionary for a protracted struggle.

WOOD.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

September 7, 1863—6 p. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of a copy of a communication addressed by General Crittenden to you, which I will briefly explain.

In the first place, I will remark that the term "blind adhesion to orders" was not used in any personal or disrespectful sense, but in the enforcement of my suggestion to General Crittenden to move up some of the force immediately with him to my support. The contents of my communication will show that this is the sense in which I used the expression, and had no reference whatever to any specific order, and more especially to the order directing me to make a forced reconnaissance with a part of my force of the enemy's position on the spur of Lookout Mountain. I would respectfully submit that it seems to me a very far-fetched and forced construction of my language to charge that I am opposed to "a blind obedience to orders" on my remark that I could not believe that the commanding general could desire "such a blind adhesion to orders," &c. I respectfully submit that, according to my experience, there is a wide difference in the opinion of military men between the duty of obedience to a specific order and adhesion to the details of a general plan announced in orders, and which admit of latitude and discretion in their execution. It was in this sense that I used the term "a blind adhesion to orders" and none other.

Perhaps if I had used the expression "a blind adhesion to the details of a plan," my meaning would have been better expressed, and I repeat that the context of my communication bears out this interpretation.

General Crittenden thinks I have neglected my duty in delaying to make the reconnaissance ordered. I will remark that it is a most grave charge, that of neglect of duty, and no officer can justly make it against another until he has fully and fairly investigated all the facts and circumstances connected with the duty to be performed. Justice to an associate in arms, more especially when he chances to be a subordinate to the officer making the charge, certainly required this course to be pursued.

Now, I state most unhesitatingly and distinctly that I neglected no duty in carrying out the order to make the reconnaissance, and further that the reconnaissance was not delayed a moment beyond what was absolutely and indispensably necessary to insure its success and the safety of the troops making it, as also of the troops held in position to protect the reconnoitering party, in case it should meet with a reverse. I do not think it necessary to make a statement of facts to establish the correctness of this declaration, but will simply add that the brilliant success of the reconnaissance shows it was well arranged and splendidly executed.

The order to make the reconnaissance fixed no hour at which the

troops to be engaged should move, but directed I should lose no time in making it. I understood this remark to mean that I should lose no time in making it, taking in advance all proper precautions to insure its success, and I declare most unhesitatingly that this was exactly what occurred in regard to the making of the reconnaissance, the hour it started, &c. I state most emphatically that not a moment was lost in starting the troops, having a due regard to insuring the success of the reconnaissance and the safety of the troops engaged in it.

General Crittenden appears to think I questioned his military judgment in ordering the reconnaissance. I do not see how he has arrived at this conclusion, and do not think there is anything in my communication to warrant it. The truth is, I had informed Colonel Harker last night that I should send his brigade out to-day to make a forced reconnaissance. I made but one remark in my communication about the reconnaissance, and that to the effect that in obedience to orders I would make the reconnaissance, though I had felt the enemy pretty strongly yesterday. It seemed from the order being given that it was not understood that I had pretty effectually attended to the duty of feeling the enemy already, and that if this fact had been more fully understood, the order probably would not have been given. But I desired to get more full information of the enemy's position, and intended to take measures to get it at the earliest possible moment compatible with the safety of my command.

In regard to what General Crittenden terms my "falling back" on the Trenton road, I will remark that the term "falling back" is utterly erroneous, and in no fair or military sense is applicable to, descriptive of, the movement I made. I simply shifted my position to the rear, not more than 2 miles at the most (and some of my staff officers estimate the distance at 1 mile), to gain a position in which a small force can better resist an attack from a much larger force; the result of the reconnaissance of to-day proves conclusively that, by the change, I have not by any means impaired the efficiency of my command for examining and threatening the enemy's position; the truth is, the change, considering my small and isolated force in the immediate presence of a most preponderating and overwhelming force of the enemy, has greatly increased my capability of carrying out the purpose for which my command was sent hither.

The change was rendered, in my judgment, imperatively necessary by the following reasons: The position immediately at the junction of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad with the Trenton and Chattanooga Railroad is utterly untenable by a small force liable to be attacked by a superior force; the position may be assailed with ease in front, on both flanks, and in rear at the same time. If my small command had been attacked there, its line of retreat would have been completely cut off, and one of two results must have necessarily obtained; either my command would have been utterly destroyed or captured. I was not disposed to allow either of the results to obtain if I could prevent it.

During the afternoon I became satisfied that one division (Cheatham's) was encamped on the spur of Lookout Mountain, supported by another (Withers') immediately in its rear. Also that there was a large force encamped on the summit or table of Lookout Mountain immediately overlooking my camp; the enemy's signal flags, in operation, were seen during the afternoon, and when darkness closed in, his signal lights were seen in active communication. Such a well-

informed and reliable officer as Lieutenant-Colonel Embree, Fifty-eighth Indiana, on outpost duty, sent me information that a most distinct and considerable movement was taking place in the enemy's lines; that commands indicating the movement of troops, and the peculiar sound of moving artillery, could be heard. He judged that these signs indicated a night or early morning attack. Indeed, general, the indications of such an event were as unmistakable as on a certain famous night you will remember in front of Corinth in May of 1862. What, under these imperiling circumstances, was my duty? I was charged with the safety of the lives of my officers and men; I was charged with what is dearer to a true soldier, the preservation, untarnished, of their honor. I was charged with the execution of one feature in the programme of the great enterprise we are now engaged in.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon I had informed General Crittenden that the enemy seemed to be in force in my front, that my position was hazardous, and suggested his moving a part of the force with him in supporting distance. I had received his reply in which he had declined to act on my suggestion (while still expressing his appreciation of the danger of my position), and advising me, if it should become necessary, to retreat, and moreover, indicating the Trenton road as the most practicable route for the purpose.

As already remarked, my small, isolated command was in an indefensible position if attacked in force—a position in which it could be cut off, overwhelmed, and destroyed by a superior force, without a soldier's satisfaction of inflicting severe punishment on the enemy. My duty was clearly to put my command in a position in which it could make a respectable, a vigorous, a determined defense, by which means it might have been succored; or if succor had been denied, perhaps a line of retreat could be secured. I decided to change my position, and I frankly own, it was made wholly and solely on my own military judgment. And I have no hesitation in saying that I am perfectly willing to submit my conduct and the reasons therefor to the judgment of the commanding general of this gallant army and of military peers generally.

An attack was imminent, and there was no time to consult higher authority. Who, with any strength of judgment, of any power to weigh facts and come to conclusions, of any force of character, would, when such a disaster was impending, trust the fate of his command to the uncertain communication of couriers through a hostile, mountainous region? And yet this is what General Crittenden seems to think I ought to have done.

My judgment and my conscience approved the change of position then and do so now, and that without waiting for the approval of any senior commander. I moved my command to the juncture of the road via Whiteside's with the dirt road from Trenton to Chattanooga. The Trenton and Chattanooga Railroad passes through the position I occupy and the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad skirts my left flank, their junction being some mile and a half in advance. As my guns to a considerable extent command both roads, it may be said, in a military sense, though not absolutely in point of fact, that I occupy their junction. General Crittenden speaks of my falling back on the Trenton road in such a way as to produce the impression that I have lost control of the road via Whiteside's. In this he is entirely mistaken, as my command occupies a strong, abrupt, wooded ridge, which runs partially athwart the valley nearly at

right angles, about 200 yards in rear of the junction of the two dirt roads. Fifteen guns on frowning heights dominate and control the junction.

General Crittenden says a staff officer of General Wood's—without giving name—told some of his staff officers—still without giving any names—in his camp early this morning that I had fallen back some 4 miles. I know not what one of my staff officers General Crittenden refers to, but I am very sure that not one of my staff who has been with me since I left Shellmound has been in General Crittenden's camp to-day, and therefore, whoever he was, he had no knowledge of his own of the statement he was making, and was simply egregiously mistaken.

I think it proper to remark that it seems to me very strange that a general officer should base charges by which he means to inculcate the acts and conduct of another officer on such vague and foundationless reports, and I respectfully appeal to the commanding general to decide whether charges resting on so intangible a foundation should be made.

He (General Crittenden) charges that by my own showing I appear to have greatly endangered the safety of my command by what he styles "falling back on the Trenton road." If any part of my own showing (which word I presume General Crittenden uses synonymously with the explanations in my communications) makes it appear that I have endangered the safety of my command by the change in position I made last night, then I have been most unfortunate in my attempts at explanation, for I certainly have never been more fully convinced of any truth not yet developed into a palpable, tangible fact than I now am—and was so from the first—that the change in position has proved the salvation of my command. But, the truth is, I do not believe that any part of my correspondence shows that I endangered the safety of my command by changing my position last night, and I am perfectly willing to submit it to the enlightened and impartial judgment of the commanding general of this army.

The determination, announced in my communication to General Crittenden, to retreat by the Trenton rather than the Whiteside road, in case this painful event should become necessary, was arrived at from information and suggestions communicated to me in an official note signed by Captain Oldershaw, and written, doubtlessly (such must at least be the official conclusion), by General Crittenden's order. The information, on which the suggestion to retreat, if necessary, by the Trenton road, was obtained from a reconnaissance set on foot by me, the officer who made it having reported to General Crittenden prior to his reporting to me.

In regard to the matter of retreating I must remark that I never intended to do it except as a last and dire necessity, and hence in my note to General Crittenden I urged such a disposition of his forces as would almost certainly obviate the necessity.

General Crittenden complains that I omitted in my note of 2 p. m. to mention that I had skirmished with the enemy for several miles, and that when I did mention it in my note of 4 p. m. I did not report on casualties. I have to remark that the failure in each instance was an unintentional oversight which (as the information was a proper part of my notes) I sincerely regret. But I must say in all frankness that I think the making of them the basis of a grave com-

plaint to the commanding general indicates, to say the least, a disposition to cavil at small short-comings.

The two concluding paragraphs of General Crittenden's communication I would gladly pass unnoticed, but duty to myself will not permit me to do so. In all my official correspondence I studiously try to exclude everything which might in the remotest degree involve personal disparagement and injurious reflections. Official papers, if the introduction can be avoided, are no fit place for such matter, but the evident attempt of General Crittenden in his two closing paragraphs to disparage my military judgment, and perhaps the attempt also to covertly insinuate a foul, dark calumny (though I would fain hope General Crittenden did not deliberately intend to give to his words the interpretation of which they are capable), make it proper that I should notice these paragraphs.

Personally, I know myself to be so superior to injury from such attempts that I will not permit myself to be disturbed by them. If intended to injure, they are shafts which fall harmlessly at my feet. But as General Crittenden intimates, inferentially at least, in these two paragraphs, how he obtains information on which he bases his military decisions, whose judgments and suggestions, however matured by information of and observation of the facts and circumstances which should settle the question, he will discard, and whose judgments and suggestions, however immature and crude they may be (the authors of them having had only the very slightest opportunity of gaining any information of the questions they are to decide), and as I have the honor to command a division of brave men, whose lives, fates, and fortunes are liable to be more or less influenced by General Crittenden's military judgments, I have the right to examine the groundwork of such judgments.

General Crittenden says he will not move General Palmer's command (as suggested and advised by me) unless he is ordered by the commanding general, or becomes better satisfied of General Wood's danger, and then follows a statement that he has sent Colonel Starling and Major Mendenhall, with an escort, to explore the Trenton road. The evident connection of these two sentences is such that it is plain General Crittenden was to become more satisfied of my danger through the agency of his two staff officers. A strange, a passing strange determination on the part of General Crittenden! I had been in this valley more than twenty-four hours; I had been keenly examining the topographical features with reference to either offense or defense; I had been actively engaged in obtaining information of the position and force of the enemy and his designs. On the information touching all these points, at 11.30 a. m. to-day (having previously advised and suggested the same course), I made a more full communication, urging the moving up of re-enforcements to a supporting distance, setting forth my reasons for my urgency, but the suggestions and the information on which they are based are not deemed worthy of being acted on. General Crittenden sends two of his staff officers (neither of whom has one-tenth of my military experience, nor a tenth part of my military education) to my camp, who spend a half an hour at my bivouac, who ride with me to the position of one of my batteries (occupying about ten minutes in this visit), and then return quickly to General Crittenden's headquarters, and so soon as a courier could well return to me, I am informed that the disposition I had been pressing for more than twenty-four hours will be made.

If I could feel gratification from such an influence, I might be flattered by the prompt and hearty indorsement General Crittenden's staff officers evidently gave to my suggestions.

As a matter of deep import, especially to the corps of this army to which I am attached, and generally to the whole army, I desire respectfully, but most earnestly, to submit to the commanding general of the army whether the conduct of General Crittenden toward me in this whole transaction was proper and respectful, and whether the influence which it would appear that he allowed to decide a grave military question (with the very slight information the determining influence could bring to bear on the question) is, under such circumstances, the proper one. It strikes me the most fatal disasters are likely to befall us if such cursory examinations as Colonel Starling and Major Mendenhall made to-day, with the conclusion based thereon, are to be put in competition with matured judgments based on full information.

In conclusion, general, I must beg your pardon for inflicting so long a communication on you, and can only offer as an apology the necessity of protecting myself against the deep professional and personal injury intended to be inflicted on me by General Crittenden's communication.

With high respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Murphy's Valley Road, September 8, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Respectfully forwarded.

I have said that I thought General Wood neglected his duty in delaying a reconnaissance, and I think the facts before me, which were submitted to headquarters, justified the statement. What followed in my communication to headquarters, of which General Wood complains at such length, was a statement of such information as I had gathered from General Wood's dispatches and other sources, stating the sources, however, that the general commanding might know what importance to attach to the information, and was no charge against General Wood. Whether he fell back or only changed his position is a question that I did not mean to decide, and will cheerfully agree to his own language on this point. By his own showing he changed his position from a "hazardous" to an "extremely hazardous" one. General Wood, in his communication, seems to forget that the general commanding as well as the commander of the corps are alike interested in the honor and security of his troops.

I sent two of my staff to explore the road from here toward General Wood for my own information, and their expedition had no connection whatever with the reconnaissance which General Wood was to make, nor on their return did they pretend to give any information as to General Wood's danger, save that which they had gathered from him. Their business was to inform me of the road and country from here to General Wood's position, and to search for a suitable camp in the event of the general commanding authorizing General Palmer's advance, and they performed it well. The question of the relative military merit of these officers of my staff and General Wood need not have been raised, for no troops were ordered

to move because of any change in my opinion as to the actual danger of General Wood's command.

General Wood has at great length vindicated himself from charges which I claim never to have made, and very imperfectly, in my judgment, attempts to refute the only charge I did make.

I desire to do General Wood no injustice, and I cheerfully submit my conduct in this matter to the commanding general to whom he appeals.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863—7.10 p. m.

Captain OLDERSHAW,
Assistant-Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Corps :

CAPTAIN : Colonel Harker has just got in with his command. He reports that he drove in the enemy's mounted men and infantry skirmishers for some 2 miles, and compelled them to reform on their regiments. He says he got so near the skirmishers that he could distinctly hear the officers in command of them exhorting them to stand firm and be true to their country, and when the skirmishers broke he heard the command to fall back on their regiments. Colonel Harker estimates that he pushed his command to within 1,100 yards of the batteries that opened on him. He says the batteries from which the guns opened on him seemed to be about 200 yards apart. He accounts for the small number of casualties by the fact of his getting his command promptly secured by the inequality of the ground. Having called a fire from their batteries, Colonel Harker promptly decided to return with his command; the light field artillery he had with him could be of no avail. He brought in with him 2 deserters and 1 prisoner.

Respectfully,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
September 7, 1863—6 a. m.

General Wood :

On the reception of your note I immediately ordered a section of artillery and three regiments to the river in front of Chattanooga, and will keep a lookout for you. My forces are at Williams' Island, and we can communicate across there. Our signal station is 2 miles from Chattanooga. The best chance for you to make a station would be on Raccoon Mountain.

There was no news yesterday. Only one brigade in Lookout Valley, supported by another at the front of Lookout Mountain; but yesterday evening a division came down the river to Chattanooga. They may be going to meet you, or may be going in the direction of La Fayette.

If we could communicate across Williams' Island it would be well. The river is fordable from your side to the island, and I have

boats on this side. We can ford the river at two different places. We have one flat-boat, and will have another done to-morrow that will carry four wagons at a time.

Your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
September 7, 1863.

General WOOD :

All quiet. Let me know what will help you, and it shall be done as near as we can. I have two regiments there besides cavalry. Two bodies of troops came out of the valley last night toward Chattanooga. Do you know whether that is all or not? Between the river and Lookout Mountain there is an earth-work. We are drawing their attention by our firing, and driving them out of there very fast.

G. D. WAGNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

OPPOSITE CHATTANOOGA,
September 7, 1863—10 a. m.

General ROSECRANS :

Have had communication with Burnside's forces. His cavalry is at Washington and Athens. Loudon Bridge is burned. Hiwassee Bridge probably burned. General Burnside's headquarters at Knoxville. Buckner's forces reported pressing down the railroad in direction of Rome. Not very reliable. Large force here, at least one division; reported to be Cheatham's. Works at Friar's Island abandoned. No infantry pickets above Chattanooga; they are relieved by cavalry. Forrest said to have gone in the direction of Rome. Enemy strongly fortified between Lookout Mountain and the river. General Wood had a fight with them there yesterday. He is in Lookout Valley. I will shell the enemy on Lookout Mountain from this side of the river to-day in order to aid General Wood. We are making a demonstration above Chattanooga to-day as though intending to cross. Have communication with General Wood. Have reported to you more fully by courier. We have boats to cross as soon as we are able. The enemy broke up their pontoon-bridge last night.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 7, 1863—1 a. m.

General WAGNER :

Message received. Continue your operations as before. Enemy strongly re-enforced on spur of Lookout Mountain.

M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ETC., *Poe's, September 7, 1863—9 p. m.*

General GEORGE D. WAGNER, *Comdg. U. S. Forces, &c. :*

I herewith forward inclosure from Colonel Minty and a brigade commander of General Burnside's, from which it would appear that there was no enemy near them. Colonel Funkhouser also reports that he has had men across the river at Igou's and below, and that there has been no enemy there or at Harrison to-day. The letter from Colonel Minty, marked B, is this moment received, which would indicate that there are forces still above us. I had directed Colonel Minty (to save time) to cross early to-morrow morning at the mouth of Sale Creek, and cautiously move down on the other side to Harrison, but since receiving the letter have added that he will be governed by his further information, and if his information proves true it would not be safe to move down yet. Your note, inclosing Wood's, did not reach me till late, as I was at the mouth of the Chickamauga, boat building; but the regiment and section of artillery are near their destination, as you suggested, by this time. My boat, large enough to cross half a regiment at a time, will be finished by to-morrow evening. My notion was, for Minty to move down to Harrison to-morrow, while we could be ready to cross at the mouth of the Chickamauga to-morrow night or next morning, but the information in his last note would appear to make it necessary for him to remain to watch that force of the enemy's cavalry.

I am, very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Sale Creek Camp Ground, September 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel KIMBERLY, *A. A. A. G., Left Flank :*

SIR: Inclosed herewith I hand you copy of a communication received from Colonel Byrd, commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, stationed near Kingston. I agree with Colonel Byrd with regard to there being no enemy in his front, *i. e.*, within striking distance. The whole of the enemy's force fell back two days ago to south of the Hiwassee, and the day before yesterday Bushrod Johnson's brigade, which forms the rear of Buckner's corps, moved from the Hiwassee to Georgetown. The bridge at Loudon was destroyed by the enemy. General Burnside's headquarters are at Knoxville. I believe the railroad bridge over the Hiwassee has been destroyed, but cannot say positively. I am now picketing the following ferries and fords, which I give in order, beginning below: Thatcher's Ferry, Cross' Ford, Sale Creek Ford, a ford or ferry 2 miles above, Doughty's Ferry, Blythe's Ferry, and the upper or Bell's Ferry. I do not think that Forrest has any intention of crossing the river. If he had any intention of making a raid toward McMinnville he would have done so while the fords near Piney Creek were in his hands, and before Burnside's cavalry arrived at Kingston. I have about 30 prisoners. Can you dispose of them, or shall I parole them?

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Post Oak Springs, Tenn., September 6, 1863.

Colonel MINTY,

Commanding First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division :

I received your favor of yesterday, and in reply will inform you that I have been ordered with my command to Athens, Tenn. I shall march with my command for that place at 8 a. m. to-day. I will send some scouts up toward Smith's Cross-Roads, and will communicate with the troops of General Rosecrans. In regard to the enemy in front, I think there are none, or, if there is an enemy there, he is so far off that his position cannot be ascertained.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

B.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Sale Creek Camp Ground, September 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel KIMBERLY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Left Flank :

SIR : I have to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of yesterday's date, directing me, in case Forrest should cross the river, to hold or obstruct the passes across the mountains. General Hazen cannot be aware of the fact that between Sale and Richland Creeks there are four good, practicable wagon roads across the mountains, viz, Paine's trace, Tioga pike, Johnson's trace, and Hart's pike, and that his late order moving me to this point places me 10 miles from Paine's ; that my entire effective force consists of about 1,100 men, out of which over 100 are constantly on picket—some of them as far out as 8 miles—and that escorts to forage trains, patrols, and scouts reduce the force under my command which would be available for any sudden movement to about 500 men.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN :

GENERAL : A messenger just in from Lieutenant Fitch, of the signal corps, reports that my company detailed for signal guard are resisted in attempting to reach "the hill." One of our men was severely wounded in the skirmish. I don't know where "the hill" is, and am not in a condition to determine what force ought to go out. The messenger says there are marks, as if mountain howitzers had been about. I will order one regiment to march at once, to be strengthened or diminished as you may direct.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.

[Inclosure.]

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—12.40 p. m.

Major-General PALMER :

The enemy have checked us near the top of the mountain. We do not know their strength. Will fall back. We have 1 wounded.

FITCH,

Lieutenant, Signal Officer.

Can you send more men? We only have 35.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 7, 1863—5.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,

Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps :

SIR : The general commanding directs that you move with your command to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock, and take up a position about 2 miles to General Wood's rear, on Trenton Valley road.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Poe's, &c., September 7, 1863—6 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD :

Very large clouds of dust were seen across the river all day yesterday; the troops were moving down and back from the river. Minty still reports the enemy falling back from the river. He also reports that General Buckner has ordered that all able-bodied negroes be sent to Macon, Ga., to work on fortifications. I would sooner suppose to be organized into an army.

My assistant adjutant-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Kimberly, has, with plain black and white flags and a simple code, established communication by signal between my headquarters and every crossing for 16 miles up and down the river, greatly economizing patrols and couriers. The immediate line of the river has been remarkably quiet for the past twenty-four hours.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
In front of Chattanooga, September 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General HAZEN :

GENERAL : General Wood opened on the enemy this p. m. on the opposite side of the river, at the mouth of Lookout Valley, with musketry and artillery, the enemy replying. The enemy have two batteries on the point of Lookout Mountain, one commanding Lookout Valley, and the other the river and valley in this direction; also breastworks at Lookout Creek, commanding the road to Chattanooga. I have directed Colonel Jordan to send some men over the river at the mouth of Chickamauga in the morning, and I shall take one regiment and a section of artillery and go there in person to-

morrow; if by using the artillery I can cross, I shall do it. General Reynolds is reported by courier from General Wood to be at Trenton. Appearances indicate about a division at Chattanooga with plenty of artillery. Forrest is reported to have gone below. We will have communication with General Wood, by way of Williams' Island, to-morrow.

Very truly, yours,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp, Murphy's, Ga., September 7, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Army Corps:

Colonel Dick is on his way. Captain Heany left him on the route and reported that he would be in Dunlap on the evening of the 5th. I sent orders to Jasper for him to march by way of Bridgeport. He should reach this point on the evening of the 9th.

Respectfully,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

• HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
In Bivouac, Georgia, September 7, 1863.

Col. S. W. PRICE,

Commanding at Whiteside's:

COLONEL: The following has just been received from corps headquarters:

The regiment at Whiteside's must remain, but under an efficient officer, who will watch, regularly, the road from that point to Chattanooga and prevent, if possible, any cavalry raid down the road, as General Wood is not now on it. Should the officer in command be attacked, without reasonable expectation of being able to hold his position, he will fall back on this road, *i. e.*, the one taken by Van Cleve and Palmer, and immediately communicate with you.

The general directs that you take measures to carry the above into effect. Headquarters will probably be 2 miles to the front from here, to-morrow night. Send forward promptly any information you may receive of the movements of the enemy above you. As above directed, you will exercise unusual vigilance to cover our rear.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TRENTON, GA.,
September 7, 1863—1 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. BRIGHAM,

Sixty-ninth Ohio, Cowan:

March with your regiment at once by the best and shortest route to Bridgeport, and from thence to your division. Report to and take orders from Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, at Bridgeport.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 7, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS :

Captain Little, commissary of subsistence, reports that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is not hurrying [supplies] forward as fast as we consume them. Have you any orders on the subject?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 7, 1863—2.25 p. m.*

General GARFIELD :

Morgan reached Stevenson with one brigade at 11 a. m. to-day; McCook's brigade near by. Whitaker's brigade near; will camp at the foot of the mountain to-night. Reid's brigade at Cowan. Steedman will be at Cowan to-night in person. The Eightieth Illinois leaves by car to-morrow for Bridgeport.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *September 7, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD.

Chief of Staff:

Four regiments of infantry and one battery of the First Brigade arrived here at 11 a. m. to-day. Colonel McCook, with three regiments of infantry and one battery, encamped 5 miles west of Lar-kinsville last night, one regiment of infantry following him within a day's march.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

TRENTON, GA., *September 7, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,

Nashville:

The general commanding wishes to know if the magazine is fixed yet.

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,

Camp near Winston's, September 7, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I will start in the morning and endeavor to strike the railroad. I regret exceedingly that I cannot have the aid of Minty's brigade, as I deem my present force entirely inadequate to the work to be performed. I fear the general is not aware that I have but thirteen small regiments here, reduced by battalions guarding the

Nashville and Huntsville Railroad. To seriously affect the railroad we should be able to hold it for at least half a day. My force is so small that I cannot make proper detachments for striking the road and at the same time fight the force of the enemy. The entire force of Wharton's and Martin's divisions lie between me and the railroad. I will do the best I can. If the general wishes any modification, send a courier through to-night. To make success certain I should have my whole force, Wilder at the same time making a diversion to attract the attention of the enemy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Trenton, September 7, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General STANLEY :

Your dispatch of 10.30 a. m., 7th, is received. The general commanding thinks it practicable for you to make a successful expedition against the enemy's line of communication. Considering the relative strength of the enemy's cavalry and our own, and the additional fact that Forrest's whole force and nearly all of Wheeler's are in the neighborhood of Chattanooga and cannot be brought to bear against you, he has the more confidence in your ability to succeed in the expedition. Even should you fail in thoroughly breaking the railroad, you would at least make a strong diversion in that direction.

General McCook has been directed to hold the pass of the mountain to cover your return, and to send two brigades as far as Alpine to aid in securing your route and forming a support. The general commanding directs you to push forward rapidly and with audacity. The severing of the enemy's railroad communication with Atlanta will be the most disastrous to him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

ALLEN'S HOUSE,

4 Miles from Valley Head, Ala., September 7, 1863.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,

Commanding First Brigade :

You will prepare your command and have it in readiness to march at daylight to-morrow morning.

* * * * *

By command of Col. E. M. McCook :

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Col. O. H. La Grange, commanding Second Brigade, and Col. L. D. Watkins, commanding Third Brigade.)

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Poe's Tavern, September 7, 1863—8 p. m.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY,

Commanding First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division:

The river is clear of the enemy to-day as far down as below Harrison. I think there is nothing at all behind. Be pleased to move early in the morning to Sale Creek Ford (said to be the shallowest between Chattanooga and Kingston), and, if possible, make a crossing there with your entire command, after leaving a sufficient guard for your train, and move cautiously down, always keeping the country so thoroughly patrolled in your front and flank opposite the river as to avoid all danger. On arriving at Harrison, communicate with me. If at any time, in moving down, you have sufficient reason therefor, recross the river. I am of the opinion that there are several fords between Sale Creek and Harrison practicable for cavalry. If you find no practicable ford, move down on this side to Soddy Creek and report, keeping your train with you. If you cross, direct your train to move down to the Chickamauga Creek. Keep me advised of all you do.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Your note of 3 p. m. of this date is just received. You will now be guided by this letter, together with the further information you have received. If your information is reliable, it would not be safe to come down just now. Whatever you do, let me know.

W. B. H.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Sale Creek Camp Ground, September 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

SIR: In accordance with orders received from Brigadier-General Hazen, I moved from Smith's Cross-Roads to this place yesterday. General Burnside has established his headquarters at Knoxville. Loudon has been taken possession of by General Burnside's forces—after the bridge was destroyed by the enemy. Colonel Byrd, commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, has been ordered from Kingston to Athens, and informs me that he was to march at 8 o'clock yesterday a. m. General Bushrod Johnson's brigade, being the rear of Buckner's corps, marched from the Hiwassee River to Georgetown on the 5th instant. I have been informed that the enemy has destroyed the railroad bridge at Charleston. I have sent a man to inquire into the truth of the report.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 7, 1863—6 a. m.

Capt. R. S. THOMS,

Aide-de-Camp for Major-General Rosecrans:

Our cavalry now joins on your left. We have full possession of East Tennessee except Cumberland gap, which is still held by the

enemy. I have a force moving against it from the Kentucky side, and I move from here at once in person with a force to attack it from this side. Will telegraph you from the gap, I hope. General Hart-suff remains at Knoxville.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 7, 1863.*

Brigadier-General POTTER :

I trust it was only a battalion of the Seventy-first you ordered to report to General Fry. It is all important to leave the other two battalions at Mount Sterling. Have you any news from Burnside?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, KY., *September 7, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following dispatch has just been received :

I am moving to make the gap to-morrow morning. Shove on all my ammunition and subsistence trains. We are on our last rations of bread this morning, and I am sorely in need of ammunition. If when they get here they cannot carry over the mountains, let them unload one-third of it and come forward with remainder.

JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Fifty wagon loads of subsistence stores will arrive here to-night. Shall I send them right forward? No other wagons can be spared from here. Please answer.

E. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *September 7, 1863.*

Brigadier-General POTTER :

You want the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, and Second Maryland, in place of which you will leave Sixth New Hampshire, Ninth New Hampshire, Seventh Rhode Island, and Fifty-first New York. I have ordered the regiments to report to you and prepare for marching orders as soon as relieved by the other regiments. I wish you to order regiment in place of Forty-eighth Pennsylvania and Second Maryland; place one at Lexington and Fifty-first New York at Camp Nelson to relieve Twenty-first Massachusetts. If it is necessary for me to come to Lexington, and I can aid you thereby in any way, I will do so.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

BARBOURSVILLE, *September 7, 1863.*

General PARKE :

From Laurel Bridge, 6 miles south of London, I moved on to Flat Lick by three routes, one column taking direct route to Barbours-

ville, another the old State road, and the third through Manchester. I did this for a better supply of water and forage, and also to reconnoiter on the Manchester line in case they should be inclined to trouble my left and rear from that region, not far from which they generally make raids from Western Virginia. The above for your information. All my columns concentrated at Flat Lick in the same hour.

JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding.

BARBOURSVILLE, KY.,
September 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General POTTER :

My sick are filling the houses in my rear, and I have no surgeons or medicines to leave with them. Dr. Wilson can inform you that I foretold this and some of the other disasters which must take place on this line of operations unless commissary, quartermaster's, and medical departments work in a different fashion from what they are now doing.

JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND FORD, *September 7, 1863.*

Brigadier-General POTTER :

My force is all across the Cumberland River. My spies just in say that the enemy is very busy preparing to defend the gap. Just received a telegram informing me that there are no trains with rations or ammunition for me, and the commissary and quartermaster officers at Crab Orchard have not been sober for many days. The telegram further states that I must not depend upon receiving supplies from either Camp Nelson or Crab Orchard, so long as the men now in these two places remain there. What is to be done? My men will begin to get sick before many hours for want of bread. Little corn here, and I have only ammunition enough to bluster with and persuade the enemy to evacuate or capitulate if he be so inclined, but I cannot make a serious attack. If the enemy is disposed and strong enough to resist, I do not intend to retire until compelled, but the commissary and quartermasters have put a retreat on my cards.

JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CUMBERLAND FORD,
September 7, 1863.

General POTTER :

The commissary at Crab Orchard telegraphs that there is no subsistence on the way for my troops. Will you order any troops that may be coming up in rear to unload their wagons of everything but hard bread and ammunition for .58 and .54 caliber, and send on to me these things with utmost dispatch? From Cumberland Ford to

Cumberland Gap are three long, steep, and fearfully rugged mountains, and wagons cannot cross them if heavily loaded. My last ration of bread is out to-day, and you know what a poor supply of ammunition I have. The supplies which I here ask for from the troops on the road, they can recover from the supply trains when they reach them. These troops are comparatively in a rich country until they reach the poverty-stricken spot.

JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND FORD, *September 7, 1863.*

General POTTER:

Even with my raw and green troops I should have approached and perhaps attacked the Cumberland Gap before this, but I have only thirty rounds per man, and the battery not the usual supply per gun. I telegraphed all this long ago to each department. My last ration of bread out to-day. If, after all my exertions and anxieties, some other officer comes up leisurely, fully supplied, and takes the gap with the help of my intimate local knowledge, then I shall be bound in justice to my troops and to myself to show why and who prevented my doing that which I could have done but for the culpable negligence of certain departments.

JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND FORD, *September 7, 1863.*

Brigadier-General POTTER:

Will you inform me whether I am to be under the direction and order of General Ferrero when he comes up? If I am, then I request you to allow me to resign my present command immediately [after] we shall have had our first encounter with the enemy.

JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
No. 62. } *Knoxville, Tenn., September 7, 1863.*

* * * * *

VI. The One hundred and third Ohio, Colonel Casement, will proceed to Knoxville immediately, prepared to make an expedition on the cars to Jonesborough, or to some point on the railroad east of that place, for the purpose of repairing and guarding the railroad temporarily wherever it may need either. Colonel Casement will bring his regimental baggage and his share of the rations pertaining to the brigade, after exhausting which he will subsist off the country. At this place he will procure the necessary tools for repairs on the road. General Hascall will use every effort to hurry the regiment forward. It will return on the train which carries this order.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Hartsuff:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 7, 1863.

Maj. W. D. HAMILTON,

Comdg. Battalion Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry:

SIR: Upon being relieved by 200 men from Wolford's brigade, you will come at once to Knoxville and report to Colonel Foster, whose headquarters are over Tennessee Bank. You are not to lose any time in reporting here, as it is necessary that you come at once.

By order of Major-General Hartsuff:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 7, 1863—9.20 p. m.

Col. F. W. GRAHAM,

Beyond Sevierville:

The general commanding the corps desires me to say that if you have a clear or fair prospect of coming up with the force you are pursuing very soon, and a good prospect of success after having overtaken it, you can keep on and do your best to capture and break up the band; but if there be a prospect of a long march, or any contingency of not overtaking him at all—in short, if you cannot catch up with him in two or three days, and capture or disperse the entire command—you will return to Sevierville. Colonel Crittenden has been ordered there with his regiment. You will proceed to Greeneville without awaiting at Sevierville the arrival of Colonel Crittenden, but you will leave all the information you have for him, as far as relates to position of the enemy, and the condition and quantity of the country in regard to forage and subsistence. You will be met at Greeneville by Colonel Foster, your brigade commander, or will receive instructions left by him. In case you receive no further instructions, move on to Jonesborough and communicate with these headquarters. Your courier line will be taken up by Colonel Crittenden, of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 7, 1863.

Col. FRANK WOLFORD,

Commanding Independent Cavalry Brigade:

The general directs that you order Colonel Crittenden, with his regiment, the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, to Sevierville, Tenn., to start to-morrow morning. His instructions will be to proceed to the place above stated, taking up on the road the courier posts of Colonel Graham, replacing them by detail from his command. After his arrival at Sevierville he will send the couriers so taken up to Colonel Graham, who will either be at Sevierville or Greeneville. Colonel Graham has been ordered to leave full information for Colonel Crittenden, at Sevierville, of the enemy and the condition and quantity of

forage and subsistence in the country. It will be the duty of Colonel Crittenden to clear the country around him of all armed rebels that may be in it. Colonel Graham may not have reached Sevier-ville on his way to Greeneville when Colonel Crittenden arrives; if so, Colonel Crittenden can obtain the information mentioned from Colonel Graham on his arrival, and turn over the couriers direct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 8, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS,
Black River Bridge:

I am just out from town. I will not be able to come over this p. m.; order accordingly.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS,
Black River Bridge:

I expect in from Brandon a gentleman named Thomas A. Marshall, of Vicksburg. Say to him I would be obliged if he would ride around by my headquarters. Be very careful whom you let in and let out. Be certain that it is to our interest when any one passes the lines.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1863.

General BUCKLAND,
Oak Ridge:

Say to Dr. Hill I will answer his paper to-night and send it by a courier to-morrow. Better prohibit all travel by the valley road, and make citizens go in and out by the ridge. No citizens should pass in or out save for our advantage.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, September 8, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

I informed Steele ten days since that I would send him another brigade of infantry if he called for it. This brigade will be taken from Memphis. General Stephen D. Lee has taken command of North and Central Mississippi. Pillow is at Columbus organizing conscripts; Ferguson, with about 4,000 men and ten pieces of artillery, at Okolona; advance at Baldwyn. Northern Arkansas is quiet.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Memphis, Tenn., September 8, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,

Comdg. Third Brigade Cavalry, Germantown, Tenn.:

COLONEL: You will hold yourself and your command in readiness to move upon an expedition by order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, the object of which is set forth in the copy of his instructions from Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, which is inclosed herewith. I notify the brigades at Corinth and La Grange by telegraph.

By order of Brigadier-General Grierson, commanding Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

[J. K. CATLIN,]

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

September 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,

Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I inclose you copy of my letter of instructions to Gen. E. A. Carr. I regret that your knee prevents you taking charge of this movement; but, as it is, you will issue the order at once for the cavalry to obey the orders of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr. I have not heard from Hatch, nor do I precisely know where he is.

Yours, truly,

S. A. HURLBUT,

Major-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Memphis, Tenn., September 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,

Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: You will organize as soon as practicable an expeditionary corps and move upon the force now at Baldwyn and Okolona. I think two brigades of cavalry and a battery (outside of the howitzers), supported by mounted infantry, would be sufficient; of this, however, you will judge on consultation with Colonel Hatch, who is very well posted on that region of country. General Grierson is disabled; Colonel Hatch will therefore command the cavalry and the expedition, unless you shall prefer to take charge yourself. We have now a supply of both artillery and cavalry horses here, and will supply your force. Men should go light on this dash, taking nothing but provisions and ammunition.

The enemy should be driven in and punished sharply, and if you find it practicable to successfully attack Columbus and break up the conscript camp there, it should be done by all means. You can easily take 3,500 good mounted men and still leave enough for picket duty. The cavalry will be ordered to hold themselves subject to your order, as a day or two will be required to prepare and select your troops. I am in hopes we will have a rain first.

Let me know when you will be ready to start, and I will move a regiment of infantry and battalion of cavalry straight down on Panola to attract their attention in this direction.

You will find the country for 40 miles below you pretty rough and badly devastated ; after that I think it will be better. I desire expressly that no marauding or violence be used toward the people, and that for rations or forage taken receipts be given, payable on proof of loyalty, and nothing be taken which is not needed.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[PADUCAH, KY.,]
September 8, 1863.

Maj. W. M. MABRY,
111th Illinois Infantry, Commanding Expedition:

MAJOR: Yours of the 7th instant received. I congratulate you upon your success thus far, and would advise you to move upon the force in the Obion Bottoms and use your best endeavors to drive them out, break up their rendezvous and camp. I think you had better mount one company of infantry, and more if necessary to accomplish the object. You had better move your whole command to Conyersville, Tenn., so as to better act as a reserve force for your cavalry in case they are forced back. You will use your judgment in making your movements, reporting to these headquarters all changes in your locations, intentions, and the information gained.

Respectfully,

JAMES S. MARTIN,
Colonel 111th Illinois Infantry, Commanding Post.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
September 8, 1863.

Colonel HERRICK:

You will obey the orders of General Carr in regard to expedition.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to Col. Fielding Hurst, commanding cavalry, La Grange, Tenn.)

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
September 8, 1863.

General CARR:

I have ordered the cavalry to obey your orders in regard to expedition.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, September 8, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Dispatch of yesterday just received. I shall try to find the paper you mention and carefully consider it. In the mean time let me urge that you do your utmost to get every man you can, black and white, under arms at the very earliest moment, to guard roads, bridges,

and trains, allowing all the better trained soldiers to go forward to Rosecrans. Of course I mean for you to act in co-operation with, and not independently of, the military authorities.

A. LINCOLN.

FORT MONROE, *September 8, 1863.* (Received 9.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

* * * * *

CHATTANOOGA, *September 4.*

The enemy were signaling all night on Walden's Ridge, but everything is remarkably quiet across the river to-day. There are no further indications of an advance on the part of Rosecrans.

The Knoxville Register has been removed to Cleveland. Capt. J. R. Rhodes, of the First Confederate Infantry, was shot at noon to-day for encouraging desertions from his own company, and embezzling the money of substitutes. He made a short speech acknowledging the justice of the sentence, manifested but little concern, and died without a struggle.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aderhold of the same regiment was cashiered and conscripted yesterday for having been concerned in the same offenses.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 5.*

Although the armies are in close proximity, there are no indications of an early engagement, but a slight cause may bring it on, however, at any moment.

Our artillery at Driver's Ferry opened on the enemy at 6 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the position of the enemy's batteries. They responded promptly, and for half an hour a lively artillery duel was kept up without injury to our side. The discipline and health of the army are very fine. The troops are in the best spirits.

Nothing heard from General Buckner's command. The weather is clear and warm.

ATLANTA, *September 7.*

A special dispatch to the Confederacy says that Colonel Morrison, of the First Georgia Cavalry, repulsed the enemy at Diamond Gap on the night of the 3d instant. Our loss was 2 wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. The brigade fell back south of the Tennessee River.

The enemy shelled Loudon on the 2d instant, and killed 2 women. The bridge was burnt to prevent the enemy's crossing.

ATLANTA, *September 5.*

The Georgia Reserves.—Governor Brown has issued a proclamation, calling upon the State Reserves to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The men are to provide themselves with rations and subsistence on the march, and on the day after reaching the rendezvous.

The Ladies' Atlanta Hospital Association gave a dinner to 1,000 of the Vicksburg soldiers to-day.

EDWD. E. POTTER,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

Above is from Richmond Examiner of 7th. Please credit General Potter, chief of staff.

SHELDON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Trenton, September 8, 1863—12.05 p. m.

(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

Is there any legal way by which non-commissioned officers for the colored regiments can be paid according to their rank? It is mani-

festly unjust that they should only receive the pay of privates, and it will detract much from the efficiency of the regiments if this is to be so.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 8, 1863.
(Received 3.15 p. m., 9th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Information to-night leads to the belief that the enemy has decided not to fight us at Chattanooga. Our reconnoitering to-day shows that he has withdrawn his pickets on Lookout Mountain, opposite and below us. Our troops are moving into Stevens', Frick's, and Winston's Gaps. McCook and Stanley start to-morrow with advance to reconnoiter toward Broomtown Valley, and Crittenden to gain the summit of Lookout, south of Chattanooga, with a reconnaissance in force, holding his corps ready to enter the place, if practicable. Granger closed up to Stevenson and Bridgeport with four brigades.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WHITESIDE'S STATION,
September 8, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

SIR: Your order to abandon Wauhatchie line received. I am here with office to-night. Will open office at General Crittenden's headquarters soon as possible in the morning.

Very respectfully,

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
Camp near Trenton, September 8, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

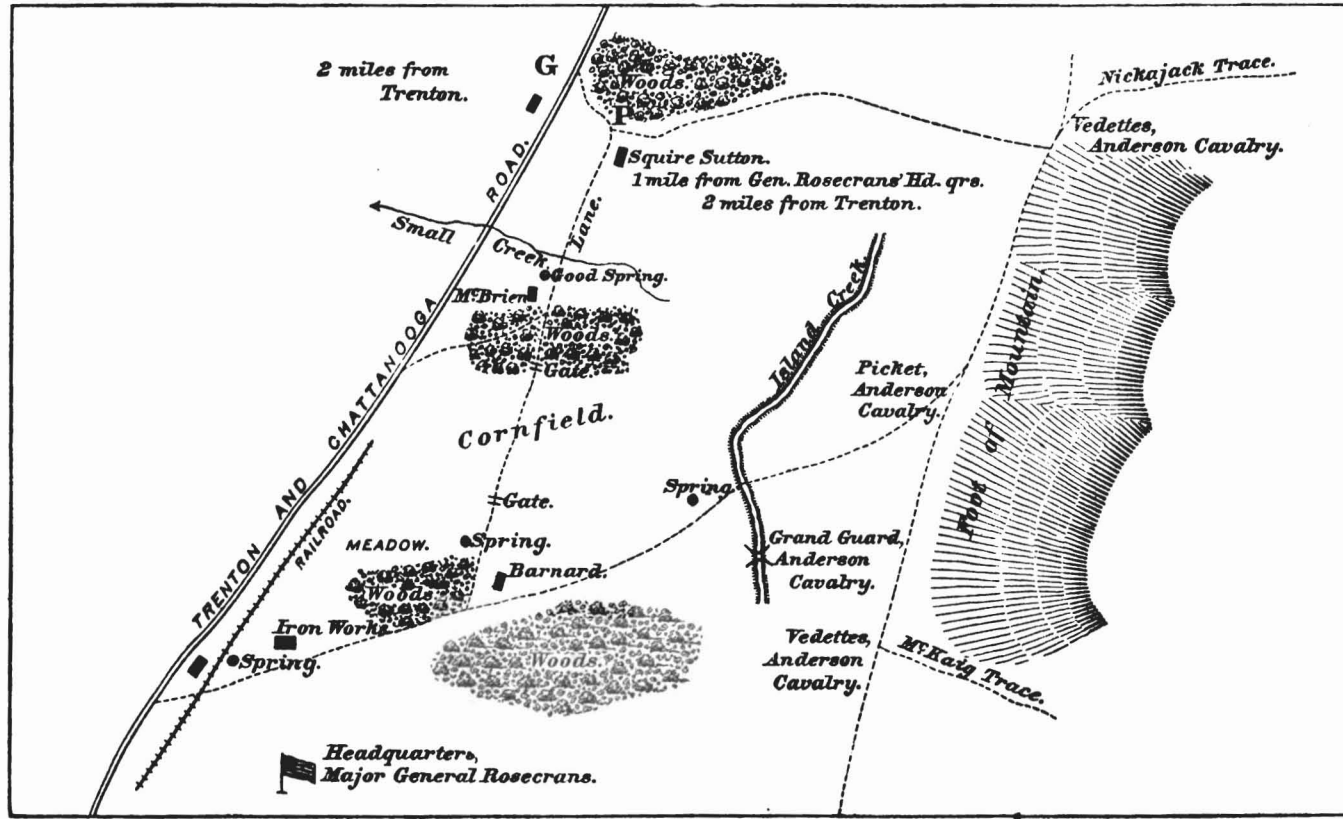
COLONEL: By direction of the general commanding, I have the honor to inform you that there are no pickets at G and P on this sketch,* and at no other points on these roads nearer than General Crittenden's picket posts. Infantry pickets should be posted there.

I have picketed with my cavalry the roads leading from the Nickajack and McKaig traces. I have a courier post on the Trenton and Chattanooga road, about a mile beyond G, but there should be an infantry picket at G, which could also guard P.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

*See p. 443.



BRIDGEPORT, *September 8, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

I learn that the regiment at this post leaves in the morning. It will be very hazardous operating the coal mines without a small force here to guard the trestle and coal bank. Ten men could, in twenty hours, destroy the mines. Employés dare not remain here. Colonel Carlton thinks it very unsafe without some protection. Please advise if a small force cannot remain here.

F. HOWARD.

TRENTON, GA.,
September 8, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cowan Station :

The general commanding directs that you send a guard of one company (say 40 men) to protect the miners at work at Tracy City.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 8, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Fourteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs me to say that one of our most reliable scouts just in confirms the reports that the enemy are retreating. General Crittenden has been ordered to send two strong reconnoitering parties on Lookout Mountain to-morrow, and he directs that you send the Ninety-second Regiment Illinois Mounted Infantry along the ridge road to communicate with the commanding officer of General Crittenden's troops. You can support this regiment with infantry if you think best. The general commanding directs that General Brannan's command be held in readiness to support General Crittenden should it be necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
Brown's Spring, Ga., September 8, 1863—8.30 p. m.

GENERAL : I have the honor to report the position of my corps for to-day as follows, viz : Baird's (First) division remained in its camp of yesterday at the junction of Hurricane and Lookout Creeks. Negley's (Second) division moved up to the top of Lookout Mountain at the head of Johnson's Crook ; one brigade occupying the pass ; another brigade was sent forward and seized Cooper's Gap, sending one regiment to the foot of the gap to occupy and hold it. One regiment also sent forward to seize Stevens' Gap, which was very heavily obstructed with fallen trees. The advance brigade encountered the enemy in the mountain, but they fled. Brannan's (Third) division occupies the same position as last night. Reynolds' (Fourth) division headquarters at Trenton. One brigade at Payne's Mill, 3 miles

south of Trenton. Headquarters of the corps still at Brown's Spring.

I shall move my headquarters to-morrow to Easley's, 7 miles south-southwest from Trenton, on the Lebanon road. The northern point of Fox Mountain, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Easley's, is a fine position for a signal station, from which a station on the top of the pass at the head of Johnson's Crook can be distinctly seen, bearing east-northeast, and the station at headquarters bearing north-northeast. I have also the honor to inclose copies of reports from First and Second Divisions, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Lookout Creek near Mouth of Hurricane Creek,
September 8, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I reached the camp of my troops about 10 o'clock last night, having occupied the entire day in coming from Lively's Creek, but should not have been so long on the road but for detention caused by trains of other commands cutting into mine. My supply train did not get here until this morning, but now I believe all is up except the beef-cattle and perhaps three or four wagons which have to be repaired.

General Negley had moved up to the foot of the mountain at the extremity of Johnson's Crook before my arrival; his trains were moving out of the camp when mine came in. The point he moved to was immediately at the foot of the mountain, about 4 miles from here. I went to the place this morning to see him, but found that he was already gone upon his way over the mountain. His troops began to move at 2 o'clock a. m., but artillery and wagons are now upon ascent, and I think will not all get up before night. I rode quite up to the commencement of the difficult portion and found it much worse than the road from Moore's Spring up; perhaps not so long, but rough, stony, and ascending in steep zigzags. The road to Lee's Mill at this foot is quite good, but would be difficult to pass in the night. The point occupied by General Negley last night at Lee's Mill is at the spring which gives rise to Hurricane Creek. It is a fine spring, but the ground about is limited. Stock could water below in the stream, although it is not large. Forage in the neighborhood is scarce, the poor corn-fields having been well gleaned. When you wish me to cross I think it would be well to move up one brigade with half my train in allowance and let the remainder rest here; while the first half is crossing, the second could be moving up to take its place. If you wish me to cross to-morrow, I think it would be well to move up the brigade this evening. In the mean time I will await your orders at this place, as directed in the instructions I received from you yesterday. The point requesting me to join Negley here I could not comply with, as he had gone before my arrival. I have been fortunate thus far in meeting with few accidents.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
*Fowler's Farm, Junction of the Roads leading to
 Cooper's and Stevens' Gaps, 3 Miles
 to the first and 1 Mile to the latter,*
 September 8, 1863—12 m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,
Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps:

SIR: Ascertaining that the rebels were just commencing to obstruct Cooper's Gap, I pushed forward a brigade and occupied the gap at 8 a. m. The rebels fled after cutting down about a dozen trees. I ordered one regiment to be sent to the foot of the gap, to occupy and hold it. The road appears to be good at this point. I will report in the evening.

One regiment has been sent to seize and occupy Stevens' Gap, which is reported heavily obstructed with fallen trees; these will be cut out to-night if possible. The road to Frick's Gap branches off the Cooper's Gap road about 1 mile northeast of this point; the road is pronounced impassable for wagons. There is a great scarcity of water here; men and animals will suffer if we remain here. The batteries and brigade teams are all up the mountain. I hope to get the supply train up by dark.

The only reliable news I have from the valley represents about 2,000 rebel cavalry on the road between Stevens' and La Fayette.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very respectfully,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Trenton, Ga., September 8, 1863.

Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: Colonel Wilder, my brigade commander, bids me say to General Thomas that he can cross this command over the Tennessee River at any time, a few miles south of Chattanooga. He has one flat-boat on which he can cross one gun or one caisson at a time, and several skiffs and dug-outs, some large enough to cross 30 men at a time. Colonel Wilder was of the opinion that preparations were making by the enemy to evacuate Chattanooga.

The Tennessee can be forded easily with horses above Chattanooga, at the mouth of the Chickamauga Creek and at Thatcher's Ferry. Thatcher's is about 25 miles and the Chickamauga about 9 miles, from Chattanooga. The water would scarcely be saddle-skirt deep.

Colonel Wilder thinks there is only a light force on the river above Chattanooga, just to guard and watch.

Respectfully,

S. D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers, Wilder's Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH CORPS,
Johnson's Crook, September 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT, *Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:*

COLONEL: This morning while upon the mountain beyond this I met a negro along with the rear of General Negley's train, riding a

black mule with a white spot on the left side of its neck, answering exactly to the description given yesterday to General Thomas by a woman who said she had lost one. The negro said he was a servant of Lieutenant Moody, of General Negley's staff. He said that he had found the mule in the road away back near the river at Bridgeport, and thought there was no harm in his taking him. I am satisfied it was the mule described by the woman (certainly it was stolen from some one). I did not arrest the boy, not wishing to interfere with the command of another officer and having enough thieves of my own.

Most respectfully, &c.,

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brown's Spring, Ga., September 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. BAIRD,
Commanding First Division:

Corps headquarters will move to Easley's to-morrow. Nothing new or important.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Johnson's Crook, Ga., September 8, 1863.

My attention has been called by General Thomas to the frequent irregularities committed by our men in taking the hogs, cattle, potatoes, and other property of citizens along our line of march. I have also had numerous complaints from the sufferers themselves. These practices must, if possible, be repressed, and it is in the power of regimental officers and non-commissioned officers to do so. If they neglect this important duty, they should be made to feel its consequences, and in every instance of outrage of this kind, when the individual delinquent cannot be ascertained, but the act can be traced to a company, the pay of that company, both of officers and men, will be withheld until satisfaction is rendered to the party injured. If it can only be traced to a regiment, the paymaster will in like manner be ordered to withhold payment from that regiment. I have already tried this with success.

There is another matter requiring the immediate attention of officers of all grades. We are directed to forage our animals upon the country through which we pass. Quartermasters and others having animals in their charge are instructed as to the manner in which it should be done. The forage is obtained, and yet there are few instances in which quartermasters will acknowledge that the commands to which they belong have taken corn from the fields consumed in the immediate vicinity of their camps. It is no hardship for men when permitted to take corn from the fields to be required to tell where they got it in order that it may be accounted for by the officer required to do so, and this must be done. You will,

therefore, require your regiment and battery quartermasters, and others having animals in their charge, to apply first to your brigade quartermaster to be directed to the fields from which they may take corn; they will then give memorandum receipts for all that is taken when this can be done, and in all cases report daily to him from whence they have procured their forage, in order that he may make a similar report to these headquarters when required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brown's Spring, September 8, 1863.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the general commanding to say that he desires you to get your regimental trains up, and to get your supply train in condition to advance; at the same time to make your arrangements so as to keep General Baird as near your command as practicable. He also desires you to permit the brigade train of the Third Division to pass up, should it become necessary to have their train with them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brown's Spring, Ga., September 8, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

Your dispatch of 12 m. is received. The general directs that you place one brigade on the mountain road leading to Chattanooga, to observe the enemy, and move with the balance of your command and trains to the foot of the mountain to the nearest water. Send the orderly back with any information you may have to-morrow, leaving your camp at 8 or 9 a. m. Headquarters will be at Easley's to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fowler's Farm, September 8, 1863—7.20 p. m.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps:

SIR: I have just returned from Cooper's Gap. The rebel pickets were surprised; we captured 2; 1 is badly wounded; five sabers and some other equipments lost in flight. We have driven the pickets from Stevens' Gap, after some skirmishing. There were about 100

rebels in sight at Stevens' Gap. We have removed the obstructions, but the road will require repairs. The following regiments of Wheeler's cavalry are near La Fayette: First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth [Fifty-first] Alabama Cavalry; Fourth Georgia; First and Eighth Confederate; one battery.

On a road running northeast across the valley as though from McFarland's Cross-Roads, about 9 miles from Cooper's Gap, toward Chattanooga, a heavy cloud of dust has been observed all day. The drift of the cloud would indicate that the column or train was moving toward Chattanooga, but this is only supposition. This movement is worthy of attention if the rumor is credited that troops are being sent from Atlanta to Chattanooga. I have had several confirmations of the report that Johnston is in command and brought with him upward of 10,000 troops. One man saw nineteen trains arrive in Atlanta in one day from Mississippi. My entire train will reach the top of mountain early to-morrow. I shall await your further instructions.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,

Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Camp, Boiling Spring, September 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN.

Commanding Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the route of this division from Graham's Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad:

This route is practicable for trains. The first half mile is level, good; then for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles the road follows north side of ridge, and, passing through a gap, enters Hog Jaw Valley. Needs leveling, having been cut up by the passage of trains. From this point to the head of Nickajack Cove, a distance of 5 miles, road a level valley road, very good, somewhat rocky. To prevent the wrenching of wheels these stones should be removed before the passage of each train. A small party would keep the road in fine condition in this way. Very little work with pick or spade necessary. At the foot of mountain is a bridge of 50 or 60 feet span over a mountain stream, which should be replaced by a new one before trains can pass safely. This bridge could be built in one day by one company—100 men. The ascent of the mountain is gradual; two narrow, stony, and steep places, but could soon be put in good condition. Can be used in ascending, but is dangerous to descend on account of the gulf below the road. From the top of the mountain at this point, called Castle Rock Coal Mines, to the summit at Sligo, a fair mountain road. There are five gulfs, two somewhat difficult, and the road needs slight repairs; distance, about 7 miles. The descent at Sligo is very easy, but the track needs considerable work. It is very sideling. For the easy and safe passage of loaded trains it should be leveled. The ascent and descent by this route are each not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The ascent at Gordon's Gap (the place we came up) would be much improved and rendered safe by guttering the side against the mountain to prevent the wheels sliding. And then, too,

the descent with empty trains would be quite as safe as ascending with loaded trains. The work required by this route will be light, except at the bridge.

Water.—At Graham's there is water sufficient for a brigade of men. Stock water at river, 1 mile. At Nickajack Cove is a supply of the best of water for the largest train and escort constantly. At Castle Rock Coal Mines the supply is unfailing, and if properly worked would supply as much stock daily as could be brought to it, say, of a train of 150 wagons. The difficulty is the passage to and from the watering trough is narrow. It would take as long to water as for a train passing to stop and water one by one. At Boiling Spring (the locality of these headquarters) there is water for the largest train constantly.

I add, further, the road by way of McDaniel's Gap might be used for the passage northward of empty trains, but last half mile is very rocky.

I am, general, very respectfully,

H. C. DUNN,

Lieutenant Tenth Kentucky and Topographical Engineer.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH CORPS,

Trenton, Ga., September 8, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT :

COLONEL : Captain Van Buskirk, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, has just returned from a reconnaissance, via the Nickajack trail, toward Chattanooga. He went with 52 men to within 5 miles of Summertown : found no rebel troops ; saw traces where a small force had been stationed. Citizens say the rebels left this morning, and said they had to "follow Bragg again." Rebel signal stations were abandoned last night, so the citizens state. The party had not time to go to the stations and return to-night. Will send Colonel Atkins with the Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry on a reconnaissance toward Chattanooga to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General, Commanding Division.

(Copy forwarded to department headquarters September 8, 1863.)

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,

September 8, 1863.

Major LEVERING, *Assistant Adjutant-General :*

Since receiving the rosters I have used all diligence to have them filled, and now have in my desk the rosters of the battery, Seventeenth Indiana, Seventy-second Indiana, and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois. The Ninety-second Illinois is at corps headquarters and the Ninety-eighth Illinois at Poe's Tavern, 15 or 18 miles from here. I have sent blanks and circulars to them, but have had no returns yet. Until within the last few days regimental trains have been in Sequatchie Valley, so adjutants have been without pens, ink, or desks. The wagons were, however, ordered forward and reached their respective headquarters, but before unhitching, almost, they were ordered to the top of the mountain, information having

reached us from the river from several points that the enemy were crossing in force to attack us, and since then they have not been down in the valley. Our command stands removed from their headquarters transportation as follows: Eighteenth Battery and Seventy-second Indiana, 3 miles; Seventeenth Indiana and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, 7 miles; Ninety-eighth Illinois, 18 miles; the Ninety-second Illinois is at General Thomas' headquarters, and have their trains with them. I suppose they must be 75 or 100 miles from here. In view of this state of things, I submit, major, that it is an impossibility for me to make reports. Colonel Wilder says it is not safe for us to have any of our transportation down the mountain at all, only one or two wagons for the use of brigade headquarters. All our caissons are on the mountain. I received a letter from home. All right. I am more than anxious to see you. Hope I shall before long. Away from division headquarters I feel like I was away from home. Remember me to General Reynolds and staff.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. A. RICE,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Forwarded for information of Colonel Flynt, assistant adjutant-general.

J. LEVERING,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Trenton, Ga., September 8, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General McCook, *Comdg. Twentieth Army Corps:*

From all the evidence before us it appears that the enemy is evacuating Chattanooga and moving south; a part of his force has already reached the northern spur of Missionary Ridge. We must know as speedily as possible what route he is taking. To effect this purpose the general commanding directs you to send one brigade of infantry to support one brigade of cavalry which is ordered to go out on the route taken by General Crook till it reaches the Chattanooga road, and move thence northward as far as the southern spur of Missionary Ridge, and, by a thorough reconnaissance, ascertaining the whereabouts and direction of the enemy. In view of the delay in the expedition which the cavalry was ordered to make, the order directing it is revoked, and the consequent modifications are made in the order you received to support the cavalry movement.

In addition to the above you will send one brigade to support a brigade of cavalry which is ordered to move on Alpine and reconnoiter the Broomtown Valley to Alpine, and from there as far toward Summerville as may be safe and useful. Your infantry support need not proceed farther than the foot of the mountain toward Alpine. A thorough reconnaissance must be made and the movements of the enemy ascertained, and no time must be lost in making it. The general commanding directs you to hold your whole command in readiness for a forward movement. Be certain to hold the gap in your front in force, and look well to the roads leading southward on the mountain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
3 Miles north of Winston's, on Trenton Road,
September 8, 1863—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division :

GENERAL : The general directs me to say to you that our headquarters were moved to this place in order to place them in a more central position. We can now communicate with you more readily.

Eight deserters, from the Fourth Georgia Cavalry, came into our lines to-day, having left Wharton's division last night, near Alpine.

General Stanley starts in the morning with about two-thirds of his effective force. He expects to meet Wheeler's force the first or second day, and thinks they will probably fight him. We send two brigades to Alpine and a third on the mountain for the purpose of protecting their rear (all of First Division). They will be gone four days for the purpose of supporting Stanley and covering his return.

Your brother got here all safely this evening, and we have persuaded him to stay all night with us. You may expect him back in the morning. I presume we are now about 8 miles from you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, .
Trenton, September 8, 1863—1.15 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps :

The general commanding learns from Captain Case, of the signal corps, that the rebels have a signal station on Raccoon Mountain, and are signaling over General Wood's head from there to Lookout Mountain. He directs you to order General Wood to examine this matter, and if such a station is located on Raccoon Mountain to capture the party as soon as possible. He desires him also to send a small scouting party to ascertain whether there be any indications of the enemy at Kelley's Ferry. We have not yet received any more definite report from Colonel Harker's reconnaissance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 8, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps :

The general commanding has just learned from General Brannan that Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, of the Twenty-first Kentucky, reports General Wagner short of ammunition. We have not had intelligence of this before and hardly think it can be true. The general commanding wishes you to take means at once to find the truth in

the case. He also desires you to ascertain whether our communications are perfect with Whiteside's, Shellmound, and Bridgeport. He can learn nothing about the state of our telegraph line

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,

September 8, 1863—9 a. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have had a full examination made this morning in regard to the distances. I changed my position last night, and find the distance, by the road marks, to be by the dirt road $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and by the railroad about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. I desire to make this note a part of my other communication.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,

September 8, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I hear considerable artillery firing at the point of Lookout Mountain this morning. I suppose General Wagner is feeling the enemy and he is replying.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,

September 8, 1863.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: General Wagner sends the following information to me this evening:

I opened on Point Lookout (at foot of Lookout Mountain) yesterday (7th), as you directed, and developed an eight-gun battery and Cheatham's division of infantry. The enemy also opened with two 32-pounders. These guns command the gap at foot of Lookout. Colonel Wilder will attempt a crossing at Harrison's Landing with one regiment of cavalry and two pieces of artillery to-morrow (9th). I will shell the position of the enemy again.

The above is the substance of General Wagner's verbal report sent through by a special messenger and received this evening. It shows the enemy is in force on the point of Lookout Mountain, both infantry and artillery. I am sure, perfectly, that the guns and battery developed by General Wagner are not the same as those which Colonel Harker developed in his reconnaissance yesterday. I re-

gard the information important, and would be glad it should be forwarded at once. I may be able to get further information to-morrow forenoon, and if so, it will be quickly sent forward.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS.

September 8, 1863—10 p. m.

Respectfully forwarded, not delaying to make copy.

Please return these, as also the two letters of General Wood dated the 6th.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,

September 8, 1863—10 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: To develop some mysterious movements which seem to be taking place with the enemy, I propose to make a reconnoissance in force of the enemy's position on the spur of Lookout Mountain early to-morrow morning. I will conduct the reconnoissance myself. If I should not succeed in gaining the information I desire, I will at least be able to threaten the enemy, in conformity with the general order, and also to aid thereby the reconnoissance which I understand from General Palmer he and General Van Cleve are to make to-morrow.

I send a dispatch just received from Captain Van Duzer,* dated Whiteside's. I am inclined to think it unfortunate that the line by Wauhatchie is to be abandoned.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

September 8, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General Wood,
Commanding First Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this 10 p. m., and to state that he has just returned from department headquarters, where he was informed that it was probable a general movement of the army would take place to-morrow. He is therefore unwilling to approve your proposed reconnoissance for to-morrow. I am, however, instructed to forward your communication to department headquarters, and if approved there you shall be promptly advised.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Van Duzer to Wood, p. 455.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

September 8, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to forward you copy of communications just received from General Wood; also copy of my letter in answer thereto.* It is with you to determine whether the reconnaissance referred to shall be made. If so, no time should be lost in ordering same, as General Van Cleve starts at 3.30 a. m., and General Palmer probably at the same hour.

I inclose you a dispatch from Captain Van Duzer, also received from General Wood. A courier arrived here an hour ago with a dispatch for Captain Van Duzer, at General Wood's headquarters; but, as General Wood in his last communication forwarded to department headquarters stated that Captain Van Duzer had left his quarters, I directed the courier to Whiteside's, and send a dispatch this moment received from your headquarters, addressed to the telegraph operator at these headquarters, to same destination.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

WHITESIDE'S. *September 8, 1863—7.35 p. m.*

Brigadier-General Wood,

Commanding First Division:

Following is an extract of a message just received from General Rosecrans:

You will abandon line to Wauhatchie, as the general does not consider it safe.
By order, &c.

In obedience to this order, I will withdraw the operators now there at daylight.

J. C. VAN DUZER,

Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Junction of Trenton and Whiteside's Roads, Sept. 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of a copy of General Crittenden's indorsement on my refutation of the letter of complaint and charges he had thought proper to address to the commanding general, to my prejudice and injury. As I am fully satisfied that I have completely vindicated myself against all the charges and complaints General Crittenden had made against me, I am quite willing to leave my justification to my written refutation; but to a full understanding of the whole matter, some remarks on General Crittenden's indorsement seem to me necessary. As General Crittenden now disavows any intention of making but one charge against me, that of neglect of

* See p. 454.

duty in losing time in making the reconnaissance, I will remark that he certainly should have excluded all other matter from his letter of complaint. I maintain that no candid mind could read his letter without coming to the conclusion that he intended to make more charges than the single one of neglect of duty. I maintain that the construction I placed on General Crittenden's letter was warranted by the context of the letter itself, and by independent but concurrent facts. But accepting General Crittenden's disavowal of intention to make no injurious charges against me, I will make at once the explanation I desire to submit to the commanding general.

I can now understand myself, and I think I can explain to the comprehension of any one how General Crittenden, innocently but erroneously, came to the conclusion from my notes that I had increased the hazard of my command by changing my position, or rather the site of my encampment, the night before last. In my notes of Sunday afternoon, in using the expression, "my position is hazardous," and again in my note of 11.30 a. m. yesterday, in using the expression, "my position is extremely hazardous," I referred to my general position in the valley, in front of a large and overwhelming force of the enemy, so isolated from support that my command might be destroyed, and did not intend to make any comparison of the relative merits of the two positions or sites of encampment. When General Crittenden and myself were together at Shellmound we interchanged views, and both appeared to entertain the opinion that I would meet with no serious resistance, and as late as Sunday morning, at Whiteside's, the same views were expressed, General Crittenden remarking to me that the next he expected to hear of me would be from Chattanooga. It is true that he sent a staff officer to me just after we had separated at Whiteside's, saying he had just seen a dispatch from the commanding general to General Burnside, indicating that the enemy was probably in force in the vicinity of Chattanooga; on the other hand, the order of the commanding general directing a reconnaissance to be made yesterday with a part of my force, stated that the indications went to show that the enemy was falling back on Dalton. Hence, considering the whole matter, I was deeply impressed with the belief that the true facts in regard to the position of the enemy, especially in my immediate vicinity, were not known to General Crittenden, and I sought by the use of strong and emphatic terms, in my communication of 11.30 a. m. yesterday, to give him a full understanding of my general position. I think this explanation will readily show how General Crittenden very erroneously came to the conclusion that "by my own showing," I had increased the hazard of my general position, by changing the site of my camp, or properly, bivouac. The word "position" was used by me (perhaps thoughtlessly, but I think the connection shows what meaning should be given to it in each case) with two different meanings in the same communication, and perhaps I must take the consequence.

General Crittenden remarks in his indorsement that I seem to forget that the commanding general, as well as himself, are alike interested in the honor and security of my troops. I maintain that there is not the slightest expression in my communication to warrant General Crittenden in making this statement. There is no intimation in my communication that either the commanding general or General Crittenden is wanting in interest in the honor or safety of my troops, and hence there was neither necessity for nor appropri-

ateness in General Crittenden's lugging the commanding general into this remark in his indorsement.

In my remarks in this connection I sought to set forth the reasons which influenced me to change the site of my bivouac Sunday night, which General Crittenden had made the basis of a charge against me, saying that I had made the change on my own judgment, without authority from him. I was in a difficult situation, requiring prompt action, leaving no time to consult any higher commander. I acted as the safety of my command imperatively demanded I should. By the change I increased my own means of defense and enhanced my power to injure the enemy in every way. I left a site which could be assailed in front, on both flanks, and in the rear, simultaneously, with perfect ease, and without my being at all able to prevent such an attack. The site is entirely open, and is immediately at the junction of the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad with the Chattanooga and Trenton Railroad. By the change I gained a commanding site, difficult of approach in front, and tolerably protected on the flanks and in the rear. Moreover, I could not suppose that by the order to move my command to the junction of the two railroads, it was intended I should encamp athwart them and never change to another site. I fully accept the responsibility of my action.

General Crittenden expressed the opinion that I have imperfectly vindicated myself against the charge of neglect of duty in losing time in making the reconnaissance. I utterly disagree with General Crittenden. I maintain that I have fully vindicated myself against the charge. General Crittenden had fixed no hour for the movement, and I started the reconnaissance at the earliest possible moment compatible, in my judgment, with the safety of my command. To have moved earlier would have endangered the safety of my command, and could not have accomplished any result or gained any knowledge which the reconnaissance did not fully achieve. With imperfect knowledge of the facts by which my action was necessarily controlled; with imperfect knowledge of the dangers which environed my command, and which I had to guard against, and without first affording me an opportunity to make an explanation in regard to the matter, General Crittenden sits in judgment on my conduct and makes a grave and hurtful charge against me to the commanding general of the army. The want of justice and generosity in such a cause I am sure will be apparent to any impartial, generous, and enlightened mind.

In conclusion I most cheerfully submit my conduct to the decision of the commanding general, but with many regrets that General Crittenden should have rendered an appeal to him necessary at a time when all our hearts are so deeply interested in the great enterprise in which we are engaged. I am quite sure that if General Crittenden had acted with a little more deliberation and taken the trouble to ask an explanation of me, he would have been satisfied that all due expedition had been observed in making the reconnaissance, that his order was effectually carried out, and the public interest fully subserved.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 9, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

So far as regards my own conduct in this matter I have nothing to add.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 8, 1863—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General Wood,
Commanding First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

Your communication bearing date of 6 p. m., September 7, has been received and read to the general commanding. He directs me to say that he sees nothing in the indorsement of General Crittenden upon your communication of 11.35 a. m. yesterday which warrants your complaint. The sending of his staff officers to explore the road from Trenton to your headquarters was what he ought to have done, and cannot justly be considered a reflection on you, especially as General Crittenden approved the dispositions you had made. The general commanding was disappointed that your reconnaissance was not made earlier, and he is still uninformed of the place where you found the enemy, the strength of force which you encountered, and the distance to which you pushed the reconnaissance. Your dispatch of 9 a. m. to-day, giving exact distance to which you "changed your position to the rear," is also received. The general commanding directs me to say he would much rather know the distance between you and the enemy, and between you and Chattanooga, and what rebel force intervenes between you and that place; also what rebel signal stations are on your left and within your reach.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

WAGNER'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 8, 1863. (Via Shellmound, 8 a. m.)

General Wood :

I will to-day make a demonstration at Friar's Landing, and also will shell the enemy in your front. They have two batteries at the foot of Lookout Mountain and strong works to fight them in. I don't think you can carry them unless we can do something from this side, and we can't get nearer than a mile. Have a dispatch from Colonel Minty. He says Burnside is in Knoxville; that Buckner has joined the forces here or is doing so; Loudon Bridge is burned, and thinks the Hiwassee Bridge is also burned; Burnside's cavalry is at Washington and Post Oak Springs and leaves for Athens. I have a dispatch from their advance. Colonel Byrd says there is still a large force in Chattanooga—I think Cheatham's division. I have sent men across to your command, if they do not get captured.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS.

September 8, 1863—10 p. m.

Respectfully forwarded through corps headquarters for the information of the commanding general of the army.

This telegram has just been received.

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Opposite Chattanooga, September 8, 1863—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I forward several communications from different officers, which will give you some idea of the position of affairs here.

On yesterday I had the works of the enemy shelled at Chattanooga as a diversion from General Wood, who is opposite in Lookout Valley. He had a sharp fight with them, driving them out of the valley. They are strongly intrenched between Lookout Mountain and the river. I shall try to shell them to-day from this side. There seem to be no camps now above Chattanooga at any point in sight.

The river is guarded by cavalry, infantry having left two days ago. Large bodies of troops have been moving down the river to Chattanooga for two days, yet there seems to be no increase of force about the city. As near as we can learn, Cheatham's division of four brigades is here yet. What has become of Buckner? I have no information except what is contained in report of scout, marked No. 1.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

G. D. WAGNER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,

September 8, 1863—10 p. m.

General WAGNER:

Your dispatch of 5.20 p. m. yesterday is received. General Crittenden has been ordered to occupy Chattanooga in the morning early and push forward in vigorous pursuit. The general commanding directs you to cross the river immediately with all the forces under your command in the Sequatchie Valley and report to General Crittenden to join in the pursuit. Supply your command with five days' rations, taking what ammunition and other things you need in marching rapidly over mountains, and leave the remainder at their leisure to join the train of the corps.

GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WALDEN'S RIDGE, TENN.,

September 8, 1863—12 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

A deserter from Eighteenth Tennessee, from Lookout Mountain last night, says: Artillery left that place last night, and his regi-

ment this morning ; thinks there is no rebel force there this morning ; says Buckner passed through Chattanooga yesterday, going toward Rome ; heard Colonel Starnes tell a colonel : " We are going to Rome, Ga. ; will have to go through in three days."

WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

WAGNER'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 8, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

I have had communication with Burnside. His cavalry are at Washington. Burnside's headquarters are at Knoxville. Buckner passing from Haile's road in direction of Rome, not reliable. No other force left but division supposed to be Cheatham's ; works at his command abandoned. Infantry above Chattanooga relieved by cavalry. Forrest said to be in direction of Rome. Enemy strongly fortified between Lookout Mountain and river. Wood had a fight with them yesterday ; he is in Lookout Valley. Will shell the enemy at Lookout Mountain from this side to-day, in order to aid Wood. We are making a demonstration above Chattanooga, as if about to cross. Have communication with Wood. Have reported to you more by courier. We have boats to cross in as soon as able. Enemy broke their pontoons last night.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 8, 1863—6.40 p. m.

General WAGNER :

I shall probably make a demonstration to-morrow to the point of Lookout Mountain. Be on your watch, and do all you can to worry them. Do not waste ammunition. Try and find a signal station on Walden's Ridge. That point can be seen from Raccoon Mountain. Raccoon is the next spur below Lookout. The point is opposite Williams' Island. Can be seen plainly from Lookout.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAGNER'S HEADQUARTERS,
[September 8, 1863]—8.30 p. m.

General ROSECRANS :

The enemy has evacuated Chattanooga. They left to-day. Will occupy the place to-morrow.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ETC.,
Poe's, September 8, 1863—4 p. m.

General GEORGE D. WAGNER,
Commanding :

I herewith inclose papers this moment received from Colonel Minty. It would seem from these papers that a crossing is attempted.

Whether a feint or in reality they intend crossing, I have no means of knowing. I have directed him to move up his artillery to cover the crossing with what force he can spare, and repel any attempt that may be made. These reports make it quite uncertain where Forrest is. It has been reported to me by prisoners and citizens that he had gone below.

Four deserters from Buckner are just in. They left him last night at Ooltewah. Everything was packed to march, and sick placed on the cars. He has two divisions of two brigades each.

Respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN.
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Prisoners report the principal part of Bragg's army still about Tyner's.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Sale Creek Camp Ground, September 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel KIMBERLY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Left Flank:

SIR: Last night, prior to the receipt of General Hazen's letter, I received information from citizens that Pegram was positively crossing at Locke's Ferry, near Washington, and deserters stated that they had seen the ropes and nails at the head of the island, near Blythe's Ferry, with which to construct a bridge of the boats now in Hiwassee, for the purpose of crossing Scott's and Forrest's forces. I immediately strengthened my pickets and sent out scouts. I have had no reports in this morning as yet. I will act as directed by General Hazen the moment I hear from the scouts. I believe that Pegram's and Scott's brigades are stationed from Blythe's Ferry to Charleston. Will it be safe to leave them in our rear?

I am momentarily expecting Colonel Klein, with the battalion Third Indiana and my supply train, from McMinnville. I should very much like to form a junction with him before moving. It will give me 200 more men.

A courier has just arrived from Colonel Byrd, a copy of whose dispatch I inclose herewith.

I have also received report from picket at Blythe's. Pegram is positively back of Blythe's Ferry. This would leave Forrest three brigades (Armstrong, Dibrell, and Scott), as stated by Colonel Byrd. I will await further orders at this point.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Kingston, Tenn., September 7, 1863.

[Col. R. H. G. MINTY:]

COLONEL: As your courier is now going to return I will send you some information as to my future movements. I am ordered with my brigade to Athens, Tenn., and have orders to scout up as far as Decatur or Smith's Cross-Roads, where I understand your brigade now is.

One of Forrest's body-guard came in yesterday and a negro servant

of his division quartermaster to-day, who inform me that Forrest is now at Philadelphia with three brigades and that Breckinridge has joined him with a division. Forrest has thirteen pieces of artillery, seven large and five small ones.

My brigade will be over the river to-day and will march toward Athens to-morrow. I have orders to communicate with Rosecrans' forces at Pikeville or the nearest point. I will probably communicate with you at Smith's Cross-Roads.

By command of Col. R. K. Byrd :

JAS. MCCARTNEY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Hawkins' Station, September 8, 1863—10 a. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

CAPTAIN : My command was in position here at 7 o'clock this morning, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in rear of General Wood's headquarters. The road at this point is said to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the base of the mountain on the right ; on the left there are hills and valleys, with many roads. General Wood believes that the mountains on the right are held by a large force, and Hawkins, who lives here, in a conversation with me asked a great many questions as to whether cannon will reach from the top of the mountain ($2\frac{1}{4}$ miles) to his house, &c. He also says there are a good many southern soldiers on the hill.

I propose this afternoon to ascertain by a reconnaissance whether this impression is correct or not.

Summerville [Summertown], on top of Lookout, is a place of resort, and is connected with Chattanooga by a good turnpike, and the top of the mountain is level. If we approach Chattanooga our best route is by that place. The people say we cannot get wagons up the mountain, but I don't believe them. We can, I am persuaded, get artillery up by ropes, &c. On my reconnaissance this afternoon will determine that question. All quiet.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 8, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General PALMER,
Commanding Second Division :

The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of this 10 a. m. He approves of your reconnaissance, but directs that it do not start out till morning, as General Van Cleve is to make one also in the morning in the direction that one of your companies went yesterday, and he desires that the demonstrations be made nearly simultaneous. General Van Cleve will cross the valley with his brigade before day, so as to hide observation by the enemy. The general urges great caution and vigilance in this reconnaissance.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS.

*Hawkins' Station, September 8, 1863—5.45 p. m.*Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW. *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: Your note of 1.30 p. m. was handed me by Captain Howland a few minutes ago, and yours of 2.50 was on my table when I returned this moment from a ride with General Wood to the front. My reconnaissance this afternoon was only an examination of the country along the base of the mountain for some 3 miles. When I wrote to-day I intended to do more, but on reflection determined to wait for the approval of the general commanding before attempting to ascend the mountain. I am now gratified that I did so, as I can do so more satisfactorily to-morrow morning, as he suggests.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

In front Chattanooga, Tenn., September 8, 1863—8 a. m.

Brigadier-General HAZEN:

GENERAL: Your communication has been received, and I have to thank you for such valuable information. We shelled the enemy yesterday to aid General Wood. He is in Lookout Valley and had quite a fight with the enemy yesterday. We will try to shell the rebels in his front from this side of the river to-day, so as to help him, but I do not quite understand what he is trying to do, as he cannot take the place while there are so many troops there as yesterday. I think Cheatham's division is still near. Colonel Wilder will make a strong demonstration to-day above Chattanooga.

A soldier that saw Colonel Minty last evening reports the colonel as saying the rebels were trying to cross the river near him. Can this be true? You must direct him according to your judgment. Have sent two wagons for lumber, which you spoke of letting me have.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Poe's Tavern, September 8, 1863—8 a. m.

Colonel WILDER:

Yours of last night is read. Funkhouser sent down to Dallas at daylight with orders to cross if possible. I sent orders to Minty last night to cross at Sale Creek this morning and move down to Harrison, but a subsequent report of rebels above him may prevent his doing so. The pickets opposite here were withdrawn night before last. My boat will be done to-night, and would like to cross my entire brigade early to-morrow morning. Learn all you can, and let me know. I have a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery at Tyner's Island. Try and learn if infantry and wagons cannot ford after ferrying to the island.

Truly,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
September 8, 1863—7.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General HAZEN :

GENERAL : I send you copy of a dispatch from General Wagner, now at the river opposite Chattanooga, for your information.

Colonel WILDER :

The enemy have certainly left. We have two guns on the river bank. There is no person here but a few sharpshooters. Colonel Monroe says he saw 150 cavalry down at Lookout. No reply to the artillery. Major Connolly saw to-day about a brigade of cavalry passing from Chattanooga toward Lookout Mountain. I have not heard from Wood. It is too late to do anything to-day. I want to see you to arrange a plan of crossing ; if we had a boat there we could take possession of the city to-night. I think this much [*sic*] the regiment placed to cross, we can cover the crossing with artillery.

WAGNER.

This dispatch was received since dark.

I am, general, very truly, your obedient servant,

ALEX. A. RICE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Opposite Chattanooga, September 8, 1863—10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN :

GENERAL : Try to ascertain certainly whether the enemy are crossing or attempting to, as Colonel Minty seems to think. If so, or if you think there is a probability they will cross, Colonel Minty must be re-enforced, so as to prevent it, for it will not do to have a raid made upon the railroad at this time. Colonel Wilder would have attempted to cross in the morning, but I have directed him to await further information from Colonel Minty, for if he needs help Colonel Wilder must send it. Send me by return your opinion fully.

All of the infantry and artillery, so far as we can tell, have left the vicinity of Chattanooga, but quite a force of cavalry are to be seen. I have not heard from General Wood to-day. Do not know what has become of him. We can at any time enter Chattanooga. Get all ready to cross over.

Your obedient servant.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

This is written in the wood ; not sure you can read it.

G. D. W.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp opposite Friar's Island, September 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General HAZEN,
Commanding, Poe's Tavern :

GENERAL : I have been firing for some time this morning. Find the works occupied by a small force—say 150 or 200.

The river at this point can be forded easily ; the current is very swift, however. The boat building on the creek will be finished by daylight to-morrow and will carry one gun and caisson. I am sat-

ified that this is the point at which a crossing should be made. They have no artillery in their works to-day. The position can be carried with but little loss, I think.

Yours, respectfully,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—The pontoons at Chattanooga are taken to pieces this morning.
J. T. W.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Friar's Island, September 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General HAZEN,
Poe's Tavern:

GENERAL: I have the Seventeenth Indiana (dismounted) on Friar's Island. They crossed in boats without discovery. It is now too late to cross the river. I propose to make a dash and carry the works at daylight with the Seventeenth Indiana, supported by the Seventy-second Indiana, on horseback, across the ford, they covered by the Forty-first Ohio and battery on this side of the river. I very much desire to have all four of my regiments here, and at any rate reconnoiter the country as far as Tyner's Station, and perhaps go into Chattanooga, if not driven back. To do this I will need my whole command, so as to cover my recrossing, in case I am forced to do so. If you will send me eight companies, leaving two companies for vedette duty, I will try it. I believe there is but one regiment to oppose my crossing; there may be more. It may be necessary to await the rising of the fog.

Yours, respectfully,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—Send me all the information you can to-night.

J. T. W.

(Same to General Wagner.)

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Poe's Tavern, September 8, 1863—11 p. m.

Colonel WILDER,
Commanding Mounted Infantry:

Your note is just received. I will send the eight companies you desire. You can say to the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers to remain where they are till after you make your demonstration. There is a regiment of Georgia cavalry to-night at Harrison. This morning Buckner's corps was at Ooltewah, with much of Bragg's army at or near Tyner's. If you cross move very cautiously, learning all you can; letting me know early, and I will cross my brigade if the enemy have given a chance. You must make certain of their position and intentions, so we may not be led into the error of crossing to be destroyed. Let me hear from you early.

Very truly,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 8, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
Commanding Third Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you make a reconnaissance to-morrow with one brigade to the summit of Lookout Mountain, if practicable, following the course of the Nickajack trace. The reconnaissance to be made with a good deal of vigor and display of strength, and must be across the Trenton Valley and in the woods before day, so as to prevent observation by the enemy. Great quietude must also be enforced. Major-General Palmer is ordered to make a similar reconnaissance at the same time, going in the direction of Summerville [Summertown].

If you are successful in gaining the top of the hill, the general commanding desires that you remain there, if you feel competent to maintain your position, while you communicate with him as to the practicability of the roads for troops and wagons, what you can see, and any information you may acquire. You will go with two days' rations, and prepared to stay at least one night, and the men must carry twenty rounds of ammunition besides the forty rounds in their cartridge-boxes. No artillery will accompany the expedition.

The distance from your camp to the top of the mountain, where the Nickajack road intersects the main mountain road, is estimated to be 6 miles, and the distance from this intersection along the top of the mountain to Summerville, or Summertown, is estimated also at 6 miles. It is possible, therefore, that you may fall in with General Palmer's forces, and some effort should be made to open communication with him. Be very vigilant in the direction of Summerville [Summertown], as General Palmer might drive the enemy on your position.

Great watchfulness will have to be exercised by your brigade commander in the event of his moving up to Summerville [Summertown], should he pass any roads intersecting the main road between the Nickajack Junction and Summerville [Summertown].

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS.

Whiteside's, September 8, 1863—3.50 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: After arriving in camp at Bridgeport, I received the inclosed communication at 10 o'clock at night. I delayed the march this morning to hear from Captain Moreau the second time, but none came. I had marched my men 22 miles; did not get into camp until about 9 p. m. I moved this morning at 5 a. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. DICK,

Commanding Second Brigade.

(Inclosure.)

HEADQUARTERS COURIER LINE,
Jasper, Tenn., September 7, 1863.

Colonel DICK,

Comdg. Second Brig., Third Div., 21st Army Corps:

SIR: I have received information which justifies the belief that a large force of Confederate cavalry or mounted infantry is on the other side of the Tennessee River, at Kelley's Ferry, and that 700 of them have crossed over. They are evidently aiming to strike the Sequatchie Valley at this point, with a view to Burnside's flank or rear at Kingston. They could be effectually checkmated with your brigade, and your orders allow.

I have just sent out scouts to learn the fact and report to me at midnight. Will send to you the information received should it be important.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, most obediently,

WILL C. MOREAU,

*Captain, Commanding Couriers, Twenty-first Army Corps.*HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., September 8, 1863.

COLONEL: I am directed by the colonel commanding brigade to say that the following communication has been referred to these headquarters by Maj. Gen. G. Granger, with instructions that the matter be investigated and the guilty parties brought to justice, if possible:

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Columbia, Tenn., September 2, 1863.

The soldiers of the First Brigade, Second Division, Reserve Corps, Department of the Cumberland, broke into the house and premises of Mr. Joseph P. Cousinson and destroyed and carried off considerable property, amounting probably to \$200 or thereabouts. Mr. Cousinson, I believe, claims to be a subject of Great Britain.

J. S. THOMAS,

Captain and Provost-Marshal.

P. S.—The above facts are substantiated upon the evidence of Mr. J. R. Hodge, a citizen of this place.

The colonel directs that you use every exertion to discover whether the men who are said to have perpetrated the outrage mentioned above belong to your regiment or not, and make a report in writing as soon as possible to these headquarters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[CHAS. D. KERR,]

First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Sent to commanding officer of each regiment and detachment in brigade.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,

Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: I have a messenger from General Crook asking for turpentine, but whether for horse medicine or bridges does not appear.

The messenger brings nothing from you, but I learn from him that your command lies at the foot of the mountain on this side, intending to move in the morning. I am sorry to say you will be too late.

It is also a matter of regret to me that your command has done so little in this great movement. If you could do nothing toward Rome, nor toward the railroad, you might at least have cleared the top of Lookout Mountain to Chattanooga and established a patrol and vedette line along it, which I should have ordered had I not trusted to your discretion, expecting something more important to be done. But what is worse than this, you had peremptory orders to move, which were reiterated yesterday, expecting you would move this morning. It appears that the enemy have sent a large infantry and cavalry force to Alpine. Your cavalry ought to have full patrol from your position to that place. This you do not appear to have done. Had you gone according to orders you would have struck the head of their column, and probably inflicted on them irreparable injury. So far your command has been a mere picket guard for our advance. Orders accompany this, which I hope to see effectually executed. Let me always hear from you fully. Why have you not supplied your command with means of burning bridges and destroying railroads?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Winston's, September 8, 1863—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I could not get off this morning on account of deficiency of horseshoes. I am in pretty good trim now, and gain 600 men by delaying to-day. Crook is on the mountain this evening, and McCook will move at 3 a. m. We should strike Alpine at 11 a. m. to-morrow. Wheeler and Wharton were at Alpine yesterday evening. Martin's headquarters are said to be at La Fayette. I expect to fight them at Alpine. Wharton has with him a full battery. If he can get them on good ground you need not fear the result. Deserters all confirm the position of the rebel cavalry. I expect we will have a pretty sharp affair.

Respectfully,

D. S. STANLEY.
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 8, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General STANLEY,
Chief of Cavalry:

The general commanding learns that your expedition against the railroad has been delayed and the movement not yet begun. If this be so he directs the following as a substitute for the last order sent to you: Send one brigade, which will be supported by a brigade of

infantry from General McCook's corps, to follow the route lately taken by General Crook, till it reaches the Chattanooga road, where it will reconnoiter that road to the southern spur of Missionary Ridge to ascertain whether the enemy is retreating in that direction. Send another brigade, also to be supported by a brigade of infantry, to enter the Broomtown Valley and push from Alpine as far toward Summerville as may be safe and necessary. The enemy is believed to be in full retreat, and it is most important to know where he is going and by what routes. You have not a moment to lose in starting these expeditions.

Hold your whole command in readiness for an advance. The reconnaissance must be made thoroughly and with vigor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

ALLEN'S HOUSE,

4 Miles from Valley Head, Ala., September 8, 1863.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,

Commanding First Brigade:

The command will be held in readiness to march at any moment, as previously ordered.

* * * * *

By command of Col. E. M. McCook:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. D. M. Ray, commanding Second Brigade, and Col. L. D. Watkins, commanding Third Brigade.)

ALLEN'S HOUSE,

4 Miles from Valley Head, Ala., September 8, 1863.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,

Commanding First Brigade:

The command will move to-morrow morning promptly at 4 o'clock. Reveille at, 2.30; boots and saddles, 3.30; to horse immediately after.

Order of march: Third Brigade, First Brigade, Second Brigade.

* * * * *

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Same to Col. D. M. Ray, commanding Second Brigade, and Col. L. D. Watkins, commanding Third Brigade.)

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winston's, Ala., September 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General CROOK,

Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you send your two pieces of artillery and ambulances on top of the mountain via

Winston's this evening, in order that there may be no delay in getting speedily over the mountain to-morrow morning, sending with them a battalion of cavalry to act as escort and assist the infantry regiment now on top of the mountain in doing picket duty to-night.

The battalion will feed their horses well this evening before starting, and take with them enough to feed to-morrow morning. He also directs that the dismounted men, with suitable number of commissioned officers, be sent back with the train to-day to Stevenson, carrying their arms and horse equipments with them, and on arrival at Stevenson they will proceed to Nashville for a remount, the horses being now there.

You will detail a reliable officer to take charge of this party of dismounted men in going and returning, and direct him to report to these headquarters for instructions when he is ready to start.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Poe's Tavern, September 8, 1863—6 a. m.

Colonel MINTY :

Two deserters just in from Forrest's command report that he has gone to Rome, Ga. They say that Pegram is at Blythe's, with about two brigades ; that the question of raiding on our rear is certainly strongly thought of. Their pickets all along here were withdrawn night before last. Funkhouser will endeavor to cross at Harrison, and Wilder at Chickamauga, to-day. I am anxious you should cross, as directed in my modified letter of instruction, if later intelligence warrants it.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Poe's Tavern, September 8, 1863—10 a. m.

Colonel MINTY,
Commanding Cavalry :

From information just received it is pretty certain that Pegram is opposite you with two brigades. I find also that the fords between you and Harrison are too uncertain to be relied upon without actual trial on your part. So for the present do not cross more than reconnoitering parties, and do not move lower down till you know more of the force between you and the Hiwassee.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Salé Creek Camp Ground, September 8, 1863.
Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of the Cumberland :

SIR : All the infantry has disappeared from the east bank of the river. A cavalry picket is stationed at Blythe's Ferry, and Pegram's

brigade is posted near there. I have this moment received a dispatch from Colonel Byrd at Kingston; he was to move toward Athens yesterday. He states that Forrest is at Philadelphia with three brigades and thirteen pieces of artillery, seven large and five small pieces. He also states that Breckinridge with his division had joined Forrest; this last I doubt.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY.

Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Poe's Tavern, September 8, 1863—5 p. m.

Colonel MINTY:

Your inclosures have been just received. If you are of the opinion that a crossing is to be attempted, move up your artillery and what force you can, and prevent it. It has been a part of their tactics to always raid upon our rear, and they intend doing so now, in a way they appear to be attempting. If the case really demands it, some infantry can be sent from here. I presume you have received my note to postpone any crossing other than a reconnaissance. Let me know speedily of any further developments.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Leavington, Ky., September 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of a report of Dr. McDonald, medical inspector of this division, and copies of letters from Lieutenant Benjamin, chief of artillery; also memoranda taken from the tri-monthly of August 10, 20, and 31 of this corps, forwarded for the consideration of the commanding general. My object in submitting these papers to the consideration of General Burnside is to prevent any misapprehension on his part as to the strength and efficiency of the corps and the extent to which it can be relied on.

The number of men for duty bearing arms is but 4,232, the number sick 3,820. It has been impossible for me to put the batteries in the field, as they had neither officers nor non-commissioned officers. I filled them up with infantry, but that under the circumstances was of little use. Roemer's battery, four guns, I have sent forward to Crab Orchard. Benjamin is here with four pieces, having turned in two at Cincinnati, and will move forward with the Second Division if possible. He is sick. Two lieutenants absent, sick. Edwards' battery will be here to-night, probably with one officer (lieutenant) only for duty. Durell I have found it impossible to move, as he is sick himself, both his lieutenants absent, sick, all his non-commissioned officers sick, and nearly one-half his men in hospital. To attempt to move this battery now would be to add a very troublesome and comparatively useless appendage to my impediments. Moving the batteries, then you have increased the sick 10 per cent.

As for the infantry, it is not in a much better plight. The First

Division averages but 226 men and 12 officers per regiment; the Second, 216 men and 11 officers per regiment. The regiments mostly are commanded by captains, two brigades are commanded by lieutenant-colonels, and one by a major. Some of the regiments are without a medical officer, as I have none to assign them and can't get any. Five officers attached to headquarters are absent, sick; 2 of the remaining ones are also sick.

Of the First Division staff, 3 are present; the Second Division, 5 are absent, sick, and 3 sick at headquarters. The places of these officers cannot be supplied from the corps, for the officers are not here to do it with.

Thus far every movement has been attended with an alarming increase of the number of sick. I venture to say that no body of troops in the same unfortunate sanitary condition were ever ordered into the field before, and while I am glad to lead them there or to do any duty the general may order, I desire, so far as it is in my power, to prevent any misapprehension as to the capacity for usefulness of this command at this time and to present the difficulties that surround its movements.

I have made arrangements to relieve the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Second Maryland, and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers by the Fifty-first New York, Sixth and Ninth New Hampshire, and Seventh Rhode Island. By this arrangement I gain nearly 400 men, besides obtaining regiments that ought to be in first-rate condition, in place of those entirely unfit for duty and which I do not believe could be moved 100 miles.

I find great difficulty in supplying the front in this corps. I have reduced the transportation to two wagons to a regiment and one to each headquarters.

I shall commence moving with the First Division to-morrow from Crab Orchard, and hope the Second will move from Camp Nelson the day after. The general, I trust, will feel assured that no effort will be spared on my part to press the troops forward as fast as possible.

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

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Ninth Army Corps.

LEXINGTON, September 8, 1863.

Captain ANDERSON:

Have you received any orders in regard to this corps; it is reported to me unofficially here that you have orders for us to concentrate at Crab Orchard. I received a dispatch from General Burnside yesterday, dated on the 4th, requesting me to push forward the corps by way of Cumberland Gap. I shall, therefore, move on as fast as possible.

R. B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, September 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General POTTER:

I have received no orders in regard to your corps.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NELSON, *September 8, 1863.*

General POTTER :

A train of fifteen wagons loaded with ammunition is at London for De Courcy. I have ordered it forward as quick as I can get forage to it from Crab Orchard.

T. E. HALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

CRAB ORCHARD, *September 8, 1863.*

General POTTER :

A train will leave here to-morrow for Colonel De Courcy of ammunition and subsistence. A train of ammunition for the colonel, delayed at London for the want of forage and subsistence, has been attended to. You say am I moving? I have received no instructions to move, only to prepare. If you wish me to move send word. I shall not be able to move unless I am furnished with a supply train. No supply trains, however small, to haul forage.

E. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

This dispatch came about noon yesterday ; was lost among some papers, and just found.

CAREY,
Operator.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *September 8, 1863.*

General POTTER :

I am engaged here ; have not a man to spare. General Shackelford is on the Tennessee and has communicated with me. If I had more ammunition I should be certain of entering the gap this evening or to-morrow by capitulation. If the enemy did not get away last night I think he must surrender soon, as I hope to be round him on this side before 9 a. m.

JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAMP NELSON, *September 8, 1863.*

Col. N. BOWEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

The Sixth New Hampshire, Seventh Rhode Island, and Ninth New Hampshire can be at the depot to come to Lexington to-morrow morning, 1,000 men, for transportation, including sick.

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Knoxville, Tenn., September 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,

Commanding Army of the Ohio :

GENERAL : I inclose dispatch, received since you left. The one from General Rosecrans has just arrived. I have not heard from

Colonel Graham since his dispatch, inclosed. I instructed Colonel Graham, if there was a fair prospect of catching Colonel Thomas soon, to continue the pursuit; if not, to return to Sevierville and then proceed direct to Greeneville, reporting to Colonel Foster.

I have sent Crittenden down to Sevierville to clear out that region. The One hundredth Ohio left yesterday. Foster and the One hundred and third leave to-day. No news except that inclosed. If we could have moved down to Athens or could soon move there, with the whole force, I think we could whip Forrest and Breckinridge and do a good work. I prefer the idea of moving on the east to moving on the west side of the river, so as to strike the enemy directly. If forced back, we could protect ourselves by the fortifications at Loudon until we could cross, if necessary. I will establish telegraphic communication with Loudon to-day, and I hope to do so with Morristown.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,

Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

SEVIERVILLE, TENN.,

September 8, 1863.

Colonel DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Knoxville, Tenn.:

COLONEL: I pursued the Indians as far as their encampment. The citizens failing to blockade the road in their rear, I was able to capture but one. They won't fight, and the country is so mountainous it is almost impossible to capture them. I returned to Sevierville with my command. I shall remain here to-day to get some shoeing done; will move to-morrow. There are 3,000 bushels of wheat belonging to the Confederate Government, which I will capture to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. GRAHAM,

Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

September 9, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,

Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: Your letter of August 30 is just received. Neither General S. D. Lee, nor any other officer or man paroled by you has been exchanged. If any such are recaptured, they should be immediately placed in close confinement until their cases can be determined on.

It is reported that Kirby Smith's forces have been withdrawn from Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas to re-enforce Price. If so, and Steele is in any danger he must be re-enforced. On General Hurlbut's representations I ordered two regiments, all that could possibly be spared, and directed him to assist Steele to the best of his ability. So long as Rosecrans and Burnside occupy the enemy in East Tennessee there can be little danger of raids in West Tennessee. I wish you to watch General Steele's movements, and give him all necessary assistance. His expedition is a most important

one, and must not fail. With the occupation of Little Rock and the line of the Arkansas River all the country north is secure to us. If Steele and Banks succeed, all trans-Mississippi must return to the Union.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 9, 1863.

General RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The company of the Twenty-seventh Missouri is wanted with the regiment simply because the regiment is very much reduced in strength and in danger of being wiped out by consolidation. I think that all regiments, brigades, and divisions should be kept entire for the reason that by detaching parts the remainder lose their interest and consequently fall off. My experience is that the small regiments fall away by discharges faster than the larger regiments, because the officers lose interest in their regiment when they see it small. I would prefer the company should be in its regiment, and if we must work our white soldiers, which I think wrong, I would prefer to detach a whole brigade to work by the week.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

General ASBOTH:

I don't want those rebel bands captured. They are doing us excellent service. They are disgusting the minds of the people of Mississippi with Confederate pretensions and government. I know all about that cavalry, and we will thrash them soon in an unexpected quarter.

SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 9, 1863.

General BUCKLAND,
Oak Ridge:

I wish you would gradually collect enough horses and mules to mount about 50 of your own men to replace those of the Fourth Division. General Corse will soon need his own scouts. Quartermaster Smith has plenty of saddles, bridles, &c. I answer Mr. Hill at length, and my letter is now in the hands of the copying clerk. I will send it to you that you may read my views of the duty of the citizens of Mississippi at this crisis.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS, *September 9, 1863.*General BUCKLAND, *Oak Ridge:*

Send all negroes who want employment to the provost-marshal at Vicksburg, with a note stating that they are refugees. We are not called on to defend the lives or property of the people of Yazoo County. They have voluntarily withheld all support from our Government, and must take the consequences. When they get a good government, evermore they will appreciate it. I will try to see you at the ridge on Thursday.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black River Bridge, Miss., September 9, 1863.

Captain CRANE:

General Osterhaus requests that all records and orders belonging to headquarters of this division that are in your possession be turned over to this office.

By order of Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus:

WM. A. GORDON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. FRED. STEELE, *Commanding Expedition:*

Brig. Gen. John E. Smith's division of my command, amounting to about 4,000 men, consisting of infantry and two batteries of artillery, will embark day after to-morrow for Helena, to proceed to your support.

Immediately on receipt of dispatches from Major-General Hurlbut that you were in need of more men this division was ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark, but want of boats has delayed the movement thus far. The low stage of water in the river will prevent the boats from reaching Helena as soon as they otherwise would.

Generals Stevenson and Crocker have returned from their expeditions against Monroe and Harrisonburg, respectively, without having any fighting to speak of.

The enemy retreated on the appearance of our forces in the direction of Shreveport, destroying what property they could not carry off and blowing up their magazines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 9, 1863.

Major OSBAND,

Commanding Battalion Fourth Illinois Cavalry:

MAJOR: You will proceed with your battalion on a scout in a southeast direction between here and the Big Black, extending your operations to the Big Black River.

You will arrest and bring in all armed negroes who are found out of the lines without authority ; also all able-bodied negroes who are found floating around doing nothing, and bring them in to be put on the new fortifications to work.

You will bring in all the horses and mules which they have in their possession and turn them over to the quartermaster. In case you meet any negroes mounted who may be going from one plantation to another on business, the owners of which are well disposed toward us, you can let the negroes proceed. You will not molest those who are staying on the plantations and are quietly at work unless they express a desire to come, when you can bring them in to be employed by the Government here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL : Brig. Gen. John E. Smith's division, numbering about 4,000 men, will embark day after to-morrow for Helena, to proceed to the support of General Steele.

Immediately on the receipt of your dispatches orders were given for this division to hold itself in readiness to embark, but the scarcity of transportation has delayed the movement so far, but the master of river transportation assures me that there will be boats enough by day after to-morrow. If there are not boats enough I will send up two brigades, and the remaining brigade as soon as transportation can be furnished.

Brigadier-Generals Stevenson and Crocker have returned from their expeditions against Monroe and Harrisonburg respectively. In both cases the enemy evacuated and retreated in the direction of Shreveport on the approach of our troops, destroying what stores they could not carry off and blowing up their magazines.

Brig. Gen. John E. Smith's division will consist of infantry and two batteries of artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 9, 1863—5 p. m.*
(Received 4.40 p. m., 11th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

A gentleman just in from Mobile reports that nearly all of Johnston's force has gone to join Bragg, at and near Chattanooga. I think the report true, from the source I received it, and from the fact that the country south of Corinth is full of irregular cavalry, masking some movement.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Germantown, September 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT :

The party from this place to Cold Water last night just returned. Found no enemy. The reconnaissance from La Fayette to south of Cold Water not returned yet. Will take proper steps to prevent the crossing.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Germantown, September 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT :

Reconnaissance from La Fayette to Byhalia just arrived. Found no enemy, and could hear of no organized force.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT MONROE, September 9, 1863.
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

Major ECKERT :

Following from Richmond Whig of 8th :

* * * * *

CHATTANOOGA, September 6.

With the exception of a few shells thrown at our pontoons yesterday, nothing occurred to break the monotony at this place. The enemy seems quite active both above and below the place, but there is no further indication of an attack. The best informed persons think that no attack will be made here, but an effort will be made to flank us. Two privates, of the Fourth Regulars, and 1 of Rosecrans' telegraph operators were captured yesterday near Running Water Bridge.

ATLANTA, September 7.

Passengers from Chattanooga report a force of the enemy at Wauhatchie—number not known. We learn from Rome that another force is advancing on that point. All accounts concur in stating that the feeling and disposition of the army is one of great desire to meet the enemy, and confidence in the result. From East Tennessee no recent movement to report.

Richmond Enquirer, 8th instant, says :

ATLANTA, September 7.

A few of the enemy are at Wauhatchie, and another force advancing on Rome, Ga.

SHELDON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 9, 1863.

Dr. MEIGS,
Philadelphia :

The following is a copy of a note from the Secretary of War to your brother, General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General. Should

the general have left Philadelphia, and you know where it will reach him, please send it on:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 9, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL :

SIR : I have just been informed that large frauds are being perpetrated at Louisville against the Government by the delivery of two-year-old mules instead of three-year-old, called for by the contract. You will take measures to investigate the matter promptly and to prevent the fraud, and bring the perpetrators to justice.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHAS. THOMAS,
Acting Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 9, 1863—12.30 a. m.
(Received 3.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK.

Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. :

Information to-night leads to the belief that the enemy have decided not to fight us at Chattanooga. Our reconnaissances to-day show he has withdrawn his pickets on Lookout Mountain opposite and below us. Our troops are moving into Stevens', Frick's, and Winston's Gaps. McCook and Stanley start to-morrow with advance to reconnoiter toward Broomtown Valley, and Crittenden to gain the summit of Lookout south of Chattanooga, with a reconnaissance in force, holding his corps ready to enter the place if practicable. Granger closed up to Stevenson and Bridgeport with four brigades.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR TRENTON, GA..
September 9, 1863—8.30 p. m.
(Received 6.40 p. m., 10th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

Chattanooga is ours without a struggle, and East Tennessee is free. Our move on the enemy's flank and rear progresses, while the tail of his retreating column will not escape unmolested. Our troops from this side entered Chattanooga about noon. Those north of the river are crossing. Messengers go to Burnside to-night, urging him to push his cavalry down. No news from him or his cavalry.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

TRENTON, GA..
September 9, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C. :

Which is the senior in rank, Brigadier-General Hazen or Wagner ?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

TRENTON, GA.,

September 9, 1863—7.40 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Bridgeport*:

The general commanding has been informed that Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, is to be in Bridgeport to-night, en route to these headquarters. He has been provided with accommodations there to-night with the pioneers. Provide means for him to come on to Chattanooga to-morrow, where headquarters will be to-morrow night.

C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

TRENTON, September 9, 1863.

Col. W. P. INNES,

Nashville:

Your telegram of 8th, 9 a. m., just received. The former dispatch was answered, telling you to send the four companies to Northwestern road if it could be done without interfering with work on this line.

By order:

C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

TRENTON, GA.,

September 9, 1863.

Colonel INNES,

Military Superintendent of Railroads, Nashville:

Mr. Guthrie reports delay in unloading cars at Nashville. The general commanding wishes you to see to it, and if so have it corrected.

FRANK S. BOND,

*Major and Aide-de-Camp.*CAMP AT WHITESIDE'S,
September 9, 1863—12.40 a. m.

Major BOND,

Aide-de-Camp:

The general's order to abandon the line to Wauhatchie reached me last evening, and I am so far on the way to General Crittenden's headquarters, where an office will be opened early in the morning. I am suffering under an attack of dysentery, and cannot for some hours obey the order to report in person, but will do so at the earliest moment possible. I hope to be able to keep the saddle in a few hours. The office at this point will be maintained until that at General Crittenden's is opened.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. C. VAN DUZER,

Superintendent of Telegraph.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 9, 1863—2.35 a. m.

Captain MERRILL,
Signal Officer: ,

The general commanding directs me to say that the expedition will start at 3.30 this a. m., and he desires you to be on hand.

F. S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

LOOKOUT SIGNAL STATION,
September 9, 1863.

General ROSECRANS :

General Beatty has advanced 3 or 4 miles toward Summertown without any opposition.

J. R. FITCH,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 9, 1863.

Memoranda of information given by Mr. Thompson, said to be a very loyal citizen of Chattanooga, and who claims to have a son in our secret service :

* * * * *

One corps retreated by the Cove road (this road probably leads into the La Fayette road); one corps retreated by the La Fayette road proper. Buckner's corps retreated from Tyner's Station, via Ringgold, to Rome.

The army has retreated to Rome, where it is said it will make a stand. Infantry (two corps) left yesterday morning; certainly pickets left two hours before we got in. Bulk of cavalry has been down about Coosa River; if we pursue vigorously they will not stop short of Atlanta. Troops badly demoralized; all feel that they are whipped; one-seventh of the troops mostly naked; the rations for three days would make one good meal.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
September 9, 1863—2 a. m.

Maj. F. S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

The general directs me to say that he has ordered the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry to reconnoiter the Ridge road as far as possible in the direction of Chattanooga. General Brannan will be notified to hold his command in readiness to support the movement indicated in dispatch.

Very respectfully,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, September 9, 1863—3.30 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

A dispatch is just received from Général Wagner, dated 8.30 p. m. yesterday, stating that Chattanooga is evacuated by the rebels and he will occupy it in the morning. The general commanding desires you to call on him at once to consult in regard to arrangements for the pursuit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The order sending the Ninety-second Illinois to reconnoiter the mountain is revoked. The general commanding directs you to order your whole command in readiness to move at once.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

OPPOSITE CHATTANOOGA,
September 9, 1863.

Captain SEITER,
Fourteenth Army Corps:

General Wagner occupies Chattanooga to-day. The Stars and Stripes were raised on Mound Fort at 11 a. m. The last of the enemy left as our men entered, without firing a gun. Generals Crittenden and Wood are in Chattanooga.

G. W. LANDRUM,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., September 9, 1863—9 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT:

A paroled Vicksburg prisoner, named Baker, has this moment arrived from Atlanta, which place he left day before yesterday at 7 p. m. He has no furlough; lives $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above this point. Says a great many Vicksburg prisoners are going home without furloughs, and that they are passed on the cars on their paroles. According to his information the only troops at Atlanta, when he came through, were recent conscripts, but on this point he is not definite. He left the cars at Tunnel Hill. Says he met what he supposed to be eight rebel regiments yesterday—at least they had eight colors—marching toward La Fayette from Chattanooga. Had no opportunity of conversing with rebel soldiers. Conversed with citizens in their rear, who say that Chattanooga is evacuated and "You'uns in possession." He has been sent to department headquarters.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Colonel Atkins, with Ninety-second Illinois (mounted), 400 strong, left on reconnaissance toward Chattanooga at daybreak this morning.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

Camp at Long's Spring, Ala., September 9, 1863—8.30 a. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 11 p. m. reached me at 6.45 o'clock this morning. The dispatches for General Stanley were at once forwarded to him. He moved his artillery and ambulances on to Lookout Mountain last night, so that he could commence the ascent with his command at daylight this morning. Before your order reaches him modifying his movements he may have a portion of his force in Broomtown Valley. It will be as well, I think, for him to go over and drive the rebel cavalry back upon their infantry, if they are moving southward toward La Fayette. Stanley, with the infantry supports, can certainly ascertain what they are doing, and certainly where they are. I fear the force engaged in making the reconnaissances ordered may prove too small, as I believe all of Wheeler's cavalry is in the vicinity of Summerville. I will watch the gap or pass in front of me, and will certainly have some definite information for you by night. I send a portion of a map I am compiling. The citizens all say it is correct. I will now mount my horse and go to the gap in person, so as to be better able to superintend things there. I inclose you a statement made by deserters who came to our lines yesterday. Will keep you promptly posted as to to-day's operations.

I am, respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

SIGNAL STATION ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,

September 9, 1863—1.45 p. m.

Captain CASE:

General Beatty has advanced 3 or 4 miles toward Summertown without any opposition.

B. FORAKER,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Trenton, Ga., September 9, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding has ordered a general pursuit of the enemy by the whole army. General Crittenden has started to occupy Chattanooga and pursue the line of Bragg's retreat. Our force across the river from Chattanooga has been ordered to cross and join General Crittenden in the pursuit. General McCook has been ordered to move at once on Alpine and Summerville. The general commanding directs you to move your command as rapidly as possible to La Fayette and make every exertion to strike the enemy in flank, and, if possible, to cut off his escape. Colonel Wilder's brigade has been ordered to join you at La Fayette.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Easley's, September 9, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff*:

I have the honor to report as follows the operations of my corps for to-day:

Baird's division is moving across Lookout Mountain to the support of Negley. Troops will be over to-night.

Negley's division moved across the mountain and took up a position in McLemore's Cove, near Rodgers' farm, throwing out skirmishers as far as Bailey's Cross-Roads. Saw the enemy's cavalry in front march up in line beyond Bailey's Cross-Roads. Citizens report that a force of three or four divisions, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery, concentrated in his front at Dug Gap, on Pigeon Ridge, last night, and are making preparations to resist our advance. Reports the road bad, but he has repaired it so that it is passable. Citizens also represent that our cavalry had an engagement with the rebel cavalry near Rome, and that the rebels were defeated.

Brannan's (Third) division in same camp as yesterday. Ninety-second Illinois (mounted infantry), sent on reconnaissance toward Chattanooga, along the ridge of Lookout Mountain, not returned yet.

The men of Reynolds' division remained camped as yesterday.

Corps headquarters moved from Brown's Spring to Easley's farm, on Trenton and Lebanon road.

I have the honor, also, to inclose copy of General Negley's report of the operations of his division for this day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' House, Foot of Gap,
September 9, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps:

SIR: I am rapidly concentrating my division at this point, having selected strong positions in a concentric line, extending as far as Rodgers. My skirmishers are thrown forward to Bailey's Cross-Roads, occasionally exchanging shots with the enemy, who is in line of battle (about one regiment cavalry in sight) beyond Bailey's.

Citizens report that a rebel force of three or four divisions, including infantry, artillery, and cavalry, moved up to Dug Gap, over Pigeon Ridge, last night; that they are making preparations there to resist our advance. I am endeavoring to ascertain the reliability of these reports.

The enemy's scouts approached our lines on the mountain last night. I expect to get my entire train down the mountain by dark. We have been obliged to repair the road extensively this morning, which has delayed the transportation.

The citizens also report that our cavalry had an engagement with the rebel cavalry near Rome, and that the rebels were defeated.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Easley's, September 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General BAIRD,
Comdg. First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you close up on General Negley, marching your command as far as possible toward La Fayette to-morrow. Leave your supply trains in charge of a guard, to follow via Stevens' Gap. General Negley will precede you on the road to La Fayette to-morrow. You will follow him closely, and be prepared to support him, if necessary.

Generals Reynolds' and Brannan's commands will move to-morrow on same route, crossing the mountain as soon as your troops move over, descending on the opposite side, via Cooper's Gap.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Easley's, September 9, 1863.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Comdg. Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you concentrate your troops at the foot of the mountain, on the other side, and to prepare to march on La Fayette to-morrow. If your supply train is not up the mountain, leave it in charge of a guard to follow via Stevens' Gap. General Baird (First Division) is ordered to move to-morrow with his command, receiving similar instruction in regard to supply train.

Generals Reynolds' and Brannan's commands will move to-morrow on same route, crossing the mountain as rapidly as practicable, and descending on the opposite side, via Cooper's Gap.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Spring, Foot of Mountain,
September 9, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,
Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps:

SIR: Your order directing me to march to La Fayette to-morrow has just been received. I will start at 8 a. m. The last of my transportation reached this point at 5 p. m. to-day, without further loss than three wheels. This evening I took several regiments of the Second Brigade and drove the rebel cavalry in our front to Chickamauga Creek (3 miles), taking possession of the ridge beyond Bailey's. The rebel cavalry belonged to John T. Morgan's Fifty-first Alabama Regiment, headquarters at Chickamauga Creek. Twelve of my escort, under Lieutenant Cooke, made a gallant charge on superior numbers, capturing 2 prisoners; they were only prevented from capturing the whole party by a deep ravine concealed

from view. One of these prisoners states that he saw a rebel cavalryman who was in the fight 25 miles west of Rome, who stated that the rebels were whipped badly.

Citizen Bailey returned from Ringgold yesterday. He states that he saw several long trains of troops passing through Ringgold, which (as he was informed) were going to Dalton. He also saw a long train of wagons which were being sent over Coosa River. After he left Ringgold he met about a regiment of infantry resting by the roadside; they also said they were going to Dalton. The general impression among the citizens was that Bragg was falling back to Rome and Atlanta, and that Breckinridge's command was left to bring up the rear. When he passed through La Fayette he saw only two or three regiments, and but one regiment (Morgan's) this side of La Fayette. All the information I have received this evening from my scouts and others induces the belief that there is no considerable rebel force this side of Dalton.

One of my scouts was at Nickajack Gap and all the gaps this side to-day. He met with several small scouting parties. He saw what he supposed was a regiment crossing the valley going southward. Unfortunately 2 of my citizen scouts were captured this morning.

I find in this settlement a number of Union-loving citizens who welcome our arrival. Agricultural products and water are abundant in this valley. The country through which the road passes is peculiarly well suited for ambuscades; innumerable bridge-paths branch off, sometimes leading up the mountain. It will consequently be very dangerous for small detachments or couriers to pass.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Easley's, 7 Miles from Trenton, September 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. M. BRANNAN,

Comdg. Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Thomas directs me to say that you will march your division at daylight to-morrow morning, close in upon General Reynolds, and with five days' rations and forage in your regimental wagons; your supply trains to follow those of General Reynolds, leaving a sufficient guard to protect it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. KELLOGG,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH CORPS,

Cureton's Mill, September 9, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,

Headquarters Department:

COLONEL: I, this morning (at daybreak), sent Colonel Atkins with Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry up Lookout Valley with instructions to push on toward Chattanooga, and into the place, if possible. I am just in receipt of dispatch from him by special courier.*

* See p. 487.

The courier met General Wood's division. The general indorsed on his envelope as follows :

I am entering the town with the head of my division. Communicate to department headquarters.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH CORPS,
Cureton's Mill, September 9, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Colonel FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We are in receipt of two dispatches from Colonel Atkins, commanding Ninety-second Illinois (by special couriers from his regiment), within a few minutes of each other. Find copy of the first received inclosed ; the other reads as follows (written first) :

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, September 9, 1863—11 a. m.

Major LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: We had a little skirmishing on the mountain, but now hold Chattanooga. My stand of colors was the first to float over the town. A complete evacuation. Columns of dust showed them going south. Two companies of my regiment are pressing after them, and I will likely take my command up the river to gobble a little squad said to be there.

Very respectfully,

SMITH D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-Second Illinois.

Have sent copy to department headquarters.

Respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

[Indorsement.]

Bully for Reynolds' division.

L[EVERING].

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, September 9, 1863—11 a. m.

Major LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy left with infantry and artillery night before last ; some passing yesterday for La Fayette. Bragg's entire force is variously estimated at 60,000 to 90,000. Johnston was here. The enemy all said they would give battle at Rome. Some deserters have been taken by me, and say many are in the mountains that will come in. About 600 cavalry left this morning, but my parties could not overtake them, as they had fresh horses and ours were jaded—I was detained by General Wood a little, or I think I could have made a dash

on them. Generals Crittenden, Palmer, Wood, and others are here. Will go into camp (unless ordered by some one on duty) and await your orders.

Can my transportation be ordered up at once? There are men enough in camp to bring it.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Poe's Tavern, September 9, 1863—7 a. m.

Colonel WILDER :

I am going up to see Minty, and learn what reason there is for the alarm manifested about a crossing of the enemy there. The fords and crossings along here are strongly picketed by the enemy this morning. It is not expected of us to cross the river and fight any battle, for there are too many chances against us should we attempt one. We should do no more than to make thorough cavalry reconnaissances at first, and until we make sure by actual observation that we will not be compromised by crossing. If we had a bridge in place of boats the thing would be quite different. Show this to Wagner. We cannot depend upon appearances or reports of prisoners for the movement of our infantry and artillery.

Truly,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 9, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General McCook,

Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

A dispatch is this morning received from General Wagner, dated September 8, 8.30 p. m., stating that the rebels evacuated Chattanooga yesterday and he will occupy it in the morning. General Crittenden started early this morning to occupy the place and commence the pursuit. Our forces opposite that place have been ordered to cross the river immediately and join General Crittenden. General Thomas has been ordered to move his command on La Fayette. The general commanding directs you to move as rapidly as possible on Alpine and Summerville, for the purpose of intercepting the enemy in his retreat; move on so as to strike him in flank, if possible. Knowing the line of General Thomas' march, you will direct your movements in accordance with the information you may obtain from time to time of the enemy's route. Attack him whenever you can reach him with reasonable chances of success. The main body of the rebel force cannot now be more than two days distant from Chattanooga, and the general commanding has strong hopes that you may inflict most serious injury upon them.

In case General Stanley has left no arrangement for the movement and protection of his train, the general commanding desires you to attend to its safety and movement. Keep open communication with

General Thomas and with these headquarters. You can safely communicate by way of Valley Head. The general commanding suggests that your main column need not wait for your trains, which can follow you under strong escort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Long's Spring, September 9, 1863—6.35 p. m

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 9 a. m. this morning has this moment reached me. I will make proper dispositions of teams and march at 3 o'clock in the morning in pursuit of the enemy, and will attack him if I have a reasonable hope of success.

During my absence to-day a man named Taylor, who lives on the Lookout Mountain, visited my camp. He was in Broomtown Valley yesterday and saw a man named Robertson, who had just returned from Bragg's army. He reports the army moving by cars and marching, and says their destination is Rome, Ga., where they intend concentrating and giving us battle.

I will do my best, and will have Johnson's division and two brigades of Davis' at Alpine to-morrow night, and Sheridan will be on top of the mountain. I have a good road to go up; it has been well worked; will push with all my might, and open communication with Thomas as soon as over the mountain. I will communicate as often as I can by way of Valley Head. I am considerably trammelled by Stanley's train, but will order all the trains to follow after my troops, the supply trains preceding. Your order has been nine hours on the way to me.

I am, respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 9, 1863—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Information is just received from the general commanding that from the best evidence to be obtained the enemy appears to be evacuating Chattanooga, and plans are to be materially changed. A part of the enemy's force has already reached the northern spur of Missionary Ridge, and the general commanding is anxious to know as speedily as possible what routes they are taking.

To effect this purpose, it is directed that you send one brigade of infantry to support one brigade of cavalry which is ordered to go out on the route taken by General Crook till it reaches the Chattanooga road, and move thence northward as far as the southern spurs of Missionary Ridge, and by a thorough reconnaissance ascertain the whereabouts and direction of the enemy.

In view of the delay in the cavalry movement, the order directing it is revoked, and consequently your last instructions in regard to your supporting it.

The general is in some doubt as to the direction General Crook is to take, and directs that the brigade commanders ordered to support him communicate with him immediately, ascertain the route, and act upon the information, carrying [out] the above instructions according to his best judgment. In addition to the above, you are directed to send one brigade of cavalry, which is ordered to move on Alpine, and reconnoiter the Broomtown Valley to Alpine, and from there as far toward Summerville as may be safe and useful.

Your infantry support need not proceed farther than the foot of the Lookout Mountain toward Alpine. A thorough reconnaissance must be made, and the movements of the enemy ascertained, and it is necessary that no time should be lost in making it.

General McCook directs that you hold the remainder of your command in readiness for a forward movement. He wishes you to be certain to hold the gap or pass at Winston's, up on to the mountain, as well as to watch the roads at the top of the mountain leading from the main Alpine road.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Long's Spring, Ala., September 9, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST,
Commanding First Brigade, First Division:

COLONEL: The enemy are reported to have evacuated Chattanooga and to be moving southward. Our corps is ordered in pursuit. General McCook directs that at 3 a. m. to-morrow you have two-thirds of General Davis' ammunition train and the artillery of the Second and Third Brigades (left behind) moved on to the mountain, so as to get them toward the advance troops and out of the way of the two divisions in the rear. The general wishes you to send one of your strongest regiments up with them.

General Johnson's division will move up the mountain soon after daybreak, so that the artillery and ammunition train must be turned off the road so that his troops can pass. He has orders to take both the train and artillery along with his division to the advance brigades. General Johnson will leave at Winston's his baggage and supply trains, with a strong escort, and push on with his troops. By noon to-morrow General Sheridan's division will pass Winston's. He also will leave his baggage and supply wagons there under an escort.

As soon as all the troops of the corps have passed up the mountain General McCook directs that you (with your brigade and the escorts left with the trains) perform the onerous and important duty of moving all the trains of the corps and the cavalry to the front, and bringing up the rear. The transportation, convalescents, &c., belonging to General Stanley's command will be ordered to the neighborhood of Winston's early to-morrow. Pack the transporta-

tion as compactly and securely as possible. General Willich will move this command forward with his division, and leave under your charge everything belonging to the cavalry command.

In moving trains to the front let the supply trains take the precedence, so as to get them as near the troops as possible. Take charge of the division trains as they are reported to you in the morning, and dispose of them to the best advantage, so that they can be defended and can be moved up the mountain in proper order. Send all supply trains up first, in the same order as the divisions moved.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The general thinks it best that Johnson's and Sheridan's trains should be left here, and the cavalry trains where they are until you are ready for them. As water is rather scarce at Winston's, orders will be given to that effect. General McCook will see you at Winston's early in the morning.

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

September 9, 1863.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST,

Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: General Davis directs me to give you the following extract of instructions from corps headquarters, for your information and guidance:

It is further ordered that you post your remaining brigade, excepting one regiment on Lookout Mountain, in such a position as will best support you and protect your rear.

This brigade must be instructed to carefully watch and patrol all the roads on the mountain leading from the Alpine road. * * * The regiment excepted above will remain at Winston's to guard the artillery transportation and convalescents and commissary stores.

The general directs that you comply with the instructions above as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. MORRISON,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Trenton, Ga., September 9, 1863—1 a. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,

Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

The general commanding approves the two reconnaissances which you have ordered. He directs you in addition to hold your whole command in readiness to move around the point of Lookout Mountain to seize and occupy Chattanooga, if you learn that the enemy has withdrawn the bulk of his forces from it. A regiment of mounted infantry from the Fourteenth Army Corps has been ordered to ascend the mountain from near Trenton, and follow along the ridge till it joins your brigade, when it will report to your brigade commander and receive orders from him.

The general commanding directs you to move with caution, and not to throw your artillery around the point of Lookout Mountain till you become satisfied that the evacuation is not a ruse, and that there is not a force of the enemy too strong for your command. General Brannan has been ordered to hold his command in readiness to support you if necessary. Keep constant communication by signal between your headquarters and the column on the mountain.

Should you enter Chattanooga, you will immediately occupy the fortifications looking southward and eastward, and take possession of all iron-works, mills, and public stores. In that case you will at once order General Wagner to cross the river and join you with all the force under his command. Hold your command well in hand, and in case you occupy Chattanooga, take the most vigorous measures to prevent straggling and pillage.

Inclosed* please find further information of the enemy's movements from General Reynolds. Report frequently.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 9, 1863—2.30 a. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your dispatches inclosing Wood's and Wagner's reports, and orders to General Wood, and to say that the orders you have received will govern you; Wood can support the movement of the others, and that it is probable that you will have Chattanooga tomorrow.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 9, 1863—3.30 a. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

A dispatch from Brigadier-General Wagner, dated September 8, 8.30 p. m., is just received, stating that the rebels have evacuated Chattanooga, and he will occupy it in the morning. Throw your whole command forward (with five days' rations) without delay, and make a vigorous pursuit. General Wagner's force has been ordered to join you. By the time your command is in motion you will receive detailed orders. Put your whole train in readiness to move, but take with your column only the smallest number of wagons necessary for five days' march; this must include a good supply of ammunition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 9, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

In addition to the instructions sent you at 3.30 this morning, the general commanding directs that you leave a light brigade to hold Chattanooga and with the balance of your command pursue the enemy with the utmost vigor. Attack his rear whenever you can do so with a fair opportunity to inflict injury upon him. Order your train to follow your line of march under a sufficient escort. Your march will probably lead you near Ringgold and from thence to the vicinity of Dalton. General Thomas marches on La Fayette and General McCook on Alpine and Summerville. Colonel Wilder will accompany you until you arrive in the neighborhood of General Thomas' line of march, when he will join General Thomas.

Should the enemy make a stand in such force as to make it imprudent for you to attack him, take up a favorable position for defense and advise the general commanding. Use Minty's and Wilder's forces to gain all the information possible of the enemy's movements and to capture prisoners. Keep a line of couriers between your column and Chattanooga, and report progress frequently.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
On top of Spur in Bend of River, Chattanooga in sight,
September 9, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to send you the inclosed slip from General Wood. As I write I hear one cannon in the direction of Chattanooga—the only one we have heard to-day.

Respectfully,

OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

WEDNESDAY, *September 9, 1863—11.30 a. m.*

Captain OLDERSHAW:

CAPTAIN: I am across the spur of Lookout Mountain. See large clouds of dust, indicating troops moving south. Had a little skirmish on the mountain.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 9, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you order Colonel Minty to cross at once by the best ford and join Colonel Wilder.

Send General Burnside a full statement of the condition of affairs in this quarter, by a squad of Colonel Minty's men, and request him to move down his cavalry and occupy the country; there can be no enemy in it.

The general says that in the advance now ordered, 100 rounds of ammunition and the regimental trains with at least five days' provisions will be sufficient. Direct your troops to be very careful of their ammunition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. THRALL,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga (in our possession), Sept. 9, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I am now in peaceable possession of this place. I have put General Wood in command. His two brigades are here, and General Wagner has just arrived to arrange about crossing his command. Generals Palmer and Van Cleve are on the road, and all, I hope, will be up by night.

My information (thus far very limited) reports that the rebel infantry that were here left yesterday morning and the cavalry this morning. I will report further as soon as I can ascertain facts.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 9, 1863—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: I sent you a few lines from the top of the spur in sight of Chattanooga, and again at 12.30 reported my being in peaceable possession of this place. The troops across the river I learn cannot cross to-day. I have ordered Generals Palmer and Van Cleve to turn off at the spur of the mountain and take up position at Ross-ville. It is 2 miles from the spur and 5 from this place and on the road to La Fayette, over which the main rebel army is reported to have retreated.

I have heard from Colonel Grose. He was at Summertown at 12, and all safe. I have not yet heard from General Beatty. Shall I order the train of my corps to follow my command? I have received no further orders from you, as you stated I would in your dispatch reporting the evacuation.

There are various rumors of Bragg having stated that he just wanted to get us in here, that he is not far off, &c., but I am not a bit scared.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

2.15 p. m.

I have this moment received your order of 8 a. m. I am quite sure that it will be impossible for me to advance farther than Ross-ville to-night unless I leave my ammunition train. The road over the spur of the mountain is very bad for wagons and artillery. I inclose you note from General Hazen. General Wagner is now crossing. I have ordered Colonel Wilder, who is also here, to cross, and Hazen has been ordered from Poe's, distant 12 miles.

Minty is still at Smith's Cross-Roads. He states the probability of the enemy's crossing there in much stronger terms than Hazen. I have, therefore, declined sending him any orders. The other three brigades, Wagner says, will cross to-night. I hope to hear from the general commanding at an early hour, particularly in regard to Minty.

T. L. C.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS, ETC.,

Poe's, September 9, 1863—6 a. m.

General WAGNER :

Your note of 10 p. m. yesterday is just received. I am of the opinion the rebels will cross if they are permitted. It has been their tactics always to do so, and I know they have intended to do so now, and as Minty fears.

They can be prevented if they attempt, and I think will be. I will go up myself to-day to learn all I can about it. They are not crossing yet. I consider his information as very inconclusive as to their intentions.

If we are to cross we can hardly spare all of Wilder's command, as it will be too dangerous to cross infantry and artillery in boats until the country is thoroughly reconnoitered.

The Fifth Georgia Cavalry was at Harrison yesterday, with other cavalry in the neighborhood, with Buckner's corps at Ooltewah and a portion of Bragg's army at or near Tyner's. It will not do to place the river between us and much of a force until we are pretty sure that they are beyond striking distance, unless we have cavalry to feel well in our front. I am all ready to cross.

Respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
*Brigadier-General.*HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
*Friar's Island, September 9, 1863—10 p. m.*Captain OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

I respectfully report that two of my regiments at 1 o'clock to-day had driven the First Georgia Cavalry away from this vicinity with only a slight skirmish. They left in the direction of Ringgold, Ga. The force consists of Pegram's and Scott's brigades with one battery. Deserters say they were ordered to report at Ringgold to-night.

Stewart's division left Ooltewah yesterday morning at 1 a. m. in same direction; citizens, deserters, and negroes all say that Forrest left here Monday night for Rome to assist Wheeler.

I cannot get across the river before to-morrow in the afternoon. My train is on the mountain and Wagner is occupying the road. I will try to get supplies down and five days issued in the morning. The roads to the river and out again have to be built before we can cross.

I am, sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1863—7 a. m.

P. S.—We are busy crossing this morning. No signs of the enemy through the night. A scout of ours just in reports Burnside across the river, 15 miles above here. This is likely what Colonel Minty has thought to be the enemy.

The dispatch of the 9th was sent before 10 p. m. last evening.

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 9, 1863—3.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. G. D. WAGNER,
Sequatchie Valley:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 8.30 p. m. yesterday is at hand. General Crittenden has been ordered to occupy Chattanooga in the morning early, and to push forward in vigorous pursuit. The general commanding directs you to cross the river immediately with all the force under your command in the Sequatchie Valley, and report to General Crittenden, to join in the pursuit. Supply your command with five days' rations, take only what ammunition and other trains you need for light and rapid movement, and leave the remainder to cross at their leisure and join the trains of the corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
Wednesday, September 9, 1863.

Captain MUHLEMAN:

CAPTAIN: The following information derived from a prisoner, or rather deserter, picked up by my forces this evening, may be of interest:

H. B. Porter, private, Forty-first Alabama Infantry, Colonel Stansel commanding, of Helm's brigade, Breckinridge's division, says that Helm's brigade consists of Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Kentucky, and Forty-first Alabama Infantry and Cobb's (Kentucky) battery. His brigade was in the last battle at Jackson, Miss., in General Joseph E. Johnston's army. After the battle at Jackson his brigade marched back to Morton, Miss., and went into camp, and there lay some weeks. His command was shipped on the cars at Morton on Friday or Saturday of week before last, and reached the vicinity of Chattanooga, going by way of Mobile. on Thursday

last. His brigade was the last that left. He thinks all Johnston's army came except one brigade, which was sent to Charleston, S. C. His brigade stopped 4 or 5 miles out of Chattanooga, lay there on Friday and Saturday of last week, and Sunday afternoon marched into Chattanooga.

On Monday night left Chattanooga on the retreat. Rumor in his regiment, he says, fixed the number of troops Johnston brought from Mississippi at 20,000. He can say nothing as to the accuracy of this. At time he left the Forty-first Alabama had over 300 and less than 400 soldiers. His company and regimental officers told him that all the officers' horses of the brigade and the battery had been captured by our forces near Rome. His field officers were afoot, and battery had no horses. He says the horses were sent by land across to Rome. He says great disquietude exists among the Alabama troops, and that they are deserting rapidly.

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 10, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

From the best information I can get, Breckinridge's division and Walker's brigade are the only troops from Johnston's army that came to re-enforce Bragg.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 9, 1863—10.45 p. m.

Major-General PALMER,
Commanding Second Division:

SIR: The general-commanding directs me to inform you that he is anxiously awaiting your report of to-day's proceedings, stating, among other things, if Colonel Grose and his command have come up. Until he receives this information he can give no order for to-morrow's march. The general sent you word by Captain McCook to report as soon as practicable by couriers, which you were to post between here and your headquarters, and he is unwilling to believe that you have neglected this, and fears they may have lost their way or been captured.

Send word also to General Van Cleve to report, stating whether General Beatty and Colonel Dick have rejoined him.

General Hazen, when he crosses, will be ordered to report to you. What arrangement have you made for his five days' rations?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Important: State your latest information as to the road or roads the enemy has taken.

HEADQUARTERS,
Poe's, September 9, 1863—6 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Fifth Georgia Cavalry was at Harrison yesterday and last night. For nearly a day previous there was no troops at all on the river bank, the infantry being all withdrawn. Pegram's brigade, to which this regiment belongs, appeared along the river yesterday, and it is probable that Scott's is near also.

We have two boats at the mouth of the Chickamauga completed, and everything is in readiness to cross as soon as it will be reasonable to do so. A note was received from General Wood a day or two since urging that a crossing be made at the earliest possible moment. This will certainly be done. Yesterday, however, Buckner's corps was at Ooltewah, and much of Bragg's command at or near Tyner's, with forces of cavalry in direct communication with them and the river. Everybody is active and ready for any service. Citizens from above still report that the able-bodied negroes have been ordered to be sent to Macon.

Buckner has two divisions of two brigades each. He was packed yesterday morning ready for a move.

Minty receives reports that the enemy's cavalry will attempt soon to cross, to raid in our rear, on boats, or a bridge made of them, now up the Hiwassee. I shall go there to-day in person, and endeavor to learn all the facts about it. I have already directed Colonel Minty to hold his artillery and a sufficient force of other troops ready to move to any points threatened, and will endeavor to take such steps as will prevent the crossing, should it be contemplated.

I am, very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

I have troops now at the crossing, ready to cross as soon as it is advisable.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS.
September 9, 1863—4.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General BEATTY:

We go to Rossville, 3 miles from cross-roads.

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL STATION,
Lookout Mountain, September 9, 1863—11.30 a. m.
General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have reached here without difficulty, and am now on the way to Summertown. Citizens report that the rebel pickets left here yesterday.

BEATTY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 9, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER, *Nashville, or on the move:*

Chattanooga is ours. Our movement on the enemy's flank and rear goes on. You will at once relieve General King, and order him to join General Thomas by the Moore's Gap road and Trenton Valley to Easley's, then to report to General Thomas. Tell him to have everything ready to move to-morrow morning. Assume command of everything on the other side of the river, put the two bridges in order at Bridgeport, encamp a brigade this side of the river and let them at once complete a small redan or priest-cap protection to this end of the bridge, and run a flanking line of rifle-pits on the island opposite your bridge-head. See to the collection of corn to supply the trains of the supply trains that will meet them. Put everything in such order that I can bring you forward and send a man less necessary in the front, where I shall want you. Require your command to get their transportation and be ready to move forward at once on receipt of orders. Paine ought to go to McMinnville, and a very small garrison left at Gallatin. The Tennessee troops should march to Jasper as soon as practicable, and there take post until I can relieve them by an exchange with Burnside, or bring them to Chattanooga. Let the railroad guards be in charge of Gillem or some other competent officer, who, under the inspection system lately ordered, will keep them secure. Report daily and fully. Bend every energy to the prompt execution of these things. Take care of Caperton's Ferry pontoon-bridge.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *September 9, 1863.*

General GORDON GRANGER:

The number of cars furnished by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for transportation of Government freight will average about 21 cars per day, of which 9 to 12 have been filled with commissary stores. This is exclusive of cattle which are shipped by the conductors. It will require at least 20 cars per day for commissary stores alone. This will feed the army, but leave no surplus. There should be at least 60 cars per day for transportation of Government stores. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, with a limited amount of rolling stock, furnishes 65 cars per day. I will write you to-morrow.

WM. C. RUSSELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., September 9, 1863.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK, *Comdg. Second Brigade:*

The general commanding directs that you move with your command to-morrow morning early to Bridgeport, and there await further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. WISEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trenton, Ga., September 9, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Major-General STANLEY,
Chief of Cavalry:

A dispatch from General Wagner of 8.30 p. m. yesterday was received this morning, stating that the rebels evacuated Chattanooga yesterday, and he would occupy it this morning. One of our scouts reports that the mass of the rebel force was yesterday at the northern spur of Missionary Ridge, 6 miles from Chattanooga. A vigorous pursuit has been ordered by the whole army. General Crittenden is moving into Chattanooga this morning to commence the pursuit. General Thomas moves on La Fayette, and General McCook has been ordered to move on Alpine and Summerville with his whole force. The general commanding has strong hopes that we may be able to inflict very serious injury upon the rebel army.

In view of the uncertainty of the enemy's route the general commanding leaves your operations to your own discretion, with the general direction to cover our extreme right flank and move upon Rome or such other point as shall do the enemy most serious harm. If their retreat can once be turned into a rout, your command can do them immense injury. General McCook has been directed to see to the protection and forwarding of your train in case you have left no arrangement to that effect. Minty is ordered to cross at Chattanooga and will accompany General Crittenden in the pursuit, and will join you in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Henderson's, September 9, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook,
Commanding First Division Cavalry:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you have reveille at 3.30 a. m. to-morrow morning, and horses saddled and bridled, prepared for any movement. General Davis has arrived here and has a brigade at the top of the gap. I send you two orderlies who will stay with you to-night, and if you have any communications to send send by them, as they will know the road and carry the communications promptly.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Sale Creek Camp Ground, September 9, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: I sent a small scout across the river at the mouth of Sale Creek yesterday. They patrolled the country 3 or 4 miles up and down the river, but could not discover any trace of the enemy. I

have sent scouts to-day toward Charleston, to, if possible, discover the position of the enemy in that direction. The reports which I have collected from citizens and deserters confirm Colonel Byrd's report of there being three brigades of cavalry above the Hiwassee.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,

Colonel, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN., *September 9, 1863.*

(Received 8.50 p. m., 10th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I have telegraphed you of our movements up to the occupation of Knoxville by our forces. Since then a cavalry force has been sent to the mountain gaps on the border of North Carolina in pursuit of an Indian force under Colonel Thomas; another in the direction of Athens; another up the railroad to within a few miles of Bristol, capturing some 3 locomotives and 20-odd cars; and a fourth, composed of two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, I brought to this place in person to re-enforce General Shackelford, who was here with three regiments of cavalry, Colonel De Courcy being on the Kentucky side with a brigade which I started in that direction before leaving Kentucky. The infantry regiments marched from Knoxville to this place (60 miles) in fifty-two hours. The garrison here, consisting of over 2,000 men and fourteen pieces of artillery, made an unconditional surrender about 3 p. m. to-day without a fight.

My forces in East Tennessee are now distributed as follows: A division of infantry at Loudon, with a mounted brigade in the direction of Athens; a brigade of infantry at Knoxville and vicinity; a brigade of cavalry and one regiment of infantry on the border from beyond Sevierville to beyond Jonesborough, and along the line of the railroad; a brigade of cavalry and two regiments of infantry here; also De Courcy's brigade of two regiments of infantry, 800 mounted men, and a battery. I have directed the Ninth Corps to move down in this direction as rapidly as possible.

I shall remain here until to-morrow afternoon, and will be glad to hear from you. In the mean time telegraph will be put in operation to Knoxville as soon as possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General, Commanding.

General ROSECRANS:

The above just sent to General Halleck. I leave for Knoxville to-morrow afternoon, and would be glad to hear from you in the mean time.

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *September 9, 1863.*

General POTTER:

This place surrendered this afternoon to our forces. Please report the position and condition of your corps. How soon can you be at this place?

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General.

CAMP AT ELROD RIDGE, *September 9, 1863.*

Brigadier-General POTTER :

You will move up to the Cumberland Gap the Ninth Army Corps as soon as possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, KY., *September 9, 1863.*

Brigadier-General POTTER :

The three brigades and battery will leave in the morning. I will leave officers here to attend to the supply train. Are the eighty wagons for my division? Let me know, so that I can give instructions that they may follow and how to be loaded. Please answer immediately.

E. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, *September 9, 1863.*

Brigadier-General POTTER :

The effective strength of my command is 3,550 officers and men, who will start to-morrow.

E. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, KY., *September 9, 1863.*

Brigadier-General POTTER :

An empty train of twenty-five wagons just arrived. Will start to the front in an hour. Will send more as they come in. I am ready to start as [soon as] a supply train reaches here.

E. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, KY., *September 9, 1863.*

Brigadier-General POTTER :

Twenty-five more wagons have just arrived, and will be loaded and sent forward to Colonel De Courcy at once, making fifty wagons sent to him to-day.

E. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, KY., *September 9, 1863.*

Brigadier-General POTTER :

Twenty-five of the wagons for De Courcy have gone forward; the balance will go this p. m. Do not understand the last part of your dispatch. Do you mean for this division to get ready to move?

E. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP AT ELROD RIDGE, *September 9, 1863.*

General POTTER :

All my forces have been in position for attack on the north side of the gap since forenoon yesterday ; placed battery in position on Elrod Ridge this morning. During fog demanded surrender of the fort yesterday ; received answer last night asking number of my forces. I replied diplomatically. Said I should place the battery in position and open fire at 12 m. if he did not surrender. General Shackelford has been on the south side of the gap for two or three days. Expect General Burnside to be there to-day. Enemy fired at me with cannon and small-arms yesterday, but I did not reply. I believe the gap will be ours to-day by surrender, or to-morrow by assault if my ammunition comes up.

JNO. F. DE COURCY,
Colonel.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Prigmore's Farm, September 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have the honor to inform you that my command is now at Prigmore's, on the Athens road, southwest of Sweet Water and 11 miles from Athens, on the road from Sweet Water to Smith's Cross-Roads and Decatur. We are $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sweet Water and 20 miles from Washington, and are on the forks of the road in a good place for defense. Forage is excellent, and there are several mills which are grinding flour for us. We shall remain here to-day and gather forage and flour unless otherwise ordered, and will send out a scout to Athens and to Smith's Cross-Roads to communicate with General Rosecrans' forces. We sent a message to Sweet Water last night, but the messenger returned saying that there were no troops there. Reports still come in that there are 2,000 rebels in the direction of Athens.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Prigmore's Farm, Tenn., September 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have received an order dated September 6, 1863, with the words "major-general commanding Twenty-third Army Corps" directing me to remain at Post Oak Springs instead of moving my command to Athens, as before ordered. In pursuance of orders received at Post Oak Springs, I have moved my command to within 11 miles of Athens, and have just received an order of the above description without any signature whatever. Please instruct me what to do under the circumstances. If no orders are received by to-morrow I will move to Athens as formerly instructed, as I dare not obey orders without signature.

Respectfully, &c.;

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 } *Washington, September 10, 1863.*

I. Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Military Prison, Alton, Ill.

* * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

General MCPHERSON,
Vicksburg:

The enemy can ford Big Black anywhere above Birdsong's. They are burning cotton and destroying property, and I don't think it is any of our business to protect those people. They deserve little help at our hands. Indeed the rebels are serving our cause in making the people of Mississippi hate their rule. I want the people to feel that their rebel authorities care but little for them.

I can make them evacuate that country by marching on Canton, but don't see why I should march our infantry this hot weather to help a parcel of people who are not our friends or even allies. When these people act as friends and offer to help, I will respond.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS,
Black River Bridge:

I am sure the enemy's cavalry is dispersed from Yazoo City to Rodney. I only await General Grant's return from New Orleans to disturb their calculations. Tell your scouts to watch for the first symptoms of an infantryman, or an artillery gun. The more secesh cavalry traverse Mississippi, and the more cotton they burn, the more will the people be willing to see them depart. I want Jackson's cavalry to disgust the people of Mississippi east of Big Black, and the very minute we want, we can send all their detachments kiting east of the Pearl.

Is there a road from the bridge direct to Old Auburn? Or to reach Auburn would we have to go to Edwards' Depot?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 10, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS:

I know pretty well the disposition of the secesh cavalry. There are only two regiments at Clinton and south of it. The heaviest force is from Vernon to Yazoo City.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 10, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS,
Black River Bridge:

Any request made by General McPherson grant as a matter of courtesy. When any provost-marshal gives a pass pay no attention to it unless reasons are assigned satisfactory to you. Let the party in question go, to report to you in returning.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
[September 10, 1863.]

General CORSE:

No. Don't collect cotton unless it is in your way. Don't make it the object of an expedition.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {	HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 196. }	<i>Vicksburg, Miss., September 10, 1863.</i>

* * * * *

III. Brig. Gen. Alexander Chambers, commanding Third Brigade, Sixth Division, will move his camp ground inside of the fortifications south of Vicksburg. They will picket the line, including the Hall's Ferry road, running to the Mississippi River. Maj. L. S. Willard, aide-de-camp, will designate the camp.

By order of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson:

JNO. H. MUNROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, {	HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 127. }	<i>Memphis, Tenn., September 10, 1863.</i>

In order to extend and enforce the provisions of General Orders, No. 51, current series, Department of the Tennessee, officers commanding divisions of this corps, within whose limits contraband camps have been established, will immediately appoint proper officers from the Army, as therein directed, to superintend such camps, and report the names to these headquarters.

Chaplains and others hitherto named as superintendents will turn over all books, accounts, papers, and supplies, and all other Government property on hand, to such military officers, and will fully account for the expenditure made by them while superintending such camps.

Chaplains heretofore in charge of contraband camps will hereafter be limited to their proper duties, in looking after the physical and moral welfare of the contrabands, and for this purpose will be assigned proper quarters convenient to their charge.

Military discipline and regularity will, as far as practicable, be introduced into these camps, and moderate labor enforced.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut :

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS,)
No. 217.)

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 10, 1863.

I. It having been ascertained that an inroad was made by certain persons claiming to be Confederate soldiers upon the towns of Murray and Mayfield, within the District of Columbus, by which inroads large amounts of property were stolen from Union men in those neighborhoods with the connivance, aid, and consent of disloyal persons residing within our lines, and hitherto protected by the United States, it is therefore ordered that Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding the District of Columbus, do at once proceed to ascertain the amount thus taken, and to assess the said amount, with 50 per cent. added, upon the most wealthy and notorious sympathizers, and collect the same at short notice, and out of the proceeds pay the several claims so ascertained, and retain the surplus to be applied for the use and benefit of the Union refugees coming within our lines.

II. In case of similar outrages committed within said district, Brigadier-General Smith will at once proceed on proper information to apply the same remedies.

III. Persons engaged in such raids, whether claiming to be Confederate officers and soldiers or not, will not be treated as prisoners of war, but be tried by military commission as robbers, or for such other crimes as they may have committed.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut :

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GERMANTOWN, *September 10, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GRIERSON :

In compliance with orders from Brigadier-General Carr, I have started south with troops of Second and Third Brigades.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

CORINTH, *September 10, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Department, Memphis :

I want 282 horses for the cavalry at this place and 450 for the cavalry at La Grange.

Scout sent east met strong pickets of Roddey's men near Iuka, who got in their rear, blockaded the ford of Yellow Creek, and tried to cut them off. There seems to be a general demonstration from the enemy along the whole line. Have not yet heard from the party sent to Guntown and Baldwyn. Hatch has gone to meet Richardson with 2,500 men from La Grange and Germantown. Will rendezvous at Mount Pleasant.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *September 10, 1863.*

General HURLBUT:

I have ordered out 1,000 men each from La Grange and German-town to go till they ascertain that Richardson is, or is not, coming.

Reconnaissance returned yesterday from Byhalia, 6 miles south of Coldwater; found nothing.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *September 10, 1863.*

General HURLBUT:

Colonel Burke, at Camp Davies, just telegraphs me that Lieutenant-Colonel Heath has returned, bringing 3 prisoners, among whom is Barlow's [Bartean's?] chief scout. They went south as far as Guntown, but found no enemy except guerrillas, with whom they had several small skirmishes, with no loss on our side.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NEAR TRENTON, GA.,

September 10, 1863—12.40 a. m. (Received 9.10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,

General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

I did not, in my last telegram, lay enough stress on uniting Burnside's cavalry with mine. The two combined can control the country far into the interior, and prevent the enemy from gathering the crops. I would respectfully urge this upon your attention.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *September 10, 1863—4 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD:

I have the honor to inform you that fifty of the pontoon-boats ordered built by the general commanding at this place are completed. The balance will be finished to-morrow, Friday. The anchors and cordage have not arrived yet. I will at once proceed, as per order, to get the command together ready to march.

K. A. HUNTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Michigan Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

On Road to Chattanooga, September 10, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,

Comdg. Fourteenth Army Corps, near Easley's House:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has broken up headquarters at Trenton, and himself moved to

Chattanooga, and that his headquarters will be either there or near head of Lookout Creek. He has directed that courier line of communication be kept up with Whiteside's, from which point he will connect either by telegraph or courier. He suggests that you have a staff officer see the officer in charge of courier line that communication may not be interrupted with department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 10, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

In addition to the accompanying dispatch, the general commanding further directs that you open direct communication with General McCook, and take care to hurt the enemy as much as possible. It is important to know whether he retreats on Rome or Cedar Bluff. If the enemy has passed La Fayette toward Rome he will threaten McCook; if he has not passed this point, he will endanger Crittenden. Much depends on the promptitude of your movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 10, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

We received a dispatch from Burnside to-day, informing us that his operations for the liberation of East Tennessee have resulted in the capture of 3 locomotives and 20 cars; also 2,000 prisoners and 14 pieces of artillery at Cumberland Gap. They surrendered unconditionally.

Very respectfully,

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

[SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.—For abstract from tri-monthly returns of the Army of the Cumberland, see Part I, p. 169.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Foot of Mountain, September 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: General Baird reached this point a little after sunrise this morning and finds more detention than he expected; some, perhaps half, of the train of the Second Brigade being on the mountain,

not yet up. The general is now up the mountain superintending the movement of the trains, which will account for the irregularity of my writing this note. He suggests the propriety of General Thomas not moving his headquarters until in the afternoon, as it will take the greater part of the day for this command to get up. Before that time the jam here in the valley will be so great that the general would find it very unpleasant. Everything is being done to expedite our ascent up the mountain.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. POLK,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Gap, Ga., September 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General BAIRD,
Commanding First Division:

SIR: Two of my most reliable scouts have just returned and report the following information as reliable:

Cleburne's, Cheatham's, and French's divisions left Chattanooga on Monday evening, at 7 p. m., marched 12 miles, and reached La Fayette on Tuesday evening and night. The intention was to resist our advance toward La Fayette. General Martin's brigade of cavalry was at La Fayette, and was still there yesterday. The scouts saw the divisions mentioned on the march, but they are not confident that they halted at La Fayette, but were informed by citizens that they moved on to the support of Wheeler against McCook.

All the information I have from other sources confirms the report that there is not more than a brigade of cavalry at La Fayette. But I would suggest, general, that you push forward your division within supporting distance.

The road is heavily blockaded 4 miles south of this, and it is beyond that point that the enemy proposed to give battle when they left Chattanooga. These scouts also confirm the report that our cavalry defeated the rebels at Summerville on Monday; also that there was but one division left at Chattanooga. Also that Bragg's army is rapidly falling back to Dalton and Rome, possibly to Atlanta. They overheard a colonel in Cheatham's division say that they expected to overwhelm and destroy some of our advanced divisions. My division will march at 8 a. m.

General, have the kindness to forward this communication to General Thomas for his information.

I have the honor to be,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Widow Davis', near Chickamauga Creek,
September 10, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General BAIRD,
Comdg. First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: There are indications of a superior force of the enemy being in position near Dug Gap. Another column, estimated as a

division, with twelve pieces of artillery, near Morgan's Mill, 3 miles to my left in the direction of Catlett's Gap. Also a cavalry force, under Forrest, at Culp's Mill, near the road from Pond Spring to Cooper's Gap, there with the intention (as citizens and deserters report) of attacking our rear in the morning. My scouts all report the appearance of an offensive movement in this direction, and they confirm the reports I received this morning of a considerable force of the enemy being in the vicinity of La Fayette and Dug Gap.

My position is somewhat advanced and exposed to a flank approach by two roads leading from Catlett's Gap; but it is a favorable one to fight the enemy, providing your division is within supporting distance, which I understood from General Thomas would be the case, and that your division would move up to Chickamauga Creek to-night. Please inform me if this will be the case. Have the kindness to send this information to General Thomas to-night.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Received 10.50 at Stevens' Gap. Starkweather here; Scribner with four regiments just arriving much fatigued. We will march toward Negley at 3 a. m. whether I hear of Reynolds or not, but I think it would be better, these reports being probable, if Negley would fall back here. The road is clear for Reynolds, but his artillery cannot come down the mountain to-night. Some of Scribner's caissons broke down.

Most respectfully, &c.,

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Foot of the Mountain, September 10, 1863—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have just returned from General Negley's division in front of Dug Gap, or 1 mile west of Dug Gap, which place has been heavily obstructed by the enemy, and which is also occupied by a strong picket line; could not discover what force they have supporting their pickets. An officer of the Thirty-second Mississippi who was on picket guard lost his way, came into our pickets, and was captured. He was not very communicative, but was generous enough to advise General Negley not to advance or he would get severely whipped. It was also reported to General Negley by citizens that a large force of the enemy were endeavoring to flank his position by moving through Catlett's Gap. Having no cavalry, he was unable to ascertain whether this report was true or not, but before I reached his headquarters he had already disposed his troops to meet an attack on his left flank.

I also ordered General Baird to move to-night with his troops to his support, leaving his wagons to follow him to-morrow under a sufficient guard. General Reynolds will also move at daylight to-morrow to support Baird's left, and Brannan will move at 8 o'clock

to-morrow to support Reynolds. Reynolds and Brannan will move by the road from Stevens' to Catlett's Gap.

By this arrangement I hope to drive the enemy beyond Pigeon Ridge by to-morrow night. But one or two divisions of Crittenden's corps, moving on the road from Chattanooga to La Fayette, would very materially aid the advance of my corps. I very much regret not having Wilder's brigade, as I believe if I had had it I could have seized Dug and Catlett's Gaps before the enemy could have reached those places. The want of cavalry has prevented me from communicating with General McCook also. I shall move my headquarters across the mountain to-morrow with the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Chattanooga, September 10, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs me to say that General Negley's dispatch forwarded by you at 10 a. m. is received. He is disappointed to learn from it that his forces move to-morrow morning instead of having moved this morning, as they should have done, this delay imperiling both extremes of the army. Your movement on La Fayette should be made with the utmost promptness. You ought not to encumber yourself with your main supply train. A brigade or two will be sufficient to protect it. Your advance ought to have threatened La Fayette yesterday evening.

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

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Lookout Creek, Ga., September 10, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

SIR: The Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, encamped at the foot of the mountain this evening. This brigade 4 miles behind them at Lookout Creek. The division ordinance and supply train and the army corps headquarters train are between the two brigades.

This brigade moves at 6.30 a. m. to-morrow, but will no doubt be detained at the foot of the mountain by the preceding brigades and trains. I send this information for your guidance as to time of march to-morrow.

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

WM. B. CURTIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIV., TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Little River, September 10, 1863.

The division will move to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock promptly in the following order:

First, Colonel Bradley's brigade; second, Colonel Laiboldt's brigade; third, General Lytle's brigade; fourth, ammunition train; fifth, ambulance train; sixth, headquarters trains.

General Lytle will place two regiments and one section of artillery in the rear of the trains as rear guard. Reveille will be sounded at 3 a. m.

By command of Major-General Sheridan :

GEORGE LEE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Office Provost-Marshal, September 10, 1863.

Colonel STARLING,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following information received this morning from First Sergt. Charles Gregor, Third Regiment, Alabama Cavalry, attached to headquarters of General Martin:

Army commenced leaving late Saturday night [5th]. Heavy guns were removed Sunday afternoon; moved on the Atlanta, Ga., road. Heard General Martin say would endeavor to hold Rome, for if they would not hold that point, would lose their main depot for stores, manufactures, and supplies. Their arsenal is situated at Rome. This place is not fortified. Selma, Ala., is strongly fortified with heavy guns and will contest it strongly. Mobile is being fortified. Was there ten days ago. Great panic among the people. With reference to the rebel force, as near as he could learn, was 60,000. Bragg had 40,000, and was re-enforced from General Johnston's command by 20,000. Officers and men have lost confidence in Bragg, and General Martin says General Johnston will take command at Atlanta. Desertions will be numerous. Their supplies are limited and rely upon the present crops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

KALDENBAUGH,
Provost-Marshal.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG. FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
September 10, 1863—7 p. m.

Captain OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Army Corps:

My command is camped at Parker's Gap, 6 miles south of Ooltewah and 5 miles north of Ringgold. I can go through Parker's Gap of White Oak Mountain and strike the Dalton road 3 miles beyond Ringgold in the morning. I learn that a small rebel force was in Ringgold at 3 o'clock with two pieces of artillery. Belong to Pegram. Are not over two regiments strong. I can, if desired, go to Red Clay, midway between Cleveland and Dalton, and go to

Dalton by that route. My present camp is on the old Cleveland and Jacksonville, Ala., road, running 5 miles east of La Fayette. I learn from citizens and deserters that the bulk of the rebel force have gone toward Rome. Have not heard what force is at Dalton. I will expect further orders to-night. My men have three days' rations with them. My wagon train is with General Hazen at House's camp-ground, 5 miles in my rear. I have learned nothing from Colonel Minty as yet. I have sent parties to the front and on both flanks, who have not yet reported. We have a very large rebel mail, which we are now opening; over 1,000 letters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours to command,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

8 p. m.

We have not yet been able to find General Palmer. I have delayed this to find out. Please forward this to Chattanooga yet to-night. I am satisfied from all I can learn from the mail, citizens, deserters, and negroes that Bragg has gone, with his main army, to Rome.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION,
September 10, 1863—12 m.

Major-General PALMER :

Scouting party just in from Ringgold. No enemy there. The rear guard of Scott's cavalry passed through the place about dark, going out on the La Fayette road toward Rome. The people say the rebels have been retreating through Ringgold for a week past. The command is under orders to march at daylight. Shall I take the route first indicated, or shall I go some other? Do you move to Dalton? I am ordered to keep in communication with you and operate on your left flank.

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 10, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

CAPTAIN : I took a contraband this evening who tells the following story :

He says General Bragg was at Gordon's Mills at 12 m. to-day. He says he knows General Bragg very well, by sight, having seen him frequently. He says the troops that had marched on that road toward La Fayette yesterday marched back toward Chattanooga this morning, and the soldiers said they were going back to Chattanooga. He says there were many soldiers and many cannon with them.

I do not give this narrative because I think it of great importance

nor because I credit it (for this I do not), but because, if true, it should be known; and perhaps either General Crittenden or General Rosecrans may have some information which may corroborate or refute it.

Two deserters from Stewart's division, who came in this evening, say their division and Buckner's left Graysville yesterday morning; that the night before they were ordered to cook four days' rations, and it was commonly said they were going to Rome. They corroborate the information we had some ten days or more since, of the movement of troops from Chattanooga to upper East Tennessee. They say Stewart's division was sent to Loudon Bridge.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

P. S.—We have picked up some 10 deserters to-day. Having been in rear, of course only a few reached me.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 10, 1863—11.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding First Division:

Your dispatch of 7.30 p. m. is received. The story of the contraband is in the highest degree improbable, but in view of the fact that both in a former report of yours and in one of General Palmer's it was stated that a force of cavalry was on the road leading from Rossville direct to La Fayette, and the consequent danger of its returning to that place and disturbing the communication of General Crittenden's column with this place, and in view of the additional fact that General Thomas' column has not reached the neighborhood of La Fayette, the general commanding directs you immediately to move a brigade and battery back to Rossville, and post it in advance of the pass, so as to command the La Fayette road, and in the morning to make a reconnaissance out on the La Fayette road far enough to ascertain whether there be any force threatening our communication. Order this movement to be made silently and at once. A copy of this order has been sent to General Crittenden, and also one to General Palmer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 10, 1863.*

General GARFIELD:

The bearer, Mr. Patten, reports a body of rebel cavalry cut off by our forces near Kelley's Ferry, and that they were trying to get across the river to-day. I think it is doubtful, but still report it.

Your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chickamauga Bridge, September 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: I can very easily move, so as to be near to you, provided your trains do not impede the road. I would suggest that your trains be ready to move as early as your troops move, and that they keep closed up in the shortest possible space. If this is not done we shall have a terribly long string. Do you hear anything of the enemy on our right? I hear he is not far off.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 10, 1863—3.15 a. m.
(Received 5.15 a. m.)

Major-General PALMER,
Commanding Second Division, Rossville:

SIR: The general commanding directs that so soon as you receive this order you start as quickly as possible and pursue the enemy with the utmost vigor. Attack his rear whenever you can do so with a fair opportunity to inflict injury upon him. You will order your train to follow your line of march under a sufficient escort. Should your train not yet be up, it must not delay your march. You will take the road to Dalton, via Ringgold. General McCook marches on Alpine and Summerville, and General Thomas on La Fayette. Should Colonel Wilder succeed in crossing the river by morning, he will be sent also in pursuit on your left, and probably via Ooltewah. Should the enemy make a stand in such force as to make it imprudent for you to attack him, take up a favorable position for defense and advise me promptly at this place, where I shall probably await information from you. Establish your courier posts as you advance, and report every three hours if nothing occurs. Brigadier-General Wood, with two brigades, will leave at 6 a. m. and march in same direction, via Rossville. Communicate with him promptly should you need his force.

I send this same order to General Van Cleve, who will accompany you, and you must keep these divisions well closed up, starting at the same time.

General Hazen will be ordered to rejoin you so soon as he crosses the river, and by the most direct road to Dalton.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—One hundred rounds of ammunition and the regimental trains, with at least five days' provisions, will be sufficient. Send back word the minute you start.

P. P. O.,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Rossville, September 10, 1863—7.05 a. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

CAPTAIN : Cruft is moving out and will be followed by the brigade of Grose at once. The order to march was received by me at 5.15 this morning. I regret to say that it will be impossible to march with the rapidity desired by the general.

The rations in the haversacks of the men will be exhausted to-night. On yesterday morning I ordered that everything in the way of transportation under my control give way to wagons loaded with rations and ammunition, and I hoped by that means to get up supplies last night, but I am informed that on yesterday the trains of the different divisions moved at the will of the different quartermasters, and are intermixed very much. At all events, the supplies for this division have not arrived.

I beg to suggest that it would be an improvement if some common superior of division quartermasters would regulate the movements of trains.

At daylight this morning I sent forward one regiment from Cruft's brigade to occupy the gap on the Ringgold road. This regiment is now out 2 miles and reports "no enemy to be seen." At the same time one of Grose's brigades was moved forward on the La Fayette road. After marching about 1 mile it encountered a party of the enemy, and a sharp skirmish ensued. Our men drove the enemy about 1 mile. The advance of that regiment say that there are signs of a large number of sheep and cattle on that road, and they think the party with which they skirmished were the guards in charge of the animals. The best information I can get is that the bulk of the enemy have taken the La Fayette road. A negro reports that Bragg, yesterday morning, was at Gordon's Mills, and he also says our troops had possession of the road to his front, or, to use the words of the negro, "Bragg was cut off."

To return to the subject of supplies for the men, I propose to make a short march to-day, so that my trains can overtake me.

By the way, at this moment a man has been brought in who was at Gordon's Mills yesterday noon. He says that there were 2,000 infantry there grinding meal and cooking, and said they would march again last night.

Colonel Waters, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the La Fayette road, reports rebel cavalry in sight.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

CAPTAIN : Please return this to me, or keep a copy for me.
PALMER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.
Chattanooga, September 10, 1863—12 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN :

General Palmer reports to-day that he expects his communication to be cut off within twenty-four hours by a cavalry force on the La

Fayette road; that there is a considerable force on his front, and that he expects resistance to his advance in the morning.

General Wood sent, at 7.30 p. m., the report of a contraband that General Bragg was at Gordon's Mills at noon to-day, and that a heavy force was with him, moving this way, with intention to attack this place. There have been several rumors within the last two days that General Bragg had moved out with the design to fight us between this and La Fayette. These rumors, and particularly the story of the contraband, are hardly worthy of a moment's consideration. They should be treated with total indifference if General Thomas' corps had reached La Fayette this morning, as it was expected to, but in all possibility has not.

For the purpose of forefending against possible calamity, the general commanding has ordered a movement by General Wood, which you will understand by the inclosed copy* of an order just sent to him. The general commanding will give you no definite instructions for any movement on the part of the remaining portions of your command, but he desires you to visit the headquarters of General Palmer in person at once, and examine carefully into all the facts of the situation. Should you find, as is most probable, that there are no just grounds for reasonable apprehension, you will move forward upon Ringgold early in the morning, and thence upon Dalton or La Fayette, according as you shall learn the route of the enemy's retreat. If, on the contrary, you find that there are reasonable grounds for supposing that the enemy is in strong force between you and La Fayette, and that he designs to attack you, the general commanding suggests that it will be prudent to draw your command back on Rossville.

It will be well for you to inquire of citizens in the vicinity of the head of your column whether any considerable part of Bragg's force retreated by the railroad. If so, it greatly decreases the possibility of such a supposition as the one above referred to. The general commanding confidently expects you will find it entirely prudent to move forward in pursuit early in the morning, but he leaves to your discretion the decision, which must depend mainly upon facts not in his possession, but which will be likely to come to your knowledge when you arrive on the ground.

The general commanding sends Colonel McKibbin, aide-de-camp on his staff, to accompany you and report to these headquarters the facts and conclusions at which you may arrive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs me to ask if you have received an answer to the inquiry which he directed to be made of General Palmer ?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

* See Garfield to Wood, September 10, 11.15 p. m., p. 514.

PEA VINE CREEK,

September 10, 1863—1.45 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I encamp at this place, 5 miles from Ringgold. Van Cleve is with me in the valley, and I have sent back to General Wood to induce him to halt at Chickamauga Creek, 2 miles back. Upon arriving here, an hour ago, we found a small rebel force and drove them 2 miles. I had just called in my advance, when a cavalry force, variously estimated at from 300 to 600, charged one of Cruft's regiments and threw it into confusion. I have no report, but fear they took some prisoners.

We have positive information of a brigade of cavalry some 2 miles to the right and perhaps 3 miles to our rear. It is my opinion that our communication will be cut off within twenty-four hours after we cross, unless this force is driven off. Rumor indicates some force at Ringgold, but not large. I have Brigadier-General Hazen's dispatch this moment.* Please keep a copy of this for me.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pea Vine Valley, Ga., September 10, 1863—4.20 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I am in camp here and my supply wagons are in with some supplies, what precisely I have not learned.

The rebels are in some force near us and we shall probably encounter some opposition in entering Ringgold. Cruft has been skirmishing on the right, but I have ordered him to rest his men. The affair of to-day annoys me very much. The rebels rode over four companies of First Kentucky, took a number of prisoners; no man killed or wounded on either side.

No information as yet. The people are all hostile, and I have no cavalry. Have you any news as to Wilder's movements? His force would be of great value to me. By what route will Hazen march to Ringgold, and when will he be likely to reach that place?

Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Pea Vine Valley, Ga., September 10, 1863.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW:

CAPTAIN: I am astonished to find by official report to-night that the disgraceful affair of to-day cost the First Kentucky Regiment 2 officers and 58 men. I reserve all further comment until the coming in of Brigadier-General Cruft's report.†

* See Hazen to Palmer, 10 a. m., p. 519.

† See Part I, p. 723.

Information received to-night renders it quite certain that Buckner and Walker staid at Graysville night before last, their commands having gone in the direction of La Fayette before. It is my opinion there are no rebel troops to our left except some cavalry; deserters from Buckner confirm this. I am also confident in the belief that all the forces are moving toward Rome for concentration. Cavalry parties are on our front and right flank; have been exchanging shots with our pickets all evening. About 50 reached our rear from the right and fired upon the passing train. Orders have been issued for the resumption of the march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Opposite Friar's Island, September 10, 1863—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,

Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

My command is across and will speedily march in the direction of Ringgold. In case you should pass there prior to my arrival, I will be obliged to you if you cause to be left there for me (of the five days' rations I am informed is on your train) coffee, sugar, salt, and salt meat. I have in my wagons now some eight or ten days' of bread, and could not transport more if it were left for me.

Very truly,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 10, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

Under date of this 10 a. m., General Hazen further states "Wilder's forces and my own are across the river, and will move on in direction of Ringgold in a few moments."

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Opposite Friar's Island, September 10, 1863—10 a. m.
OFFICER COMMANDING U. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga:

Wilder's forces and my own are across the river, and will move on in the direction of Ringgold in a few moments. When General Van Cleve left Pikeville he reported to me that he had left 500 boxes hard bread there, and requested me to take care of it. The best I could do was to impress a bull train, which I did, sending it under a competent officer with orders to run it down to Therman, in the Sequatchie Valley. It is time for him to be at that place now. I have had no report from him; but I would suggest that the quartermaster of Chattanooga be directed to care for this property, requiring

of the officer in charge of the train, Lieutenant Kelley, regimental quartermaster Ninth Indiana Volunteers, complete rolls of the service, so that the people rendering it (nearly all loyal) can be paid.

I am, respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

September 10, 1863—6 a. m.

General BEATTY,

Commanding First Brigade:

Put your command in readiness to march at once. You will take the advance. Send an aide to report when you are ready.

Very respectfully,

E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE.

Near Graysville, September 10, 1863.

Capt. J. R. MUHLEMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division:

SIR: With two regiments and one section of artillery I advanced as far as Graysville, on the railroad and Chickamauga River, 5 miles from Ringgold, 22 from Dalton—fair road via that place to Ringgold. I found large mills, 200 to 300 bushels of wheat, some flour, about 200 army buckets, some corn; the latter we took, the other three items are there. We found and destroyed a large amount of gun-stocks, bayonet-scabbards, &c., partly manufactured. The machinery, mills, and all remain there (Gray's property).

We learned from the few citizens there that the forces of Buckner and Walker passed that route. Most of them left there on the La Fayette road. The artillery that passed yesterday all went that route. Two pieces with a couple of small brigades of infantry left there this morning on the river road for Ringgold. A large amount of cavalry left there to-day, the last since noon. Most of that went toward La Fayette. Buckner passed there yesterday toward the latter place. I sent you the 7 volunteer prisoners that came to us there. Gray's establishment is the one that has manufactured the celebrated Mexican lance of Governor Brown, a sample now at division headquarters. The telegraph up, apparently in good order. There may be other things there that we had not time to discover. A few cavalry appeared beyond the place. A few random shots were fired. We returned to camp at night 1½ miles from the place.

I am, most respectfully,

W. GROSE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

BRIDGEPORT, September 10, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Arrived last night with Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, en route to join you to-day. King will be relieved at once and

ordered forward. Steedman with two brigades and McCook with one will be here to-day. Morgan at Stevenson. Things are in great confusion here, but we will try to bring order in time. I congratulate you and the advance.

Have you any pity for the rear? Keep me advised of your wants and whereabouts, and be patient.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *September 10, 1863—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Hon. C. A. Dana leaves in the morning for your headquarters; will come with him if possible. Nothing new here. What's the news with you; where is Bragg?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Bridgeport, Ala., September 10, 1863.

The undersigned, in compliance with instructions from Major-General Granger, commanding Reserve Corps, hereby assumes command of the troops at this point. Existing orders will be obeyed until further orders.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. First Division, Reserve Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 10, 1863—3.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Commanding Cavalry:

The general commanding directs you to send General Crook's division of cavalry to the vicinity of Bridgeport to protect the crossing of the river and our line of railroad communication. Send the advance brigade with all dispatch. A heavy force of rebel cavalry is reported moving in that direction on the south side of the river. General Crook will post his command where he deems it best to secure the above object.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 10, 1863.

Colonel MINTY,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

The general commanding directs you to take measures at once to secure the steam-boats on the Hiwassee River, if they are not already destroyed by the enemy. Send a detachment from your command

strong enough to effect this purpose, and push forward with the remainder of your command as vigorously as possible, in accordance with the orders already given you by General Crittenden.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *September 10, 1863.*

(Received 5.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Dispatch from General Burnside reads as follows :

CUMBERLAND GAP, *September 10.*

General McLEAN,
Cincinnati:

This place surrendered without a fight to-day.

A. E. BURNSIDE.
ANSON STAGER.

CUMBERLAND GAP,
September 10, 1863.

Captain ANDERSON :

All well. This place surrendered unconditionally to-day. Over 3,000 prisoners and 14 pieces of artillery. Please make full report of affairs at headquarters. Remember me to your wife, mother, father, and brother.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 10, 1863.*

General A. E. BURNSIDE,
Cumberland Gap :

Your success gives universal joy, and the news reached us at the same time with that of Rosecrans' occupation of Chattanooga. All quiet here. The disloyal men seemed desirous of a collision, but no considerable disturbance has occurred. Willcox says he has information that Vollandigham will try to return about the 15th. I have ordered that he be sent to Fort Warren at once, if he comes within the department. His friends threaten an uprising to meet him, but I doubt their nerve. A draft of a little over 12,000 men from Ohio is said to be ordered, but we have no official information of it.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *September 10, 1863.*

(Received 11.05 a. m.)

Major ECKERT :

Operator at Crab Orchard states that line was working to Cumberland Gap yesterday, but not working at hour Secretary's message received. Same operator states that Cumberland Gap surrendered to General Burnside yesterday afternoon, 4 o'clock, without firing a gun. Expect further advices soon.

A. STAGER.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *September 10, 1863.*

(Received 8.10 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States :

You will remember that I some time ago told you that I wished to retire to private life. The rebellion now seems pretty well checked, and the work I am doing can no doubt be as well, or better, performed by some one else, so that I can conscientiously ask to be allowed to resign, if you think the good of the service will permit. I shall be here to-morrow, and will be glad to get an answer. I look upon East Tennessee as one of the most loyal sections of the United States.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Chattanooga, September 10, 1863—2 a. m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Tennessee River :

SIR : I am directed by the general commanding the Department of the Cumberland to inform you that I am in full possession of this place, having entered it yesterday at 12 m., without resistance. The enemy has retreated in the direction of Rome, Ga., the last of his force (cavalry) having left a few hours before my arrival. At daylight I make a rapid pursuit with my corps, and hope that he will be intercepted by the center and right, the latter of which was at Rome. The general commanding the department requests that you move down your cavalry and occupy the country recently covered by Colonel Minty, who will report particulars to you, and who has been ordered to cross the river.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOUNT VERNON, KY.,
September 10, 1863.

General POTTER :

The command will arrive here to-day. Will make about 13 miles a day. Cannot make more ; roads very bad.

E. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, Ky., September 10, 1863.

Col. S. G. GRIFFIN,
Commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps :

COLONEL : You will please to get your division ready and move on as soon as possible from Crab Orchard. You should carry fifteen days' light rations (bread, coffee, sugar, and salt), besides as much as the men can carry in haversacks. Drive all the beef you want, with a surplus so that in case of delay you can reduce the other rations. You will have to depend on the country for long forage.

Your wagons carrying commissary stores being light should carry some fine forage. Your quartermaster wants to provide for two batteries of two sections each (Benjamin's and Edwards'), from Crab Orchard. Benjamin can carry ten days' rations for his command, but nothing more. If there is any delay about the Second Maryland, let me know. You need not wait for it, but start the rest of your command as soon as possible. Surplus baggage can be stored at Nicholasville or Camp Nelson. Two wagons per regiment, including headquarters, are all that can be allowed. Abundance of transportation will report to you to-night. Telegraph how soon you can move. You will want to fill up your trains at Crab Orchard. Move by the way of Barboursville and Cumberland Gap. You will move as rapidly as you can without breaking down your men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. POTTER.

Brigadier-General, Commanding Ninth Army Corps.

CAMP NELSON, KY.,
September 10, 1863.

General POTTER:

The Second Brigade started for Crab Orchard yesterday p. m.

GRIFFIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

FRANKFORT, KY.,
September 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General POTTER:

My regiment will be collected together by 8 o'clock this evening. We can move up as soon after that as we can get transportation.

T. B. ALLARD,
Colonel Second Maryland.

CAMP NELSON, KY.,
September 10, 1863.

General POTTER:

I have started the train from Crab Orchard, and sent dispatch to General Burnside asking him to send back a guard from the gap.

T. E. HALL,
Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.
Knoxville, Tenn., September 10, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,

Commanding Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: The inclosed dispatch* from Colonel Foster arrived last night. I immediately sent to Colonel Crittenden to move up to his assistance at Greeneville, and sent couriers after Colonel Graham,

* Not found.

who was on his way, to expedite his march, cautioning both of the presence of the enemy and of the necessity of exercising great caution. I think I will order Hascall up from Concord, leaving only a regiment there to collect supplies. If the enemy should get in rear of Foster this town has just now very inadequate protection, unless I should bring more troops.

From all the information I can get, I am at a loss to determine the real objects of the enemy. Information deemed perfectly reliable comes from Sullivan County that a dispatch had been received at Bristol that East Tennessee must be held at all hazards; that all the force needed could be sent from Virginia.

I will establish a courier line to you to-day. The line will not work either to Loudon or Morristown. Am trying to find the reason. If you have taken the gap, would it not be a good plan to send the cavalry in rear of the attacking force? I cannot hear from you. The streets, however, are full of rumors of various kinds from the gap. All goes well at Loudon. No news from Byrd, although I sent orders for him to report daily. Shall I issue arms to home guards properly organized?

The ammunition train is unloaded and ready to return as soon as I can hear from you that they can go through the gap in accordance with your instructions to me. If they cannot soon go that way, had they not better start by some other route? Forage for the mules is a serious item every day they remain.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,

Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Athens, Tenn., September 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to inform you that my command is now at Athens, Tenn. I can hear of no rebel forces on this side of the Hiwassee River. It is certain that the Charleston bridge is burned; also that the three steam-boats that went up the Hiwassee River are burned. It is reported here on reliable authority that General Rosecrans is in possession of Chattanooga. The best information I can obtain places the rebel forces in retreat to Atlanta, Ga.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 10, 1863.

Col. J. W. FOSTER,
Commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division:

The general commanding the corps directs you to hold Greeneville as long as you can without risk of capture or serious loss, until reinforcements can reach you. The Ninth Ohio cannot be spared from here at present, but the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry will be ordered to report to you from Sevierville. The general desires you to send this regiment back, to report to Colonel Wolford, when the

remainder of your brigade, with the exception of the Ninth Ohio, joins you. The original plan given you may be carried out upon the concentration of your brigade, unless events render a change necessary. Report daily, if possible, and oftener if necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,

Knoxville, Tenn., September 10, 1863.

Col. FRANK WOLFORD,

Comdg. Independent Brigade, Knoxville, Tenn.:

The general commanding the corps directs that you order Colonel Crittenden, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, to proceed at once with his regiment to Greeneville, for the purpose of re-enforcing Col. J. W. Foster, who is there with a portion of the Second Cavalry Brigade. He will report to him on his arrival. As soon as those portions of the Second Brigade that are now detached can join their brigade, Colonel Crittenden will be ordered back to his brigade. You are also directed to send the order to him with all dispatch by the courier line.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,

Knoxville, Tenn., September 10, 1863.

Col. FRANK WOLFORD,

Comdg. Independent Brigade, Knoxville, Tenn.:

The general directs you to send a courier with instructions to Colonel Crittenden to move very cautiously when near Greeneville or the railroad, looking out for the enemy and guarding against all contingencies of surprise or capture. He will ascertain where Colonel Foster is, and join him as soon as he can. The general directs you, also, to order Colonel Crittenden to send a courier after Colonel Graham, and communicate the same instructions as are contained above to him. The courier must go at full speed to Colonel Crittenden, and also from Colonel Crittenden to Colonel Graham.

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

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,

Knoxville, Tenn., September 10, 1863.

Col. FRANK WOLFORD,

Commanding Independent Brigade:

The general commanding the corps directs you to establish a courier line between here and Cumberland Gap immediately, via Tazewell, the posts to be 10 miles apart, 3 couriers to be on each post.

The officer under whose supervision it is to be established you will order to report here at once. The general directs you to send 3 men here as soon as you can, to take a dispatch through to Cumberland Gap.

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

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. GUNBOAT HASTINGS,
Devall's Bluff, White River, September 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Army of the Tennessee, &c., Vicksburg;

GENERAL: A dispatch reached me to-day announcing the capture of Little Rock and the retreat of the enemy, pursued by Davidson's cavalry force.

I have forwarded General Steele's dispatches to the Government by the gunboat, taking this to the mouth of this river, and have thought this information might be of sufficient importance in the operations in Red River to justify sending down a bearer of the news to the admiral, as well as this letter to you. There appears to have been no severe fighting, if any. The dispatch of the assistant adjutant-general is brief.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

S. L. PHELPS,
Lieut. Comdr., Comdg. 6th and 7th Divs., Miss. Squadron.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {
No. 219. }

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 11, 1863.

* * * * *

III. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for duty, will proceed by first train and take command of his brigade, establishing his headquarters at La Grange, Tenn., and reporting by letter to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Left Wing at Corinth, Miss.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
September 11, 1863.

General ASBOTH:

General Grant prefers not to raise the question of the oath of allegiance now. Indeed, he will not permit any one in Mississippi to take it. Provisions are issued as a pure charity to prevent suffering, just as we would to the Indians on the frontier or to shipwrecked people. As representatives of the United States we cannot permit people to perish for want of food if we have any, and the fewer conditions imposed the purer the charity; only satisfy yourself that the people are in real want and cannot afford to buy. Send contrabands to provost-marshal in Vicksburg.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Sherman, September 11, 1863.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: The water in Big Black River is getting so very low that several fords between the bridge and Baldwin's Ferry are now practicable and of course require more careful and frequent watching. The duties of my mounted infantry, only about 60 men, are consequently very severe, but would be lessened materially by pushing their camp forward to Bachelor's place, beyond Silver Creek; the point could be well secured against surprise, and the men would save 8 to 10 miles on their patrols to Baldwin's, Regan's, and Hall's Ferries, and to the Whittaker, Cline, Gibson, &c., settlements; these are the usual haunts of guerrillas, scouts, and *id omne genus*. If the suggestion meets with the general's sanction, I wait your orders accordingly.

Lieutenant Crathorne, commanding the scouting party to Baldwin's farm, on his return reports in addition to what I stated by telegraph, that the patrol sent across the river advanced 4 miles on the Auburn road, when they ran on at least 50 rebel cavalry. Of course our men turned, but were pursued by the enemy. All our men arrived but 5, who were mounted on jacks, and the lieutenant fears that they were taken prisoner.

Very respectfully, your very obedient servant,
P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CORINTH, September 11, 1863.

Colonel MERSY:

Hold your command in readiness to repel an attack, or to move if necessary. Send a cavalry reconnaissance from Saulsbury toward Holly Springs.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 11, 1863—3.50 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Headquarters, via Tullahoma, Tenn.:

The question presented in your telegram of the 8th instant, in relation to the pay of non-commissioned officers of colored troops, was carefully considered by the solicitor of the War Department, who decided that under existing laws the pay of their rank could not be allowed. The Department will ask Congress to change the law and place them on a footing of just equality, and with this assurance they have everywhere been contented.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
September 11, 1863—12.45 p. m.
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have organized and mustered into service, under authority already received, several companies of loyal Alabamians, for twelve-months' service. Since the occupation of this country and East Tennessee, men are fast organizing and applying to be mustered—some for one year, some for three. I request permission to organize regiments instead of companies from the States through which we pass, and to accept the companies for such time—not less than one year—as they may elect, and that arrangements be made to commission the officers.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, September 11, 1863—2 p. m.
(Received 7.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The number of deserters from the rebel army is great. Men who were conscripted on account of their loyalty, men who wish the *lex talionis* are among them. Applications are numerous for permission to enter our service. An immediate decision, if possible, by the War Department authorizing the enlistment of these men is desirable. They cannot follow the avocations of peace nor have proper protection at home, and will be soon driven by causes founded in human nature to some course prejudicial to the public interests. Please authorize me to use my discretion in the matter under such rules as care and War Department orders may prescribe.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 11, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga:

You are authorized to use your discretion in regard to the enlistment of deserters from the enemy. I have been under the impression that this authority was given to you and Governor Johnson some time ago. On reference to the telegram of 29th August, addressed to you at Stevenson, Ala., by my order, from the commissary-general of prisoners, you will perceive that such authority was given, with suggestions for certain precautions to be observed in its exercise.

Your dispatch of 12.45 this day, addressed to Adjutant-General Townsend, has been referred to me. You are authorized to organize regiments and companies from loyal citizens of the States in which your army may be operating, for any period not less than one year, as they may elect. You will select competent persons to officer the forces thus enlisted, and upon reporting their names to this Department, they will be commissioned by the President and their com-

missions will be forwarded to you. You will make requisitions upon the proper bureaus for arming, clothing, and equipping such troops.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 11, 1863—1.35 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga :

Burnside telegraphs from Cumberland Gap that he holds all East Tennessee above Loudon, and also the gaps of the North Carolina mountains.

A cavalry force is moving toward Athens to connect with you. After holding the mountain passes on the west and Dalton, or some other point on the railroad, to prevent the return of Bragg's army, it will be decided whether your army shall move farther south into Georgia and Alabama. It is reported here by deserters that a part of Bragg's army is re-enforcing Lee. It is important that the truth of this should be ascertained as early as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 11, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
U. S. Volunteers, Trenton, Ga. :

Brigadier-General Hazen is senior.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 11, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Stevenson, Ala. :

Six locomotives can be spared for your use from this place.

HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CAMP,
Chattanooga, September 11, 1863.

Received reliable information that the steamer Tennessee and steamer Holston are up the Hiwassee River, and also that there is a new boat hull at Kingston, on the Tennessee River.

O. S. BENTLEY.
I. H. McDOWELL.

P. S.—Which might be useful to the Government.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Chattanooga, September 11, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

Mr. Allison, steam-boat engineer, from whom the information was obtained, and also several pilots are in the city, and their services can be obtained as guides.

WM. M. WILES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

TRENTON VALLEY,
September 11, 1863.

Captain MERRILL,
Chief Signal Officer:

The line is open 3 miles from Deerhead Cove. Cannot get farther to-night. Will open with General Thomas early in the morning.

WM. A. SEITER,
Acting Signal Officer.

LOOKOUT STATION,
September 11, 1863—9.55 a. m.

Maj. F. S. BOND:

Cannot see Ringgold, nor any signs of troops. Too smoky to see far. Hills as far as we can see.

A. F. BERRY,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

ROSSVILLE, *September 11, 1863—4.25 p. m.*
Major-General ROSECRANS:

All quiet here. I am making every exertion to open communication with the front. Will report as soon as open.

BURCH FORAKER,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Rossville, [September 11,] 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

Communication open to the front.

B. FORAKER,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

Have signaled to know how far the front is from Rossville.

W. E. SHERIDAN,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

COLONEL CLOUD'S STORE,
*On Road from Ringgold to La Fayette, along east
 Foot of Missionary Ridge, 5 Miles from Gordon's
 Mills and 3 Miles from Rossville,
 September 11, 1863—2.40 p. m.*

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have not yet reached Colonel Harker's brigade, of Wood's division, which is close to Gordon's Mills. I find at this store a wounded prisoner of the Third Arkansas Cavalry, Armstrong's brigade, of Forrest's division of cavalry, who is shot through the body by a minie ball and will hardly live. On being interrogated he told me, with every appearance of entire sincerity, that two brigades of cavalry, his own and one he thinks of Pegram's, encamped $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of this on La Fayette road last night. He says positively that at the same time two divisions of infantry, Cheatham's, and, he thinks, Hindman's, encamped at Gordon's Mills; whether they were there this morning or not he does not know, but the cavalry, he says, has not left, except to fall back as Colonel Harker's brigade advanced this morning. He is so weak that I cannot get many details from him.

His brigade left Kingston and went through Ringgold to Summer-ville, thence to La Fayette, and thence, evening before last or yesterday morning, to Gordon's Mills; their pickets were one-quarter mile north of this last night; at the point where two of General Crittenden's escorts were captured early this a. m. Another road to Ringgold turns off 1 mile north of this; distance from there to Ringgold 10 miles. It is better than the direct road from Rossville, but there is no bridge across the creek; fording poor for wagons.

I would say in conclusion that I am very strongly inclined to believe the statements of this wounded prisoner.

His brigade passed through Gordon's Mills last evening, and he says he actually saw the two divisions of infantry at the mills. He says he did not see any other infantry between La Fayette and the mills; although there might have been some he did not notice any. His brigade has been in the saddle except to feed since leaving Kingston. I go on to Colonel Harker's brigade. Colonel Harker left one regiment, under Colonel Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, and one battery near Rossville.

Respectfully,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding Anderson Cavalry.

—
 GORDON'S MILLS,
*13 Miles from Chattanooga and at
 Intersection of Rossville and La Fayette
 Road with Chickamauga Creek,
 September 11, 1863—5.15 p. m.*

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Colonel Harker's brigade has driven the rebel cavalry to this point, and his skirmishers are just on the opposite side of the Chickamauga Creek. The rebel cavalry can be seen beyond. From

the statements of half a dozen deserters whom our flankers brought out from the woods as my detachment came along, as well as from the millers here and a negro, there is in my mind no doubt but that the statements of the wounded prisoner are correct as far as they went. Cheatham's and one other division were no doubt here last evening, but all the infantry left the mills a little after dark, and the rear of their column left at 1 a. m. Nearly all the deserters agree with the report of the wounded man in regard to the amount of cavalry—two brigades.

We have as a deserter one of General Forrest's escort, who left them about dark. He says Armstrong's brigade and several battalions from Pegram and others constitute the cavalry force. He also says General Forrest was here personally until early this morning, when he left. He heard that Hindman was here, but did not see him.

The enemy have three guns. Colonel Harker is disposed to wait here until General Wood's or other forces come up.

A moment ago tolerably heavy cannonading began in the direction of Stevens' Gap. About thirty guns have been fired so far in the time it has taken me to write this. It now continues at irregular intervals. I have 65 men with me.

The deserter from Forrest's escort is known to one of my old guides, who thinks he is reliable.

Respectfully,

W. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—It is about 16 miles from here to Stevens' Gap by the right-hand road of the two which fork here. The left goes to La Fayette, 13 miles distant. None of the infantry or cavalry took the right-hand road, although it would be possible to go to Stevens' Gap by taking a road to the right, 5 miles from here, on the La Fayette road. The people here have not heard cannonading in direction of Stevens' Gap or any other direction, before it began since I got here this p. m.

There has been no cannonading for fifteen minutes at Stevens' Gap.

W. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
September 11, 1863—12 midnight.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report my arrival with the detachment of this regiment from Gordon's Mills at the hour above stated. I came across the ridges and up the Chattanooga Valley, intersecting the main cove road at Macauley's, 7 miles from Chattanooga. By the route I came the distance was 16 miles.

On leaving Gordon's Mills, which I did a little before dark, by the road down the Chickamauga, I encountered 2 of the enemy's pickets, who fired three shots and then ran back far enough to enable our column to reach, without further molestation, the intersecting road by which we returned, which starts off 1 mile below the mills. The cannonading toward Stevens' Gap was not afterward

heard. At the time I left Colonel Harker was just going into camp. He was expecting General Wood in the course of the night. The rebel cavalry had been all along the road we returned by during the day. We saw none, however. Their picket fires were seen everywhere as we came along. We crossed Missionary Ridge and Dry Valley Ridge.

I delivered the deserters, 6 in number, to Colonel Harker, except the one on General Forrest's escort, whom I brought along and now have in camp.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Foot of the Mountain, September 11, 1863—8 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copy of a note* received during the night from General Negley, through General Baird, as also a copy of my orders to General Negley with regard to the information conveyed in his letter.

The difficulties of the ascent and descent of Lookout Mountain, together with the obstructions placed in the road by the enemy, were such that I do not see how it was possible for him to advance farther or more rapidly than he has. Dug Gap, on his road to La Fayette, is also completely obstructed, and, in addition, he has received information from several independent sources that the enemy are prepared to resist his advance with a large force, and are also endeavoring to flank him. You will see by my instructions to General Negley of 3 o'clock this a. m. what disposition I have made to support him and to dispose of the force threatening his flank. I am satisfied that if the information he received was correct, his division would have suffered very severely had he attempted to march on La Fayette yesterday.

I am in hopes to be able to report to you to-morrow the capture of La Fayette. I will endeavor to open communication with General McCook by private messengers. I have no cavalry to enable me to do it otherwise. If I had had Wilder's brigade I am satisfied La Fayette would have been in our possession now, as with it I could have prevented the enemy from blockading this road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Foot of the Mountain, September 11, 1863—3.25 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. S. NEGLEY,
Comdg. Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your note of 9.30 p. m. yesterday, to General Baird, has just been handed me by Mr. Warren. General Baird informs

*See Negley to Baird, September 10, 9.30 p. m., p. 509.

me that he will move to your support at 3 a. m. to-day. I will send Generals Reynolds and Brannan, by the Cooper's Gap road, to move upon the flank of the enemy at Morgan's Mill. The road by Cooper's Gap also passes by Culp's Mill, and will enable Reynolds and Brannan to attack Forrest also if he is there. From the information which I have procured on the road since leaving you yesterday afternoon, I am led to believe that the enemy are at Morgan's or Lee's Mill, and have only an advance force, probably at Culp's.

Hold your forces in readiness should the enemy wish to attack you, but do not advance on him unless you hear firing from General Reynolds' advance, then it would be well to let Baird move to Reynolds' support, and you hold your troops in readiness to support them, at the same time observing the Dug Gap and being prepared to resist any advance of the enemy from that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cooper's Gap, September 11, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Colonel HAMBRIGHT,

Commanding Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania:

The general commanding directs that you march with your regiment at 3 a. m. to-morrow morning and occupy Stevens' Gap. If you have any difficulty in getting your wagons up, put your regiment with the wagons and make the gap in the best possible time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cooper's Gap, September 11, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,

Commanding Department, Chattanooga:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report as follows: Generals Negley and Baird at Davis' Cross-Roads, at which point the enemy attacked them to-day. Inclosed I forward you copy of General Negley's dispatch, received at 4.30 p. m. this day. General Reynolds' command is all up, and will be in position early to-morrow morning. Brannan will be up by 9 a. m. to-morrow, when it is my intention to attack the enemy in flank simultaneously with Negley, who will attack him in front.

No report has been received from General Negley showing the result of the engagement this evening; judging, however, from the artillery firing, I should say there is nothing serious, as no musketry was heard.

Reports from scouts and citizens are conflicting as to the rebel force in this vicinity; most of them, however, report a large force with full complement of artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

SEPTEMBER 11, 1863. (Received 4.30 p. m.)

[Colonel FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General:]

General Negley is busy changing the disposition of his troops. He is being attacked on his right, left, and front. Every indication of a superior force. He would respectfully suggest that Brannan and Reynolds be pushed forward immediately.

By command of Maj. Gen. James S. Negley :

G. M. L. JOHNSON,
Captain and Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Top of the Hill, September 11, 1863—4.20 p. m.

Major-General NEGLEY,

Comdg. Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps :

Your dispatch just received. Troops will be forwarded immediately. General Reynolds will move at once down the Cooper's Gap road, and Brannan's division will be up as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Top of the Mountain, September 11, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,

Comdg. Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps :

The general directs that you leave your train (except your headquarters) under guard, and push forward your infantry and one battery of artillery as soon as possible. Negley reports that the enemy have attacked him and believes in superior force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Foot of Mountain, September 11, 1863—5.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

I will move forward as fast as possible. The train of Colonel King's brigade has just commenced to ascend the mountain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

On Top of Mountain, September 11, 1863—12 m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Fourteenth Army Corps :

COLONEL : Cooper's Gap is practicable for wagons. Am on the road to it. Will get my division as far along in that direction as possible

to-night. Will report again toward dark where we will probably be over night. Head of battery of Third Brigade just reached summit of mountain at 11 a. m. Getting along well.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

P. S.—A portion of my supply train is on top of mountain with my ordnance train. I will keep them together.

J. J. R.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
September 11, 1863—7 a. m.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

COLONEL: I am in receipt of conflicting orders. Those from General Crittenden direct me to move on his left flank toward Dalton; those from General Reynolds direct me to report my command at La Fayette, Ga. General Reynolds' orders are the last, but as this flank is so important just now, and there is no mounted force on it but mine, I have thought best to send to General Rosecrans to know what to do. I have accordingly done so. I will be in Ringgold by 9 this a. m. My reason for being in doubt what to do is that General Rosecrans sent me an order to report to General Crittenden, which has not yet been rescinded. My advance was in Ringgold last night; no enemy there. I am anxious to get back to the division.

I am, major, very respectfully, yours to command,

JOHN T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.]

Colonel Atkins' regiment is so worn down that he cannot start to-day to communicate with General Crittenden. He is in the valley, and will feed and take care of his horses to-day and start to-morrow morning.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

(Copy to Major Levering, assistant adjutant-general, Twenty-first Army Corps.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 11, 1863—10.25 a. m.

Col. J. T. WILDER,
Comdg. 1st Brig., 4th Div., 14th Army Corps. Ringgold :

Your communication of 7 a. m. to-day is just received. The general commanding directs you to be governed temporarily by such orders as you may receive from General Crittenden.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND ILL. VOLS., WILDER'S BRIGADE,
Rossville, September 11, 1863—10 p. m.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga :

COLONEL : I left Ringgold at 1 p. m. to-day, under orders from Major-General Reynolds, to report to him with my regiment at La Fayette, Ga. Colonel Wilder sent two mountain howitzers with me. Is General Reynolds there ? and what route shall I proceed on ?

I beg to state that, being in advance of Colonel Wilder's brigade this morning, I had sharp skirmishing with one of Forrest's brigades at Ringgold ; lost 6 horses, and 2 men severely wounded and others slightly. While engaging the enemy General Van Cleve's force, coming into Ringgold at right angles with us, began shelling him and he retreated through the pass east of Ringgold. He is reported to have three brigades. General Van Cleve and Colonel Wilder followed him, and I heard some cannonading that way a little after noon. We killed 11 of the enemy.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
 SMITH D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers, Wilder's Brigade.

BRIDGEPORT, September 11, 1863—1 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Where is General Reynolds' division ?

C. H. CARLTON,
Colonel Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

CHATTANOOGA, September 11, 1863.

Col. C. H. CARLTON,
Eighty-ninth Ohio, Bridgeport :

Dispatch received. Report your command to Major-General Granger to act as escort for train to this place. Report your arrival here to these headquarters.

By order :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
McKaig's Gap, Lookout Mountain, Sept. 11, 1863—8 a. m.
 Major-General MCCOOK,
Comdg. 20th Army Corps, Winston's Gap, or beyond :

GENERAL : I am ordered by General Rosecrans to open communication with you, and as I have no cavalry I am compelled to intrust this to the hands of a citizen. We are laboring along as best we may, and I hope we may be able to get into La Fayette to-morrow. The enemy is in our front in pretty strong force, and has obstructed the roads very completely, and, with the difficulties to overcome in

crossing Lookout Mountain, I do not see how I am to reach La Fayette sooner than to-morrow. I have just heard from headquarters that Burnside captured three locomotives and some cars in East Tennessee, and also 2,000 men at Cumberland Gap, who surrendered unconditionally.

If you have any cavalry, please communicate with me as soon as possible, giving your position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

At Foot of Mountain, near Alpine, Sept. 11, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: My corps is concentrated here. I have heard nothing from you. I sent Colonel Harrison at an early hour this morning to open communication with you. He met the enemy's cavalry between here and La Fayette, and drove them to a point within 9 miles of that place.

A prisoner from the army and citizens report that none of your troops are there, but that the place is occupied by the enemy with cavalry and infantry. I can scarcely believe this, yet all the cavalry we have driven from this vicinity runs in that direction. Polk's corps is reported at Trion Factory, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast from Summerville on the road from that place to Ringgold; also had a courier line on that road to-day.

Colonel Harrison and Colonel Watkins are ordered to go to La Fayette at all hazards and ascertain this fact. I casually heard to-day that General Rosecrans' headquarters have been moved to Chattanooga. I send this by my couriers in Will's Valley with orders that it shall go to you from Trenton, as that may prove the most expeditious way to reach you. Rome has lately been fortified, and is occupied by infantry and artillery. A reconnaissance has been sent to intersect the road between Rome and Summerville to ascertain what is going on there. I have no further news.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, September 11, 1863—10.15 p. m.

(Received 12 m., 12th.)

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

Information from many independent sources makes it evident that the enemy has concentrated in very considerable force in the neighborhood of La Fayette. It appears that two brigades of rebel infantry were at Gordon's Mills last evening, and one of our scouts reports that a heavy column of infantry and artillery crossed the Chattanooga at Gower's Ford yesterday, moving in the direction of your position.

Crittenden has been ordered to put his corps on the road from Gordon's Mills to La Fayette near the northern spur of Pigeon Mountain with orders to attack any force that should attack you. He was to have got into position to-night. The general commanding is waiting anxiously to hear from you and to know what are the new developments of the day. In case you find the enemy concentrated in heavy force, it will be best to draw General McCook to within supporting distance. It is necessary for the general commanding to know the situation of affairs near you and General McCook before he can determine what disposition to make of General Crittenden's corps. Of course, it is our policy to attack him as soon as we know his position and force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
At Foot of Lookout Mountain, 2½ Miles from Alpine,
September 11, 1863—6 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I reached this point about 5 o'clock last evening; two of Davis' brigades are here, and Johnson's entire division. The latter did not get down the mountain until very late last night. Sheridan is encamped at a small stream on the mountain about 9 miles from here. He will move forward to this point this morning.

I am able to get from General Stanley no definite information as to the position of the enemy's infantry. His dispatch* forwarded by my courier will inform you of his movements, &c. Communication is not yet established with General Thomas, nor has the cavalry been able to reach La Fayette. I will try to open communication to-day if possible. My troops are rationed for two days longer. My supply wagons will reach here to-night or to-morrow.

As soon as I can get any satisfactory information as to the enemy, I will act upon it, and push forward in accordance with my orders. As my instructions from General Garfield do not indicate any point for concentration, I will act on such information as I may be able to get.

I will probably move to Summerville to-day. The enemy, I fear, has got beyond our reach unless we move forward and attack him in some position he may take up farther south. From this point ranges of mountains still seem to rise in our front and the country beyond looks very rugged. The road to this place is long, dusty, and tolerably bad also.

I will establish a line of couriers to Winston's, reaching your couriers there. The couriers of the Anderson Cavalry at my headquarters at Long's Spring did not carry dispatches promptly. It took them about seven hours to carry a dispatch to Sheridan, 8 miles away. Dispatch marked "gallop."

Very respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

* Not found as an inclosure. But see Stanley to Garfield, Part I, p. 889.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 11, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General McCook,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

Your dispatch of 6 a. m. is received. It is now nearly certain that the enemy has concentrated in heavy force in the neighborhood of La Fayette, and possibly has a considerable force westward of the northern spur of Pigeon Mountain. It is not known how strong these forces are, but the weight of evidence goes to show that the bulk of the rebel army is in that region. In view of this fact, the general commanding suggests that you close up toward General Thomas to within supporting distance, and observe well out toward La Fayette. He does not, however, give a peremptory order; but leaves your course to your own discretion, if you find the facts different from what is now supposed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD.
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
At Foot of Mountain, near Alpine, Sept. 11, 1863—8 p. m.
Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

My corps concentrated here to-day. Colonel McCook is out on a reconnaissance toward Rome. His main body is at Melville, and he has ordered six companies to go to Dirt Town to intersect the road from Summerville to Rome.

Citizens report to him that Polk's corps is at Trion Factory, 5½ miles northeast of Summerville on the road leading from Summerville to Ringgold. I hope to hear more fully in a few hours.

I sent Colonel Harrison early this morning to open communication with General Thomas. He met the enemy's cavalry about 6 miles from here, and drove them for 6 miles until within 9 miles of La Fayette.

A prisoner who left the army last night and the citizens on the way all say that none of our troops have reached La Fayette, but that the enemy occupies that point with infantry and cavalry. I am very much surprised to hear it and can hardly believe it, for Thomas' road is reported much better than my route. I sent a dispatch to-night via Valley Head to Thomas. All the rebel cavalry that we drove to-day retreated up the valley toward La Fayette, which is the only thing that causes me to believe that La Fayette is not in our possession.

Colonel Harrison is ordered to push through to La Fayette at all hazards. I must know that fact. If Thomas is not near me, and the road from Summerville to Ringgold is occupied by the enemy in force, my corps is in an exposed situation. I will be ready for battle at any moment, and in case I find I can attack Polk with any chance of success, I will do it.

If the information I have proves to be false, and the enemy not between Summerville and La Fayette in too strong a force, I will move my corps on Summerville to-morrow, which brings me near Rome and also La Fayette.

I am having the Neal's Gap road opened, which is on the road leading from Valley Head to Broomtown. General Crook was ordered to march on this road but did not do it. I can open the road in a few hours. I heard casually to-day that your headquarters had been moved to Chattanooga, and have heard nothing from you since leaving Will's Valley.

Colonel Watkins' brigade has been ordered to support Harrison and to push through to La Fayette at all hazards. Summerville is 23 miles from Rome and 16 miles from La Fayette. Roads reported good. Rome has lately become a fortified place, occupied now by infantry and artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Winston's, Ala., September 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: There are at least 200 men belonging to the corps and to the Cavalry Corps whom the surgeons report unable to march. Part of them are out of rations. How shall I provide them with rations? Can I cause any of the stores of the First Division that are here to be issued for that purpose? Of the sick, there are about 35 belonging to this division. What shall be done with the sick men when I come forward? Will you please to send me instructions in this matter as soon as possible? I have not sent any communication to General McCook, but shall expect the necessary instructions from you.

The teams are going up the mountain as fast as possible, but I am having more trouble in getting them up than was anticipated. I kept them moving steadily up during the night. I did not get the road until just night. Lieutenant Larson's section of the supply train is up.

Inclosed you will find the papers which General Davis wishes me to forward.

A company of Confederate cavalry are reported to be 4 miles south from this place, on the Rawlingsville road.

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

P. SIDNEY POST,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alpine, September 11, 1863—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

Communication is just opened with General Thomas by way of Will's Valley and Winston's. He does not expect to reach La Fayette until to-morrow, so that our efforts to-day to open communication directly to La Fayette were rather premature, as General Thomas found a strong force of the enemy in his front before reaching there.

Polk's corps is reported to be 5½ miles northeast of Summerville, on the road from that place to Ringgold, at Trion Factory.

General McCook directs that your supply wagons only shall be brought down the mountain, and that all your baggage wagons shall be parked at the stream on Lookout Mountain. Orders to this effect must be issued immediately. Whatever baggage you may deem absolutely essential can be brought forward in wagons loaded expressly for that purpose.

Burnside captured three locomotives and some cars in East Tennessee, and 2,000 men, who surrendered unconditionally at Cumberland Gap.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The general thinks it will be necessary for your baggage wagons to remain but for a short time on the mountain, and that some forage may be found on the by-roads there. Forage can also be sent back in empty supply wagons.

G. P. T.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
At Foot of Mountain, near Alpine, September 11, 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: Your communication in regard to the company of infantry is received. It has been found almost an impossibility to get officers to furnish good men in making pro-rata details. They generally try to get rid of their worst men. It was the fear that company officers would take advantage of this opportunity that the detail was made as it was. The general has no objection, however, to your making a pro-rata detail if such action is taken as will make it certain that good men will be sent us. If they do not prove to be such they will be returned to their companies. The detail should consist of 1 commissioned officer and, say, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 30 privates.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 11, 1863.

Colonel GODDARD:

COLONEL: I have just seen General Palmer. He thinks no considerable force of the army has gone through Dalton. He is now within 6 miles of Ringgold, and has just left me for that place, and promises to use every effort to obtain all possible information as to the roads by which the enemy has retreated. You shall have the result of his investigation as soon as it is ascertained.

Hazen camped last night within 9 miles and Wilder about 5 from General Palmer. All are moving on Ringgold by converging roads, and will probably all reach that point about the same time. If it should turn out as I suspect, that no considerable force has gone by

Dalton, shall I continue my march in that direction? I think it would chase them more than by a direct pursuit, but will it not separate me too far from the balance of our command? To save time I have asked that orders be sent direct to Colonel Harker and General Wood from department headquarters. Please let me have a copy of such orders, that I may know when they will rejoin me.

Captain McCook has just reached me. I was much afraid he had been captured. He got on the wrong road, and in looking for me he came upon a party of the enemy, who captured a sergeant and private. It was a small party of rebel cavalry, 23 in number. Colonel McKibbin can give you the details of our ride. Captain McCook met at Rossville a company of the Anderson Cavalry, and sent them in pursuit of the party who had fired at him, and afterward heard firing in that direction. There is some hope they may retake the prisoners, but not much.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP ON CHICKAMAUGA CREEK,
September 11, 1863—6 a. m.

Colonel GODDARD:

COLONEL: I met the brigade on the way to Rossville with instructions to hold that point and make a reconnaissance to the front. General Wood now believes from his information there is no great force there, only a rear guard. I think it best to move, and have let the brigade go on to make the reconnaissance. I have directed General Wood to remain here or in this vicinity, so that he can come to me or go to his brigade as the occasion may require. As soon as the commanding general is satisfied that there is no force there, I hope he will at once send orders to Colonel Harker, in command of the brigade, to rejoin General Wood, and to General Wood to rejoin my command as soon as possible. I have not yet seen General Palmer, but expect as soon as I reach him to go immediately forward. I beg leave to refer you to Colonel McKibbin for detailed information.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 11, 1863—9.15 a. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

Your note is received, and Colonel McKibbin has arrived. The general commanding approves the disposition you have made of your command. Dispatches have also been received through Captain Oldershaw from Colonel Wilder and Colonel Grose, and one from General Thomas, since you left here, which confirm the general commanding in the belief that the mass of the enemy's force has retreated on Rome, Ga. General Thomas' advance held Dug Gap of the Pigeon Mountain last night, with a strong picket force of the enemy in his front. All doubts as to the general direction of the retreat are now resolved.

The general commanding directs you to find two or three parallel routes by which you may move more easily and yet keep your columns in supporting distance. General Wood's division has been ordered to move by the Rossville and La Fayette road to Gordon's Mills, and, if he deems it prudent, he will go on to the intersection of that road with the Dalton road, and he suggests that the balance of the corps can move on the Chickamauga and Pea Vine Valley roads. Use Colonel Wilder's command to cover your advance and left flank. If possible, encamp your command to-night near the road crossing your line of march and passing Trickum Post-Office and Buzzard road to Dalton. Keep two objects in view, either to support General Thomas in case the enemy is in force in the vicinity of La Fayette, or to move eastward and southward toward Rome in case he has continued his retreat. From that point communicate with General Thomas, and send Colonel Wilder forward to join his own corps. Colonel Minty's brigade will be ordered forward to protect your flank. Establish a courier line between your headquarters and this place. Report frequently.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Ringgold, September 11, 1863—1 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have just arrived at this place. At Graysville, 5 miles back, Colonel Wilder and General Hazen rejoined us. Upon our arrival we found about 800 of the enemy's cavalry, who immediately retired when General Van Cleve came in. When Wilder came up he pursued them, and at this time is skirmishing with them in our front, with what success I am not yet informed. I have instructed him to press them. General Van Cleve will encamp 4 or 5 miles forward toward Dalton. General Palmer is camping here.

After the most diligent inquiries by General Palmer and myself, we are both perfectly assured that no force of the enemy except some cavalry have gone by Dalton, for the pursuit of which Wilder's command is more than sufficient. General Palmer agrees with me that nothing more in the way of pursuit can be accomplished in this direction.

As it is possible that the general commanding may desire that I should at all events go on to Dalton, I shall await here an answer to my communication of this morning, and shall promptly forward any further information I may obtain in the mean time. All reports so far agree that the enemy have all gone to Rome.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 11, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN, *Comdg. 21st Army Corps:*

Information has just been received that the enemy is in heavy force in the valley of Chattanooga Creek. Colonel Harker had pushed

his reconnaissance at 1 p. m. to within 2 miles of Gordon's Mills, driving the enemy before him by sharp skirmishing. Jackson's brigade of infantry encamped there last night. In view of these facts the general commanding directs you to move your whole force across, by the most available route, as quickly as possible, to the Rossville and La Fayette road, to some defensible point between Gordon's Mills and Shields' house, and close Wood up with you or yourself to him. The northeastern spur of Pigeon Mountain must afford strong positions where you can maintain yourself, if necessary, against a superior force. Your main object will be to put yourself in such a position that you can fall back on this place in case of repulse, and at the same time be ready, if General Thomas becomes engaged in the valley of Chattanooga Creek, to attack the enemy with the utmost vigor. Should you pass any mountain gaps leading to La Fayette, you will secure and hold them. Change your courier line to the most direct route to this place, and report to headquarters very frequently. A copy of this dispatch has been sent to General Wood as you may not be in communication with him. Hold your troops well in hand, and use Wilder according to your discretion till he can safely join General Thomas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General Wood.)

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Tunnel Hill, September 11, 1863.

Captain OLDERSHAW,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Army Corps:

I have the honor to report my command at this place. I have driven the enemy from Ringgold to a point 2 miles beyond Tunnel Hill, and will picket strongly on the front. While I write, my advance is skirmishing briskly. The enemy disputed every inch of the way stubbornly. I have come over ground hard to advance on when disputed as it was to-day. My loss is 1 killed and 7 wounded. Enemy's loss not known. Scott's cavalry brigade has been fighting us.

A deserter reports two brigades of infantry in Dalton this morning. If you send me any orders, please do so before morning. I send you a rebel mail, captured at Tunnel Hill to-day.

I am, captain, very respectfully, yours to command,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Ringgold, September 12, 1863—1 a. m.

Respectfully forwarded with request that this, four of General Palmer's and two of General Wood's (latter dated 7 and 8.30 p. m., 6th instant), be returned, otherwise important information will hereafter be delayed to await copying.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chickamauga Bridge, September 11, 1863—4.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 11.15 p. m. last night is just received. Why it was delayed so much I cannot tell. The movement directed will be made at once.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
September 11, 1863—3 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Your order of 10.30 a. m., to move to Rossville and La Fayette road, just received. Will carry it out immediately. I will try to communicate with Colonel Harker, but as I may fail in this would it not be well for you to try to inform him I am moving to his support.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 11, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: After a very laborious march of 15 miles across rough country cross-roads I have just reached here. I find Colonel Harker here, he having received my order to press forward to the mills. This service, and in fact his whole work during the day, he has performed handsomely. I inclose his last dispatch to me, which I received when I fell into the La Fayette road.

On my way across the country I passed through a late encampment of rebel cavalry, said by citizens to be five regiments under Forrest, in person. He moved from that camp at 11 a. m. to-day. I should judge from the debris of forage on the ground that there might have been five regiments. They threw the flooring off the bridge (Reed's Bridge) where I crossed the Chickamauga. The putting on the flooring detained me some time. I will get up my wagons during the night. We have skirmishers across the creek, but can see the rebel camp-fires off to our left front. Colonel Harker thinks the force is only cavalry, probably two brigades. I shall continue to drive the enemy in the morning.

I will do all I can to open communication with General Crittenden to-night, but think it doubtful whether I will succeed, as I don't know where he is—whether at Ringgold or beyond.

In the written order of 10.30 a. m. to-day, sent me by Captain Oldershaw, I am directed to incline to the left so as to communicate with the balance of the corps to-night. I requested Captain Oldershaw to say to General Crittenden that as he would have my destination from him (Captain Oldershaw), and would therefore know my gen-

eral position better than I could know his, he should try to get couriers through to me. After delivering the written order to me Captain Oldershaw delivered some verbal directions, which he said he had been intrusted with at department headquarters, after receiving the written order. These directions were to the effect that if after arriving here I should deem it expedient to go forward on this road to Shields' or Anderson's Gap, I should do so. I should be glad to have full instructions on this point before morning, as Captain Oldershaw's statement was not very full and explicit.

It is some 14 miles from here to Chattanooga. From the information gained by Colonel Harker to-day, it seems the story of the contraband was not so far from the mark as we were all disposed to believe. Colonel Harker says that not only was General Bragg here yesterday, but also Generals Polk and Hill, with a large force of infantry and cavalry. I trust we may be able to send them on their way with new impetus.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,
Near Rossville, September 11, 1863.

GENERAL: I send you by my orderly the contraband who brought the information concerning the enemy's position near Gordon's Mills. I am ordered to make the reconnaissance directed by you last night. I will endeavor to keep you informed of my movements, and will report the result as soon as possible. The orderly will have a verbal message for you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. HARKER,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—I also send you a white boy.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 11, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: The question of rank between Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen and Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner having been submitted to the Adjutant-General of the Army, it has been decided that Brigadier-General Hazen is the senior officer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Brigadier-General Wagner.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 11, 1863—7.30 p. m.

General G. D. WAGNER,
Commanding Post, Chattanooga:

GENERAL: A dispatch has just been received from Colonel Minty, who was, at the time of writing, 6.15 p. m., at Stringer's Creek. The

general commanding has directed him to cross one regiment and his artillery by the ferry to-night, and to bivouac with the remainder of the command at the ford, crossing early to-morrow morning. The regiment and artillery are ordered to report to you, that you may designate a place for them to encamp.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1863—5 a. m.

Major-General PALMER,

Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: You have, I presume, received a copy of General Garfield's note of 11.15 p. m. last night. I am going to send Harker's brigade back as directed. This leaves me only one brigade with which to advance. Will you move with the Second and Third Divisions this morning as indicated in your note of last evening?

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, 21ST ARMY CORPS,

Stone Church, September 11, 1863—7 p. m.

(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. L. STARLING,

Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

A scout from the front reports Colonel Wilder at Tunnel Hill, 5 miles in advance of this point. His pickets one-half mile in his advance on Rome road and on Dalton road. Rebels 1 mile in his advance on Dalton road. They have four hundred wagons and stock. With your permission I will move forward to-morrow at 4.30 a. m. Please send answer by my orderly.

Very respectfully,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

NEAR BIG SPRING, GA.,

September 11, 1863—6.45 p. m.

General GARFIELD:

A bright mulatto has just come to me; says he has waited on Bragg since last March; deserted him last night; says Bragg was going to Rome and Atlanta with 25,000 men.

E. OPDYCKE,

Colonel, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 11, 1863.*

Colonel OPDYCKE:

The general commanding directs that you keep the bright mulatto and keep a bright look out for Bragg.

R. S. THOMS,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 11, 1863.

Colonel PRICE,

Twenty-first Kentucky Regiment, Whiteside's:

The general commanding directs you to send a scouting party up the Raccoon Mountain to see if there are any cavalry there.

Respectfully,

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 11, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,

Bridgeport:

The general commanding directs that you take measures to recall the line of couriers up the Sequatchie Valley and to General Hazen's headquarters.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 11, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,

Bridgeport:

Move a brigade at once to Shellmound. The Sixty-ninth Ohio, now at Bridgeport, has been ordered to report to you to accompany this brigade to Shellmound.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *September 11, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

McCook's brigade and the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry move to Shellmound in the morning early.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, *September 11, 1863—8.30 [p. m.]*

General ROSECRANS:

A large ordnance train has arrived. What shall be done with it? What train is the Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry to escort? The Thirteenth Wisconsin and Twenty-eighth Kentucky will reach Paint Rock Bridge and Larkinsville to-morrow. I ordered Stokes' cavalry to Tracy City. Will order some brigade to Jasper as soon as possible. Do you wish subsistence stores accumulated here? I am laying platforms for store-houses, and require timber for bridges and flooring.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *September 11, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I report part of my command here. The rest will be up with rear of ordnance train to-morrow. I have escorted ordnance train through from Cowan. Men and stock are in much need of rest, and wagons want repairing. Can I remain here till the 13th or 14th?

J. H. BRIGHAM,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 69th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
At Foot of Mountain, near Alpine, September 11, 1863.

Major-General STANLEY,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: A report from Colonel Harrison just in states that he has met two regiments of the enemy, and he thinks that there is an additional force of greater strength in his front. Could you spare some cavalry to go to his assistance and open communications with La Fayette? Harrison has but 300 men with him. His force is now about 10 miles from here. If you can send the cavalry, please do so at once; if not, let me know, and I will send an infantry force to open the road. Harrison is on the direct La Fayette road.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 11, 1863—10.45 p. m.

Major-General STANLEY,
Chief of Cavalry:

It appears that the enemy has been concentrating a very large force of infantry and artillery in the vicinity of La Fayette. If he intends to make a stand, it will be necessary for you to close up your force toward McCook, so as to cover his left flank and operate on the enemy's right. It is now of the utmost importance that the general commanding should be informed as soon as possible of the force and position of the enemy. Take measures to ascertain this as soon as possible.

Colonel Minty arrived opposite this place this evening and will be across by morning. His brigade will be sent forward at once, though from the present posture of affairs it is difficult to say when he can join you. General Mitchell is here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alpine, September 11, 1863—9.30 [p. m.]

[General STANLEY:]

I have just received a dispatch from General Thomas, dated at 8 a. m. this morning (McKaig's Gap, Lookout Mountain), stating that

he was working along as best he could, and that he would try to get into La Fayette to-morrow. I would send a courier at once after Colonel Watkins, and order him back to camp, leaving patrols well out on that road. Inclosed you will find an order* to Colonel Harrison also to return to camp. I will be much obliged if you will forward it to him with Colonel Watkins' order.

I would recommend that you keep your patrols well out, for if the enemy are concentrating at Rome, our troops here are exposed to the entire force of the rebel army.

Thomas also reports the enemy in front of him in pretty strong force. We must be vigilant here.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
September 11, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR :

I have made my line here at the junction of the Gaylesville and Summerville and Rome and Chattanooga roads. I did not go farther to the front with my main body, because all the citizens say that Polk's corps is at Trion Factory, 12 miles from here, and that Wharton is 2 miles from here at Mitchell's. I did not like to leave these roads in my rear. I will feel Mr. Wharton a little, and have ordered the six companies sent through to Dirt Town, 12½ miles, to cut their way through. Bragg's train is undoubtedly passing that way—it is the only way for them to pass. Where they say Polk's corps is stationed is on the direct road from Chattanooga to Rome, and also to Ringgold. It is at the junction of these roads, on Chattanooga River.

The detachment I sent to Dirt Town cannot return before midnight unless they are driven back, and I will send you a courier when they come. In the mean time, I will make all the discoveries I can on the Rome road as soon as the horses are rested a little.

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Alpine, September 11, 1863.

Colonel McCook :

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say that he approves of the dispositions you have made. Keep him posted, as it is important that Generals McCook and Rosecrans should know it if Polk's corps is where the citizens report it.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP AT INTERSECTION OF
TRION FACTORY WITH LA FAYETTE ROAD,
September [11], 1863—5 p. m.

Colonel McCook :

COLONEL: Your communication from Summerville is received. If you find the enemy in force at Trion Factory, occupy their atten-

* Not found.

tion there as long as you can, until I can find out what is at La Fayette. If there is no enemy at Trion Factory, you had better come in here in the morning, if you can find a good place to camp there to-night. I have sent a scout of one battalion up to Trion Factory from here.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 11, 1863—1.25 p. m.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY :

COLONEL : Your dispatch of 8.30 a. m. is just received. Orders were sent you yesterday to move with your command to this side of the river. If these orders have not reached you, the general commanding directs you to move with your command to this place, starting immediately upon the receipt of this order. The general does not credit the report of the cavalry force above the Hiwassee. Orders were sent to you yesterday to seize some steam-boats up the Hiwassee ; that order the general directs you to execute, sending a detachment of your command that way to secure the boats. On the 3d instant orders were sent to you to detach a regiment to report to Major-General Crittenden. The regiment has not reported. The general commanding directs you to order it forward at once and to report why the order was not promptly obeyed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Stringer's Creek, September 11, 1863—6.15 p. m.

Colonel GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland :

SIR : The regiment was not sent to General Crittenden for the reason that I did not receive orders to send him one. I reported to General Wagner by courier at 5.30 this p. m., asking for instructions. I received no orders about the steam-boats, but sent up for them night before last. The steam-boats have been burned by the rebels, also the bridge at Charleston. My men brought down two flat-boats, which are now at this side of the river at Blythe's Ferry. To what point shall I send the regiment for Major-General Crittenden ? He has now one battalion of the Fourth Michigan. I scouted the country pretty thoroughly about Georgetown and Burchville ; one party went within a few miles east of Cleveland.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 11, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY,

Comdg. First Brig., Second Div. Cav., Stringer's Creek :

COLONEL : Your dispatch of 6.15 this p. m. is just received. The general commanding directs you to cross one regiment of cavalry

and your artillery to-night by the ferry, and to bivouac the rest of your command at the ford and cross it early to-morrow morning. Direct the regiment and the artillery to report to Brigadier-General Wagner, commanding this post, who will direct them where to encamp for the night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 11, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Comdg. First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

The general commanding directs you immediately on receipt of this order to move your command by the shortest route to the Rossville and La Fayette road, to support Colonel Harker's brigade if necessary. As that road will be your line of march, order your train under sufficient escort to follow you and move with your whole command to Gordon's Mills. If you find a force that you cannot handle, proceed with your whole command to the intersection of your road with a road leading across Chickamauga Creek to Dalton, bearing in well to your left, so as to communicate with the balance of the corps to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *September 11, 1863—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cumberland Gap:

Yours received. A thousand thanks for the late successes you have given us. We cannot allow you to resign until things shall be a little more settled in East Tennessee. If then, purely on your own account, you wish to resign, we will not further refuse you.

A. LINCOLN.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *September 11, 1863.*
(Received 3 p. m., 12th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Over 1,000 prisoners left here to-day under guard for the North. I have ordered the non-commissioned officers and privates to Camp Chase, and the officers to Johnson's Island. I return to Knoxville at once. Telegraph will be there to-morrow.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 11, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cumberland Gap:

I congratulate you on your successes. Hold the gaps of the North Carolina mountains, the line of the Holston River, or some point, if there be one, to prevent access from Virginia, and connect with General Rosecrans, at least with your cavalry.

The Secretary of War directs that you raise all the volunteers you can in East Tennessee. Select the officers, and if not commissioned by Governor Johnson they will be by the President. If you have not arms and equipments at your disposal, telegraph for them. How is the supply of forage and provisions in East Tennessee?

General Rosecrans will occupy Dalton or some point on the railroad to close all access from Atlanta, and also the mountain passes on the west. This being done, it will be determined whether the movable forces shall advance into Georgia and Alabama or into the valley of Virginia and North Carolina.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 11, 1863—2.35 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cumberland Gap:

Parole no prisoners. It is reported that the enemy is forcing into the ranks those paroled by General Grant without exchange.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *September 11, 1863.*

General POTTER:

Do not hurry off any troops or batteries that will not be serviceable. I am anxious for every available man, but want them all serviceable. Please telegraph me at Knoxville. Bring the Seventy-first Indiana with you.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
September 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General POTTER:

Lieutenant-Colonel Matson telegraphed me yesterday he had but 450 men at Mount Sterling; that 400 rebels were moving on Mount Sterling. I ordered him to attack them. He must have sent the battalion to you. General Willcox was to have sent the whole regiment. Where do you send it, as there are but 400 men at Mount Sterling? I wish you to have every facility. Horses are shipped to you to-day. You can mount several of your regiments.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, KY.,
September 11, 1863.

General POTTER :

General Fry is not in camp. He has not been here since Sunday. I wish some officer was here to take charge of the post. I have no use for Colonel Biddle. My train has passed Mount Vernon.

T. E. HALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

CAMP NELSON, KY.,
September 11, 1863.

General POTTER :

General Burnside wants 3,000 horses. I have no way of sending them to him. Can you assist me in any way ?

T. E. HALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

DETROIT, September 11, 1863.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Following is from Washington :

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 11.

The Secretary of War directs that you immediately join General Burnside in the field with all your staff.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

I have ordered my staff down from Indianapolis to Lexington, and shall leave Wednesday morning, by Dayton and Toledo Railroad, for Cincinnati. Would like to meet you and General Cox at Burnet House Monday night, on arrival of Dayton train.

O. B. WILLCOX.

AT HOME, September 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

COLONEL : In obedience to orders, I have the honor to report the supplies found thus far in Union County. New crops of wheat (now thrashed) and corn, very good. There is but little or no bacon, but few beef cattle. To-day the company is going to Powell's Valley, Campbell County, where I understand there are more supplies, and, perhaps, rebel stores. The citizens are nearly all loyal. The company is faring well.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. PHILLIPS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS, *September 11, 1863.*

Major-General HARTSUFF,

Commanding Twenty-third Army Corps, Knoxville, Tenn :

Enemy's scouting parties and pickets at Henderson Station, 6 miles above. Have sent out cavalry to drive them back. Citizens report the enemy in force at Jonesborough, estimated at 10,000 or 15,000, but I think it very greatly exaggerated. Do not believe there is any but the force of Williams and Jackson from Saltville and Bristol, not exceeding 1,500 or 2,000, though there are rumors of a corps of Lee's army being sent to East Tennessee. In the excited state of the country, can place no reliance in these rumors. Hope to have accurate information to-night. Will keep on the alert, and report frequently.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS, *September 12, 1863.*

General RAWLINS :

I have Mobile papers of 9th. The enemy evacuated all of Morris Island, including batteries Wagner and Gregg. Sumter, though in ruins, is still in their possession, and Beauregard answered Dahlgren's demand for its surrender by saying the demand was puerile. From these papers Kingston, Tenn., is held by Burnside, and I infer that Knoxville is also. At all events, these papers treat East Tennessee as occupied by the Yankees, but a great and terrific battle is predicted between Bragg and Rosecrans. The object of the flag of truce is to send in proof that a certain negro was killed in war and not murdered.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS, *September 12, 1863.*

General RAWLINS,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

I have sent in by Dr. Hewitt two newspapers of Mobile and Meridian, which I want you to read to catch the tone. Notice that Hardee is to assemble the Vicksburg army at Enterprise instead of Demopolis. I want to know of the general's arrival when he comes. Weather is hot and country dried up. As soon as it changes I want to begin to strike at the interior. The success at Harrisburg is a real advantage, as it gives us the Washita as soon as the water rises.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Big Black, September 12, 1863.

General COSBY,

C. S. Army, by flag of truce :

GENERAL : Your note of September 11 was received last night at the hands of Major Ravemies. If Mr. Sulzer be in arrest and under

trial for the murder of the negro near Whittaker's about September 1, I am not aware of it. All the parties implicated were sent into Vicksburg, and I will see that the papers you sent me go to the provost-marshal there. I know that the negro was killed by a Confederate soldier, and if Sulzer be in confinement, it is for aiding and abetting. Your scouts may and will compromise the people down along the Big Black, who otherwise would be undisturbed. Tell Mrs. Sulzer she need not fear for the life of her husband, but if it can be shown that he gave any encouragement to scouts acting in hostility to us, we will send him where he will not have the opportunity of repeating his imprudence. I avail myself of this opportunity to send you a parcel of letters which have reached me en route to the interior, which you can dispose of at pleasure.

Major Ravemies will take out any newspapers or reading matter he chooses. He will go down to the bridge to meet there his escort and the ambulances, and by means of the telegraph I may send by him what the provost-marshal says of Sulzer.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 12, 1863.

Col. THOMAS STEPHENS,
Commanding Second Wisconsin Cavalry:

COLONEL: It is reported that there is a squad of rebel cavalry, about 40 in number, on the Hall's Ferry road, near the junction of the Warrenton and Hall's Ferry road. I have directed Major Osband with his battalion to start at 2 a. m. to-morrow from here, and push out on the Baldwin's Ferry road, some 12 or 14 miles, and then strike across to the Hall's Ferry road, and, if possible, get in behind these fellows and cut them off from the ferry.

I desire you to push out with one battalion of your command to the junction of the Warrenton and Hall's Ferry road, about east of Warrenton, so as to reach that point at 7 a. m. to-morrow. Major Osband will be on the road between that point and Hall's Ferry at that hour. Let your men have on uniforms, so that there will be no danger of any mistake in having our own men fire on each other.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, September 12, 1863.

Captain GRAVES:

You will proceed with your escort under flag of truce in the direction of Panola, with the sealed communication which is herewith delivered to you, indorsed "Headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, official business," and addressed to "Commanding Officer Confederate Forces, Panola, Miss."

You will use every precaution to insure its safe delivery, giving it, if possible, into the hands of the commanding officer at Panola. If not permitted to do this, you will deliver it only to an officer duly

authorized to receive it, who must be a commissioned officer of the Confederate forces. Having safely delivered the communication intrusted to your care, as above directed, and taken proper receipt therefor, you will return with your escort and report to these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch:

JAMES O. PIERCE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GERMANTOWN, *September 12, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have just returned from Holly Springs. There is no organized force this side the Tallahatchie, and not a large one on the other side. I cannot get a fight out of them this side of Okolona and Grenada, if I can there. I captured a rebel mail from Chattanooga, stating that Johnston is re-enforcing Bragg. They are stopping cotton from coming up from the vicinity of the Tallahatchie. Citizens say they intend to burn it. What are my orders?

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade, Cavalry Division.

GERMANTOWN, *September 12, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

Four pieces of artillery, light pieces, left Okolona September 1, passed near Coffeetown September 5 or 6, next heard of near Charleston September 9. Could not learn their destination; think it the river.

E. HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

CORINTH, *September 12, 1863.*

(Received 13th.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Colonel Hatch telegraphs from La Fayette that 1,000 of his men are between the Coldwater and the railroad on their way to camp. He left Holly Springs last evening; was able to find no organized force of the enemy north of the Tallahatchie.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *September 12, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

The following dispatch just received from Colonel Hatch:

LA FAYETTE, *September 12, 1863.*

I have scouted the country south of the railroad. There is no organized force north of the Tallahatchie. The enemy, one regiment at Tupelo, one at Pontotoc. Richardson's and Chalmers' old commands pushed from Rocky Ford to Panola. Johnston's army re-enforcing Bragg.

HATCH.

The above is not very clear as to the strength of the enemy. Have ordered Hatch to attack, break up, and rout Richardson's and Chalmers' forces if he is strong enough. If not, I will send more. I have out to-day a strong cavalry party to drive Roddey's pickets beyond Bear Creek. They have been troublesome of late. I have also a party out north, toward Jackson and Lexington, where the rebel bands are said to be surrounding Harrison.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, September 12, 1863.

(Received 13th.)

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis*:

Flag of truce from Roddey is at lines of Glendale. It brings Lieutenant Welton, Federal, wounded, proposing to exchange for Lieutenant Collingham [?], Confederate, also wounded. Lieutenant Collingham was captured 6th July last, dangerously wounded. He was paroled by your direction on 1st September, to report to your headquarters in thirty days.

It also brings several wounded men to exchange for men of the Confederate army. I have some 12 prisoners of war now in confinement. Can I make the exchange? The officer in charge of flag admits that Chattanooga is taken. These wounded men brought by the flag are paroled, and the officer is instructed to deliver them in case we have none to exchange. Are the paroles valid given by Roddey?

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, September 12, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis*:

Colonel Hatch did not do as much as I expected, though perhaps he thinks he fulfilled the strict letter of my order. As soon as the cavalry can start again, say on the 15th, I propose to send 2,000, supported by 2,000 or 3,000 infantry, all under General Sweeny, with ten days' light rations, to drive the enemy into Grenada and Okolona. At the same time I propose to send all the cavalry I can spare from here, by way of Ripley, to Pontotoc. I think the infantry can stand it, and it is the only way I can see to get rid of these continual alarms. Even then, if they run, they will come back as soon as our troops return. I think that by keeping his cavalry well spread out at first—say along a front of 40 miles—Sweeny can drive them to a head if they mean to fight. If they run, the infantry will not need to march so far.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, September 12, 1863.

Colonel BINMORE:

If General Sweeny is in town, I want him to come on this morning's train and take command at La Grange, so that he can take

command if infantry is sent out. I want a large train stationed at once at Pocahontas in readiness to move 2,000 troops, if necessary, on the railroad, and a train, if possible, at La Grange for the same purpose. Please answer.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
September 12, 1863—12.15 p. m.
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I think it would be very unwise for General Burnside, in present attitude of affairs, to make any move in the direction of North Carolina. It would leave my left flank entirely unprotected, and open the way into Kentucky.* All forces should be concentrated in this direction. I trust I am sufficient for the enemy now in my front, but, should he fall back to the line of Coosa, the roads from there are short and comparatively good to the Tennessee, while it is necessary for me to cross two ranges of mountains, over very narrow, rough, and difficult roads, to reach the Tennessee, and then move from 30 to 50 miles to reach the flank of a column moving from Gunter's Landing or Whitesburg on Nashville. It is desirable to have the avenue shut up. Can you not send a force from the Army of the Tennessee to do it?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
September 12, 1863.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Hurlbut dispatches that country south of Corinth is full of irregular† cavalry. He is induced to believe that a general movement of all the available force of the enemy is being made on this army. Hurlbut ought to cover that flank. It is reported, from several sources, that even Loring's division has been moved up, and is at Atlanta. Burnside ought to send his infantry down in this direction. The enemy has concentrated at La Fayette, and has attacked one of Thomas' columns in the Chickamauga Valley, west of Dug Gap, compelling it to fall back to Stevens' Gap.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 224. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., September 12, 1863.*

To secure the greater efficiency of courier lines, and to insure promptitude in the delivery of dispatches, it is ordered:

That all quartermasters in this department shall cause the horses of couriers to be promptly shod, in preference to any other work, as

* General Halleck's copy reads "all the way into Kentucky."

† General Rosecrans' copy reads "regular cavalry."

it is frequently of vital importance that the dispatches they are bearing should be delivered without delay.

Officers and men serving on courier lines should never be arrested, except in the most extreme cases, as the absence from duty of one man frequently seriously impairs the efficiency of the line. Should it be necessary to arrest a courier, immediate provision must be made by the officer causing the arrest for the delivery of the dispatches he is bearing.

The nature of the service requires that the men employed on courier duty should procure forage and subsistence in a great measure from the country through which they pass, or in which they are stationed. Commanding officers and provost-m Marshals will therefore refrain from arresting couriers for foraging unless for some flagrant abuse of the privileges which have from necessity been accorded them.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 12, 1863.

Col. W. P. INNES,
Nashville :

Send one company of your regiment here as soon as possible to build bridges. Direct them to report to General Wagner, commanding post.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 12, 1863.

Captain VAN DUZER :

The general commanding directs me to ask if the telegraph wire is up and in good working order, and if in case it is down a party will start from Bridgeport and this place at same time.

Yours, &c.,

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

TRENTON VALLEY,
September 12, 1863—8 a. m.

Captain MERRILL :

Has General Thomas crossed the mountain ?

W. A. SEITER,
Acting Signal Officer.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, September 12, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Captain SEITER :

General Thomas is over the mountain, and this is the very way to communicate with him. You see the importance of the line. Jones

and Fuller go from here to you in the morning. Let me know how many more officers it will take to complete the line to the foot of the mountain.

J. MERRILL,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Headquarters Signal Corps, September 12, 1863—12.55 p. m.
General ROSECRANS :

No firing. See two columns of smoke due east from here from 8 to 10 miles. A heavy column of smoke about 15 miles south-south-east.

JESSE MERRILL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

SEPTEMBER [12], 1863.

Statement of J. C. Hopkins, General Forrest's escort: I left my command on the night of the 10th instant at Pea Vine Church, 15 miles from this place. Forrest has command of the cavalry on the right wing of the army. I think he has about 5,000 mounted men. He went down the La Fayette road yesterday toward La Fayette. He had some light artillery with him. Fighting had been going on along the road near Gordon's Mills from 12 o'clock noon of yesterday until about dark. The Union army had been driving us all the time. I think we had fallen back about 5 miles. I was not in the fight. I heard we had several wounded. I was in the woods and waited until our forces fell back. When the Federals came up I surrendered, and delivered my arms to a sergeant of Anderson Cavalry. I saw General Armstrong's brigade (rebel) and one battalion of McDonald's cavalry engaged on our side. I do not know that we had any more troops engaged. The rebels fell back after the firing ceased in the direction of La Fayette. The soldiers are generally very much dissatisfied. From what I know I think most of the men would desert if they had an opportunity. Many of them are hiding out, and waiting for the advance of the Federal army.

(Received Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, September 12, 1863.)

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

General Negley was attacked by an overwhelming force yesterday, and was obliged to fall back to the foot of the mountain. Tonight the divisions stand as follows, viz: General Negley on the right, on high ground toward the mountain; General Baird across the road from Stevens' Gap to Dug Gap; General Brannan next on the left; and General Reynolds on the left, one brigade covering Cooper's Gap. Reports from citizens go to confirm the impression that

a large force of the enemy is concentrated at La Fayette. A report from General McCook confirms that fact; a later dispatch from the same source says it is reported that Bragg's whole army, with Johnston's, is at La Fayette. Generals Brannan and Baird, with part of their commands, went out on a reconnaissance toward Dug Gap today. At 10 o'clock p. m. not reported yet. Headquarters of the corps encamped at top of Stevens' Gap.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cooper's Gap, September 12, 1863—4 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

Negley and Baird were attacked by the enemy yesterday at Davis' Cross-Roads. After severe fighting with an overwhelming force, as General Negley reports, were compelled to fall back to Stevens' Gap. Negley has taken up a position in front of the gap, with his trains in position near the gap, to be withdrawn in case of necessity. I will send Brannan's division and part of Reynolds' to his assistance this morning.

All information goes to confirm that a large part of Bragg's army is opposed to Negley. If a force could be thrown in from Chattanooga in his (the enemy's) rear, it would be difficult for him to escape.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cooper's Gap, September 12, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department Headquarters:

GENERAL: I am greatly in want of cavalry, and would respectfully ask that if Wilder's brigade mounted infantry is not on special duty, to have it sent to me at once. As I am now situated it is impossible to know the strength or position of the enemy. The information I desire, and which is all important, is beyond my reach for the want of cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

P. S.—The shortest and most expeditious route for Wilder to reach me is by the Summerville road or mountain road.

G. H. T.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 12, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

GENERAL: Your dispatches of 10.30 last night and of 4 this morning have been received. After maturely weighing the notes, the general commanding is induced to think that General Negley with-

drew more through prudence than compulsion. He trusts that our loss is not serious and that there will be no difficulty in holding the gap. He dispatched you last night to communicate with General McCook and call him up if you thought necessary. He trusts this has been done; if not, no time should be lost. He should move with two divisions immediately, carrying three days' rations and 60 rounds of ammunition on the persons of the men, leaving the other division to protect the trains.

Crittenden was probably at Gordon's Mills by 10 o'clock to-day, and we shall make dispositions to march on the enemy's flank by Davis' Cross-Roads. Stanley should send his cavalry on the Broomtown road and seize the gap at Dougherty's without a moment's delay, and then enter the valley with a portion of his command. Atkins' cavalry will be sent forward at once. It will be desirable for you to use them for communications.

It is very important at this time for you to communicate promptly, that the general commanding may know how to manage General Crittenden's corps, which will attack the enemy as soon as it can be gotten in position. When a battle does begin, it is desirable that every command should do its best and push hard, using the bayonet wherever possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cooper's Gap, September 12, 1863.

Col. J. G. PARKHURST,
Provost-Marshal:

The general directs that you move with your command and the balance of headquarters transportation to-morrow morning. March direct to Stevens' Gap, where headquarters will be established.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Foot of Stevens' Gap, September 12, 1863—3.30 p. m.
(Received 2 a. m., 13th.)

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 10.15 p. m. of yesterday is just received. In answer, I have the honor to make the following report of the disposition of my forces: General Negley's division on the right, on high ground toward the mountain; General Baird across the road from Stevens' Gap to Dug Gap; General Brannan next on the left; General Reynolds on the left, one brigade covering Cooper's Gap.

All the information I receive from citizens goes to confirm that a large force is concentrated at La Fayette. The information I have received from General McCook and sent you at 1 p. m. to-day is confirmatory of the information by citizens. The position occupied by

my troops is a good and defensible one. It was taken by General Negley when attacked yesterday, as he reports, by the whole of D. H. Hill's corps and a part of Buckner's force, with 2,000 cavalry.

General Brannan and General Baird, with General Brannan's division and one brigade of the First Division, are now out on a reconnaissance toward Dug Gap to ascertain more positively the position of the enemy as well as his strength, the result of which I will report to you on their return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Top of Stevens' Gap, September 12, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,

Comdg. Dept. of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn. :

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 10.15 p. m. yesterday, as well as that of 11.30 this morning, is received.

My forces hold the following positions, viz: General Negley on the right, on high ground toward the mountain; General Baird across the road from Stevens' Gap to Dug Gap; General Brannan next on the left; and General Reynolds on the left, one brigade covering Cooper's Gap.

All the information I receive from citizens goes to confirm that a large force is concentrated at La Fayette. The information I have received from General McCook and sent to you at 1 p. m. to-day is confirmatory of information by citizens. The position occupied by my troops is a good and defensible one. It was taken by General Negley yesterday when attacked, as he reports, by the whole of D. H. Hill's corps and a part of Buckner's force, with 2,000 cavalry.

General Brannan and General Baird, with General Brannan's division and one brigade of Baird's division, are now out on a reconnaissance toward Dug Gap to ascertain more positively the position of the enemy as well as his strength, the result of which I will report to you on their return. I have the honor to inclose a copy* of a communication received from General McCook this afternoon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

P. S.—An orderly just returned from General Brannan reports them 1 mile from Dug Gap, having found no enemy.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cooper's Gap, September 12, 1863—3.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. S. NEGLEY, *Comdg. Second Division:*

Your dispatch of 10.30 p. m. is received. Make disposition to send all your transportation up Stevens' Gap to the top of the mountain, except a sufficient quantity of ammunition to supply you.

* Not found as an inclosure. Communication referred to is probably McCook to Thomas, 7.30 a. m., p. 569.

Hold your position if possible until I send re-enforcements to you, and I can have Cooper's Gap obstructed and held by a strong guard.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Gap, September 12, 1863—1 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : General Mitchell, of the Cavalry Corps, has just arrived from General Rosecrans' headquarters, having left there at 3 p. m. He brings verbal orders from General Rosecrans to the following effect, which he desires me to communicate to you :

That you order General McCook, and Stanley with his cavalry, to move at once within supporting distance of your corps, with a view of moving upon the enemy at the earliest practicable moment. General Rosecrans complains of a want of information in regard to your movements and position, and of the numbers and position of the enemy.

Feeling confident from the remarks that General Rosecrans made to General M., that he is totally uninformed as to the character of the country in this vicinity, and of the position, force, and intentions of the enemy, I write you on this point that you can communicate with him at once. Also to inform you that 1 of my scouts, young Bailey, who is intelligent and reliable, has just returned from the vicinity of Bird's Mill, stating that he was informed by Mr. Payne and other citizens that in the affair of yesterday our force was confronted by Buckner's entire command, two other divisions of infantry from the vicinity of Dug Gap, and about 5,000 or 6,000 cavalry ; that the enemy expected to hold us at Dug Gap while Buckner and the cavalry could pass to our rear and take possession of Stevens' and Cooper's Gaps ; that Breckinridge's command was on Pigeon Ridge or at La Fayette ; that Bragg was concentrating his entire army at or near La Fayette ; that the rebel cavalry west of Pigeon Ridge had passed through Worthington Gap and the infantry had fallen back to the top of the ridge and beyond. The smoke from their line of encampments was visible this evening. A similar statement was made by two other citizens on hearsay.

At Mr. William Payne's, 30 cavalymen belonging to one command, who were killed by my ambuscade at Chickamauga Creek, were buried together. The party who buried them stated that they lost heavily in their approach to that point.

Our artillery killed and wounded a large number. General Brannan returned from his reconnaissance early this morning. He advanced as far as Widow Davis' Cross-Roads, meeting only a small cavalry picket who fled at his approach. Indications were that the enemy is on and beyond Pigeon Ridge. In an old building he found 4 of our dead stripped of their clothing.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,
JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Gap, September 13, 1863—7 a. m.

GENERAL: I forward herewith the above copy of report from General Negley just received, which will give you all the information it has been possible for me to obtain of the position and strength of the enemy. The information contained in General Negley's report is substantially confirmed by dispatch received from General McCook last evening and forwarded to you. My entire corps is now in Mc-Lemore's Cove (with the exception of the regular brigade and Wilder's). I have just sent orders to Generals McCook and Stanley to close in to my support. I should have done that before had I known that you desired me to do so, but from the tenor of the communication received from you yesterday noon, I was led to believe that you would give orders for McCook to close in to my support.

There are three gaps through Pigeon Ridge by which my corps will have to advance on La Fayette—Blue Bird Gap, Dug Gap, and Catlett's Gap.

If the enemy's whole army is concentrated at La Fayette, I should think it would be better for McCook's troops to advance by Blue Bird Gap, supported on his right by Stanley, while my troops advance by the other two gaps, with General Crittenden on my left through Wicker's Gap. If General Burnside is near enough to advance a force by the main road, we should then have a strong and nearly continuous line.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cooper's Gap, September 12, 1863—3.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,
Commanding Third Division:

Push forward with your troops as rapidly as you can, and reach Stevens' Gap if possible by daylight. Send your transportation behind Reynolds, and Negley can furnish you with ammunition. Negley has been compelled to fall back to Stevens' Gap.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Cooper's Gap, September 12, 1863—10 a. m.

Colonel FLYNT:

COLONEL: I have just returned from foot of the mountain. Went with the Eleventh Ohio to Culp's Mill, which is about 1 mile from foot of mountain. Sent Colonel Jones with Thirty-sixth Ohio toward Rodgers' to ascertain whether General Negley occupied that point—found that he did. Communication is therefore established between General Turchin and General Negley. General T. took 2 prisoners last night, and 1 deserter came in. They say that it is

Cheatham's command (which they call a corps) opposed to Negley, and that they came by way of Dug Gap and not up Chattanooga Creek, by what is called the Cove road. They report 300 to 500 cavalry at Pond Spring; the largest number of guns that the citizens have seen in the possession of the rebels is six.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 12, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Col. J. T. WILDER,

Comdg. First Brig., Fourth Div., 14th Army Corps :

COLONEL : The general commanding directs you, as soon as relieved by General Crittenden, to report with your command to Major-General Thomas, at or near Cooper's Gap; it is probable that the shortest route will be by the Summerville (*i. e.*, the mountain) road, though it is probable that you could reach him by the road up Chattanooga Creek. General Crittenden has been directed to relieve your command as soon as a cavalry force which has been ordered to report to him arrives.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alpine, September 12, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

The following information has just been sent in by Colonel Ed. McCook :

Colonel Brownlow has just returned from Chaney's, or Dirt Town, on the Rome road, and reports that none of Bragg's army has passed over; no wagons or force has passed. Wharton left at 2 o'clock to-day (September 11) toward La Fayette. He gathers from Union citizens and other sources that Bragg's whole force is at La Fayette, and Johnston's also. The cavalry pickets were struck by both battalions I sent out, one near the Narrows and the other near Dirt Town. A prisoner who left La Fayette this morning confirms what Colonel Brownlow reports. He says that Wheeler's force, consisting of Wharton's and Martin's commands, left La Fayette yesterday evening (September 10), toward Summerville. He counted over 7,000. The man says orders are issued at La Fayette by both Bragg and Johnston, and that they have no idea we can whip them. I would send the man through to-night but he might get away, and I regard it as of the utmost importance that Generals Stanley and McCook should have an opportunity of questioning him. Colonel Wheeler reported to have passed over the Sand Mountain in the direction of Lebanon, with a small force to cut off our supplies. The information I regard as definite and reliable is, that Bragg has not gone to Rome; that none of his force has passed over the Dalton road, and that there is but a small infantry and cavalry force in Rome (10,000 or 11,000 men). I think they may try me in the morning, if this be true.

EDW. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

This information must be taken with due allowance. Stanley will send all his cavalry toward La Fayette and ascertain what is there. I am not desirous of fighting Bragg's whole army, and in case he is concentrated at La Fayette I am in a false position, for I could not reach you. Where is Crittenden's corps? I will keep my

wagon train on top of Lookout Mountain and my troops in the valley. La Fayette is the strategic position for Bragg; he then has his road open to Dalton, or to points farther south on the railroad. His object will be to oppose his whole force to our fractions as they debouch from the mountain. All citizens here, both Union and secession, say that he will fight, and with the advantages he has I think so also. I have no doubt that the rebel army is concentrated at or near La Fayette.

A. McD. McCOOK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 12, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General McCook,

Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

The enemy has concentrated in heavy force of all arms in front of General Thomas, who had not advanced farther than to the jaws of Dug Gap, on the road to La Fayette. Yesterday he attacked Generals Negley and Baird vigorously, and with a superior force, in front and on both flanks, causing them to fall back to the front of Stevens' Gap. General Thomas will probably attack the enemy this morning.

The general commanding directs you to draw your trains back, under escort of one division, to near the crest of the mountain, in front of Winston's, holding it in readiness either to move forward toward La Fayette or Stevens' Gap or to be withdrawn into Lookout Valley.

Move forward with two divisions with all dispatch to the support of General Thomas; move in light marching order, with five days' rations and plenty of ammunition. Send forward a mounted force to communicate with General Thomas, and find at what point your assistance will be needed. It will be well for you as soon as possible to seize the head of McLemore's Cove and the southern spur of Missionary Ridge. General Stanley will cover and assist the movement and endeavor to find what the enemy are doing. He will particularly guard the approaches to your line of march from Broomtown Valley. Show this dispatch to General Stanley.

The story of Polk's corps being at Trion Mill can hardly be correct. Bragg, Polk, and Hill are reported near La Fayette. General Crittenden is closing down upon Thomas from this direction. It is of the most vital importance that you get within supporting distance of General Thomas at the earliest moment. Let us hear from you as often as you can.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alpine, September 12, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

Colonel McCook's reconnaissance yesterday and last night to Dr. Chaney's, or to Dirt Town (Coast Survey map), developed the fact

that none of Bragg's forces, save a little cavalry, had passed toward Rome.

Hearing from General Thomas last night for the first time, I was informed that he could not get to La Fayette until to-day, and being satisfied of the presence of a large force of the enemy at La Fayette, Colonels Watkins and Harrison were stopped on their march to that place, and it being of vital importance to know the true position of Bragg's army, all our cavalry was concentrated this morning, and sent under General Crook upon the direct La Fayette road, and upon the Summerville and La Fayette roads, with orders to drive back the rebel cavalry, and to drive in the infantry pickets, if they are there; and if they are not there, they are to communicate with General Thomas.

In case the rebel army has retreated to Resaca I will move to Summerville; that point is the key to this valley. There is great commotion at La Fayette to-day, judging from the clouds of dust arising, the heavy columns of dust appearing to extend from La Fayette north. Whether this is dust made by the enemy's or Thomas' column coming into La Fayette I cannot say. My signal station on Lookout Mountain overlooks the country toward Rome, Summerville, and far to the north, toward La Fayette. I do not expect to hear from Crook until about midnight, when all information will be promptly forwarded to you.

Your dispatch of 10.30 last night reached me an hour ago. If the main body of the enemy is at La Fayette my movement to the support of Thomas would be a very hazardous one (by way of Broomtown Valley) unless we could make simultaneous attacks upon him. The distance from here to La Fayette is 23 miles, and should I move my corps from Alpine to Summerville or far in that direction and the enemy should move toward Rome, I would be exposed to the entire weight of the rebel army.

If the rebels should make a stand in the vicinity of La Fayette, I can join Thomas by way of the top of Lookout Mountain and the McLemore Cove—distance from 17 to 20 miles, road fair, with a limited supply of forage on the way.

The most of my train is parked on Little River, almost $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the east summit of the mountain. There is no position fit for battle in this immediate vicinity. If I were assailed here by the rebel army, I would place my material, save a little artillery, on the top of the mountain and contest the ground here with my infantry. There is a succession of ridges in my front, the roads running parallel to the ridges, and between them.

A deserter from the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry came to our lines this morning. He left La Fayette at 12 o'clock on Thursday, and says he saw infantry there; how much he don't know, but thinks two divisions.

I think Crook will find La Fayette abandoned by their infantry; in my judgment, Resaca is their point. As soon as I hear from Crook I will communicate with Thomas immediately.

My information and judgment lead me to believe that Johnston has or will re-enforce Bragg.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alpine, September 12, 1863—8 a. m.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST,
Commanding at Winston's:

Information is received here of a tolerable reliable character that a rebel colonel, Wheeler, with a force of about 500 men, has gone around, by way of Lebanon and Sand Mountain, to endeavor to cut off our supplies. General McCook wishes you to be on the lookout, and not only to caution all authorized parties of our men or trains going toward the Tennessee River, but to detain them or take such action as you deem necessary in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
At Winston's, September 12, 1863—1 p. m.

Colonel THRUSTON:

COLONEL: All the trains that were here have gone up the mountain. General Sheridan's supply train has just arrived, but has been out of forage, and their animals are not in a condition to go immediately up. A cavalry supply train is on Sand Mountain without a guard. It cannot arrive in this valley before late to-night or early to-morrow. It was not all up the hill this side the Tennessee last night. General Johnson's and General Davis' supply trains are still behind at the Tennessee River. I shall send a guard back to meet this cavalry train.

I have information, apparently reliable, that there were 40 Confederate cavalry yesterday on Lookout Mountain, about 3 miles from this place. They were off of the road, and apparently waiting an opportunity to annoy our trains going from this place to your headquarters. My verbal instructions were to come on after these trains were up, leaving a guard for the supply trains and to protect General Davis' commissary stores still here. Does the order just received contemplate that I shall remain here until General Davis' supply train shall arrive?

I sent yesterday, through division headquarters, for instructions as to what shall be done with the sick of this corps and of the cavalry which are here and are utterly unable to march. They number about 250, and are out of rations. I have established a temporary hospital, but have not means for transporting them if I move. If instructions have not been sent, please forward them concerning this matter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. SIDNEY POST,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Valley Head, September 12, 1863.

Captain MORRISON:

CAPTAIN: I received a dispatch from General McCook informing me that a force of 500 cavalry had probably gone around by way of

Lebanon, and directing me to "be on the lookout and not only caution all authorized parties of men and trains going toward the Tennessee River, but to detain them or take such action as you deem necessary in the premises."

I was informed that there was a large cavalry supply train coming over Sand Mountain without a soldier to guard it. I accordingly ordered what is left of the Seventy-fifth Regiment to move back and camp with it to-night and guard it to this place. The battalion of cavalry was ordered to remain with the cavalry train which went up yesterday, and they are not here. They had no orders to remain here until the cavalry train came up. This cavalry supply train cannot probably get nearer than 14 miles from here this evening.

General Davis' and General Johnson's supply trains have not yet come up on Sand Mountain.

There are no rations here but hard bread and salt meat—not the most satisfactory diet for sick men. There are 250 sick here. I am making the dispositions directed, and will be ready to march as soon as General Sheridan's supply train has cleared the hill, so that our train can go up.

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

P. SIDNEY POST,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alpine, September 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: General McCook directs that you take immediate measures to provide your command with an abundant supply of forage by sending trains out front with suitable escort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 12—midnight.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: General McCook desires to see you here immediately.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MCCLURG,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Ringgold, September 12, 1863—2 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD:

GENERAL: I was surprised and annoyed to hear, as I did a few moments since from Lieutenant Carter, of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, that you had not heard from me at 10 o'clock last night. I

sent you a dispatch from this place, dated 1 o'clock yesterday. I received by Captain Oldershaw and he delivered orders to general at 2.30 yesterday. I have acknowledged receipt of subsequent orders, and send you my action thereon. I shall change line of couriers so as to run them down the Rossville and La Fayette road. Harker pushed his reconnaissance as far as Jordan's Mill. He reports Bragg, Hill, and Polk as having left the night before. He was resisted only by cavalry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 12, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding has ordered the Fourth U. S. Cavalry to report to you for duty immediately, to be followed as soon as possible by the remainder of Minty's brigade. He directs you as soon as the Fourth U. S. Cavalry reports to relieve Colonel Wilder's brigade, and direct him to report to Major-General Thomas in accordance with the orders herein inclosed, which please transmit him at once.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Ringgold, September 12, 1863—1 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

GENERAL: In obedience (not blind) to your orders* of 3.30 p. m., of this date, received at 8.30 same date, I march in the morning at daylight to or near the La Fayette road, at some point between the places designated in the orders. I shall send Van Cleve on the road leading from here by Peeler's, with my wagons. The wagons I shall order to be left under guard at Peeler's until something is developed. I do this because I have a road said to be good all to myself from this point, either to Chattanooga or to La Fayette.

Palmer will march by Gilbert's south a short distance of Van Cleve, and without baggage. I shall send Wilder down the road from this place direct toward La Fayette, with instruction to attack boldly, and report often. Wilder is now at Tunnel Hill, and will have to return. I will order him to leave a strong rear guard, which will not move, unless driven, until long after we have gone. He will not move until after the rest of my command, and so I think I shall be in position before it is known that I have changed my course. I hope these arrangements are in accordance with your views.

In my opinion the enemy have already fled beyond my reach. My

* See p. 545.

only hope, or rather my great hope, is that General Thomas or General McCook may be able to hit them a side lick.

Wilder is ordered to communicate with General Thomas, if he can, to-morrow (and I think he can), and take orders from General Thomas at once, only not to uncover my flank until I have had a sufficient notice to take care of myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

RINGGOLD, GA., *September 12, 1863—9.30 a. m.*

Major-General CRITTENDEN,

Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: The deserter from White's battery, Wharton's division, who had a difficulty with his captain and shot him this morning, and then escaped, says that Forrest was at Tunnel Hill last night and went this morning before daylight, with not less than 3,000 cavalry, around toward La Fayette to flank and cut off my command; and that Wharton went with another force to my left to do the same thing by way of Parker's Gap and Ringgold. I expect to meet Forrest this forenoon. He says that Joe Johnston was at Dalton yesterday morning. He knows him, and saw him. Also states that Bragg is superseded by Johnston. Deserter's name is R. T. Snow; lives at Bridgeport.

Respectfully, yours,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
One Mile north of Gilbert's, 3 Miles from Gordon's Mills,
September 12, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have just arrived here. General Palmer is here, and is now sending forward to feel his way to Gordon's Mills and to learn where Wood is. Citizens state that the enemy have left for Rome. There has been a little skirmishing to-day heard in the direction of Gordon's Mills, and can be heard now.

Van Cleve I have not yet heard from, but have no doubt he is in his position near Peeler's.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Three Miles east of Gordon's Mills, near Gilbert's,
September 12, 1863—2 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: I wrote you at 10.45 a. m., since when I have the honor to report having heard from General Wood at Gordon's Mills, who is there with his two brigades. General Palmer has also a brigade there (Hazen's). Colonel Wilder's information from deserters leads

him to think that he is to-day to be flanked right and left, but I know that he cannot be flanked on his right if he carries out his order of march, and I have written to encourage and urge him.

Should General Thomas be in the vicinity of La Fayette, as stated in your order of yesterday morning, I think that between him and Colonel Wilder, all the enemy north of La Fayette will be effectually bagged.

My command will be encamped in this vicinity, as near in conformity with my letter to you of this morning as water will permit. I move myself for Gordon's Mills to await orders from you, where I shall establish my headquarters unless I hear that General Thomas needs support.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 12, 1863—4.45 p. m.

(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

SIR: I wrote you at 2 p. m., since when I have arrived here. As I was leaving the position I last wrote from I heard cannonading to my left, and supposing it to be Wilder, ordered Palmer to send a brigade in the direction of the firing, and I have just dispatched Hazen's brigade in same direction (direction of La Fayette from here). On the return of the reconnaissance, Palmer and his command will encamp here, as there is no water elsewhere on the position ordered for my forces. Thus my whole command is here, or within striking distance of each other.

The audacity of the rebel cavalry surprises me, and I can hardly realize that Generals Thomas and McCook are in the positions supposed, or at least that the former is not at or near La Fayette. I have received of General Wood the information he sent you (received from his scout) an hour ago. Wilder has not again reported since I wrote you of his dispatch. I look to hear from him every moment. Should he have encamped too far from my reach for safety, I shall order him back.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

General Palmer has just returned, but without communicating with any one. He reports, however, that the enemy "put out and dusted" on receipt of a few round shot, supposed to be from Wilder. Hazen has just sent word that he is skirmishing one-half a mile from here. I have ordered him to clean out his front and return. I still believe that the enemy is running, and that he will make no stand short of Rome.

The inclosed note* from General Van Cleve will explain my train being here. I am glad it is, as the place is very defensible, and it keeps my command together.

T. L. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 12, 1863—6.45 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,

Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps :

Your dispatch of 2 p. m. is received. Your confidence in Wilder's security seems to be based in part on the supposition that General Thomas has a force in the vicinity of La Fayette. This is incorrect; he has never been nearer than the western slope of Pigeon Mountain, and the last account from him was that Negley and Baird were yesterday forced back to the jaws of Stevens' Gap by a superior force of the enemy after a sharp fight. From our maps we cannot make out Wilder's position exactly, but if his security depends in any considerable degree upon the belief that he cannot be threatened from La Fayette, he is far from secure. The general commanding directs you to draw him back at once, and place him on your front and left flank.

Colonel Minty has been ordered to send the Fourth Regiment Cavalry to report to you; post it on your right and front so as to watch the cross-roads leading to the mountain. Examine the character of the creek, and see that your command has free communication both to the front and rear. Take up a defensible position, and explore the roads with a view to moving up the Dry Valley route toward General Thomas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 12, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN, *Comdg. 21st Army Corps :*

Your dispatch of 4.45 p. m. is just received. The general commanding directs me to say that there is no longer doubt that the enemy is in heavy force in the neighborhood of La Fayette, and there is far more probability of his attacking you than that he is running. You have probably by this time received my dispatch in answer to your last, which directs you to draw Wilder back at once. Get your command well in hand, and be ready for defense or advance, as may be necessary. The Fourth U. S. Cavalry left for Gordon's Mills one hour ago. Report immediately what kind of force Hazen was skirmishing with; also, what was in front of Wilder.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 12, 1863—9.45 p. m.
(Received 1.45 a. m., 13th.)

Major-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff, Chattanooga :*

SIR: I have the honor to forward you the inclosed report* from General Wood. Colonel Wilder has just arrived. His command is

* Not found as an inclosure. But see Wood to Oldershaw, September 12, 7.30 p. m., p. 581.

here. He had a fight to-day at Leet's Tan-yard, with 7 killed and 23 wounded, 1 a captain. He drove the enemy, and about dark thinks that he saw two regiments infantry to his right, and believes that there was a brigade in the woods. He captured 1 infantryman belonging to a North Carolina regiment, who says that Buckner's corps is between Leet's and La Fayette. He captured 10 men belonging to Pegram's command, and lost 2 of his own, prisoners.

The fight was principally with Pegram's brigade, who had four regiments and five guns. The ground was so covered with timber that he could not use his artillery, but he dismounted his men and drove the enemy 2 miles through heavy brush, over rolling ground. The enemy fell back on what he believes an infantry reserve, two regiments of which were plainly visible in an open field. His skirmishers then engaged the infantry and drove it into the cover of the woods.

It has always been the plan of the enemy to make stubborn defenses on a retreat, and I do not yet believe that there is a strong force of infantry in the vicinity of La Fayette.

If General Thomas is in the position that I understand him to occupy, viz, this side of the mountain, and in the vicinity of La Fayette, it is unaccountable to me that the rebel cavalry should make such demonstrations as they do. I am not, however, given over blindly to my opinion, and shall be cautious, occupying a position here that I think I can defend. I await your orders. I have received none since 2.30 a. m.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 12, 1863—6 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: On my arrival here at 8.30 p. m. last evening I at once sent you a dispatch. In it I requested further instructions last night for the reason that the letter of instruction sent me by Captain Oldershaw was somewhat modified by the verbal instructions he said he was directed to deliver to me. I have not heard a word from either department or corps headquarters since my arrival here. I really do not know where the latter are—whether at Ringgold, beyond, toward Dalton, or whether General Crittenden (supposing he has passed Ringgold) has inclined to the right or southwest. I regret I have heard nothing from department headquarters since my arrival here, for if I were to incline to the left after crossing the Chickamauga (according to the written instructions brought by Captain Oldershaw), I ought to do it very soon after getting on the other side. Of course, if I am to follow the verbal instructions, I would go straight on.

It is 13 miles hence to La Fayette. The owner of this establishment says it was a common talk among the soldiers that a stand was to be made at La Fayette to check us for a time; the grand stand to be made at Rome.

The letter of instruction brought by Captain Oldershaw says the Rossville and La Fayette road will be my line of march, but in the

following sentence I am instructed, under existing circumstances, to bear well to the left, &c. I should remark, for the information of the commanding general, that, in my opinion, if my command should make much of a divergence from the Rossville and La Fayette road, it would open the country toward Chattanooga to the enemy's cavalry, of which there seems to be an abundant force in the country, without, indeed, I am being followed by other forces on this road. I have not moved yet this morning, though prepared to do so in a moment, not only on account of the embarrassment growing out of the partial conflict between the written and verbal orders, but because the atmosphere is so clouded this morning with fog, haze, and dust that it is impossible to see a hundred [yards] in advance. While the fog is clearing up so that I can see, I hope to receive further instructions from you.

Finding it was impossible to communicate with General Crittenden last night across the country, I sent a dispatch to him around by the way of Rossville and Ringgold, but have heard nothing in answer, so that I am in total ignorance of his whereabouts.

The enemy in his retreat set fire to the bridge here, and partially destroyed it to such an extent it cannot be used without considerable repairation. Our forces succeeded in extinguishing the fire before the destruction was complete. There is, however, a practicable ford in low water, which can be used now.

The enemy's drums were heard this morning, apparently 2 miles in advance, showing the presence of infantry as well as cavalry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 12, 1863—8 a. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I am at this hour just in receipt of orders from General Crittenden directing me to await further orders here, and informing me of the movement to be made this morning by Generals Palmer and Van Cleve.

Explorations to the front this morning show that the enemy fell back during the night from the position at which his camp-fires were visible when I arrived here last night. I think it my duty to inform the commanding general that the whole country east and west of the Rossville and La Fayette road is cut by parallel and cross roads which would readily facilitate the passage—of small bodies, at least—of rebel cavalry to our rear to annoy and threaten our communication. I do not think this will be attempted in sufficient force to threaten the safety of our troops advancing (further than interfering with trains coming up would do it, which, of course, would require to be well guarded), but would certainly endanger the safety of courier lines, &c., and would forbid small parties from using the road; and even a large force of cavalry might attempt to get back on our communications.

I will await further orders here from General Crittenden, prepared at all times to advance at a moment's notice.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, September 12, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD:

The above dispatch* was sent to General Crittenden, and a copy to you. We supposed you had received it before night, and would see from it the general movement of the corps, and would conform your own movements to it. General Crittenden commenced the execution of this order very early this morning, and will probably be thrown forward to attack the enemy which assaulted General Negley yesterday. Hold your command in readiness for a movement as soon as you shall hear from General Crittenden. Repair the bridges at Gordon's Mills if you have time. Let us have any news you may get.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Snow Hill, or Gordon's Mills, Sept. 12, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of a note from department headquarters, signed by Major Bond, saying the commanding general desires me to obtain information about the Dry Valley road, by Couch's over Missionary Ridge to Squire Mitchell's. The road is good, quite as good as this (the Rossville and La Fayette road). It passes 1 mile west of this place, and the communication between the two roads is frequent and facile by cross roads. The Dry Valley road has a branch leading over Lookout Mountain to Trenton, and farther south, at the upper end of McLemore's Cove, it forks again, one branch leading over the mountain through Stevens' Gap and the other fork to La Fayette. This information is furnished me by Mr. Lee, the owner of the mill, who is a person of fair intelligence, and speaks confidently. The Chickamauga rises in the cove, and the road crosses it in the cove, where it (the stream) is very small and not bridged, a bridge not being necessary.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Snow Hill, or Gordon's Mills, September 12, 1863—3 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: One of my scouts has just got in, who reports to me that the rebels have a force of some 12,000 massed at La Fayette, with the intention of resisting there the farther progress of this corps. He says they are well informed of what part of our army is

* For dispatch referred to, see Garfield to Crittenden, September 11, 8.30 p. m., p. 545.

here; that they know it is Crittenden's corps. He assures me that to-morrow he will be able to get further information, and more full; that he thinks he will be able to learn what rebel commanders are at La Fayette, whence we can better judge the strength of their force there.

If the rebels intend to fight there, their object is patent. It is that with the hope of inflicting a partial defeat on us and thereby destroying our plans. And such might be the effect of a defeat or reverse of our corps. Hence I think you will agree with me that we should "take a bond of fate and make assurance doubly sure" by getting up every available man from the rear. We must not suffer even a partial defeat; if we are to fight at La Fayette, can I not have my brigade now in Chattanooga? The information of my scout corresponds with other information I have heretofore reported, showing the intention of the rebels to try to give us a check at La Fayette. If they succeed in this, they might be able to assume the offensive against Thomas and McCook; and, if unsuccessful, they would continue their retreat to Rome, to make a defensive fight. I submit this for the consideration of the commanding general. What is the news from Thomas and McCook?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 12, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Three deserters, belonging to the First Confederate, Jackson's brigade, Cheatham's division, Polk's corps, just brought in by my pickets, furnish the following information:

They confirm perfectly the story of the contraband, which narrative I sent in at 7.30 p. m. of the 10th. They say that the troops were marched back on Thursday morning to this place from the direction of La Fayette, and formed in line of battle, and that the Tennessee troops especially were harangued by Governor Harris. He told them that our army was separated into three corps, and that they (rebels) had four corps; that they outnumbered us two to one, and that they would fall on and destroy two of our corps before the other corps could come up. Governor Harris further told them that he wished to make one more Fourth of July speech after the war was over, to tell how well the Tennessee troops had fought. After remaining in line of battle some time, they were marched again toward La Fayette, and encamped Thursday night near Rock Spring, some 5 miles from here.

I should have remarked that Governor Harris told the men, in his speech, that the battle would certainly come off in four days. And they further say the common talk among the soldiers was that the battle was to come off at La Fayette, or between La Fayette and Rome. They deserted from their command yesterday morning, near Rock Spring, while it was marching toward La Fayette, their brigade being next to the rear but one, which was Preston Smith's brigade. They have been skulking in the hills since yesterday morning, trying to get to us. They say it is commonly reported that Bragg's army

is from 60,000 to 70,000 strong, but they do not think it so much, and that the strength is exaggerated to encourage the men.

Another deserter, who was brought in with these men, reports himself belonging to White's battery, attached to one of Forrest's brigades of cavalry. He says he killed Captain White this morning, two hours before day, and made his escape. The captain had drawn his pistol to shoot him, when he seized a gun and shot him. This man says he left Rome, Ga., with his battery, Thursday morning, and the brigade to which it is attached, coming up by the way of Dalton. He reports a considerable force at Rome, actively engaged in fortifying; also reports rebels fortifying at another place called the Pinerias, some 10 miles from Rome, south. He says when he passed through Dalton, which was yesterday afternoon, the troops brought from Mississippi by Johnston were being shipped to Rome by rail. He says he saw a train of six cars perfectly loaded down. He says he knows Johnston by sight, and saw him in Dalton. He reports Breckinridge with a division at Marietta, Ga. From Dalton, yesterday afternoon, his brigade and battery marched to Tunnel Hill, and encamped last night, where he killed Captain White this morning. Forrest he reports to have been there with Van Dorn's old cavalry command, and Cruse's or Crews' cavalry. He says there are not many of the Georgia State troops (those called out by Governor Brown for the defense of Georgia) at Rome. He says they are mostly at Atlanta, guarding prisoners or guarding railroad bridges.

All these men confirm the dissatisfaction among the Tennessee troops and those from Northern Georgia and Alabama. I would desire that this résumé be sent immediately to department headquarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

Statement of William M. Warren, Company F, Eighth Mississippi Infantry, Colonel Wilkinson: I left my command yesterday morning (11th of September), about 1 mile from Chickamauga, distance from this place 12 miles. I belonged to Jackson's brigade of five regiments, Cheatham's division. The private soldiers are generally very much down, and praying for the war to stop. I think the division was going to Rome. My brigade has been stationed about 3 miles from this place on the Knoxville road. The citizens and soldiers are generally willing to do anything for peace. Before the troops marched yesterday morning, the Tennessee troops mutinied, and refused to move at all. Several speeches were made, and by great persuasion and promises they were induced to take up their arms.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 246. } Chattanooga, September 12, 1863.

* * * * *

X. Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner is assigned to the command of the post of Chattanooga. He is charged with the defense of the post

and the protection of the Government stores. He will superintend the construction of the bridge across the Tennessee River at this place, and provide for the prompt forwarding of such supplies as may be requisite by the army in front.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

H. M. CIST,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. D. WAGNER,
Commanding Post, Chattanooga:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that the Fourth U. S. Cavalry be sent immediately to report to Major-General Crittenden for duty, to be followed by the remainder of Minty's brigade as soon as practicable. The regiment will march via Gordon's Mills.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: There should be a pontoon-bridge laid here immediately, which I could do if I had a company of mechanics and the tools necessary. Allow me to ask whether they could not be furnished. There is here much valuable lumber suitable for bridge-building. If this is needed at Bridgeport, the returning trains could take it there, as they go back empty.

Your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Ringgold, September 12, 1863—1 a. m.

Major-General PALMER,
Commanding Second Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you move your command at 5 (this) a. m. and march on the road to Gilbert's and take up a defensible position near the Rossville and La Fayette road, between Gordon's Mills and Shields' house. General Van Cleve will take charge of your wagons.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
Chattanooga, September 12, 1863.
 (Received Gordon's Mills, 1.30 a. m., 13th.)

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: What was the force that Hazen was skirmishing with, infantry or cavalry? What was in Wilder's front?

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 13, 1863—1.45 a. m.

Respectfully referred to General Palmer, commanding Second Division, who will cause a report to be made by General Hazen, to be forwarded without delay.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 13, 1863—2 a. m.

Respectfully referred to General Hazen for above required purpose.

By order, &c.:

J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The force opposed to me this morning was three companies of cavalry, and this evening was 15 cavalrymen, apparently a picket.

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1863—9.05 a. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I am at the junction of the La Fayette road and that from Gordon's Mills. I have just informed General Van Cleve of my arrival. Large rebel cavalry force passed down the La Fayette road on yesterday afternoon, and early last night they destroyed the bridge and obstructed the ford over the Pea Vine. I am now within 5 miles of Gordon's Mills, and will push forward a party to learn something of the roads and of Wood's whereabouts.

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 12, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General PALMER,
Commanding:

The general commanding directs that so soon as you return from your reconnaissance (and on which I have just sent General Hazen)

you move your whole command to this place and encamp on the east side of the Chickamauga (the side you are on). Your picket guard must be strong and very vigilant. The whole command is concentrated here, including your train.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 12, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General PALMER,
Commanding Second Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has just received information that the Fourteenth Army Corps is not in the position it was supposed to occupy, and that a portion of the command has been driven back by a superior force. He therefore directs that special instructions be sent to your picket lines (which he supposes to be already strong) to-night requiring great vigilance, and that your entire command be under arms before day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Ringgold, Ga., September 12, 1863—1.30 a. m.

The division will march at 5 a. m., General Hazen leading, followed by General Cruft. All the transportation, except the ambulances, medical wagon, and ordnance train, will remain in the rear and follow the column of General Van Cleve. A staff officer will report to General Hazen with a guide. Instructions as to the route will be given in the morning.

By order of Major-General Palmer:

J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,
Snow Hill, or Gordon's Mills, September 12, 1863—1 p. m.

Capt. J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just reached General Wood's headquarters. The rebels are said to be in quite heavy force at La Fayette, with considerable force this side, probably to hold us back. They are without doubt retreating on Rome. I await with my brigade for orders.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 4TH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,

September 12, 1863—3 a. m.

General VAN CLEVE,

Commanding Division, &c.:

GENERAL: From all appearances we may have a pretty sharp fight here this morning. I desire to know whether your command will come forward to my support, and if so at what time?

I am, general, very truly, yours to command,

J. T. WILDER,

Commanding Brigade.

ORDERS.]

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,

Gordon's Mills, September 12, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Information has just been received that the enemy is in our front, supposed to be in some force. Pickets must exercise unusual vigilance and be strengthened whenever necessary, and the whole command be under arms and in line of battle before daylight.

By command of Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleave:

E. A. OTIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Bridgeport, September 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

Shall I order the Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry to join General Reynolds? Shall I order McCook's brigade from Shellmound to Chattanooga? Please keep me posted in all that is taking place. Do not be so slow in answering my dispatches.

G. GRANGER,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, September 12, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Major-General GRANGER,

Bridgeport, Ala.:

The enemy has concentrated in vicinity of La Fayette and attacked one of General Thomas' columns yesterday, between Dug and Stevens' Gaps, with superior force. We are concentrating the army to support General Thomas and fight a general battle. Send an order to General King to hasten his march and join General Thomas at the earliest possible moment by way of Stevens' Gap. Come to this place immediately with Steedman's division. Move in light marching order by the shortest route, and direct your trains to follow. If all reports are true, we have not a moment to lose. The Shellmound brigade (McCook's) should move at once.

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

BRIDGEPORT, September 12, 1863—12.10 p. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

McCook marched to Shellmound this morning with three regiments; another one goes this afternoon. Steedman's two brigades will move at once. Shall McCook be ordered on to Chattanooga?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., September 12, 1863.

Col. JOHN TILLSON:
Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., Reserve Corps:

Complaints are being constantly made to these headquarters by citizens against men of your command, charging them with killing stock and committing other acts of vandalism in the vicinity of Stevenson. The general commanding directs that you take immediate measures to prevent a repetition of such disgraceful acts. Some of the complaints come from citizens living in the vicinity of Bolivar, some 2 miles east of your camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. WISEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., September 12, 1863.

Col. JOHN TILLSON,
Commanding First Brigade:

The general commanding directs that you send a regiment of your command to Bridgeport to guard bridge, &c. The regiment detailed will take ten days' rations; let them move immediately with all possible dispatch; have commanding officer of the regiment report at these headquarters before starting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. WISEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., September 12, 1863.

Col. W. B. ANDERSON,
Comdg. Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, at Caperton's Ferry:

The general commanding directs that all deserters from the rebel army coming into your lines will be sent immediately, under guard, to Major Scarritt, provost-marshal at Stevenson, Ala.

You will enforce such police regulations at your camp and vicinity among the troops, army followers, and stragglers as you may think proper, reporting daily direct to these headquarters the occurrences of the day.

A strong grand guard will be thrown out, and the utmost vigilance exercised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. WISEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHELLMOUND, TENN., *September 12, 1863.*

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:*

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here to-day with my Ishmaelites, and, as I hold the pass between Hog Jaw and Turnip Salad Valleys, I hold a good position as to my commissariat. My command consists of the Eighty-fifth, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, Fifty-second Ohio, and Barnett's battery. The Eighty-sixth Illinois will join me the day after to-morrow. I await instructions from you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. MCCOOK,

Colonel, Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div., Reserve Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, September 12, 1863.

Col. D. McCook, *Commanding Brigade:*

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you come forward with your command to this place at once, in accordance with orders previously given to General Granger. You had better start early in the morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,

Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, September 12, 1863.

Major-General STANLEY, *Chief of Cavalry:*

The general commanding directs me to say that after the most explicit order to connect with and keep open courier lines, he finds that neither your own nor General McCook's headquarters are connected with the headquarters of the department or of General Thomas. He directs me to say there is no military offense, except running from the enemy, so inexcusable as a neglect to keep up communications with headquarters. Our lines are now much extended, and we must husband our resources. The general commanding therefore directs that you at once establish courier lines to General McCook's headquarters and to Easley's, there to connect with our lines, via Winston's up the valley, or by the mountain road—the latter believed to be the most preferable. It is of the greatest importance that our dispatches should be forwarded with promptness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,

Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

Near Alpine, September 12, 1863—midnight.

General D. S. STANLEY, *Commanding Cavalry:*

The following is a dispatch just received from the general commanding:*

General McCook desires to know if you have heard anything from

* See Garfield to McCook, September 12, 10.30 a. m., p. 570.

General Crook? He has sent for all his division commanders, and his movement will commence in accordance with the above orders immediately, unless news from Crook within an hour or two changes the aspect of matters.

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

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The general thinks you had better stop any farther movement of your train up the mountain for the present.

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Alpine, Ga., September 12, 1863—3 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Yesterday I sent a strong force to Melville, under Colonel McCook, and from that point sent Colonel Brownlow with a force to Dirt Town, or Dr. Chaney's. No trains have passed on this route, which is the main Chattanooga and Rome road, but a long column of dust was seen on the Dalton and Rome road going in the direction of Rome. The deserter from the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry who came in this morning says the cavalry have sent all their baggage back to Rome. Thursday evening this deserter left Trion Factory, 5½ miles northeast of La Fayette. There was some little infantry; he says he was told two divisions. I have just received your dispatch; have already anticipated its directions. I sent Crook to-day with the entire force of cavalry to drive into La Fayette and see what they have at that place. I shall hear from him in a couple of hours. My belief is that the rebels will not fight at La Fayette, but at Resaca. My dysentery, which has been working on me for a week, has completely prostrated me, so that I am not able to be out of bed but a few minutes at a time. I am a little better to-day, and hope to be up in a few days.

The divisions at La Fayette Thursday evening were Withers' and Breckinridge's. Forrest's and Wharton's forces were certainly at La Fayette yesterday. The ordnance of Wharton's and Forrest's cavalry went on to Rome Thursday. I will be able to give you something definite to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Valley Store, September 12, 1863—10 p. m.

Colonel McCook:

SIR: I have a battalion just returned from Trion Factory, which has met with no enemy in that direction. If your horses are not too tired, I would like to have you move toward La Fayette at daylight in the morning. I will move in that direction at that time on this road.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 12, 1863.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY,
Comdg. First Brig., Second Div. Cav., Chattanooga:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs you to order a battalion of cavalry to report to Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner for duty at this post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 12, 1863.

Colonel MINTY, *Commanding Brigade:*

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that as soon as you have made the disposition of troops ordered, you report at these headquarters in person.

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

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Stringer's Creek, September 12, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Colonel GODDARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have this moment received your dispatch of 7.15. I send the Fourth Michigan and artillery (four pieces) as directed. With the remainder of the brigade I will be at the river at daylight. I have a large train, and the mules are tired out by to-day's march (27 miles).

• I am, respectfully,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 12, 1863.*

Brigadier-General POTTER:

The battalion of Seventy-first Indiana at Mount Sterling is off in pursuit of 200 or 300 rebels. I can't order, and it is entirely wrong to take it after I have given up the regiments I have to you. I will not order without express orders from General Burnside. I telegraphed him.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, Ky., September 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO,
Commanding First Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires me to communicate the following orders to you:

It is of the utmost importance that we move at once, and with as

few wagons as possible. The Second Division is now moving with but two wagons per regiment including headquarters. As soon as a wagon is empty send it back, and let it forage its way. This will save much transportation.

You should leave Crab Orchard with fifteen days' in wagon of light rations, and as much as the men can well carry. Have beef enough on the hoof so that in case of delay we can decrease the other rations and increase the beef. We must depend on the country exclusively for coarse forage, and to some extent for corn. Do not wait for trains if they are near enough to overtake you. Take all the wagons necessary you can lay your hands on. It is of vital importance that we move as soon as possible and press forward with all dispatch. Have you not a larger ammunition train than is necessary? If so, turn in surplus to ordnance officer at Crab Orchard.

Employ such scouts and guides as may be necessary. Look out for attempts to cut off your trains, particularly from your left flank. Move with as much dispatch as you can without breaking down your men. Move on the route via Barboursville and Cumberland Ford and Gap, thence via Tazewell to Knoxville.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. BOWEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

LONDON, KY.,

September 12, 1863.

General R. B. POTTER :

Division will arrive here to-day. Will lie over until Monday to repair damages and collect trains. Very hard roads up to this point. Cannot proceed until Monday.

E. FERRERO,

Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, KY.,

September 12, 1863.

General POTTER :

Would it be possible for Colonel Biddle to take 500 horses to De Courcy? I am having a large lot to send to General Burnside, and have no men to take them.

T. E. HALL,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

CAMP NELSON,

September 12, 1863.

General POTTER :

Lieutenant Galpin, Second Michigan, has fifteen wagon-loads of baggage belonging to the First Division. He reports a portion of it as worthless and of no service to the men after he gets it there. Ought not this be condemned here and not sent forward? I await instructions from you.

T. E. HALL,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SEPTEMBER [12], 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Colonel Graham reports his outpost pickets have been attacked near Rheatown to-day, and that there had been considerable fighting; he thinks the enemy is in force and moving this way. He has had 1 seriously wounded, and reports 6 of the enemy killed. He thinks the enemy has a large force; says General Jackson commands the advance. I give you these reports as I receive them, in order that you may be fully informed.

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 12, 1863.

Col. FRANK WOLFORD,
Comdg. Independent Cavalry Brigade, 23d Army Corps:

The general commanding the corps directs that you send to the camp of the Second East Tennessee Mounted Infantry for private John W. Laugherty, Company K, and James Kirby, a citizen of Jefferson County, Tenn., who is with Laugherty, and get from them their statement in regard to John Douglass, a rebel quartermaster, Thomas Henry, and Henry Reese, who are reported to be gathering up horses and cattle in Jefferson and Sevier, for the rebel army. Also in regard to a quantity of wheat at Bowman's Mills, on French Broad River, on the Dandridge road. The general directs that if, after hearing their statement, you deem it best, that you send an expedition to capture the men and property, using, if you wish, Laugherty and Kirby as guides.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. O. BROWN,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1863—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General GRANT, or
Major-General SHERMAN,
Vicksburg:

It is quite possible that Bragg and Johnston will move through Northern Alabama to the Tennessee, to turn General Rosecrans' right and cut off his communication. All of General Grant's available forces should be sent to Memphis, thence to Corinth and Tusculumbia, to co-operate with Rosecrans, should the rebels attempt that movement.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 13, 1863.

Col. J. CONDIT SMITH:

If you can supply all citizen teamsters for division trains, I will order the soldier teamsters back to their companies, but if they are

* See foot-note (*) Part I, p. 36.

mixed, part soldiers and part citizens, it will be impossible to prevent collisions, unless each division quartermaster attends to it in person. Regimental and company officers will be glad to get their men back, only no sooner do they succeed when an application comes for soldiers to act again as teamsters. Hold fast to all the citizen teamsters you can get; substitute them for soldiers in the corps train first, then in the division train, and finally in the regimental wagons; only make the arrangement permanent and uniform.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 13, 1863.

General CORSE:

Give your pickets at the ridge directions as to parties who seem to have information or important business. If any of your staff think the business sufficient, let the party come up without first sending to me. I have several parties at Brandon, who communicate with me by signals and ciphers.

SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 13, 1863.

General BUCKLAND,
Oak Ridge:

General Corse is very anxious to get his mounted patrol. Have you made any progress in getting some horses, saddles, &c.? Please let me know how soon you will be able to spare these men. A flag of truce came in last night with Mobile papers to the 9th. Gillmore has possession of all of Morris Island, but Sumter holds out, its ruins affording a better cover against cannon shot than its finished walls. Burnside and Rosecrans are making good progress in East Tennessee.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 13, 1863.

Colonel MORTON,
Black River Bridge:

Dr. Plummer has shown me report of division surgeons that sickness results from the want of fresh meat and vegetables, reporting that fresh meat does not average once a week. No onions for four months, and about half a pound of potatoes per man per month. I heard of 1,000 barrels of potatoes in Vicksburg yesterday, and the commissary, Haines, at Saint Louis, tells the sanitary agent at Saint Louis that he need not send potatoes and onions because the department has full supplies here. Please report to me the facts.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1863—1.30 p. m.

(Received 22d*)

Major-General HURLBUT,

Memphis:

I think from all accounts that Steele is sufficiently strong. All your available forces should be sent to Corinth and Tuscumbia to operate against Bragg, should he attempt to turn Rosecrans' right and recross the river into Tennessee. Send to General Sherman at Vicksburg for re-enforcements for this purpose.

General Grant, it is understood, is sick in New Orleans.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 13, 1863.

(Received 18th.)

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,

Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Yours of the 9th instant, inclosing copy of General Steele's communication of date the 2d instant, is just received. General Grant has not returned from his visit to General Banks at New Orleans, but is hourly expected.

On the receipt of your communications of the 2d and 3d instant, relative to the probable necessity of re-enforcements for General Steele, I called on General McPherson, who ordered forward to him the division of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, which, owing to the want of river transportation, did not get off until yesterday. It has no doubt reported at Helena and become subject to your orders for any destination you may deem best.

The making of Napoleon the base for General Steele's operations and supplies seems to be the best move that can be made. Whatever you do I am sure General Grant will approve, and know it is his desire that you give directions to this movement against Little Rock. A few more troops may be spared from here if absolutely required for the success of the expedition. When General Grant returns he will write you fully.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Flag-ship General Lyon, off Friar's Point, September 13, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,

Memphis:

GENERAL: Your letter to Captain Pattison in relation to the Commercial Hotel has been forwarded to me. When I was last at Memphis Dr. Grier called on me and said that he heard that the Navy had to give up the building. I remarked, "On the contrary, we

* See foot-note (*) Part I, p. 36.

will want the whole of it in time for our sick, and you may tell those occupying stores that they may have to move somewhere." On this, I suppose, originated the report above alluded to. I should not authorize any step of the kind without going through the proper military authority.

Great efforts are being made by agents to get possession again of the Commercial Hotel, after I have gone to all the expense of fitting it up, but as I think the sailors are entitled to some place of refuge (and it is the only house we occupy of the many hundreds occupied on the river), I shall not give it up easily, and hope that you will aid me in holding on to it. Andrews, the owner, is as arrant a rebel as there is in the country.

I have just come up from below. General Steele seems to be progressing finely, and will soon have possession of Little Rock. The rebels are preparing to run away with Price at their head.

Part of my command (the brigade) captured \$2,200,000, 3 paymasters, and an escort of 30 men, bound to Little Rock. This will not add to the satisfaction of the rebel troops when they know it; they are now deserting by scores.

One of the gunboats went up White River and captured a Colonel Mattock, who was conscripting, and the people would have lynched him if they could have got him into their possession.

General Steele has now four fresh gunboats, in addition to what I have already sent, and will be supplied with more if he wishes them.

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

CORINTH, September 13, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The following is just received from Colonel Morrill, at Glendale:

A citizen just in says that Roddey left the valley yesterday morning, taking his whole force except Moreland's battalion. He leaves in the direction of Decatur.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, September 13, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,

Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

The following dispatch has been received from Colonel Mersy:

I have just received the following dispatch from Saulsbury:

"Two deserters have just come in from Ferguson's command, which they left night before last 8 miles below Ripley. They say he had with him 1,500 men, besides twelve pieces of artillery (four 1-pounder guns, eight 6-pounder guns), and that it was the talk in camp they were to unite with another force, under Chalmers, and others to be under the command of a general by the name of Lee, and that with that force the road to be attacked, but where they do not seem to know or give their opinions.

"JOHN I. RINAKER."

Roddey's flag of truce reports that Rosecrans had a fight some distance south from Chattanooga, and was forced to fall back a short distance.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga:

There is no intention of sending General Burnside into North Carolina. He is ordered to move down and connect with you. Should the enemy attempt to turn your right flank through Alabama, Chattanooga should be turned over to Burnside and your army, or such part of it as may not be required there, should move to prevent Bragg from re-entering Middle Tennessee. Hurlbut will aid you all he can, but most of Grant's available force is west of the Mississippi.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 13, 1863—7.20 p. m.*
 (Received 1.20 p. m., 14th.)

Col. A. STAGER,
Washington, D. C.:

The enemy are between Thomas and McCook on the south and Crittenden and Granger on the north, and day before yesterday gave Negley a thrashing. To-day Crittenden has been engaged. Rosecrans went down this p. m., and by day after to-morrow or Wednesday you may look to hear of Bragg getting hurt. We are in a ticklish place here, but hope to come out with whole skin. Can do nothing but wait.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 13, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: Signal dispatch from Rossville 2.20 p. m. says: "All silent now." Colonel Price, whose regiment (Twenty-first Kentucky) is at Whiteside's, was here just now; says he has scouted the whole country in that vicinity in search of rebel cavalry without finding any force. Has picked up a number of deserters.

Respectfully,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
September 13, 1863.

General THOMAS:

The general commanding will leave here for your headquarters at 1 p. m., moving by the Ridge road on Lookout Mountain.

F. S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel WARD, *Tenth Ohio* :

The general commanding directs that you detach so much of your command as can be spared for guard duty, and order them to report immediately, with three days' rations, to Brigadier-General Wagner, commanding post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIGNAL STATION, NEAR ROSSVILLE,
September 13, 1863. (Received 12.35.)

General GARFIELD :

I hear heavy firing near Gordon's Mills. It sounds like artillery. I think it is southwest of Gordon's Mills. Thirty minutes since I first heard it. It has ceased now.

J. R. FITCH,
Signal Officer.

LOOKOUT STATION, *September 13, 1863—12 m.*

Captain MERRILL :

Can see a heavy column of smoke south-southeast, about 12 or 15 miles.

BERRY.

SIGNAL STATION, ROSSVILLE,
September 13, 1863. (Received 1.05 p. m.)

Captain MERRILL :

Firing renewed here ; musketry and artillery. See large cloud of dust near Gordon's Mills.

J. R. FITCH,
Signal Officer.

JOHNSON'S CROOK STATION, *September 13, 1863.*

Capt. J. MERRILL, *Chief Signal Officer* :

The line will be completed to-morrow a. m. to General Thomas. Am waiting for the telegraph train to get up the mountain.

WM. A. SEITER,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 13, 1863.

Capt. WILLIAM A. SEITER, *Acting Signal Officer* :

The general is much pleased to know that your line is open. Extend it as far as you can with couriers. Our officers are all on duty.

I have a line up Chattanooga Valley, and expect one to Pigeon Valley to-morrow or next day. We expect to reach General Thomas from there. I will inform you as soon as we get it, when you and Hollopeter will cross the mountain and open from some point on Lookout Mountain. You can get all the rations you need at Chattanooga.

SAM'L BACHTELL,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

SIGNAL STATION, NEAR ROSSVILLE,
September 13, 1863. (Received 2.20 p. m.)

Captain MERRILL:
All silent now.

J. R. FITCH,
Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Gap, September 13, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit copy of order sent this morning to General McCook.* I would respectfully state that the enemy's position for obtaining information and watching our movements is far superior to ours, as they move their troops behind Pigeon Mountain, and have the mountain from which to observe all our movements. The long line of dust seen rising from behind this mountain indicates the movement of a large body of troops. Our present position holding the gaps is a safe one, but a forward movement, unless made with our whole force, would be attended with great danger to our troops. This information was obtained yesterday from officers watching the movements of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alpine, September 13, 1863—8.15 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have received orders to march to your assistance. My movements commenced at daylight. I am marching directly from Alpine to the head of McLemore's Cove (Dougherty's Gap). I will push everything to reach you. I will be found at Dougherty's Gap, or on the road leading from that gap to Alpine, at any time to-day. If you wish me to take any other direction, send me word. I will be near you to-night. General Crook sends word, from the information he has, that the enemy have evacuated La Fayette with

* See Thomas to McCook, September 13, 6.05 a. m., p. 602.

their infantry. There were immense clouds of dust seen in the direction of La Fayette yesterday. If I get any news from the cavalry, I will express it to you.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alpine, September 13, 1863—12 m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

The inclosed is a copy of a dispatch* just sent to General Garfield. Please communicate with me as frequently as possible. I sent Colonel Harrison with the Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry this morning to open communication with you, if possible, by way of Dougherty's Gap. I hope he has been successful.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alpine, September 13, 1863—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Corps :

Your dispatch of 6.30 [6.05] this morning has just been received. I will move forward to your support as directed with two divisions with the least possible delay. My column will move by way of Dougherty's Gap at the head of McLemore's Cove, as this seems to be the most practicable route. Other dispositions had been already made, but are now being changed in conformity to your order, as it is the latest.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Top of Mountain, near Alpine, Sept. 13, 1863—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The dispatch from General Garfield, with instructions to you, has just been received. From these instructions and from your request for me to join you at Stevens' Gap, I have but one route to pursue, and that is to descend Lookout Mountain at Winston's and march down Lookout Valley until I can join you. From all the information I can gain of the road from here to Dougherty's Gap, and the bad road from Dougherty's Gap over the spurs to

* See p. 608.

Stevens' Gap, the route by Lookout Valley will be by far the most expeditious one for me to take, and I will march accordingly.

In my dispatch to-day I intended to march by McLemore's Cove, but the instructions you received from General Garfield and the condition of the roads compel me to take the other route. I will send the order to Stanley, and have him seize Dougherty's Gap as soon as possible.

Stanley's cavalry has not yet returned, therefore I can give you no information from it. Colonel Harrison was sent over Lookout Mountain to communicate with you to-day. I hope he has reached you, and when I wrote my dispatch this morning I supposed that you had full possession of McLemore's Cove. But from the instructions, I learn you only hold Stevens' Gap. I have therefore but one route to pursue—that is by Lookout Valley—and as expeditiously as possible.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Gap, September 13, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report as follows: I have all my troops across the mountains and in McLemore's Cove, covering Stevens' and Cooper's Gaps, on a line of ridges to the east of Chatanooga Creek entirely covering the entrance to both gaps, and behind which our trains can be parked and securely guarded by comparatively small force when a forward movement is determined on. The roads to this point from Caperton's Ferry and Bridgeport are the most difficult ever passed over. The ascent and descent on both Sand and Lookout Mountains average about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, over each one of which it is absolutely necessary to double teams in ascending, in order to get loaded wagons up; and by two of the passes it is an exceedingly difficult matter to ascend with double teams. The descent from Lookout Mountain by Cooper's or Frick's Gap is the most practicable of the four. The citizens of this valley represent the roads through Dug and Catlett's Gaps as being very good roads, but the one through Dug Gap very difficult to pass through if defended by a strong and determined force, the road passing through a ravine bordered by high and precipitous bluffs for its whole length. The pass through Catlett's Gap is very near level, and could be easily forced by superior numbers. They all represent the road and pass through Blue Bird Gap as very rough, and would be difficult to force in the face of a determined enemy.

I have been thus particular in thus describing the valley and the roads leading across it because I inferred from what General Mitchell told me that you were dissatisfied with the little information I had given you of the country. I have forwarded from time to time all the reliable information I could get, and the reason I have not reported more fully before is that I could not get any description of

the country on which I could completely rely. I send you a map* of the region between Stevens' and Cooper's Gaps and Blue Bird and Catlett's Gaps.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

P. S.—There are three good roads leading from Dougherty's Gap, head of this cove, leading to Chattanooga, one leading from the foot of Stevens' Gap along Chattanooga Creek, and one through the center of the valley by Bailey's Cross-Roads Spring, and the third by Davis' Cross-Roads and Crawfish Spring, or Gordon's Mills.

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Stevens' Gap, September 13, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to communicate the following statement made by 2 deserters (Wesley and James Dozier) from the Eighteenth Tennessee, who have just entered my lines:

Belong to Brown's brigade, Stewart's division, Buckner's corps; left yesterday morning while the corps was marching back from the north side of Chickamauga Creek; are from Bedford County, Tenn.; were conscripted; entered the service against our principles; have been in service four months; left Loudon two weeks ago, via Charleston; turned off at Chickamauga Station; encamped on night of the 10th instant on the north side of Chickamauga Creek, 1½ miles from Federal position. Buckner's corps is composed of Preston's and Stewart's divisions (eight brigades); can't tell how many batteries—two batteries of six guns each were in the fight. Brown's brigade has 1,700 men. Saw a brigade of Forrest's division of cavalry, commanded by Forrest in person, pass in the morning toward the fight. Started toward Federal lines at 10 a. m., Brown's brigade in reserve, marched 1½ miles north of Chickamauga Creek, threw out skirmishers one-half mile farther. Hill's troops did most of the fighting—understood it was the intention to cut off the Federals. The cavalry kept to right of us in the road. Started back at 8 p. m., marched 1 mile south of the creek; heard our colonel (Palmer) say that with the force we had we ought to have cut off the Yankees. General Buckner was present; saw him at 10 a. m. Understood that General Hill was present. Hill has three divisions in his corps. Bragg's army is concentrated at La Fayette.

This statement is confirmed by three reliable citizens, one of whom was an observer from the mountain during the action.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,

Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,

Cooper's Gap, Ga., September 13, 1863.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: Mr. Keyes reports that some of our troops were coming down from the Lookout Mountain through Knight's Gap yesterday evening, and that our troops in large force were yesterday at Crawfish Spring, in the Chickamauga Valley, 8 miles from here. There

were at the Pond Spring three brigades of rebel infantry, who left that place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to meet our troops. A large rebel force was seen yesterday marching from the neighborhood of Pond Spring toward Rock Spring, and through Worthen's Gap, in Pigeon Mountain. Mr. Keyes started from his own house and went to Joshua Dickey's, thence to A. Campbell's, thence to Mrs. McCoy's, thence to Pond Spring, thence to Mr. Alley's, thence to Widow Matthews', thence to our camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. TURCHIN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga Valley, 2½ Miles north of Squire Mitchell's,
September 13, 1863—2 p. m.

Major LEVERING:

MAJOR: I have been to Gordon's Mills and found that General Wood was left with his brigade, while General Crittenden has moved with his corps across from Gordon's over the ridge. I found him (General Crittenden) near the Cove road, his troops resting for dinner on the ridge on the road from Gordon's Mills entering Chattanooga Valley (or McLemore's Cove), 10 miles north of where I camped last night on Chattanooga road—the one I came out on. I forward for him a dispatch to General Rosecrans, to be opened by General Thomas. I will come down through the ridges direct to Pond Spring with my regiment and reconnoiter the country. I hear of scattering rebels, but not in force.

Respectfully,

S. D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cooper's Gap, September 13, 1863—6.05 a. m.

Major-General McCook,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Rosecrans to direct you to move immediately with two divisions of your command, with three days' rations and 60 rounds of ammunition on the person of the men, to within supporting distance of my command, leaving the other division to guard your train. Please communicate with Stanley immediately, and direct him to close in to our support.

Crittenden is at Gordon's Mills; and General Rosecrans, believing that the whole of the enemy's force is concentrating, desires to attack him as soon as our force can be concentrated for that purpose. If you can join me at Stevens' Gap, your best position will be on my right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alpine, September 13, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Your communication dated the 12th (without stating the hour) reached me at 12.30 o'clock last night. My movement commenced at daylight this morning. I am marching on Dougherty's Gap, at the head of McLemore's Cove. This road is a short distance above Stevens' Gap, and about 7 miles above the Blue Bird Gap, and 9 miles above Dug Gap of the Pigeon Mountain, leading over to La Fayette. I will be with General Thomas to-night, or very near him. I have had no positive information from the cavalry.

General Crook encamped about 10 miles from this place toward La Fayette last night, and thinks the enemy have evacuated La Fayette with their infantry. Immense clouds of dust were seen all day yesterday in the direction of that place. I have assumed no control over the cavalry, but suggested that General Crook be required to drive in the enemy's infantry pickets at La Fayette if they are there. If I hear any further from the cavalry, I will express it to you.

I saw a letter to General Stanley, written by Major Bond, in which I am charged of being guilty of offense—classified by the general commanding as the next worst thing to running from the enemy. I have always had a courier line between my headquarters and department headquarters, with the exception of a few hours, since I left Will's Valley, therefore Major Bond's charges are without foundation. The headquarters of the department were moved away from Stevenson to Trenton without my knowledge. They were moved from Trenton to Chattanooga without my knowledge. I cannot be responsible for the courier line of the Anderson Cavalry. It took them nine hours to convey an order to me a distance of 20½ miles. In another instance it took them from 7 p. m. till 3 a. m. to convey a dispatch from me to General Sheridan, a distance of 7 miles (dispatch marked gallop). Such conduct as this explains the delay in communicating with department headquarters.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alpine, September 13, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

My ammunition trains are now nearly all up the mountain. My troops will commence the ascent in a few moments. I will push on as far as I can, but am afraid darkness will overtake me before I reach Dougherty's Gap. I have had but one communication from General Thomas and know nothing of his position, and do not know whether the enemy has possession of the head of McLemore's Cove or not. I hope to know in a short time. Your orders last night in regard to trains will be strictly complied with. General Stanley is quite ill and has to be transported. He has heard nothing from his cavalry this morning.

Lieutenant Thomas, of First [Third] Kentucky Cavalry (rebel), was

taken prisoner last night. He left La Fayette four days ago and had been to Rome on business. He states that he wishes to take the oath and return home; that he has tendered his resignation frequently, and they threatened to conscript him and put him in the ranks. His appearance and conversation indicate respectability and education; he was in Shiloh and other battles. States that he has never seen so large an army together as the one now concentrated at La Fayette. The following generals he knows to be there: Joe Johnston, Bragg, Polk, D. H. Hill, Forrest, Wharton, Harrison, Pegram, Scott, Breckinridge, Preston, Hodge, and Wheeler. He also states that he is morally certain that re-enforcements are coming from Virginia by way of Atlanta.

This man appears to be sincere and honest, and he fears that our cavalry will get into trouble to-day as they have their cavalry all concentrated, and about 15,000 of them. I will approach Dougherty's Gap very carefully, and will communicate with Thomas as often as practicable. Stanley's cavalry being in the valley and above me toward La Fayette will sufficiently protect my flank. They can do nothing with me unless they are posted upon the mountains. No further news.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alpine, September 13, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. C. DAVIS,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: A dispatch is just received from General Thomas, directing, in accordance with instructions from General Rosecrans, two divisions of this corps to be moved to his support immediately with three days' rations and 60 rounds of ammunition on the persons of the men. The three brigades to be left as directed this morning. The instructions in this order will be obeyed immediately, and your two brigades prepared to move as above directed. This will be done with all possible expedition.

General McCook directs that no camp equipage, baggage, ammunition, or supply wagons be taken. He will designate your camp for to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alpine, September 13, 1863—6 a. m.

[Colonel Post:]

COLONEL: Instructions from General McCook will be sent you this morning, in which it will be directed that you remain at Winston's, and that your march, when made, will be under different orders from those you have. The supplies now here, with the exception of three days', are all (including the other divisions) to be sent back to-day to Winston's, and also one brigade from each of

the other divisions of the corps return to-day to Winston's, while the balance of the corps marches on to the support of General Thomas toward La Fayette.

Your communications dated 12th instant were received last night. The whole programme being changed, you will understand why a more direct reference to your communications is not made. I am directed by General Davis to write the foregoing for your information and partial guidance if this reaches you before your instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. MORRISON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alpine, September 13, 1863—7.30 a. m.

[Colonel Post:]

Your communication in regard to the trains, sick, &c., was received yesterday. A short delay in my reply has been occasioned by the fact that we were anxious to confer with General Stanley in regard to the sick of his command. General Stanley is sick himself, and a satisfactory arrangement as to his men has not yet been made.

The trains have come on better than was expected under the circumstances. Some little confusion arose on the mountain from a want of head in directing affairs. The cavalry trains were particularly badly managed by brigade and division quartermasters, but all is remedied now by a general change of order and plans.

General McCook directs that you send the very sick of the corps to Stevenson in your brigade ambulance train; that you send all men on the invalid list there in the empty supply wagons by the first opportunity—that is, all that are able to go in that way and not ambulance subjects. Straw or forage can be provided for them to lie on. Let your brigade surgeon examine each case and decide what shall be done. Keep all men with you that will probably be well in a day or two. We don't want a man to be sent to Stevenson that can probably be made useful. Send a sufficient guard with the ambulances. The guard of the supply train will be able to assist in defending both.

Do not move your brigade or trains on to the mountain, unless you have already done so, as recent orders may make it necessary for you to remain where you are.

The sick of the cavalry must be attended to by General Stanley.

Our corps is now moving back up Lookout Mountain to join General Thomas' forces in that way. Three brigades are to be left behind in charge of trains, &c.—yours, Dodge's (Second Division), and Lytle's. General Lytle will be left in command. He will probably keep two brigades on the mountain near the small stream (Little River) and leave your brigade in the valley. He will be given full instructions.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—There are two companies of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers scouting on Lookout Mountain on this side.

G. P. T.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1863—5.20 p. m.

Major BATES :

General McCook has arrived ; went within 3 miles of La Fayette. Took their infantry pickets. Found a heavy column of all arms marching rapidly on the road to Dirt Town.

Major-General Stanley says this command ought to get out of here before morning.

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 13, 1863.

[General LYTLE :]

General McCook directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, and to say that it has been referred to General Davis with instructions to have the difficulty remedied immediately.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MCCLURG,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Lookout Valley, 7 Miles below Winston's [Sept. 13?], 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN.

Commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps :

GENERAL: General McCook directs that you do not move your command from its present position without further instructions from him. He wishes you, however, to have your command ready to move at an early hour in the morning, so that, if necessary, it can move without delay.

I am, general, very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON.
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
On Mountain at Signal Station.
September 13, 1863—11.15 p. m.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,

Commanding Third Division :

Unless you have some new orders to the contrary, the general wishes you to move forward with your command as directed by him verbally to-day. Johnson is at the intersection of Neal's Gap road, with orders to move at daybreak. He will move on the north road to Winston's. The general thought it best to make his headquarters here during the night. Crook went within 3 miles of La Fayette, drove in infantry pickets, captured 18 infantry (Louisiana Tigers); they say the rebels are going to fight us. Crook says a large force of the enemy going toward Dirt Town. General McCook is inclined to think from this that they are leaving, but is in some doubt

as to the matter. He thinks things are in pretty good shape. We have sent to Stanley for the news in full, but have not yet got his reply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 13, 1863—12.20 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps.

The general commanding directs you to post General Wood at Gordon's Mills (or Lee's) in a defensible position, with orders to watch well his front and left, and, in case of attack by a superior force, to fall back on Rossville slowly, resisting stoutly the enemy's advance. In case of extremity, and if Granger's force has not arrived at Chattanooga so as to support Wood at Rossville, and he should be compelled to fall back farther, he must take a position at a point guarding the roads to Chattanooga and around the point of Lookout Mountain, and hold them at all hazards. General Gordon Granger is en route from Bridgeport to this place with a division of infantry, and will support you or General Wood as soon as he can bring up his command.

Move the balance of your command during the evening and night on the road leading from Lee's, by way of Couch's, and take a position on Missionary Ridge so as to cover the road along the Valley of Chattanooga Creek, and also that running up the Valley of West Chattanooga Creek. There is also another road, which branches from the road by Couch's, about 1 mile north of there, and runs across Missionary Ridge, by way of McWithers', to Henson's, on the Chattanooga Valley road. This is reported an excellent road. Your supplies had better be taken to you by way of Rossville and the Dry Creek road.

The general commanding leaves in an hour for General Thomas' headquarters. He will close General McCook down on Thomas, and both on you as soon as possible, so as to concentrate the weight of our army against the enemy. Send Wilder up Chattanooga Creek, to feel his way carefully, reporting to you if it is clear, and as soon as possible join General Thomas.

Report very frequently. Your dispatches will be forwarded by courier. Send duplicate dispatches; one here, and one direct up the mountain to Stevens' Gap, via Rossville. Colonel Minty is ordered to join you. You must look well to your communications and report frequently. Should Wilder report the Valley of Chattanooga Creek comparatively safe and you can command Nickajack trace, you can send your dispatches up that way until they strike the courier line from here to General Thomas, which runs on top of the mountain all the way. Do not fail to send duplicates of all dispatches to this point, that they may be forwarded to the general commanding from here. The evidence accumulates that the whole of Bragg's army is not only in the valley, but even over in McLemore's Cove, near the foot of Lookout. Hence the necessity of great caution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 13, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland, Chattanooga :

SIR : Your last dispatch to me was dated 9.30 p. m. yesterday, and I have this moment a few lines from Major Bond, dated this 9.40 a. m., stating that the general commanding is about starting to General Thomas' headquarters. I do not know whether you have received my communication of 9.45 p. m. yesterday. I do not feel uneasy about my position here, provided my flanks are not turned in force. I have sent General Van Cleve and his division on road to La Fayette to reconnoiter a few miles, and in his advance and on his left. Colonel Wilder has a regiment, from which he has just received word that the enemy is advancing with a strong skirmish line of cavalry on his front. He also states that there is a still stronger force advancing on his left, with a view to turning it. He cannot determine whether it is infantry or cavalry. Colonel Wilder goes out immediately with his other two regiments to re-enforce the one. I have sent the Fourth U. S. Cavalry down the Cove road to reconnoiter a few miles in the direction of La Fayette.

General Crittenden, after dictating this note, left for General Palmer's, and I therefore forward it without his signature. As I write I hear pretty sharp cannonading in the direction of Wilder's.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 13, 1863—12.25 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN :

GENERAL : The general commanding has just heard from General Thomas, who reports a long line of dust back of Pigeon Mountain as moving yesterday. He therefore directs that you move back to Gordon's Mills with your command in case you have advanced beyond that point, using your cavalry to observe well the movement of the enemy. You will hold yourself in readiness to execute to-night the orders sent you at 12.20 to-day, which go by the messenger who takes this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 13, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

GENERAL : The inclosed dispatch from General Crittenden, dated 7.40 p. m., was received a few moments since. I have signaled you the contents, and have also signaled to General Crittenden that it is your intention that the orders contained in yours of 12.20 to-day should be executed to-night. The dispatch of 12.25 was written by Bond just before you left, informing him of the information received

from General Thomas, and directing him to retire to Gordon's Mills, if he had advanced beyond, and concluding by telling him to hold himself in readiness to execute the orders of 12.20. Knowing that it was your intention that he should execute those orders, I have so informed him by signal and by courier.

I send with this duplicates of Crittenden's former dispatches, copies of which were sent you an hour or so since. Col. Daniel McCook has arrived with three regiments and a battery, and will march to Rossville in the morning. General Gordon Granger is just the other side of the mountain on Lookout Creek, and sent in word by McCook that he would remain there to-night and come over in the morning.

Respectfully,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 13, 1863—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communications 12.20 and 12.25 this day. The Fourth U. S. Cavalry have returned and report having made a reconnaissance of 12 miles on the Cove road, and citizens told Captain McIntyre that he was within 6 miles of La Fayette. He encountered nothing but occasional small pickets of the enemy (cavalry); saw no large body of any troops; captured 2 soldiers and lost 1 killed. He gained no information whatever of the enemy's force or position. I send you copy of letters from Van Cleve and Wilder. Both are in. I shall move as directed some time to-night. I think Colonel Wilder cannot move till morning.

Respectfully,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
September 13, 1863.

GENERAL: The rebels have fallen back toward Pea Vine Church. My advance went to within 1 mile of Leet's Tan-yard, where they found a small force. This was at 12 m.; now, at 3 p. m., a small cavalry squad have attacked my skirmishers, who repulsed them easily. Their reserve, of perhaps 200 men, has also fallen back. Except these there is no force about this vicinity. From a high hill near here I can see the entire country to Ringgold and away down toward La Fayette. No dust from moving columns in sight, except southward perhaps 6 miles. These do not appear to be heavy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Same to Capt. P. P. Oldershaw.)

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[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Reconnaissance near Gordon's Mills.
 September 13, 1863—2.30 p. m. (Received 3.30 p. m.)

General T. L. CRITTENDEN :

GENERAL : Have ordered General Beatty to return. Am satisfied there is no force near us other than a small cavalry rear guard. We should occupy these corn-fields for our stock. There are no rebels of any account near us, or they would have re-enforced their pickets. We have had several wounded, 2 I fear mortally. Have not seen our cavalry.

Yours,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 13, 1863—7.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

SIR : From further information just received, I have to correct the report made by Captain McIntyre, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, as to the extent of his reconnaissance to-day. I am satisfied now that he did not go down the Cove road more than 6 miles from this point, instead of 12 as before reported.

On carefully reading your orders of 12.20 and 12.25, I find now that what I considered an order to move is by the latter order only an order to be ready to move. I am now ready with all my command well in hand, and shall await further orders before moving in the direction indicated.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 13, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN :

Your dispatch of 7.40 p. m. just received. I have signaled you that the general commanding intends you to execute the orders contained in his dispatch of 12.20 to-night. I know this to have been his intention, and he did not mean you to construe his dispatch of 12.25 differently.

The wording was perhaps unfortunate. Col. Daniel McCook has arrived here with three regiments and a battery, and will march to Rossville to-morrow morning.

General Gordon Granger will be here in person in the morning, and the rest of his troops will probably reach here to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Commanding Post, Chattanooga:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that your attention be called to the bridge on the road from this place to Lookout Mountain. It is in very bad condition, and needs repairing badly. He directs that you send a party at once to place it in complete order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. CIST,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General WAGNER:

In compliance with inclosed order, a part of the headquarters guard will report to you. The general commanding directs that you post them at Rossville, and throw out a strong picket to observe the Dalton road, and that you will keep a force continually at Rossville, relieving this detail as soon as headquarters move.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
September 13, 1863—2 a. m.

Captain MUHLEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Receiving your second notice to be cautious and vigilant, I may respectfully suggest that I have placed this brigade in double lines—my right on the Chickamauga Creek, the left on the road that runs south toward La Fayette. No other part of this division is in position to assist in repelling an attack on either of the La Fayette or Ringgold roads, unless it be on the west side of the creek. I concur that a proper vigilance should be observed. My pickets are heavy and well posted, but are all from my own brigade on the approaches above named; hence it weakens my force in line that much. I would suggest that at least two of the brigades ought to be in position to present a front to the enemy this morning. On my left there is an open woods in which there are no forces but my own pickets. Close vigilance has been and will be observed on the part of this command.

I am, most respectfully,

W. GROSE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Sunday, September 13, 1863.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: F. D. Smaw, private Ninth Mississippi Regiment, infantry, prisoner, Hindman's division, Anderson's brigade, makes

the following statement: Left his regiment, sick, on the 10th instant. Hindman's division was the rear division of infantry of Bragg's army. Bragg reports 75,000 infantry and cavalry, but Smaw says Bragg's fighting force is not over 35,000 strong. Says 20,000 men were ordered to Rome, Ga., about the 3d instant; they went by railroad. This was reported to Smaw by his comrades, who were on detail at the fortifications in Chattanooga. The reason assigned for this movement was that 20,000 Federals had crossed at Bridgeport and were marching toward Rome. Hindman made a speech to his brigade on Tuesday, the 7th instant, stating that his soldiers had to fight in a few days. That the Federals were marching on Rome, and that it was no examination and retreat, but a movement to meet the enemy. Says there is great dissatisfaction among Mississippi troops, and at any favorable moment they will leave the army. The feeling is universal. That they are told if they desert to the Federal lines they are put immediately in the front rank and made to fight. This has prevented many desertions.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, 21ST ARMY CORPS,

Reconnaissance near Gordon's Mills,

September 13, 1863—1.30 p. m. (Received 2.30 p. m.)

Major-General PALMER:

GENERAL: Not much in our front so far. General Beatty has advanced, he thinks, 3 miles. Will halt, but not retire in indelicate haste.

Respectfully,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,

September 13, 1863—3 p. m.

[Captain MUHLEMAN:]

I reached a point near where we bivouacked yesterday, Colonel Wilder with his mounted infantry occupying our position of yesterday and my command on hills just back. There has been some skirmishing along our front, for a few moments at a time quite sharp, but our men soon driving rebels. The whole thing here is a mere repetition of yesterday thus far. Skirmishers have been out for, say, 1 to 1½ miles, and fail to find any force except a few skirmishers. There is nothing observable to indicate any large force near this flank.

I await orders of General Palmer.

Respectfully,

CHARLES CRUFT,

Brigadier-General.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Major-General GRANGER,

Bridgeport:

Your dispatch of 3 p. m. yesterday is just received. Have you received the order to come here with all dispatch and bring Steedman's

division and McCook's brigade from Shellmound? Reach here to-night if possible with these forces. Bragg's whole army is concentrated at La Fayette.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

BRIDGEPORT, *September 13, 1863—11.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I shall leave in person in a few minutes. McCook was ordered forward from Shellmound this morning. Will reach Chattanooga to-day. Steedman marched at daylight this morning with two brigades. Will be in Chattanooga about noon to-morrow. I will try to reach Chattanooga to-night. What is the latest news?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 13, 1863—12.35 p. m.

Major-General GRANGER,
Commanding Reserve Corps:

The enemy has concentrated the bulk of his army in the neighborhood of La Fayette, and seems determined to give us battle. Generals Stanley and McCook have been ordered to close up this way on General Thomas, and all to move this way and form a junction with General Crittenden. The general commanding directs you to move your command as soon as it reaches here to Rossville to watch the road to Ringgold and that toward La Fayette, and also the approaches on your left down the Valley of Chattanooga Creek. Hold yourself in readiness to support General Crittenden in case he attacks or is attacked. Communicate with him on your arrival at Rossville. In case of an engagement in front, close up toward the sound of battle. The general commanding goes in a few minutes to General Thomas' headquarters to execute the flank movement this way. He will not return before three days. Let us hear from you as soon as you arrive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 13, 1863.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Bridgeport:*

Has Major-General Granger left for this place, and, if so, at what time did he start?

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 13, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen., GORDON GRANGER:

I send you herewith the orders left by the general commanding for your troops. I send you a guide with the bearer of this, who

will show you the road to Rossville. It will not be necessary for your troops to come through town, as you can save a wide détour by taking a direct road from the foot of the mountain. I have directed Colonel McCook to move out to Rossville early to-morrow morning; his wagons can follow him when they get over the mountain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 13, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER:

Crittenden is probably engaged with the enemy in force at or near Gordon's Mills, musketry and artillery being heard in that direction from signal station at Rossville. Pass your troops through by forced march as rapidly as possible.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 13, 1863.

Col. DAN. MCCOOK:

Since seeing you this evening, it has occurred to me that it will delay your march too much to wait for your wagons, as we do not know what the night may bring forth on General Crittenden's front. You will, therefore, move your command early to-morrow morning to Rossville, take a good position there, cover the La Fayette road and the one to Ringgold; keep a good watch on your left flank. I have informed General Granger of these orders, and he will send your wagons out as soon as they can be gotten over the mountain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHELBYVILLE, September 13, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

DEAR SIR: I have been here since your order placing me here to conduct the scouts from this place, which has been numerous, and has endeavored to discharge my duty, which you will see from the reports. I am in 11 miles of home, and have not spent four hours there. We have an insufficient number of troops here—a small battalion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith. There is between 400 and 500 guerrillas between this and Lawrenceburg, and is threatening this place; but we will hold it or be left on the field dead. General, I wish permission of you to have some cars about the 10th of October to move my family to Indiana, and then return to my post. Give me this, and accommodate

W. R. SMITH.

10.30 o'clock.

P. S.—I am requested by Colonel Galbraith to say to you that all his troops are ordered away except 100, and a heavy force is collecting southwest of us, from 1,000 to 1,200. He asks to have his men ordered back immediately with others, as this point is in great danger.

Yours, &c.,

W. R. SMITH.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 19, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger for action.
By order :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1863—6 p. m.

General McCook :

Do not send dispatch to General Rosecrans until I get one ready to send him. Will you send dispatch by way of General Thomas?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1863—6.30 p. m.

General STANLEY :

Will send to General Thomas, but it will go by Winston's.

McCOOK,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1863—9.15 p. m.

General STANLEY :

We captured a man on the mountains this evening, who states that he came through La Fayette yesterday. Saw large column of infantry moving toward Chattanooga. About a mile in advance of where he saw them the road forks to Dalton. With the news this evening, does it not look as if they were running? Have one of your staff write me fully of all Crook saw.

McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp at Valley Store, September 13, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Colonel McCook,

Commanding Cavalry, Summerville:

COLONEL: General Crook directs me to say to you that if you think the force of cavalry is too strong for you to advance on the

road you are on, you had better come over here and move with him on this road. Let him know at once, so we can determine upon the movement.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Trion Factory, September 13, 1863—10 o'clock.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I drove their pickets from here this morning again; have made a move on this side of the river, and sent the Fourth Indiana toward La Fayette with orders to go as far as they can. I will hear from them soon and move from here by 1 o'clock to join your column, unless the regiment sent forward returns sooner. I thought it better to send only this small force the other side of the river, because the country there is bad to handle a large force in, and the force in front of me—as I stated in my last dispatch—is larger than I could whip. One regiment can accomplish all that the whole division could.

I will send you couriers as I hear from the front. Send back by these instructions whether to join you at once or wait. I am still impressed with the belief that the enemy's infantry are in force the other side of the Coosa, at La Fayette, and their cavalry on this side.

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Trion Factory, September 13, 1863—12 m.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR:

Wheeler's force, that left for La Fayette yesterday on my approach, returned at 2 o'clock this morning to the cross-roads, at junction of Ringgold and La Fayette roads. I cannot, of course, drive them off. They made a stand 3 miles from here, the regiment I spoke of attacking them. I move at once to join you. The road to La Fayette this way is bad. As their cavalry is here, I think, with our forces joined, we may get nearer La Fayette. I will leave a squadron at the junction of the Trion Factory and Broomtown Valley roads to protect that flank.

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

AT FORKS OF TRION AND LA FAYETTE ROADS,
[September 13,] 1863—2 p. m.

Colonel McCook,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: General Crook directs me to say we went on to La Fayette this morning, captured their infantry picket, and got all the desired information. Some of my scouts reported a heavy column

of infantry, cavalry, and artillery passing toward Summerville, on the La Fayette road. If you come in contact with this party, fall back slowly and watch their movements, and report to General Stanley. He may go to Alpine to-night, and may camp at the Big Spring, about 9 miles from Alpine. Please communicate with me as soon as you get this what you have seen and learned, and what you will do.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEEP SPRING, GA., *September 13, 1863*

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Commanding First Brigade:

This command will be in readiness to march and the advance will move at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

Order of march: First Brigade, Second Brigade, Third Brigade.
* * * * *

By command of Col. E. M. McCook:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Col. D. M. Ray, commanding Second Brigade, and Col. L. D. Watkins, commanding Third Brigade.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., September 13, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville:

It is important that all the available forces of your command be pushed forward into East Tennessee. All your scattered forces should be concentrated there. So long as we hold Tennessee, Kentucky is perfectly safe. Move down your infantry as rapidly as possible toward Chattanooga to connect with Rosecrans.

Bragg may merely hold the passes of the mountains to cover Atlanta, and move his main army through Northern Alabama to reach the Tennessee River, and turn Rosecrans' right and cut off his supplies. In this case he will turn Chattanooga over to you, and move to intercept Bragg.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 13, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn., via Louisville:

Your cipher dispatch of 9th instant received. Have deferred writing until I could ascertain something of the enemy's intentions more reliable than the rumor that he had gone to Rome. He never

retreated farther than La Fayette, and it appears is concentrating his forces in vicinity of that point and massing all his cavalry. Every indication now is that he feels able to give us battle. It is highly desirable—I may say of the utmost importance—that all your cavalry should come to our relief as quickly as possible, and that your infantry force should march in this direction, for there is very little doubt but that they will concentrate every available man in the Southwest against this army. Cannot you send some force from Kingston by boats?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, September 13, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cumberland Gap:

General Willcox telegraphed that he has just received the following telegram:

The Secretary of War directs that you immediately join General Burnside in the field with all your staff.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Pugh joined Vallengham at Windsor this afternoon. Upon the 17th there is to be a large Vallengham meeting at Dayton. General Willcox appears to think that Vallengham will try to get there. I have given directions that should he cross, to have him arrested at all hazards.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
September 13, 1863.

Colonel FOSTER,
Greeneville, Tenn.:

Please send me by telegraph a full and detailed report of the condition of affairs with you. Keep the country well scouted to the front and avoid any possibility of surprise. It is reported that the enemy are shipping a large body of troops from Virginia to Bristol. The Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry and the Eighth Tennessee (formerly the Fifth) will report to you to-day, if they have not already done so. Morristown should be kept secure. Mail train coming by way of Cumberland Gap. Make no general movement till I have consulted with you, as other movements are pending having reference to the same end.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LONDON, KY.,
September 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General POTTER:

Will need the men's overcoats now at Camp Nelson. What has been done with reference to sending for drafted men? Regimental

commanders are very anxious to send. Will leave here in the morning; will reach Barboursville on Tuesday. If you are sending more troops this way, send 6-mule teams, for it is almost impossible to get along with 4 experience teaches.

E. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, KY.,
September 13, 1863.

General POTTER:

First Brigade left for Crab Orchard yesterday morning. Headquarters start this morning. Trains will follow to-morrow. Will all be in Crab Orchard Monday night.

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }

No. 412.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 14, 1863.

* * * * *

VII. Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Major-General Grant, commanding Department of the Tennessee.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Natchez, Miss., September 14, 1863.

General CROCKER:

I send you a copy of a message I have just received from Colonel Malloy.

The bearer of the message tells me that he left Colonel Malloy 3 or 4 miles this side of Cross Bayou, and he met the First Kansas still farther this way, coming toward Vidalia.

The Eleventh and Ninety-fifth Illinois are at Vidalia. Shall I send, or rather shall I go out with, a force in the morning? If I go I would like to take some artillery with me. I can't tell whether the enemy has got over Cross Bayou or not.

I do not think there are more than 200 men at Cross Bayou, but I leave the matter to you, and will cheerfully do whatever you order.

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

W. Q. GRESHAM.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SIXTH DIVISION,
Cross Bayou, September 14, 1863.

General GRESHAM,
Commanding Post:

From the best information I can get, the enemy is now in force at Cross Bayou.

The mounted men have had some fighting with them, losing 1 killed and 4 wounded. The enemy are intrenched behind the levee at the bayou. Please send up the battery and the three regiments of the brigade. I think we can take them.

Yours,

A. G. MALLOY,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 14, 1863.

General McPHERSON,
Vicksburg:

I heard of Mr. Marshall as he passed in. My orders were to send him to me, but on his application I allowed him to pass direct from the bridge. If he proposes to reside in Vicksburg I can see him there at leisure, but if he proposes to go out I want him to see me on his way out. I would like much to have Stevenson and Crocker send me a sketch of the ground passed over by them in going to Monroe and Harrisonburg. The latter point is one of strategy, and should be visited occasionally to prevent the placing of heavy guns till high water makes the Washita navigable for gunboats. I want to begin to strike at the cavalry scattered in my front as soon as weather permits, but the heat is killing to men and horses, and water only exists in the larger streams. All ponds and cisterns have dried up.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.]

Col. J. CONDIT SMITH:

I will order Captain Joel to send all soldier teamsters to their companies, and to use hired teamsters to be furnished by you.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, D. C., September 14, 1863—3 p. m.**

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn.:

There are good reasons why troops should be sent to assist General Rosecrans' right with all possible dispatch. Communicate with Sherman to assist you, and hurry forward re-enforcements as previously directed.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

* See foot-note (*) Part I, p. 86.

MEMPHIS, *September 14, 1863.*

(Received 5 p. m., 16th.)

General HALLECK,
Washington:

The division commanded by Brig. Gen. John E. Smith has started from Vicksburg to Helena to re-enforce General Steele; left on 11th. They are ordered to cross to Devall's Bluff 4,000 infantry and two batteries.

S. A. HURLBUT,
*Major-General.*GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 129. }HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 14, 1863.

I. Officers commanding divisions in Kentucky and Tennessee will encourage the formation of home guards within their limits from unquestionably loyal men, and will render to them military protection while in process of formation.

II. Home guards may be organized under the militia laws of the State where they are located, and after the election of officers, the muster-rolls in duplicate will be reported to the headquarters of the division, where temporary commissions will be issued by the general commanding, who will report the names of the officers and one muster-roll to the Governor of the respective States to which they belong.

III. Home guards thus raised will not be required to do duty beyond the limits of their organization, but will be required to put down and suppress all robbery, violence, and irregular warfare within such limits, and will regularly report all of their acts to the division commander.

IV. In case of necessity, they will be furnished with a supply of arms and ammunition in the discretion of such division commander upon the receipt of their commissioned officers, and for which such commissioned officers will be held responsible.

V. This organization is intended as an armed police, and officers and men will be held to strict accountability for their acts as such. All prisoners taken by them charged with offenses will be sent forward, with a statement of the offense and the names of witnesses, to the nearest military post, for trial and punishment, in conformity with general orders now in force.

VI. Quiet and peaceable persons remaining at their homes will not be molested for any mere opinions which they may entertain, unless some wrongful act, or connivance with the wrongful acts of others, be proven.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*September 14, 1863.*Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Columbus:

I am this morning informed that a force of guerrillas well mounted and armed are 10 miles back of Daniels' Point, 12 miles above Osceola,

on the Arkansas side, with five pieces of artillery. The channel there is very tortuous, and runs under the Arkansas shore. I have telegraphed General Schofield and sent information to naval officers at Cairo. I have also informed General Schofield that if he has not force to spare he can call on you.

It is also reported that another force is coming in at Hickman's Bend. I would suggest, in case you are called on, that you send the Second Illinois Cavalry from Fort Pillow, and support them by infantry from Columbus. They must be instructed to disperse the support and capture the guns.

These guerrillas are armed, as my informant tells me, with shot-guns and revolvers, and will never stand the shock of such cavalry as the Second Illinois.

A gunboat should at once be put on station at these points.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

September 14, 1863—10 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

First Cavalry Brigade, Corinth:

You will order the Tenth Missouri Cavalry to move immediately with camp and garrison equipage to this place.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

September 14, 1863—10 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Second Cavalry Brigade, La Grange:

You will order the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry to move immediately with camp and garrison equipage to this place.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

September 14, 1863—10 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Third Brigade Cavalry, Germantown:

You will move immediately with camp and garrison equipage to this place.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Memphis, Tenn., September 14, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,

Commanding Third Brigade, Germantown:

SIR: Having received orders from General Hurlbut to move three regiments of cavalry in, to be transported to Vicksburg, I telegraphed

immediately to the Fourth Illinois Cavalry at Collierville ordering them to move with camp and garrison to this place. The Seventh Illinois Cavalry being badly located at La Fayette, I think it would be best to move the regiment to Collierville, or two battalions of it, leaving one at La Fayette, if in your judgment this arrangement would sufficiently guard the railroad.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

[SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.—For Foster to Halleck, relating to re-enforcements from Lee to Bragg, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part II, p. 184.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 14, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, U. S. Vols.,
Chattanooga, Tenn. :

Your dispatch of 11th instant received. The Secretary of War says the authority you ask for has already been given you to organize regiments, &c.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, September 14 [13?], 1863—9.55 p. m.

General ROSECRANS,
Lookout Valley :

Dispatch just received from Crittenden, 6.40 p. m. All quiet. Fourth U. S. Cavalry made a reconnaissance down Cove road and within 6 miles of La Fayette. No opposition except small cavalry pickets. Wilder reports rebels falling back toward Keane's. His advance went within 1 mile of Leet's Tan-yard; found nothing but small cavalry force. I am just sending copies of dispatches by couriers. Several of the staff wish to join you if battle comes off. Have you any objections to communicate by signals?

GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUMMERTOWN STATION,
September 14, 1863—4 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

Heard a couple of artillery shots and scattering volleys musketry, and few musketry shots following, in direction beyond Rossville from here. See clouds of dust moving south 35 degrees east of south from here; 15 miles distant. All quiet now.

BACHTELL,
Signal Officer.

TWO MILES N. E. HIGH POINT, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

(Received headquarters 4 p. m., September 14, 1863.)

Captain CASE:

* * * * *

Good view of almost entire valley, Missionary Ridge, and Pigeon Mountain. Two regiments cavalry and one battery artillery and long wagon train passed on road just below me at 11 a. m. Clouds of dust and smoke near and to east-northeast crossed Missionary Ridge very near and to northeast. Artillery firing. About ten reports at 7 a. m.

BRENT.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.

General Reynolds took up a position at Pond Spring with his two infantry brigades, and he was joined by Wilder at that place. General Turchin, after going into camp, made a reconnaissance to the mouth of Catlett's Gap with the Ninety-second Illinois (mounted infantry); was opposed by rebel mounted pickets from Chickamauga Creek to the mouth of Catlett's Gap, at which point he found their reserve drawn up; also a strong line of skirmishers on the right of the road, but not desiring to bring on an engagement he retired to camp with the regiment. General Brannan advanced one brigade of his division to Chickamauga Creek, east of Lee's Mill, 1 mile to the right, south of Reynolds' position at Pond Spring; a mounted reconnaissance was also pushed forward to within a mile of Blue Bird Gap, returning by way of Davis' and Bailey's Cross-Roads, without encountering any of the enemy. Corps headquarters and First and Second Divisions remained encamped as yesterday. A negro who had been taken to General Buckner last night and released again reports that Buckner and his whole corps are in Catlett's Gap preparing to defend that place; a negro woman reports having seen heaps of the rebels between Dug Gap and La Fayette.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS:

I am at signal station on Lookout Mountain on my way to your headquarters. All is right.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Near Bailey's Cross-Roads, September 14, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following information:

The wife of Mr. Roberts passed over the mountain to the point where the rebel signal station is located. She saw a considerable force of the enemy in the neighborhood of Dug Gap. Could make

no estimate of their number. Saw several small trains passing to and from La Fayette. She made a second visit later in the day, and observed quite a cloud of dust between Catlett's Gap and La Fayette, as though a long train or column of troops were moving on that road. Was not confident in which direction. A great deal of smoke issued from the woods below her in the vicinity of Dug Gap.

To-day, a few moments before the arrival of Colonel Harrison's cavalry, 4 well-armed rebels were at the house of Mrs. Roberts, and came from the direction of Blue Bird. My scout, Starr, reports having seen a negro girl near Lee's Mill, who came last night from La Fayette. She says she "seen heaps of rebels between the gap and La Fayette;" that there was a very large army there. My scout, Warren, has just returned from the mountain. He reports small scouting parties of the enemy on the mountains near by. Also a considerable smoke, as though from an encampment near Dug Gap; also a number of men moving about.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rodgers' Cross-Roads, September 14, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,

Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, 14th Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that my division remained in camp at this point during the day.

At 7 a. m. I threw a brigade forward on the line of roads running through Bailey's Cross-Roads to Thornton's Mill, at a point nearly opposite Shaw's. I at the same time sent two regiments as a corps of observation to the vicinity of Lee's Mill, about 2 miles on the farther side of the Missionary Ridge.

Later in the day, finding that there was good camping ground at Lee's Mill, with plenty of water and a view extending to Pigeon Ridge, I moved the brigade stationed on the road to that point, where I have now six regiments and a battery of artillery, under Colonel Connell, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

BROOKS' HOUSE, NEAR LEE'S MILL,
September 14, 1863.

General J. M. BRANNAN:

GENERAL: I have reconnoitered from a point about a mile southwest of Pond Spring to Lee's Mill. There have been no rebels here since Friday night. I have posted the Seventy-fourth Indiana and Ninth Ohio in good positions for observation. Pigeon Mountain and Dug Gap are in full view. There is a very fine large spring here, enough to supply two divisions, and fine stock water at the mill.

It would be a much better and more comfortable position for my brigade at this point. In fact, the whole division could find good

camps here. This point is about 2 miles in front of the present position of the brigade. A negro who was taken before General Buckner last night and discharged is here, and says that Buckner is in Catlett's Gap preparing for battle at that point. Buckner's command is there.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CONNELL,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Gap, September 14, 1863—11.20 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division :

Your dispatch just received. The general directs that you intercept Wilder's and Minty's brigades, and take them with you to camp at Pond Spring. If Wilder's men are not too much fatigued, send him on a reconnaissance in the direction of Dug and Catlett's Gaps, both of which he will seize (if not defended by a strong force), and hold both passes, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pond Spring, September 14, 1863—2 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT :

COLONEL : Your note of 11.20 a. m. to-day received. Colonel Wilder has just reported with his brigade. Men and horses unable to do anything to-day. They are in camp 2 or 3 miles from this point on Chattanooga Creek. Colonel Atkins took the road from Squire Mitchell's (see map) to Gordon's Mills, and will doubtless meet General Crittenden, whom Colonel Wilder reports on that road. Minty is with Crittenden. It is impossible for us to attend to Heron's bushwhackers to-night, Colonel Atkins having taken with him every man of his regiment fit for duty ; will do it as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH CORPS,
Pond Spring, September 14, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT :

COLONEL : Party in from the direction of Catlett's Gap report the enemy's pickets within a few hundred yards of our own, in front of the gap ; no demonstrations made. Picket officer sent parties through woods to listen, who report that movement of wagons is occasionally heard in and near the gap, apparently but one or two wagons at a time.

The dust on the road south of Catlett's Gap and in front of the

mountain was caused by the inspectors and their party adjusting the picket line.

Scouting parties from Colonel Atkins' regiment just in. They scouted the country from Gordon's Mills to this place west of the Chickamauga Creek, and report no enemy found. Rebel pickets were withdrawn from west side of Chickamauga at two or three points yesterday morning. Three deserters arrived from Maney's brigade; know very little; left their brigade this morning while it was marching, as they understood, to La Fayette; they lay in line of battle yesterday and last night near Rock Spring Church; they came from La Fayette day before yesterday; say Bragg was at La Fayette. Will send them to corps headquarters to-morrow morning. They know nothing of the gaps; made their way over the mountain.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLS.,
September 14, 1863—4.30 a. m. (Received 12 m.)

Major LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Private Updegraff, Company D, my regiment, left with wagon train at mouth Chickamauga, on Tennessee River, with prisoners to turn over to Colonel Wilder; has just come up. He is intelligent and says he saw Generals Crittenden and Palmer yesterday about 2 p. m. 2 miles below Gordon's Mills, and after dinner, when he left, the troops just began moving out on the road toward La Fayette, Wilder's brigade in rear of trains, guarding them.

He (Updegraff) went to Chattanooga and left there, via Summertown, this morning; got off the road and went down on to the Cove road at Nickajack trace; thence here, making inquiries. William Hirst and other citizens told him none of the enemy had been on the Cove road since Friday last.

Most respectfully,

S. D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
At Signal Station on Top of Mountain,
September 14, 1863—4.20 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Two of my divisions are now marching with all haste to join General Thomas. I first received your order to join him with five days' rations and my ammunition. My dispositions were made accordingly, and when the mountain road was full of my ammunition and supply trains I received another order from General Thomas to join him with two divisions, with three days' rations and 60 rounds of ammunition. The ammunition and three days' supplies of course preceded my troops, and in consequence the rear of my column could not get on top of Lookout Mountain until after night-fall. I intended

to march by Dougherty's Gap into McLemore's Cove, with a portion of my infantry, to clear Pigeon Mountain of the enemy to Blue Bird Gap, if not to Dug Gap; but instructions from General Garfield to General Thomas, which reached me just as I had got to the top of Lookout Mountain (in person), lead me to believe that McLemore's Cove is in the possession of the enemy, and Stanley being ordered to seize Dougherty's Gap without delay, and General Thomas ordering me to join him at Stevens' Gap, and the impracticability of the road leading from Dougherty's Gap over the spurs to Stevens' Gap, leaves me but one route to pursue, and that is to descend the mountain at Winston's and push down Lookout Valley. This is being done with all possible haste. I will join Thomas myself this evening, and my troops will also be near him. This route is 9 miles farther, but is nine hours nearer in time. Myself and troops have done and will do everything that mortal men can do. I have communicated fully and frequently with General Thomas.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Gap, September 14, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Major-General McCook,
Near Alpine:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 5 p. m. yesterday was received at 6 a. m. to-day.

The route by Winston's Gap, I should think, is the only practicable one for you, but you will have to leave your train to follow you up the mountain at the head of Johnson's Crook, as it will take one day for them to get to the top. Colonel Harrison has not yet reported to me. I do not think he will be in any great danger, as the enemy appears to be afraid to remain in the upper part of the cove. They have all the gaps leading through Pigeon Ridge, but have not come into the cove except to attack Negley on Friday.

The want of cavalry prevented us from seizing Dug Gap and Catlett's Gap on Wednesday. Once in our possession, I think we could have held them. General Rosecrans is here.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Mountain East of Foot of Cooper's Gap,
September 14, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook:

Your dispatch of 5.30 p. m. yesterday is received. The general commanding arrived here at General Thomas' headquarters last night. The enemy appear to have left the valley between Lookout and Pigeon Mountains, and the weight of evidence goes to show that he has evacuated La Fayette. The general commanding regrets that

you are moving back through Winston's Gap, which will keep you for some time where your command can give no support to the balance of the army. He directs you to turn back at once to the head of McLemore's Cove, where you can operate this way with infantry at least, or can move toward La Fayette, in which direction you will most probably be needed. Direct Stanley's cavalry to open a communication, as directed, as soon as possible with this place. All our maps and evidence go to show that the route is practicable from here to Dougherty's. A junction has been effected between Thomas and Crittenden.

I have not seen the dispatch of Major Bond to General Stanley, complaining that lines of communication were not kept up with department headquarters, but I am assured by the general commanding that he did not intend to censure you in that communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Lookout Valley, 7 Miles below Winston's,
September 14, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Your communication of 11.30 a. m. is just received. Sheridan, with two brigades of his division, encamps at his old camp, 13 miles this side of Trenton. Johnson and Davis, with two brigades of their divisions respectively, are encamped to-night 3 miles from here at Long's Spring. Sheridan will be ready to ascend the mountain at Johnson's Crook at an early hour in the morning. Johnson and Davis will be ready to follow immediately, where they will be in support and co-operation with the rest of the army. All my baggage except my ammunition is on the top of Lookout Mountain, near Winston's, as originally ordered.

I was placed under the command of General Thomas (by General Rosecrans), who had discretion to order me up to his support if he deemed it necessary, which he did. I have received two communications from him stating that the route by Winston's was in his judgment the only practicable route for me to take. He requested me to join him at Stevens' Gap.

I know as well as anybody that my position was at the head of McLemore's Cove, that being the key of Pigeon Mountain.

There is no evidence or map in my possession that would lead me to believe that the road from Dougherty's to Stevens' Gap is a good one, but from the evidences I have I believe it to be a very bad one. I at least supposed that General Thomas would know the condition of the country and roads for a few miles on his right. He ordered me to Stevens' Gap, and by his approval I am on this route. I will be pained to take my troops over the route again; they certainly would feel as if I were trifling with them. I beg leave to differ with you in your statement that my troops will not be in co-operation with the rest of the army. Sheridan will be on General Thomas' right, should the road be clear at an early hour in the morning.

I will suspend the movement until I hear from you. If the couriers do their duty I will have plenty of time to hear from you before day in the morning.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—My troops can march by Stevens' Gap, and my baggage be moved by the mountain top.

A. McD. McCOOK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Foot of Cooper's Gap, September 14, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook:

Your dispatch of 4.30 p. m. is received. It shows you had not at that time received my dispatch of this a. m. to move back to Dougherty's. In view of this fact, the general commanding directs you to come forward to this place with your two divisions and order your wagons by the mountain road to this place under escort of one brigade. Send the balance of the division with its trains and eight days' rations to hold Dougherty's Gap. Send a brigade of Stanley's cavalry to hold Valley Head, and establish a courier line from there to this place along the mountain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Winston's Plantation, Ala., September 14, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel KILGOUR,

Seventy-fifth Ill. Vols., Comdr. of late Expedition:

COLONEL: I am directed by Col. P. Sidney Post to acknowledge the receipt of your very satisfactory report* of the expedition made by the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteers on the 12th and 13th instant. He also desires me to convey to you his sincere thanks for the prompt and successful manner in which you conducted the expedition. To the officers and men of the command he would express his high appreciation of their endurance and fortitude, satisfied that Illinois will never feel ashamed of her Seventy-fifth Regiment of Infantry.

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

SAMUEL WEST,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1863—1.15 a. m.

Colonel GODDARD:

Your dispatch of September 13 (received at 10 p. m.) I sent by courier at 6 [?] p. m. I find no infantry within 5 or 6 miles from my command, which is as far as I have pushed my reconnaissance. Will not move until further orders. Command well in hand.

CRITTENDEN.

* See Part I, p. 512.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*September 14, 1863—2.45 a. m.**

Colonel GODDARD:

I have only received one order to be in readiness to move to-morrow night from the general commanding. The order is dated 12.30 on the 13th. Has he ordered me to move?

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS,
Rossville, September 14, 1863—12.30 a. m.

General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: In obedience to instructions from department headquarters, I have the honor to report the arrival of three brigades of my command at this point, by forced marches, from Bridgeport. My ammunition train will not reach here before 5 p. m. to-day. If you need help let me know, and please tell me as minutely as possible how matters stand in your front, and if there is any movement of the enemy around your left flank; if so, what is it?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 14, 1863—4.25 a. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN:

Your signal dispatch of 3.50 a. m. just received. I have answered by signal, and send this by courier. It is the instruction of the general commanding that you shall move before daybreak, as indicated in his dispatch of 12.20 yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga Valley, September 14, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

My command is on Missionary Ridge at Henson's. No enemy between here and Chattanooga, and no force in front that I can hear of. No water on the ridge. I must go back or come down into the valley. Let me hear from you.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(By signal from Gordon's Mills.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Gordon's Mills, September 14, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD:

I have this moment returned from the front. I am confident that there is no considerable force of infantry near me at this time. My reconnaissance to the front proves that there is none in that direction as far out as 5 miles. The firing which Oldershaw thought was from Wilder's, was from Van Cleve's front, mostly from two rebel guns. Van Cleve has not reported, but I am satisfied they are not about to attack me here to-day. Indeed, I think I can whip them if they do—all of them. We are, I think, in a position that they can turn, but I also think they dare not pass me. If they should I can join General Thomas, or rather he can join me, and our army get together here or at La Fayette. But this is mere speculation. I don't think they will come.

As there is no force of ours at Ringgold, had you not better order Minty, if he is near you, to leave some force at Rossville? I am afraid cavalry may come in from toward Ringgold, and cut off my communication. I will send you dispatch as soon as I get detailed report from my different reconnaissances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Above just received from General Crittenden, 3.25 p. m.

C. G.

One hundred and sixty men of Tenth Ohio, under Major Hudson, have just started for Rossville to guard the roads from there, particularly the Dalton road.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Chattanooga Valley, September 14, 1863—1.20 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

I am still here, hoping to hear from you. I wrote at 10.30 a. m., by courier up Nickajack trace, and by courier to Gordon's Mills, thence by signal. My command is on Missionary Ridge at Henson's. No enemy between here and Chattanooga, and no force in front that I can hear of. No water on the ridge, so that I cannot remain here. I must either come down into the valley or go back.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Foot of Cooper's Gap, September 14, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN:

Your dispatch of 10.30 a. m. from Missionary Ridge is received. The rebels have abandoned the valley between Lookout Mountain and Pigeon Mountain, and there is considerable evidence that they

have evacuated La Fayette. General Reynolds is making a reconnaissance to Pond Spring, and will encamp there to-night. The general commanding directs you to post your command in good position for water along the Chickamauga, from Owens' Ford to Gower's. A part of your command had better encamp at Crawfish Spring. Colonel Wilder has been ordered to join General Reynolds at Pond Spring. Establish communication with these headquarters by way of that place. Post Minty so as to guard the approaches from Ringgold and La Fayette, and hold him responsible for your safety in that direction. Gather all the information you can of the enemy's movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 14, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN :

GENERAL : Your dispatch of 10.30 a. m., marked "by signal from Gordon's Mills," has just reached here, having come all the way by courier, the dust and smoke between here and Gordon's Mills having interrupted signal communication. I will at once forward your dispatch to the general commanding, and you of course, meanwhile, after consulting the instructions in his order of 12.20 yesterday, exercise your own judgment as to your dispositions.

No news has been received from the general commanding, or from Generals Thomas or McCook, since he left here yesterday. General Granger is at Rossville with three brigades, which fact he has doubtless already communicated to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 14, 1863—5.40 p. m.

General GARFIELD :

No enemy between here and Chattanooga. No force in front that I can hear from ; nowhere on the ridge. I must go back or come down into the valley. Let me hear from you by courier, by way of Missionary Ridge, at Henson's.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 14, 1863—8 p. m. (Received 15th, 4 a. m.)

General ROSECRANS :

Your dispatch of 2.45 p. m. just received. Will post command as directed in the morning. My headquarters will be at Gordon's Mills.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Gordon's Mills, Ga., September 14, 1863.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: An intelligent contraband was brought in from on the La Fayette road this evening (5 p. m.). Says he left General Hindman's force this morning at 10 a. m. Hindman has about 10,000 men. They left La Fayette night before last, 12th instant, and marched toward this point (Gordon's Mills), to within 5 miles. Staid in line of battle till to-day at 10 a. m., then marched back toward La Fayette. The reason assigned was that the Federals were capturing some trains in that direction. Says he left them when they started back, and heard the rumor that they were going to Atlanta, Ga.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

FOOT OF MISSIONARY RIDGE,
At Henson's, September 14, 1863—9.50 a. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Upon striking the road from Chattanooga up the valley, I found Wilder's men passing. I am satisfied that it is 6 miles back to the mill, instead the distance stated by Lee. We are here only 10 miles from Chattanooga, the people say, and have really receded from the enemy 3 miles. It is 13 miles from Lee's to Chattanooga. In every point of view it seems to me to be proper and judicious that the head of my column move up the valley to Mitchell's, the terminus of the road by Couch's. No signs of the enemy. If I am to remain here, please order up my train to come on the road we have traveled.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga Valley, September 14, 1863—7.40 p. m.

Major-General PALMER,
Commanding Second Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to send you the following extract from orders this moment received from department headquarters:

The general commanding directs you to post your command in good position for water, along Chickamauga from Owens' Ford to Gower's. A part of your command had better encamp at Crawfish Spring. Establish communication with these headquarters via Pond Spring, where Colonel Wilder has been ordered to join General Reynolds.

In pursuance of these orders the general commanding directs that you take command of the two divisions now here, and leave at daylight in the morning, posting your own division on the right or along Chickamauga from Owens' Ford to Gower's and General Van Cleve's division at Crawfish Spring.

You will order Colonel Minty with his cavalry to move early in the morning so as to be out of your way, and to report to me for further orders at Gordon's Mills, bringing with him the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, now at Crawfish.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Semi-weekly report of effective force of the post troops at Nashville, Tenn., Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, commanding.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Cavalry.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Commanding post, Brigadier-General Granger.	8	38	46						
Second Brigade, Third Division, Colonel Harrison.	8	12	20	128	2,400	2,528	7	155	162
18th Michigan Infantry, Maj. J. W. Horner.				26	570	596			
Camp Spears, Brigadier-General Gillem.				29	553	582	23	430	453
Garrison artillery, Maj. C. S. Cotter.				4	128	132			
7th Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut. Col. T. T. Vimont.							27	328	355
Total	16	50	66	187	3,685	3,872	60	913	973
Convalescents, for light duty, Capt. Ralph Hunt.				18	331	349			
Grand total	16	50	66	205	4,016	4,221	60	913	973

Command.	Artillery.			Total.		Aggregate.	Horses.	Guns.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			
Commanding post, Brigadier-General Granger.				8	38	46		
Second Brigade, Third Division, Colonel Harrison.	5	112	117	148	2,679	2,827	265	6
18th Michigan Infantry, Maj. J. W. Horner.				26	570	596		
Camp Spears, Brigadier-General Gillem.				55	1,022	1,077	420	
Garrison artillery, Maj. C. S. Cotter.	18	416	434	22	559	581	356	43
7th Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut. Col. T. T. Vimont.				27	328	355	320	
Total	23	528	551	226	5,176	5,402	1,381	49
Convalescents, for light duty, Capt. Ralph Hunt.				18	331	349		
Grand total	23	528	551	304	5,507	5,811	1,381	49

R. S. GRANGER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MONDAY, September 14, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Five Miles from Chattanooga, September 14, 1863—7 a. m.

Colonel GODDARD :

Steedman's command should reach here by 10 o'clock, and will move directly to Rossville, and will probably arrive there about 12

o'clock to-day. We have been delayed in consequence of bad roads. Many of the wagons are smashed to pieces, and hundreds of shoes torn from feet of our animals. Will keep you constantly advised from Rossville. I have no cavalry. If there is any at Chattanooga, send me at least a regiment to enable me to picket and watch the roads, as ordered in General Garfield's dispatch.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

7.10 a. m.

P. S.—The head of General Steedman's column is now here.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS,
Rossville, Ga., September 14, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD :

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department Headquarters :

COLONEL The firing heard in this vicinity this afternoon was McCook's men emptying their guns. In case I move from this point General Wagner will be promptly notified. Please keep me fully advised of all that comes within your notice in relation to the different corps movements.

Yours, respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 14, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER :

GENERAL : Your dispatch from Lookout Creek this a. m. was duly received. There is no cavalry at this post which can be sent to you but one battalion you left here to do vedette and patrol duty. The copy of your dispatch of 12.50 to General Crittenden has just arrived. The last advices received from him indicate no force of the enemy except a few cavalry pickets or scouts within 6 miles of him in any direction. I have no news from the general commanding as yet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, September 14, 1863—6 p. m.

Capt. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

About 400 rebels took Winchester, robbed it, and left for Fayetteville, closely pursued by our cavalry this afternoon.

JOHN COBURN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winston's, September 14, 1863—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff*:

GENERAL: Owing to the delay of General McCook's trains getting up the mountain last night, my column has been considerably delayed in getting out of Broomtown Valley. General Crook is ordered to Dougherty's Gap. He could only reach Little River to-night, and will move to the gap in the morning. It is impossible to learn anything from the citizens on the mountain of any gap of that name, but he will move up early in the morning and find it, if possible. We know it is near the head of McLemore's Cove.

Colonel McCook's division is also encamped at Little River, and will move into this valley to-morrow morning via Davenport's Gap, and should he try to descend at Winston's Gap he will be much delayed by the trains in advance of him. He will be in camp to-morrow night at some point between this and Stern's Gap.

I am still confined to my bed, and have had to ride in an ambulance to-day coming over the mountain. Unless I get better I shall have to turn over the command to General Mitchell and go where I can have rest and quiet. General Mitchell is here and will take command of his division in the morning.

Citizens and soldiers in Broomtown Valley speak confidently of Bragg's being able to fight us successfully since he had received re-enforcements. I will move up near you to-morrow if I do not reach your headquarters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
September 14, 1863—4.30 o'clock.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

My column is just up the mountain, and I am issuing rations, four days', to them from supply train. I have ordered the rest of the train out, and will encamp at Little River to-night, 4 miles from here. I had better go down the mountain at Davenport's Gap to-morrow, unless you desire me to come the other way. I can avoid passing all this train by doing this, and it is just as near to come down that way and then march up the valley to Winston's, as it would be to march on the road the train moves on. I can leave a detachment of one battalion with the train to-morrow to bring it forward. No appearance of any rebels in the valley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE RIVER, GA.,
September 14, 1863.

Col. D. M. RAY, *Commanding Second Brigade*:

This command will move at daylight to-morrow. Order of march: Second Brigade, Third Brigade, First Brigade. Reveille at 3.30

a. m. A regiment will be detailed from each, the Second and First Brigades, to remain and aid and escort the train to Winston's.

* * * * *

By command of Col. E. M. McCook:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. L. D. Watkins, commanding Third Brigade, and Col. A. P. Campbell, commanding First Brigade.)

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS,

Elk River Bridge, September 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Col. W. P. Innes having instructed me to report directly to headquarters, I have the honor respectfully to request that this regiment be stationed at some post where they can be together and have an opportunity for drill and instruction in all the duties of a regiment. The command is now separated and our fatigue details are so heavy that we have no time for drill and instruction; therefore the regiment and the reputation of the officers are not safe while the command is kept in the field.

If this request is not inconsistent with the good of the service, and it meets with approbation from the general commanding, I would suggest that this is a good point for a regiment to camp, affording every facility for drill, and there being an abundance of good water. Should the regiment entire be stationed here it could act as guard for the bridge.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., September 14, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,

Knoxville:

There are reasons why you should re-enforce General Rosecrans with all possible dispatch. It is believed that the enemy will concentrate to give him battle. You must be there to help him.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,

Knoxville, via Cumberland Gap:

General Scammon, in the Kanawha Valley, reports the enemy strengthening in his front, with a view to driving him out of West Virginia, as he thinks. Their force is stated at thirteen regiments of

infantry and cavalry. If this proves true, my own opinion would be that it is a diversion to bring your troops back to Ohio, and that a show of force moving from Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia would stop them.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 14, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF,
Commanding Twenty-third Army Corps :

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that his verbal orders to you of this morning are thus modified: That you will at once order General White's division to move to this place with all the subsistence that can be collected and with trains and artillery. The division will move by marches without waiting for railroad transportation. It is desired that it should arrive in the neighborhood of this place by to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. VAN BUREN,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

General White will leave that portion of the Forty-fifth Ohio now under his command where it now is.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. S. HASCALL,
Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps :

Prepare that portion of your command at Concord for immediate movement on the cars up to Greeneville. Trains will be sent for you as soon as possible. Take with you as much subsistence as you can, and prepare your artillery for moving rapidly by carrying on cars the ammunition boxes of the caissons and all else that can be detached and is not absolutely necessary to keep constantly with the guns. Let the teams of your wagon trains draw the artillery, and lead the horses if by that means you can move faster. The wagons can be brought up on the cars. Leave only the cavalry as guards for the forage, subsistence, and other articles left behind.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Athens, Tenn., September 14, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that citizens have just come in from Cleveland reporting that 2,000 rebels are advancing on that town with a battery of artillery.

I have sworn in 276 men to-day, most of them soldiers. They are

flocking in by the hundred. I would like to have the privilege of sending a provost-marshal and two companies to Benton and the same to Cleveland. I think I could do a great deal of benefit to the service by so doing. I will send a detachment to Cleveland to-morrow or next day to scout, unless I receive orders to the contrary, and will leave a part at each place with a provost-marshal.

I have sworn in, in the last three days, 462. Three hundred and sixty-two of these were soldiers. I have in custody the president and several of the directors of the State Bank of Tennessee at this place, holding them responsible for the bank funds.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Helena, Ark., September 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON,
Comdg. 17th Army Corps, Dept. of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my arrival last evening, but all the boats will not be here until this afternoon. From dispatches received here last evening via White River, General Steele occupies Little Rock, Ark. General Davidson is pursuing the enemy.

They made, it seems, very little defense. Price, as usual, sticks to the old adage, "He who fights and runs away," &c. I have not been able to learn any particulars except that there were about 500 prisoners taken. I did not find any instructions here, nor can I learn that I was expected, previous to the arrival of General Stevenson on the 13th instant.

I shall move out in the direction of Devall's Bluff to-morrow morning, my boats being too large for White River. In the mean time I send an aide by boat that leaves this morning to communicate with General Steele for orders, which I hope to get at Devall's Bluff.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: The following dispatch has been received from Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

We are in possession of Little Rock; enemy retreating and Davidson in pursuit.

In view of the above, I have ordered Brig. Gen. J. E. Smith to hold his division at Helena, Ark., awaiting advices from Major-General Steele.

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

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C. :

From a contraband refugee woman who left Tuscombria Sunday I learn that there were several thousand of Johnston's infantry there, marching to Decatur. Roddey has left for Decatur, leaving 500 men, under Major Moreland, to guard the Tennessee Valley.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Rosecrans.)

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 15, 1863.*

Brigadier-General RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance:

I require six mountain howitzers, complete, to fill up the armament of my cavalry for the fall campaign, and 2,000 horse equipments, complete, for mounted infantry.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 15, 1863.*
(Received Memphis, 18th.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

There is evidently a band of incendiaries organized for the destruction of our own transports. Four first-class boats have been burned here within the last forty-eight hours; two have been destroyed on the way to Memphis; attempts to fire others have been made. Vigilant guards are recommended everywhere, and additional watchmen on board of boats.

ROBERT ALLEN.

LA GRANGE, *September 15, 1863.*

General GRIERSON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

I have ordered the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry to Grand Junction to relieve the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. They will move as soon as the scout returns. Both regiments are on scout.

L. F. MCCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
September 15, 1863—8 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
First Cavalry Brigade, Corinth:

Was the dispatch countermanding the movement of Third Michigan Cavalry received before they started? When will the Tenth Missouri move?

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

September 15, 1863—8 a. m.

Maj. F. W. BENTEN,

Commanding Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Corinth:

You will move immediately, ordering four companies now out to follow. You will ship all extra baggage by railroad.

B. H. GRIERSON,

Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, September 15, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

From a contraband refugee woman who left Tuscumbia on Sunday I learn that there were several thousand of Johnston's infantry at Tuscumbia, and were marching to Decatur; and that Roddey had left for Decatur, also leaving 500 men under Major Moreland to guard the Tennessee Valley.

The above just received from Colonel Spencer, commanding at Glendale.

E. A. CARR,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, September 15, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

Citizens report a rumor in the south that Bragg was re-enforced by Johnston, and again attacked and defeated Rosecrans; that Bragg had been whipped and compelled to fall back during the first two days' fighting, but was afterward re-enforced, and defeated Rosecrans. This is only rumor, and I do not place any reliance on it. It is also reported that all of Johnston's cavalry have gone to Bragg to try and cut off Rosecrans' communication. This report is from Colonel Burke, at Camp Davies.

E. A. CARR,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, September 15, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General POPE,

Milwaukee, Wis.:

It is important that all the troops you can possibly spare should be immediately sent south. They will be used in Tennessee—a healthy country. Advise me of their movements.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., September 15, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,

Saint Louis, Mo.:

If the regiments sent to you by General Pope can possibly be spared, they should be sent to Corinth and Tuscumbia to report to

General Hurlbut. It is important that all troops that can possibly be spared should be sent to the Tennessee River to assist General Rosecrans.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 15, 1863—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m., 16th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

It will hardly be possible for me to send any troops to General Rosecrans. I am compelled to call out Missouri militia to relieve troops sent to Steele until General Pope's troops arrive. The radical papers are opposing it, and doing all in their power to create disaffection in the militia.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 15, 1863—4.05 p. m.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

All available troops at Vicksburg have been ordered to Tuscumbia, via Memphis, to re-enforce Rosecrans. Give immediate attention to the matter of transportation.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 15, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Colonel HAINES,
Chief Commissary, Saint Louis, Mo.:

All available troops from Vicksburg and the Mississippi River have been ordered to Tuscumbia to assist General Rosecrans. See to the supplies.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, *September 15, 1863.*
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

A reliable person, who left Atlanta, Ga., on the 4th instant, states that he passed on his way from Atlanta to Richmond three divisions of Lee's army on its way to re-enforce Bragg at or near Dalton, Ga., and that the general report was that the rebel forces were to be concentrated at or near there, for the purpose of overthrowing Rosecrans' army.

ABRAM WAKEMAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 15, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

From information received here to-day it is very probable that three divisions of Lee's army have been sent to re-enforce Bragg. All the available forces in the Departments of the Ohio and Cumberland should be brought to the front to meet the enemy. Sherman and Hurlbut will bring re-enforcements to the Tennessee River as rapidly as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

There being no draft in Indiana, officers and men who have been instructed to report at rendezvous at Indianapolis are ordered to return to their regiments.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, September 15, 1863.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The troops having been withdrawn from the line of the road west of Stevenson, I have also withdrawn my men and closed the offices at Huntsville and Flint River. Line is left intact, and can be re-opened at any time.

Very respectfully,

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Superintendent Telegraph.

MOUNTAIN TOP, September 15, 1863—8 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

Mr. Warren, a man who has been in the employ of the Government, wishes to telegraph that the rebels can come around the head of McLemore's Cove and reach this point by keeping on the top of the mountain. He also says that rebels were seen within 5 miles of this place yesterday.

S. F. REBER,
Lieut. and Actg. Signal Officer, in Charge Telegraph Train.

GORDON'S MILLS, *September 15, 1863.*

Captain MERRILL:

General Crittenden with two divisions has moved camp to Owens' Ford. General Wood is in command here.

B. FORAKER,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Gap, September 15, 1863.

General REYNOLDS:

You are directed by the general commanding to see that a more strict enforcement of orders is maintained in your command in regard to foraging, directing quartermasters to see personally that a supply of forage is procured daily with their teams, on proper vouchers given therefor. Individual foraging must be discontinued, as it gives the widest latitude for depredations, demoralizing the troops, and keeps a crowd of citizens at headquarters complaining and seeking remuneration, consuming valuable time which should be devoted to other purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to division commanders.)

SEPTEMBER 15, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS:

Lieutenant Scott, quartermaster of Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, just reported a prisoner in his possession who left the rebel army at daylight this morning. He reports the rebels 80,000 strong on Pigeon Mountain. The deserter belongs to the Fifth Tennessee Infantry, and lived near Wartrace, Tenn.

WILSON,
Sergeant, Operator Field Telegraph.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Bailey's Cross-Roads, September 15, 1863—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,
Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit you the following intelligence received from a reliable lady living $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Blue Bird Gap. She left there yesterday afternoon. Saw a "right smart force" at Mr. Cole's, between Blue Bird Gap and La Fayette, near the burned mills. Saw five cannon and about 300 men on top of mountain this side of Blue Bird Gap. Saw a "right smart force" at Dug Gap. A rebel lieutenant told her that they had a battery planted at Dug Gap, and that they had a heavy force at all the gaps.

Mr. Lumpkin, who communicated this information to me, says he heard drums at each place this morning and yesterday.

I have the honor to remain, yours, truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Near Bailey's Cross-Roads, September 15, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps :

COLONEL : I have the honor to send you the following information received from a small squad of men sent out to-day for the purpose of observing the movements of the enemy :

Straight through Dug Gap there is a low hill covered with trees. The top appears to be cleared ; along the top are four large trees, equidistant apart ; on the left end is a large pine, about 100 yards to the left of which appears to be an embankment, running east and west. On the right of the same tree is another embankment with a wagon road at the foot of it. On the brow of the hill to the right of the road are numerous objects resembling wagons. To the right about 400 yards is another tree. Between the second and third trees is an embankment, running north and south, about 300 yards long ; from the third to the fourth tree, the same bank extends. The top appears to be open and guns, or what resembles them, are plainly visible through the glass. There are a great many of them. Behind the hill an immense cloud of dust rises ; it is in the direction of La Fayette. Another cloud appears to bear away toward Blue Bird Gap. The west side of this hill is thickly covered with brush shelter camps. On the left of the hill low down is a corn-field.

In the Dug Gap is an opening through the timber, which must be the road. Its course through the gap is north of east. No dust visible between the Widow Davis' and the gap. There is a long train of dust visible, running across from toward Chattanooga, east of the end of Pigeon Ridge.

Later : Away up in the gap is a small dust. There is an immense dust in the east, north of Pigeon Ridge, as if a large party of cavalry were charging this way. It was very rapid in its approach ; at the same time a dust raised in the gorge of Dug Gap, coming this way. There are a great many fires on the Chattanooga road near the end of Pigeon Ridge.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Pond Spring, September 15, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT :

COLONEL : Nothing of moment to report up to this hour ; an occasional shot is exchanged by the pickets in the vicinity of Catlett's Gap. Have sent out two regiments—one on our left to enter the Chattanooga road near Bruce's, and the other on our right to enter the Chattanooga road at the crossing of Catlett's Gap road ; the regiments will meet on Chattanooga road, and having reconnoitered the country between Worthen's and Catlett's Gaps will return. Pickets report chopping near Catlett's Gap.

My division inspector has succeeded in finding General Brannan's division. Our pickets will not connect, but we are in easy communication.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pond Spring, September 15, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT :

COLONEL : Hazen's brigade, of Twenty-first Corps, has just arrived on our left, about 1 mile from our pickets.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Foot of Cooper's Gap, September 15, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Comdg. Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps :

By a dispatch from General Crittenden, dated 10.10 this morning, we learn that he had not received the dispatch of last evening. Did Colonel Atkins send it? Please report whether it got through; and, if so, when.

Very truly, yours,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

[Indorsements.]

Colonel ATKINS :
Please answer.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1863—1.30 p. m.

I sent it last night at dusk by a very intelligent corporal, with the plainest directions, and have not heard from him since he left my camp. I instructed him to see General Crittenden at the earliest moment possible, and after delivering him the dispatch to go to Chattanooga and bring my supply train up.

Most respectfully,

S. D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Gap, September 15, 1863.

General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division :

Your report just received by messenger. The general suggests a second reconnaissance in the direction of Catlett's Gap; the reconnaissance to be made with care, avoiding any serious engagement. If, however, you find the road referred to in Colonel Jones' report in a condition to be held with safety, to hold it. All reports indicate that the enemy are retiring, but the fact is not fully established. General McCook arrived to-day. His troops will be here to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
Stevens' Gap, September 15, 1863.

General McCook:

A dispatch has just been sent by courier directing your movements. Halt till you receive it.

GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
Stevens' Gap, September 15, 1863.

General McCook:

The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of yours, received 5.30 a. m., and says that it is all right; come ahead.

F. S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Valley Head, September 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General LYTLE:

GENERAL: I had reason to believe, from the reports of citizens, that the enemy were feeling along our whole line of communication to the Tennessee, and that they had a force somewhere in the direction of Lebanon three days ago, but since that time I have seen no indications even of scouts in this neighborhood. I can obtain forage by going about 5 miles up or down this valley. I am provided for a day or two. There is plenty of good water here. General Davis' headquarters are here at present; also Major-General Stanley's. I will communicate everything of importance which may occur.

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

P. SIDNEY POST,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Falls on Little Creek, September 15, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Colonel Post,

Commanding at Winston's:

COLONEL: Your dispatch is received. I received late this p. m. an order to move to Dougherty's Gap. The courier must have been unaccountably long on the way. Should any inquiry be made as to my movements, please state that I shall march at daylight to-morrow. The train I am sending to you cannot probably be out of the road before that time; besides its rear is to some extent threatened. I propose to move to the top of the mountain above Winston's and thence take the left-hand road to the head of McLemore's Cove.

As the cavalry detachment promised me failed to report, and I have difficulty in communicating, you will oblige me by forwarding this information to Major-General McCook. I shall proceed by forced marches to-morrow and reach the gap sooner than if I marched to-night.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp on Little River, September 15, 1863.

Colonel Post,

Comdg. Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

COLONEL: My orders to move the troops and trains to Winston's and Chaney's were modified. I am to remain here until further orders. Colonel Dodge's brigade and my own are at this point. My original instructions authorized me to leave you at Winston's, unless I deemed it safer to consolidate everything here. As forage is very scarce here, I am inclined to think you had best remain where you are until further orders. Have you any reason to think there is a rebel force near you?

Very respectfully,

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Please communicate with me from time to time anything of interest that may occur.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
September 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. C. WINTERS,

Commanding Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers:

COLONEL: Colonel Post directs that instead of occupying your old position on the mountain, as just ordered, that you move beyond there to Little River and take position, with your right resting near the falls on this side of the stream, so as to hold securely the road.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL WEST,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
September 15, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Lieut. Col J. C. WINTERS,

Commanding Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding directs that you move your regiment up Lookout Mountain immediately. Take position near where you camped before. The object is to protect the train now at the head of the road on the mountain. General Lytle, who is now on Little River, near the falls, intends moving at 3 in the morning, and it is therefore necessary that you should be in position, as indicated, with the necessary pickets out to guard against an attack, which is somewhat apprehended.

You will leave your teams in the valley until a more favorable opportunity presents for moving them up.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL WEST,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Johnson's Crook, September 15, 1863—9.30 a. m.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

General McCook directs that you move your division immediately forward by the Johnson's Crook route and through Stevens' Gap to join General Thomas' forces. Come as far as you can to-night, and please send a courier to our headquarters to have our headquarters wagons brought forward with yours by this route. The mountain road here is a very bad one. The general wishes you to move your troops and wagons by the near route. Send forward your pioneers to clear the way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 15, 1863—10.10 a. m.
 (Received 11.45 a. m.)

General GARFIELD:

No enemy between here and Chattanooga. No force in front that I can hear of on the ridge. I must go back or come down into the valley. Let me hear from you soon.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General.

(By courier by way of Missionary Ridge, at Henson's.)

SEPTEMBER 15, 1863.

General CRITTENDEN:

Orders were sent you yesterday to take post on Chickamauga Creek from Owens' to Gower's Fords.

GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GORDON'S MILLS, *September 15, 1863.*

Captain MERRILL:

General Crittenden, with two divisions, has moved camp to Owens' Ford. General Wood is in command here.

B. FORAKER,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chickamauga Creek, near Gowan's,
September 15, 1863—7.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

DEAR SIR: I have this moment your note of 5.45 p. m. Regret to learn of General Rosecrans' indisposition, but am very glad to learn of his whereabouts, as I have been anxiously looking for him for two

hours. I am very tired myself and have gone to bed, otherwise would ride up to-night. I will, however, leave here early in the morning and ride down with the general. There is nothing new. All my command is in position as ordered.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION CAVALRY,
Near Peeler's Mill, September 15, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: The rebel pickets left this half an hour before I arrived. I have strange reports from the citizens. They say positively that Forrest is at Ringgold, Pegram at Leet's, Buckner at Rock Spring, Cleburne and Longstreet at Dalton.

I am, &c.,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, September 15, 1863—3.45 p. m.

General WAGNER:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report I have just arrived here with two companies Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, with tools and five wagons. I have orders to report to you. Will leave here early in the morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. V. FOX,
Capt., Comdg. Detch. First Mich. Engrs. and Mechanics.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS,
Rossville, Ga., September 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: One of my scouts returned this morning from Ooltewah via Missionary Mills, and learned from the people through the country that a rebel force (estimated at two divisions) was at Graysville yesterday afternoon, and supposed to be moving in the direction of Ringgold. I sent out on the Ringgold road before daylight a few mounted infantry some 5 miles. Citizens reported there that four cavalry brigades were encamped near Ringgold. This may be the rear of Buckner's force passing down from East Tennessee.

I would suggest that you send what cavalry you have as far out as Peeler's Mill and Ringgold, and ascertain what force, if any, is in that quarter. Our flank is important just now, and if there is any rebel force in that direction it should be closely observed.

Very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,

Commanding Reserve Corps:

GENERAL: I sent this afternoon a force of cavalry in the direction the enemy was said to be, and could hear of none but 4 men. The officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Klein) thinks there is no enemy of any force in the direction named. I will send a small cavalry force to the island to give notice of any movements, as I cannot spare any infantry unless upon an emergency, as it would not do to leave the large amount of stores arriving here exposed to be destroyed by a cavalry raid. I did not believe to-day that there was a force there. I will send out every day a scouting party and have a light guard at the ford. It takes a large number of men for a train guard, which leaves me a very small force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., RESERVE CORPS,

Stevenson, Ala., September 15, 1863.

Capt. THEO. WISEMAN,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Second Division, Reserve Corps:

CAPTAIN: Colonel Anderson, Sixtieth Illinois, stationed at Caperton's Ferry, reports to me that a force of cavalry (I think from the Third Indiana) is encamped near him; that he needs the use of a portion of the force if practicable, and especially desires that they may be placed under some control, as they are near his picket lines, and constantly scouting, firing, &c., so much so as to embarrass the order and security of his command.

Presuming that all troops stationed about here are under the direction of the ranking officer of the locality, I respectfully make this communication.

JOHN TILLSON,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,

Winston's, September 15, 1863—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: General Crook moved on this morning to Dougherty's Gap. Unless he can go into the valley I do not see how he is going to subsist his animals, for there is not a particle of forage on the mountains. The First Division will be in this valley in the course of an hour; they will have to move some 4 miles down the valley in order to feed, the horses having had nothing either last night or this morning. It is indispensably necessary that this division, which is now in the valley, should rest themselves and horses to-day.

In accordance with my general instructions, I shall place my command on the right of General McCook's, which I take to be between Dougherty's and Neal's Gap. It will be necessary to get possession

of either Broomtown Valley or McLemore's Cove at once in order to forage the animals.

I am so prostrated that I am not able to sit up, and I will this morning turn the command over to General Mitchell, and go to some place where I can have rest and an opportunity to recover my health. I desire to go to Nashville for treatment. Will you let me have one of the dummies to go to Nashville in? I will wait here at Winston's till to-morrow morning for an answer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY

Major-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Valley Head, September 15, 1863—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to report that General Crook arrived at Dougherty's Gap at 12 m., driving a small scouting party before him. He is encamped upon the mountain, but has to go down into the valley for forage and water. Has no information of any rebels being near him, but will send an expedition down the cove to-morrow. The gap is clear. Columns of dust could be seen in the valley moving toward Rome. I shall move with the First and Second Brigades of the First Division, leaving the Third here, as soon to-morrow as the movements of the infantry column will permit.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,

Brigadier-General.

P. S.—General Stanley will go to the rear to-morrow. He is very sick, and I am fearful that he will have a serious time. Give me specific directions with regard to cavalry movements, and I will endeavor to carry them out. The cavalry are badly used up, both men and horses. We have sent to-day and will send to-morrow to Stevenson 300 sick soldiers.

Truly, yours,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winston's, September 15, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook.

Commanding First Division Cavalry:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you have the empty wagons at this point to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock, on their road back to Stevenson, for supplies. The sick of your division will be loaded into these empty wagons and sent back to Stevenson. The reason for having them here at that time is that they may have an escort, which will start about that hour. He also directs that you send one large company from Colonel Watkins' brigade, in charge of

an energetic and reliable officer, to establish a courier line from this point to General Rosecrans' headquarters over the mountain. They had better take what feed they can up the mountain, as they will find it difficult to forage there. Order the commanding officer to report here for instructions.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—We will not move from here to-morrow till about noon probably, unless some other orders are received. Watkins' brigade will be left here.

WM. H. S.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winston's, September 15, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook,
Commanding First Division Cavalry:

COLONEL: General Stanley directs me to say that, having been taken so seriously ill as to be unable to retain his command, he has turned it over to Brigadier-General Mitchell, who will for the present act as chief of cavalry.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Valley Head, September 15, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook,
Commanding First Division, Cavalry:

General Stanley is going in the morning, and desires to start at 4 a. m. With a little exertion I think they can be prepared to start at that time. They must be ready to start at 5 o'clock at the farthest, in order to make their march before the heat of the day.

Respectfully,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Dougherty's Gap, September 15, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived here at 12 m. to-day; found a party of about 75 scouting on the mountain; chased them down Neal's Gap, capturing some of their hats and guns, with 1 horse, but did not get any of the men.

I am encamped on top of the mountain. Have to go to the bottom for water and forage. Have heard nothing of any rebels about here.

Will send an expedition down the cove to-morrow. The gap was blocked when I arrived here. All clear now. I can see columns of dust in the valley, moving toward Rome.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 15, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn. :

From information received here to-day it is very probable that three divisions of Lee's army have been sent to re-enforce Bragg. It is important that all the troops in your department be brought to the front with all possible dispatch, so as to help General Rosecrans.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 15, 1863—4.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio :

It is important that all the troops you can possibly collect in the department should be immediately sent forward to re-enforce General Burnside. This must be done with energy and expedition.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September 15, 1863.*
(Received 1.25 a. m., 16th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

I have ordered Major-General Parke to push forward with the Ninth Corps with all possible dispatch. The First Division is in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, the Second beyond Nicholasville. I am hurrying forward all the troops I can.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C. :

COLONEL : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a telegram from the General-in-Chief, dated at 5 o'clock this evening, directing me to push forward with energy and expedition all the troops I could possibly collect in the department to re-enforce General Burnside at Knoxville.

In compliance with these instructions, I have directed Major-General Parke, who arrived in this city this morning (just returning from sick leave), to at once proceed to Nicholasville, Ky., there to resume command of his corps, the Ninth, and to push forward with all possible dispatch to Knoxville, via Cumberland Gap. The First Division of the corps is now in the vicinity of and probably at Cumberland Gap, having started from Crab Orchard to join the general several days ago. The Second Division is at Nicholasville. The effective strength of the Ninth Corps is but 6,324. The batteries of the Ninth Corps can be of but little service, as they are in a terrible condition, most of their men being sick. Benjamin's battery (E) Second U. S. Artillery, reports 51 men for duty. Edwards' command, Batteries L and M, Third U. S. Artillery, reports 37 men for duty.

I am also pushing forward to join the general three six-months' Indiana regiments, which have just been equipped, and about 3,700 old troops of General Boyle's command, being half that he has for duty.

I consulted with Major-General Parke and Brigadier-General Cox in regard to the number of troops that it would be advisable to take from General Boyle, showing them the General-in-Chief's dispatch. They advised me not to send more than half, as it would not be safe to have the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad guarded by a smaller force at present. I think that these are all the troops that can be sent forward to the general with safety. I will do everything in my power to have them pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 150. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1863.

The commanders of army corps, districts, divisions, and separate brigades are authorized to order military commissions to try offenses against the laws of war which are not triable by a general court-martial. But all sentences of such commissions extending to loss of life, confiscation of property, or imprisonment exceeding the term of thirty days, must be confirmed by the general commanding the department. The following extracts from General Orders, No. 1, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, 1862, is, in regard to military commissions, published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

First. Military commissions will be composed of not less than three members, one of whom will act as judge-advocate and recorder where no officer is designated for that duty. A larger number will be detailed where the public service will permit.

Second. All the proceedings will be recorded and signed by the president and judge-advocate and recorder, as in the case of courts-martial. These proceedings will be governed by the same rules as courts-martial, so far as they may be applicable.

Third. Civil offenses cognizable by civil courts, whenever such loyal courts exist, will not be tried by a military commission. It must be observed, however, that many offenses which in time of

peace are civil offenses become in time of war military offenses, and are to be tried by a military tribunal, even in places where civil tribunals exist.

Fourth. No case which, by the Rules and Articles of War, is triable by a court-martial will be tried by a military commission. Charges, therefore, preferred against prisoners before a military commission should be "violation of the laws of war," and never "violation of the Rules and Articles of War," which are statutory provisions, defining and modifying the general laws of war in particular cases and in regard to particular persons and offenses. They do not apply to cases not embraced in the statute, but all cases so embraced must be tried by a court-martial. In other cases we must be governed by the general code of war.

Fifth. Treason, as a distinct offense, is defined by the Constitution, and must be tried by courts duly constituted by law; but certain acts of a treasonable character, such as conveying information to the enemy, acting as spies, &c., are military offenses, triable by military tribunals and punishable by military authority.

Sixth. The fact that those persons who are now carrying on hostilities against the lawful authority of the United States are rebels and traitors to the Government does not deprive them of any of the rights of war, so far as the military authorities are concerned. In our intercourse with the duly authorized forces of the so-called Confederate States, and in the treatment of prisoners of war taken from such forces, we must be governed by the usages and customs of war in like cases. But the rights so given to such prisoners by the laws of war do not, according to the same code, exempt them from trial and punishment by the proper courts for treason or other offenses against the Government. The rights which they may very properly claim as belligerents under the general rules of belligerent intercourse—*commercii belli*—cannot exempt them from the punishment to which they may have subjected themselves as citizens under the general laws of the land.

Seventh. Again, a soldier duly enrolled and authorized to act in a military capacity in the enemy's service is not, according to the code military, individually responsible for the taking of human life in battle, siege, &c., while, at the same time, he is held individually responsible for any act which he may commit in violation of the laws of war. Thus, he cannot be punished by a military tribunal for committing acts of hostility which are authorized by the laws of war; but if he has committed murder, robbery, theft, arson, &c., the fact of his being a prisoner of war does not exempt him from trial by a military tribunal.

Eighth. And again, while the code of war gives certain exemptions to a soldier regularly in the military service of an enemy, it is a well-established principle that insurgents, not militarily organized under the laws of the State, predatory partisans, and guerrilla bands are not entitled to such exemptions; such men are not legitimately in arms, and the military name and garb which they have assumed cannot give a military exemption to the crimes which they may commit. They are, in a legal sense, mere freebooters and banditti, and are liable to the same punishment which was imposed upon guerrilla bands by Napoleon in Spain and by Scott in Mexico.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 15, 1863—11.15 p. m.*

Brigadier-General BOYLE:

Louisville, Ky.:

The dispatch I sent you at 8.15 this evening was in compliance with explicit instructions from the General-in-Chief. It must be complied with with energy and expedition.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 15, 1863—11.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General BOYLE,

Louisville, Ky.:

The movement being made comprises all the available force in the department. The troops at Indianapolis have been ordered to the front. I will at once send a company of heavy artillery to report to you for duty. If there be any other troops besides those already ordered, even at temporary risk and great inconvenience, they must be pushed forward at once.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *September 15, 1863.*

W. P. ANDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have ordered General Manson to command of troops at Glasgow belonging to General Hartsuff's command, and ordered Thirty-fourth Kentucky, Eleventh Kentucky Mounted, and Ninety-first Indiana to report to him. I have no troops to spare except on that line. I might order Fiftieth Ohio, at Muldraugh's Hill, sending one company to that place from Munfordville if you could send me an artillery company to man guns at Muldraugh's Hill. If I had had mustering officers, and could get arms and horse equipments, I could have had 5,000 men ready for action. The Seventh Indiana Cavalry is at Indianapolis. Why not order it at once? I understand there are 4,000 or 5,000 men at Indianapolis and some in Ohio. Can't you send them?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *September 15, 1863—midnight.*

Captain ANDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will send all the troops I can possibly spare, even more than half if it can be done. I have taken all steps and given all orders for movement. Can you send company of artillery to man the guns of Muldraugh's Hill, so as to relieve the Fiftieth Ohio? Does the general indicate the route from Glasgow? It is 50 miles nearer Knoxville via Jamestown than to come round and go by the gap.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 15, 1863.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cumberland Gap :

Where is General Burnside, and what is the nearest point of telegraphic communication with him ? How soon will a message reach him ?

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 360. } *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1863.*

* * * * *

VIII. Major-General Parke, now in this city, will at once proceed to Nicholasville, Ky., there resuming command of the Ninth Corps, and then push his command forward with energy and dispatch to join Major-General Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn.

By order of Major-General Burnside :

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 15, 1863.*

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington :

Have just returned to duty from a sick leave. My command is under orders to proceed to Knoxville, but Special Orders, No. 337, War Department, requires me to go to Vicksburg. This order is dated July 27, but was not received until August 31. Shall I obey this order or join my command ?

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 15, 1863.*

General R. B. POTTER,
Comdg. Ninth Army Corps, Lexington, Ky. :

Will join as soon as I hear from Washington. When do you propose starting ?

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, *September 15, 1863.*

-Colonel BOWEN :

Shall we move on, as we are ready ?

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, September 15, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,

East Tennessee, via Cumberland Gap :

Am on my way to join you. Shall go down to Lexington this afternoon, and go forward as soon as transportation for baggage can be furnished. Shall look for any orders you may telegraph at Lexington.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 10. }

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
September 15, 1863.

For the better defense of East Tennessee the loyal citizens are hereby invited and authorized to form themselves into companies, which will be known as the National Guard of East Tennessee. The company organization will be as follows : One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, and 64 privates (minimum) or 82 privates (maximum).

The companies will elect their own officers, and as soon as the organization is complete either the captain or some other responsible officer will report at these headquarters with a roll of the company, when arms, ammunition, and necessary equipments will be issued.

The companies will be mustered into the service of the United States ; when called out by competent authority will receive the pay and allowances given other troops of same arm in the volunteer service. So soon as the term for which their services are actually required expires they will be ordered to their homes, retaining, however, their arms and equipments.

The organization of the companies of the National Guard of East Tennessee into regiments and the appointment of field officers will be made at the proper time from these headquarters.

The loyal citizens of East Tennessee are called upon to be active in forming themselves into companies in order that they may be armed with the least possible delay. The Government places arms at their disposal to be used in defense of their homes, and it is hoped they will come forward with promptness and do their part toward securing their several counties from invasion.

By command of Major-General Burnside :

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,

Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps :

I am directed by the major-general commanding the corps to say that you have permission to encamp your division at any point you may select between your present position and Knoxville. He directs that you move it to this place at as early an hour in the morning as is practicable.

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

E. O. BROWN,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
September 15, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Two deserters arrived this afternoon. They left Jonesborough at 10 a. m. yesterday. One is John Sise; lives at Knoxville; claims to be a Union man conscripted. He refers to Col. John S. Williams, and Carver and Dickison. The other is Mathew A. Farwater, son of William Farwater, Knoxville; refers to Esquire Ragses. They say there are no troops at Jonesborough but Jackson's and Williams' command, gathered from along the railroad and salt-works; that no troops had arrived from Lee's army up to the time they left. The only troops they know of at Jonesborough are the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, Sixteenth Georgia Battalion, and one Virginia regiment of cavalry, one Virginia regiment of infantry, Thomas' Legion (without the Indians), and a regiment that arrived night before last, Barr's battery of four guns, and Lowry's battery, five guns. McClung's battery is thought to be at Carter's and Zollicoffer, with a few home guards at each place. They say there are no fortifications at Jonesborough. They do not know about any fortification at Jordon's Hill. They say there are some cavalry composing the advance, but most of the troops are in and about Jonesborough, under command of General Williams; that General Williams has left a small force at Saltville. They have heard reports of Ewell's corps coming, but are certain none of it had arrived at the time they left, as they were camped on the hill in sight of the town and depot. They heard it reported that there had been a raid on the Virginia railroad at Marion Station, which detained them. I have sent out scouts and spies, and think, at least, by noon to-morrow, I will have definite and reliable information, which will test the truth of what I have given you. I give this for what it is worth. The men appear to be honest and simple in their statement. I hold them until I hear from you again.

If this account is correct, is not my contemplated movement feasible and fit to be made? Their estimate of force at Jonesborough is 4,000.

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

General RAWLINS,
Vicksburg:

* Am just off from review, and am glad to hear the general is back. Tell him everything is well with me and to my front; to take good rest and be easy. He should be allowed absolute rest for a week. Let me know whether he sustained any internal or other injury, as reports of ribs, arms, and eyes have all reached me through all kinds of sources. The success at Little Rock is all he could ask in that quarter, and he will be well before any new combination is called for.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

General RAWLINS,

Vicksburg:

Good for Steele! He should not pursue too far. The only real battle needed in the Southwest will be at Shreveport, and for it we want high water in Red River. We cannot expect all natural advantages there till January. We should bounce the camps forming at Enterprise and Demopolis, and stir up the cavalry in the interior. Of course if Price abandoned Little Rock without fighting, Steele will not want John E. Smith's division, which should be recalled before disembarking, and we could, by October 1, begin to act here, provided some rain falls to supply the wells, cisterns, and creeks by the way. My own opinion is, that Arkansas River as high up as Little Rock can be navigated by small boats, in which case Steele should hold and fortify.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,*September 16, 1863.*

General McPHERSON,

Vicksburg:

General Buckland says he is troubled by parties having your pass, by order of some staff officer, to pass out and in with wagons and marketing. I would not object to some system by which marketing could come in to be bartered for merchandise, but if we permit it we open all our lines to the enemy's scouts and spies. I think you had better discontinue all such passes till we can agree upon some just system. I proposed some such plan to General Grant on my return from Jackson, and he disapproved it. There is a great pressure to come in for medicine and necessaries, but we are in no measure called on to accommodate the people till they positively submit openly and frankly to our just authority. As soon as the general comes up I will submit a plan that will obviate all difficulty.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,*September 16, 1863.*

General BUCKLAND,

Oak Ridge:

On our first coming in from Jackson I proposed to General Grant to open a species of trade with the people, to enable them to barter their produce for such merchandise as was needed by them, but he was opposed to all trade, and I have denied all trade. I have telegraphed to McPherson to give no more passes such as you refer to, as it is against our policy to permit persons to go into Vicksburg for any reason whatsoever. If there is to be any trade or barter, it should be at our border. If parties pass in or out by any other than the Ridge road, their wagons and horses should be confiscated. I will be up to-morrow and will talk over these matters.

General McPherson has been compelled to send his largest division to Steele and another to Natchez. His garrison at Vicksburg is small, and we must keep up that picket on the Valley road, relieving it by a new one weekly. You can take all the horses of Corse's scouts except 10, and send Corse's scouts to him. Mount as many as you can to serve as scouts and patrols to your front. Send Corse's scouts to him to-day; he needs them as messengers.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 16, 1863.

Generals CORSE, ASBOTH, and BUCKLAND:

General Steele has taken Little Rock, and our forces are pursuing the enemy to the southwest. This is important; announce it to the troops.

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, September 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis:

GENERAL: Official information having just been received from General Steele that he is in Little Rock, and that Price is retreating, pursued by Davidson, I have, by direction of Major-General Grant, ordered Brig. Gen. John E. Smith to return to this place with his command without disembarking it, unless General Steele has some important move on hand which renders it necessary that he should remain for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Cairo, Ill., September 16, 1863. (Received 19th.)

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding at Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 13th reached me here. I was at the points you speak of myself, but neither saw nor heard of any indications of guerrillas. I sent a gunboat there, and have ordered two more. Captain Phelps was ordered up White River to re-enforce General Steele with four more gunboats.

If anything occurs requiring immediate action, will you please notify me here, until Captain Phelps returns to his station. I can sooner meet requisitions for gunboats.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

September 16, 1863—9 p. m.

DEAR RAWLINS: I saw Mr. Sargent this afternoon, and learned from him the purport of your dispatch concerning the cavalry and the satisfaction given him by Colonel Binmore.

It seems, from all I can learn by conversing with General Grierson and Colonel Binmore, that it was agreed by General Grant and General Hurlbut that the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Eleventh Illinois, and Tenth Missouri Cavalry should go.

This arrangement don't seem to meet the case at all, for, in the first place, you get no colonel who is worth more than Mudd, Clark Wright, or Mussey—in fact, none of these regiments have a colonel—so that your cavalry simply becomes an armed mob with no one to control it. None of the three regiments selected are in anything like a creditable state of organization, discipline, or equipment.

In the second place, my understanding of the case was that you wanted a cavalry commander quite as badly as the cavalry itself, and I have only to say on that head that I always thought Hatch Grierson's superior, and to-day I became thoroughly convinced that my judgment was properly founded. I inspected the Second Iowa this afternoon, and I say to you what I said to Hatch, that, though it is not all that cavalry should be, it is by far the best cavalry regiment in the Department of the Tennessee; and what is more, Hatch is the best officer and ought to be sent down. From what Sargent said, you probably take the same view of the case, and therefore wish Hatch's regiment to be sent. Hurlbut (who, by the way, between me and you, is small enough to be envious and jealous of General Grant) knows fully the worth of Hatch's regiment, and will retain it here unless you order it down.

I don't like this "part of the machine." We have too many generals engaged in semi-civil affairs, to the utter neglect of their military duties. I have not yet seen a general but he was commanding a "post," or "district," or a "city." I have reviewed and inspected nearly all of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and have not yet seen any part of the troops on the parade ground commanded by a general. This may be a little surprising to you, but is nevertheless true. These distinguished gentlemen should be required to assume command of their men as their first duty, and dispose of civil and trade business afterward. They should be held responsible for the discipline, order, and instruction of their troops, and give their first attention to these matters rather than devote their undivided time to cotton, Confederates, and corruption. I tell you, sir, the Government of the United States cannot be upheld in purity and honesty by hands that lay aside the sword for instruments of trade and peace. We want soldiers, not traders; generals, not governors and civil agents. A few hundred thousand bayonets led by clear heads and military rules can crush the rebellion, but a million without military generals can do nothing except by main strength and awkwardness. The system of occupying undisputed territory is all wrong. We must put our armies in the field and compel our generals to lead them against the enemy, and if they fail from ignorance put them aside. I am disgusted with the whole system.*

Pardon this hasty note, and believe me, devotedly, your friend,
J. H. WILSON.

* Some purely personal matter here omitted.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 16, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn.:

The general commanding directs me to say that he is greatly obliged to you for the locomotives, and requests that you send them at once via Louisville.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, September 16, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding corps that the flag of truce sent out on the 12th instant, under instructions received by me from him, has returned, and to inclose herewith the receipt of Maj. H. H. Chalmers, of the Confederate forces, for the communication sent by the flag.

I am, colonel, very truly, your obedient servant,
 JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

GRENADA, MISS.,
September 15, 1863.

Maj. H. H. CHALMERS,
Senatobia:

Go to Hernando and receive communication by flag of truce.
 JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HERNANDO, MISS.,
September 15, 1863.

Received at this place, of Capt. G. C. Graves, Second Iowa Cavalry, under flag of truce, a sealed communication indorsed "Headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, Official Business," and addressed "Commanding Officer Confederate Forces, Panola, Miss."

Captain Graves desires me to state that he proceeded with flag of truce as far as Coldwater River, where he was met by the Confederate pickets and by them ordered back to this point, which statement I hereby make.

I am the officer duly authorized by the commanding officer of this district to receive said communication.

H. H. CHALMERS,
Major, and A. A. A. G., General Chalmers' Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIV., SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., September 16, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
First Brigade, Second Division:

The Second West Tennessee Infantry (African descent) will proceed to Moscow in the morning to relieve the Seventh Iowa Volun-

teers, which will be stationed at this place. The camp and garrison equipage will be taken by rail.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 16, 1863.

Maj. D. E. COON,
Commanding Second Iowa Cavalry:

You will until further orders send out daily strong patrols to reconnoiter the country between Memphis and White's Station, along the line of the military railroad. Any important information elicited or results attained will be reported direct to these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch:

JAMES O. PIERCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.—For Foster to Halleck, relating to re-enforcements from Lee to Bragg, &c., see Vol. XXIX, Part II, p. 199.]

FORT MONROE, *September 16, 1863.*
(Received 7.15 p. m.)

Major ECKERT:

The Richmond Dispatch of to-day received. Says:

* * * * *

ATLANTA, *September 14.*

Generals Johnston and Forrest skirmished with the enemy near Dalton Friday. Forrest wounded. The Yankees advanced to Tunnel Hill. General Wheeler had a skirmish near La Fayette same day; enemy being too strong, fell back. A general engagement expected. Rosecrans occupies Chattanooga, and it is reported Burnside has joined him.

J. C. ROWE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Gordon's Mills, Ga., September 16, 1863—8.25 p. m.
(Received 12.20 p. m., 17th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

From information derived from various sources from my front, I have reason to believe what you assert in your dispatch of 4.30 p. m. of yesterday is true, and that they have arrived at Atlanta at last. Push Burnside down.*

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

* Copy as received by General Halleck reads: "and that they have arrived at Atlanta. At least push Burnside down."

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 16, 1863.

J. GUTHRIE,

President Louisville and Nashville Railroad:

It will be absolutely necessary for your road to furnish us more transportation. The general impression is that private freight and express goods have preference over all others. I trust you will have this remedied at once. This transportation is a military necessity, and we must have it, even if we have to press the whole road into the service, which I shall not hesitate to do unless things are remedied.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863.

Capt. J. C. VAN DUZER:

The general commanding wishes the telegraph line extended to this point as soon as possible. Build it via Rossville and the Dry Valley road. Complete it to Rossville, and open an office there as soon as you can.

Very respectfully,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 16, 1863.*

Colonel INNES,

Supt. of Railroads, Dept. of the Cumberland:

The general commanding directs me to say that 6 locomotives will be sent at once from General Hurlbut at Memphis to this department, by way of Louisville.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1863—12 midnight.

Captain MERRILL:

Cannot be more definite with accuracy. Smoke and dust were raised by troops passing to the south-southeast, as it was heaviest in that direction; distance, 20 miles; continued for more than an hour.

BRENT,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863—4 p. m.

The general commanding directs corps commanders to send in at once a statement of the location of their picket lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Major-General Thomas, Major-General McCook, and Major-General Crittenden.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

The general commanding desires you to report to-night the position of all your command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General McCook, Major-General Crittenden, and Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell.)

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863.

The general commanding directs you to see that your men have three days' rations in their haversacks, and as near 20 rounds of ammunition in the pocket of each man, in addition to having his cartridge-box full. There are some indications that the enemy is massing for an attack on our left. The general commanding desires to know how your divisions are now posted before giving further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Major-General McCook, Major-General Crittenden, and Brigadier-General Mitchell.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Widow Gordon's, Crawfish Spring, Sept. 16, 1863—8.05 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that you concentrate your corps between Gower's and Bird's Mill, so as to hold the road. Have Wilder get ready to move up as soon as practicable. Do it to-day, and as secretly as possible. Your spare transportation should be put on the Chattanooga Valley road.

Foraging should be done in front, and all the corn that can be gathered. Have the men move with as little fatigue as possible.

General Halleck telegraphed that three divisions from Lee's army are with Bragg or on their way to join him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,

Major and Aide-de-Camp.

Direct Colonel Wilder to make his arrangements to move early to-morrow morning.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

GEO. E. FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS :

The general commanding desires to know if you received his order dated 8.05 a. m. to-day signed by Major Bond, and if you have moved accordingly. It is important that the position indicated therein be assumed to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs you, in the movement indicated in the order of this morning, to bring your left as far down the Chickamunga as Owens' Ford, so as to connect with the right of General Crittenden.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1863—9.40 a. m.

P. S.—The above dispatch was sent yesterday, but we have reason to believe it was lost, as the courier has not been heard from.

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Stevens' Gap, September 16, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. General McCook's troops have not yet arrived. I will send Generals Baird and Negley to take position to-morrow morning, and Reynolds and Brannan the day following. Wilder will be directed to move this evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS :

The general commanding directs you to order Colonel Wilder's brigade, with the exception of one regiment, to report to these headquarters to-morrow morning for temporary duty on the left flank of the army. Direct Colonel Wilder to report here in person for orders in advance of his column.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS :

Your dispatch of 3.30 p. m. is just received. The general commanding directs me to say in answer that he fears the movement will be too late if delayed till the time you mention. The enemy seems to be massing on our left, and the general commanding desires that our flank movement to the left may be accomplished as soon as practicable. He has not heard from your reconnoissance to-day to the gap of Pigeon Mountain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

*Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.**Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.*

SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

No alterations in the positions of the divisions since last reported. General Turchin, commanding Third Brigade, Reynolds' division, went out on a reconnoissance toward Catlett's Gap. The enemy's sharpshooters fell back as our troops advanced, until he came upon the enemy posted in a gorge of the mountain. Could not tell the strength of the enemy, as he had no orders to push them farther. Orders were sent him to make a more thorough reconnoissance at 2 p. m.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Stevens' Gap, September 16, 1863—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the order to concentrate my corps between Gower's and Bird's Mill, on the Chickamauga. The movement will commence to-morrow morning at daylight by Negley's and Baird's divisions moving along the Ridge road and entering the Valley road at Alley's; thence to Bird's Mill, the right resting at Bird's Mill, and thence extending down the creek to the right of General Crittenden's corps. Should Johnson and Davis arrive in time to-morrow morning, Reynolds and Brannan will be moved to the left and take post, the right resting at Gower's and the left reaching Bird's Mill. We have received news of Johnson and Davis at Rope Gap, and they are expected here early to-morrow morning.

General Crook, with his division of cavalry, holds Dougherty's Gap. General Lytle, with two brigades of McCook's corps, is there also. Colonel Harrison, Indiana Mounted Infantry Regiment, was ordered by me to reconnoiter the vicinity of Dug and Blue Bird Gaps, and to go as far as Rope Gap to meet the cavalry. He has just returned and reports the position of Crook's and McCook's troops as above; he also reports a good road from Rope or Dougherty's Gap along the top of Pigeon Ridge, in rear of Blue Bird Gap, and thinks

that a force moving by that road might capture the force holding Blue Bird Gap. The southern or upper part of the cove is reported clear of rebels.

Turchin's brigade, of Reynolds' division, started at 2 p. m. to-day to reconnoiter Catlett's Gap. I have not received any report from him yet; will forward it as soon as received.

I propose to make my headquarters at Alley's, about half way between Gower's and Bird's Mill, to-morrow night.

Inclosed I forward reports from deserters for the information of the general commanding. The courier line is established between here and General Mitchell's headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Gap, September 16, 1863.

Col. G. E. FLYNT,
Colonel and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that 3 deserters came in to-day from the Forty-fifth Mississippi Infantry, Wood's brigade, Cleburne's division, Hill's corps. They report that they left Dug Gap last evening at 8 o'clock; that Dug Gap is blockaded by felled trees; that one brigade is in the gap, and the balance of Cleburne's division is at Pigeon Mountain, on the other side of the gap; that the transportation is at La Fayette; that yesterday a detail was sent to La Fayette for rations; that three days' rations were issued.

I remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. G. PARKHURST,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPT.,
Crawfish, September 16, 1863.

Statement of F. J. McKinney, Walker's escort, deserter: I left La Fayette on last Friday evening, at which time Bragg's headquarters were at that place. It was reported among the men at General Walker's headquarters that Bragg had 80,000 men. It was the talk that Lee had sent one corps of his army to Bragg, and that most of Johnston's army had arrived and were arriving. Bragg's army was said to be at La Fayette, Ringgold, Rome, and the surrounding country. The army was in poor spirits; considerable confusion among them. The army is on quarter rations. The country about Rome is very poor. Most of the forage has been consumed. Two months ago the escort numbered 100 men. They had all deserted but 15 when I left, and thrown away their arms.

SIGNAL STATION AT STEVENS' GAP,
September 16, 1863—9 p. m.

Captain SEITER,
Acting Signal Officer in Charge:

A squad of rebel cavalry, about a regiment, I saw come up the Chickamauga Creek to Blue Bird Gap, and go down the Valley road

to the right. Saw large clouds of dust all afternoon toward La Fayette. Think troops were arriving there from some point south or east.

FULLER,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Colonel Flynt for information of the general commanding.

H. C. JONES.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Gap, September 16, 1863—9.15 p. m.

Col. G. E. FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a deserter, Z. W. Thomson, of the Thirty-fifth Tennessee Infantry, Polk's brigade, Cleburne's division, Hill's corps, who has just been brought in, reports that he left his command about 3 o'clock yesterday evening at a point 2 miles below Blue Bird Gap, on the south side of the mountain; that soon after he left he heard firing to the left of La Fayette toward Gordon's Mills; that heavy firing was kept up till after dark; that he could see the smoke and dust, and the armies seemed to move off to the right and beyond La Fayette; at evening was about 2 miles beyond and to the right of La Fayette; that he heard a good deal of musketry as well as artillery.

I remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. G. PARKHURST,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Gap, September 16, 1863.

Major-General NEGLEY,

Commanding Second Division:

You are directed by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas to move with your command via Valley road, running through Bailey's Cross-Roads to Bird's Mill, taking up a position on the right of General Baird's division, your left resting on the Chickamauga Creek as far down as Owens' Ford, so as to connect with the right of General Crittenden's command. A guide will be sent you early to-morrow morning to show you the most direct route. Foraging should be done from the front, and all the corn that can be gathered. Have the men move with as little fatigue as possible.

Should you have any spare transportation put it on the Chattanooga Valley road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Move with your command at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Lee's Mill, Ga., September 16, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, 14th Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that my division remained at this point during the day. Nothing of interest has transpired.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pond Spring, September 16, 1863—9.15 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT:

COLONEL: Herewith I forward two reports just received from General Turchin. I have ordered him to make dispositions to hold the road leading from Worthen's Gap to the Catlett's Gap road, but not to advance into the gap until we can hear from corps headquarters. If a force from Brannan or Baird is thrown forward to hold the road from Dug to Catlett's Gap (which, according to my information, turns off to the right from the main Chattanooga road about half way between these gaps), we can take possession any time of Catlett's Gap. Worthen's Gap should at some time be stopped or taken possession of.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

WIDOW THOMAS' HOUSE,
September 16, 1863—8.45 a. m.

Major LEVERING:

The general commanding directs me to report that we have occupied the church three-quarters of a mile beyond the Chattanooga road, on Catlett's Gap road. The church is about one-half mile from the mouth of the gap and about 2 miles from our camp. Slight resistance.

Colonel Lane has gone south on Chattanooga road, with instructions to advance three-quarters of a mile and then turn to the left through Lane's plantation toward the foot of the mountain. If the general commanding decides to hold this point, our camp must be moved forward, and General Turchin desires Captain Floyd to come and arrange a division picket line.

There are three companies to the left and parallel to the Catlett's Gap road, and about one-third of a mile north of us, connecting with main advance.

Respectfully,

CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

WIDOW THOMAS' HOUSE,
September 16, 1863—9 a. m.

Major LEVERING:

A prisoner just in belongs to Nineteenth [Fourth?] Arkansas Battalion; says his battalion was detailed from Churchill's brigade.

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yesterday and sent into the gap; that his battalion and a battalion of cavalry were the only troops there, his brigade being 7 miles back.

Respectfully,

CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION., FOURTEENTH CORPS,
Pond Spring, September 16, 1863—7 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT:

COLONEL: We reconnoitered the gap to-day, developing nothing but the fact that an infantry regiment holds the entrance with some cavalry. From the nature of the ground could not see into the gap without driving with artillery, and as our present position is a good one for observation and defense, thought it would not pay until we advance in earnest.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Gap, September 16, 1863.

General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: Your note just received. General Thomas, accompanied by General McCook, rode to the front some time since, and I supposed they would visit you by this time.

Orders have just been received to concentrate our corps between Gower's and Bird's Mill, so as to hold the road. Under the circumstances I cannot send you any instructions, but will send your dispatch to General Thomas for orders.

General Halleck telegraphs that three divisions from Lee's army are with Bragg or on their way to join him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
General Thomas' Headquarters, September 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: General Sheridan's division is now coming down the mountain. Captain Williams left at daylight this morning to meet Johnson and Davis and hurry them up. I will bring them down the mountain without transportation and mass and post them in position at the earliest moment. Lytle has been dispatched for, and will be up to-morrow. Our cavalry has been into McLemore's Cove near the head. I do not know where General Mitchell is, but suppose he must be in Lookout Valley. I have not seen him since leaving Winston's. I have been riding my front all day and I think I understand the country. I have been to Negley's, Brannan's, and Reynolds'.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Foot of Stevens' Gap, September 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the following-mentioned positions are occupied by this corps to-night:

First Division, Brigadier-General Davis commanding, is at the head of Stevens' Gap and 3 miles distant from this place.

Second Division, Brigadier-General Johnson commanding, is on Lookout Mountain and about 12 miles distant from this point.

Third Division, Major-General Sheridan commanding, is bivouacked at this place, having arrived during this morning, and will be put in position to-morrow.

Brigadier-General Lytle, commanding two brigades, is on the route from Dougherty's Gap to this place. Colonel Post, commanding First Brigade, First Division, is guarding the trains of the corps and is on the mountain road to Stevens' Gap, immediately in rear of Johnson's division.

On account of the locality of General Sheridan's division, in rear of that of General Brannan, his picket line does not connect with the line of the main portion of the army. Owing to the fact that the First and Second Divisions have not yet reached this place and are on the mountain, accurate information of their picket lines can not be given.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—The above are the positions of my command. Davis, Johnson, and Lytle will all be down the mountain to-day. As they descend the mountain ammunition will be issued. Capt. B. D. Williams, aide-de-camp, was at Dougherty's Gap yesterday, and on Lookout Mountain above here. He saw immense clouds of dust made by moving columns, and he thought they were moving northward. As the troops descend the mountain I will inform you.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Camp 5 Miles of Stevens' Mill, September 16, 1863—3.15 p. m.
Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Corps:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 6.30 a. m. reached me here. Sheridan with two brigades of his division camps at his old camp about 9 miles of Trenton; his troops are now near there. Johnson and Davis, each with two brigades of their commands, are at Long's Spring, 3½ miles above here. Sheridan will be ready to ascend the gap at Johnson's Crook at an early hour in the morning. Johnson and Davis will be ready to follow. My wagon train is yet on Lookout Mountain, and I think I will order it to our position by way of the mountain top, as I hear the road near you is a bad one.

You, of course, heard the news from Crook, capturing 18 of Fourteenth Louisiana on picket 3 miles from La Fayette. They had

heard nothing of Ed. McCook this morning when I left there for summit of Lookout Mountain at 7.30 o'clock. He took his crowbars and implements for destroying railroads, and I think he is up to some devilment. I would not be surprised if we hear of him on the railroad. This is conjecture on my part, but believe there is something in it.

I have had a long ride and but little sleep for the last two nights, or I would be up in person this evening; but I could be of no service without my troops, and concluded to rest here to-night.

I think all of Johnston's army is at La Fayette except Loring's division, which went to Charleston. I hardly think they will fight at La Fayette. They have much better places a little farther to their rear.

Hoping to see you in the morning, I remain, sincerely and respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

P. S.—Please send this to General Rosecrans.

A. McD. McC.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863.

Major-General McCook:

The general commanding directs you to order up your force at Dougherty's Gap and let the cavalry hold that position. Order General Lytle by the shortest route with dispatch to Stevens' Gap. Order Crook to remain at Dougherty's and watch the gap. Mass your force from Pond Spring up to Gower's. Have the Ridge road up Missionary Ridge reconnoitered for movements of troops. Dispose your force so as to cover the gap in your front. Provide for the holding of Stevens' Gap; should a battle be fought in this direction that force can move up Lookout Mountain road if necessary. Your transportation can move down Chattanooga Creek. Forage as much to the front as possible. Dispose the force at the gap in your front so that they can fall upon any force that might attempt to pass through there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Stevens' Gap, September 16, 1863—11 p. m.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST,

Commanding First Brigade, at Winston's:

COLONEL: By direction of General Davis the letter from corps headquarters giving instructions applying to you is inclosed. It is expected that you can have everything up to-morrow evening at the right fork of Little River, 10 miles from this place. Your march, however, to join the command must be regulated according to cir-

cumstances. There is no water after leaving the right fork of Little River until you get here, and but little forage here. The orderly bearing this will remain with you as a guide.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. MORRISON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
In Camp at McLeMORE's Cove, Sept. 16, 1863—7.15 p. m.
Brig. Gen. J. C. DAVIS,
Commanding First Division :

General McCook directs that you order Colonel Post, commanding the brigade at Winston's, to follow with his command your other troops on the same route they marched to-day to this point, bringing with him all his baggage and trains. He wishes Colonel Post to move here as speedily as practicable. Direct Colonel Post also to bring with him any trains belonging to the corps that General Lytle may have left behind. General McCook wishes to concentrate everything here.

It will be necessary for you to send the order through to Colonel Post, by one of your orderlies, with all possible dispatch. The general expects you to move down into the valley at an early hour to-morrow, the other troops following.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
September 16, 1863.
Lieutenant-Colonel KILGOUR,
Commanding Seventy-fifth Illinois :

COLONEL : You will move your regiment up the mountain at once if possible, or as soon as an opportunity occurs. Your train can go up afterward when the road is clear. You will move out beyond where you were in position before, and camp on Little River near the falls, where the Fifty-ninth is in position.

A staff officer will report to you when you reach your position, and convey to you more definite instructions.

By order of Col. P. Sidney Post, commanding brigade :

SAMUEL WEST,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Winston's Plantation, Ala., September 16, 1863.
Major SABIN,
Commanding General Sheridan's Train :

MAJOR : Colonel Post directs that you move your train forward immediately after the cavalry division commanded by Colonel McCook. The cavalry move to Dougherty's Gap ; your train will move

to Stevens' Gap. The Dougherty's Gap road leaves the Stevens' Gap road some 6 or 8 miles from where you now are. You will be careful to keep the Stevens' Gap road.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL WEST,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Foot of Cooper's Gap, September 16, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps :

GENERAL: General McCook directs that you will bivouac your command at the foot of the mountain after having crossed into the valley, and there await further orders from him. You will find plenty of water in that vicinity, and forage can be procured by you about 2 miles up the valley.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK J. JONES,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp at Dougherty's Gap, September 16, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GATES P. THRUSTON :

COLONEL: I have the honor to announce the arrival of my command at this point. Your order to move did not reach me until about 5 p. m. yesterday. The trains were immediately started as directed, but the hour was so late that I had either to make a night march over a route with which I was not familiar and without reliable guides, or wait until morning. Colonel Dodge's brigade, moreover, was out of rations, and had to be supplied, and, in addition, reports from our cavalry gave me some uneasiness in regard to the corps train, the rear of which I thought was threatened to some extent and desired to protect. For all these reasons I found it impossible to move until this morning. I marched at daylight, and reached the gap at 11 a. m. Had I attempted a night march I should not probably have arrived here sooner, if as soon. The road (Dougherty's Gap road) from falls of Little River is a very good one.

Forage is very scarce here, and it is very difficult to procure water for the animals. To water the latter it is necessary to go down into the cove probably 2 miles or more from my camp. General Crook advises to encamp in the cove. If my command will probably remain here any time, I respectfully submit to Major-General McCook the propriety of removing my camp to the valley.

The cavalry detachment which was to have reported has not been heard from. I need it badly for courier purposes, foraging, &c. ; in fact, it will be almost impossible to get along here without it.

Trusting that my explanation of the cause that rendered it impossible to march until this morning may be satisfactory to the general commanding corps,

I have the honor to be, colonel, yours, very respectfully,
W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chickamauga Creek, near Gower's, September 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I inclose you copy of communication from Colonel Minty; also copy of my order* to Major Seibert to report to Colonel Minty with the Seventh Pennsylvania, as I think I can do without it in this front and it may save other troops. I think Colonel Minty's a very good letter.

Respectfully,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Peeler's Mill, September 16, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: Last night my patrol ran foul of the enemy's pickets at a little less than 3 miles from here on the Ringgold road. Shortly after daybreak this morning the pickets reported the enemy advancing in force, and they were attacked immediately after. I reinforced them, and they in turn drove the rebels back. I think there was nothing but a strong scout. A force of about 200 is now threatening me from the direction of Leet's. I have sent a squadron to disperse them.

The force at Ringgold is, I believe, Scott's brigade. Pegram is at Leet's, with an outpost at Pea Vine Church. There is a good road running down the valley between Pea Vine Ridge and the Chickamauga, which exposes my rear to attack. Can you post a brigade of infantry at Reed's Bridge. As I am now situated I may be forced to retreat at any moment. I wish this could be avoided.

If I send a patrol toward Leet's, it is liable to be cut off by an advance from Ringgold. If I move on Ringgold, I am liable to be attacked in rear from Leet's. However, if I had all of my brigade here, I could guard all the roads and punish the rebels if they made any demonstrations against me.

Can you not send me the Seventh Pennsylvania and have the Third Indiana ordered up from Chattanooga? I am not strong enough for the position I am placed in. I think, without doubt, that Longstreet is in this part of the country. I doubt his being at Dalton.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Reed's Bridge, September 16, 1863—12 m.
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: Immediately after writing you this a. m. the enemy moved against me on three roads, viz, the La Fayette, a narrow road on

* Omitted.

the east side of the ridge, and the road I am now on, which is on the west side of the ridge and leads from La Fayette to Harrison. Lieutenant Hedges, Fourth United States, reports the tracks of an infantry column, apparently a regiment, moving south on the La Fayette road.

The intention of the enemy appears to be to gain possession of this road. This would have effectually cut off all communication with you. I therefore thought it best to fall back to this point, west of the ridge but east of the river. I still picket the La Fayette road. I have had 1 man killed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

The rebels have been driven on all the roads from 4 to 7 miles.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The note [foregoing] from Colonel Minty was brought here addressed to assistant adjutant-general, Twenty-first Army Corps, but the bearer said Colonel Minty desired I should open it if General Crittenden had moved his headquarters hence.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 16, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have just returned from department headquarters, to receive your dispatch in regard to the position of my command, &c. My command is posted in a strong position on the western side of the Chickamauga, with the center about the mills. The objection to the position is that it is too extensive for my force to occupy it strongly; yet it is necessary to occupy the entire position in order to prevent the enemy, in case of attack, from getting to the rear. With a proper force, the position is naturally very strong. In case of a vigorous attack it must necessarily be re-enforced promptly, and it might be well to do it in advance (if there is reasonable apprehension of attack), to avoid the confusion of putting troops into position during an engagement.

The extreme left of our line being at this point, on the high road to Chattanooga, would probably be the first attacked. I have the bank of the river barricaded with rails, making an excellent shelter for riflemen, and the topography protects the barricades from artillery. The pickets are thrown well to the front, on the east side of the creek, and a patrol will be sent to the front of the picket-lines, to obtain a commanding position to watch any early movement of

the enemy to-morrow morning. Extra ammunition is being issued to the men to-night, and all will breakfast and be under arms before daylight.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 16, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: One of my scouts who went out yesterday afternoon and has just returned reports that from the best information he has been able to gain the bulk of the enemy's force is about La Fayette and in the vicinity. He says it is commonly understood that the enemy is not going to leave this region of country without a fight, and that great confidence is reposed in the strength of Pigeon Mountain for either offensive or defensive operations. He reports that it is said Buckner's force is at Shields' Gap, and that it is commonly said he is to attack and take Gordon's Mills. He says that Buckner's force is reported at 10,000 and that Bragg's whole force is reported at 50,000. He says Bragg, Polk, and Hill are reported to be in the neighborhood of La Fayette.

I send this information direct to department headquarters because they are nearer to me than corps headquarters are.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 16, 1863.

Col. C. G. HARKER,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: I am directed by the commanding general of the division to address to you the following inquiries, and to request an answer to them during this forenoon:

First. Is or not the position at the junction of the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad with the Chattanooga and Trenton Railroad (being the position in which the division was first halted in Lookout Valley, Sunday, the 6th instant) entirely open, capable of being attacked on all sides, in front, on both flanks, and in rear simultaneously, and hence a most injudicious and dangerous position in which an inferior force in numbers should receive an attack from a superior force?

Second. Did or not all the information gained during the afternoon of Sunday and during the earlier part of Sunday evening (the information being derived from citizens, from a prisoner captured by our pickets, inferentially from the activity of the enemy's signal operations during this time, and especially from our own pickets) go to show conclusively that we were in the immediate proximity of a

large hostile force, and indicated clearly the extreme probability of an attack in force by the enemy early the next morning?

Third. In view of the facts referred to in question second, was or was not, in your opinion, the change of position $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the rear during the night of Sunday, whereby a very strong and defensible position was gained, eminently proper and judicious?

Fourth. In your opinion was the purpose for which the division was sent into Lookout Valley, namely, to reconnoiter and threaten the enemy, at all interfered with by the change of position; but, on the other hand, was not the purpose advanced by the change, inasmuch as the command gained a strong position from which it could not be forced by a sudden and violent assault, and being thus able to maintain itself could fully effect the object of its being sent into Lookout Valley?

Fifth. Considering the extreme proximity of a vastly preponderating force of the enemy, and the strong probability of an attack at any time, and considering also the extreme probability of Colonel Harker becoming severely engaged with a superior force in his reconnaissance, and the propriety of having the power of drawing him off successfully, were or not the precautions taken for getting the batteries and Buell's brigade strongly posted before Harker's brigade was launched on the reconnaissance absolutely demanded, and were they or not made with all possible expedition—in short, was or not the reconnaissance made at the earliest moment compatible with the safety of the command and the assurance of the success of the reconnaissance?

Sixth. In your judgment was or not everything accomplished by the reconnaissance that could have been achieved if it had moved at an earlier hour of the morning of the 7th?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. BESTOW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, Ga., September 16, 1863.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,
Asst. Adj. Gen., First Div., Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: In answer to certain questions propounded by the general commanding the First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps, in regard to the position, movements, &c., of this division of the 6th and 7th instant, I have the honor very respectfully to submit the following answers:

Answer to question 1. I regard the position referred to—near the junction of the railroad—as entirely untenable against a superior force, and capable of being turned on both flanks, and from the nature of the country the rear was in danger.

Answer to question 2. From the information of Sunday evening, the 6th instant, and from the isolated and untenable position of our troops (which must have been known by the enemy, as he could observe our number and position from his signal station), I believed at the time that an attack on Monday morning was quite probable.

Answer to question 3. In regard to the change of position, I re-

garded it not only as proper and judicious, but I should have deemed it criminal in any commander situated as General Wood was not to have made the change.

Answer to question 4. Considering that General Wood was several miles from re-enforcements, and that he had no reason to expect support, but on the contrary had been denied re-enforcements when he had reported his condition to his superior, the purposes of his mission were more likely to be accomplished by first securing a strong position, from which he could effect a retreat or hold until re-enforced in case the brigade making the reconnaissance to the front should become engaged with a superior force.

Answer to question 5. The precautions taken by the general commanding the division I regard as eminently proper, and, all things considered, I believe the reconnaissance was made as early as it could have been done compatible with the safety of the command.

In order to answer the sixth question, I must respectfully refer the general to my official report* of the reconnaissance made on the 7th instant.

If I had arrived near the enemy's batteries at an earlier hour, I should probably have expended more time in reconnoitering their position and endeavored to have obtained more accurate information in regard to their exact strength. I believe, however, that the main object of the reconnaissance was accomplished; how well, must be determined by my superiors.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. G. HARKER.

Col., Comdg. Third Brig., First Div., 21st Army Corps.

CAMP AT LEE AND GORDON'S MILLS, GA.,
September 16, 1863.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division:

SIR: I have just received yours of this date, making inquiries in regard to my opinion relative to certain positions occupied and moves made by this division during our march from Shellmound to Chattanooga, Tenn. The answers are here appended in the same order as asked in your note.

First. Is or not the position at the junction of the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad with the Chattanooga and Trenton Railroad (being the position in which the division was first halted in Lookout Valley, Sunday, the 6th instant) entirely open, capable of being attacked on all sides, in front, on both flanks, and in rear simultaneously, and hence a most injudicious and dangerous position in which an inferior force in numbers should receive an attack from a superior force?

Yes. I considered the position so unsafe for our force that I was going to make suggestion to the general myself, and went up to headquarters. When there I learned the subject was under discussion. In my opinion, it was a position that could not have been held by us if attacked by a superior force.

Second. Did or not all the information gained during the afternoon of Sunday and during the earlier part of Sunday evening (the information being derived from citizens, from a prisoner captured by our pickets, inferentially from the activity of the enemy's signal operations during this time, and especially from our own pickets) go to show conclusively that we were in the immediate proximity of a large hostile force, and indicated clearly the extreme probability of an attack in force by the enemy early next morning?

*See Part I, p. 681.

Yes, I was almost confident then that we would have been attacked next morning, and have had no reason to change my opinion since.

Third. In view of the facts referred to in question second, was or not, in your opinion, the change of position $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the rear during the night of Sunday, whereby a very strong and defensible position was gained, eminently proper and judicious?

Yes, I think that it was absolutely necessary to change our position, because it gave us a much stronger position, one that could not be easily turned; also the choice of roads in case it was actually necessary to fall back.

Fourth. In your opinion was the purpose for which the division was sent into Lookout Valley, namely, to reconnoiter and threaten the enemy, at all interfered with by the change of position; but, on the other hand, was not the purpose advanced by the change, inasmuch as the command gained a strong position from which it could not be forced by a sudden and violent assault, and being thus able to maintain itself could fully effect the object of its being sent into Lookout Valley?

Not in the least—rather facilitated if anything; because I have learned since the occupation of Chattanooga that the enemy were alarmed and thought we were receiving re-enforcements.

Fifth. Considering the extreme proximity of a vastly preponderating force of the enemy, and the strong probability of an attack at any time, and considering also the extreme probability of Colonel Harker becoming severely engaged with a superior force in his reconnaissance, and the propriety of having the power of drawing him off successfully, were or not the precautions taken for getting the batteries and Buell's brigade strongly posted before Harker's brigade was launched on the reconnaissance absolutely demanded, and were they or not made with all possible expedition—in short, was or not the reconnaissance made at the earliest moment compatible with the safety of the command and the assurance of the success of the reconnaissance?

I fully coincided with the move and I am not aware of any time lost, but on the contrary thought it expeditiously made.

Sixth. In your judgment was or not everything accomplished by the reconnaissance that could have been achieved if it had moved at an earlier hour of the morning of the 7th?

Yes; there can be no doubt but what it accomplished just as much as it would have done at an earlier hour.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient, &c.,

CULLEN BRADLEY,

Capt. 6th Ohio Lt. Batty., Chf. of Arty., 1st Div., 21st A. C.

GORDON'S MILLS,
September 16, 1863.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I would respectfully report that while in Chattanooga this p. m. I was with General Wagner when a squad of 6 or 7 deserters from the rebel army was brought in, and one of them, a bright, intelligent Irishman, was questioned in my presence. He said that he left Atlanta last Friday, came to Kingston on the cars; then to avoid the army passed up east of the railroad and came in by way of Cleveland. When he left Atlanta it was generally understood that Stonewall Jackson's former corps, now commanded by General Ewell, was on the way to re-enforce Bragg's army. All of the available cars

and locomotives had gone to Augusta to bring up the troops, and an order had been published in Atlanta for all the whisky shops to be closed until after the troops should pass through. No forces were at Kingston as he passed through. It was a general understanding that the line of Bragg's army would be formed from Dalton to Rome, and battle be offered there. The strength of the expected corps was estimated at from 30,000 to 32,000, and that with this addition the whole of Bragg's army was estimated at over 80,000. While he was at Cleveland yesterday (15th), about 2 o'clock p. m., 50 or 60 rebel cavalry were driven back by a force of Federals advancing from the northward, said to be Byrd's brigade of mounted infantry. General Wagner afterward informed me that the leading brigade of General Burnside's army, crossing the river at Loudon, was commanded by Colonel or General Byrd.

Hoping that this information may be of service, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. R. PALMER,

Lieut. Col., and Insp., First Division, 21st Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 16, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the commanding general:

Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, my inspector-general, went to Chattanooga this morning and returned this evening.

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: You will report at once (to-night) the exact position of your command, and to embrace the location of your picket lines.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Owens' Ford, Ga., September 16, 1863.

Captain OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that this division is camped on the west side of the Chickamauga River and parallel with it, the right resting at Gower's Ford. The brigade of General Hazen is on the right of the division and faces southeast. The brigade of Colonel Grose is to the left of General Hazen's and faces south; that of General Cruft is three-quarters of a mile to the left of Colonel Grose's and faces southeast. The picket line connects with that of

the cavalry command, camped to my right, and runs in a north-easterly course at a distance of about a half a mile in front of the camp to a point three-quarters of a mile to the left (north) of the camp, and there makes an angle to the rear, and after crossing the road extends about half a mile to the rear of the camp.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—The crossings of the creek are all secured to the left.

J. M. PALMER.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 16, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded as per order.

Reports from the two other divisions will be forwarded so soon as received.

I have notified General Palmer that the cavalry (Seventh Pennsylvania) was ordered away to-day at 12 m. I did not suppose that it constituted part of the picket line, and it was not intended so to do.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 16, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General PALMER,

Commanding Second Division.

SIR: The general commanding directs me to inform you that the cavalry (Seventh Pennsylvania) stationed near General Hazen was moved away to-day at 12 m. The general deems it important that both you and General Hazen should be informed of this, and directs that you inform the latter in the event of it being necessary that the picket line be changed or extended.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chickamauga Creek, near Gower's, Sept. 16, 1863—9.45 p. m.
Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
Commanding Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to see that your men have three days' rations in haversacks, and 20 rounds of ammunition in the pockets of each man in addition to having his cartridge-box full. There are some indications that the enemy is massing for an attack on our left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER:

Russell brought the dispatches and telegrams about Carthage, Winchester, and so on. Granger and Lowe must be at Carthage. A larger garrison might have been spared from Gallatin and Clarks-ville. Give orders accordingly. Spare brigade must come to the mouth of Battle Creek to guard the pontoon-bridge to be placed there, order of to-day. They will also see to the road via Kelley's Ferry, where we shall be able to bring provisions. You must give orders to General Morgan to complete the bridge-head defense at Bridgeport, and post his troops to guard them. You hold our left with Minty on your front to the southeast, between you and Ringgold. Burnside will move down soon, I hope; he will allow you to come forward. The rebels seem disposed to make a stand in the valley, probably as near as La Fayette and Ringgold, probably farther off. Have ordered telegraph to you, and then this way; meanwhile use signal to Gordon's Mills, only 2 miles from here. I would have been glad to have seen you here.

Very respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER:

The general commanding directs you to send out a brigade to reconnoiter the road toward Ringgold, and direct it to bivouac for the night well out in that direction. Colonel Minty is at Peeler's Mill, and has been attacked by the enemy, who appears to be attempting to get in his rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., September 16, 1863.

Col. W. B. ANDERSON,

Comdg. Sixtieth Illinois, at Caperton's Ferry:

The following dispatch was received from department headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863—9.20 a. m.

Major-General GRANGER,

Commanding Reserve Corps:

Your dispatch of yesterday is received. Colonel Minty had already been sent to Peeler's Mill. A dispatch from General Halleck this morning confirms our reports that Longstreet has joined Bragg, or is on the way to do so, with three divisions. The general commanding directs you to order Morgan to take up the Caperton's Ferry pontoon-bridge and move it to Battle Creek. The boats can be rowed up the river. Have the bridge put down at Battle Creek as soon as possible. Lieutenant Burroughs has been ordered to give the necessary directions to the pontoon train.

Very respectfully,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

You will immediately issue the necessary orders for the moving of the bridge; detail the Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry to assist in taking it up and help to row, if necessary, the boats to Battle Creek some 5 or 6 miles above Bridgeport. The Thirty-fourth Illinois will send its transportation with the pontoon wagons, and is a sufficient guard for its protection by wagon road to that point. On their arrival there, the Thirty-fourth will again be put in position to fully protect the bridge and other public property. Instruct the officer to notify these headquarters by telegraph as soon as the bridge has been thrown across the river at Battle Creek. The remainder of the troops will not change position for the present.

I write by order of the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. WISEMAN,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863—8.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Commanding, Chattanooga:

The enemy has been re-enforced by three divisions from Lee's army. The general commanding directs you to bend every energy to the work of completing the pontoon-bridge. If the anchors are slow in coming, use car-wheels, iron rails, barrels of stone, &c., for anchors. Crowd the work to the utmost and hurry up supplies. Let us hear from you often.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 16, 1863.

General J. A. GARFIELD.
Chief of Staff:

Yours of 8.15 a. m. is received, and the information as to re-enforcements is confirmed to-day by a person just in. He left Atlanta, Ga., last Friday. Says all the cars were sent to Augusta Thursday to convey General Ewell's corps to re-enforce General Bragg. Was reported to have from 30,000 to 32,000 troops, Jackson's old corps.

Reports from Cleveland to-day say Charleston has been evacuated. This is but rumor, but I have no doubt as to the re-enforcement from Lee. The man is very intelligent, and is a Northern man.

Will have the bridge done by the 20th, sure. Train in with about 100,000 rations. Have near 400 more wagons gone for supplies. Reports yesterday of cavalry out east turned out to be only about 50; they burned a mill at Cleveland. Colonel Byrd, of Burnside's army, said to have driven them away.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. D. WAGNER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

SIR: The general commanding is informed that a detachment of the First Regiment U. S. Colored Troops was sent to Murfreesborough to get their arms and equipments, and to get out wood at that point and Christiana for the use of the railroad, and that you refused to recognize their authority from Colonel Thompson, commanding First Regiment U. S. Colored Troops. The general commanding directs that you recognize the authority, and permit Colonel Thompson's order to be carried into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863.

MR. BEGGS,
Railroad Agent, Stevenson:

Put one of the dummies at the disposal of General Stanley to take him to Nashville. He is quite sick.

By order of General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL THOMAS' HEADQUARTERS,
September 16, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook:

COLONEL: Move as per inclosed order from General Garfield. See inside. Come with the troops of your division you have with you, leaving Watkins at Valley Head, where he is.

By order of General Mitchell:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Come down Rope Gap and you will have a better road here. Move cautiously. Colonel Harrison, Thirty-ninth Indiana, was up the valley yesterday. Send your train, via mountain route, to Stevens' Gap.

WM. H. SINCLAIR.

P. S.—Let Stokes' battery report to General Crook when it gets up the mountain.

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863—9.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Commanding Cavalry:

The general commanding directs you to send McCook's division here, leaving such part of it as you may deem necessary to aid Gen-

eral Crook in holding the Alpine route and Dougherty's Gap. Send McCook by the most direct route. Direct him to report to these headquarters in person or through a staff officer in advance of his column for orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to report to-night the position of all your command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winston's, September 16, 1863.

Colonel McCook,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you move with your division to this point at once. By the time you get here the road will be clear, so you can go up the mountain. Move at 10.30 a. m., say.

Colonel Watkins' brigade will take post here and guard this valley. He will report to General Mitchell for instructions. If the men have any forage they had better take a feed with them. Take three days' rations in the haversacks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winston's, September 16, 1863.

Colonel McCook,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you send your supply train to Stevens' Gap, with the infantry train that goes there. Bring it up here with you, and it can probably get to the top of the mountain to-night.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALLEN'S HOUSE,
Four Miles from Valley Head. September 16, 1863.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Commanding First Brigade:

This command will move immediately; all forage parties and other detachments must be immediately called in. Three days' rations must be taken in haversacks.

Order of march: First Brigade, Second Brigade, Third Brigade. The latter will remain in station at Winston's for the present.

By command of Col. E. M. McCook:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September 16, 1863—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 12.15 a. m., 17th.)

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In compliance with the instructions received yesterday from the General-in-Chief, I am pushing all the available force that can be spared in the department to join General Burnside. General Boyle reports the Eleventh Kentucky (mounted) Infantry ready to start, but says their arms are of six different calibers, and most of them worthless. In this emergency can I order them re-armed immediately without going through the prescribed inspection, &c.? There is a sufficient number of good arms in the ordnance department here.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE:

The enemy, re-enforced by Johnston and Longstreet from Virginia, doubtless intend us all the mischief in their power. It is of the utmost importance that you close down this way to cover our left flank. Your cavalry ought to be in the vicinity of Tyner's now. We have not the force to cover our flank against Forrest now. He could cross the river above us before we could discover it, having to mass the three brigades [?] to cover the gaps and Will's Valley on our right and rear. We are massed in Chickamauga Valley, from 15 to 20 miles south of Chattanooga. The enemy's main force at La Fayette and there on toward Dalton and Ringgold. He may wish to turn our left. I want all the help we can get promptly.

Very respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 16, 1863—8 a. m.*

W. P. HOLLOWAY,
Governor's Private Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Please send all the troops you can possibly spare, directing them to report here for further instructions. They will be sent to the front

at once. It is of the utmost importance that we should have them with as little delay as possible. Please let me know when I can expect them.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 16, 1863.*

W. P. HOLLOWAY,
Governor's Private Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.:

I thank you for the general for the energy you have displayed in forwarding us troops. A good meal will be ready for them immediately upon their arrival here. I will do my best to see that your wish in regard to the regiments is carried out.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 16, 1863—8 a. m.*

Brigadier-General BOYLE,
Louisville, Ky.:

The general says nothing about the route to be taken. By Jacksborough, however, would be the most expeditious. I send two companies of heavy artillery to report to you by boat this morning. I will see what can be done here in the way of horse equipments, and let you know at once.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 16, 1863—10.40 p. m.*

Brigadier-General STURGIS,
Lexington, Ky.:

In what condition is the Twelfth Michigan Battery; is it now fit to take the field? Please answer at once.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 16, 1863.*

General POTTER,
Headquarters Ninth Corps, Lexington:

Will leave at 2 p. m.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

GREENEVILLE, TENN.,
September 16, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville :

A dispatch just received from Colonel Graham reports the enemy's pickets have fallen back from our front 5 miles, with no disposition to fight. If we cannot get accurate information from our scouts to-night, would it not be well to make reconnaissance in force, as near Jonesborough as practicable, to-morrow, or shall I wait until more troops arrive? I am confident I am equal for all the enemy. Will telegraph again to-night.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., September 16, 1863.
(Received 12.30 a. m., 17th.)

Major-General HALLECK :

Dispatch received. Have instructed Sibley to have three regiments ready immediately to ship south with full supply of wagons and mules. Will require some days, as only parts of two regiments have yet reached Snelling. Another regiment will be sent October 1. Please let me know where they are to go.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General.

DETROIT, September 16, 1863.
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Your telegram is received (3.45 o'clock). The regiment is just marching to the boat and will go to Cincinnati via Cleveland, en route to General Burnside.

J. R. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 17, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Vicksburg, Miss. :

GENERAL: You will perceive from my telegrams to Generals Sherman and Hurlbut (in your absence) that I wish all available troops on the Mississippi sent to Tusculum or farther up the Tennessee River to cover General Rosecrans' right and secure his communications.

It was early apparent that while you and General Banks were operating west of the Mississippi, the enemy would concentrate his available forces on General Meade or General Rosecrans. It was believed from all the information we could obtain that Lee's army was to be greatly re-enforced. It now appears that all of Johnston's forces and at least three large divisions of Lee's army have joined Bragg. Probably the advance of Burnside and Rosecrans into East Tennessee and the danger of the rebel arsenals at Atlanta have

changed their plans. At any rate Rosecrans is now the main object of their attack, and he must be strengthened by all the means in our power. Burnside is joining him with all the available troops in Kentucky, and I wish you to afford him all possible aid. Vicksburg and other places on the river cannot require large garrisons under present circumstances.

The rebel Government has announced that some 16,000 of the prisoners paroled by you at Vicksburg are released from their paroles and will return to duty. None of them have been exchanged. It is also understood that they intend to put in the ranks against Rosecrans, without exchange, all the prisoners paroled by you and General Banks. Such outrageous conduct must cause very serious difficulties. After violating the cartel in every possible way, they now violate the plainest laws of war and principles of humanity. We must, nevertheless, prepare for this, and I think we may expect all their paroled prisoners that they can collect will be put in the field against us without exchange. It is understood that the orders issued to them state that they have been exchanged. This is utterly false; not one of them has been exchanged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 17, 1863.

Col. JOHN C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: General Grant has returned from New Orleans, and although unable to walk from the effects of injuries received while there by the falling of his horse, his general health is good and he is able for duty.

General Steele dispatches from Little Rock, date 10th instant, the enemy's evacuation of that place, his retreat south, and General Davidson in pursuit. Orders have been issued for the return of the division sent from here to re-enforce General Steele.

Everything here is quiet. The health of the troops is good.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Big Black, Miss., September 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GENERAL: I have received your letter of August 29, and with pleasure confide to you fully my thoughts on the important matters you suggest, with absolute confidence that you will use what is valuable and reject the useless or superfluous.

That part of the continent of North America known as Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas is in my judgment the key to the whole interior. The Valley of the Mississippi is America, and although railroads have changed the economy of intercommunication, yet the water channels still mark the lines of fertile land and afford carriage

to the heavy products of it. The inhabitants of the country on the Monongahela, the Illinois, the Minnesota, the Yellowstone, and Osage are as directly concerned in the security of the Lower Mississippi as are those who dwell on its very banks in Louisiana, and now that the nation has recovered its possession this generation of men would commit a fearful mistake if we again commit its charge to a people liable to mistake their title, and assert, as was recently done, that because they dwell by sufferance on the banks of this mighty stream they had a right to control its navigation.

I would deem it very unwise at this time, or for years to come, to revive the State Governments of Louisiana, &c., or to institute in this quarter any civil government in which the local people have much to say. They had a government, and so mild and paternal that they gradually forgot they had any at all, save what they themselves controlled; they asserted absolute right to seize public moneys, forts, arms, and even to shut up the natural avenues of travel and commerce. They chose war; they ignored and denied all the obligations of the solemn contract of government and appealed to force. We accepted the issue, and now they begin to realize that war is a two-edged sword, and, it may be, that many of the inhabitants cry for peace. I know them well and the very impulses of their nature, and to deal with the inhabitants of that part of the South which borders the great river we must recognize the classes into which they have naturally divided themselves.

First, the large planters owning lands, slaves, and all kinds of personal property. These are on the whole the ruling class. They are educated, wealthy, and easily approached. In some districts they are as bitter as gall, and have given up slaves, plantations, and all, serving in the armies of the Confederacy, whereas in others they are conservative. None dare admit a friendship to us, though they say freely that they were opposed to war and disunion. I know we can manage this class, but only by action; argument is exhausted, and words have not their usual meaning. Nothing but the logic of events touches their understanding, but of late this has worked a wonderful change. If our country were like Europe, crowded with people, I would say it would be easier to replace this population than to reconstruct it subordinate to the policy of the nation; but as this is not the case, it is better to allow them, with individual exceptions, gradually to recover their plantations, to hire any species of labor, and adapt themselves to the new order of things. Still their friendship and assistance to reconstruct order out of the present ruin cannot be depended on. They watch the operations of our armies, and hope still for a Southern Confederacy that will restore to them the slaves and privileges which they feel are otherwise lost forever. In my judgment we have two more battles to win before we should even bother our minds with the idea of restoring civil order, viz, one near Meridian in November, and one near Shreveport in February and March, when Red River is navigable by our gunboats. When these are done, then, and not until then, will the planters of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi submit. Slavery is already gone, and to cultivate the land negro or other labor must be hired. This of itself is a vast revolution, and time must be afforded to allow men to adjust their minds and habits to the new order of things. A civil government of the representative type would suit this class far less than a pure military rule, one readily adapting itself to actual occurrences and able to enforce its laws and orders promptly and emphatically.

Second, the smaller farmers, mechanics, merchants, and laborers. This class will probably number three-fourths of the whole, have in fact no real interest in the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, and have been led or driven into war on the false theory that they were to be benefited somehow, they knew not how. They are essentially tired of the war, and would slink back home if they could. These are the real *tiers-état* of the South, and are hardly worthy a thought, for they swerve to and fro according to events they do not comprehend or attempt to shape. When the time for reconstruction comes they will want the old political system of caucuses, legislatures, &c., something to amuse them and make them believe they are achieving wonders, but in all things they will follow blindly the lead of the planter. The Southern politicians, who understand this class, use them as the French use their masses. Seemingly consulting their prejudices, they make their orders and enforce them. We should do the same.

Third, the Union men of the South. I must confess I have little respect for this class. They allowed a clamorous set of demagogues to muzzle and drive them as a pack of curs. Afraid of shadows, they submit tamely to squads of dragoons, and permit them, without a murmur to burn their cotton, take their horses, corn, and everything, and when we reach them they are full of complaints if our men take a few fence rails for fire or corn to feed our horses. They give us no assistance or information, and are loudest in the complaints at the smallest excess of our soldiers. Their sons, horses, arms, and everything useful are in the army against us, and they stay at home, claiming all the exemptions of peaceful citizens. I account them as nothing in this great game.

Fourth, the young bloods of the South, sons of planters, lawyers about towns, good billiard players, and sportsmen—men who never did work nor never will. War suits them, and the rascals are brave; fine riders, bold to rashness, and dangerous subjects in every sense. They care not a sou for niggers, land, or anything. They hate Yankees *per se*, and don't bother their brains about the past, present, or future. As long as they have good horses, plenty of forage, and an open country, they are happy. This is a larger class than most men supposed, and are the most dangerous set of men which this war has turned loose upon the world. They are splendid riders, shots, and utterly reckless. Stuart, John Morgan, Forrest, and Jackson are the types and leaders of this class. This class of men must all be killed or employed by us before we can hope for peace. They have no property or future, and therefore cannot be influenced by anything except personal considerations. I have two brigades of these fellows to my front, commanded by Cosby, of the old army, and Whitfield, of Texas, Stephen D. Lee in command of the whole. I have frequent interviews with the officers and a good understanding. Am inclined to think when the resources of their country are exhausted we must employ them. They are the best cavalry in the world, but it will tax Mr. Chase's genius of finance to supply them with horses. At present horses cost them nothing, for they take where they find and don't bother their brains who is to pay for them. Some of the corn-fields which have, as they believe, been cultivated by a good-natured people for their special benefit, we propose to share with them the free use of these corn-fields planted by willing hands that will never gather it.

Now that I have sketched the people who inhabit the district of

country under consideration, I will proceed to discuss the future. A civil government for any part of it would be simply ridiculous. The people would not regard it, and even the military commanders of the antagonistic party would treat it lightly. Governors would be simply petitioners for military assistance to protect supposed friendly interests, and military commanders would refuse to disperse and weaken their armies for military reasons. Jealousies would arise between the two conflicting powers, and instead of contributing to the end we all have in view, would actually defer it. Therefore I contend that the interests of the United States and of the real parties concerned demand the continuance of the simple military rule till long after all the organized armies of the South are dispersed, conquered, and subjugated. All this region is represented in the Army of Virginia, Charleston, Mobile, and Chattanooga. They have sons and relations in each, and naturally are interested in their fate. Though we hold military possession of the key-points of this country, still they contend, and naturally, that should Lee succeed in Virginia or Bragg at Chattanooga, a change will occur here also. We cannot for this reason attempt to reconstruct parts of the South as we conquer it till all idea of the establishment of a Southern Confederacy is abandoned. We should avail ourselves of the lull here to secure the geographical points that give us advantage in future military movements, and should treat the idea of civil government as one in which we as a nation have a minor or subordinate interest. The opportunity is good to impress on the population the truth that they are more interested in civil government than we are, and that to enjoy the protection of laws they must not be passive observers of events, but must aid and sustain the constituted authorities in enforcing the laws; they must not only submit themselves, but pay their taxes and render personal services when called on. It seems to me, in contemplating the past two years' history, all the people of our country, North, South, East, and West have been undergoing a salutary political schooling, learning lessons which might have been taught all by the history of other people, but we had all become so wise in our own conceit that we would only learn by actual experience of our own.

The people, even of small and unimportant localities, North as well as South, had reasoned themselves into the belief that their opinions were superior to the aggregated interest of the whole nation. Half our territorial nation rebelled on a doctrine of secession that they themselves now scout, and a real numerical majority actually believed that a little State was endowed with such sovereignty that it could defeat the policy of the great whole. I think the present war has exploded that notion, and were this war to cease now, the experience gained, though dear, would be worth the expense.

Another great and important natural truth is still in contest and can only be solved by war. Numerical majorities by vote is our great arbiter. Heretofore all have submitted to it in questions left open, but numerical majorities are not necessarily physical majorities. The South, though numerically inferior, contend they can whip the Northern superiority of numbers, and therefore by natural law are not bound to submit. This issue is the only real one, and in my judgment all else should be deferred to it. War alone can decide it, and it is the only question left to us as a people. Can we whip the South? If we can, our numerical majority has both the natural and constitutional right to govern. If we cannot whip them,

they contend for the natural right to select their own government, and they have the argument. Our armies must prevail over theirs. Our officers, marshals, and courts must penetrate into the innermost recesses of their land before we have the natural right to demand their submission.

I would banish all minor questions and assert the broad doctrine, that as a nation the United States has the right, and also the physical power, to penetrate to every part of the national domain, and that we will do it; that we will do it in our own time, and in our own way; that it makes no difference whether it be in one year or two, or ten or twenty; that we will remove and destroy every obstacle—if need be, take every life, every acre of land, every particle of property, everything that to us seems proper; that we will not cease until the end is attained. That all who do not aid are enemies, and we will not account to them for our acts. If the people of the South oppose, they do so at their peril; and if they stand by mere lookers-on the domestic tragedy, they have no right to immunity, protection, or share in the final result.

I even believe, and contend further, that in the North every member of the nation is bound by both natural and constitutional law to "maintain and defend the Government against all its opposers whomsoever." If they fail to do it they are derelict, and can be punished or deprived of all advantage arising from the labors of those who do. If any man, North or South, withholds his share of taxes or physical assistance in this crisis of our history, he should and could be deprived of all voice in the future elections of this country, and might be banished or reduced to the condition of a denizen of the land.

War is upon us; none can deny it. It is not the act of the Government of the United States but of a faction. The Government was forced to accept the issue or submit to a degradation fatal and disgraceful to all the inhabitants. In accepting war it should be pure and simple as applied to the belligerents. I would keep it so till all traces of the war are effaced; till those who appealed to it are sick and tired of it, and come to the emblem of our nation and sue for peace. I would not coax them or even meet them half way, but make them so sick of war that generations would pass before they would again appeal to it.

I know what I say when I repeat that the insurgents of the South sneer at all overtures looking to their interest. They scorn the alliance with copperheads. They tell me to my face that they respect Grant, McPherson, and our brave associates who fight manfully and well for a principle, but despise the copperheads and sneaks who profess friendship for the South and opposition to the war as mere covers for their knavery and poltroonery.

God knows that I deplored this fratricidal war as much as any man living; but it is upon us, a physical fact, and there is only one honorable issue from it. We must fight it out, army against army and man against man, and I know and you know and civilians begin to realize the fact that reconciliation and reconstruction will be easier through and by means of strong, well-equipped and organized armies than through any species of conventions that can be framed. The issues are made, and all discussion is out of place and ridiculous.

The section of 30-pounder Parrott rifles now drilling before my tent is a more convincing argument than the largest Democratic meeting the State of New York could assemble at Albany, and a

simple order of the War Department to draft enough men to fill our skeleton regiments would be more convincing as to our national perpetuity than an humble pardon to Jeff. Davis and all his misled host.

The only government now needed or deserved by the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi now exists in Grant's army. It needs simply enough privates to fill its ranks; all else will follow in due season. This army has its well-defined code of laws and practice, and can adapt itself to the wants and necessities of a city, the country, the rivers, the sea; indeed, to all parts of this land. It better subserves the interest and policy of the General Government, and the people prefer it to any weak or servile combination that would at once, from force of habit, revive and perpetuate local prejudices and passions. The people of this country have forfeited all right to a voice in the councils of the nation. They know it and feel it, and in after years they will be the better citizens from the dear-bought experience of the present crisis. Let them learn now, and learn it well, that good citizens must obey as well as command. Obedience to law—absolute, yea, even abject—is the lesson that this war, under Providence, will teach the free and enlightened American citizen; as a nation we will be the better for it. I never have apprehended foreign interference in our family quarrel. Of course governments founded on a different, and it may be antagonistic, principle with ours, would naturally feel a pleasure at our complications, but in the end England and France will join with us in jubilations in the triumph of a constitutional government over faction; even now the English manifest this.

I do not profess to understand Napoleon's design in Mexico, but I do not see that his taking military possession of Mexico concerns us. We have as much territory as we want. The Mexicans have failed in self-government, and it was a question to what nation she would fall a prey. That is solved, and I don't see that we are damaged. We have the finest part of the North American continent, all we can people and take care of, and if we can suppress rebellion in our land and compose the strife generated by it, we will have people, resources, and wealth which, if well combined, can defy interference from any and every quarter.

I therefore hope the Government of the United States will continue as heretofore in collecting in well-organized armies the physical strength of the nation; apply it as heretofore in asserting the national authority, persevering without relaxation to the end. This, whether near or far off, is not for us to say, but, fortunately, we have no choice. We must succeed; no other choice is left us but degradation. The South must be ruled or will rule. We must conquer them ourselves or be conquered. There is no middle course. They ask and will have nothing else, and all the talk of compromise is bosh, for we know they would even now scorn the offer. I wish the war could have been deferred for twenty years, till the superabundant population of the North should flow in and replace the losses sustained by war, but this could not be, and we are forced to take things as they arise.

All therefore I can now venture to advise is the pushing the draft to its maximum, fill the present regiments to as large a standard as possible, and push the war, pure and simple.

Great attention should be paid to the discipline of our armies, for on them will be founded the future stability of our Government. The cost of the war is of course to be considered, but finances will

adjust themselves to the actual state of affairs, and even if we would we could not change the cost. Indeed, the larger the cost now the less will it be in the end, for the end must be attained somehow, regardless of cost of life and treasure, and is merely a question of time.

Excuse so long a letter.
With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS,
Black River Bridge:

I think it is at our pickets at Amsterdam; have sent down to ascertain. The firing has slackened. I will notify you as soon as I hear; in the mean time be on the lookout.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAV. DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 55. } *Memphis, Tenn., September 17, 1863.*

The Eleventh Illinois Cavalry and Tenth Missouri Cavalry will immediately upon their arrival report to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, who will assign them camping ground outside the city and prevent straggling, and keep the command in readiness to go on board transports at a moment's notice.

By order of Brigadier-General Grierson, commanding division:

J. K. CATLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *September 17, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

Reconnaissance from Pocahontas just in reports no enemy 6 miles south of Ripley. Another reconnaissance gone out this morning.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *September 17, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

Your letter of the 13th received to-day. Last news from Roddey indicates that his headquarters are at Moulton, Ala. Rumor to-night that Ferguson with 4,000 men and eight pieces of artillery was at Orizaba on Sunday on his way to Ruckersville. Have ordered reconnaissance from Pocahontas and La Grange.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September 17, 1863*—3 p. m.

(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Washington, D. C. :

General Rosecrans' headquarters at Crawfish Spring, 15 miles from here. Army left, near him; right, 12 or 15 miles farther southwest, at the east foot of Missionary Ridge; Chickamauga Creek in front. Enemy on the other bank, and at the west foot of Pigeon Mountain. Line shorter than ours. Slight skirmishing every day. Line will be opened to him to-morrow. No immediate action expected.

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Assistant Superintendent.

STEVENS' GAP, *September 17, 1863.*

Captain SEITER :

A large body of rebel cavalry, about two regiments, were seen coming out of Dug Gap. I lost sight of them in woods near Widow Davis'.

WM. FULLER,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
 No. 225. } *Crawfish Spring, Ga., September 17, 1863.*

I. Brig. Gen. J. St. C. Morton, having reported for duty, is announced as chief engineer of this army. All officers on engineer duty will report to him.

II. First Lieut. W. Neil Dennison, Second U. S. Artillery, is, at his own request, relieved from duty as inspector of artillery at these headquarters to enable him to take command of his battery in the Army of the Potomac.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 17, 1863.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville, Tenn. :

Your telegram of yesterday's date, inquiring as to the action of the civil authorities in reference to negroes, has been referred to the Secretary of War, who directs me to say that it is not perceived what right the military authorities have to interfere with those questions which properly belong to the jurisdiction of General Johnson, the Governor of Tennessee; and he directs you and all others in the military service to abstain from interfering with these questions without specific authority from this Department, and to leave them

entirely to the adjudication of Governor Johnson, whose authority to dispose of them is ample, and in whose discretion and judgment the Department has full confidence.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The general commanding directs you to post officers of intelligence on all available high points in your vicinity from day to day, to watch the valley and surrounding country closely and carefully, and report the result of their observations to you. He directs you to compare and consolidate their reports and forward the result to department headquarters daily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General Crittenden, Major-General McCook, Major-General Granger, and Brigadier-General Mitchell.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that you forward as soon as possible a special report of the troops of your command now at the front and available for the line of battle. The report will be made by divisions, and will show the strength of the infantry and artillery separately. The number of pieces of artillery will also be given.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. PORTER,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

(Same to Major-General McCook, Major-General Crittenden, Major-General Granger, and Brigadier-General Mitchell.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS:

The general commanding directs you to cause all roads leading to your rear and connecting with other commands to be blazed and so marked that they can be readily distinguished. It is reported that the picket lines of the various divisions do not connect. They should be made to at once, and so arranged as to present an unbroken front to the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General Crittenden and Major-General McCook.)

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1863.

First, Second, and Third Divisions changed their position from their camps of yesterday. The Second Division, with its right resting at Bird's Mill and its left connecting with Van Cleve's Division, at Owens' Ford. The First Division, with its right resting at Gower's Ford and extending along Chickamauga Creek to Bird's Mill. Third Division, on the right of the First, covering four fords between Gower's Ford and Pond Spring. Two brigades of the Fourth Division thrown out in front of Pond Spring, on the Catlett's Gap road, to cover the pass through the mountains. Wilder's brigade detached and ordered to report to department headquarters. The left of McCook's corps connecting with our right near Pond Spring.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Gap, September 17, 1863—3.40 a. m.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN, *Comdg. Third Division:*

You are directed by Major-General Thomas to march your division by the most direct road from its present position to the left of Reynolds' division, which is ordered to take post with its right at Gower's, on Chickamauga Creek. Dispose your division with its right connecting with Reynolds' left and its left connecting with the troops near Bird's Mill. See that the men are provided with 20 rounds of ammunition in their pockets in addition to the cartridge-boxes being full.

The enemy are reported massing troops on our left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevens' Gap, September 17, 1863—3.40 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Comdg. Fourth Division:*

You are directed by Major-General Thomas to move your division early this morning and take post with your right resting at Gower's, on Chickamauga Creek, and your left extending down the creek in direction of Bird's Mill, marching by the most convenient road from your present position. See that your men are supplied with 20 rounds of ammunition in their pockets, in addition to their cartridge-boxes being full.

The enemy are said to be massing troops on our left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alley's Spring, September 17, 1863—10.20 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

I am here with Brannan's and Baird's divisions, putting them in position. General Hazen occupies a position that General Brannan

is ordered to occupy. I can place General Baird on his left. As the enemy made some demonstrations this morning at Catlett's Gap, I would respectfully suggest that Reynolds remain where he is until McCook can place his troops in position to cover Dug Gap.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alley's Spring, September 17, 1863—11.30 a. m.

General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Department Headquarters:

Dispatch of 1.30 p. m., September 16, just received. The dispatch referred to was also received and all subsequent orders, and are being rapidly carried into execution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch of 10.20 a. m. is received. The general commanding approves your suggestions that General Reynolds' division remain where it is until General McCook places his troops in position to cover Dug Gap.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863—1 p. m.
(Received 3 p. m.)

General THOMAS,

At General Crittenden's Headquarters:

The general commanding directs me to say that General Reynolds reports infantry and cavalry coming through Dug Gap. The general commanding directs that you forward a copy of this to General McCook.

F. S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cave Spring, September 17, 1863—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the movements of my corps as follows, viz:

First, Second, and Third Divisions changed their positions from their camps of yesterday, the First Division with its right resting

at Gower's Ford and extending along the Chickamauga Creek to Bird's Mill ; Second Division with its right resting at Bird's Mill and its left connecting with Van Cleve's division at Owens' Ford ; Third Division on the right of the First, covering four fords between Gower's Ford and Pond Spring. Two brigades of the Fourth Division thrown out in front of Pond Spring on the Catlett's Gap road to cover the pass through the mountains. Wilder's brigade detached and ordered to report to department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Near Pond Spring, September 17, 1863—9.15 a. m.

Major-General McCook,

Commanding Twentieth Army Corps :

General Thomas desires you to send a force to guard Catlett's and Dug Gaps as soon as possible, as General Reynolds is ordered to Gower's, on Chickamauga Creek. If you have any messages to send the general, send to Alley's or Cave Spring.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT.
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

Near Stevens' Gap, September 17, 1863—10.40 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff :

Sheridan with two brigades arrived last night, and is now marching to Pond Spring to watch Dug and Catlett's Gaps. Davis' division will all be down the mountain in an hour, and Johnson's is close upon him. I have not heard from Lytle this morning, but know he received my order. He certainly will be down the mountain this evening. I leave one regiment to watch and guard Stevens' Gap, and will make the best disposition possible to watch the gaps. I will have a long line, but will do the best I can.

I am, respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

Near Stevens' Gap, September 17, 1863—10.40 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Corps :

GENERAL : Sheridan and Davis are down the mountain and are marching in compliance with orders and will be near the Pond Spring as soon as possible, where we will take position. I send a dispatch to General Rosecrans ; please forward. I do not know where Alley's or Cave Spring is as mentioned in Colonel Flynt's letter.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

ALLEY'S SPRING, *September 17, 1863—12.45 p. m.*

Major-General McCook :

GENERAL : Alley's is not more than 1½ miles down Chickamauga Creek from Pond Spring and on the road toward Chattanooga. I would suggest that you place one division where General Brannan was yesterday and one division near where General Negley was yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863.

Major-General McCook :

The general commanding directs me to say that dust has been seen in the direction of Blue Bird Gap on the Valley road, and he desires that you send out the Thirty-ninth Indiana in that direction to ascertain what is going on.

Very respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SIGNAL STATION,
Stevens' Gap, September 17, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General McCook :

That body of rebels is rapidly moving back toward Dug Gap.

FULLER,
Lieutenant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863.

Major-General McCook :

The general commanding suggests that it would be better for you to hold Colonel Post's brigade at Valley Head until General Lytle reaches that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
September 17, 1863—2.30 p. m.

General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL : On yesterday I was ordered to mass my troops between Pond Spring and Gower's. I find General Thomas' troops now on the road. I am at General Crittenden's headquarters at Alley's, and will await your order. I cannot mass my troops between Pond Spring and Gower's and at the same time protect Catlett's, Dug, and Blue Bird Gaps. My line will be long. I think the demonstration in front is cavalry. Please answer immediately.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General McCook,

Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 2.30 p. m. is just received. The general commanding directs that you post one division on the right of Pond Spring, and another on the left, making your front coincide with the general direction of Chickamauga Creek. Post your other division near Lee's Mill, which was General Brannan's old encampment, refusing the right so as to attack any column in flank which may attempt to seize Stevens' Gap. Throw one brigade forward to the vicinity of John Davis', to observe the gap.

The cavalry at Dougherty's Gap has been directed to observe Blue Bird Gap and will probably hold it. It is only necessary that you watch carefully the other gaps, so as to advise us of any advance of the enemy in that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD.

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

September 17, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,

Commanding Third Division:

Instructions just received from the general commanding direct that your division shall be posted near Lee's Mill (which was General Brannan's old encampment), refusing the right so as to attack any column in flank which may attempt to seize Stevens' Gap. General McCook directs that you throw one brigade forward, to the vicinity of John Davis', to observe the gap. I send you herewith a copy of the order directing these dispositions. General McCook has been absent from here (Pond Spring) for some hours, so I make no further comment, sending you only the orders received. If he wishes any change or has more specific instructions, I will notify you promptly.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON.

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

Camp at Foot of Stevens' Gap, September 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,

Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: General McCook wishes you to get your command ready to march as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

*Pond Spring, September 17, 1863—12 midnight.*Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff*:

I have just returned from posting General Davis' division at Brannan's old encampment at Brooks'. The ground is very strong there. Two companies of Confederate cavalry came up there this evening on a scout.

Sheridan's division, supported by one brigade of Johnson's, has a strong position immediately in front of Stevens' Gap.

Your order for posting the division near the Pond Spring reached me at such a late hour that I could not do it, but will post my line as directed at an early hour in the morning.

Johnson's two brigades arrived here after dark, having marched 25 miles.

My front here is covered by Reynolds' troops.

In case an attack occurs on the right, and in such force that General Sheridan cannot repel it, he is ordered to fall back slowly in this direction.

Harrison holds Davis' Cross-Roads in front of Bailey's. He has had more or less skirmishing all the evening. Some of Wheeler's cavalry were maneuvering in his front.

Col. Ed. McCook's cavalry are encamped about 5 miles from Stevens' Gap in the cove.

I believe that the demonstration to-day was only a cavalry reconnaissance to ascertain what our movement was to be. I will be vigilant, and have two brigades of Johnson's division to move upon every menaced point.

I hear that their cavalry is encamped at Mrs. Davis', in front of Dug Gap. Night overtook us and we could not send a brigade there, but we will do so early in the morning.

General Reynolds will be relieved in my front at daylight if everything is quiet in the morning.

Respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

*September 17, 1863.*Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff*:

GENERAL: The picket firing in our front this morning, which for a time was quite brisk, has entirely subsided. We captured 1 prisoner belonging to the Fourth Georgia Cavalry. General Palmer thinks the attacking force consisted of this regiment alone. The prisoner will be sent to you at once. The three artillery shots fired are reported to have been fired by General Reynolds.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1863—11 a. m.

General GARFIELD:

General Thomas is here with two divisions, with orders to occupy my position. Have received no orders to move.

CRITTENDEN,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863.

(Received 1.26 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN:

The general commanding directs you to put General Van Cleve's and General Palmer's commands in readiness to march. Move them at once, sufficiently to be out of the way of General Thomas, in some shade in an unmolested position, and you will before long receive definite orders for taking up position farther down Chickamauga Creek. General Wood's division may not need to be moved at present.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to inform you that at the time your order arrived directing the immediate removal of his Second and Third Divisions, in order to give room for General Thomas' troops, he conferred with General Thomas, who was then and is now here, and they both concluded that it would be unwise to move them until definite orders were received locating the two divisions. There is ample room for the troops of General Thomas that are yet to come up. The general, however, has put the divisions under orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN:

The general commanding directs you to post General Palmer's division in a good military position in the space between General Van Cleve and General McCook, on or near the line of Chickamauga Creek. He directs you also to make your headquarters near this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Reed's Mill, September 17, 1863—7 p. m.
(Received Crawfish Spring, 1.30 a. m., 18th.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: General Spears [Steedman] passed through Graysville this a. m. This p. m. there was slight cannonading above Ringgold. I

understand that Wilder is camped near Alexander's Bridge, 2 miles below me. I have sent a party to communicate with him. Rebel pickets are 9 miles above on the La Fayette road.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Crawfish Spring, September 18, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,
September 17, 1863.

Col. C. G. HARKER,
Commanding Brigade:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the pickets inform me that they saw a rocket to the eastward about 1 o'clock this morning; that they heard a bugle or horn in the same direction last evening about dark, and some thought they saw signal lights also in the east during the night.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. B. EATON,
Captain, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Brigade Inspector.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 17, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the commanding general of the army.

I am not sufficiently advised of the exact position of Colonel Minty's command to say whether these evidences of the presence of troops came from him or not. Besides I am not informed whether he has any signal party with him. Then the report of pickets as to the direction of such indications is too vague to fix the direction accurately. I report the facts, thinking they may be used as corroborations if they were observed by others.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 17, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Some of my lookouts have just reported a considerable cloud of dust due south from this position, with some indistinct firing. The lookout reports the column of dust, when first seen, as moving northward when the firing was heard, and then the column or cloud of dust seemed to cease moving northward.

Supposing the dust was raised by the enemy moving northward, have we any troops 2 or 3 miles south of this line that would encounter the enemy? The lookouts are posted in a tree on a high point near the left of the line. I cannot detect the dust with my glass from my headquarters, but the lookouts have a better sweep over the country than I have. I will have a strict watch kept and report all I may see or hear.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863—3.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

Your note of 2.15 p. m. giving the results of your observation of the dust and firing to the southward of your position is received. Your observations were very accurate. The firing occurred between a column of the enemy's cavalry and a scouting party of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry under Colonel Palmer. Report any appearances which indicate movements of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that Wilder has been sent with his mounted infantry to Alexander's Bridge, on your left and midway between you and Colonel Minty. We have had no report from Minty to-day, and the general commanding directs you to send a messenger to him at once to obtain a report of anything that may have occurred or that he has observed. Forward the report when received to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 17, 1863—7.30 p. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: When Colonel Wilder passed here this afternoon I furnished him with a guide to conduct him to Alexander's Bridge. On the return of the guide he sent me a message to the effect that there was considerable dust and some skirmish-firing in the neighborhood of Napier's. Napier's is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from this, and about the like distance from Alexander's Bridge. It is near the point at which the

most direct [road] from here to Ringgold is crossed by the road leading from Chattanooga over Alexander's Bridge, and falling into the direct Rossville and La Fayette road near Shields' Gap. The report was delivered to me while Mr. Dana and Colonel Hodges were in my quarters, and I desired them to mention it to the commanding general.

Just at dark my most outward post on the road to La Fayette was dashed on by a squad of some 15 mounted men. The outpost fired, and drove back the squad of cavalry. I have strengthened the outpost, and cautioned excessive vigilance there as well as throughout the entire command.

What the meaning of the dash was, whether the precursor of a more serious attack soon or whether it was an effort to capture some of my pickets to gain information generally and specially, I cannot give an opinion. The commanding general can decide this point as well or better than I.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp, Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Major-General PALMER :

GENERAL : I will watch your left closely. Colonel Barnes, who is on your left, reports cavalry, but thus far has not heard of any rebel infantry on his front.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 17, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General PALMER,
Commanding Second Division :

SIR : The general commanding directs that you move your command at once sufficiently to be out of the way of General Thomas. Move it into the shade, in an unobserved position, and you will before long receive definite orders for taking up position farther down Chickamauga Creek.

Respectfully,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Above order revoked and modified, we being ready. Notified brigades.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
September 17, 1863—daylight.

E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

My patrol has this moment returned, and Captain Moore, commanding, reports that they advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond our picket

lines and ran into the enemy's cavalry vedettes; was halted by them, 5 in number, and fired on and no one hurt. The patrol made a charge upon them, but did not capture any one; could have shot them. They learned from a negro and white boy that the station is about three-fourths of a mile farther on, and the main body, considerable number, farther on. No infantry seen or heard of, and the cavalry are said to be strange cavalry. They made their appearance yesterday, and the first seen in this quarter since last Sunday. They traveled up and down the road a great deal yesterday in large squads, sometimes in small squads, and inquired after the Yankees. No bugles of enemy were heard, and no camp-fires seen or reported. The number of the enemy or by whom commanded is not known. The buglers of General Palmer were heard by the patrol.

In haste, very respectfully,

SID. M. BARNES,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

ROSSVILLE, *September 17, 1863.*

[General GARFIELD:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: This will introduce an old and particular friend, U. S. Senator Nesmith, from Oregon. Take good care of him. He is the prince of good fellows.

Yours, truly,

GRANGER.

P. S.—Steedman went to Ringgold this morning with six regiments and one battery. All right so far. He will bivouac there or near there to-night. I need a regiment of cavalry badly to watch the country east of us. Much valuable information could be obtained from that flank with a small cavalry force.

GRANGER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER:

The general commanding suggests that the garrisons and posts in your district can be further reduced, and that you can bring to the front as follows:

From Fort Donelson and Clarksville, one regiment infantry; from Nashville, one regiment cavalry; from Stewart's and Brown's Creeks, one battalion of infantry; from Murfreesborough, one regiment infantry and one battalion of cavalry; from the ten regiments of infantry now at Caperton's Ferry, Stevenson, Bridgeport, and Jasper, three regiments infantry; total, five and a half regiments infantry, one regiment and battalion of cavalry—the Caperton Ferry force be withdrawn, the bulk of the Stevenson force posted at Bridgeport, and the Jasper force distributed between that place and Battle Creek. The force at Gallatin should furnish two companies to re-enforce the garrison at Carthage. As soon as Burnside joins us most of the force at McMinnville can be spared; certainly the Fifth Iowa Cavalry can be brought to the front. If you know of

any points which can be safely cut down more, do so. The War Department has ordered Hurlbut's and Sherman's corps to cross over to the Tennessee, which will thoroughly protect our right and rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER :

Colonel Wilder has been sent with his mounted brigade to the vicinity of Alexander's Mill, intermediate between Minty's and Wood's position. The general commanding directs you to send a messenger to Colonel Minty for a report of anything that may have occurred or that he has observed to-day. When the report is received he desires you to send it to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER :

The general commanding directs you to order General Spears' command, now at Jasper, to cross the river and take post at Wauhatchie. The design is to bring that force nearer within your reach in case of emergency, and also that they may serve as a protection to Lookout Valley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, September 17, 1863—9 p. m.

[General GARFIELD:]

Following dispatch just received from Gallatin :

GALLATIN, September 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER :

I heard from there yesterday. They had a fight with about 200 rebels, and the rebels were repulsed, with a small loss of 3 men wounded on our side. Sent 100 mounted men up there this morning; have not heard from there since they left. Will telegraph as soon as I hear from them.

H. K. McCONNELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 17, 1863.

General J. A. GARFIELD :

GENERAL: Everything here is doing well. I received a communication from Colonel Byrd, of General Burnside's army, which I for-

ward. They do not seem to be very well posted. The affair at Cleveland turns out to have been a raid of about 100 men belonging to Scott. They did but little damage. They were also in Ooltewah, some 15 miles from here, yesterday. The citizens are fleeing across the river from fear of their depredations. I have here about 300 men, belonging to the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps, without arms. What shall be done with them? I am using them for fatigue duty. Rations to the amount of about 200,000 here, and 600 cattle more on the way. Steam-boat makes the trial trip tomorrow. Bridge half done.

Your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Athens, Tenn., September 16, 1863.

COLONEL: My brigade is now at Athens, Tenn. I would like to hear from you to know, if consistent, where your brigade is stationed, and also where the nearest force is, in case I should be attacked. Please let me know whether Chattanooga is in possession of our army or not; and, if not, what position it now occupies. It is reported that the rebels are in Cleveland from 300 to 400 strong, and is tolerably reliable. It is also reported on reliable authority that the enemy intend an extensive raid, with a large force, into this section of the country soon. I have sent three companies to Cleveland, but have not yet heard from them.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General WAGNER:

The general commanding directs that Company I, Third Indiana Cavalry, be detached, until further orders, for scouting on our flanks under your instruction. As soon as it can be spared from that duty, you will order it to report to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 17, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General WAGNER:

The general commanding directs you to collect all the available casks and barrels which will hold water and put them in repair, so that they can be sent to the front when they are needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

Semi-weekly report of effective force of Pioneer Brigade, P. O'Connell, captain
First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding, September 17, 1863.*

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Total.		Aggregate.	Horses.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.		
Headquarters Pioneer Brigade.....	18	22	35				18	22	35	.....
First Battalion, Capt. C. J. Stewart.....				25	372	397	25	372	397	.....
Second Battalion, Capt. C. Smith.....				7	54	61	7	54	61	.....
Third Battalion, Capt. R. Clements.....				18	306	324	18	306	324	.....
First Pioneer Squadron (mounted), First Lieut. W. Murphy.....				3	65	68	3	65	68	112
Total	18	22	35	53	797	850	66	819	885	112

P. O'CONNELL,
Capt., First Ohio Vol. Inftry, Comdg. Pioneer Brigade.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, *September 17, 1863.*

General MITCHELL:

The enemy have attacked the Second Indiana Cavalry, and now are trying to cut it off with the train.

WOOD,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Pond Spring, September 17, 1863—10.30 p. m.

General GARFIELD:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find dispatch from Colonel McCook, commanding First Division Cavalry. I have ordered him to remain where he is for the present, throw pickets well out, and in the morning feel out to the front and see what he can find.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Cedar Grove, September 17, 1863.

General J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, or

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I received the order to move on Stevens' Gap at 5.15 o'clock this afternoon, and have just gone into camp here at dark, 6 miles from Stevens' Gap. I send a staff officer through to-night, because I prefer remaining with my command in case of an attack.

* For order organizing this command, see Series I, Vol. XX, Part II, p. 6.

I will be at Stevens' Gap by 6.30 o'clock in the morning, when I will report in person; or, if you desire, will move the command up to-night, though the horses would be benefited by remaining here. I will be saddled all night, and ready to move at any time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 17, 1863.*
(Received War Department, 10.15 a. m., 18th.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President United States:

Thank you for your dispatch, and I desire to stay as long as you think necessary, but am very anxious to look after my private affairs as soon as the public service will allow.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 17, 1863.*
(Received 1 a. m., 18th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I arrived here on the night of the 12th, and should have communicated with you at once by courier, but have been expecting telegraph line to be ready every hour since that time. It is up the entire length, but from some cause unknown we get no current between this place and Cumberland Gap. We have men out on all parts of the line, and hope to have it in operation soon. The enemy are concentrating considerable force at Jonesborough, and we are concentrating at Greeneville. Should they not attack us before we are concentrated, we will attack them as soon as we are ready. It is reported on what would seem good authority that Ewell's corps is coming this way. It is certain that all the trains have been sent east from Bristol for the purpose of transportation of troops.

In my last dispatch I told you of a force I have at Athens, the advance connecting with Rosecrans. That force will be left as it was then there, and the remainder of our force will be concentrated at Greeneville, except such as may be necessary for depot guards. By reference to my last dispatch you will know about the size of the force I will be able to concentrate. Should Ewell's corps come down, you will no doubt know it very soon; and, while we will defend ourselves to the best of our ability, it will give an opportunity for Meade to strike Lee a blow. We have abundance of forage in this country, and I think we have made such arrangements as will enable us to supply this command with breadstuffs from the mills of the country.

The supply of beef-cattle is very limited, and there is no salt meat in the country, and very little salt, except about 1,000,000 rations which we captured. There are small-stores in the country, such as sugar, coffee, soap, and candles.

The bridge over the Hiwassee at Calhoun can be repaired in ten days, and we can get stores over the road via Nashville very soon, I

hope. We have five engines and some twenty-odd cars here on this road. We are completing a steam-boat at Kingston which can carry supplies from Bridgeport to this place. We brought with us a herd of near 2,000 beef-cattle, which are not yet exhausted, and a herd of 2,000 which I ordered before leaving Kentucky ought to be here in a few days. Some supply trains are also now on the road. I brought with me 5,000 stand of rifled-muskets, with equipments and ammunition, which are now being issued to troops that are organizing here. I think we will have no difficulty in organizing from 5,000 to 10,000 troops, and therefore beg that 5,000 stand of Springfield rifles be placed at my disposal in Cincinnati, with equipments and plenty of ammunition. The men in this country are all good marksmen and are devotedly loyal.

Respectfully,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 17, 1863.*

(Via Cumberland Gap, 18th. Received 10.40 a. m., 19th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatches of 13th and 14th received. Orders to go below will be obeyed as soon as possible. I go to Greeneville to-night. Dispositions for attacking the enemy at Jonesborough made. I will lose no time in doing as you order. No direct telegraphic communication as yet. Hope to get it to-morrow.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

• WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., September 17, 1863—10.40 a. m.

Adjutant-General ANDERSON,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Have the Eleventh Kentucky Regiment properly armed and sent forward without delay.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 13. }

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
September 17, 1863.

As it is the mission of this army to rescue East Tennessee from rebel despotism, so it is also its duty to see that within its lines law and order are enforced. No advantage must be taken of its presence to avenge private wrongs or to gratify a personal malice, and it must be distinctly understood by all, both citizens and soldiers, that any unauthorized injuries inflicted by any on either person or property will be promptly punished with the utmost rigor of military law. No levies on property for the public service will be made, except by the proper authority, and in no case will any person, no matter how great may be his criminality, be left without the means of subsistence. Offenses or depredations should be at once reported to the

nearest provost-marshal, who is authorized to immediately arrest the offender and hold him for punishment.

Vouchers will be given in all cases for property, and these vouchers will state on their face what is known as to the loyalty or disloyalty of the persons from whom property is taken. Property taken by irresponsible parties will at once be turned over to the nearest provost-marshal or military commandant, who will immediately report them to the Provost-Marshal-General for his action.

Citizens as well as soldiers are notified that all prisoners of war, when released on their taking the oath of allegiance, will be permitted to return to their homes and resume their ordinary avocations, and will not be threatened or molested by any one so long as they observe their faith to the Government, but will be entitled to the same rights and will receive the same protection as are granted to other citizens; but any violation of the oath will be promptly reported to the nearest provost-marshal, who is authorized to take immediate action.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 17, 1863.*

Captain HALL,

Assistant Quartermaster, Camp Nelson, Ky.:

Three regiments of infantry, the One hundred and fifteenth, One hundred and seventeenth, and One hundred and eighteenth Indiana, about 800 strong each, and two batteries of artillery, will arrive at Nicholasville as rapidly as the quartermaster's department can forward the same from here. They will all receive wagons to move from Nicholasville. They have been assigned to the Ninth Corps. It is of the utmost importance that they be furnished with wagons and pushed forward at once.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

September 17, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General POPE,

Milwaukee:

The regiments sent from your department will first report to General Schofield, at Saint Louis, when they will receive additional orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,

September 18, 1863.

General RAWLINS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg:

I fear that I will be embarrassed by having more generals of divisions than I have commands for. I want my division commanders

as near permanent as possible. Osterhaus has Steele's old division, Asboth now has Tuttle's division, and Tuttle is now here. Asboth ranks Tuttle, but Tuttle ranks Osterhaus. I do think General Asboth should have some fixed command, say the fortifications of Vicksburg, as independent of any division or brigade. I want Morgan L. Smith to have his old division (Second), but Blair will soon be here to command it, and W. S. Smith is daily expected and will want his old division (Fourth). The brigades are all so small now that they do not satisfy a brigadier. Can you suggest any relief for the dilemma? Will be at Oak Ridge to-morrow.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS., September 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Black River:

Will assign General Tuttle to command fortifications here.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAV. FORCES, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 9. } *September 18, 1863.*

I. The commanding officer Fifth Illinois Cavalry will detail from his command 100 men and 4 officers, well armed and mounted, for a scout of 15 miles and return, to report to Captain Woods, at these headquarters, to-morrow morning at 3.30 o'clock.

II. Captain Woods, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, will take command of a scouting party of 200 men, to report to him at these headquarters to-morrow morning at 3.30 o'clock, and sweep up along west side of Black River, 2 miles above Birdsong's Ferry, thence to camp by way of Oak Ridge.

E. F. WINSLOW,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, September 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I send you the inclosed telegram from the General-in-Chief. It needs immediate action, which of course will be given. I shall move all I can spare at once.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON CITY,
September 15, 1863—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Memphis:

All the troops that can possibly be spared in Western Tennessee and on the Mississippi River should be sent without delay to assist

General Rosecrans on the Tennessee River. Urge Sherman to act with all possible promptness. If you have boats send them down to bring up his troops. Information just received indicates that a part of Lee's army has been sent to re-enforce Bragg.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., September 18, 1863.

Commanding Officer Second Brigade:

The following telegram just received from Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, Corinth:

Report that Ferguson with 4,000 men and eight pieces of artillery is moving toward the road. Keep the country south of you well scouted.

Have every part of your command on the alert and send (if you have them) cavalry or mounted infantry some distance south as a feeler.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., FIFTH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 18, 1863.

Maj. JAMES O. PIERCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Memphis:

I send herewith in charge of orderly a citizen, William P. Hall, who came into our lines for protection from conscript officers. His house is near Commerce. He states that Major Chalmers with five companies is at Panola.

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

D. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

SPECIAL ORDERS,) HDQRS. CAV. DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 56. { *Memphis, Tenn., September 18, 1863.*

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 222, headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and Tenth Missouri Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, will be immediately transferred to Vicksburg, Miss., to report to department headquarters for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson, commanding:

J. K. CATLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, *September 18, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON :

The Eleventh Illinois Cavalry passed here about 10 o'clock this a. m.

L. F. McCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade Cavalry.

SAULSBURY, *September 18, 1863.*

Colonel MERSY :

There is a cavalry force on the Ripley or State Line road, within hearing of my cavalry pickets. I have sent out a scout to ascertain what it is. Do you know of any of our forces being in that direction?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. F. DRISH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *September 18, 1863.*

(Received 10.25 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

General Lew. Wallace's orders require him to remain at Crawfordsville. I respectfully request that they may be modified so far as to allow him to speak at such places in this State as I may select. He can be of great assistance to me and our cause.

Please answer to-day.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1863—12.15 a. m.

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

COLONEL : The officer on High Point reports that he is keeping a sharp lookout, but can see nothing unusual. No camp-fires but our own.

Respectfully,

JESSE MERRILL,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HIGH POINT, *September 18, 1863.*

(Received 6 a. m.)

Captain MERRILL :

Line of camp-fires all along valley parallel to our front. Strong in Crittenden's front. Clouds of dust rising beyond Catlett's Gap about 2 miles.

W. E. SHERIDAN,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

HIGH POINT, *September 18, 1863.*

(Received 9.20 a. m.)

Captain MERRILL :

Heavy columns of dust rising in valley beyond Pigeon Mountain, reaching from Dug Gap to southeast from here.

MEEKER.

SIGNAL STATION, HIGH POINT,

September 18, 1863.

Captain MERRILL :

New fires due east, extending 20 degrees south. Dense at extremities ; scattered in center. From 15 to 20 miles distant.

BRENT.

SIGNAL STATION NEAR HEADQUARTERS,

September 18, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Could see none but our camp-fires. Inquired of officers on High Point, and they report seeing none but our own.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. HOPKINS,

Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

FRIDAY MORNING, *September 18, 1863.*

Captain SEITER :

I lost you yesterday morning. I wanted to send you messages yesterday, but could not find you. McCook was just below and I communicated with him. I reported to him fully of that body of cavalry that came out of Dug Gap about 9 a. m. I can watch every movement of theirs at Dug Gap. Can see them relieving their pickets in the morning. I have a fine point for observation. Thank Jones for me for the use of his glass, and tell him I will make regular morning and evening reports hereafter. The following is a dispatch I had intended to send you yesterday a. m., but could not find you :

SEPTEMBER 17, 1863—8 a. m.

SEITER :

From 3 to 4 a. m. could see rebel camp-fires plainly through Dug Gap toward and near La Fayette. Could count five different groups. Fires, I should think, of divisions. Three north, one in front, and one south of La Fayette.

FULLER.

I watched them again this a. m. but could find only small fires, and they all north of La Fayette. From the columns of dust, I think troops were moving north on the State road all day yesterday. Slight skirmishing for about two hours yesterday p. m. ; some picket firing about dark. Think the rebels were moving yesterday toward Ringgold.

FULLER.

P. S.—I have found out from citizens and others the name and location of every point in the valley.

F.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel FLYNT:

Yesterday the line was closed while we were moving to this point. The dust prevented opening until dark.

SEITER,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

Journal of the operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1863.

At 4 p. m. the whole corps moved to the left along Chickamauga Creek to Crawfish Spring. On arriving at that place received orders to march on the cross-roads leading to Chattanooga and La Fayette road by the Widow Glenn's house and take up a position near Kelly's farm, on the La Fayette road, connecting with Crittenden's corps on my right at Gordon's Mills.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 18, 1863.

Lieut. Col. A. C. DUCAT:

The general commanding directs you to take charge of the discipline of headquarters camp, to see that everything is kept in proper order and that the guards are efficient. There has been complaint recently that many articles are stolen from the wagons. The general desires you to devise some means to prevent this and punish the offenders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 18, 1863—5.40 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding wishes to see you as soon as you can conveniently come to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

NEAR ALEXANDER'S BRIDGE,
September 18, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Crawfish Spring, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Colonel Minty has fallen back, after being re-enforced by two regiments and two pieces of artillery of mine. A rebel infantry force has crossed Chickamauga between Alexander's Bridge

and Reed's Bridge, getting in my rear. I held the rebels at Alexander's Bridge until they outnumbered me on every side. I got off my artillery, and am falling back on General Wood.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Vineyard's, on Chattanooga Road, Sept. 18, 1863—8.50 p. m.

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I send you Mr. McDowell, who lives 3 miles this side of Rossville, and knows all the roads in this vicinity. The rebels are across Chickamauga, and are found in force on any of the roads leading to the right, at a quarter of a mile. They are planting artillery in my front, and our lines of skirmishers are mixed together. My main line and theirs is not more than 200 yards apart, and not more than 600 yards from the road from Gordon's Mills to Chattanooga, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Gordon's Mills.

I have no position for artillery, and if my right is not strengthened, am in danger of being driven back. They attacked us at dark with cheers, but were held in check. Their force is nearly all infantry, and from appearances it is a large one.

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

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Pond Spring, September 18, 1863—9.15 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have just heard from Brigadier-General Mitchell. The courier line is complete. General Mitchell has had a scout within half a mile of Blue Bird Gap; no enemy visible. His headquarters is 2 miles from Bailey's Cross-Roads. I will duplicate his orders.

Respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*Camp 3 Miles from Winston's, September 13, 1863—1 p. m.**
Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Your letter dated 9.30 p. m. reached me at 10 a. m. to-day, and would have been acknowledged at once, but I was waiting until General Stanley resolved definitely when and by what route he would go, so that I could give you a positive idea of the position of the infantry ordered to support him. General Davis will go over Lookout Mountain with two brigades with General Stanley. They will then decide the precise point at which the infantry should be posted. Our knowledge of that country forbids me to decide

upon any precise spot to post the support, as converging roads, &c., would influence such posting. The point where the Summerville road intersects the Alpine and La Fayette road will receive consideration.

The Third Brigade of Davis' division will be posted upon Lookout Mountain, commanding and patrolling all the roads upon the mountain top and the valley on this side. All of Stanley's transportation, horses, and commissary stores, Davis' transportation and portions of his artillery, will be cared for by Johnson's division and myself.

My headquarters are now about 7 miles from Sheridan, on headwaters of Lookout Creek, where Johnson's division is encamped. I have the Sand Mountain patrolled by Harrison's mounted infantry.

Eight deserters from the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry came to my pickets on Lookout Mountain at 11 a. m. to-day. They deserted from Summerville at 9 p. m. last night. From all accounts, Stanley will have an easy victory to-morrow. One of the deserters says that he understood that Breckinridge's troops were at Rome. Where shall I send the deserters?

Say to the general that the Twentieth Corps is well fed, and he may always expect to find us with about from eighteen to twenty-four days' rations on hand; that we are happy, and ready for any work he may think proper to order us to do. Stanley has informed you of the whereabouts of the rebel cavalry. Will keep you posted promptly as to Stanley's success.

I am, respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

September 18, 1863—2.45 p. m.

General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 1 p. m. just received. General Lytle, with his brigades, arrived here last night. His troops are now in position. My wagon train all came down the mountain this morning. Colonel Post's brigade is now marching from Winston's to this place. If you wish, I can direct him to any point on the mountain you may designate. I will await your order. I think the demonstration on the left is a reconnaissance, as Wheeler's demonstration yesterday developed nothing. They evidently saw our movement and are anxious. Thank God, we have the wind and dust in our favor.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

P. S.—I await your order to move up.

A. McD. McC.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

September 18, 1863—6.34 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

The general commanding inquires if I have had any communication with the cavalry, and if not, why not. I have the honor to state

that General Mitchell, the cavalry commander, slept with me last night, and this morning I left him near Bailey's Cross-Roads, he going toward Dougherty's, and I returned to place Sheridan in position. When on my extreme right to-day Colonel Harrison told me that General Mitchell's headquarters were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from that point, and that he would find him. I know Colonel McCook encamped about 5 miles from Sheridan last night. I have communication with General Crook at Dougherty's, by way of Mountain Top. Dr. James left Crook at 7 a. m.; all was well then and no news. I communicate with Mitchell through Colonel Harrison, whom I have ordered to hunt him up. I have sent him word of my order to move long since. Why he has not communicated with me I do not know. Several of his staff are with me to-night, who failed to find him, they having come from Dougherty's. I will give orders to Harrison to find him to-night. He can search the whole cove. Not a gun has been fired on my lines to-day.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 18, 1863—8.37 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: My corps will be concentrated at Pond Spring to-night. Brannan's troops have not left camp yet, and the road is blocked up for miles in advance of me. I will sleep here to-night. I hope to hear from Mitchell to-night. I have been very busy all day, and he should have sent me word where his headquarters would be. I left him at Bailey's Cross-Roads about 8.30 a. m. Everything quiet here. I send a train to Winston's in the morning to get some sick and carry them to Chattanooga. I will keep you advised of my progress. I hope orders will be given that Thomas' wagons will not impede my march. I have no baggage with me, nor do I intend to have, save ammunition and rations. My men are confident. Let us in.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
September 18, 1863.

Captain GARDNER,
Commanding Fifth Wisconsin Battery:

CAPTAIN: The ammunition train is now moving up the mountain. You will at once prepare your battery to move, and as soon as the road is clear you will make the ascent of the mountain and there await orders.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL WEST,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Pond Spring, September 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division :

GENERAL: Your dispatch in regard to the situation of our animals on the mountain is received. Colonel Boyd had orders nearly an hour ago to go up on to the mountain and bring all the baggage and supply trains of the corps down into the valley by the Cooper's Gap road. They will then be parked behind the corps, where they can be supplied with water and forage.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Pond Spring, September 18, 1863—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division :

General McCook directs that you move your command immediately in rear of General Davis', on main road leading toward these headquarters. Further orders designating your new position will reach you on the way. Orders from department headquarters, just received, direct this movement to be made.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 18, 1863—4.40 p. m.

General CRITTENDEN or General ROSECRANS,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: Father Trecey has just come in, and reports that Wilder and Minty have formed a junction, and that though they are falling back they have not yet reached the Chattanooga and Rossville road, though very near to it. Father Trecey says the enemy apparently outnumber our troops 4 to 1, and that he drove us very vigorously for a time, but when he left the pursuit was not so vigorous. He says the enemy appears to have infantry, artillery, and cavalry.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *September 18, 1863.*

Capt. W. C. RUSSELL :

I have just returned from Battle Creek. General Spears' command moved into camp at 12 m. to-day. Pontoon-bridge will be ready for crossing this evening. Troops from Caperton's Ferry moved from Stevenson to-day. Third Ohio Infantry moved to Bridgeport this morning. Two companies of cavalry returned from

a scout, one from Bellefonte, the other from Tantalón, through the mountains; report having neither seen nor heard anything of guerrilla parties. All quiet along the lines.

JAS. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

SHELBYVILLE,
September 18, 1863—10.10 a. m.

General GORDON GRANGER:

SIR: There are a large number of guerrillas and rebel cavalry lurking around in Giles, Lincoln, and Marshall Counties. Their intention is to concentrate and attack this post. They are represented to be about 1,000 strong, and I have reliable information that their intention is to organize a regiment about 16 miles from me on Saturday, and also to have a barbecue. If I could be permitted to concentrate my forces (some of whom are now at Decherd, Tullahoma, Normandy, &c.), I can go down and pitch into them and rout them, and perhaps kill or make some important captures if I can get them concentrated. I can guard the road well from this to Decherd, and drive them from the State entirely.

Respectfully,

ROBERT GALBRAITH,
Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crawfish Spring, September 18, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General WAGNER:

The general commanding directs that you send forward all the members of the Twenty-first Army Corps not belonging to your brigade. Put the men of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps on fatigue duty till we can confer with their corps commanders. Report where these men came from, and how it happens they are without arms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 18, 1863.

General J. A. GARFIELD:

Yours of this date has been received. The dispatch for General Burnside forwarded. Have sent Captain Moreau up in the direction of the general's advance to communicate with it, and also to scout the country along the river and as far out as Cleveland. Nothing of any interest to-day.

A part of the wagons that came in last night were loaded with forage instead of rations. By whose order I do not know, but certainly we should have food for the men before we transport forage, as there is plenty in the country.

Your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 18, 1863—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

SIR : I have sent Captain Moreau out in the direction of Tyner's Station this afternoon. He encountered Forrest's men, and captured 1 prisoner from First Confederate. Forrest's forces are said to be between Ringgold and Tyner's Station. Prisoner states he saw Bushrod Johnson's infantry brigade engaged to-day with our extreme left. Says Bragg is largely re-enforced ; force, 100,000. Will attack us immediately. Saw ammunition trains moving to the front to-day. Heavy columns of infantry on Chattanooga road between Chattanooga and Ringgold ; Joe Johnston in command. Has issued an address to the army yesterday, in which he states to the soldiers that everything depends upon the issue of this battle. I had two men captured to-day. One escaped this evening within 6 miles of this place at Missionary Mills. This force went in the direction of Cleveland.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,

*Rodgers' House, 2 Miles from Blue Bird Gap,**September 18, 1863—5.30 p. m.*

General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff :

GENERAL : I have moved to this point with two brigades of Colonel McCook's division. I found this to be the best place to get corn and water, and at the same time watch the right flank of General McCook. I have sent a scout to the foot of Blue Bird Gap. They saw nothing but a couple of pickets. I have established a courier line between this point and Pond Spring, where it will connect with the line leading from your headquarters to General McCook. I have received no dispatches from you to-day, nor have I heard any news of the movements of the army, either our own or the enemy's.

I am, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

FORT DONELSON, TENN.,

September 18, 1863.

Capt. WILLIAM C. RUSSELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville :

An escort to team returning from rolling-mill was attacked by a small party of guerrillas. In the skirmish 2 of our men were killed, and 2 of the guerrillas, 1 of whom is the notorious George Hinson.

A. A. SMITH,

Colonel, Commanding Post.

OFFICE OF CAVALRY BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., September 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Comdg. Cav., Army of the Cumberland,
Via Chattanooga, Tenn. :

How many cavalry horses do you require for immediate use, and, in addition, how many will you require between now and the 1st of January, 1864? What can cavalry horses be bought for in Tennessee?

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Ringgold Road, September 18, 1863—5 a. m.

Officer Commanding Rossville :

All quiet at this point during the night.

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 18, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn. :

Five thousand arms will be placed at your disposal in Cincinnati. General Meade does not believe that any of Ewell's forces have gone west. A part, at least, of Longstreet's corps has gone to Atlanta. It is believed that Bragg, Johnston, and Hardee, with the unexchanged prisoners from Vicksburg and Port Hudson, are concentrating against Rosecrans. You must give him all the aid in your power. Not hearing from you I directed your adjutant-general at Cincinnati to push forward all available troops.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAMP NELSON, KY.,
September 18, 1863.

Colonel BOWEN or
Colonel BABCOCK :

Finding General Willcox here, I have given him charge of the troops now arriving. General Potter and I will start to-morrow.

JOHN G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, September 18, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General PARKE,
Crab Orchard :

To-morrow will send you one other battery, the Twenty-fourth Ohio; also a battalion of cavalry, the Fourth Independent Ohio.

By command of Major-General Burnside :

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,
*Comdg. Second Div., Twenty-third Army Corps,
 Five Miles from Strawberry Plains:*

Send balance of Chapin's brigade, with battery, to Morristown immediately, and await further orders with the rest of your division. The men left at Loudon are on the train which brings this, with the exception of about 90 which could not be brought, the cars being loaded. You can keep the men with you or send them on to Morristown.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
September 19, 1863.

General H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Forces, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have returned from New Orleans, arriving here on the 16th instant, and am still confined to my bed, lying flat on my back. My injuries are severe, but still not dangerous; my recovery is simply a matter of time. Although fatiguing, I will still endeavor to perform my duties, and hope soon to recover that I may be able to take the field at any time I may be called on to do so.

I have just read General Sherman's private letter* to you, but do not fully coincide with the general as to the policy that should be adopted toward these people. While I believe with him that every effort should be made to fill up our thinned ranks, and be prepared to meet and destroy their armies wherever found, I think we should do it with terms held out that by accepting they could receive the protection of our laws. There is certainly a very fine feeling existing in the State of Louisiana and in most parts of this State toward the Union. I inclose you copies of resolutions sent me by citizens of both Louisiana and Mississippi, showing something of this feeling.

If able to write myself I should write much more at length on this subject, but being compelled to dictate for another to write I will be brief, and should I recover in a short time sufficiently to write, I will address you again.

Yours, truly,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF WINN,
September 3, A. D. 1863.

When, in consideration of the condition of our country and to make known our principles, it has obviously become necessary that we should embody ourselves for the protection of our homes, lives,

*See p. 694.

and property : Therefore, we do adopt and publish the following resolutions :

Resolved, first, That we have undoubted evidence that the Confederate States are designed to be very aristocratic and exceedingly oppressive in its form of government.

Resolved, second, That we hold no further allegiance to the Confederate States except when overpowered and compelled by the sword.

Resolved, third, That we believe the United States is the most democratic and best form of government now in existence.

Resolved, fourth, That we are certain the State of Louisiana did not secede from the United States Government by a vote of the people.

Resolved, fifth, That we have only been kept from our loyalty to the United States by the force of arms and oppression.

Resolved, sixth, That we are willing to cordially welcome to our country the United States forces and flag of the Union.

Resolved, seventh, That we use all available means to preserve the Union.

Resolved, eighth, That we hold ourselves in readiness as a home guard company to assist the United States troops at any time in the protection of our homes, lives, and property.

Resolved, ninth, That we send three men from this company as commissioners to the commander of the post at Monroe, or the nearest post, to make known these resolutions, to procure a United States flag, to procure arms and ammunition, and to make such other arrangements as the company may deem necessary for our defense.

Resolved, tenth, That we sign our names to these resolutions, and implore the blessing of Almighty God to rest upon us.

We and each of us do solemnly swear before Almighty God that we will faithfully maintain the above preamble and resolutions, and we further swear we will pledge our lives and property and our sacred honor in their support.

We further swear that we will receive this oath as legal and lawful.

Matthew Ussery, J. G. Kidd, George W. Young, James B. Holiday, R. L. Elliott, James Head, D. E. Gaar, John Parker, David Emmons, James Arnauld, J. S. Peoples, Emory Prenett, Wm. Thornton, F. R. Thornton, J. F. Bridges, J. A. Perkins, Enos A. Lucas, John F. Smith, H. F. Lacky, J. A. Lacky, R. M. Nettler, J. Allen, Thomas Higginbotham, C. M. Presley, James Thornton, B. Arnold, J. L. Hatten, B. Branch, L. Merit, Wm. Crump, G. Smith, J. A. Sherbett, J. J. H. Simpson, Isaac Parker, J. M. Smith, Rubin Parker, Robert Emons, J. R. Bradley, John C. Smith, O. M. Lewis, D. G. King, James Lewis, J. B. Adams, H. L. McCroskile, L. L. Thomas, P. H. Lewis, Jasper Emmons, Thomas Allen, Augustus Dyer, T. Branch, C. E. Jones, Wyley Head, John P. Head, Robert Crawford, Samuel Cambrel, Lofton Cambrel, U. W. Sledge, J. C. Adams, Redick Blake, B. G. Adams, L. L. Adams, W. S. King, S. Sauthern, James Hudson, J. M. Thornton, Jesse W. Wright, S. E. Hart, H. C. Tatum, J. M. McKaskle, A. J. Perkins, P. H. Lewis, D. C. Kirkland.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

A meeting of the citizens of Oak Ridge and Milldale precincts, at the suggestion of the military authorities, was held on the 4th day of September, 1863, at the former residence of R. L. Matthews, to form

a civil society. Dr. H. W. Hill was elected chairman and J. W. Rice secretary.

On motion the chairman appointed J. E. Patterson, David Hopper, Rev. W. Harris, James Crouch, Rev. P. Harris, Madison Stephenson, and J. W. Parks a committee to draft resolutions.

On motion the chairman was added to the committee.

Preamble.—It has always been the custom of civilized nations when they have conquered a country or a part of a country, and that country no longer offers any military resistance, to protect that country from further aggression and to provide the citizens with the temporary necessities of life, and also to assist them in providing for themselves in the future. And whereas our county is now in possession of the military authorities of the United States, and consequently we have not only been despoiled of nearly all we possessed, but our families are daily exposed to injuries and insults from straggling soldiers and negroes, armed and unarmed, generally, we have no security or protection for the little we have left:

Resolved, first, We, as good, orderly, and quiet citizens, unite ourselves together and mutually promise to aid each other in pursuing our various avocations of life, and to protect each other in person and property, provided the means be put in our hands by the military authorities of the United States.

Resolved, second, We hereby request the proper military authorities to disarm or remove the armed negroes on Roach's and Blake's plantations, for reasons which are obvious. The said negroes have robbed peaceable white citizens of their money, clothing, buggies, and horses, for which they have obtained no redress. They have murdered citizens on Deer Creek, plundered their houses, and have driven a peaceable citizen from his home, who, to save his life, was forced to swim the Yazoo River at 3 o'clock in the morning, and committed acts of violence on the female part of his family.

Resolved, third, That the same authorities are requested to remove all negroes not belonging to plantations where they have located themselves, who are destroying stock and who are considered a nuisance to the neighborhood.

Resolved, fourth, The same authorities are requested to send suitable negroes to wait on the families who are rendered destitute and are sick, and consequently are unable to assist themselves.

Resolved, fifth, That the following questions be presented to the proper military authorities and a prompt answer requested, to be forwarded to the chairman of this meeting:

Question 1. What security the military authorities will afford the citizens for their lives from violence, and their property from destruction, and in what manner will they be protected?

Question 2. What facilities will be afforded them in planting or pursuing their avocations, and if in proportion to the extent of their operations formerly, or equally to all?

Question 3. What disposition will be made of the negroes who are remaining with their former owners; how those will be fed and clothed who may be hired by the citizens to work, and what will be done with the old and young who are unable to labor for their support, and in what manner will the citizens be rid of those they do not desire to hire?

Question 4. Whether or not the citizens will be permitted to meet for the same purpose at a place of their choice without further consulting the military authorities?

Resolved, That four copies be made and sent to Generals Buckland, Corse, Sherman, and Grant.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

H. W. HILL,
Chairman.
J. W. RICE,
Secretary.

Present: James Crouch, James Bright, A. B. Ross, M. J. Hall, J. M. Candless, A. McAlister, J. W. Parks, Woodford Owens, Michael Moher, Jacob Webster, W. S. Woods, F. L. Heam, Aquila Wood, W. R. Reddit, A. N. Griffit, T. H. Maloy, J. G. Winger, Jesse Ross, Washington Webster, W. R. Williams, Rev. P. Harris, Rev. W. Harris, M. J. Harris, J. C. Harris, Joel Biles, Madison Stephenson, William Stephenson, W. T. Bell, W. H. Falsill, N. B. Webster, W. H. Taylor, Andrew Conway, David Hopper, A. J. Powell, sr., A. J. Snyder, R. L. Feares, J. E. Patterson, J. H. Bell, A. J. Powell, jr., J. F. Bell.

NEW YORK, *September 19, 1863.*

(Received 9.45 p. m.)

NEW ORLEANS, *September 12.*

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I will leave for Vicksburg on Monday. Am improving rapidly, but not yet able to leave my room.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

I was directed to send the above dispatch on my arrival.

L. W. PERCE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

General RAWLINS,
Vicksburg:

The officer on picket sends report that a family just in from Clinton reports the arrival there of 6,000 infantry, with a report that Johnston is approaching with more, to attack Vicksburg. Of course I don't believe a word of it, and only repeat the report for what it may be worth. I cannot understand why Rosecrans was not opposed at Chattanooga. It is about one chance in fifty in war that Johnston may suppose us off our guard and may bet on that chance. This information is at utter variance with every other statement I hear from the front.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS,
Black River Bridge:

A man arriving at the Amsterdam picket reports an infantry force of 6,000 at Clinton, with more coming. I don't believe a word of it,

although the withdrawal from Chattanooga is incomprehensible. I merely report the rumor to caution all pickets, scouts, &c., to give the earliest possible notice of infantry to our front.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, in the Field:

GENERAL: I sent yesterday a telegram received from the General-in-Chief, commanding the immediate re-enforcement of Rosecrans by available troops in this district and on the Mississippi. The stage of water in the Ohio and Tennessee is so low that I fear it will be impossible to throw the force forward by boats. Either you will have to come up to Memphis, take railroad to Bear Creek, and thence march to Bridgeport and Chattanooga, or go to Cairo and thence by rail to Louisville. The Tennessee can be crossed at several points by a flying bridge, and, possibly, by fording.

If you determine to take this route it will be necessary to advise me, so that I may have rations for your corps provided at Corinth. As you will also require a heavy train, you will advise me on that point.

We are scarce of boats; so many have gone below and so many detained by low water above that I question whether you can get enough for the transportation of your corps except fractionally. It may be worth while to consider the propriety of marching your command, sending your artillery by boats.

I go to Cairo to-night so as to telegraph to General Halleck for more definite instructions, and to obtain more accurate information as to the river and railroad transportation.

The small force which I can spare from this corps must be sent by transports or rail, as it is too small to march alone through the country. If your corps marches, they can accompany it.

I will send you all the information I receive at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 19, 1863—4 p. m.
(Received 27th.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn.:

Give me definite information of the number of troops sent toward Decatur, and where they are; also what other troops are to follow, and when. Has anything been heard from the troops ordered from Vicksburg? No effort must be spared to support Rosecrans' right and guard the crossings of the Tennessee River.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Indorsement.]

The above dispatch delayed in transmission by the steamer having it on board grounding below Cairo.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 226. } *Memphis, Tenn., September 19, 1863.*

* * * * *

VII. The Mississippi Marine Brigade, Lieut. Col. George E. Currie commanding, will proceed without delay to Vicksburg, Miss., reporting to the commanding officer there.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, *September 19, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Information just received that Colonel Wilson with 400 to 600 cavalry, also Newsom with 200 cavalry, crossed the Tennessee at Salltillo on Tuesday, supposed to be on a conscription tour in McNairy and Henderson Counties.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Second Div., 16th Army Corps.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., FIFTH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 19, 1863.

Maj. JAMES O. PIERCE,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Dist. of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.:

I send herewith, in charge of orderly John R. Arnold, John J. Johnson and I. Bazzel, deserters from the Fifty-sixth Alabama Cavalry; they came to our lines this morning. According to their own statement they deserted at Pontotoc, Miss. Their horses have been turned over to quartermaster's department.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
D. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON:

The cavalry for below need to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Let your staff see that they are rapidly embarked. Let no diligence be wanting, as the boats are here. See that this is done promptly. I leave to-night for Cairo.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

GERMANTOWN, *September 19, 1863.*

General GRIERSON :

Eleventh Illinois passed at 11 a. m. ; Tenth Missouri not yet passed.
EDWARD HATCH.

LA GRANGE, *September 19, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GRIERSON :

A citizen, K. M. Harden, who lives 6 miles east of Purdy, reports this afternoon that Colonel Wilson, rebel, crossed the Tennessee River at Saltillo on Tuesday, the 15th instant, with about 500 men ; swam their horses. On Wednesday Colonel Wilson passed near Purdy, going toward Jackson. His avowed purpose is to conscript. They shot the father of one of the officers of the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry. That regiment asks permission to go after Wilson.

Your obedient servant,

L. F. McCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

COLLIERVILLE, *September 19, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GRIERSON :

We were delayed at Corinth on account of horse equipments ; nearly all of ours were condemned. We cannot move from Memphis without them. At least 250 saddles are needed ; those in use are ruining the horses ; we have 200 dismounted men. A complete set of harness for forge ; good horses for same. Many complaints to make, but will be in Memphis by daylight, God willing.

F. W. BENTEEN,
Major Tenth Missouri Cavalry.

COLLIERVILLE, *September 19, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON :

We marched 34 miles, arriving one hour ago. Received your order to come through to-night. We have a very heavy forge, horses old ; stock will rest and feed, getting in by daylight. Our howitzer battery is in bad condition ; very. Please answer.

F. W. BENTEEN,
Major Tenth Missouri Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 19, 1863—2.50 p. m.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis :

General Lew. Wallace is hereby authorized to report to you, and is at liberty to render you assistance in any part of the State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

RIDGE ROAD, NEAR FULCHER'S,
September 19, 1863—5.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have been here since 9.30 a. m. Everything quiet. Water is some distance off. I would like to know if I can unhitch the teams and send them under proper escort to water. A few stragglers coming this way, whom I am detaining.

Respectfully,

WM. M. WARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, [September 20,] 1863—3.40 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

The operator at Rossville says that the troops have quit passing there, and that he saw General Garfield going back to front while ago, and says that it is reported we are driving them.

Respectfully,

HOLDRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Widow Glenn's, September 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

The general commanding wishes to know how the battle progresses on your front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, September 19, 1863—9 p. m.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Where will General Thomas' headquarters be to-morrow morning?
Answer.

J. G. PARKHURST,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal, Headquarters.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Pond Spring, September 19, 1863—7 a. m.

[Col. P. SIDNEY POST:]

COLONEL: Your communication giving information of position has been received, and referred to General McCook for his information. Your orders regulating your movements until you join the command will be given direct from corps headquarters. General Davis is pleased to learn that you are well up, and expresses himself being anxious that you are with us before long and hopes it may be so.

T. W. MORRISON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 19, 1863.

Major-General McCook :

GENERAL: My pickets report that the rumbling of carriages can be heard in front of them, and that the sound indicates a movement to the left. I would request that General Lytle be relieved from his position at the ford at Gordon's Mills and allowed to join me, as I may need the entire strength of the division. There is quite an interval on my immediate left which should be filled up.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS,
Crawfish Spring, September 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

General McCook wishes you to move forward, following General Davis, until the head of your column is opposite the left of General Negley's division, where you will halt it, close up compactly, and watch the right of General Negley. The general does not wish a line of battle formed, but only your troops massed, so that you can withdraw easily to a better position in your rear in this direction.

Respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Pond Spring, September 19, 1863—3.30 a. m.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

General Johnson has orders to move his division at early dawn this a. m. upon the road from here to Crawfish Spring, and close up upon General Thomas, who is now 4 miles in advance. General Davis is directed to follow him, keeping well closed up. General McCook directs that you move your division immediately in the rear of General Davis.

The officer in charge of your train will report in person here to Colonel Boyd, who will inform him of the direction your train will take and the position it will occupy. When on the road, directions will meet you where to camp, &c.

General McCook directs that if you have any information from your front you do not fail to communicate it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. McCLURG,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

September 19, 1863—12.35 p. m. (Received 12.50 p. m.)

General CRITTENDEN:

My division is just going in. The enemy seems to be in heavy force. Fight is raging, but more on the left flank.

Very respectfully,

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1863—8.10 p. m.

Major-General GRANGER,
Rossville:

Did you receive an order to-day to bring General Spears up? Let him and General Wagner hold Chattanooga. You must help us in the fight to-morrow by supporting Thomas. What is the news with you? We have repulsed them at nearly every point to-day, though they have attacked us with superior numbers.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,

Glenn's House, September 19, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Rossville:

Colonel Minty was directed to report to you; not finding you, reported to Colonel Flynt, at Rossville. Direct him to watch your left. Push him down Missionary Ridge.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

JOHN C. VAN DUZER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

ROSSVILLE,

September 19, 1863—11 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

Yes. The Crawfish road runs at the foot of a low range.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Major-General GRANGER,
Rossville:

Colonel Minty has been ordered to report to you. He has reported to Colonel Flynt, assistant adjutant-general, at Rossville. Use him as you wish. Do you think the enemy will still attempt to turn our left flank again to-morrow? What sort of a pass is Rossville to defend?

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

CHATTANOOGA,
September 19, 1863—5 p. m.

General GARFIELD :

All quiet here. No indication of any movement on this point as yet. I have all my cavalry watching the left along Mission Ridge.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA,
September 19, 1863—8 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

SIR: Captain Moreau, from Friar's Island, reports that this evening a cloud of dust was seen moving from General Granger's front toward the river down Chickamauga. I have my cavalry on the road that crosses Missionary Ridge. Citizens report a heavy force of cavalry near Missionary Mills this evening.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, September 19, 1863—10.50 p. m.

General GARFIELD :

Cavalry just in from Chickamauga Station; no enemy there. General Baird has sent for ammunition; have none here. Send me the news. We have many reports as to the results of to-day.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., September 19, 1863.

Col. R. F. SMITH,

Commanding First Brigade, Second Division:

The general commanding directs that you change your brigade headquarters to Bridgeport to-morrow morning, taking with you the Sixteenth and Sixtieth Illinois of your command. On your arrival there you will assume command of all the troops at that place. Ten days' rations will be kept constantly on hand by the troops of your command. Report daily by telegraph to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. WISEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(A subsequent letter ordered Beebe's battery, with the Sixteenth and Sixtieth Illinois, to Bridgeport.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., September 19, 1863.

Col. DAN. MCCOOK,

Comdg. Second Brigade, Second Division, Reserve Corps:

No reports or returns of any kind have been received at these headquarters from your command for some time, and it is impossible

for reports to be made from division headquarters unless some are occasionally received from the brigades.

The general commanding therefore directs that all reports now due and overdue from your command be forwarded to these headquarters by courier without delay; also all official documents requiring the action of the general commanding, and copies of orders under which your command has operated (not coming through division headquarters) during your late movements. This is required by paragraph 438, revised Army Regulations. Constant communication will be held with these headquarters if possible. Should you receive orders to move any portion of your command, send copy of order to these headquarters or send notice by telegraph. Documents for you will be sent to Rossville, Ga., for the present.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. WISEMAN,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Colonel Le Favour, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Reserve Corps.)

[SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.]

General THOMAS (or any other U. S. general) :

I am lying within 1 mile of Reed's Bridge. Have had a regiment at the bridge, and set it on fire. A rebel force of one or more brigades crossed to this side of the creek at Reed's Bridge, and went up the creek by Underwood's saw-mill.

DANL. MCCOOK,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Widow Glenn's, September 19, 1863—5.20 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL, *Commanding Cavalry:*

The general commanding directs that you relieve all of the Tenth Ohio Volunteers on picket or other duty near Crawfish Spring, and order them to report to these headquarters. Three companies were sent last night to picket the Chickamauga from Crawfish Spring to General Wood's picket line on the left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,

Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Rodgers', September 19, 1863.

C. GODDARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the effective force of my command, so far as heard from, as follows :

Command.	Officers.	Men.
First Brigade, First Division	75	1,942
Second Brigade, First Division	81	1,828
Total	156	2,570

The cavalry force at Dougherty's Gap, Valley Head, and from Colonel Minty's brigade has not yet been reported. The notice was not received until yesterday a. m.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Widow Glenn's, September 19, 1863—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL:

The major-general commanding directs that you detail a regiment of cavalry to bring water along the line in buckets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROSSVILLE ROAD,
September 19, 1863—4.20 p. m.

General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: There is no truth in the report of rebel cavalry having been on this road. The train is parked at the side of the road about 2 miles from Rossville. I crossed to the east side of the ridge. All appeared to be going well. Our men were advancing, and large squads of prisoners were being brought out of the wood.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 19, 1863—7 p. m.

General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have arrived at General Thomas' headquarters, but the general is at Gordon's Mills. I have gone into camp to feed my tired horses, and have reported to Colonel Flynt, assistant adjutant-general, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Respectfully,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 19, 1863—9.50 p. m.

General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In my dispatch of this p. m. I omitted to mention that I have strong pickets on the ridge, for observation. Up to this time all is quiet.

Respectfully,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 19, 1863.

General WAGNER :
What is the news ?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, September 19, 1863.

General WAGNER :

Engagement general along the whole line. Thomas is driving the enemy. Garfield represents the battle as fierce and going on well for us thus far.

OPERATOR.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

Commanding officer at Stevenson will permit Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau to go to Chattanooga.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 19, 1863—1.15 p. m.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Esq.,
Cincinnati :

You and Mr. Maynard are authorized to have ambulances to transport your women and children to Knoxville in General Burnside's train, with his consent. The quartermaster in charge is authorized to furnish them on presentation of a copy of this telegram.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FORT MONROE, VA., September 19, 1863—8 p. m.
(Received 8 p. m., 20th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

Deserters continue to come in, all uniting in the story that a large portion of Lee's army has gone south and southwest. Even Wise's brigade, from the vicinity of Fort Darling, was under orders on Saturday last for Charleston. Deserters say that the subject of evacuating Virginia was discussed among the officers.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 19, 1863—11.16 a. m.

Adjutant-General ANDERSON,
Cincinnati, Ohio :

As communications have been reopened with General Burnside, you will apply to him for instructions in regard to the movement of his troops.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington, September 19, 1863—11 a. m.*Major-General BURNSIDE, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

General Meade is very confident that no part of ~~Ewell's~~ corps has gone to East Tennessee. The forces said to be collecting at Jonesborough are probably those that were at Wytheville, Newbern, &c., under Sam. Jones and Jackson.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FIVE MILES FROM CUMBERLAND GAP FORD,

September 19, 1863.

General PARKE:

We are detained here to-day on account of the storm and the roads being full with trains ahead. Will move in the morning. Will reach the gap in three days. The roads are too bad to move faster.

E. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CUMBERLAND GAP FORD,

September 19, 1863.

General PARKE:

My rations run out on the 30th of this month. Where shall I draw from? My train will not be able to make the trip back in less than thirteen days and thirteen to return. I wait your answer.

E. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,

Knoxville, Tenn., September 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS WHITE,

Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

The general directs that you return with your division to Knoxville at an early hour to-morrow morning. Send couriers to Chapin's brigade. I will send also by telegraph to Morristown, to be forwarded to Chapin from there.

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

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,

*Knoxville, Tenn., September 19, 1863.*Col. FRANK WOLFORD, *Comdg. Independent Brigade:*

The general directs that you return with your command to this place at an early hour to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 19-20, 1863.—For organization of the Army of the Cumberland at the battle of Chickamauga, see Part I, p. 40.]

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
September 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN :

Your dispatches of last night and to-day are received. General McPherson has been directed to send out cavalry, as you suggest. You will take every possible means to ascertain the location of the enemy and his movements, and if he has any considerable force of infantry. It is hardly probable that he would move here with any serious design of attacking this place. Still, if he has any considerable force in the vicinity of Clinton it must be dispersed, and it is with a view to this you will collect information. McPherson can spare full 5,000 men, or all you think necessary. Smith's division of his corps is expected back early.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant :

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
September 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN :

General Tuttle will be assigned to the command of his old division. General Asboth will be ordered to report to Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, for assignment to a command in the Thirteenth Army Corps, under Ord.

The destination of the expedition from New Orleans is such that the general will be pleased to accompany it. General Tuttle will be out to-morrow.

By order of Major-General Grant :

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.

General RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

I find in the Mobile evening paper of the 16th :

RICHMOND, September 15.

In the fight at Brandy Station on Sunday, General Stuart's loss was two pieces of horse artillery. The enemy had advanced to the Rapidan, and skirmishing had been going on all day yesterday between the cavalry and sharpshooters. It is thought that a final engagement may occur near Orange Court-House to-day.

This looks as though Meade was advancing on Richmond. Orange Court-House is near Gordonsville.

I have a brigade across the river. There is nothing there.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.

General RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

General Osterhaus this moment reports that the picket down by Hall's Ferry reports the appearance of camp-fires across the

Black, rockets, &c. I will send all my cavalry down in that direction at once. Order McPherson to have his cavalry look at Hankinson's Ferry, and look out on the south front. I was up at Oak Ridge yesterday, and saw and heard of no signs in that quarter.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.

General RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A gentleman just in from Jackson says there is not an infantry soldier this side of Morton, and that Cosby's brigade is disposed at Clinton. I will reprimand Colonel Fletcher for making such a report. I have Mobile and Selma papers to the 15th of September. Bragg overhauled for evacuating the Valley of the Tennessee, but a big battle going to happen somewhere; but I know the ground thereabouts, and don't believe Bragg intends to fight at all. Things *statu quo* at Charleston on the 11th. I will send the paper in the morning.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 20, 1863.

General RAWLINS:

Both my judgment and information unite in pronouncing the stories sent me by Colonel Fletcher and pickets as twaddle. I would be too happy if the secesh would commit the mistake of coming all the way to find us, and save us that long march to the east. Still I had to act on the information and have sent to all points accordingly, but it can do no harm.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

(Copy to General McPherson.)

SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS:

When Colonel Winslow's cavalry reaches you, order it down to the neighborhood of Hall's Ferry to cross Black River and feel out toward Fourteen-Mile Creek to ascertain what is the meaning of the signals reported by Colonel Fletcher. I will send a brigade across at Messinger's to feel out abreast of Edwards Depot.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS,
Black River Bridge:

All right; go ahead. A gentleman that I know well is just in from Jackson. There is not an infantry soldier on this side of Pearl River, and but limited cavalry. Take a brigade of infantry

with you by way of drill, and go out as far as Baker's Creek. I feel provoked with Colonel Fletcher at his cock-and-bull story. My scouts have been up as far as Mechanicsburg to-day, capturing the pickets at Wesley Chapel.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.

General BUCKLAND,
Oak Ridge :

All right. To-morrow my cavalry will cross below the railroad bridge and swing around to Auburn and Cayuga. General Osterhaus will take a brigade of infantry out to Edwards Depot and cover the movements of the cavalry. I have Mobile papers of the 16th ; much feeling against Bragg for abandoning Tennessee. They expect a battle in Georgia, but I see no indication of a fight.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 20, 1863.

Colonel STEPHENS,
Commanding Second Wisconsin Cavalry :

COLONEL : You will immediately send two-thirds of your available force under a discreet, competent officer to Hankinson's Ferry and vicinity, to make a thorough reconnaissance and ascertain if you can anything of the movements of the enemy.

General Sherman reports camp-fires across the Big Black in the vicinity of Hall's Ferry, and the indications are that the enemy is moving down the southeast side with a view of dashing across the river at some unguarded point. Report promptly any reliable information you may get. General Sherman will send a force down to Hall's Ferry to find out what is there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *September 20, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON :

A scouting party which has been in the neighborhood of Lamar for two days has just returned. Diligent inquiry of runaway negroes from near Holly Springs last night and of citizens from that vicinity and below Salem was made. Could hear of no considerable force north of Tallahatchie except Mitchell's roving company. Two ladies from Okolona a week ago reported a small force there and two regiments at New Albany, so they heard. They did not cross the river there.

L. F. McCORILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

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ROSSVILLE, *September 20, 1863*—8.10 p. m.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am here with eight companies of my command. Shall I go to Chattanooga?

WARD,
Colonel Tenth Ohio.

ROSSVILLE, *September 20, 1863*—8 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have collected here a number of batteries and arrangements of batteries, and parked two at this point to water and rest their horses. They cannot all be used with advantage at this point in their present condition. Would it not be best to send them to Chattanooga immediately, to avoid the confusion that must occur when General Thomas' command retires?

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
September 20, 1863—6 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My command is in the Chattanooga Valley, disposed as follows: Two regiments at McCulloch's Mills, guarding the intersection of roads there; one regiment at Couch's; one regiment at the road up Lookout Mountain to Summertown, and one regiment and battery 1 mile above Couch's, 5 miles from Chattanooga. My command drove the rebels from their position at Mrs. Glenn's, capturing two howitzers, which we abandoned for want of horses. We drove them nearly to the La Fayette road, when they coming around in the woods to our left (breaking Sheridan's right) into the Chattanooga road northwest of Mrs. Glenn's and up in the hills to our rear, I moved back, unpursued, and attacked them in flank on the hills and drove them from the road to Devoti's, and, getting possession of our horses, was ordered by Colonel Thruston (chief of staff to General McCook, under whose orders I was) to move back to Chattanooga Valley, bringing two guns of the Eleventh Indiana Battery we recaptured with me, where I wait for orders.

My command is in good condition except our horses. Our loss is considerable, including Colonel Funkhouser, Ninety-eighth Illinois, severely wounded. We came off in good order, bringing off wagon trains, ambulance trains, a supply of recaptured ammunition, and gathering up stragglers from Generals Sheridan's, Davis', and Van Cleve's commands.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. T. WILDER,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September 20, 1863.*

(Received 7.45 p. m.)

Major ECKERT :

You may expect bad news from Department of the Cumberland. General Rosecrans is in Chattanooga.

STEVENS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,

*Corinth, September 20, 1863.***Colonel BINMORE,***Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The general knows better than I what number of troops can be spared. I think troops had better be sent by brigades, leaving out the mounted infantry and the very weak regiments. Rice's brigade, headquarters at La Grange, would take Seventh Iowa, Sixty-third Indiana, Second Iowa, and Fifty-second Illinois; total, 1,836. Mersy's brigade, headquarters at Pocahontas, Twelfth, Eighty-first, and One hundred and twenty-second Illinois; total, 1,286. Bane's brigade, headquarters here, Thirty-ninth Iowa, Fiftieth, Fifty-seventh, and One hundred and twentieth Illinois; total, 1,266. The last return will show how many troops I will have left.

The road is not very secure now, and I do not like to say that I can spare any troops at all, but will do as well as I can with what I may have. I would recommend that Bane's brigade be first chosen, because it is all here together. It is immaterial as to the others, which should first be chosen. Mersy would not go with his brigade unless his animals should be turned over to another regiment. Batteries are attached to each brigade, and could be easily spared by us.

My last and most reliable news indicates that Roddey has gone to Decatur with his whole force, and that there is a force of 4,000 at Pontotoc, with eighteen pieces of artillery, besides 1,500 lately gone east from Okolona, making 5,500 now threatening the railroad. There has also an additional force lately crossed the Tennessee to assist Newsom, making his force over 1,000.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON,

*September 20, 1863—10.40 a. m.***Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS :**

Major-General Burnside telegraphs, the 17th, that he has cavalry brigade at Post Oak Springs with pickets extending to your left, and another cavalry force on south side of the river, picketing down to the Hiwassee. Your armies are therefore in communication, and should be able to co-operate in any movement against the enemy.

H. W. HALLECK.

[SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.—For abstract from tri-monthly returns of the Army of the Cumberland, see Part I, p. 170.]

ROSSVILLE, *September 20, 1863*—8.10 p. m.

C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

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Colonel Tenth Ohio.

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JAS. S. NEGLEY,
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September 20, 1863—6 p. m.

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My command is in good condition except our horses. Our loss is considerable, including Colonel Funkhouser, Ninety-eighth Illinois, severely wounded. We came off in good order, bringing off wagon trains, ambulance trains, a supply of recaptured ammunition, and gathering up stragglers from Generals Sheridan's, Davis', and Van Cleve's commands.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
In Valley on Eastern Slope of Missionary Ridge,
 September 20, 1863—7.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that my First and Third Divisions are now in position here, and both officers and men are in fine spirits. I am pleased to inform you that three days' supply for my command arrived here last night. I have sent (through General Brannan) to advise General Palmer of this. Perhaps information through General Thomas would reach him more promptly. I would suggest that a few couriers be ordered to report to me, to effect sure and prompt communication with department headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS PARTISAN CORPS,
Edwards' Ford, September 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Commanding at Chattanooga:

SIR: All going on well in this quarter. No demonstration in front of the ford. Will start my scouts over the river immediately and keep you promptly informed of results.

WILL C. MOREAU,
Captain, Commanding Partisan Corps.

[SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.]

Colonel FLYNT:

General Granger is moving Steedman with two brigades to General Thomas' assistance.

WM. C. RUSSELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, *September 20, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

There is a very fine six-gun battery, Company E, First Ohio, belonging to my division at Nashville. Shall I order it up? I will start for Bridgeport as soon as I hear from you. Please answer immediately.

JAS. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

STEVENSON, *September 20, 1863—8 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your dispatch just received. The force at Bridgeport is as follows: Tenth, Sixteenth, and Sixtieth Illinois Infantry; Beebe's battery, four guns, at Battle Creek. The Thirty-fourth Illinois, Tenth

Michigan Infantry, will be ordered to Bridgeport immediately. The force is too light at Battle Creek, unless Spears' command falls back to that point. At this point three small regiments of infantry and five companies of Tenth Ohio Cavalry, but no artillery.

JAS. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

September 20, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,

Crawfish Spring:

The general commanding wishes to know if you have heard from Post's brigade. Where is it?

Very respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

September 20, 1863—9 a. m.

General MITCHELL,

Commanding Cavalry:

General McCook directs me to ask you to send forward toward Stevens' Gap to ascertain Colonel Post's whereabouts, and to order him forward as speedily as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,

Crawfish Spring, September 20, 1863—9.35 a. m.

General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: General Mitchell directs me to say that General Crook is within 2 miles of here with four regiments of cavalry—First, Third, and Fourth Ohio and Second Kentucky Cavalry—and five pieces of Stokes' battery. Everything quiet.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,

Crawfish Spring, September 20, 1863—9.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

GENERAL: I have heard nothing from Colonel Post's brigade or General Crook's command. All quiet, though the rebels show a cavalry force at the fords.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

CRAWFISH SPRING,
September 20, 1863.

Lieutenant BACHTELL:

Do you know where infantry is that left Stevens' Gap yesterday, and cavalry that left Dougherty's Gap yesterday morning?

MITCHELL,
General, Commanding Cavalry.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.

Captain SHERIDAN:

Is Cooper's Gap still open?

MITCHELL,
General, Commanding Cavalry.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.

General MITCHELL:

General Crook's wagon train is passing here on mountain road toward Chattanooga. Think the gap is open, but have no sure means of knowing.

W. E. SHERIDAN,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Chattanooga Valley, 10 Miles from Chattanooga,
September 20, 1863—5.15 p. m.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I am at the forks of the road, picking up stragglers from General McCook's command. My regiments are in line, holding this position and guarding the train. I have a regiment of stragglers from the infantry for duty; also a battery. I shall remain here for further orders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. P. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Missionary Mills, September 20, 1863—12.15 p. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: All is quiet here. A scout to Chickamauga Depot reports no enemy there. I have sent a scout to Graysville; will report further when it returns.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 20, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Colonel MINTY,
On Ringgold [Road]:

Your dispatch of 3.20 received. Do as you propose. Colonel McCook can help you. General Granger is up at the front.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Ringgold Road, September 20, 1863—9 p. m.

[General ROSECRANS?]

GENERAL: The man by whom you sent me dispatch this p. m. was captured by the enemy; consequently I have not received your dispatch. I drove Scott's brigade over the river on this road this p. m. I am camped to-night near the cross-roads, covering both roads. I have not been able to discover the position of your left since you were fighting.

Respectfully,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *September 20, 1863—8 p. m.*
 (Received 2.35 p. m., 21st.)

General HALLECK:

Dispatch of 18th received. You may be sure that I will do all I can for Rosecrans. Arrived here last night and am hurrying troops in his direction. I go up the road to-night for a day. Am glad you ordered my assistant adjutant-general as you did.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 20, 1863.*

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
Lexington, Ky.:

The One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers leaves here at 10 o'clock for Nicholasville; the Ohio battery will leave by train early in the morning. The battalion of Ohio cavalry leaves here this evening to join you, marching direct to Lexington.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
September 20, 1863.

W. P. HOLLOWAY,
Governor's Private Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Your telegram of Thursday has not been received. The One hundred and sixteenth, however, arrived here at daylight this morning. They were at once sent to the front.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GREENEVILLE, *September 20, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I send you the following message, having received the same from Colonel Carter:

JONESBOROUGH, *September 19.*

General SHACKELFORD:

I arrived here at dark. According to the best information I have, the rebels to the amount of about 1,500 cavalry are at Johnson's Depot, which is 6 miles from here, and their force at Carter's Depot and Zollicoffer is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000, and my own opinion is, from all that I can gather, that they have a considerable force at these places, which I think, including the cavalry, will amount to some 8,000 or 4,000.

It is reported that they are fortifying at Carter's Depot, and I am inclined to believe that they will make a stand there unless Foster moves on their flank and dislodges them. Colonel Crittenden has sent out some reliable men to procure further information, and expects their return some time during the night.

Yours, most respectfully,

JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

GREENEVILLE, *September 20, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I send dispatch just received:

JONESBOROUGH, *September 20.*

I have just learned from a perfectly reliable source that the rebel force is at least 6,000, and is camped at the following places: 1,000 mounted infantry and three pieces of artillery at Snapp's Ferry, on the north side of the Holston, 15 miles north of this place; at Carter's Depot, 1,000 cavalry, 1,500 infantry, and ten pieces of artillery; at Zollicoffer, 2,500 men (mostly mounted men) under command of Major-General Jones. The gentleman giving this information lives at Carter's Station; left there last night, and is perfectly reliable.

Colonel Crittenden very foolishly arranged to meet his brother under a flag of truce this morning, which I requested him not to comply with, and greatly to my surprise on coming to his headquarters found that he had gone. As I intended moving out to the front this morning, so as to attract their attention and prevent them from re-enforcing Jones at Zollicoffer, this move has seriously disarranged my plans, confining me here until the return of the flag.

I hope that re-enforcements will be pressed forward as rapidly as possible.

JAS. P. T. CARTER.

P. S.—Colonel Cameron, with a brigade of infantry, has just arrived.

J. P. T. CARTER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 20, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Saint Louis:

The troops from General Pope were ordered to Saint Louis to report to you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief

PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH AND SPRUCE STREETS,
September 21, 1863.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just received intelligence of the capture, by a detachment of my forces under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. George E. Currie, of 3 rebel officers and a number of privates, \$2,200,000 in Confederate funds, and very important rebel dispatches, all of which are now at Cairo. I would, in the absence of Major-General Grant, request instructions respecting the immediate disposition of the rebel dispatches, &c.

Very respectfully,

ALFRED W. ELLET,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED W. ELLET,
Eighth and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia:

You will cause all the Confederate funds and dispatches mentioned in your telegram of this date as being captured by your command to be brought to War Department in Washington and delivered to the Adjutant-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

IN CAMP AT GOODRICH'S LANDING, LA.,
September 21, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

SIR: Allow me the honor to report the capture of 6 additional Confederate prisoners; also 7 horses and 1 mule, in addition to prisoners and stock heretofore reported. Four of the prisoners above named were captured west of Bayou Macon, and are a portion of a company of 25 engaged in keeping open a line of communication between the east and west. I have every reason to believe I will be able to break them up within the next ten days, as I have captured 9 out of 35.

Respectfully, yours to command,

H. J. HALL,
Officer of Scouts, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will please detach from your command and send forward to this place the Twelfth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers and Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, to report to Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, if their services can be possibly spared.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 21, 1863.

General RAWLINS :

All my parties are now in, having been 15 miles to the north and 8 to the northeast, to Baker's Creek, and beyond to within 8 miles of Raymond and along the road by Cayuga, Hall's Ferry, &c.

A force of the enemy's scouts were captured that will be sent to the provost-marshal at Vicksburg. General Osterhaus thinks the enemy has left the entire country to our front and gone to Enterprise, but negroes report some 300 stealing cattle in the Deer Creek country. My own impression is by a judicious advance we could drive the enemy, so that we could occupy the line from Mobile to Selma, &c., to Huntsville and Chattanooga. Of course this would necessitate the attack on Mobile and Selma. There is no enemy to my front. Colonel Fletcher was humbugged purposely.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS :

I still think that Cosby's brigade is scattered to my front, but widely so. I hear of him near Clinton, and some of his men at Deer Creek stealing cattle. All right. Send prisoners to Vicksburg, with a copy of the list to these headquarters.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

General TUTTLE, Vicksburg :

I received telegraphic notice last evening, but have not got the orders yet. You had better come by my headquarters. The headquarters of the Third Division are now at Tribble's house. General Asboth was notified last night, but has no positive orders yet.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.]

General BUCKLAND, Oak Ridge :

General Osterhaus is just back from the front ; he went nearly to Raymond. Reports the capture of a captain, lieutenant, sergeant of scouts, and that there is no cavalry to our front, all having been ordered to Enterprise. If the enemy is plundering the country of cattle we can pity them; they need the cattle, and it will save us the eternal bother of settling for them.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.]

General T. KILBY SMITH, Vicksburg :

Mr. Mithoff is just here. I have your two letters. I remember his son well, and am glad that at least one of my pupils remained

true to the Union. It is better for you to be with Ransom's brigade, for your old division has too many generals—Blair, Morgan Smith, Giles Smith, Ewing, and Lightburn. I will have to squeeze it into two brigades. I would like much to see you. My child Minnie has been very sick. I think I will start them all home in three days, and if everything favors I may ask to go up as far as Memphis with them. Could you come out to-night? I can have a horse for you, or Condit Smith will send you one.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *September 21, 1863—12 m.*

(Received 9.35 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I received your telegram of 16th on the 18th, and forwarded it immediately to Sherman. I have sent twelve boats, and more will be sent to bring up his corps. The water in the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers is so low that I think they must march from Corinth. I have ordered 1,000,000 rations and plenty of spare wagons to be transported to Corinth, ready as they come up. I have directed six regiments from my command to be ready to move—two from Columbus, which will go by railroad from Cairo, two from Memphis, and two from Corinth. The last force will move from Corinth with Sherman, being too small a force to march alone. I hold the cavalry of my corps to cover Sherman's movements. If these arrangements are satisfactory I desire an answer.

If it be necessary to move them by rail from Cairo, it can be done by leaving land transportation behind. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is a different gauge, and will require transfer. I have abundance of rolling stock to Corinth, and from thence to Chattanooga should not take more than eight days of hard marching. The extreme lowness of all our rivers, including one bridge, will hinder us much, and, with the best possible speed, it will be impossible for Sherman to get into communication with General Rosecrans in less than fourteen days from this date at the shortest, and probably twenty days. I await answer and further instructions at this place.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

PADUCAH, *September 21, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding District, Columbus, Ky.:

The following dispatch has just been received from commanding officer at Fort Donelson, Tenn., viz :

FORT DONELSON, *September 20, 1863.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Paducah, Ky.:

I have reliable information that the enemy, 7,000 strong, are at Paris, Tenn., and the probability is they intend crossing the Tennessee River.

E. C. BROTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

JAMES S. MARTIN,
Colonel 111th Illinois Infantry, Commanding Post.

CRAWFORDVILLE, IND., *September 21, 1863.*

(Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

I never authorized anybody to apply to you to grant me permission to make speeches anywhere. The armies are moving, battles being fought. I am ashamed at being made to stay at home. How much more would I be ashamed to go about making speeches. For months past I have been your respectful beggar for duty in the field. I am so yet, and shall continue. I decline reporting to Governor Morton.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 21, 1863.*

General J. A. GARFIELD :

Is it advisable that I send extra surgeons and nurses to your army?

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

ROSSVILLE, *September 21, 1863—11 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

General Garfield left here at 10.30 ; will arrive at Chattanooga about 11.30. He hopes you will not leave before his arrival.

OPERATOR.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 21, 1863.*Colonel DUCAT,
Rossville :

Dispatch received.* Report frequently.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

ROSSVILLE, *September 21, 1863—6 p. m.*Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

General Thomas received all your dispatches. Everything all right. I am starting in.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.

LEFT WING SIGNAL STATION,
September 21, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

A column of dust is seen on ridge north 50 degrees east. Also infantry and cavalry are seen in line on the ridge south 80 degrees east. Same as reported before. A few infantry, about 15 cavalry, have come down the hill.

W. LEONARD,
Signal Officer.

* See Ducat to Rosecrans, September 21, Part I, p. 154.

SUMMERTOWN STATION,
September 21, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

The officer mentioned in previous message says that at 12 m. to-day Colonel Watkins and command was at or within 3 miles of Crawfish Spring. About 1 p. m. was attacked by the enemy in the valley about 4 miles north of Cooper's Gap, with what result he cannot say. Saw Lieutenant-Colonel Hoblitzell with about 300 on mountain, and thinks Colonel Watkins has crossed the mountains into Chattanooga Valley.

H. AYERS,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

ROSSVILLE,
September 21, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Approximate information as far as can be obtained at this hour :*

FOURTEENTH CORPS.

Negley's division.—Killed, wounded, and missing, 1,700 ; artillery, 2 pieces ; ammunition, 1 wagon ; transportation, none.

Brannan's division.—Killed, wounded, and missing, 4,419. Artillery—effective force present, as follows : Company I, Fourth United States, 4 guns, 4 caissons, 3 limbers, 20 horses short. Southwick's, 5 guns, 3 caissons, 5 limbers, 24 horses short.

Baird's division.—Transportation all sent to rear ; artillery supposed to be safe, but only 4 pieces present. Killed, wounded, and missing about 3,000 ; regular brigade, 1,033 enlisted men and 52 officers.

Reynolds' division.—No information yet.

TWENTIETH CORPS.

Johnson's division.—Killed, wounded, and missing, 1,900. Artillery, first day, captured 7 pieces ; second day, abandoned 2 ; gain in artillery, 5. Transportation, none ; ammunition, none.

Davis' division.—Killed, wounded, and missing, two brigades, 1,404. Post's brigade not reported, but not supposed to have been engaged ; an officer of brigade reported last night the brigade was intact. Transportation, none ; artillery, none ; ammunition, none.

TWENTY-FIRST CORPS.

Palmer's division.—Transportation, none ; artillery, 3 pieces ; killed, wounded, and missing cannot tell, but loss very heavy ; ammunition, none.

Van Cleve's and Wood's, no information.

Sheridan's division.—Killed, wounded, and missing, 1,200 ; transportation, none. Artillery, 3 pieces ; recaptured 6 pieces of other divisions ; has 2 batteries intact.

* But see revised statement, Part I, pp. 171-179.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rossville, September 21, 1863—11.20 a. m.

General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

Send to this place 200 axes, with handles, for the purpose of obstructing the roads.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 21, 1863—6 p. m.*
 Major-General THOMAS:

I shall remain here. Please give such orders to my troops as you deem proper.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

Captain SEITER:

SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

All quiet. Covered wagons or ambulances can be seen on the road toward Ringgold, beyond the Chickamauga River. Columns of dust near the same place move slowly north.

H. C. JONES,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

Captain SEITER:

SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

Skirmishing in our front not heavy.

JONES,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

SEPTEMBER 21, 1863—11 a. m.

GENERAL: As directed by you I have gathered up and forwarded to their respective commands several hundred disorganized troops, and have the work still going on by fifteen or twenty different escorts of generals, under their commissioned officers. I found the task comparatively easy, the men separated from their regiments being in high spirits and not at all cowed. It was generally necessary only to let them know where to go to find their commands.

I find the troops in fine spirits and ready to re-enter the fight, though they have suffered severe loss. What is left is all right. I have seen but one soldier to-day who seemed to be cowed. As I write, cheers are going up all over the field. There are not many stragglers now.

I am, &c.,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Will Colonel Goddard acknowledge receipt of this and send General R. an order to resume command of his division?

By order of General Rosecrans :

B[OND.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 251. } Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1863.

* * * * *

II. Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau is assigned to the command of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and will report for duty without delay.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

HENRY M. CIST,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rossville, September 21, 1863—12.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General BAIRD,
Commanding First Division:

Put your division in a position to support Stanley's brigade in the gap, your pickets connecting with Negley's left.

By order of Major-General Thomas :

G. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rossville, September 21, 1863.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding First Division:

The telegraph operator is instructed to remain where he is for your benefit. Send him word before you leave, to give him time to take up his wires.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rossville, September 21, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Second Division:

I am directed by the general to say that he has sent Col. D. McCook's brigade to support Beatty and Sirwell. Desires to know if you think it sufficient, as he may have to use Brannan's entire division elsewhere.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rossville, September 21, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Division:

The general commanding desires you to inform General McCook of the time you commence your movement, that he may regulate his movements by yours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rossville, September 21, 1863—1.15 p. m.

Major-General MCCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

The enemy are reported moving on both our flanks. So reported by Colonel Minty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General Crittenden.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rossville, September 21, 1863—9.15 p. m.

Major-General MCCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

The general desires you to observe great care in retiring your troops, and not to move them until an hour after General Reynolds has commenced moving. Wheeler is reported to be in camp in the valley in your front. Your troops should be in supporting distance.

General Rosecrans telegraphs that McPherson and Sherman have been ordered here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 21, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

If you have not already ordered the caissons of your batteries to be sent forward to Chattanooga, General McCook directs that you have them sent there immediately by the Chattanooga Valley route, without waiting to be sent with your troops. Let them be withdrawn as quietly as possible. The road is an excellent one.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

The general commanding authorizes the demolition of the brick foundry which you requested, through your staff officer, permission to destroy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 21, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps, Rossville:

GENERAL: Dr. Phelps has delivered to me your messages, and I have arranged for Johnny, Chap, and George Watson to leave in the morning early on their horses for Bridgeport, Beard, the postmaster, to be their guide. I shall send half a dozen of Kaldenbaugh's men with them, to return same day. From thence they will go to Stevenson by rail and await a few days for news or orders. Your headquarters train will cross the river at daylight. After seeing the boys off, I shall proceed to rejoin you. I suppose we shall have a heavy fight to-morrow. All that I hope is that we may punish them badly and maintain our position, and I believe we will do both. Van Cleve is here, but of this, of course, you are aware.

Respectfully and truly,

P. P. OLDERSHAW.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rossville, September 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Commanding Reserve:

I am instructed to say by the general commanding that your troops will move back to Chattanooga at 12 midnight to-night. An officer at Chattanooga will assign the troops to their positions. By moving promptly at the appointed time there will be no confusion or interruption from other troops; the brigade with Crittenden will march with him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER:

GENERAL: Wheeler has crossed the ridge and occupies the valley on the right with his whole cavalry command. The information is reliable. What does it mean? They will attack us, in my judgment, on our left in the morning with fury. The cavalry will make a feint on the right.

STEEDMAN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Athens, Tenn., September 21, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Chattanooga :

I am at Athens, Tenn., with three regiments of men (mounted) and one battery. These are the nearest forces to Chattanooga. Telegraph communication is open from here to Knoxville and east as far as the line of Virginia. All couriers you send here should cross the river at Chattanooga and come by way of Cotton Port. I would be glad to hear the full facts in regard to the heavy firing between Cleveland and Chattanooga on Saturday. All is conjecture here. No news of importance here. I sent a courier yesterday to you with dispatches from General Burnside, and hope you have received them ere this.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Friar's Island, September 21, 1863—7 p. m.

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland :

Two scouts of Ninety-second Illinois, who were up near Harrison this evening, state that a report is current there that Pegram crossed the Tennessee at Thayer's Ford this morning. I have the Second Michigan opposite Harrison to-night, and have sent a scouting party to learn the facts. I will report all I learn.

Your obedient servant,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Rock Creek, September 21, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Colonel McCook :

COLONEL: The general says keep out strong picket and camp guards, and have every man in line at 3 o'clock in the morning. Have as little fire as possible, and none on the picket line. Keep us advised of any change. Communicate often.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Rock Creek Ford, September 21, 1863—8 p. m.

General GARFIELD :

GENERAL: I have been in line of battle all day, but have nothing but skirmishing along my front. I inclose reports of this evening from Colonel McCook and General Crook. General Spears' aide has

just reported to me, informing me that his brigade is moving up here. I will put him in position as soon as he arrives. General Spears ranks me a day or two. We will be wide awake. You can draw your own inference from the reports of Crook and McCook.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near McCulloch's Cross-Roads, Sept. 21, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the officer commanding the pickets reports the enemy in front, at the junction of the Crawfish Spring and Chattanooga roads, to consist of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The cavalry, supposed to consist of one brigade, is drawn up in line of battle. The infantry is estimated as one division, and probably a detachment. Our pickets are thrown out well to the front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Our pickets extend to the base of the mountain.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Dry Valley, near Chattanooga, September 21, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that I have during the day observed large clouds of dust, evidently proceeding from large columns passing to the left of our infantry position. I am induced to think from my observations that a general attack is contemplated by the enemy to-morrow along our entire line. Cavalry in the valley have been skirmishing very slightly here, apparently feeling our position. To-night, as I have previously reported, I ascertained from Major Presdee, Second Indiana Cavalry, that Wheeler is advancing upon him from the gap.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Ringgold Road, September 21, 1863—5 a. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: All quiet here during the night.

Respectfully,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Chattanooga, September 21, 1863—2.15 a. m.

Colonel McCook,

Commanding First Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you move with your command at daylight this morning to Dry Valley, to prevent the enemy from penetrating our line by way of this valley or along Missionary Ridge. The road that forks at McCulloch's is thought to be the best for you to take.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The general says it is the road that we were on to-night, as he understands it.

WM. H. S.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
 DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Dry Valley, Near Chattanooga, September 21, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

Major Presdee, Second Indiana Cavalry, reports that Wheeler with his force of cavalry is approaching us here, through the gap. This information is obtained from citizens, and from the observations of a lieutenant commanding a scouting party sent out by Major Presdee. Had I better attack him to-night or attempt to annoy him and obstruct his passage to-night, or will you send a column to attack him in the morning?

I am, major, your very obedient servant,

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 21, 1863.*

[Colonel McCook:]

I sent you an order early this morning to move to Dry Valley, to prevent the enemy from penetrating our lines by way of this valley or along Missionary Ridge. The road that forks at McCulloch's is thought to be the best one for you to take. I send you this for fear the other did not reach you. Move at once according to this order if you have not received the previous one. Take your whole command.

By order of General Mitchell:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Crook stops where he is.

WM. H. S.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: A messenger from the front reports a heavy body of rebel cavalry moving up the road in this direction, 3½ miles out, and men escaped from the hospital this morning report infantry moving up the road we came up yesterday.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Ringgold Road, September 21, 1863—10.15 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS, or
OFFICER COMMANDING INFANTRY IN REAR:

My scouts report a column advancing on left front. Report to the general commanding.

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Semi-weekly report of the effective force of the Pioneer Brigade, Capt. P. O'Connell commanding, September 21, 1863.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Total.		Aggregate.	Horses.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.		
Headquarters Pioneer Brigade	13	22	35	24	372	396	13	22	35	.....
First Battalion, Capt. Charles J. Stewart.	.....	.....	.....	7	58	65	24	372	396	.....
Second Battalion, Capt. Correll Smith.	.....	.....	.....	14	324	338	7	58	65	.....
Third Battalion, Capt. Robert Clements.	.....	.....	.....	3	58	61	14	324	338	.....
First Pioneer Squadron (mounted infantry), Lieut. Wyman Murphy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	58	61	114
Total.....	13	22	35	48	812	860	61	884	895	114

P. O'CONNELL,
Captain, First Ohio Vol. Infy., Comdg. Pioneer Brigade.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 21, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

General Rosecrans telegraphs at 9 o'clock this morning that if your troops do not join him immediately, they will be compelled to move down the north side of the Tennessee River. As the enemy has driven General Rosecrans back to near Chattanooga, Bragg may throw a force immediately into East Tennessee between you and

General Rosecrans. The extent of our defeat and loss is not known here. General Rosecrans will require all the assistance you can give him to hold Chattanooga.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., *September 21, 1863*—11 a. m.

(Received 12 m., 22d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch of 20th received. Before I knew of the necessity of sending immediate assistance to General Rosecrans I had sent a considerable portion of my force to capture or drive out a large force of the enemy under General Sam. Jones, stationed on the road from Bristol to Jonesborough, which amounts to at least 6,000 men. I had an ample force on the way to have in all probability accomplished this object quickly, when the urgent dispatches of General Rosecrans and yourself caused me to send General White's division and Colonel Wolford's brigade of cavalry, with orders to move as rapidly as possible until they joined General Rosecrans' left flank.

Colonel Byrd was ordered to Athens with his cavalry brigade soon after we occupied Knoxville, and was afterward ordered to send a portion of his force to Cleveland, which he did, but was driven out of there three days ago. Colonel Wolford's joining him will increase the force to over 3,000 men, but they are now ordered to move down at once and attack Forrest, who is said to be occupying Cleveland.

There is great difficulty in crossing the force over the Holston, as we have no pontoon-bridge ready yet. One is being built at Loudon, which will be finished in a day or two, after which troops can cross and recross rapidly. General White's infantry division will follow down to support the cavalry as rapidly as possible. The advance of the Ninth Army Corps will be here to-night, and will beat once put in motion down the road. The force under Jones at Zollicoffer is over 6,000, and I have but about that number opposed to him. Nothing but provost guards are left at Knoxville, Loudon, and this place, but all the force at Cumberland Gap will be brought down.

I have not left a single guard on my lines. When you remember the size of our forces, the amount of work which it has had to do, and the length of line occupied, you will not be surprised that I have not helped General Rosecrans; more particularly as I was fully impressed with the truth of the statement that Bragg was in full retreat. It does not seem possible for me to successfully withdraw my forces from the presence of Jones if he should be beaten back or captured; yet, upon the receipt of your dispatch, if it were possible to get our force from there down to General Rosecrans within three or four days, I would make the attempt, and shall, at the risk of being too late, order every available man in that direction. I am sure that I am disposed to give him every possible assistance. I sincerely hope that he will be able to at least check the enemy for seven or eight days, within which time I shall be able to make considerable diversion in his favor. I hope that my action will meet with the approval of the Department.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
September 21, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville:

General Rosecrans has been fighting for three days. Have just received a dispatch from Nashville dated this morning, saying the battle is still progressing, but still undecided. No particulars.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, September 21, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Colonel SWEET,
Bridgeport:

Captain Porter, ordnance officer, has ordered up some ammunition. Send forward at once a train of fifty wagons under strong escort, on north side of river, to push through with all speed to this place. Send forward the remainder, as soon as it is loaded, by the same route.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, September 21, 1863—8.20 p. m.

Colonel SWEET,
Commanding at Bridgeport:

A man has just reached here from a train which he says was ordered back to Bridgeport by you and had halted at Shellmound for orders from here. Send orders to have it returned at once to Bridgeport. If it is in any danger on this side, it can cross at Battle Creek and go up on north side. Send forward no trains unless it be ammunition; that should only come about fifty wagons in a train and under heavy escort.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 21, 1863.

Captain RAVENSCROFT,
Bridgeport:

You must bring but fifty wagons at a time. Come by the north side of the river.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 21, 1863.

Colonel STOKES,
Commanding Cavalry, Tracy City:

The general commanding directs you to have two or three companies, 100 (or 150) men, at Tracy City to scout the country. Report to these headquarters all that you know goes on in the Sequatchie Valley.

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Inclosed * I send you copy of dispatch from the General-in-Chief; also my reply. This will necessarily prevent further re-enforcements going west from here to you until word is heard from the General-in-Chief. We must make no disposition of troops that will endanger the success of Rosecrans.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
September 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

If the health of your daughter will permit your leaving her, I would like to have you come in in the morning.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
September 22, 1863.

Colonel COOLBAUGH,
Superintendent of Military Railroads:

You will please furnish all the railroad transportation possible for the movement of Osterhaus' division to this place. Notify General Osterhaus by telegraph the amount of transportation you can furnish, and when it will be ready at the Big Black for him.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 71. } *Camp on Big Black, September 22, 1863.*

I. Brigadier-General Osterhaus, commanding the First Division, will move his entire division, with camp equipage and transporta-

* For dispatch from Halleck and Grant's reply, see Part I, pp. 161, 162.

tion, into Vicksburg with all dispatch, using the railroad and marching by land into Vicksburg, and there embark for such destination as may be given him by the commanding general of the department. General Osterhaus will report forthwith by telegraph to the commanding general of the department the earliest hour at which he can reach the river, that boats may be in waiting for his command.

II. Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, commanding the Second Division, will send forthwith one brigade of his division to the bridge to guard and hold that point, relieving General Osterhaus this afternoon.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman :

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 22, 1863.

General RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg :

By my orders, a copy of which was sent you by telegraph, you will see that I have detailed Osterhaus' division (my First), the same that was commanded by Steele. General Woods and Colonel Williamson are the brigade commanders. They can be moved into Vicksburg quicker than any other. For prudential reasons I leave the designation of their destination and route to you.

The easiest way to relieve pressure on Rosecrans would be for that Texas expedition to be directed on Mobile, and all our available forces, including those of Steele, moving on Meridian and Selma, uniting at Pascagoula with the New Orleans forces. On the other hand, leave the Trans-Mississippi alone for awhile till Red River rises, and using the interim to attack the line of the Alabama, destroying in passing the Mobile and Ohio road. This would force Joe Johnston to make very heavy detachments from Bragg.

I doubt if our re-enforcement to Rosecrans can reach him in time to do good. He is not going to push into Georgia, and his force is ample to cover the line of the Tennessee.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
September 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. McPHERSON :

GENERAL : Inclosed find copy of dispatch* from General Halleck. You will please send orders to General Smith to proceed with his division to re-enforce General Rosecrans, reporting to General Hurlbut at Memphis for instructions as to the most practicable route. General Sherman will send one division from his corps.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant :

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

*See Part I, p. 161.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
 No. 260. } Vicksburg, Miss., September 22, 1863.

* * * * *

XIII. Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, commanding Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, now at Helena, or en route for this place, will proceed at once with the entire force now with him to the Department of the Cumberland, and there report temporarily to Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans. En route he will report to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut for direction as to the most practicable route by which he will join General Rosecrans. He will use the transports he now has, and the quartermaster's department will furnish him such other transportation, either by water or land, as may be necessary.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant :

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, September 22, 1863—11.40 a. m.
 (Received 27th.)

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis*:

Your arrangements are satisfactory. Time alone can determine how far it may be necessary to push forward the troops you may collect.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
 Vicksburg, Miss., September 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Yours of the 18th instant, inclosing dispatch from the General-in-Chief of the Army, date the 15th instant, ordering re-enforcements for Rosecrans, is received.

Sherman has been ordered to get one division in readiness to move from here as soon as transportation can be had. Smith's division, of McPherson's corps, has been ordered to re-enforce Rosecrans, reporting to you at Memphis for the most practicable route by which to reach him, or rather route it is intended re-enforcements should go. The General-in-Chief has been telegraphed the above; also that you ought to be able to spare one full division, if not two, besides such troops as may return from the Little Rock expedition.

It is desirable that an army corps commander should go in command of all the re-enforcements from here, and that as many of one corps be sent as soon as possible. If, therefore, they are to move east from Corinth, you will please put your entire corps in motion and proceed with it in person to join Rosecrans, directing the troops from here to relieve yours in their present duties.

If they are not to move by that route, please send word by dispatch boat at once to these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant :

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
A. A. G., Dept. of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.:

I inclose herewith telegrams* nine days on their way from Cairo to this place. General Hurlbut is absent at Cairo in consultation with General Halleck, by telegraph.

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

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Temporarily at Cairo, September 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Columbus:

GENERAL: You will move two regiments, to be selected by yourself, as rapidly as possible by rail to Louisville. Men will take camp and garrison equipage and 40 rounds of ammunition. At Louisville they will receive orders from Major-General Rosecrans. All land transportation and unnecessary baggage will be turned over to the quartermaster. They will take three days' provisions from Cairo.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

I have directed telegrams coming to me from Washington to be sent to you. Unless countermanded from Washington, this order will be promptly carried out.

S. A. H.

LA GRANGE, *September 22, 1863.*

Col. AUG. MERSY,
Commanding Second Brigade:

Have you a cavalry force in the direction of Ripley? If not, send out a small force, and scour the country well in that direction. There is a rumor that a force of the enemy are in that neighborhood. Send any information you may get direct to these headquarters.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., *September 22, 1863—9 p. m.*
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The flag-of-truce boat brings Richmond papers of the 22d. The following is the telegraphic news. The Sentinel speaks of the battle on Saturday and Sunday at Chattanooga as being decidedly vic-

* See Halleck's report, Part I, p. 36.

torious, but apprehends that, as Rosecrans is an obstinate fighter and his army as yet unbroken, the *finale* may be like Shiloh, Corinth, and Murfreesborough :

CHICKAMAUGA RIVER, *September 20.*
(Via Ringgold, 21st.)

General COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General :

After two days' hard fighting we have driven the enemy, after a desperate resistance, from several positions, and now hold the field, but he still confronts us. The losses are heavy on both sides, especially so in our officers. We have taken over twenty pieces of artillery and some 2,500 prisoners.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

ZOLLICOFFER, *September 20.*

General S. COOPER :

The enemy made a demonstration in force on us here to-day, and were repulsed. My cavalry followed them to Blountville, 6 miles from here. Their force engaged to-day are believed to have been not less than 2,000, all mounted, and six pieces of artillery. Five other regiments are reported between Jonesborough and Watauga Bridge, but they had not engaged my force at the latter place late this afternoon.

SAMUEL JONES,
Major-General.

Zollicoffer is a station on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, 11 miles from Bristol. Jonesborough is 32 miles from Bristol. The distance from Bristol to Knoxville is 130 miles.

LYNCHBURG, *September 21.*

The enemy, 1,300 strong, entered Bristol on Saturday, meeting with feeble resistance. They destroyed the new commissary building, containing about 100 barrels of flour and a small quantity of bacon, and gutted several stores. About 3 miles this side of Bristol they destroyed a bridge and tore up a few rails, and then went back. There is no force threatening Saltville. General Jones whipped the enemy at Zollicoffer, 10 miles west of Bristol, on Sunday, and it is reported that General Williams, being in their rear, had captured the entire retreating force, said to be 2,400. The last rumor needs confirmation, but Jones' victory is doubtless true.

J. G. FOSTER.

[SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.—For Graham to Stanton, relating to reinforcements from Lee to Bragg, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part II, p. 223.]

SIGNAL STATION,
Bob White's, [September 22, 1863.]

Captain MERRILL :

Mr. Ritchie, a good and reliable man, comes here this morning from the river. He reports the rebels very strong on opposite side of the river ; thinks they have about 150 men per mile along the bank ; that last night they crossed and tore down the telegraph wire, and stripped some horses that were abandoned by a party who attempted to ride along the road yesterday ; that a large number are in and about an old house (Hutchinson's old house, three-quarters of a mile below the Suck) ; that they were working there yesterday and last night, he thinks, building some boats. He says there is no force below the Suck (2½ miles above here), or above Brown's, at the Pot (3 miles

below here), thus leaving $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles unprotected. I know there is nothing in front of me this side of the river.

Bob White considers this point very unsafe, and he comes to you with this line. He can report the circumstances more minutely than I can write them. I have seen at the opposite shore a plank boat which would carry 20 men, and two canoes that would carry 4 or 5 each. I am without a guard. The courier post on the mountain is all the force near me. I shall keep this station open, weather permitting, until I get orders, but if I am to remain here I would like a guard, unless the general commanding send a force sufficient to protect the mountain.

Yours, respectfully,

H. C. JONES,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

HIGH HILL WEST OF CHATTANOOGA,
September 22, 1863—2 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

A dense black smoke has arisen north 50 degrees east, about 8 miles distant.

HOPKINS.

SIGNAL STATION OVER THE RIVER,
[September 22, 1863.]

Captain MERRILL :

I see troops on Missionary Ridge 2 miles east of Chattanooga. I think it is rebel cavalry.

FORAKER.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.
(Received 11 a. m.)

Statement of Colonel Harrison's scout sent in by colonel: A heavy column has been passing toward Shallow Ford road, on Tennessee River, for three hours; is still passing. Skirmishing lightly with Colonel Harrison's forces.

HENRY C. TINNEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 22, 1863—4.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS :

The general commanding directs that all the topographical engineers in your command report immediately to Capt. W. E. Merrill, at these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-Generals Crittenden, McCook, and Granger, and Brigadier-General Mitchell.)

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.

About 9 a. m. the enemy's advance guard fired upon our pickets, and more or less skirmishing going on throughout the entire day. Our pickets held their ground, and by nightfall the army was sufficiently intrenched to resist an assault. The Fourteenth Army Corps was placed as follows: Negley occupied the fort immediately on the west of the La Fayette road; Reynolds in reserve and covering his right flank; Brannan in rifle-pits extending from the fort to the East Tennessee railroad, and Rousseau in reserve behind Brannan's left and connecting with the right of Crittenden's corps.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
September 22, 1863. (Received 1.30 a. m.)

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department Headquarters:

An intelligent contraband, belonging to Major Young, quartermaster of Cheatham's division, states that the enemy's advance is about 3 miles from here. Says he heard them say they numbered 100,000 men, made up of Bragg's and Johnston's army, Longstreet's corps, Buckner's corps, and about 10,000 State troops (not good). Bragg is in command. Generals Hood, Gregg, Smith, and Adams (all general officers) reported killed. Says the Virginia rebels say they never saw such fighting; to yell only makes the Yankees pitch in. Carnes' battery, Wright's brigade, he says, was captured. Says the rebels say they are bound to go to Kentucky and Tennessee for the purpose of getting bacon, &c. They say they captured forty guns and 519 prisoners. They think some of Rosecrans' army had gone to Charleston.

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

This boy tells a simple, straightforward story, and is believed reliable.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 22, 1863—12.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding suggests that General Rousseau's command should make a banquettes or berme on the railroad embankment for the men to stand on. Also that there should be two or three short rifle-pits at right angles to the railroad so as to flank it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 22, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to establish your temporary headquarters in some permanent position where you can overlook your front, and notify adjacent commanders and these headquarters where they are.

Respectfully,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.]

Major-General THOMAS:

GENERAL: I sent the Fourth Michigan to report to you. The Fourth Regulars have been without anything to eat since yesterday morning; hence any delay in reporting to you with the rest of my brigade. Shall I move forward with the Seventh Pennsylvania, or shall I wait for the Fourth Regulars and take all forward together?

I am, respectfully, &c.,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CHATTANOOGA, September 22, 1863.

Colonel MINTY,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

The general commanding directs that [you] wait for the Fourth Regulars, and then make a reconnaissance in front with your whole brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
CHATTANOOGA, September 22, 1863—6.45 p. m.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding First Division:

You are directed by the general commanding to march your division to the support of Van Cleve, on Crittenden's extreme left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
FRIAR'S ISLAND, September 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I sent a scouting party to Thayer's Ferry last night who report no enemy in that vicinity. I am too unwell this morn-

ing for duty, and have turned over the command of the brigade to Col. A. O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana.

I am, very respectfully, yours to command.

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Friar's Island, September 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Colonel Wilder being sick and unable for duty, he this morning turned over the command of the brigade to me, together with all unexecuted orders. In pursuance of orders received by Colonel Wilder, I at once established a courier line from here to Chattanooga, and sent a party with dispatches to Colonel Byrd, commanding General Burnside's advance, at Cleveland. At the same time I proceeded to demolish the works of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, and succeeded in accomplishing it effectually. While this was being done I worked all the tools I have, without intermission, in constructing works for defense on this side the river. I have finished the construction of a bridge for the passage of artillery across the Chickamauga, and now have the command disposed as follows: Second Michigan Cavalry at Harrison's Landing, guarding the river as far up as Igou's Ferry; four regiments and the battery here, and one regiment gone to Stevenson with prisoners, started yesterday.

The enemy is reported by citizens to be at South Chickamauga Bridge, on the Harrison road. I sent a scouting party to the mouth of Sale Creek this morning, with orders to report to-night.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CROSSING OF CHATTANOOGA CREEK
BY THE BRIDGEPORT ROAD,
September 22, 1863—2 a. m.

General McCook,
Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you encamp your corps on the Bridgeport road near Chattanooga, between Chattanooga Creek and the railroad crossing—that is, the crossing of the railroad by the Bridgeport road. They can encamp on either side of the road for a half a mile. Those on the east side can procure water from the Blue Springs, near the hospital buildings, and those on the west side of the road can get water from the Tennessee, unless they find enough nearer.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

WM. E. MERRILL,
Captain of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General DAVIS,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The following order has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 22, 1863.

Major-General McCook,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you line the banks of Chattanooga Creek heavily with skirmishers, connecting on your left with General Thomas' skirmish line. Make provision for protecting the springs near the hospital buildings opposite the mills at the bridge over Chattanooga Creek. Your reserve can be so posted as in part to occupy houses in the rear of the main skirmish line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

General McCook directs that you make immediate provision to carry out the above directions so far as may concern your own line.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MCCLURG,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to General Sheridan, commanding Third Division.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
General Polk's old Headquarters,
On Hill Southwest of Chattanooga,
September 22, 1863—5.15 a. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Division:

I send you inclosed a copy of an order* just received from the general commanding. In order to comply with it General McCook directs that you send a staff officer immediately, for all the available tools you have in your wagons, to have them brought to the front at once. Let the officer report directly to these headquarters for instructions as to how to get them across the river, &c.

The line of battle for the corps will be selected and formed as early as practicable this morning. There are many stragglers here who will be sent to their commands this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 22, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

General McCook directs that you have your advanced artillery withdrawn to the rear of your main lines to-night and placed in

* See Goddard to Thomas, September 21, Part I, p. 158.

position again at daylight in the morning. He wishes you to keep a strong line of skirmishers on your front to-night and to have your command under arms at 4 a. m. to-morrow.

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

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 22, 1863—7.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major Bond, aide-de-camp, in person, has just presented the compliments of the commander of the department, and states his desire that General McCook and his division commanders meet him immediately at department headquarters.

General McCook desires that you at once comply with this request.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. McCLURG,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP ON RIDGE EAST OF CHATTANOOGA,
September 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General WAGNER:

We took position on Shallow Ford road and Bird's Mill road on top of the main ridge. Our pickets are on the east side of the ridge. We saw an extensive line of lights in front to our right last night; they extended farther to the right and left at midnight. We heard something like moving artillery at midnight. Is General Spears about Bird's Mill? If so, that accounts for it.

T. J. HARRISON,
Colonel Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

BRIDGEPORT, *September 22, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

All quiet at Bridgeport; have heard of enemy in vicinity; have no patrols down the river. Had scouting party on Sand Mountain yesterday; they saw no enemy. Have heard nothing of the enemy crossing anywhere. Will swing bridge around as ordered and will defend island. Sent ammunition train of fifty wagons last night on north side of river with five companies of infantry as escort. Will send another train this morning.

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. C. WHITAKER:

The general commanding directs you in addition to watching the fords of the river, as heretofore directed, to guard and organize the

trains on the north side of the river. You will take especial pains to stop all stragglers and organize them, permitting none to pass beyond your lines without satisfactory authority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 22, 1863]—7.35.

[General ROSECRANS ?]

Have delivered order to General Spears. No troops between him and the bridge. Two pieces of regiments are all that he has. The three companies going to railroad will leave General Spears eleven companies.

McKIBBIN.

Part of Mitchell's force is coming in. Worley has gone up to point out the road for blasting. I will move on to see if I can reach Summertown.

McK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 22, 1863.

General R. B. MITCHELL,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: You will please have the country on the side of the river you are on scoured for forage. I want eight or ten days' forage collected, if possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 22, 1863—10.30 a. m.

General MITCHELL:

Order your troops as soon as they come in to cross at the head of the island, and send an advance out to mark the way with buoys. Yourself and most of your cavalry must pass over the river. The bridge is used for wagons. Send the first regiment over the Shallow Ford road, through the fields to our left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, September 22, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you go into camp near the river, and send a picket of two companies to these head-

quarters to picket at the ford of Lookout Mountain, down the river, to-night. We will furnish a guide. Let the officer in charge look-out for corn.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, September 22, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you order the Second East Tennessee Cavalry to report to these headquarters to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock. Also a good reliable officer from the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, to accompany them on special duty, who will report at the same time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.

Referred to Colonel Ray, commanding Second Brigade, who will see that the within order is executed.

By order of Col. E. M. McCook:

J. A. S. MITCHELL,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

[Second indorsement.]

Colonel Ray will send this order to Colonel Watkins, commanding Third Brigade, who will have a reliable officer from the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry report to General Mitchell at 5 a. m.

W. C. MCGONIGAL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 22, 1863—4 p. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The Fourth Regulars have had nothing to eat since yesterday. General Thomas directed me to wait until they could get their breakfast, and then make a reconnaissance to the front. I have not been able to get the pack mules across the river yet. What shall I do? It will be soon getting dark, and my horses have had nothing to eat since yesterday.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Calhoun, Tenn., September 22, 1863.

Captain GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My brigade consists of only three small regiments and one battery of artillery, with the horses broken down. I doubt my ability to get to you without more force, as the enemy I learn are near Cleveland. I am looking for Wolford's cavalry here to-day, and I will join you as fast as possible.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

[Inclosure.]

SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.

Received of orderly a cipher dispatch for Major-General Burnside ; also dispatch for commanding officer here.

JAS. McCARTNEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

This was my dispatch sent from Crawfish Spring last Friday.
C. G.

TRACY CITY, *September 22, 1863—8 p. m.*

Capt. R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp:

I have just received reliable information that a force of 200 or 300 rebels are in my section of the country. They are plundering and destroying everything. I am aware they insulted my wife, firing a pistol at her head. They are said to be Murray and his men. I most respectfully ask that I may be ordered to scout in that section of the country, with 200 men to hunt him down. Please lay this before the general commanding as soon as possible. I only want to be absent a few days.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. B. STOKES,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 22, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Yours of yesterday is received. I must again urge you to move immediately to Rosecrans' relief. I fear your delay has already permitted Bragg to prevent your junction. Do not let your troops be caught by the enemy south of the Tennessee River. To all appearances your only safety is to move down on the north side. Sam. Jones is not likely to move far down the valley unless re-enforced. If the enemy should cross the Tennessee above Chattanooga, you will be hopelessly separated from Rosecrans, who may not be able to hold out on the south side.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, *September 22, 1863.*

STEPHEN A. JONES.

Asst. Provost Marshal, Dist. of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

William Carroll Jewett passed through Detroit last Saturday. If he comes within your jurisdiction, arrest him, seize his baggage, examine, and report for further orders. He probably has rebel dispatches from Europe.

By order of Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean.

OSCAR MINOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
September 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. JONES,

Comdg. Confederate Forces, Carter's Station, Tenn.:

GENERAL: In the course of the movements of this army I may find it necessary to fire upon the villages on the line of the railroad occupied by your forces. In order to avoid accidents to non-combatants, I have the honor to request that you will cause immediate notice hereof to be given to all such residents of these villages, that they may remove themselves to a place of safety. No one of the villages will be fired upon before 5 p. m. to-day, and the flag of truce bearing this will terminate one hour after my officer arrives at your pickets. He is authorized to wait there that long for any message from you.

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

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ADVANCED DIVISION CONFEDERATE FORCES,
September 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,

Commanding Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: I have received your communication in the temporary absence of my superior officers, and the limited time set for the return of your flag prevents me from referring it to them for a reply. The short space allowed for the removal of non-combatants from the villages along the line of railroad occupied by Confederate forces does not seem to me consistent with the usages of civilized warfare, and particularly when you intimate that you are prepared to fire on a number of villages and claim the right to do so after 5 p. m. to-day. I will ask you most respectfully how information can be conveyed to them when it is now 4.30 p. m.?

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

JNO. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *September 22, 1863.*
(Received 11.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

From General Boyle I find that under General Orders, No. 321, of General Burnside, of which Major Simpson, Engineers, has sent a

copy to Engineer Department, Washington, General Boyle is directed to impress negroes to the number of 8,000, if needed, to be employed in constructing railroads from Lebanon to Danville, and from Nicholasville to Danville, and thence to Somerset. It is understood here that it is intended to continue the railroad to Clinton, from which place it is already graded to Knoxville, of which 10 miles are in use near Knoxville. General Boyle has orders from General Burnside to push the works; to order commissaries to furnish subsistence stores, and quartermasters to furnish quartermaster's supplies, wagons, tents, and teams, and to pay the employés, and to furnish materials to work upon.

The Lebanon and Danville branch is being done by an arrangement with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. The company has, by resolution, agreed to make the contracts for the work of repairing for the Government, for the wages of negroes and others, and for materials, subsistence, and carts furnished by the United States. It is understood that in time this branch will be the property of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, when the road from Nicholasville to Danville is completed. Work has been commenced only within a few days. Thence south only surveys have been begun by the Government. About 2,300 negroes have already been impressed.

M. Glenn has been appointed by General Burnside chief engineer of the road south of Nicholasville. He thinks the company will build the Lebanon branch in four months; that it will take the United States—there being no solvent company or none with means sufficient—eight months to construct the road from Nicholasville to Somerset and one year to reach Knoxville. It is 140 miles to Clinton. Others say to build 140 miles of railroad through such a country will require not less than three years.

The orders of General Burnside are one month old. General Boyle is acting under positive orders of General Burnside, and so are commissaries and quartermasters. I informed General Boyle that you had directed me to inquire into the facts of the case, and to say that you could not sanction expenditures upon a railroad which Congress had by special resolution repealed the President's power to construct after he had entered upon the work. He has telegraphed to General Burnside. It would, I may suggest, be well for the President to take definite action on the subject. Major-General Burnside may suppose that he has special authority. I understand that his attention was called by telegraph to the resolution of Congress. I go forward by special train to-morrow at 7.30 a. m.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 261. }

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 23, 1863.

* * * * *

VIII. Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, commanding First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, will proceed with his command with all possible dispatch to the Department of the Cumberland and report to Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, commanding. En route he will report to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, at Memphis, Tenn., for instructions as to the route by which he is expected to

join General Rosecrans, or such orders as General Hurlbut may have for him based on a contingent order from these headquarters. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant :

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,

Memphis, September 23, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps :

COLONEL : Brigadier-General Veatch, commanding district, being unwell, I have the honor to transmit, in pursuance of his instructions, a copy of dispatch received this evening from the scouting party sent out to-day on the Pigeon Roost road :

THIRTEEN MILES ON PIGEON ROOST ROAD.

Information obtained from a citizen from below Oxford : He saw 15 men on picket at Coldwater, who informed him that there were 1,500 men, under Ruggles and Johnston[?], crossing Coldwater at Wyatt's Ferry, intending to strike the railroad at three points. I have captured 1 robber.

SAMUEL FOSTER,

Captain, Commanding.

General Veatch requests that information be sent by telegraph to the different posts on the railroad. Information comes through military but unofficial channels that another scouting party besides our own is out, sent from Collierville. The different brigades of the Fifth Division are notified to be ready to move at any time.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

JAMES O. PIERCE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, September 23, 1863.

Commanding Officers on the Railroad :

Rumors of a force below, at Coldwater, threatening attack upon road.

H. BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, September 23, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,

Commanding Third Brigade Cavalry :

A force of the enemy reported at Coldwater. Send, if you have not already, a force of your cavalry in that direction, and try to get some reliable information of the strength and intentions of the enemy ; should they be met in force retard them as much as possible. Send any important information obtained to these headquarters.

Respectfully,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LA GRANGE, September 23, 1863—11 p. m.

Colonel MERSY :

Richardson crossed between Saulsbury and Pocahontas Saturday night with 400 men. He has gone to Dancyville, Medon, and Brownsville, for the purpose of conscripting. Carson, with quite a force, came up as far as Ripley to support Richardson in case he was intercepted, and has gone back to New Albany. Chalmers is near Rocky Ford.

Respectfully,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 23, 1863.

Maj. D. E. COON,

Commanding Second Iowa Cavalry Volunteers :

MAJOR : Information has been received that a considerable force of rebels is at or near Coldwater, moving in the direction of La Fayette. You will immediately send out a strong reconnoitering party on the Pigeon Roost road to ascertain the facts in the case. You will report the result of the scout immediately at these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch :

JAMES O. PIERCE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

UNION CITY, September 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General SMITH,

Commanding :

Bell and Biffle, with their force, left Paris yesterday morning, taking a southeast course toward the Tennessee River. They probably had from 500 to 800 men. The rebels about Boydsville are local guerrilla bands, small in number. In Oak Hill and vicinity, 9 miles south of Como, are some 100 of the newly enlisted and conscripted rebels.

J. K. MILLS,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT MONROE, September 23, 1863.
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

The following is extracted from the Richmond Enquirer of to-day :

ATLANTA, September 21.

A general engagement between the armies of Generals Bragg and Rosecrans commenced Saturday morning about 8 miles west of Ringgold and continued Saturday and Sunday without decisive result. Advices from the front state that the battle would be renewed this morning. The army was in fine spirits and confident of success. They are determined to respond as heroes should to the eloquent call of General Bragg.

On Saturday morning Rosecrans' forces occupied the line of Pea Vine Creek, the only water in the vicinity. To drive him from this position was the object, but the heavy artillery firing kept up during the forenoon delayed the execution of the assault. At 1 o'clock p. m. General Polk's corps and General Buckner's command from our left made a junction with General D. H. Hill's corps, forming the center, and

advanced to the assault. Our men made the charge through the heaviest artillery and infantry fire ever known and carried the heights around the creek, driving the enemy from all positions. The ground was literally strewn with dead Yankees. We drove the enemy 2 miles to the road leading to Chattanooga which runs parallel with Pea Vine Creek, along which Rosecrans brings his supplies. We now hold this road.

On Saturday Hood's division of General Longstreet's corps attacked the enemy's left without advancing. On Sunday the fight was renewed along the entire line, and the enemy were steadily driven back along the right and left, the entire line holding its ground at nightfall. The enemy's left is reported to have fallen back 8 miles from the positions occupied in the morning.

The fighting of both days was of the most desperate character. No reliable information of the relative losses has yet been received. The slaughter of the Yankees is reported by the wounded brought in to have been unprecedented. Our loss is large. It is reported ours is about 5,000 killed and wounded. Among the killed are Brig. Gen. Preston Smith, of Tennessee; Brigadier-General Wofford, of Georgia, and Brigadier-General Walthall, of Mississippi. The report of the latter's death lacks confirmation. Among the wounded are Major-General Preston, of Kentucky; Major-General Cleburne, of Arkansas; Major-General Hood, of Texas, who lost a leg; General Gregg, wounded in the jaw; and Brigadier-General Benning, wounded in the breast. Two thousand prisoners and seven pieces of artillery are reported to have been taken Saturday. Passengers by Saturday's train report that a heavy smoke was seen near the position of the enemy, supposed to have proceeded from the burning of commissary stores. It is supposed that the battle will be renewed this morning, with an attack by Generals Hill and Longstreet on the enemy's center.

ATLANTA, *September 21*—6 p. m.

The following private dispatch has just been received from General Bragg's telegraph operator:

"RINGGOLD, *September 21*.

"We have captured 4,000 Yankees and thirty pieces of artillery. We hold the entire battle-field, and are pursuing the enemy to-day."

The victory is complete!

"TEN MILES SOUTH OF CHATTANOOGA, VIA RINGGOLD,

September 21.

"General S. COOPER:

"The enemy retreated on Chattanooga last night, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. His loss is very large in men, artillery, small-arms, and colors. Ours is heavy, but not yet ascertained. The victory is complete, and our cavalry is pursuing. With the blessing of God, our troops have accomplished great results against largely superiors numbers. We have to mourn the loss of many gallant men and officers. Brig. Gens. Preston Smith, Helm, and Deshler are killed; Major-General Hood and Brigadier-Generals Adams, Gregg, and Bunn [Brown] wounded.

"BRAXTON BRAGG,

"General."

ATLANTA, *September 22*.

Advices from the battle-field come in scantily. Sufficient has been received to show that great success has been achieved. In the two days' fighting the main, if not the entire, force of Rosecrans was engaged, and not only driven back from all positions, but was greatly demoralized, and forced to destroy large quantities of stores and baggage. His resistance was stubborn. The fight still goes on.

Our troops are flushed with victory and eager for the fray, with every confidence that the foe will be driven from the present stand on Mission Ridge, 6 or 8 miles from Chattanooga.

The fight yesterday was a most spirited one. Generals Longstreet and Hill attacked the enemy's center by night. After a desperate resistance the enemy, were driven from their positions, with a loss of some 5,000 or 6,000 prisoners and forty-two pieces of artillery. The latest accounts from the field are to yesterday noon. The enemy had made a stand on Mission Ridge, and the battle was still raging. Our loss in general officers is very great. General Helm, of Kentucky, was killed while leading a charge; Major-General Hood was mortally wounded; Major Richmond, of General Polk's staff, was killed. The battle began 3 miles west of East Chicka-

mauga. In the three days' fighting the enemy were driven across Pea Vine Creek and West Chickamauga, about 11 miles, to the present position. He threw up temporary breastworks at Pea Vine Creek, and has evidently been defeated on ground of his own choosing.

The following special telegram from Governor Harris to the Appeal confirms our report :

"CHICKAMAUGA, September 20—9 p. m.

"After two days' fighting we succeeded in driving the enemy from his positions. The engagement not yet decisive. The casualties are heavy on both sides. The enemy's loss is evidently much heavier than ours. General Preston Smith was killed last night at 7.30 o'clock while leading a brigade within a few yards of the enemy's line. General John C. Brown, General Hood, General Gregg, Generals Daniel Adams and John [B. H.] Helm wounded. General Deshler killed. The Yankee General Lytle was killed. We have captured about 2,500 prisoners and about twenty-five or thirty pieces of artillery. Troops never fought better than ours. They are in high spirits, and ready to meet the enemy again to-morrow.

"ISHAM G. HARRIS."

"BATTLE-FIELD,

"Chickamauga, September 21—11 a. m.

"The enemy retreated from our front under cover last night, leaving his killed and wounded on the field. Our victory is complete. We have captured a large number of small-arms. Thirty-six pieces of artillery have been brought in; twenty additional pieces reported to have been taken. About 5,000 prisoners reported taken. Our army is in fine spirits, ready and eager for a vigorous pursuit. No additional particulars to report. We met here the whole force of Rosecrans' army.

"ISHAM G. HARRIS."

Latest news: A telegram from Colonel Brent, chief of General Bragg's staff, dated Chickamauga this morning, says: "The enemy are routed. I am safe."

S. A. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON,

September 23, 1863—9.15 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn. :

Below is Bragg's dispatch as found in the Richmond papers. You see he does not claim so many prisoners or captured guns as you were inclined to concede. He also confesses to heavy loss. An exchanged general of ours leaving Richmond yesterday says two of Longstreet's divisions and his entire artillery and two of Pickett's brigades and Wise's Legion have gone to Tennessee. He mentions no other.

CHICKAMAUGA RIVER, September 20.

(Via Ringgold, 21st.)

General COOPER,
Adjutant-General :

After two days' hard fighting we have driven the enemy, after a desperate resistance, from several positions, and now hold the field, but he still confronts us. The losses are heavy on both sides, especially in our officers. We have taken over twenty pieces of artillery and some 2,500 prisoners.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

A. LINCOLN.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., September 23, 1863.

(Received 1.57 a. m., 24th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

No fight to-day. Enemy taking position.

C. A. DANA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1863—10 p. m.

C. A. DANA,
Chattanooga :

Your telegrams of to-day received. Every nerve is being strained to strengthen General Rosecrans and his gallant army. Richmond papers, while claiming an advantage, do not boast of decisive success. They publish a large list of their general officers killed and wounded, and their temper shows that they feel as having barely escaped a fatal defeat. Bragg asserts that General Rosecrans' force was much larger than his own. If General Rosecrans holds his ground for half the time stated in your telegram, there can be no doubt that ample re-enforcements must reach him within that period.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 23, 1863—10.30 a. m.
(Received War Department 10 p. m.)

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury :

I answered you last night that Stanton is wounded and a prisoner. We have inflicted heavy injury on enemy, equal to what we have suffered. He no doubt outnumbered us two to one, but we can stand here ten days if help will then arrive. If we hold this point we shall save the campaign, which will be great gain even if we lose this army. Twenty-five thousand men should be sent to Bridgeport to secure Middle Tennessee in case of disaster to us. Never been such fighting in West. Thomas and Granger stood in their tracks eight hours against whole rebel army. We took about 2,000. Battle not yet recommenced, but expected soon. Where are Sherman and Hurlbut?

J. A. GARFIELD.

SIGNAL STATION LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,
September 23, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Captain MERRILL :

Artillery and heavy line infantry coming on our center from Ross-ville, and cavalry and infantry coming on our right same road.

AYERS.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1863—12 m.

Captain SEITER :

Heavy columns of enemy are seen moving in front of General Crittenden. General line of enemy same as reported last night. The following messages just received :

11 a. m.

A column of the enemy is seen east from here moving down the ridge in this direction ; another line on the ridge with train of ambulances.

BERRY,
Acting Signal Officer.

11.15 a. m.

A heavy column of infantry coming down the ridge due east and moving toward Rossville.

LEONARD.

11.45 a. m.

An unbroken column of infantry is yet moving in the direction of Rossville.

LEONARD.

12.15 p. m.

The enemy's line is moving by left flank around on our right.

BERRY.

Respectfully,

H. C. JONES,
Captain, Acting Signal Officer.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,
September 23, 1863—4 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

The regiment at hotel has just been attacked. See two regiments (infantry) on Rossville road, 1 mile from foot of mountain.

HOWGATE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

LOOKOUT, *September 23, 1863—5. p. m.*

Captain MERRILL .

Regiment at hotel attacked ; two regiments of infantry advancing on Rossville road, 1 mile from here.

H. W. HOWGATE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 23, 1863.

Capt. J. MERRILL :

The general commanding wishes rockets by which signals can be made along our whole line. He desires to see you upon this subject at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville :

No fighting to-day. Can't tell what rebels intend to do ; general and staff all well. Send this to Mrs. Goddard.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 23, 1863—9.50 p. m.

The general commanding directs you to cause fires to be built in front of your picket lines and at intermediate points in front

of your main lines, so that the enemy may be seen if he attempts to attack us to-night. These fires should be lighted at 10 o'clock and kept up till morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Thomas, Major-General McCook, and Major-General Crittenden.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 23, 1863—10.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The following code is established for signal by rockets from outposts: One red rocket denotes the approach of the enemy with infantry; one white rocket denotes their approach with cavalry; one red followed by one white denotes their approach with artillery. Either of the above followed by a blue or green rocket denotes that each of the above are represented.

The general commanding directs that you send a supply of these rockets to the outposts on your front immediately, under charge of a judicious and careful officer, with directions to watch the movements of the enemy with care, and if they advance in force with infantry or infantry and artillery, to give the signal as above provided. Caution them to be careful not to fire the rockets unnecessarily, but still not to delay the signal too long.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General McCook, Major-General Crittenden, and Major-General Granger.)

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1863.

The work on the intrenchments still progresses, with some skirmishing between the pickets. Having been informed that the enemy was massed in the woods in front of Brannan's center, I determined to shell their camps from the fort. Have been informed since that they were obliged to abandon their camps and retire to the foot of Missionary Ridge.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 23, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

After a careful examination of my own and General McCook's lines, I regard them as very strong indeed, and if General Crittenden's

lines are as strong, I feel confident we can hold our present position until re-enforcements arrive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

P. S.—If General Granger's troops were concentrated behind my left and Palmer's right, they would be available for any assault at that point or on Crittenden's lines.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 23, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

I have the honor to report that it is reported by the officer commanding the pickets, the shells thrown from the fort this morning fell into the rebel camps and broke them up. Although the report to me is not strictly official, I have no doubt that general confusion was produced in their camp, and therefore respectfully suggest that Colonel Minty be sent out on a reconnaissance in that direction to ascertain the true state of affairs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1863—2.40 p. m.

Colonel FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

I observe heavy column of enemy moving toward Tennessee River near foot of Missionary Ridge. Have been passing for the last half hour.

A. K. TAYLOR,
Captain and Signal Officer.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 23, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Colonel FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Negley has just informed me that he will push forward his pickets to my line. I therefore shall not withdraw mine at present.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 23, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

My pickets just report sounds of throwing down of fences in our front and cutting of roads through the woods.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Semi-weekly report of effective force of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. John C. Starkweather commanding.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Artillery.			Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
Headquarters, Brig. Gen. John C. Starkweather.	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. G. B. Bingham.	.....	.....	.....	15	182	197	.....	.....	.....	15	182	197
79th Pennsylvania, Col. H. A. Ham-bright.	.....	.....	.....	15	333	348	.....	.....	.....	15	333	348
24th Illinois, Capt. A. Mauff.	.....	.....	.....	16	212	228	.....	.....	.....	16	212	228
21st Wisconsin, Capt. Charles H. Walker.	.....	.....	.....	12	145	157	.....	.....	.....	12	145	157
Total Infantry	8	.....	8	58	872	930	.....	.....	.....	66	872	938
4th Indiana Battery, a Lieut. H. J. Willis.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	77	79	2	77	79
Grand total	8	.....	8	58	872	930	2	77	79	68	949	1,017

a Eighty horses and 6 guns.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WEDNESDAY, September 23, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 23, 1863—7.30.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Post, commanding First Brigade, First Division, reports that his pickets hear infantry bugle calls on his front.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
General Polk's Old Headquarters, Sept. 23, 1863—8 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

GENERAL : I am directed by Major-General McCook to state that he is desirous of having that interior line of rifle-pits, &c., constructed, and that if an engineer officer can be sent to stake out the work, he will immediately furnish the detail to assist him, and he will employ his reserves on the work to-day as judiciously as possible, if a safe opportunity offers. Please inform General McCook whether the general commanding considers this course best under the circumstances. If he does, the work can be begun at once. General McCook has just gone to the front.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 23, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General McCook,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs you to put your spare forces at work on the interior line. Be careful not to weaken your front line so as not to be able to bring your whole force into action, if necessary. It would be well to mask your interior line with bushes, so as to cover the work from sight. General Morton has been ordered to report to you at once to locate the line.

Very respectfully,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Brick House near Fort, September 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

General Sheridan reports that General Spears with his command has arrived at the rolling-mill. He has been ordered to the rear of General Sheridan's position. Nothing new is reported from our front.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Brick House near Fort, September 23, 1863.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

General McCook directs that you furnish as soon as practicable a detail of 370 men for fatigue duty to-night, to report to Lieutenant Chandler, of the Pioneer Corps, in rear of red brick house near General Davis' line. A sufficient number of officers will be included in the number to take charge of the detail. They will bring their arms with them, and a few axes and picks. They will be required to work only a portion of the night.

It is regretted that so much work is required of your weary men, but the public service requires it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Brick House near Fort, September 23, 1863—2.15 p. m.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division:

General McCook wishes to see you to confer with you in regard to the disposition of your forces.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

September 23, 1863—8.30 p. m.

General SHERIDAN.

Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: Information is just received that the Pioneer Corps cannot furnish the promised number of axes and picks for the work to-night. General McCook therefore directs that you have fifty axes and fifty picks sent to these headquarters as soon as practicable. If the detail from the Third Division has already started here, it will be necessary to send a company here with them.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

September 23, 1863—9.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,

Commanding Third Division:

I am directed by General McCook to repeat the instructions of last night as to having your command under arms at 4 a. m., advanced artillery withdrawn, &c. Every precaution must be taken to guard against a surprise before the fog clears away in the morning. A division of rebel infantry is reported to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in your front to-night.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, September 23, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,

Twenty-first Army Corps:

The general commanding directs you to have all the timber you possibly can, cut on Palmer's front and made into abatis; have the parapets thickened, and the troops all prepared and in readiness to hold your position at all hazards. Particular care must be taken of Palmer's front.

Respectfully,

C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 23, 1863—4.50 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,

Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:

The general commanding directs me to say that he considers your line of intrenchments too weak, and he directs that you strengthen them to-night. Make them, if possible, as strong as those of General Thomas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,

Majior and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 23, 1863.

[Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW:]

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the communication from department headquarters of 4.50 this p. m. in reference to strengthening the line of intrenchments on this corps front, directing it to be strengthened and suggesting the line of Major-General Thomas as affording the standard of strength. I beg that an officer be sent to direct what additions shall be made or precise instructions be given me, as I have had no opportunity of studying General Thomas' line.

In anticipation, however, of an officer or of instructions, I have ordered General Cruft to add an outer ditch 3 feet in depth to his embankment, and all the timber to be removed, and such enlargements to be made as can be made by the use of limbs, logs, &c.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 23, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

I hope an officer can be sent to-night, as requested. General Palmer will go in the morning to see General Thomas' work.

I would respectfully call the attention of the general commanding department to the fact that General Thomas is working in easy grounds, while all the ground in my front is very difficult.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 23, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Major-General PALMER,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to send you the following extract of letter from department headquarters, dated this 10.15 p. m.:

The general commanding directs you to turn out at once every available man of your command to clear away the timber in front of your lines and construct abatis.

The general has sent a staff officer to borrow from General Thomas sufficient axes for this purpose. The number issued to you must be receipted for by your quartermaster, and returned as soon as the work is done.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 23, 1863.

Major-General PALMER,
Commanding Second Division:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has moved his headquarters to a white house a short distance to the

rear of General Wood's line. He desires that you send one or more of your orderlies at once with the bearer, so that they may know the exact location.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 23, 1863—3.30 a. m.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

My pickets have heard no movements, and my division officer of the day reports all perfectly quiet on my front during the night.

Respectfully, &c.,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General.

Effective force Twenty-first Army Corps, September 23, 1863.

Command.	Officers.	Men.
FIRST DIVISION.		
<i>First Brigade.</i>		
Headquarters.....	9	25
100th Illinois Volunteers.....	15	156
13th Michigan Volunteers.....	11	105
58th Indiana Volunteers.....	19	235
26th Ohio Volunteers.....	14	148
Total.....	68	669
<i>Second Brigade.</i>		
Headquarters.....	10	25
15th Indiana Volunteers.....	23	328
40th Indiana Volunteers.....	30	351
57th Indiana Volunteers.....	25	246
97th Ohio Volunteers.....	23	413
Total.....	116	1,408
<i>Third Brigade.</i>		
Headquarters.....	7	30
125th Ohio Volunteers.....	9	209
64th Ohio Volunteers.....	16	184
3d Kentucky Volunteers.....	20	268
65th Ohio Volunteers.....	9	190
Total.....	61	846
Artillery.....	4	107
Total First Division.....	249	3,085
SECOND DIVISION.		
<i>First Brigade.</i>		
1st Kentucky Volunteers.....	17	248
2d Kentucky Volunteers.....	18	254
81st Indiana Volunteers.....	22	295
90th Ohio Volunteers.....	17	328
Total.....	74	1,112
<i>Second Brigade.</i>		
124th Ohio Volunteers.....	23	245
41st Ohio Volunteers.....	21	212
9th Indiana Volunteers.....	24	203
6th Kentucky Volunteers.....	15	180
Total.....	83	840

Effective force Twenty-first Army Corps, September 23, 1863—Continued

Command.	Officers.	Men.
SECOND DIVISION—continued.		
<i>Third Brigade.</i>		
8th Ohio Volunteers	14	223
24th Ohio Volunteers	14	151
36th Indiana Volunteers	13	196
23d Kentucky Volunteers	20	174
84th Illinois Volunteers	20	250
Total	81	1,004
110th Illinois Volunteers (battalion)	10	213
7th Illinois Cavalry, Company C	2	33
Artillery	8	333
Total Second Division	258	3,585
THIRD DIVISION.		
<i>First Brigade.</i>		
19th Ohio Volunteers	21	225
79th Indiana Volunteers	11	265
9th Kentucky Volunteers	24	219
17th Kentucky Volunteers	26	362
Total	82	1,131
<i>Second Brigade.</i>		
Headquarters	7	30
96th Indiana Volunteers	20	215
44th Indiana Volunteers	18	146
59th Ohio Volunteers	11	210
13th Ohio Volunteers	15	223
Total	71	824
<i>Third Brigade.</i>		
8th Kentucky Volunteers	16	207
85th Indiana Volunteers	29	141
51st Ohio Volunteers	18	214
99th Ohio Volunteers	21	260
Total	84	822
Artillery	6	200
Total Third Division	243	2,977
Total Twenty-first Army Corps	750	9,537
Aggregate Twenty-first Army Corps	10,267	

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 23, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General GRANGER :

Hold your troops in readiness to succor the center and left, especially the left. You will see to the Reserve Artillery under charge of Colonel Barnett. Be on the ground yourself. Make your headquarters on the hill near the house of Father Nealis, the Catholic priest, and keep me advised of all that passes.

Very respectfully,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 23, 1863.

General W. C. WHITAKER :

Major Fullerton, of General Gordon Granger's staff; informs the general commanding that a report has been received from Colonel Champion, commanding a regiment of your brigade opposite Lookout Point, that he saw a column of rebel troops 1 mile long coming down Lookout Valley. The general commanding directs that Colonel Champion report at once all he discovered, the probable size of the force, whether cavalry or infantry, and if he could see any artillery; direct him to watch all the crossings of the river in his vicinity vigilantly, and notify us immediately of anything that may occur.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
September 23, 1863—1 p. m.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A messenger informed me from the river that the rebels had fired on the flat-boat or ferry-boat; that the hands jumped overboard, leaving her; that she drifted to the shore and fell into their possession; the artillery opened on her, with what effect he could not say. The enemy, he says, was in considerable force. For fear Colonel Champion may need aid, I am moving as rapidly as the heat and dust will admit to support him. It is about 3 miles from here to that point.

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN,
Bridgeport:

Make immediate arrangements to procure arms from the ordnance officer at Murfreesborough to arm convalescents at Bridgeport and Stevenson. Organize them and use them for defense of river.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 23, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Stevenson:

The Alabama House, at Stevenson, was leased to be kept for the accommodation of railroad employes, and the general commanding ordered that the lessee be protected in possession of it. It is reported

that the provost-marshal and medical director have taken quarters in it, and refuse to give them up. You are directed to see that they vacate at once and that the proprietor is protected in possession of the house.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *September 23, 1863.*

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One hundred and fifty cavalry of First Division are here with 450 horses. Shall they come on? Have been here three days.

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

CHATTANOOGA,
September 23, 1863—8.05 p. m.

Colonel SMITH,
Bridgeport:

Send orders to Twenty-first Kentucky, now at Whiteside's, that the general commanding directs them to cross the river at Battle Creek, march up on that side without delay to this place, and join their division.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *September 23, 1863.*

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Supply train of Johnson's, Reynolds', and First Cavalry Division, sent back on north side of river, has arrived at Battle Creek. Shall it proceed by road north of river?

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 23, 1863.*

Col. R. F. SMITH,
Commanding, Bridgeport:

Cross the trains and send them here as soon as possible on north side river. Direct the Twenty-first Kentucky, now at Whiteside's, to cross and join its brigade at this place soon as possible.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, Tenn., September 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In accordance with orders received yesterday morning, I crossed my command over the Tennessee River yesterday afternoon. I immediately sent patrols up and down the river, and have received reports from both. The one sent up the river communicated with Colonel Wilder's command, and, from the inclosed report received from the brigade commander this morning, you will learn of the disposition of his troops and the result of his observation and operations. The patrol sent down the river find some of our infantry and artillery posted along the river from this point (the pontoon bridge) to Williams' Island. The patrol is still out. They learned nothing concerning the enemy. I also sent last night one regiment to take post at Jasper, with orders to patrol the roads and watch the river. This regiment also furnished an escort for a small train that went to Bridgeport. I have ordered out parties to scour the country in search of forage, as directed in your note received last night, and have made them strong enough to answer the double purpose of scouting parties at the same time. Inclosed please find another communication, just received from Colonel Miller.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Friar's Island, September 23, 1863—2 a. m.

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your line and copy of General Rosecrans' order just received. Headquarters of brigade are at Friar's house. Colonel Wilder is sick, and leaves for home in the morning. The command is disposed of as follows: Second Michigan Cavalry at Harrison's Landing, guarding the river there and as far up as Igou's Ferry. Four regiments, a battery, and three howitzers here. One regiment gone to Stevenson in charge of prisoners. Citizens report the enemy at South Chickamauga bridge, on the other side of the river. I yesterday had his works opposite Friar's Island demolished, and have made all preparations for defense I could on this side. I yesterday sent a scouting party to Sale Creek, who have just returned and report no enemy in that vicinity on this side the river. They met a scouting party from General Burnside's advance, who report the enemy's cavalry at Cleveland, 3,000 strong, under Scott. Colonel Byrd's headquarters are at Athens. I have a courier line established from here to Chattanooga.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Friar's Island, September 23, 1863—6 p. m.

Captain SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All has been quiet in this vicinity to-day. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock General Burnside's advance, under Colonel Byrd, was in Calhoun, on the Hiwassee River. My best information is that the rebels occupy Cleveland with a cavalry force 1,000 or 1,200 strong, and have some artillery with them. Inclosed I send Major Godley's report, which will give you all the information I have from that post.

I this afternoon sent Colonel Atkins with his regiment to take post at Harrison's, and sent Major Godley to Soddy Shoals Ford, as directed in your order. The force occupying Cleveland is said to be that of Forrest and Scott. This information is from scouts and citizens from there.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. O. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Island Ferry, September 23, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

The report of Major Godley was not inclosed, but it has been sent for.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 23, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: It is reported that the country on the north side of the river is filled with stragglers, many of them with arms. The general commanding directs you to send out cavalry patrols to gather in all these men and return them under guard to this side of the river to their regiments. He desires you to make thorough work of it and send over every man who does not belong on that side. The officer who made the report said there were 5,000 stragglers there. This was, of course, an exaggerated estimate, but the number must be large to give rise to such a statement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Received midnight, September 23 and 24. General Crook ordered to send patrol.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, Tenn., September 23, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that instead of sending the three companies down the river to patrol, as I just ordered, you send a small regiment down, to take post somewhere in the vicinity of Williams' Island, with orders to patrol down the river till they meet the patrol coming up from the direction of Jasper. The general suggests either the Fourth or Fifth Kentucky. When the regiment gets down there, let the two companies now down return. Order the commanding officer of the regiment to report here for instructions before starting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, Tenn., September 23, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you send out scouting parties to scour the country in search of forage, and report the result of their discoveries to these headquarters.

General Rosecrans desires to know what amount of forage there is in the country, as he desires, if possible, to get eight or ten days' forage ahead. Let the scouting parties bring in forage for you. If there are any empty wagons, send them along to haul it.

Respectfully, yours,
WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, September 23, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you send pickets of 25 men each out on the roads marked on the inclosed maps.* Instruct them to observe closely and report any discoveries to these headquarters promptly. He also directs that you keep your command saddled through the day, saddling up at daylight. The command, except one regiment in each brigade, can unsaddle at night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
September 23, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that my regiment is encamped at Williams' house, opposite the island of the same name. I find that the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry have stationed pickets at this point on the river, and patrol the banks to the infantry pickets between here and Chattanooga. The officer in charge reports all quiet here to-day. Twelve miles below here is Kelley's Ford. We are now 4 miles from Chattanooga. By going 5 or 6 miles lower I can obtain forage, &c., and be able to patrol the river up to the pickets now stationed. Had I not better move down? Jasper is 20 miles from here. Kelley's Ford is the only one I can learn of this side that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HOBLITZELL,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.

I have sent a patrol down the river.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Island Ferry, September 23, 1863—6.20 p. m.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: This evening I saw troops passing along Missionary Ridge. Whether they stopped in front of our troops at Chattanooga or not I could not tell; and also saw their wagon train going back in the direction of Crawfish Spring.

When over the river to-day, General Rosecrans asked what disposition had been made at the ford, 4 miles above? I told him Colonel Wilder was there with a sufficient force to guard it, I supposed. He expressed a good deal of anxiety about that point, and wanted the general to prevent their crossing the river at all hazards, and to hold all his force in readiness to effect this if necessary. My scouting parties sent out this evening in different directions for forage have not returned. Some of our private foraging parties have returned, and they report that they had to go some 10 miles for it. These parties went up the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Island Ferry, September 23, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters for General Rosecrans' information.

I have sent to the ford, in addition to the force of Colonel Wilder's brigade stationed there, one regiment and a section of Stokes' battery.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,
September 23, 1863—6.20 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

General Forrest has demanded the surrender of the U. S. forces on the mountain. The colonel commanding told him he never would surrender. There is a division of cavalry reported on mountain with one battery, a division of infantry on the Rossville road. I write from here.

H. W. HOWGATE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1863.

Assistant Adjutant-General TREWHITT:

We are ordered to surrender by Forrest's command immediately. They are under flag of truce near our pickets.

WM. CROSS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Mouth Battle Creek, September 23, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

There are six or eight regiments of Forrest's cavalry advancing on us in front on the mountain, and a force said to be in the rear, and Forrest's cavalry has demanded an immediate surrender. Colonel Cross on the mountain.

Respectfully,

J. G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

TRACY CITY,
September 23, 1863—8 p. m.

Capt. R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp:

According to instructions in your telegram of the 21st, I scouted Sequatchie Valley ; just returned. Found no enemy whatever ; none heard of in the valley. Shall I continue to scout and report until further orders ?

W. B. STOKES,
Colonel, Commanding.

CARTER'S STATION, TENN., September 23, 1863.
(Received 10.30 a. m., 25th.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President United States :

Your dispatch of the 21st is received, and the order shall be obeyed at once. Every available man shall be concentrated at the point you direct, and with as little delay as possible. We hold this road effectually to this point, and have driven the enemy within a few

miles of Virginia and probably into Virginia. I am now waiting for reports from the front so that I can definitely report to you the position of our advance.

One of our cavalry brigades had a sharp fight yesterday at Blountville, in which the enemy were beaten and dispersed. I will telegraph the particulars this evening or to-morrow. The main body of the troops are now moving in the direction your order indicates.

The bridge at this place is burned, and I suppose the one over the Holston at Union Station is also burned. That is the extreme point that I was ordered by General Halleck to hold. I leave for Knoxville very soon, and will try to telegraph you from there early to-morrow morning. Nearly 40 miles of the distance has to be made on horseback, owing to the burning of some small bridges between Greeneville and Jonesborough, which I hope to have repaired very soon.

I shall leave force enough in this neighborhood to, in all probability, hold this section until the citizens can be armed. The entire country is Union up to the line of the Watauga River. Sevier County is entirely rebellious. I hoped to have been able to have accomplished one very important piece of work within forty-eight hours, but the receipt of your order will delay it. But I do not for a moment doubt the wisdom of the order. You may be sure I will use all possible dispatch in carrying it out. The news from Rosecrans is rather discouraging, but I sincerely hope and believe that he will be able to hold his position until such re-enforcements as you have ordered to him can arrive.

Our cavalry, under General Shackelford, has been continually in contact with the enemy, driving them all the time. Colonel Carter's brigade has been moving along line of railroad, and Colonel Foster has been on the flank. He whipped the enemy very handsomely, both at Blountville and Bristol. We have thus far captured but four pieces of artillery and but few prisoners. I hope direct telegraph communication will be opened with you to-morrow.

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS.

Calhoun, Tenn., September 23, 1863.

C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have received the following dispatch from General Burnside :

CARTER'S STATION, *September 23.*

You must keep your scouts and pickets well out, and not allow yourself to be surprised or defeated if you can avoid it. Have driven the rebels from this place, and the bridge is burned (Carter's Station, Tenn.). I shall move down with all my available force.

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General.

White's division is at Athens. We have communication with Knoxville and the East by telegraph from this place. Major-General Burnside's advance force will be here to-day.

JAS. MCCARTNEY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Calhoun, Tenn., September 23, 1863.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to inform you that by information from Major-General Burnside I am to remain in my present position until further orders from him. He has all he can do to hold East Tennessee from being overrun by the enemy, and cannot give you any assistance, although I have often requested permission to join you. He says it will be some weeks before he can be in such a position as to render you any assistance. Meade, he says, is not making any move toward giving assistance to the West; consequently it is impracticable for him to send me now and save East Tennessee.

Hoping that all will go well with you, and that you may succeed without my assistance, I remain,
Respectfully, &c.,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, September 23, 1863.
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

General Burnside ordered the construction of military railroad from Lebanon and Nicholasville to Somerset, and ordered all quartermasters and commissaries to furnish subsistence, implements, and other supplies. He ordered me to impress 8,000 negroes and ordered quartermasters to pay employes. General Meigs informs me that all this is illegal, and expenditures will not be approved and paid. I don't wish to act under orders not lawful, and trust, as matter of justice to General Burnside and myself, that the whole will be stopped if the highest authorities do not approve it. In the absence of General Burnside I trust this communication will be excused, and that I may receive orders before further expense and wrong is done. Please answer.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 262. }

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE.
Vicksburg, Miss., September 24, 1863.

* * * * *

XIV. Col. M. R. M. Wallace, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, will proceed at once with his command, consisting of two battalions of Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Eleventh Regiment Illinois [Cavalry], and Fourth Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, to headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, Big Black River, and report there to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding, for orders.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *September 24, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT :

The following dispatch just received from Colonel Spencer :

Colonel Forrest with his regiment and six companies at the main ford of Bear Creek. Roddey with remainder of his force at Courtland and Somerville.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *September 24, 1863.*

Col. H. BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

I have ordered out reconnoitering parties south from La Grange, La Fayette, Collierville, and Germantown.

General Sweeny telegraphs that Richardson with 400 men crossed the railroad near Saulsbury on Sunday last. Very doubtful news from Pontotoc is that a large part of the force in that neighborhood has gone south. I wish to go to Pocahontas this afternoon to consolidate those regiments, and from there to Memphis to-morrow, if there is no objection.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 24, 1863—9.55 a. m.

Mrs. A. LINCOLN,
Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York :

We now have a tolerably accurate summing up of the late battle between Rosecrans and Bragg. The result is that we are worsted, if at all, only in the fact that we, after the main fighting was over, yielded the ground, thus leaving considerable of our artillery and wounded to fall into the enemy's hands, for which we got nothing in turn. We lost in general officers 1 killed and 3 or 4 wounded, all brigadiers, while, according to the rebel accounts which we have, they lost 6 killed and 8 wounded. Of the killed, 1 major-general and 5 brigadiers, including your brother-in-law, Helm; and of the wounded, 3 major-generals and 5 brigadiers. This list may be reduced 2 in number by corrections of confusion in names. At 11.40 a. m. yesterday General Rosecrans telegraphed from Chattanooga : "We hold this point, and I cannot be dislodged except by very superior numbers and after a great battle." A dispatch leaving there after night yesterday says : "No fight to-day."

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 24, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn. :

Last night we received the rebel accounts, through Richmond papers, of your late battle. They give Major-General Hood as mortally wounded and Brigadiers Preston Smith, Wofford, Wal-

thall, Helm of Kentucky, and Deshler killed, and Major-Generals Preston, Cleburne, and Gregg, and Brigadier-Generals Benning, Adams, Bunn, Brown, and John [B. H.] Helm wounded. By confusion the two Helms may be the same man and Bunn and Brown may be the same man. With Burnside, Sherman, and from elsewhere we shall get to you from 40,000 to 60,000 additional men.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., September 24, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER PAROLE CAMP,
Annapolis, Md.:

General Halleck wishes you to detain the paroled officers and men of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps of General Meade's army until further orders, but hold them prepared to move at short notice.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Major-General of Volunteers. Commissioner, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, September 24, 1863—2.30 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

In addition to the expected assistance to you from Burnside, Hurlbut, and Sherman, 14,000 or 15,000 men from here will be in Nashville in about seven days. The Government deems it very important that Chattanooga be held till re-enforcements arrive.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, September 24, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The corps of 14,000 or 15,000 men to be sent from here has the usual amount of artillery but no cavalry. If the artillery is not deemed necessary, the railroad transportation will be greatly diminished. Please answer.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September 24, 1863—2 p. m.*

(Received 4.25 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Please send the infantry by brigades as fast as possible. Let the artillery follow at leisure. The great point is to have troops at Stevenson and Bridgeport, to secure those points and the railroad.

We can hold this point if we can keep up communication and supplies. Hurlbut must secure us from an advance from Rome by Governor Brown.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

Lieut. Col. A. C. DUCAT :

The general commanding directs you to proceed immediately to make a careful survey of the most practicable route for a wagon road from this place to Jasper on the right of the Tennessee River. Hold in view the location of a road that can be made most expeditiously and will be safe from the enemy's artillery from the other side of the river. Report the results of your examination as soon as possible.

Mr. Kelley, civil engineer, has been ordered to report to you as an assistant, and a small escort of cavalry has been ordered to report to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

BOB WHITE'S HOUSE.

September 24, 1863—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I am here at the forks of the Haley trace and Cut-off roads. The road to the foot of the mountain from here is very rough and steep. The road from the foot of the mountain to Chattanooga is pretty good, but I can wiggle a road through that will be 50 per cent. better, and have so far fixed all my points.

The crossings of Big and Little Suck Creeks will in any case have to be bridged, but not until I locate the points at which to cross. The cut-off is described as a mere path, but can be made a better road than the Haley trace. I shall explore both and the river road to-morrow. I shall keep in view all your instructions and decide on the best. The road I came over to foot of this mountain is exposed to fire for 5 miles from other side of river. If the enemy occupy the other side of the river, the road would be difficult in a military point of view, but I think we can occupy the Raccoon strongly with a small force to furnish patrols for safety.

I am of opinion that there is another trace besides the Haley and cut-off. I shall not give this thing up until I get the best. I learn that the river road round this mountain is 10 miles longer than any other.

My proposed improvements of the road to this point are practical. I do not contemplate any great or expensive undertaking, but what can be done with comparatively small labor and expense. I expect Mr. Kelley, the surveyer, here by daylight, at which time I shall start, leaving word with the courier stations—whenever I find them—my probable location. Do send me the news.

Very respectfully,

DUCAT,
Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General MORTON,
Chief Engineer:

GENERAL: The general commanding wishes you to call for an immediate report of all the wagons belonging to and in charge of the pioneers, naming pontoon wagons and army wagons, number of each.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
September 24, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Captain O'Connell, commanding Pioneer Brigade, with instructions to make said report to these headquarters without delay.

By command of Brigadier-General Morton:
J. B. REEVE,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

Colonel INNES:

Use every means in your power to organize transportation for troops. I want Gillem and his regiment to-morrow to Bridgeport, and the One hundred and second Ohio to Elk River Bridge, to aid in securing the railroad. Triplicates of the bridges must be made with all possible power and speed.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 24, 1863—3.30 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch. I can move troops as you suggest. Think I will do everything possible to meet your wants and wishes on this and everything else you may desire.

W. P. INNES,
Colonel and Military Superintendent.

HDQRS. SIGNAL CORPS, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 24, 1863.

Capt. JESSE MERRILL,
Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Cumberland:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herein to report my observations in general, as last made yesterday evening from point of Lookout Mountain, of the disposition of the enemy's troops.

Our right was opposed until late last evening by cavalry, when some

six or eight regiments of infantry took up position about the forks of the road near base of Lookout Mountain, and farther back at first white house on the road to Rossville. All these troops were in range of our batteries near burnt bridge and across the river, near the rapids.

Farther along our line to the left and up to the road to Rossville there was some cavalry, but chiefly infantry; apparently not very heavy force. No artillery seen there yesterday, but I think it is in the timber. The heaviest body of artillery went some farther to the left and disappeared in timber.

The infantry came through Rossville Gap from near the battlefield, and by way of Chickamauga Station, crossing the Mission Ridge east-northeast from Lookout Point. The main body of this infantry passed to the left of Rossville road, some going into camp immediately at the foot of Mission Ridge, out of range of our guns I think. On our extreme left I could see no enemy. From Rossville road to our extreme right I think the enemy are in range of our guns. On our left they are concealed by timber almost entirely nearest our lines.

What facilities the enemy may have to the left of Rossville road for obtaining water I could not ascertain, but on the right of Rossville road there is a stream of water, to which I saw them take their artillery horses to water them.

I think general headquarters is on Mission Ridge, about east-northeast from Lookout Point. A headquarters of cavalry on right of road from base of Lookout Mountain to Rossville; I think it is General Wheeler's, as the cavalry there correspond with those of his command—new rifles and no sabers. They dismount when fighting. There appears to be a large proportion of cavalry or mounted infantry.

I think there was a large body beyond Rossville Gap; moved like infantry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAML. BACHTELL,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

FORT, GENERAL WOOD'S DIVISION,
September 24, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Nine ambulances have gone east up the hill to Missionary Ridge. A battery is planted south of east of here this side of the ridge. Guns in the edge of the timber. The horses are feeding.

HOAG.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS,
September 24, 1863—3 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

See from 50 to 65 degrees southeast smoke rising from woods on side of Missionary Ridge. On crest of same three houses, about which are squads of cavalry and infantry and one or two wagons. Perhaps they are headquarters of division encamped in woods on side of ridge.

HOPKINS,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Captain MERRILL :

One white rocket has just been sent up in front of General Crittenden's. It appeared to be either in or near our lines.

QUINTON,

Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

Journal of operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

Turchin's brigade, of Reynolds' division, was sent out on a reconnaissance to examine the woods in front of Brannan's position. They were soon met beyond our picket line by a large force of the enemy, and returned without any serious encounter. About 10 p. m. the enemy, in force, drove in our pickets, but were soon forced to retire by our artillery fire from the fort and from various positions along the line. Nine prisoners were taken, who report that two divisions, supporting two brigades, made a reconnaissance under the supposition that we were evacuating the place. The pickets resumed their positions, and all remained quiet during the night.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

Statement of Henry Martin, colored man: I left the rebel lines about one hour ago. I was after corn for my horses when your men captured me. General Forrest's men are cooking rations to go to Middle Tennessee. I heard the old general say so himself. He (Forrest) said that he was going to cut off the supplies. Forrest's command was near Ringgold. Forrest has two brigades (Armstrong's and Dibrell's), ten regiments, 200 to 300 men in each regiment. Some of the men are about starving; others have plenty. Forrest has two batteries. The killed and wounded amounted to 6,000 or 7,000, so General Dibrell said. I heard on Sunday evening that we had captured 11,000. I heard since that it was only 2,200. Some of the men have gone to Mobile. They went day before yesterday. It was reported 10,000 had gone. I saw them marching. It is reported that Bragg has 100,000 men. They say they have nothing to brag of. They say they intend to move you out of here. Some of the men are barefooted. None of the Virginia troops have gone back.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps :

The general commanding wishes to know the cause of the firing.
Respectfully,

R. S. THOMS,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—6.45 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department :

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the enemy attacked the pickets of General Brannan's command at daylight this morning, with infantry, and obliged them to retire a short distance. The main attack appeared to be against General Crittenden's right. Several prisoners were taken, who report the force to be mostly from Breckinridge's command; also, that the main force of the enemy are camped on Mission Ridge, east of us. Our pickets have resumed their original line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland, Chattanooga :

GENERAL: Mr. Peasely, photographer, informs me that he learned from 2 soldiers that about 1 o'clock p. m. to-day the ferry-boat was taken by the rebels with 35 of our men on board, 10 men detailed from the convalescents, 25 officers and men from an Illinois regiment. Two officers and 5 men escaped, 1 of them was his informant. Bridge on other side of Lookout Mountain is burned. Three regiments of infantry came to the relief, also an Indiana battery. Conflicting reports as to whether the boat was recovered or not.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—11.40 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department :

The alarm in front seems to have been occasioned by the advance of the cavalry in pretty heavy force. Nothing more has been seen. All quiet now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The general commanding directs me to say in reply to your note of this morning that Colonel Minty has been obliged to withdraw

his cavalry to the rear in order to procure forage, and that you make an infantry reconnoissance for the purpose suggested. He has directed General McCook to make a reconnoissance in force along the valley of Chattanooga Creek, General Crittenden a similar one toward Harrison, and wishes you to reconnoiter as far to your front, and with such force as you may deem best, to ascertain what the enemy is doing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that you extend your picket lines and intrench them to-night.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland
(Through Major-General Thomas,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps):

GENERAL: Upon the evening of the 21st instant, after I had posted my command as directed by General Thomas, covering a gorge on the left of General Negley—the only point so far as I know assailable by the enemy, and I believe the only one he did assail—while under fire and just as 5 of my men were brought back either killed or wounded, Major-General Rousseau appeared on my lines and showed me an order from department headquarters, directing him to take command of the division. It seemed to me that the time was not one when personal feelings should be permitted to influence my action, and I simply remarked to General Rousseau that I had during the recent battles done all that I could for the success of our arms and had managed the division to the best of my ability, but that being thus thrown out of employment, if he would permit me, I would be glad to remain with him and render him any assistance I could. He expressed a desire to have me do so, and I have since remained at his headquarters, aiding that night to cover the retreat of our forces and since to establish them here. Three days have elapsed since that time, during which an attack by the enemy seemed imminent. But the crisis appears now to have passed so far as to permit me to take some steps for the vindication, in the eyes of my friends and of the army, of my reputation.

You will remember that I was placed in command of this division not at my request, but to make place in the Reserve Corps for my

junior, Brigadier-General Steedman, who had had difficulty in his previous situation; this, too, against the wishes of Major-General Granger, commanding that corps. The order superseding me in this division does not replace me where I was, but, coming at the close of a great battle in which my troops had taken a prominent part, is liable to a construction greatly to my disadvantage. My loss in killed and wounded attests the determination with which my men fought. The number captured upon Saturday was large, but had not the major-general commanding found it necessary for the good of the whole army to change, without my knowledge, the disposition I had made to provide against a flank attack, it would not have been so. On Sunday I posted my men, I think, judiciously, and covered them with a hastily constructed breastwork, which enabled them to withstand assaults more furious than were elsewhere made upon our lines, and I could have held my position indefinitely had not other portions of the line been compelled to retire. My loss upon this day occurred in retiring, under orders, whilst terribly assailed and after every soldier upon my right had been withdrawn.

It is unpleasant to be compelled to speak of one's own acts, but left alone upon the left extreme of the army, having no superior with whom to consult, I believe that it was through my personal exertions in begging troops wherever I could get them or find them idle, and in throwing them in either in my front or left, which made a right angle with the front, and in withdrawing them as soon as the work was done to be ready to support the next point attacked, that our army was saved from destruction at an early hour in the day. Another in my place would have done as well, but had not some one been there to watch for and meet the assaults upon our left, it would have been doubled back upon the right and the army destroyed before 2 o'clock. If the major-general commanding has serious charges against me, I would be glad to know what they are, that I might meet them; if not, or if I have done anything worthy of his approbation, I trust that my being thrown out of command may be placed upon such ground as will not do me discredit.

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

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 25, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

During the time General Baird has had command of the First Division he has managed it entirely to my satisfaction, exhibiting great ability and capacity for command.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

Order of thanks. Compliment to be issued to General Baird.*

W. S. R.,
Major-General.

* See Part I, p. 281.

Report of effective force of the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Col. B. F. Scribner commanding.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Artillery.			Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
Headquarters, Col. B. F. Scribner	4	39	43							4	39	43
88th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. D. F. Griffin				19	184	203				19	184	203
83d Ohio Volunteers, a Col. O. F. Moore				15	165	180				15	165	180
2d Ohio Volunteers, Capt. James Warr-nock				10	190	200				10	190	200
94th Ohio Volunteers, Maj. R. P. Hutch- ins.				17	176	193				17	176	193
10th Wisconsin Volunteers, b Capt. J. W. Roby.				3	40	43				3	40	43
Total infantry	4	39	43	64	755	819				68	794	862
1st Michigan Battery, c Lieut. A. W. Wilbur.							2	78	80	2	78	80
Total infantry and artillery d	4	39	43	64	755	819	2	78	80	70	872	942

a The 38d Ohio has 17 men on detached service guarding cattle.

b The 10th Wisconsin has one company on detached service with train.

c 53 horses and 6 guns; 3 guns serviceable, and 3 guns out of repair but now being made service-
able.

d In addition there are a number of men without arms.

B. F. SCRIBNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

Semi-weekly report of effective force of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. John H. King commanding.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Artillery.			Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
Brigade headquarters, Brig. Gen. J. H. King.	8	12	20							8	12	20
1st Battalion, 15th Infantry, Capt. A. B. Dod.				6	117	123				6	117	123
1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, Capt. R. E. A. Crofton.				5	113	118				5	113	118
1st Battalion, 18th Infantry, Capt. G. W. Smith.				7	186	193				7	186	193
2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, Capt. Henry Haymond.				6	169	175				6	169	175
1st Battalion, 19th Infantry, Capt. R. E. A. Crofton.				2	84	86				2	84	86
Battery H, 5th Artillery, a Second Lieut. J. A. Fessenden.							1	67	68	1	67	68
Total.	8	12	20	26	669	695	1	67	68	35	748	783

a 54 horses and 6 guns.

JNO. H. KING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Third Division, 20th Army Corps:

GENERAL: The within is a copy of an order just this moment received from department headquarters. General McCook directs that you take immediate steps to carry out its provisions. He leaves the details to your own discretion.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. McCLURG,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—9.25 a. m.

Major-General McCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you take immediate measures to hold the foot of Lookout Mountain as an outpost, and take every means to annoy the enemy and thwart him in his attempts to gain possession of it. It will not be necessary to use a large force for this purpose. An enterprising officer with a small command can keep back a large force for a long time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—1.20 p. m.

Major-General McCOOK:

The general commanding directs you to make a reconnaissance in force up the Valley of Chattanooga Creek this afternoon to ascertain the force and position of the enemy. The strength of the reconnoitering force and the distance to which it shall be pushed are left to your discretion. Generals Thomas and Crittenden will reconnoiter their fronts at the same time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—1.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: Colonel Conrad, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteers, of General Sheridan's pickets, reports the capture by the enemy of the ferry-boat, with about 30 men on board. Some were killed, others swam the river, and the remainder were captured. A battery of artillery of our force on the opposite bank of the river fired about 10 shots at the boat. The enemy has established a signal station on the mountain.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
On Picket Line near Chattanooga,
September 24, 1863—1.45 p. m.

[General GARFIELD:]

GENERAL: The position occupied by General Spears cannot now be retaken without a strong assault in front and a turning maneuver by the left. The enemy have a line of sharpshooters along the lower bluffs of the mountain, which compelled the extreme skirmish line near and to the left of the railroad bridge to withdraw. They have also a line of skirmishers on the left bank of Chattanooga Creek. A battery properly posted on the opposite bank of the river and on the prolongation of the right of my line can sweep the face of Lookout Mountain and neutralize the effect of its occupancy by the enemy. The spirit of my orders has been obeyed, and the mountain has not been assaulted, nor will it be without further orders from the general commanding.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a reconnaissance was made on my front this afternoon by two strong regiments of the First Division, at the same time the reconnaissances were made on the center and left. Rebel skirmishers or pickets were found about a quarter of a mile in advance of my picket line, but they retired before my skirmishers, firing but three or four shots. After moving forward about half a mile in advance of my line, my skirmishers were fired on from behind a small ridge by the enemy in line of battle. Their skirmishers had rallied on this line. The strength of the rebel force could not be discovered, but one regiment was seen in line, demonstrating the fact that the enemy in force is in my immediate front. The reconnaissance was made in front of Davis and Johnson. Several of my men were wounded.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—9 p. m.

Capt. R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp:

CAPTAIN: Your communication of this evening is received. A report of the reconnaissance in my front to-day has already been forwarded; also General Sheridan's report of the rebel firing from Lookout Mountain. The enemy have planted a battery about one-third the distance up the side of the mountain, from which they are able to throw shells inside of my main lines without difficulty. They

threw quite a large number of shells to-day into the ground occupied by my three divisions, but fortunately did no damage whatever. The enemy's guns are 10-pounder Parrotts.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—10.20 p. m.

Major-General McCOOK:

The general commanding directs me to instruct you to cause an abatis to be constructed at once upon your right flank. He also directs that openings be left in your inner line of works through which to pass your artillery when withdrawn from the outer line. Bushes should be placed in front of your inner line, so that the enemy may not be able to discover what kind of works you are constructing. The general commanding thinks General Sheridan ought to be able to drive away the rebels reported to be reconstructing the bridge by a bayonet charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 24, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Upon further examination, General Sheridan states that he is not inclined to believe the report about the enemy's constructing a bridge over Chattanooga Creek. A party has been sent down to reconnoiter the neighborhood, with instructions to assault the working party of the enemy if there. All quiet in my front.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

Colonel Post,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: Colonel Berry, on your right, will immediately throw forward beyond the creek three companies, to advance as skirmishers, with a view to feel the position of the enemy. General Davis directs that you also throw forward three companies for this purpose, to co-operate with the companies on your right. You will consult and co-operate with Colonel Berry in this movement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. MORRISON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieut. Col. G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform the general commanding the corps that the enemy has placed a battery on Lookout Mountain, from which he commenced throwing shell about 4 p. m. which exploded both in the front and in the rear of our lines.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Lieut. Col. G. P. THRUSTON,
Asst. Adj. Gen. and Chief of Staff, 20th Army Corps:

COLONEL: The officer in charge of the picket line on my extreme right reports that the enemy is building a bridge across Chattanooga Creek near where the railroad bridge was burned to-day. Colonel Laiboldt will probably open upon the point with artillery and endeavor to drive the enemy from it.

Your obedient servant,
 P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—10 p. m.

[Lieut. Col. G. P. THRUSTON:]

If the battery on the opposite side of the river is placed upon the crest of the hill, it will effectually prevent the occupation of the reach of land running down to the railroad bridge, also cover any point in my front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—1.25 p. m.

Maj. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN:

The general commanding directs you to make a reconnaissance in force this afternoon to your front to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. Examine the country in the direction of Harrison and toward Missionary Ridge. The reconnoitering force and the extent to which it shall be pushed are left to your discretion. Generals Thomas and McCook will reconnoiter their fronts at the same time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CRUFT'S HEADQUARTERS,
Pan-Coupé, September 24, 1863—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff*:

SIR: Since 10 p. m. the pickets in front of Wood and Palmer have been firing, and a report has come in that our pickets were driven to the railroad. I have seen the fire from that line. No pickets have come in, and at this moment all firing has ceased in my front, with the exception of an occasional shot from Grose's cannon. The firing has just opened on my right, but it is not heavy, principally from our cannon. As I approached the front I noticed a white rocket followed by a red one.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN:

The general commanding directs that you immediately forward a report of the reconnaissance made by your command this afternoon, which has not yet been received. He also directs me to inform you that it has been reported to him that several shots fired from the lunette occupied by Colonel Grose's brigade fell in the rear of our own men. This should be corrected.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. L. PORTER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

Report of effective force of Wood's [First] division, Twenty-first Army Corps, September 24, 1863.

Command.	Officers.	Men.
<i>First Brigade—Buell's.</i>		
100th Illinois Volunteers.....	15	156
13th Michigan Volunteers.....	11	105
58th Indiana Volunteers.....	19	235
26th Ohio Volunteers.....	14	148
Brigade headquarters ^a	9	25
Total.....	68	669
<i>Third Brigade—Harker's.</i>		
125th Ohio Volunteers.....	9	309
64th Ohio Volunteers.....	16	184
3d Kentucky Volunteers.....	20	263
65th Ohio Volunteers.....	9	160
Brigade headquarters.....	7	30
Total.....	61	846
6th Ohio Battery, b Capt. C. Bradley.....	4	107
<i>Recapitulation.</i>		
First Brigade.....	68	669
Third Brigade.....	61	846
Total infantry.....	129	1,515
6th Ohio Battery.....	4	107
Graud total.....	133	1,622

^a Orderlies and provost guard.

^b Six guns.

The guns of the Eighth Indiana Battery were all lost; the men left are distributed to other commands, so that it is impossible to report their number with this report. The Sixth Ohio Battery have 106 horses. It lost 1 officer, 8 men, 2 horses, 2 caissons, and 1 battery wagon. A full report of the casualties will be furnished as soon as practicable. The Second Brigade is detached on duty in Chattanooga.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Twenty-first Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

September 24, 1863—2.20 p. m.

Major-General PALMER,

Commanding Second Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you make a reconnaissance with one brigade to your front this afternoon, to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. Examine the country in the direction of Harrison and toward Missionary Ridge. Push the reconnaissance only so far as is necessary to accomplish the object of the reconnaissance, and to enable you to return before or by dark.

Generals Thomas and McCook also reconnoiter their front this afternoon. One section of the artillery will accompany the reconnaissance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Brig. Gen. W. B. HAZEN:

You will execute this order. Look into the valley next the ridge and then incline to the left along the corps front toward the river.

JOHN M. PALMER,

Major-General.

Report of effective force of the Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps, Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer commanding, September 24, 1863.

Command.	Infantry.				Artillery.				Total.			
	September 14.		September 23.		September 14.		September 23.		September 14.		September 23.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1st Kentucky	18	273	17	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	273	17	248
9d Kentucky	20	347	18	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	347	18	264
81st Indiana	25	355	22	268	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	355	22	268
90th Ohio	22	308	17	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	308	17	332
Battery B, 1st Ohio Artillery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	128	2	113	3	128	2	113
Aggregate First Brigade	85	1,368	74	1,112	3	128	2	113	88	1,496	76	1,225

Report of effective force of the Second Division, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Infantry.				Artillery.				Total.			
	Septem- ber 14.		Septem- ber 23.		Septem- ber 14.		Septem- ber 23.		Septem- ber 14.		Septem- ber 23.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
134th Ohio			23	245							23	245
41st Ohio			21	212							21	212
9th Indiana			24	208							24	208
8th Kentucky			15	180							15	180
Battery F, 1st Ohio Artillery							3	90			3	90
Aggregate Second Brigade			88	840			8	90			88	930
6th Ohio			14	223							14	223
24th Ohio			14	151							14	151
36th Indiana			13	196							13	196
23d Kentucky			20	174							20	174
84th Illinois			20	250							20	250
Battery M, 4th U. S. Artillery							2	110			2	110
Battery H, 4th U. S. Artillery							1	20			1	20
Aggregate Third Brigade			81	1,004			3	180			84	1,184
Battalion 110th Illinois	10	225	10	213					10	225	10	218
Company C, 7th Illinois Cavalry	1	37	2	33					1	37	2	33
Aggregate detachments	11	262	12	246					11	262	12	246
Total aggregate			250	3,202			8	338			258	3,538

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. C. WHITAKER :

Your report of the recapture of the ferry-boat is received. The general commanding directs you to take a sufficient force down to protect the crossing at all hazards. I do not understand from your letter whether you wish spades sent to you, or whether you can procure them on your side of the river. If you cannot get them there, send a detail here to carry them, and they can be borrowed from some other command. The rifle-pits should be constructed at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Near Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

[Capt. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

SIR : I have the honor to report that a body of rebels, clothed in Federal uniforms, approached the river this morning at the crossing near the base of Lookout Mountain, and succeeded in capturing the boat which was being moved to a better position by a squad of 34 men, but the regiment which I had stationed on this side at that point opened fire upon the rebels, and made it so hot as to compel them to leave the boat, which I now have in my possession.

The troops of my command are now distributed as follows, viz, three companies upon the hill on the left of the main road, and about three-fourths of a mile from the pontoon bridge.

The Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers, and the Eighty-fourth Indiana, and Tenth Indiana Battery, Fortieth Ohio Volunteers, and one section Eighteenth Ohio Battery are directly opposite the base of Lookout Mountain, protecting the ferry. The One hundred and fifteenth Illinois Volunteers, one section of the Eighteenth Ohio Battery at Brown's Ferry, about 3 miles below the position of Colonel Champion.

During the evening the enemy have kept sharpshooters concealed among the rock and brush on the slope of the mountain, who have kept up an annoying, though not a very accurate, fire at my officers and men. I left Colonel Champion's position about 5 o'clock this evening; have been compelled to return to this point to execute the order received concerning the stragglers and discipline of the troops and trains on this side of the river. Colonel Champion is in command of the troops at the ferry, with instructions to keep me thoroughly posted concerning the movement of the enemy.

Since the above, I have received three reports from the crossing, which you will please find inclosed and marked A, B, and C, as received. I also inclose a report* of the effective force of my command. Attention is particularly called to the reports from the ferry, as they are of immediate importance.

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT FIRST BRIGADE,
FIRST DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
September 24, 1863.

Lieut. J. R. BOONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

DEAR SIR: The enemy have succeeded in planting a battery of heavy 24-pounder rifled guns in the earth-work on the east slope of Lookout Mountain, completely commanding all the positions of our artillery. Their fire is very accurate, four shot and shell striking very near the section of Aleshire's battery. We have been looking for other positions and think we have found them, especially to command their battery, and also to command the ferry at the foot of the mountain on the west side, but we must have picks and spades so as to casemate our guns. Cannot a force of pioneers be sent us who have those tools?

The position of the section where my headquarters now are is particularly untenable, and can hardly be made tenable at all, and in the event of having to fall back, we would be badly exposed in retreating.

We have found a position commanding the ferry, but at longer range than from my headquarters. Can I move that section to the new position? Without spades and picks we can make no position secure. My whole force doing duty as pickets, divided into three reliefs, and if a force of pioneers with tools could be got, it would help us very much.

* Not found.

If the ferry-boat can possibly be sent down the river to-night, had we not better send it?

Please let me hear from you on all these points as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. CHAMPION,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure B.]

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT FIRST BRIGADE,
FIRST DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
September 24, 1863.

Lieut. J. R. BOONE,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The enemy are busily engaged chopping on the east slope of Lookout Mountain and in moving artillery up the road. They are evidently massing their artillery on that face of the mountain. They are also in possession of Lookout Valley, and have a large number of teams and wagons there, and I think artillery. I am of the opinion they are planting a battery on the knoll west of Lookout Creek, so as to command the present position of our artillery protecting the ferry. It is all important that we have the picks, spades, and axes, and a pioneer force, if possible.

Very respectfully, &c.,

THOS. E. CHAMPION,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—Can you send me more artillery? We must have more artillery or we cannot compete with them.

T. E. C.

[Inclosure C.]

SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

Colonel CHAMPION,

Ninety-sixth Illinois Regiment:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

This evening the enemy opened upon our guns bearing upon Lookout Mountain, with some 24-pounder rifled pieces stationed in the redoubts on the side of the mountain. The cannonade lasted about twenty minutes, it being evidently intended by them to ascertain our position and also the range and effect of their guns. These guns were served with such precision and accuracy, and the range was proven so well (being tried at long distance on the batteries on the other side of the river), as to leave no doubt of their ability to destroy any artillery that we might bring against them with ease and in a very short time. We have been forced to partly leave our position on this account. Since dark they have been very busily engaged in chopping trees, and as there has been a great amount of artillery taken up the side of the mountain this evening, and lights constantly moving to and fro, there is no doubt but that they are massing artillery upon the mountain, which will give them the power to not only silence what artillery force we may have, but also drive back the infantry, and thus enable them to cross and take actual possession of the whole ridge on this side of the river which they now command with their artillery.

In case it is considered necessary to hold this ridge, I think it can only be done by sending an additional number of rifled cannon of long range there, to be defended by such fortifications as can be hurriedly thrown up. There are or may be made positions for three more batteries. At all events it will require some more artillery, well supported by infantry, in order to hold this ridge, which is really the key to Chattanooga. It will also require at least 100 men, with spades, picks, and axes, to fortify these places so as to make them tenable.

The works if begun may be completed possibly by the time the fog rises to-morrow morning. I would also report that there are no tools whatever in this command.

Unless the position is strengthened immediately in the manner I have suggested, I think it will be impossible to hold the place to-morrow.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. COX,
First Lieutenant Tenth Indiana Battery.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
September 24, 1863.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have the boat back again on our side. Our fire was so heavy that the rebels left her, with their arms and baggage in her. They let the first boat pass, and she is at the ford. The last one in passing they fired on as detailed in my first note. They deceived our men, being dressed in our clothing. They looked so like our soldiers that our men did not fire on them until they fired on us. I think they are making serious preparations to pass here, but it is [guaranteed] if they do pass it shall be by the skin of their teeth. I must have twenty spades to dig rifle-pits. Fords are untenable on this side without them.

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. North Side from Chattanooga.

When the rebels were driven from the boat, they retreated along the railroad with the cars, which are filled with women.

STEVENSON, *September 24, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Can the general countermand the order forbidding soldiers coming to the front? Several hundred are here desirous of joining their commands. Some 1,300 prisoners arrived here last evening, and are being paroled to-day; their guard is ordered to return. Some 500 of our wounded arrived by wagon train this morning; are being cared for. The river thoroughly patrolled; no signs of the enemy. Ordnance officer at Murfreesborough ordered to forward arms to Bridgeport, as ordered in dispatch of yesterday.

JAS. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN, *Bridgeport*:

Organize and send forward soldiers belonging to regiments at the front, with the escorts of trains coming through. See that they are armed and provided with rations and ammunition.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General MORGAN, *Bridgeport*:

We have information that a cavalry force has crossed into Trenton Valley—intention to cross over river and intercept our communications. Direct Twenty-first Kentucky, now at Whiteside's, to cross river at Battle Creek and come this way as soon as possible.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN, *Bridgeport*:

Have all the fords and ferries at which the enemy could cross the river well barricaded and vigilantly watched, so that you can prevent any attempt of the enemy to cross.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 24, 1863.*Col. R. F. SMITH, *Bridgeport*:

Your report of trains received. The mounted infantry and the regiment are to come here. Heavy escorts are not necessary.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

Col. R. F. SMITH, *Bridgeport*:

Send the 150 cavalry with the 450 horses down at once by the shortest route, which is by Kelley's and the Haley road, following the courier line. Direct the officer to report the horses to Colonel Hodges, chief quartermaster here.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Report of effective force of troops guarding the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad from Murfreesborough, Tenn., to Bridgeport, Ala., including both these posts.

Station.	Command.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Murfreesborough, Tenn.		43	917	960
Do	9th Ohio Battery, one section.	1	24	25
Christiana, Tenn.		2	36	38
Fosterville, Tenn.		3	40	43
Wartrace, Tenn.		11	190	201
Railroad, half mile south of Wartrace.		3	38	41
Railroad, half mile north of Wartrace.		2	39	41
Duck River Bridge.		2	46	48
Tullahoma, Tenn.		12	226	238
Do	9th Ohio Battery, two sections.	2	71	73
Estill Springs.		5	112	117
Manchester and railroad.		3	58	61
Decherd.		6	109	115
Cowan.		2	54	56
Stevenson, Ala.		151	2,349	2,500
Stevenson to Tantalou.		12	330	332
Bridgeport.	Three regiments infantry and five companies cavalry.			

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 24, 1863.

[GORDON GRANGER.]
Commanding.

[J. S. FULLERTON,]
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

GENERAL: This is the most complete statement that Major Fullerton can furnish. It is correct as far as it goes. Nashville and La Vergne he cannot give.

C. GODDARD.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, September 24, 1863.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Mr. Evans, a citizen just in from 10 miles north of Chattanooga on the Cleveland and Chattanooga road, reports that the enemy are concentrating a large cavalry force in the vicinity of Cleveland, and intend trying to cross the river at some point between Soddy Shoals and Blythe's Ferry. I have cavalry at Soddy Shoals, and have ordered Minty to look out there above wherever they could cross.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL: General Mitchell went off before this letter was finished. He directed me to say that the command was getting very much extended, stretched out along the river watching the fords. I trust my explanation of the reason assigned above will be satisfactory.

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL:

The general commanding directs you to make careful examination of the right bank of the river opposite the present right flank of the rebel army, and find, if possible, commanding positions where you can plant batteries to enfilade the rebel lines and prevent their approach against the left of our line. It will be well for you to cut timber and open the way for observation of their position, and locate a battery or two at once, to annoy them. Report the result of your operations to this end as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY.
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, September 24, 1863.

General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with your orders to examine the right bank of the river and find a position to plant artillery, I have just returned and have found a position from which batteries can reach their camps. I have ordered up three pieces to that point, all I have that are available, the remainder of my artillery being stationed at the various fords along the river. I discovered two or three camps that can easily be reached.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE. FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.
Camp near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 24, 1863.

Maj. F. W. HELVETI,

Inspector, First Cavalry Division:

SIR: In compliance with yours of this date, I beg leave to submit the following report:

Regiments.	Officers.	Effective men.	Dis-mounted men.	Aggregate.
2d Indiana, Maj. J. B. Presdee.....	23	360	9	392
4th Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Deweese.....	15	292	21	328
1st Wisconsin, Col. O. H. La Grange.....	17	361	28	406
Total.....	55	1,013	58	1,126

a 2d East Tennessee absent.

In consequence of the arduous duties recently performed by the brigade, it is not in a very efficient condition. The horses are very much run down, principally from a want of forage, which, under

the circumstances, could not be had. Quite a large number of the men reported for duty are hardly so, but which a little rest and medical attendance will soon remedy. The arms are in serviceable condition, and the command is fully supplied with ammunition. The command is very much in need of clothing, especially boots.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CHRIS. BECK,

Captain, and Inspector, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Camp at Williams' House, September 24, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: The patrol I sent down the river proceeded some 5 miles. They heard nothing of the enemy, nor could they find any forage, although I had written you, from information I had received here, that it could be had. There is corn here, but on the opposite side of the river; but I can get it by means of a skiff. Everything is quiet here. Shall I remain or move down? Nine miles from here, down the river, I can get forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HOBLITZELL.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Camp on Bank of River, September 24, 1863.

[Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from your headquarters, I moved down the river some 7 miles from where I first encamped. My regiment is encamped on the river bank, about half a mile from Mr. Ritchie's house. There is not room enough anywhere along the river to encamp my regiment, and I have placed a portion under Major Cheek, about a mile nearer Chattanooga. It is also on the river bank. A patrol sent to Kelley's Ferry has just returned. No enemy or traces of any could be seen or heard of. It was sent on a road that follows the river, and cannot be traveled by any wagon. They met no patrols from Jasper, nor could they hear of any having ever been on the road. The courier line crosses the mountain about one-fourth of a mile back of this camp, and I expect that the patrols take that road. Kelley's Ferry is perfectly open; not a man was to be seen at it. The boat, or what there is left of it, is on the opposite side. The ferry is about 7 miles from Jasper.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. HOBLITZELL,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Lookout Mountain, September 24, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The enemy has and is now placing two batteries that will rake our retreat if left or delayed until daylight. They can all be moved

into the lines before day after the moon is down. Your advice is asked. Shall I wait until day and fight and contest it with them, or shall I come in under cover of night?

Very respectfully,

J. G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General, &c.

Colonel Cross and regiment are here safe and ready to move.

JASPER,
September 24, 1863—7 a. m.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this place this morning at 3 o'clock, the command being much fatigued from the rough road over the mountain, but everything arriving in safety, not having been interrupted. Everything quiet in this vicinity, but rebel cavalry reported on the other side of the river at Shellmound. I move to Bridgeport immediately. Am extremely anxious to hear from the front.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. COOK,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Second East Tennessee Cavalry.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

Col. W. B. STOKES,
Commanding Cavalry, Tracy City:

The general commanding directs that you proceed at once with the forces with which you have been operating in the Sequatchie Valley and report to the commanding officer at Bridgeport for scouting duty along the river below that place.

Leave one company at Tracy City, unless you can find Captain Brixey, who commands a company of independent scouts. If you find him, order him to protect that place, and then take your whole force with you.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

TRACY CITY,
September 24, 1863—4 p. m.

Capt. R. S. THOMS:

Your message just received. Cannot understand what is to be [done]. I have only six companies—300 men. Do you wish me to move? If so, to what point and where? I have received no orders, previous to your message, from any quarter.

W. B. STOKES,
Colonel, Commanding Fifth Tennessee Cavalry.

Weekly report of regiments, detachments, &c., of cavalry command, September 24, 1863, Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell commanding.

Command.	Commander.	Station.
First Division	Col. E. M. McCook	Sevely Springs.
First Brigade	Col. A. P. Campbell	Do.
2d Michigan Cavalry	Maj. John C. Godley	Dallas.
9th Pennsylvania Cavalry	Lieutenant-Colonel Russell	Sevely Springs.
1st East Tennessee Cavalry	Lieut. Col. J. P. Brownlow	Do.
Second Brigade	Col. D. M. Ray	Do.
2d Indiana Cavalry	Maj. J. B. Presdee	Do.
4th Indiana Cavalry	Lieutenant-Colonel Dewees	Do.
2d East Tennessee Cavalry	Lieut. Col. W. R. Cook	Jasper.
3d East Tennessee Cavalry	Col. W. C. Pickens	Nashville.
1st Wisconsin Cavalry	Col. O. H. La Grange	Sevely Springs.
Section Battery D, 1st Ohio Volunteer Artillery	Lieut. N. M. Newell	Do.
Third Brigade	Col. L. D. Watkins	Do.
4th Kentucky Cavalry	Col. Wickliffe Cooper	Do.
5th Kentucky Cavalry	Lieut. Col. W. T. Hoblitzell	Near Kelley's Ford.
6th Kentucky Cavalry	Lieutenant-Colonel Roper	Sevely Springs.
7th Kentucky Cavalry	Lieut. Col. J. K. Faulkner	Nashville.
Second Division	Brig. Gen. George Crook	Near Island Ferry.
First Brigade	Col. R. H. G. Minty	On scout in search of forage.
7th Pennsylvania Cavalry	Col. James J. Seibert	Do.
4th Michigan Cavalry	Maj. Horace Gray	Do.
4th U. S. Cavalry	Capt. J. B. McIntyre	Do.
3d Indiana Cavalry (detachment).	Lieut. Col. Robert Klein	Pikeville, Tenn.
Second Brigade	Col. Eli Long	Near Island Ferry.
1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry	Major Patten	Island Ferry, Tenn.
3d Ohio Volunteer Cavalry	Lieutenant-Colonel Seidel	Do.
4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry	Lieut. Col. O. P. Robie	Do.
2d Kentucky Cavalry	Col. T. P. Nicholas	Do.
Third Brigade	Col. William W. Lowe	Not heard from since leaving Stevenson.
5th Iowa Cavalry	Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick	
10th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry	Col. C. C. Smith	
1st Middle Tennessee Cavalry	Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith	Island Ferry, Tenn.
Stokes' Battery, Illinois Artillery.	Capt. James H. Stokes	

NEAR CHATTANOOGA, September 25, 1863.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Friar's Island, September 24, 1863.

Captain SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The force under my command is disposed as follows:

Second Michigan Cavalry at Dallas, with instructions to send one company to Soddy Shoals Ford, to camp and fortify by digging rifle-pits or constructing breastworks of rails or logs, and to patrol the river day and night between the two points.

Ninety-second Illinois at Harrison, with instructions to picket the river above and below whenever necessary.

One hundred and twenty-third Illinois and four pieces of artillery on the left bank of North Chickamauga, picketing the river and commanding the country opposite as far as the artillery can throw a shell.

Seventy-second Indiana and Seventeenth Indiana, with two rifled guns and three mountain howitzers, on the right bank of North

Chickamauga, opposite the river ford, with rifle-pits along the bank of the river. One company on picket at the river opposite Caldwell's house.

All have instructions to picket their flanks and rear.

Ninety-eighth Illinois have gone to Stevenson with prisoners.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. MILLER,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Friar's Island, September 24, 1863—12 m.

Captain SINCLAIR, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

All quiet from here to Soddy Shoals Ford. Scouts report one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and three pieces of artillery as having passed the other side of Oak Ridge, up the valley near the railroad toward Cleveland. Numerous scouting parties of rebel cavalry are reported on the opposite side of the river near Harrison.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. MILLER,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Friar's Island, September 24, 1863—6 p. m.

Captain SINCLAIR, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

All quiet from Soddy Shoals Ford to this place. A few rebels were seen opposite this place this afternoon, but in nothing like force. Captain Baker, Company K, Second Michigan Cavalry, stationed at Penny's Ford, has what he deems reliable information that the Federal cavalry of Colonels Byrd and Carter are at Cleveland, or were on yesterday. I have sent by special messengers your dispatch to Colonel Minty. Three deserters came in to-day at Harrison's Landing. They give no reliable news.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. MILLER,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

Colonel THOMPSON,

Commanding Colored Regiment, Elk River Bridge:

Concentrate your regiment at Elk River, and make good preparations to defend the bridge against guerrillas.

J. A. GARFIELD.

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

ELK RIVER, *September 24, 1863—4.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD:

Have ordered detachments to headquarters of the regiment. We are well prepared to resist raids and protect the bridge.

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,

Colonel, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, September 24, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE :

Please telegraph me at once where you are ; we are holding on, and want to know. You should come down on the west side of the river, for the other cannot be safe lower down than Washington.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 24, 1863—3 a. m.

Adjutant-General ANDERSON :

All troops in Kentucky which can be spared, and which can reach Rosecrans by Nashville sooner than by East Tennessee, should be sent to Rosecrans by railroad via Nashville.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 24, 1863—8.30 a. m.
(Received 11.20 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

I have already sent half of the troops that were garrisoning Kentucky to General Burnside. There are now about 3,300 old troops in the State. Guerrillas have already commenced to commit depredations. The new troops are being mustered in and equipped as rapidly as possible, but as yet they are of very little use. Under these circumstances shall I send any of the remaining troops out of the State ? Everything in the other States of the department, except most necessary prison guards, have been sent to General Burnside.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON,
September 24, 1863—2.55 p. m.

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee :

Battery B, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, will report for temporary duty at Louisville, Ky. It will be ordered here as soon as circumstances will permit.

The infantry regiments from your department ordered to Saint Louis should be sent forward as rapidly as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON,
September 24, 1863—4 p. m.

Adjutant-General ANDERSON :

In regard to the troops to be left in Kentucky, you will be governed by General Burnside's instructions. The object of my telegram to

you was that if there were any troops ordered to East Tennessee which could reach Chattanooga by Nashville sooner than by other routes, they be sent that way.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, September 24, 1863.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following just received:

Please send by to-morrow's train two regiments of infantry for temporary duty at Nashville. I want to draw troops from there to guard the railroad, which is now vital to us.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

I have no troops to send unless I take two regiments from the troops at Glasgow now under marching orders to General Burnside. Shall I send them?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
September 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE,
Louisville:

Send two of the regiments of infantry from Glasgow, if they have not started, to Nashville for temporary duty, as requested by General Rosecrans. I will see that the superintendent of the Kentucky Central Railroad reports at your headquarters Saturday morning.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
September 24, 1863—8.30 a. m.

General BOYLE,
Louisville:

When did General Burnside's re-enforcements leave Glasgow? Please answer immediately.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *September 24, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS:

Can't communicate with Burnside directly. Will it be safe and prudent to send 3,000 to 5,000 men across from Glasgow to Knoxville? What is state of facts as to your army now? Please answer. Much anxiety.

BOYLE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, September 24, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have no troops that can be spared for the railroad, having been ordered to send all I could spare to General Burnside. I have concentrated five regiments at Glasgow for this purpose, and they will probably march to-day.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *September 24, 1863—9.30 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga:

I have ordered the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Ninety-first Indiana Volunteers to Nashville, but they cannot arrive there before Saturday.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CALHOUN, *September 24, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND:

Couriers have arrived from Chattanooga. They report General Rosecrans has fallen back to Chattanooga, where he is intrenching.

Granger's command has fallen back across the river; the trains also have crossed the river, but I don't know that it is reliable. The couriers also state that it has been a drawn fight so far. They say we have taken 12,000 prisoners, and that the rebels admit loss of 5,000 killed. Our scouts report two pieces of artillery planted on a hill 3 miles this side of Cleveland.

All is quiet to-night.

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

[SEPTEMBER 24—OCTOBER 3, 1863.—For miscellaneous orders, correspondence, and reports relating to the transfer of the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps from the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the Cumberland, see Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part I, pp. 146-195.]

VICKSBURG, MISS., *September 25, 1863—12 noon.*
(Received 9.30 a. m., October 3.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatches * of the 13th are just this moment received. Have been detained between Cairo and Memphis from the 14th to the 22d. Under more recent dispatches troops have been moved up the Mississippi. As per dispatch sent 22d instant, I will now send Sherman to West Tennessee with two more divisions of his corps. This leaves

* See Part I, p. 36.

one division of Sherman's corps here, but it is replaced by one of McPherson's, already above. I send this to Cairo by a staff officer, who will await dispatches.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 25, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Washington, D. C.:*

COLONEL: The dispatch of the General-in-Chief to Major-General Hurlbut for re-enforcements for Rosecrans was received here on the 22d instant. The inclosed* are the orders made.

The division ordered from the Seventeenth Corps is one that had been ordered to further re-enforce General Steele's column. On arriving at Helena dispatches were received from General Steele announcing the retreat of Price; hence their services were not required there.

Supposing this division to be about embarking for their return to this place, and being already far on their way in the direction troops must travel in obedience to the dispatch of the General-in-Chief, one of my staff was immediately dispatched with orders to turn them northward. The division of the Fifteenth Army Corps ordered (Osterhaus') was at the Big Black River Bridge. They received their orders in the forenoon of the 22d; all reached here during the night of the same day and embarked, and most of them got off on the 23d. What was left of this division got off yesterday. I would much prefer sending an army corps to sending detachments from each. But this could not be done without much delay, unless the route to be taken is by Corinth and the Sixteenth Corps is sent. This contingency you will see is provided for in the orders inclosed. Should detachments from all the corps of my command go to re-enforce the Army of the Cumberland, General Sherman will be sent in charge of them.

General Banks is now calling on me for another division of troops. It will be impossible for me to supply them.

I regret not having a force now to move against Mobile with. I am confident that Mobile could now be taken with a comparatively small force. At least a demonstration in that direction would either result in the abandonment of the city or force the enemy to weaken Bragg's army to hold it.

I see by a paper published at Meridian, Miss., that General Joe Johnston has been relieved from duty.

There is no infantry force to my front now except Loring's division. A portion of the cavalry has also been withdrawn. Logan and Wirt Adams infest the country from about Rodney to Port Hudson. I shall put my cavalry in that country in a few days and endeavor to clear them out.

I am just out of bed, and find that I can write only with great difficulty. During the twenty days that I have been confined to one position on my back I have apparently been in the most perfect health, but now that I am upon crutches I find myself very weak.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

* See September 22, p. 774.

VICKSBURG, *September 25, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,

Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : Dispatches from General Halleck, of date the 13th instant, show that the forces from here are to move via Corinth and Tusculumbia to co-operate with Rosecrans. You will therefore hold two of the remaining divisions of your corps in readiness to move to this place for embarkation to Memphis on receipt of notice that transportation is provided. You will go in command. The division you leave will report to General McPherson in place of Smith's division, of his corps, which will accompany you. You will take no cavalry.

By order of Major-General Grant :

JNO. A. RAWLINS,

Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,

September 25, 1863.

General GRANT :

Your dispatch received. The preliminary orders will be issued the moment Colonel Coolbaugh is outside our lines with his flag of truce. It is best that the withdrawal of my corps be kept secret from the enemy as long as possible.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,

September 25, 1863.

General RAWLINS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg :

I have just inspected and reviewed my Fourth Division. I will take the Second and Fourth Divisions and leave Tuttle's ; this division and the cavalry can cover the points of Big Black.

McPherson will be out to-morrow, and I will show him everything and leave him to dispose of the force left behind. I have ordered the sick and all surplus baggage to be sent in by cars, and will hold the troops to march at an hour's notice, having their wagons ready to load up. I can easily start on Sunday, and embark by Monday, if you have the boats.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,

September 25, 1863.

General RAWLINS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg :

You remember the report of the board determining the battles each regiment of my command could inscribe on their colors. Do you understand that the order for such inscription is made by the War Department, by you, or by me? I want to bring up the records

to date in case I have to go to Chattanooga. I hear from the interior (merely a rumor) that Rosecrans advanced from the Tennessee, but was compelled to fall back to Chattanooga. The flag of truce which goes out to-day can bring more definite news.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 25, 1863.

Col. J. CONDIT SMITH,
Bridge:

Prepare to move our whole establishment up to Memphis and across to Chattanooga. Everything will go, all my staff and two more divisions. Keep it to yourself, but begin to move things into Vicksburg. I will give more specific orders soon. Have all transportation ready.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
[September 25, 1863.]

Colonel MORTON,
Black River Bridge:

Don't bring out any more provisions; get ready to turn over everything to the brigade commissaries of the Third Division. We will all move by water to Memphis and thence inland.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
[September 25, 1863.]

General OSTERHAUS,
Black River Bridge:

I have ordered two companies of cavalry to relieve the picket at Batchelder's, below Silver Creek; you can call your pickets in.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 74. } *Camp on Black River, September 25, 1863.*

The Second and Fourth Divisions of this corps will be held in readiness to embark for Memphis and move thence to the interior.

The sick and surplus baggage will be at once moved to Black River Railroad Bridge, and thence by rail to Vicksburg to the levee below the steamboat landing.

The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The troops will be prepared to strike camp at a moment's notice, and march to Vicksburg for embarkation.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 25, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding at Memphis:

This Department is satisfied that the good of the service requires the removal of Colonel Martin from command at Paducah, and the assignment of some officer there who will not permit the surrender of slaves to rebel masters, nor oppose the policy of the Government in organizing colored troops. If Paducah is within your command you will please relieve Colonel Martin and assign some officer of active loyalty who may be intrusted with the duty of organizing a colored regiment for the service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Big Black, September 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of September 19 was received on the 23d instant. I had at 10 a. m. received a dispatch from General Grant at Vicksburg embodying that of General Halleck to you, ordering me to send one of my divisions for embarkation up river. At 4 p. m. General Osterhaus' division—my First, the same that Steele brought to me at Helena—was marching, and I went to Vicksburg and saw them embarking. They are now nearly up to Memphis. I used extraordinary dispatch, and confined my actions to my orders. Halleck's dispatch used my name, either supposing General Grant to be still at New Orleans, or calculating my corps would be sent. General Grant has communicated to me the fact that in case his aide (Captain Audenried) returns and reports that the re-enforcements for Rosecrans go up by river [and] railroad (Louisville and Nashville), he wants me to overtake them and command them as a detachment from his army; but if you think the route via Corinth, Bear Creek, Huntsville, and Stevenson the best, then he prefers that you should take your whole corps, an entirety, leaving the District of West Tennessee to be held by the detachments that have gone up from McPherson's and my corps. I now await action which depends on the report brought back by Audenried.

I do not believe that re-enforcements can reach Rosecrans from us in time to act in any combination now existing. If Rosecrans be pressed by re-enforcements to Bragg, he must needs take the defensive for the time being, and we should assemble here and at Jackson as large a force of men and as much transportation as we can, and press toward Meridian, Demopolis, and Selma, making a powerful diversion, which would instantaneously force Joe Johnston to give up the entire Mobile and Ohio Railroad, as well as the rich country on the Tombigbee, or hasten to the relief of Mobile. This would relieve Rosecrans much more speedily than any re-enforcements we can throw around to Rosecrans.

Still, I have abundant faith in Halleck, and will play his game. Should you conclude it best to re-enforce Rosecrans by the round-about way, I will start and overtake my men at Cairo and push on

with all speed to Nashville and Chattanooga; but at this distance I cannot estimate the time. I hate to break up my corps, but cannot help it. I await Audenried's return and Grant's orders.

With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAULSBURY, *September 25, 1863.*

Colonel MERSY,
Commanding:

Colonel Hawkins has just received a notice that Colonel Hurst sent a force to Ripley this morning. He is after the same force I mentioned this morning. I deem it prudent not to send a force from here for fear of a collision. Faulkner is 10 miles below Ripley, on the New Albany road.

Respectfully,

J. F. DRISH,
Lieutenant-Colonel [122d Illinois], Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 25, 1863—1 p. m.

Col. R. ALLEN,
Quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Which of the Missouri railroads has a track of 5-foot gauge, and what is the total number of passenger cars, freight cars, and locomotives of that gauge now in Missouri?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 25, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga:

Is J. B. Anderson a suitable person to be military superintendent of railroads in your department? Please answer immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

BRIDGEPORT, *September 25, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS:

Arrived here at 1 p. m.; feeding horses; expect to start and endeavor to overtake trains on road to headquarters as soon as horses are fed. No escort to be had here.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 25, 1863.*

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I much desire to move my five companies from Elk River to some point near Wartrace or Christiana, for the purpose of getting out timber for bridges and ties. There is now force enough at Elk River without them, and they can be of much advantage in guarding the road nearer this way, and at the same time be getting out timber and ties. By making this change, I think you will benefit the Government and it will be obliging me. I will notify you of the exact location when I move, and locate them.

WM. P. INNES,
Colonel and Military Superintendent.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863.

All wagon trains sent from this place across the river will be sent under charge of an officer (commissioned officer, if possible), who will be furnished by the corps commanders with a pass, stating the number of wagons, teamsters, guards, and attendants which compose the train. This he will bring to these headquarters for the approval of the chief quartermaster. No single wagons will be permitted to cross. If it is necessary for them to go, they will attach themselves to the train of their corps and be included in the pass. Immediate attention must be given to this matter, as orders have been given to the bridge guard to allow no wagons to cross except as herein provided. The trains of each corps will have a fixed time for crossing, to be regulated by the chief quartermaster of the department.

All trains coming this way will cross the river by the upper or old bridge; all going, by the lower or new bridge.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COURIER STATION No. 7,
Wash. Pryor's House, September 25, 1863—12.30 p. m.
Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have examined carefully the Haley trace and find it very rough. There are four very heavy grades on the route, two of them caused by Mullen's Creek. However, the road can be made available with some labor; it is the road now used.

I am now starting back on the cut-off, and will reach Bob White's house to-night, where please send me the news or any instructions. I need not go the river road as it is same as road from Chattanooga to foot of mountain below Bob White's. I shall get all the information regarding its distance from river and points at which the enemy could use artillery; also along the road from White's to Chattanooga. A bridge must be constructed over the Sequatchie; the piers are

yet standing; they are cribs filled with stone. If we should have a rain it would bother us. I have examined Lewis' Ford; it is good. I have not yet decided whether it is not the best place to make the bridge, and then bridge the Little Sequatchie. A bridge is needed immediately at Battle Creek.

This cut-off is only a path. I have strong hopes of it. If I can get a road through, it is 13 miles shorter than the river road, and 2 miles shorter than Haley trace.

There is a railroad nearly graded from Bridgeport to Jasper, 12 miles. The only cut and fill to make can be finished in a few days. Timber is out for one of the bridges and the others are short and low; iron could be taken off the Fayetteville or some other branch, and the thing put going on the double-quick. Lots of timber along route. I shall make a report in full on my return. I will bring Mr. Kelley in with me; he is very intelligent and an old road builder. He can be hired and will prove very valuable. He has been an engineer on several of the railroads and had charge of the branch to Jasper.

Very respectfully,

DUCAT,
Inspector-General.

CRANE'S HILL,
September 25, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

I have but one station to report. It is south 30 degrees west, distance about 4 miles.

JONES,
Acting Signal Officer.

SIGNAL STATION, FIRST DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
September 25, 1863—3.20 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Two wall-tents have been put up near Blackford's farm, on Missionary Ridge. Looks like somebody's headquarters. Since noon I observe many camp-fires at the foot of the ridge and in front of the tents.

KLOKKE.

CRANE'S HILL,
September 25, 1863—3.45 p. m.

Captain SEITER:

This point is north 85 degrees west of mouth of Chickamauga, distance about 2 miles. By cutting some timber our line of defense can be seen.

JONES,
Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS,
September 25, 1863—7 p. m.

Captain SEITER:

A large column of dust was seen late this p. m. east of this point, distant about 8 miles. It was moving slowly southward east of

Black Jack, apparently along Ooltewah Creek. To-night there is heavy smoke coming from beyond Black Jack and north end of Mission Ridge, indicating camp and troops extending along the valley 4 or 5 miles. All quiet up the river.

JONES.

The station from which this report is made is about 4 miles north 30 [degrees] east from our station west of town.

MERRILL.

SIGNAL STATION ACROSS THE RIVER,
September 25, 1863. (Received 7.35 p. m.)

Captain MERRILL:

The enemy display an unusually large number of camp-fires to-night. They cover the face of Missionary Ridge. I can see more clearly than I have done before.

FITCH.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

All quiet along our lines. The enemy have retired, and our pickets resumed their former position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS.
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that a reconnaissance from my corps was sent out yesterday afternoon for the purpose of ascertaining the position and strength of the enemy in our immediate front. General Turchin, commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division, came upon the enemy's skirmishers at or near the burnt house to the left of Negley's front, driving in their skirmishers to the woods in front. Discovering the enemy advancing in two columns to the support of their pickets, and too strong for his force, he retired his command. His loss was 2 killed, 12 wounded, and 1 missing.

After nightfall the enemy's cavalry made an attack on our front with considerable force, but were handsomely repulsed. I have ascertained to-day from prisoners captured by General Brannan that two divisions were advanced to the support of a strong picket for the purpose of reconnoitering our position, and find out whether we had evacuated the place or not. The cavalry advance when they

returned were well satisfied, and could give them all the information desired.

Some prisoners have been taken by General Brannan who were present in the attack.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863—8.25 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS :

The general commanding suggests that it would be well for you to keep your batteries at the fort manned during the night, and such precautions taken as will secure us against a night attack. After a few nights this extra vigilance may be unnecessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FORT OCCUPIED BY GENERAL WOOD'S DIVISION,
September 25, 1863. (Received 11 a. m.)

Col. G. E. FLYNT :

A large body of cavalry coming down off the ridge and passing through the field nearly east of this. They are moving in direction of our right. I think there is at least a brigade and that they have a battery with them.

DE MOTTE,
Signal Officer.

SIGNAL STATION, FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH CORPS,
September 25, 1863—12.15 p. m.

General THOMAS :

Rebel cavalry, apparently a regiment, is moving in front of General Van Cleve's right in open fields at foot of Missionary Ridge, passing toward General Thomas' corps ; are at a halt.

E. F. C. KLOCKE,
Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 25, 1863—12.15 a. m.

GENERAL : The following are the instructions from the major-general commanding the army for the posting of the Twentieth Corps:

The enemy having possession of the point of Lookout Mountain, the advanced lines of intrenchments or barricades will only be held by a strong line of skirmishers ; the remainder of the brigade now in the advance line will be retired to the present main line of intrenchments, and there act as a grand guard.

The main body will be withdrawn to the interior line of intrench-

ments now being constructed. General Davis' left will rest on the right of the troops nearest the ——— [?]. Sheridan's right will rest near the river.

Each general of division will at once take all possible means of strengthening his immediate front, selecting the proper positions for artillery, &c.

The movement of the troops in compliance with these instructions will take place at 4 a. m. this morning.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Sent to division commanders.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,

September 25, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have been on my lines all night. Have just returned from my advanced posts. The enemy were heard to move artillery from our right toward the left between 1 and 3 a. m., also moving artillery up or down the mountain. Nothing can be seen of the enemy at any point, save at the signal station on top of Lookout. I am of the opinion that they have retired. Moving of wagons can now be heard in the distance in front of Johnson's advance pickets. I have ordered Colonel Conrad to feel the mountain and will have a report in a short time.

My troops are now on the interior line.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 25, 1863.

Major-General McCook:

Your communication in regard to sending your supply train to Bridgeport or Stevenson is received. The general commanding directs you to send your empty trains back by the way of the Haley road, and if they can, return by way of Therman. Send 100 men, with tools, to act as escort and also to repair the Haley road, so that empty wagons can pass over it well. Report as soon as practicable the number of your wagons that can go and the time they will start.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

September 25, 1863—12.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to report that General Hazen's report of his reconnaissance was forwarded to department headquarters at 8 p. m.

last evening, and I have before me Major Bond's receipt for same. The cannon firing on my front was not by my order, although I was present at most of it; and if it is the wish of the general commanding that no cannon firing should be had during picket skirmishing, I will issue orders to that effect. I intended to state in my previous note that the rockets were from my picket line.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, E. Tenn., September 25, 1863.

Captain OLDERSHAW,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: A few minutes to 10 o'clock last evening a sharp picket fire was opened on my right; with what particular division it commenced I am not informed. My command promptly turned out under arms, prepared for action, supposing a night attack was meditated by the enemy. In the course of thirty minutes from the time it first commenced the firing extended leftward to my pickets, but they were not at any time very seriously engaged, and maintained their position.

I dispatched a staff officer, shortly after the firing had commenced on my right, to my pickets to examine their postings and order them to resist to the last. It is impossible to determine from the developments on my front whether there was any large force of the enemy near to me, but I am inclined to think it was small. By 11 p. m. the firing had ceased. Fires had been lighted in front of my line before the firing commenced, and I ordered them to be kept up during the night. There was no firing either of guns or musketry from my solid line; the picket firing was all. Two of my pickets were wounded. I am informed this morning that some wagons were sent out, during the early part of the evening, near to the picket lines to bring in the property of some citizen. I incline to the opinion that the noise made by these wagons, in connection with the reconnaissance of the afternoon, may have had something to do with the disturbances of the night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, E. Tenn., September 25, 1863.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the accompanying documents, which I request that the general commanding the corps will transmit, with such indorsement as he may judge proper, to department headquarters. I think these documents clearly show, first, that the change I made in the position of my command during the night of the 6th instant was eminently proper and judicious, being imperatively demanded by the circumstances by which I was surrounded. Second, I think that these documents show further that the recon-

naissance of the 7th was made at the earliest possible moment compatible with the safety of my command and the success of the reconnaissance, and hence that there was nothing in the delay which occurred in the forenoon of the 7th partaking of the nature of disobedience of orders or of neglect of duty.

The bold and brilliant manner in which the reconnaissance was conducted vindicates my arrangements, and to make them time was necessary. I regret now that I did not write a note during the forenoon of the 7th, for the information of the corps and department commanders, saying the reconnaissance would be delayed till noon in its movements on account of the necessity of making necessary arrangements in advance. Not so to write was simply an unintentional oversight, and I can only say in explanation of it that I was busily engaged the whole forenoon of the 7th up to 11.30 in the field on horseback making the necessary dispositions, and that I wrote the note of 11.30 a. m. at the first moment that I dismounted from my horse. I request that this letter be forwarded, with the accompanying documents, to department headquarters. It is necessary to a full understanding of the whole question.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Chattanooga, September 26, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

I have never in any communication to department headquarters blamed General Wood for changing his position. I did expressly leave this matter to his discretion, and therefore, if he did wrong, I am to blame. I will be entirely satisfied if the communications submitted by General Wood vindicate him at department headquarters for his delay in making the reconnaissance.

General Wood did not apprise me of the delay in making the reconnaissance until 11.30 a. m., although he received the order to make it, without loss of time, at 7.45 a. m., and when he did inform me of the delay he added that he would during the day make the reconnaissance, as ordered, with Harker's brigade. I think it was General Wood's duty to have informed me at once of the delay which he claims was necessary in making the reconnaissance, and that I did him no injustice in my communication on the subject to department headquarters. General Wood has disclaimed any intention of being disrespectful to me in any of his communications, and I hope this matter is ended.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.*]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,

September 16, 1863.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division:

CAPTAIN: I believe the position at the junction of the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad with the Chattanooga and Trenton Railroad,

* See also pp. 681-684.

at which point our division halted during the afternoon (6th instant), to be entirely open, capable of being attacked on all sides simultaneously, and hence a dangerous and injudicious position for an inferior force in numbers to receive an attack from a superior force in numbers.

Second, all the information we received during the afternoon and early evening of Sunday, the 6th instant, went to show that we were in the immediate proximity of a large force, and that we were liable to be attacked the following morning, at a great disadvantage to ourselves.

Third, I do believe it was proper and judicious, under the existing circumstances, to take up a new position that night, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the rear, which could be more easily defended.

Fourth, I do not believe the change of position interfered with the object to be gained, viz, a reconnaissance into Lookout Valley, but, to the contrary, we gained a stronger position from which to act.

Fifth, believing, as we did, that the enemy was not evacuating, and that he might assail Colonel Harker in force, I think it was just and proper to put my brigade in position as a reserve, during the reconnaissance made by Colonel Harker the next morning, as it was a much stronger position than any between there and the point of the mountain; and, furthermore, I think Harker's battery and my brigade were put in position and the reconnaissance was made as early on the morning of the 7th instant as was possible with safety.

Sixth, I believe everything was accomplished by the reconnaissance that could have been had it been made earlier in the morning.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. P. BUELL,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863.

Major-General PALMER,
Commanding Second Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to inform you that it has been reported to the general commanding the army that several shots fired from the lunette occupied by Colonel Grose's brigade fell in rear of our own men whilst making the reconnaissance yesterday under General Hazen. A similar report has also been made by an officer of General Van Cleve's staff, who says that he saw "shot after shot" fall in the rear of our troops whilst advancing. The general commanding directs that you investigate this matter and report without delay.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Hazen, for the facts and his report.

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,
September 25, 1863.

When advancing yesterday several shots fell in rear of my left prolonged, but not in rear of the troops. One shot burst high in the air in my rear, the fragments passing over me. Just as I commenced to retire one fell and burst among my skirmishers, then in my rear. This occurred from my moving by a left flank unobserved by the battery, when far to the front. Nearly all the shots fell short of their aim.

W. B. HAZEN.

[Third indorsement.]

Respectfully returned to corps headquarters.

Most of the firing on yesterday afternoon was well done and in general directions furnished by me. I sent an aide-de-camp to the field to mark General Hazen's left that he might not be injured, and upon his report most of the firing was done. No one was injured and that is an answer to all guesses about firing.

J. M. PALMER.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863—6.45 p. m.

Respectfully forwarded.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863.

Major-General PALMER, Comdg. Second Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding was pained when he learned this morning from the general commanding the army that soon after the picket firing commenced last evening there were many men seen to break to the rear, some reaching the city and secreting themselves. Such men, although receiving the pay and emoluments of United States soldiers, are not soldiers. This skulking and retreating at the sound of the enemy's guns will hereafter be severely punished. Division commanders will issue such orders and enforce such regulations as will at least arrest the individual guilty of such misdemeanor, and hold brigade commanders responsible for the detection and prevention of this great evil.

By command of Major-General Crittenden:

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW, A. A. G., Twenty-first Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the occurrences of last night in front of this division:

At about 15 minutes before 10 o'clock p. m., a brisk skirmish be-

gan between our pickets and an advancing line of the enemy's skirmishers. At first our pickets were compelled to fall back, but on reaching the railroad in front of our works they succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy, when quite a sharp exchange of shots took place, the artillery in my advanced work taking part in the skirmish. At 12 o'clock the enemy had retired, and all was quiet. My pickets afterward occupied their former line.

The casualties in this division were 3 men of the First Kentucky Infantry slightly wounded.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Chattanooga, September 25, 1863.

Major-General PALMER,

Commanding Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps :

GENERAL : If you have done with the intrenching tools I lent you the other day, I would wish them returned as soon as possible, as I wish to complete the intrenchments in my front.

Very respectfully,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Indorsement.]

I am using every tool, trying to complete two internal traverses which are esteemed of great importance. If I send back those tools my work must stop. Will do so if you think best, but I trust to complete the work during night.

CRUFT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., September 27, 1863.

Major FULLERTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

MAJOR : The troops guarding Government saw-mill near Larkinsville, Ala., consisting of Captain Latham's company, First Alabama Cavalry, and some 20 men of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, under command of a lieutenant, were attacked by a band of neighborhood guerrillas this morning about daylight. They disgracefully ran away, leaving all Government property in the hands of the enemy. Some 40 of Captain Latham's company were captured ; the remainder are scattered through the mountains. None were either killed or wounded, as far as I can hear. A small force from here was immediately sent out by railroad. They found the mill injured but very slightly. The mill will be put in running order by Captain Warren, post quartermaster, in a few days. As this mill is and has been of immense value to the Government, a force for its protection will be kept there. I shall arrest some 10 or 12 of the most prominent secessionists in the neighborhood of the mill, and hold them responsible for any further damage.

I am, major, very respectfully,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN:

The general commanding directs you to cross the river with such of your force as is now on this side, and assume command of all the forces on that side. Collect stragglers and guard the line of the river from the mouth of Big Chickamauga Creek to Williams' Island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Commanding Cavalry*:

The general commanding wishes a special report on the subject of stragglers. He wishes them sent in squads under guard to their respective division headquarters. Report how many you now have, and still continue to collect them. You had better keep your headquarters on that side of river till the position of your command is more definitely determined.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863—3.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Commanding Cavalry*:

The general commanding directs you to send General Crook's division of cavalry to the vicinity of Bridgeport to protect the crossing of the river, and our line of railroad communication. Send an advance brigade with all dispatch.

A heavy force of rebel cavalry is reported moving in that direction on the south side of the river. General Crook will post his command where he deems it best to secure the above objects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 25, 1863—4.50 p. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL:

If you can spare Colonel McCook's command more readily for the within expedition, do so.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
 DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, September 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff*:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have made the following dispositions of my troops since receiving your communica-

tion of 3.15 p. m. I have ordered four regiments, under command of Colonel Campbell, to the vicinity of Bridgeport to-night by forced march, which, with the regiment stationed at Jasper (Second East Tennessee), which can be used with the others sent, will make five. I have now of Colonel McCook's division three regiments left, and desire to know if you wish them to follow the others to-morrow morning. I have ordered General Crook with his division to take post in the vicinity of Washington, and take charge of guarding the fords and country above where Miller's brigade of mounted infantry guard, as we talked to-day. I have ordered him to relieve the Second Michigan, which is stationed at Dallas, and send it down this way.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863—8.10 p. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Commanding Cavalry:

The general commanding directs me to say in reply to your communication of this date that he desires you to send the three regiments left of Colonel McCook's command to Bridgeport if it can be done without impairing the efficiency of other necessary dispositions heretofore made in accordance with orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL:

The general commanding directs you to instruct the detachments from your command who are guarding fords to obstruct the approaches to them on the north side, so that should the enemy succeed in crossing the river they will be unable to get up the banks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, September 25, 1863.

Colonel McCook,
First Division Cavalry:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you get your command in readiness to move immediately.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEVELY SPRINGS, NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

September 25, 1863.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,

Commanding First Brigade:

The colonel commanding directs that you have your command in readiness to march immediately.

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Island Ferry, Tenn., September 25, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook,

Commanding First Division Cavalry:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you send immediately on the receipt of this order, by forced marches to-night, the two regiments of Colonel Campbell's brigade and the two regiments of Colonel Watkins' brigade to the vicinity of Bridgeport to protect the crossing of the river and our line of railroad communications.

A heavy rebel cavalry force is reported moving in that direction on the south side of the river. The Fifth Kentucky will, for the present, remain where it is.

Direct Colonel Campbell to report twice per day to these headquarters all his operations and observations. The remainder of your command will not move from camp to-night unless something new transpires. You can therefore consider the order for your whole command to be in readiness to move, revoked, and the above, directing the four regiments to move, substituted. Colonel Campbell will require reports from Colonel Cook's regiment (Second East Tennessee), and require his co-operation, if necessary, though, unless a very urgent case, he must not be removed from Jasper.

Have the regiments draw horses for their dismounted men from Lieutenant Dudley, at Stevenson, and direct Colonel Campbell to communicate with the post commanders at Bridgeport and Stevenson, and co-operate with them in performing the duty assigned him.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 25, 1863.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY:

The general commanding directs you to cross the river immediately with your command, taking all your spare wagons with you, and proceed to such a point as will afford forage, and send in your train loaded as soon as possible. You will detail one regiment to proceed to Therman and escort a supply train which leaves Bridgeport for this place to-morrow morning. On crossing report in person to General Mitchell, and receive any special orders he may give you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD.

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY :

The general commanding directs you to report your command to Brigadier-General Crook. You will report their condition and whereabouts, and whether forage can be found. This order will be sent you by a staff officer of General McCook.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND EAST TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
Jasper, Tenn., September 25, 1863.

General R. B. MITCHELL,
Chattanooga :

GENERAL : I have the honor to report that I arrived safe with my command at Bridgeport on yesterday. Prisoners and train in my care all safely delivered at their proper destination. I have this day sent out scouts in every direction as per orders. Will report to you tri-daily.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. COOK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

JASPER,
September 25, 1863—5 p. m.

Major SINCLAIR,
A. A. G., Cavalry Corps, Dept. of the Cumberland :

SIR : I have the honor very respectfully to report that, according to instructions, two squadrons went this morning to the vicinity of Shellmound, but found no indications of the enemy. Everything quiet in this valley.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. COOK,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Second East Tennessee Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
September 25, 1863—10 a. m.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

MAJOR : I have just received your dispatch of the 24th, directing me to watch Kelley's Ferry, secure boats, &c. I was encamped with the First Battalion of my regiment 8 miles above the ferry. I have sent three companies of it, under Major Wharton, to the ferry, to encamp there and watch it. Major Cheek, with a portion of the Second Battalion (all who are not in courier line), are about 3 miles

from me up the river, between the second and third courier posts. I remain with two companies near the third post. I sent out this morning a party to secure all the boats that could be found along the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. HOBLITZELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
September 25, 1863.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report everything quiet on the river to-day. Nothing has transpired to vary the monotony of the camp. I have remained in the same camp that I made yesterday with some 25 men.

Major Wharton is at Kelley's Ferry with 65 men, and Major Cheek above me with about 45.

Patrols traverse the banks in both directions from each camp till they meet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HOBLITZELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Friar's Island, September 25, 1863—9 a. m.

Captain SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet as far as Soddy Shoals Ford. Your dispatch to Colonel Minty was delivered to him at 10 o'clock last night at his camp near Poe's Tavern. General Rosecrans' dispatch was delivered to Colonel Wolford at Athens, and by him sent to Colonel Byrd.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Friar's Island, September 25, 1863—7 p. m.

Captain SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report all quiet as far as Soddy Shoals Ford. I had a patrol on Thatcher's Ford to-day from the Second Michigan Cavalry, who report the ford not guarded by Colonel Minty this forenoon. The enemy are reconstructing, to some extent, their work farthest back from the river opposite this place, and now one gun

can be seen. I have two guns in position commanding their work. I did not deem it necessary to open on them. I also have two guns in position on the river bank, masked and protected. I think we can defend the ford successfully against any force that may attempt to cross.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. O. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

GENERAL: Colonel Miller is ordered to guard Thatcher's Ford till some of General Crook's command arrive.

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 25, 1863.

Col. A. O. MILLER:

Your report of this date is received. Your dispositions are approved by the general commanding. I transmit herewith leave of absence for Colonel Wilder. Please present him my best wishes for his speedy recovery. By dispatches received from Colonel Byrd today we ascertain he is at Athens. Any communication for him should be sent there via Cotton Port. Your couriers will ascertain probably that he is not at Cleveland and can take the dispatches to Athens. I send duplicates of those previously forwarded in case your messengers sent to Cleveland fail to reach him. General Mitchell has been sent across the river with his cavalry, and you are ordered to report to receive orders from him until further instructions are given you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT DONELSON. TENN.,
September 25, 1863.

WILLIAM C. RUSSELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville:

I am informed by a reliable man from the other side of Tennessee River that the force near Paris is under command of General Jesse Forrest, and consists of 5,000 fighting men, thirteen pieces of artillery, besides 2,000 or 3,000 conscripts unarmed, and that they intend to conscript in this country. A great deal of excitement exists among the people along the river in this and Henry County, many running to escape.

E. C. BROTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. R. ALLEN,
Quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo. :

Please have transportation complete for 20,000 troops that will be at Nashville on the 1st proximo without transportation for ammunition, supplies, or baggage.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1863.*

Major-General SLOCUM,
Brandy Station :

Make such arrangements as will prevent any scattering of your command. I just learn that your artillery has been ordered to march to Alexandria. See to it that they are kept together and properly and promptly loaded. They ought not to march in. Colonel McCallum, railroad superintendent, will be at Manassas until the Eleventh Corps are embarked. It will cause great annoyance and delay to have any embarkation in large towns.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1863.*

Major-General HOWARD :

Dispatch of to-day received. You must not permit your men to leave unless they have room to be seated in the cars. Retain them in camp until more cars arrive in case there is a deficiency. Washington is no place to make transfers. It only requires attention to have the troops assigned to the places they are to retain on the march before leaving camp. Under no circumstances will they be permitted to ride on the roof of the cars. We must start right or we will be in confusion during the entire march.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON,
September 25, 1863—1.40 p. m.

Captain ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

What are your latest advices from General Burnside, and where was he? I have nothing from him since the 21st.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September 25, 1863.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cumberland Gap :

Do you know anything about General Burnside's movements? When did you hear from him last, and where was he?

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *September 25, 1863.*

Major-General HALLECK:

The following has just been received:

CUMBERLAND GAP, *September 25, 1863.*

General Burnside was in the vicinity of Bristol on the 23d, and spoke of going to Knoxville on 24th.

W. C. LEMERT,
Colonel, Commanding.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September 25, 1863—4 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The latest heard here from General Burnside was on the 21st at Morristown. Nothing in regard to movements or of importance in his dispatch.

I have ordered two regiments at Glasgow, Ky., to at once proceed to Nashville. They leave Glasgow at 5 this p. m. I deem this absolutely necessary, as General Rosecrans telegraphed he had been obliged to draw all the troops he had at Nashville to the front.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
September 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

General Burnside expects General Manson to join him at Knoxville marching via Jacksborough. The general will be expecting him and will communicate with him. Please have General M. push forward as rapidly as possible.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, September 25, 1863.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Fiftieth Ohio and Ninety-first Indiana ordered to Nashville according to order and as requested by General Rosecrans. They will have transportation at 5 o'clock p. m. General Manson will move at noon to-day with Twenty-seventh Kentucky, Eleventh Kentucky, Thirty-fourth Kentucky, and detachments of 500 men for East Tennessee. Does the general desire them to go directly to Knoxville? I am uneasy for General Burnside.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1863*—11.55 a. m.

Major-General POPE, *Milwaukee*:

Report where the regiments ordered to Saint Louis and the battery of heavy artillery are. Report their movements. The War Department requires this information.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MILWAUKEE, *September 25, 1863.*

(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The infantry regiments are at Saint Paul. The battery is under orders to leave for Louisville to-morrow.

JOHN POPE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,

Vicksburg, Miss., September 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. 15th A. C., Black River*:

GENERAL: Dispatches from General Halleck, of date the 13th instant, show that the forces from here are to move via Corinth and Tusculumbia to co-operate with Rosecrans. You will therefore hold two of the remaining divisions of your corps in readiness to move to this place for embarkation to Memphis on receipt of notice that transportation is provided. You will go in command. The division you leave will report to General McPherson in place of Smith's division of his corps, which will accompany you.

You will take no cavalry.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,

Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Vicksburg, Miss., September 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I can have ready for the embarkation of troops by to-morrow the following:

Steamers.	Capacity.		
	Men.	Animals.	Wagons.
Luminary	1,000	250	30
J. C. Swan	1,000	250	30
Ed. Walsh	1,000	250	30
Ohio Belle	700	175	15
City of Pekin	600	150	10
Baltic	1,000	200	20
Adams	1,000	200	20
Progress	600	100	10
Diana	1,000	200	20
War Eagle	800	200	25
Poland	300	135	10
Commercial	400	140	15
Sir William Wallace	400	140	15
Lancaster	350	80	8
Norman	300	140	10
Total	10,550	2,610	268

Most of these boats are now provided with fuel, and I can confidently promise, by extraordinary exertion, to provide fuel for the rest. I have brought into requisition every means at my command to get wood. I have other steamers now in port, and others are expected, which I will provide with fuel as soon as possible. The steamers Adriatic, Sunny South, and General Anderson are embarking the residue of General Smith's division.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. L. FORT,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN :

There are steamers enough here now, and to arrive by the time your command could march in, to take the whole of them, but the difficulty of obtaining fuel is such that not more than one division can be got off now. One division may be started to-morrow, and the other on further notice from here.

Will not two regiments of infantry from the division intended to be left, be sufficient to go with the cavalry ?

U. S. GRANT,

Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 26, 1863.

General GRANT :

My aide, Captain McCoy, just arrived, says there are eleven boats at Vicksburg and more close at hand. When do you want my two divisions to march in for embarkation ? I understand they are not to march until I am notified from your headquarters. I am embarrassed to embark those two divisions and at the same time to send out the expedition to the northeast, which should be done, and if the steam-boats are there we ought to be in motion.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

General RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

I expect General McPherson out this morning. Shall turn over to him the division of infantry and five regiments of cavalry, and let him give directions as to the position they shall take up, confining my attention to the movement contemplated—of my two divisions preparing for embarkation to Memphis.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
September 26, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN :

You can turn over the command of that part of your corps that will be left to General McPherson, and have them so posted as to cover the country between the Yazoo, as it is now covered by you.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant :

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
September 26, 1863.

General SHERMAN :

I am told that there is a small camp of rebel cavalry near Benton, committing depredations. Have you got 300 or 400 fresh cavalry to send in there rapidly, to try and pick them up. I think they should start in the afternoon and travel at night so as to come upon them early in the morning. They might then go down to Yazoo City and return by way of Satartia.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

General GRANT,
Vicksburg :

I have the cavalry and can send it out. The cavalry back of Yazoo City is not in camp. Their camp is near Vernon, east of Black River, and they are engaged in getting cattle from the Yazoo. I doubt if we can catch them, but I will try to-morrow afternoon.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 26, 1863.

General SHERMAN :

I was not aware that Vernon was the headquarters of a cavalry division. You may send a brigade of infantry, as you proposed, or as much of it as you deem necessary and all the cavalry that can be spared, and see if we cannot break up their present cavalry arrangements. The rebels have at present a small force over on Silver Creek collecting cattle and negroes and burning cotton. They might be intercepted and their stock taken from them by going down to Yazoo City and return in by the river route. You have studied the geography of the route to be traversed more than I have and can give the specific directions.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General,

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 26, 1863.

General GRANT:

In preparing orders and instructions for Colonel Winslow for the movement of cavalry it seems to me that the risk of sending only 400 cavalry above Vernon exceeds the advantages to be expected.

Vernon is the headquarters of a brigade of Confederate cavalry, and should our party pass up as high as Benton and return, would be intercepted from Vernon unless the movements were covered by infantry.

Would it not be better to send a large force around by Brownsville, Vernon, and Benton, with an infantry force as far out as Brownsville? I am satisfied Cosby can assemble 1,000 Confederate cavalry at Vernon in twenty-four hours.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 26, 1863.

General GRANT:

I will start in the Second Division to-morrow, and organize the cavalry and some infantry of the reserved division to clean out the enemy near Vernon and Benton and start to-morrow.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.]

General OSTERHAUS:

Send a section of Landgraeber's battery down along with the cavalry, with the instructions to fire signals that you will understand, and report back to me.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
[*September 26, 1863.*]

General OSTERHAUS:

Certainly. Please ascertain the real truth, and don't let those rascals humbug us by appearances. They are likely up to some other mischief far off.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
[*September 26, 1863.*]

General MCPHERSON,
Vicksburg:

I have known for a long time that cavalry squads have hung round our front from Yazoo City to Auburn, but never heard of an infantry soldier this side of Morton's Station. Yesterday the com-

manding officer of the Eighth Missouri, on picket at Amsterdam, reported that a man just in from Clinton reported there the arrival of 6,000 infantry, and more coming, under Johnston. I gave it little credit, and only gave notice to all scouts and pickets to be on their guard. This morning Colonel Fletcher, in command of the pickets at Batchelor's, about 6 miles south of Bovina, below the mouth of Silver Creek, reports:

Camp-fires of the enemy visible to us last night, sky-rockets were sent up by them; enemy's scouts robbed a negro within half a mile of the picket station just after sundown; there were 8 of them, splendidly mounted. There is a considerable force just cross the Black River, represented at 3,000.

I am still doubtful, but have sent all my cavalry, about 800, with a section of artillery down to cross over and see the truth.

General Osterhaus will see to it in person and report. I will send a brigade across at Messinger's this p. m., and will find out the fact. Nothing seen north or east of my headquarters. I still apprehend nothing, but am watchful, as the absence of fighting at Chattanooga is suspicious to me.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 26, 1863.

General RAWLINS:

General McPherson has been out with me all day. He is just starting back. We have arranged all things and I am now ready to move. I will undertake to put my men on board as fast as boats are provided. In giving notice, remember that we have 30 miles to march.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
[*September 26, 1863.*]

Col. J. CONDIT SMITH:

Assist General Osterhaus all you can in getting off, but he will not be able to take with him more than his regimental or brigade trains.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
No. 75. } *Camp on Black River, Miss., Sept. 26, 1863.*

I. The Second Brigade, Third Division, of this corps, Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower commanding, will at once relieve the Second Brigade, Second Division, Col. O. Malmberg commanding, at Black River Railroad Bridge.

II. The Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Col. M. R. M. Wallace, will take post at or near Messinger's Ford, and report to Brigadier-General Tuttle, commanding Third Division, for orders.

III. Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle, commanding Third Division, will

have charge of the line of Black River, and will report by letter to Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, Vicksburg, for instructions.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman :

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 76. }

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Big Black, September 26, 1863.

I. Colonel Winslow will organize a force of about 1,000 men to move via Brownsville, Vernon, and Benton, and to return via Yazoo City and Mechanicsville, to start to-morrow evening.

Special instructions to be given the commander, who will report in person to the commanding general.

II. General Buckland will send two regiments of infantry forward on the Benton road to await the arrival of the cavalry.

III. General Corse will send a brigade of infantry, with three days' rations, to-morrow to the church on the Jackson road. When the cavalry passes there, they will follow to Brownsville, to remain until time is allowed for the cavalry to reach Vernon, when they will return to camp and follow the motions of their division.

IV. This move is designed to clear our north front before moving up the river, and during the time it occupies camps will be disposed as follows: General Tuttle's headquarters, where these headquarters now are, and the camp of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry near by; General Buckland's brigade at Oak Ridge; Colonel Geddes' brigade at or near Tribble's; General Mower's brigade at railroad bridge, and all the cavalry, except Fourth Iowa, at Messinger's.

V. Colonel Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, is announced as chief of cavalry, and his orders will be obeyed by all the cavalry forces now attached to this command.

VI. No cavalry will accompany the movement up the river, except the detachment of Thielemann's cavalry attached to the Second Division.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman :

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 185. }

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Black River, Miss., Sept. 26, 1863.

* * * * *

II. The Eighth Ohio Battery, Captain Putnam commanding, is hereby transferred from the Second to the Third Division of this corps, and the commanding officer thereof will report to Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle, commanding Third Division, for orders.

III. The Second Division of this corps will march early to-morrow morning to Vicksburg, and embark on board the steam-boats provided by the quartermaster, and there await further orders.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman :

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 137. }

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 26, 1863.

I. The Sixteenth Army Corps, excepting the troops in the Districts of Columbus and Helena, will be put in complete marching order for a campaign as rapidly as possible.

II. Division, brigade, and regimental commanders will see to it that the transportation of their several commands is in perfect order, and to this end will cause rigid inspection to be made at once of animals, vehicles, and harness, and supply all deficiencies.

III. Ammunition for batteries and small-arms will be examined, and replenished to the full allowance of 200 rounds per man and 400 to each piece.

IV. A division train of seventy-five wagons will be formed at once as a supply train, and fifteen wagons will be allowed as extra ordnance train to each division.

V. The remaining wagons, after reducing each regiment to its regimental transportation as provided in general orders, will be formed into a corps supply train, under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Nigh, corps quartermaster, and into a corps ordnance train in charge of Colonel Lothrop, chief of artillery.

VI. Baggage and incumbrances of all sorts will be cut down to the minimum, and if any regimental or other train shall be found loaded with improper baggage, it will be thrown out, commencing with officers.

VII. Cavalry supply and ammunition trains will be organized under direction of chief of cavalry, in conformity with army orders, by brigades.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut :

HENRY BINMORE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Memphis, Tenn., September 26, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps :

COLONEL : Scouting party sent to Coldwater on the evening of the 24th instant have returned and report no rebel troops of any consequence on that line. This party went out from Collierville ; party sent from La Fayette same time have not yet reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,

Colonel Second Iowa Cavalry, Commanding.

RACCOON FORD, VA., *September 26, 1863.*

(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Richmond Examiner, September 25 :

ATLANTA, *September 23.*

The pursuit of Rosecrans goes on. Our latest report is the following telegram from Tunnel Hill, dated September 22, 9 p. m. :

THE LATEST FROM HEADQUARTERS.

"Our army is near Chattanooga. We expect to be there to-morrow." Rumor says we occupied it to-night. Private advices represent that 2,000 prisoners will arrive on the down trains to-day. A large corps of bridge-builders have been sent

to the front. Orders have been issued to examine the railroad from Dalton to Chattanooga, via Cleveland. It is supposed the trains will run on to Chattanooga to-day, as the road to Cleveland is known to be in good order, and that from Cleveland to Chattanooga is not known to be destroyed."

This morning a dispatch from Ringgold was received by Captain Butler from General Bragg's operator, addressed to the Nashville refugees here. He says: "Come on home, the road is clear."

ATLANTA, September 23.

It is stated, on authority deemed reliable, that the enemy has burned all his stores at Chattanooga, and no Yankee in arms is south of the Tennessee River to-day. There is no confirmation of the report of the occupation of Chattanooga by General Bragg, but it is generally believed. Information comes in slowly from the front. Our loss is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000, of which five-sixths are wounded slightly. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners is variously placed at from 25,000 to 35,000. Large quantities of arms, baggage, &c., have been brought in to the various depots in our rear. The army trains have moved forward. Many of the wounded are in hospital near Rock Springs; others have been brought to Dalton, Marietta, and Atlanta. The Press Association reporter is at the front, and it is hoped that he will be permitted to send in true reports. General Hood is not dead; his right leg was amputated. He says he will live to fight the Yankees at least another battle.

LOUISVILLE, September 26, 1863—4.30 p. m.

(Received 8.15 p. m.)

HON. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

A portion of Fifteenth Regulars arrived from Cairo yesterday and started to the front to-day. Officer in command reports other regiments following.

Please advise of all forces ordered here to go forward by Louisville and Nashville road, in order that some provision may be made for transportation.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, September 26, 1863.

(Received 11.50 p. m.)

Col. A. STAGER and

T. T. ECKERT:

Rebels have occupied and hold line between Bridgeport and Chattanooga. A new line will be built immediately on north side Tennessee River.

S. BRUCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 26, 1863—2.10 p. m.

General BUFORD,

Commanding at Cairo:

I am informed that there are at Cairo 44 box and flat cars, 5-foot gauge. I want them at Louisville. Can you send them up immediately to be put on the road to Nashville? If it be possible, do so with the utmost speed, and report.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September 26, 1863*—2 p. m.

(Via Bridgeport, 11 p. m. Received 4 p. m., 27th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Deserter, who came in this morning, reports that A. P. Hill is expected from Virginia; that attack is delayed, awaiting his arrival: that Johnston is sick and Breckinridge is in command of his troops.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 26, 1863.*

General J. A. GARFIELD:

I have a corps of surgeons at Louisville awaiting my orders. Advise me when I shall order them forward. Can you give me any information in relation to Capt. A. H. Stanton of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry? If wounded, how severely.

DAVID TOD,

Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, September 26, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,

Comdg. Confederate Forces in front of Chattanooga:

GENERAL: I presume that our wounded left in your hands will receive such care and attention as it is possible for you to accord. but as medical supplies and food for the large numbers wounded in the late battle may not be sufficient, I should be glad to aid in caring for these of our army. To this end, if it meets your views, I will send and bring within our lines, after they have been paroled, such of them as can be transported, and will send such medical supplies as may be necessary for the comfort of those who remain.

Colonel McKibbin, aide-de-camp, accompanied by Majors Dana and Bond and Captain Swaim, will bear this communication and await your reply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General, Commanding.

SIGNAL STATION ACROSS RIVER,

Two and one-half Miles north 12 Degrees east,

September 26, 1863—9.05 a. m.

Captain MERRILL:

The rebels are still at the base of Mission Ridge. Their picket force is about the same as ours this morning.

FORAKER.

CAMERON'S HILL, *September 26, 1863—10.45 a. m.*

Captain MERRILL:

Rebel signal station working on Lookout Point. An officer on right of our line could read the flag.

HOWGATE,

Acting Signal Officer.

CAMERON'S HILL,

September 26, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Can see camp-fires extending along foot of ridge from a point due east to another one southeast from here, being most numerous at the latter point. Should think three divisions in sight.

HOWGATE,

Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,

September 26, 1863—6.15 p. m.

Captain JONES:

Have had no report from you to-day. Expect one immediately.

MERRILL,

Chief Signal Officer.

CRANE'S HILL,

September 26, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

In accordance with instructions I have just reported to Captain Seiter. Report all quiet.

JONES,

Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,

September 26, 1863—7 p. m.

Captain JONES:

A copy of all reports of information, no matter to whom addressed, must be sent to these headquarters.

MERRILL,

Captain and Signal Officer.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, September 26, 1863.

No officer or other person not connected with department or corps headquarters or the post will be permitted to occupy houses within the city as quarters without permission of the commanding general of the department. Such as have his permission will not be permitted to select for themselves, but will apply to the post quartermaster, who will assign them such as may be at his disposal for such purposes. When the quartermaster desires the use of any private dwelling, he will apply to the provost-marshal of the post, who will, if he deems it proper, grant him the use of the same. All persons occupying dwelling-houses or other buildings will be held responsible that no injury is done thereto. The provost-marshal will see that the families of loyal citizens are not molested, and that their property

is protected from seizure unless absolutely necessary for public use, and then an invoice must be given to the owner of all articles taken. The post commander will see that all persons occupying quarters in contravention of this order vacate them at once.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy sent to Major-General Thomas, Major-General McCook, Major-General Crittenden, Major-General Granger, Brigadier-General Mitchell, and Brigadier-General Wagner.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Chattanooga, September 26, 1863—6.45 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Commanding Department of the Cumberland :

GENERAL : I have the honor to report that the enemy attacked the pickets of General Brannan's command at daylight this morning with infantry, and obliged them to retire a short distance. The main attack appeared to be against General Crittenden's right. Several prisoners were taken who report the force mostly from Breckinridge's command, also that the main force of the enemy are camped on Mission Ridge east of us. Our pickets have resumed their original position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

September 26, 1863.

Col. G. E. FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff :

COLONEL : W. H. Harris, private, Company C, Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment, came into our lines this morning, a deserter. He reports that his regiment lost 178 men in the battle on Sunday ; that their loss was very heavy. He reports the strength of the enemy, about 70,000 ; that Longstreet is on the left, Buckner in the center, and Polk on the right. Says the enemy has but three corps ; that Hill is not here, but that A. P. Hill is expected from Virginia with re-enforcements, and that the enemy is delaying the attack for Hill's arrival ; that Johnston is sick and that Breckinridge commands his troops ; that the enemy expects to cut off all communication to our rear. This man speaks very positively as to what he thinks he knows. Has been an orderly or waiter to his colonel, and was bucked and gagged yesterday for some trifling offense, and feels quite indignant. He is fifty-three years old and lives in New Orleans. Wants to be allowed to go North and home. I have nothing important from the other three prisoners who have been captured this morning.

I remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. G. PARKHURST,

Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

SIGNAL STATION IN REAR OF CRITTENDEN,
September 26, 1863—9 a. m.

Col. G. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

I notice this a. m. very heavy smoke in woods at base of Missionary Ridge, from near tunnel to gap on Moore's Hill road, Crittenden's front. Immediately east of General Wood's command I notice one regiment (probably two or three) of rebels. Their arms appear to be stacked and they at a rest.

WM. QUINTON,
Lieut., and Acting Signal Officer, 14th Army Corps.

SIGNAL STATION IN REAR OF CRITTENDEN,
September 26, 1863—11.40 a. m.

Col. G. E. FLYNT:

I have discovered one rebel signal station east 53 degrees south of my station. The house at which they have established their station appears to be the headquarters of some general, a number of wall-tents being pitched all around. They run two stations from the house, one of which apparently communicates with the Lookout Mountain.

WM. QUINTON,
Lieut., and Acting Signal Officer, 14th Army Corps.

FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
September 26, 1863—12.40 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

The rebel battery in open field foot of Missionary Ridge in front of General Rousseau has been moved since 10 a. m. They had occupied that position since yesterday noon.

E. F. C. KLOKKE,
Lieutenant, Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 26, 1863.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have just returned from opposite the right of General McCook's line, and from a high eminence to the other side of the run I discover in the valley and apparently on Sand Mountain great quantities of dust. I observed it for half an hour, and it seemed to me to increase rather than diminish. The point that I was at is about three-quarters of a mile below the lower bridge.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

B. D. WILLIAMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Chattanooga, September 26, 1863.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: At early daylight this morning a light fire was opened on the advanced sentinels of my picket line, but the force was, I think, very small, one which the pickets could readily take care of.

I was on the parapet of the work during the firing and could only observe a few shots coming out of the woods beyond the fields in front of the fort. My inspector-general visited the pickets during the firing and found them in good condition.

Respectfully, &c.

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,

Redan Palmer, September 26, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Captain OLDERSHAW,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy's picket line was advanced this morning about 5 o'clock along the front of this division, and also along those of the flanking division. Our skirmishers were re-enforced after having fallen back to the railway track in front of our line, and drove the enemy's back, and re-established the line at its former position at 6.40 a. m. The only casualty within my line or that of Colonel Grose was the wounding of Major-General Palmer at one of the embrasures of my work. His wound is a severe fleshy one, not dangerous, but will probably incapacitate him from active service for some time. There were a few artillery shots from our work on right during the skirmish. The cutting away of the timber within my picket line and opposite my front beyond railway embankment is absolutely necessary to the security of my position from enemy's sharpshooters. This will be done if axes can be had to-day.

Very truly,

CHARLES CRUFT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Camp, Chattanooga, September 26, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Lient. Col. LYNE STARLING,

Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps:

I have the honor to inclose a written report of Colonel Swaine, picket officer, which contains nothing material of interest in addition to his verbal report furnished this a. m.

My provost-guard is stationed in rear of my division, and will capture or kill any one attempting to straggle or skulk. Thus far, I believe, there has been no straggling or skulking in my division.

Very respectfully,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

P. S.—No rebel line of battle of any account seen in my front at this hour.

H. P. V.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 26, 1863.

Capt. E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report upon operations in our front.

Yesterday afternoon a considerable force of the enemy passed over into the valley this side of Missionary Hills, and at night the camp-fires of a large force were plainly seen on the slope of the hills and in the valley below. The enemy were signaling from three points on Missionary Hills and one on Lookout Mountain. This morning shortly after daylight, the pickets heard commands in the woods in their front, such as "forward, guide right," and from these commands and conversations they supposed the enemy forming in line of battle. Some of the pickets report that they afterward saw, about half a mile to their front in the woods, a line of the enemy moving to our right with horsemen at the head of the infantry and a flag.

The firing of our pickets was light; that by the pickets to our right very much heavier. This report in regard to the operations of the pickets was sent to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, Fifty-first Ohio, commanding picket line. The operations of the enemy last night I observed from the fort, where I staid until about midnight. I have seen Colonel Wood in person.

Everything is very quiet in our front now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. T. SWAINE,
Col. 99th O. V. I., Comdg. Advanced Forces and Outpost.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 26, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Commanding Cavalry:

It was the intention of the general commanding to post General McCook at the mouth of North Chickamauga Creek, so as to relieve your cavalry posted there. It appears that he has encamped opposite the mouth of South Chickamauga. Do you know which place he occupies?

J. A. GARFIELD.
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., September 26, 1863.

Major FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the order for sending rations to the front was not received till this evening. Captain Hodgdon, commissary of subsistence, is making arrangements to have a train with commissary supplies leave here to-morrow for Chattanooga. The order to send regiment of infantry and section

of artillery to Battle Creek has been complied with. All the transient men at this post are being armed and equipped, and sent to the front as escorts to supply trains. The men belonging to Generals Davis' and Van Cleve's divisions will leave, with trains from their respective divisions, to-morrow morning. Three companies of Tenth Ohio Cavalry were sent to Larkinsville to-day on a scout, and to patrol the river. Occasionally a few rebels are seen on the opposite shore by our patrolling parties. All quiet along the line of the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad as far as the mountains. Trains arrive from Nashville as usual. All the rebel prisoners, 1,500 in number, went forward to-day. Large numbers of wounded continue to arrive from the front, and are being sent forward from Bridgeport by rail. Please inform me where the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry of my command is. I have not heard from them officially for nearly a month.

Very respectfully,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Second Division, Reserve Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
September 26, 1863—10 a. m.

Captain SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report all quiet on my line in front.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Friar's Island, September 26, 1863—7 p. m.

Captain SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report the forces under my command disposed as follows: Second Michigan Cavalry, one company at Thatcher's Ford, one at the head of Soddy Island, two at Penny's Ford, and eight at Dallas. Ninety-second Illinois at Harrison's Landing, with one howitzer. One hundred and twenty-third Illinois and two rifled guns, on the north side of Chickamauga Creek, commanding the river ford at the head of the island here. Seventeenth Indiana, Seventy-second Indiana, Ninety-eighth Illinois, two mountain howitzers, and four rifled guns, at the crossing at the lower point of the island here. All quiet on our front. Inclosed find dispatches just received from Dallas* and Harrison. The Second Michigan Cavalry will be out of rations to-morrow and have no transportation with them. What can be done for them? The Ninety-eighth Illinois arrived here at midnight last night from Stevenson.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

* Dispatch from Dallas not found.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Island Ferry, September 26, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of Major-General Rosecrans.

General Crook has been ordered to relieve the Second Michigan, after which it will move this way.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Harrison's Landing, Tenn., September 26, 1863—3 p. m.

Capt. A. A. RICE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: All quiet along the river. Pickets opposite talking with my pickets and agreeing not to shoot. Has been a brigade of Forrest's men in Harrison this a. m., but moved apparently up the river.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Island Ferry, September 26, 1863.

Colonel McCook:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you draw in your pickets and get your command in readiness to march.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
September 26, 1863.

[Col. E. M. McCook:]

COLONEL: The general says have your transportation in readiness to go. He cannot tell whether it will go or not until he goes to headquarters. He is just starting. If you march you will take every soldier with you except Colonel Hoblitzell's regiment.

I directed you in the note this morning to draw in your pickets. Notify General Steedman that you have withdrawn the troops from the island, and, if you have other patrols out, notify either him or General Whitaker that you withdraw them this morning.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. SINCLAIR.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, September 26, 1863.

[Col. E. M. McCook:]

COLONEL: I have just received a note from the general, who is at headquarters. He says:

Order McCook to move out with his command and wagon train immediately to the point designated—i. e., to the vicinity of Bridgeport—to prevent the enemy from crossing the river, and guarding our railroad communication,

He says to charge you to be vigilant and keep a close watch as you pass down the river, and report everything you may discover with dispatch. Obstruct all the ferry landings and fords on the north side of the river wherever there is any probability of the enemy trying to cross, and require you to report, via courier, twice every day.

In accordance with the above, you will move at once with your command and attend to the duty assigned you above, operating in conjunction with the commanding officers at Bridgeport and Stevenson, to carry out the objects for which you are sent.

The general says, also, require you to make out your report of the losses in your division during the campaign immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Bridgeport, Ala., September 26, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that we arrived here at 10 a. m. and found everything quiet, and think it safely guarded nearly all the way from here to Stevenson. I shall dispose of my command in front of Stevenson and guard all of the fords and the railroad in that vicinity. My headquarters will be near Stevenson. It is reported that guerrilla parties are hovering about in the vicinity of Larkinsville, but my command is not sufficiently large to extend to that place. It is also reported that the enemy's pickets are on the opposite side of the river below here.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

A. P. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 26, 1863.

Col. LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs you to report immediately the disposition of your command, where they are stationed, and the force at each place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to General Mitchell.)

JASPER, September 26, 1863—9 a. m.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report everything quiet in this vicinity. I have posted a company at Rankin's Ferry—as the river is fordable

there—to watch the enemy. No further intelligence of his movements. Colonel Campbell passed through this morning at 7.30 o'clock.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. COOK,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Second East Tennessee Cavalry.

JASPER, September 26, 1863—6 p. m.

Major SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

SIR: I have nothing new to report this evening. I have one company stationed at Eyler's Ferry to watch the enemy, who are reported to be on the other side, but have as yet made no demonstrations toward crossing. We are sadly in need of our wagons, extra private horses, and servants, who are still supposed to be with you at Chattanooga with our commissary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. COOK,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Second East Tennessee Cavalry.

HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Harrison's Landing, Tenn., September 26, 1863—4 p. m.

CAPTAIN AND ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
General Crook's Division:

CAPTAIN: Mrs. Puckett, a loyal lady of Harrison, has just come down to the river bank, and reports a strong force of the enemy moving north on the other side of the river. The rebel soldiers said there were 40,000 of them going to Eldridge's Ford, 12 miles above here, to cross.

Respectfully,

S. D. ATKINS,

Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 26, 1863—6 p. m.

Colonel ATKINS,

Commanding Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers:

COLONEL: Your dispatch received. I have gone into camp on Soddy, 3 miles from the ford (Eldridge's), and ready to re-enforce the force at the ford should it be attacked. In case no enemy appears to-night or in the morning, I will move on and leave instructions for the officer at the ford, with two companies and two pieces of artillery, to intrench himself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,

September 26, 1863.

Major SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Nothing has transpired here to-day of interest. Major Wharton reports to me that he has learned of a body of rebel cavalry about 3 miles from Kelley's Ferry, in the valley on the opposite side, but could not learn their number. He has burned the stockade on the farther side of the ferry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HOBLITZELL,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,

September 26, 1863.

Major SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Your dispatch of the 25th, directing me to obstruct crossings, &c., was received about an hour since. I have sent out a party to obstruct a place below me that can sometimes be forded, and sent instructions of a like nature to Major Wharton, at Kelley's Ferry. I have secured all boats, and have them on this side of the river, but there are but two or three. There is some difficulty in my getting dispatches from you. The one received this morning had been on another line, and I have never succeeded in getting any in less than half a day. All is quiet here. A patrol sent out yesterday morning brought news of the arrival of Quartermaster-General Meigs at Jasper. The Second East Tennessee Cavalry encamped there yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HOBLITZELL,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.

P. S.—About 3 miles below here is plenty of corn and fodder; the supply is short here. Had I not better move down there? It is impossible for any one to cross here, as the river is over 50 feet deep above and below me.

Respectfully,

W. T. HOBLITZELL.

MORRISTOWN, TENN.,

September 26, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

We have 10,000 men for duty. Have four days' rations and forage.

A large train of supplies for the Second Division has gone direct to Knoxville.

S. G. GRIFFIN,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

ATHENS, TENN.,
September 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General SHACKELFORD:

The force in our front is very large. From what I can learn from Colonel Byrd and others, it is much larger than ours.

We will fall back to-night upon Loudon.

WOLFORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

LOUDON, *September 26, 1863.*

General A. E. BURNSIDE:

In obedience to your order to place the bulk of my command on the north side of the river, I have only two small regiments and a battery of Napoleon guns on the south side. There is a ford 4 miles above here, called Blain's Ford, practicable for cavalry only; Wolford crossed his command there. I mention this, should you wish to cross a force before the bridge can be completed.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 27, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: A dispatch* has just arrived from General Burnside which should be answered this evening. The President wishes to consult you on the question involved, and will wait here until you come to the Department.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, September 27, 1863.

General GRANT:

Giles Smith's division marched at daylight this a. m., and are doubtless in possession of many cows. I know that nearly all their hospitals had cows. Write a note to General Giles Smith, saying your boy is sick and needs milk, and send it to him as he comes into Vicksburg, and he will surely find one in his column. I doubt not the head of his column will enter Vicksburg by 4 p. m. Should you not get one by 5 p. m., telegraph me and I will have my camp scoured and confiscate one for you. Cows in all this region have been used for beef or are in possession of the regimental hospitals.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

* See Burnside to Halleck, September 27 (received 6.30 p. m.), p. 904.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 27, 1863.

General RAWLINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Tennessee, Vicksburg :

My Second Division is now marching in and the last regiment of it can embark by 9 a. m. to-morrow. I will go to Memphis with this division and be in town during the night. The Fourth Division can start at a moment's notice; one brigade of it will march out to Brownsville to cover the cavalry movement, which will strike Vernon to-morrow morning. I will also send up two regiments of infantry from Oak Ridge to Mechanicsville to receive the cavalry on its way in. I will move my headquarters in to-night and go at once on board.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 27, 1863.

General RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Everything is now done which should be done here. The expedition for Brownsville, Vernon, Benton, and Yazoo City has gone out; the brigade of infantry at noon, and cavalry (1,000 men) at 3 p. m. The flag of truce is not back. General Tuttle has moved to my headquarters. The Second Division is all gone and the Fourth is ready to start at a moment's notice. I shall now start for Vicksburg and report in person early in the morning, prepared to go to Memphis.

All is well out here.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. P. BUCKLAND.
Fourth Division, Oak Ridge, Miss. :

The cavalry and infantry for this part will move east to Brownsville to-night, and swing round by Yazoo City to-morrow and next day. Move your force up to Mechanicsville to-morrow, taking a section of artillery; next day 6 or 7 miles toward Vernon and await return of cavalry, when resume your post at Oak Ridge.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 27, 1863.

Lieutenant CHAFFEE,
Chief Ord. Officer, Dept. of the Tennessee, Vicksburg :

Thank you for the message. We have waited two months to paint up and put our batteries in order, and now that we are marching for immediate and distant service, the department is ready to issue. I

do think the Ordnance Department needs reconstruction. I will hand your dispatch to the division that remains behind, but so far as my corps is concerned, it comes too late to be of any use.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 27, 1863.

Lieutenant CHAFFEE,
Vicksburg:

I wish you to refer my dispatch to your chief in Washington. I say it does concern your office, but not you personally. We have been here two months begging for material to repair our batteries, and are now tendered them when under orders for a distant theater of action and when they are too late for any use. There has been manifest neglect somewhere, and I distinctly charge it on the Ordnance Department, and so repeat it.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Sherman, Miss., September 27, 1863.

[Col. J. R. COCKERILL:]

COLONEL: In compliance with General Orders, No. 76, from corps headquarters, Colonel Cockerill will move his brigade to-morrow morning, with three days' rations, and occupy a position near the church designated in the order on the Jackson road. On the arrival of the cavalry he will follow them up to Brownsville, making such disposition of his troops as he deems necessary for their security. After having permitted sufficient time to elapse to enable the cavalry to reach Vernon, he will return to Vicksburg, via Mesinger's Bridge, and report in person to the division commander.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

JNO. B. NEIL,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Big Black, September 27, 1863.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Expedition:

SIR: The object of your expedition is to strike the enemy, who is hovering between Vernon and Yazoo City. That you may act understandingly I now advise you that Cockerill's brigade of infantry will move out this afternoon on the Jackson road, about 8 miles. You will pass them and go to near Brownsville, where you will feed and rest. To-morrow early move rapidly and strike any force you may find at or near Vernon, and as far up as Beattie's Bluffs; there you can rest for the second night. Next day go to Benton and Yazoo City, acting according to circumstances, coming back to camp by easy marches by way of Liverpool, Satartia, and Mechanicsville.

General Buckland, now at Oak Ridge, will send a couple of regiments of infantry and section of artillery to-morrow to Mechanicsville, and next day about 6 miles from there toward Vernon.

On your return, communicate with this force, that they may return to their post. I am satisfied that there is nothing on your route that you cannot dispose of summarily. Don't hesitate to attack promptly and vigorously, and follow it up. You have supports to Mechanicsville and Brownsville, but do not heed any rumors or big stories.

We know of some parties of rebels engaged in forcing conscripts and punishing negroes, burning cotton, &c. Punish them severely, and capture as many as you can. Take all good horses you find, feed freely on the corn-fields, and take wagons and carriages, if you have use for them. If you take wagons, ammunition, C. S. A. cotton, or anything useful to the enemy and hurtful to us, bring them in if convenient, or otherwise destroy.

Do your work up well, be rapid and prompt up to the time you reach Vernon and Beattie's Crossing, after which with more slowness. The infantry force at Brownsville will come in as soon as it covers your movement on Vernon, but the other force near Mechanicsville will await your arrival.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, 15TH A. C.,
No. 10. } *September 27, 1863.*

I. Commanding officer Fifth Illinois Cavalry will detail from his command 225 men, well mounted, and provided with four days' cooked rations, under command of Maj. A. H. Seley, to be ready to march at 1 o'clock this p. m. No negroes except private servants will be allowed to accompany the expedition.

II. The pickets at Batchelor's, on Silver Creek, will be furnished with four days' [rations] this day, and will, until relieved, report daily by messenger to the officer in command at the railroad bridge.

E. F. WINSLOW,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, 15TH A. C.,
No. 13. } *Big Black, Miss., September 27, 1863.*

I. Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace will please detail from the regiments of cavalry which have composed his command 600 men, properly officered, fully armed, and supplied with ammunition, with four days' cooked rations, to be in readiness to march at 1 p. m. to-day. The order and exact hour of march will be communicated at that time.

E. F. WINSLOW,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, 15TH A. C.,
No. 14. } *September 27, 1863.*

I. The following will be the order of march of this command: Fifth Illinois Cavalry Regiment, Tenth Missouri Cavalry Regi-

ment, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry Regiment, Fourth Iowa Cavalry Regiment. Regiments will pass from front to rear alternately each succeeding day as a rule.

The commanding officer of each regiment will report with his command to the colonel commanding at Messinger's Ford at 3.30 p. m. to-day promptly.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace and Major Seley will each detail one surgeon, with instruments and medicine, to accompany the expedition.

II. Commanding officer of each regiment will guard well his flanks after the command passes the infantry at the church, and will act as circumstances may direct in every emergency.

E. F. WINSLOW,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 27, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel FAIRCHILD,
Commanding Sixteenth Wisconsin Regiment:

COLONEL: You will immediately proceed with your regiment to Red Bone Church or vicinity, some 8 miles east of Warrenton, and establish your command in a good location to co-operate with the Second Wisconsin Cavalry in preventing the incursions of rebel cavalry and guerrillas across the Big Black from Hall's Ferry to the Mississippi. They have become somewhat troublesome of late in running off negroes, horses, &c., and picking up straggling soldiers, and, furthermore, there is a class of persons in that section who require watching; although seemingly disposed to remain quietly at home and pursue their peaceful avocations, they are hostile in spirit, and I have no doubt some of them are in league with these rebel bands.

The Second Wisconsin Cavalry, Major Eastman commanding, has been stationed in that vicinity for the last six weeks, but, without some reserve to fall back upon and to assist in guarding camp, they are not in sufficient force to thoroughly patrol that section of country.

I desire to see you personally before you start.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 27, 1863.

Major EASTMAN, *Comdg. Second Wisconsin Cavalry:*

MAJOR: You will immediately proceed with your command to Red Bone Church, or vicinity, and in conjunction with Lieutenant-Colonel Fairchild, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, establish your camp and carry out previous instructions in relation to patrolling the country between Hall's Ferry, across the Big Black, and the Mississippi River, and keeping it clear of guerrillas and small bands of rebel cavalry. Pitch your camp in good defensive relations with that of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 27, 1863*—5.30 p. m.

(Received 9.30 p. m., 30th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

Osterhaus is up with his division, of Sherman's corps, say 5,500. John E. Smith, of McPherson's corps, will be here to-night, say 2,100. To these I can add a brigade, say 2,000, and start them from Corinth by Thursday. The route will be by Florence, Athens, Fayetteville, and Decherd, under your last telegram received, of 22d. I shall not probably move them until I hear from you, and beg an immediate reply. If any force comes up from below that will relieve me, I can move my corps, or so much as is on this line, consisting of 11,000 infantry, 4,500 cavalry, with powerful artillery. General Grant evidently expects me to go, but unless he sends proper officers and more force I shall not move without orders. Sherman's or any other corps can march through my command now in cantonments in less time than the same force can relieve posts. My entire command is ready to go at any time and to any point. Even if they do not go to General Rosecrans, a heavy force south and east of Corinth will cover Vicksburg and be a threat in that direction. I request immediate orders.

S. A. HURLBUT,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Memphis, Tenn., September 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,

Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I send you the correspondence between myself and the General-in-Chief. Like everything else connected with the river, this correspondence has been delayed. It is evident that the General-in-Chief does not expect the troops forced forward beyond our reach into Middle Tennessee, and that he did expect that Sherman's corps was to be moved up. If I correctly understand the nature of things in the Army of the Cumberland, the extreme urgency of the case has passed. An accumulation of force from east and west was suddenly thrown upon Rosecrans to destroy his army; thence intended to strike with like effect and the same purpose on Burnside. General Thomas, by his heroic resistance, has saved the Army of the Cumberland from actual destruction, and the enemy are too severely crippled to pursue the advantage gained. Burnside has probably joined before this and is safe. Meade is moving on Richmond, and the eastern force must return, and that rapidly, to save the capital. Rosecrans should be re-enforced to enable him to profit by the reflux of this tide. The movement was a dash and has failed.

Osterhaus has reported to me to-day, and moves out to and beyond Corinth to-morrow by rail. John E. Smith will be up to-morrow. In four days these divisions will be in readiness to move wherever directed. My entire corps is to-day ready to move. I have only two divisions of infantry, excluding colored troops, on this line, and cannot, in my judgment, spare more than one brigade (four regiments). I am very strong in artillery and have now 4,500 cavalry. The line cannot be abandoned, and it is far easier to send troops through the country than to relieve those on guard.

I am perfectly willing and ready to go, but unless ordered so to do, do not propose to leave my own army corps and assume command of strange and fragmentary troops, when the good of the service will be promoted as well by putting them under command of another general. Prentiss is here. If the troops move at all, I shall assign him to command.

The expedition as prepared will consist of Osterhaus' division, John E. Smith's division, and Bane's brigade from Corinth, consisting of about 9,000 infantry.

If relief is given by proper officers and commands to hold Memphis and its line, I can take my own command as it stands. I am ready to move with 11,000 infantry and 4,500 cavalry, leaving to my successor, whomever he may be, 1,500 cavalry and the negro regiments, say 4,000. I dare not leave this line until adequate force is provided to hold it. The major-general thinks I can spare one or two divisions. I have but two.

I still insist that a corps established east and south of Corinth will cover Vicksburg better than the Big Black and will give a better hold for future movements. In any event, I shall have here when Osterhaus and Smith are fully in place 12,000 disposable men to be moved wherever the exigency of the service demands, and will await orders from the commander-in-chief, to whom I report the substance of the above. The route proposed for the troops to Rosecrans is to Tuscumbia, thence crossing the Tennessee by Jackson's Ford, near Florence, through Athens to Fayetteville and Decherd. If I take my corps complete, I shall move by Huntsville to Stevenson, keeping nearer the river than with a smaller force.

Smith's division reports only 2,000 men. I send the substance of this to Major-General Halleck by telegraph from Cairo, and await his orders.

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

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *September 27, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

It is very desirable that a few regiments be ordered to Cairo soon as possible. The urgency of the case will be explained when I see you. I leave for Memphis this evening.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *September 27, 1863.*
(Received about 3.55 p. m.)

Col. AUG. MERSY,

Commanding Second Brigade, Pocahontas:

Information just received from Colonel Burke, Camp Davies, through Left Wing Sixteenth Army Corps, which he states comes from a reliable source, that 5,000 of the enemy are concentrating at Ruckersville. Send a mounted force and investigate, and report to these headquarters all reliable information in reference thereto.

Respectfully,

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *September 27, 1863.*

Colonel MERSY :

A scout of two regiments left here this morning for Montezuma, where it is reported Newsom is with 1,000 men.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *September 27, 1863.*

(Received about 2.43 p. m.)

Colonel MERSY,
Pocahontas :

The following just received from Colonel Burke :

I am informed there is a large force of rebels congregating at Ruckersville. The number is said to be over 5,000. This comes from a source that seems entitled to credit.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP DAVIES, *September 27, 1863.*

(Received about 2.44 p. m.)

Colonel MERSY,
Pocahontas :

Have you heard of any rebel force at Ruckersville or vicinity? I am informed there is a large force of rebels collecting there.

P. E. BURKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 27, 1863.*

(Received 4.50 a. m., 28th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I have with General Rosecrans visited the lines of defense of this place. I have seen the men vigorous, hearty, cheerful, and confident. The position is very strong already, and rapidly approaching a perfect security against assault. Nothing but a regular siege could, I think, reduce it. That would take time. The difficulties of transportation of supplies are immense. The roads are rocky and mountainous, yet trains get through without much destruction of wagons. When the river rises the bridges will go, but the river will become navigable. One steam-boat and a few flats are ready for service. Another steam-boat is nearing completion. For another the machinery is at Bridgeport. The water is too low at present for the Paint Rock, the captured steam-boat, to navigate the river, and the rebels command the channel. When the troops understood to be on their way here arrive, General Rosecrans expects to recover command of the river to Bridgeport. Supplies can then be accumulated by water. A month's hard service has much injured the wagon-trains; animals still in very fair condition, so far as I have seen them. Plenty of them here and at Nashville.

I have spent the time thus far with the commander and the chief officers of this army. It is difficult for the leaders to abstain from claiming a complete victory. They believe they could have remained upon the battle-field, and that in that case the enemy would have retired. The crushing of the right and center, or of a portion thereof, led to the movement by which the army fell back upon and occupied Chattanooga. Chattanooga is fast becoming a fortress and depot which will serve as a base of future operations. As I now see this field it appears to me that the great effort of the rebels by which, concentrating in Georgia, they hoped to crush this army and recover possession of Tennessee and Kentucky, has failed. If so, the fruits of victory are with General Rosecrans, though the trophies, the battle-field, and part of the wounded have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Still, the rebels have not yet abandoned their purpose. Their camp-fires covered the hills last night. Their pickets are within rifle shot, and are visible from the intrenchments. The men await them with confidence. I doubt their attempting an assault. If they are wise I think they will not.

The railroad from Nashville to Reynoldsburg, on the Tennessee River, should be completed, securing water transportation to that point on the Tennessee, and supplying Nashville depot while the Cumberland is low and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad broken or overtaken. The iron is reported on the ground; all but 4 miles graded. I have ordered ship-carpenters to be sent from Louisville to build boats at Bridgeport. Things look much better here than I expected to find them when I left Nashville; still success will demand efforts from the army and from the country. Of the rugged nature of this region, I had no conception when I left Washington. I never traveled on such roads before.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I inclose estimate of stock required for Louisville and Nashville Railroad and for Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, to enable these lines to do the amount of work named in your note of yesterday. There were on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, when I left there, 23 engines in working order and 2 undergoing repairs. These, if in like good order, will, with the 12 stated in the inclosed estimates, bring that road up to its full capacity.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. ANDERSON.

N. B.—I have been confined to my bed by indisposition all day. If at all able I will come to Washington to-morrow.

J. B. A.

[Inclosure.]

To enable the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads to do the work required of them, there should be put on those lines, in addition to their present stock as follows: Lou-

isville and Nashville Railroad, 8 engines, capable of taking 25 loaded cars each over the road, and 150 freight cars; Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, 12 engines, capable of taking 16 loaded cars each over the road, and 250 freight-cars.

It will require ten days to get shops at work, after which the cars can be altered to required gauge at the rate of 20 per day; whole time required to make the alterations would be forty days or fifty days from date of order to do the work. The 20 engines could be altered in the same time. I suggest as the most expeditious plan for obtaining this stock to receive from Western railroads in equitable proportion the cars and engines required; have the gauge changed in the various railroad and car-building shops, and have the stock thus altered taken by river to Louisville, Ky., and placed on the track of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. ANDERSON.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September 27, 1863.*

(Received 1.15 a. m., 28th.)

Major-General HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

The enemy (three corps) is in our front, out of cannon range; the fourth out toward Tyner's. No news from Burnside; every effort being made to secure our communications. Report of Roddey and Jesse Forrest with 4,000 or 5,000 cavalry, in vicinity of Fort Donelson. Cannot the Corinth mounted force look after them? What are the orders of the troops from Grant? Which way will they come? Cannot they push head of column to Athens, Ala., immediately? Please answer soon, stating what can be done to cover the flank of our railroad line from Roddey, Forrest, and others in West Tennessee.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 27, 1863.*

Governor ANDREW JOHNSON,

Nashville, Tenn.:

John Kelly, of Sequatchie Valley, desires to raise a company of mounted men for twelve months. Please send authority to organize and I will have it mustered into service.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1863.

Hon. DAVID TOD,

Columbus, Ohio:

We do not require the services of extra surgeons, though we are obliged for your offer.

Captain Stanton is wounded and a prisoner.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 27, 1863.

The circular of the 25th instant, prescribing regulations for crossing the bridges at this place, is so far modified as to permit trains to cross on the pass of the division commander, approved by the chief quartermaster of the corps. Trains and teams not belonging to any corps will only be permitted to cross upon a pass from department headquarters.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 27, 1863.

Col. J. C. McKIBBIN,
Aide-de-Camp :

The general commanding directs you to proceed to-morrow morning at 7 a. m., with a flag of truce, to the lines of the enemy and deliver to the staff officer of General Bragg a train of ambulances and hospital supplies to be sent to the relief of our wounded men within the enemy's lines, and to receive the train of wounded men on the return. Your action will be in accordance with the letter of General Bragg, a copy* of which is herewith inclosed. Capt. D. G. Swaim, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Kelly will accompany you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 27, 1863.

Captain MERRILL :

Ask signal station at Palmer's division from what direction the "unbroken column of infantry" is moving in direction of Rossville.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 27, 1863.

The general commanding directs that corps commanders, accompanied by their chiefs of staff, report at these headquarters at 12 m. daily until further orders. The chiefs of the different staff departments at these headquarters will report to the general commanding at the same hour.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Thomas, Major-General Crittenden, Major-General McCook, Major-General Granger, Brigadier-General Mitchell, Brigadier-General Garfield, Brigadier-General Morton, Lieut. Col. C. Goddard, Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges, Lieut. Col. Samuel Simmons, Lieut. Col. A. C. Ducat, Surg. G. Perin, Maj. F. S. Bond, and Col. James Barnett.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to detail a good regiment, under an efficient and able officer, to construct a wagon road on the north side of the river. Direct the commanding officer of the regiment to report early to-morrow morning to Lieutenant-Colonel Ducat at these headquarters, who will give him the necessary instructions. The regiment itself can cross the river early in the morning and await further orders, which will be given its commanding officer by Colonel Ducat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Fifteenth U. S. Infantry:

COLONEL: Your note in regard to Colonel Croxton is just received. I shall take pleasure in making honorable mention of Colonel Croxton in my official report, and also to recommend him for a brigadier-generalship.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
September 27, 1863—7 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Everything quiet on my lines last night and this morning. Colonel Laiboldt, commanding grand guard on the right, reports hearing the enemy removing his artillery from Lookout Mountain. He will feel the mountain as soon as he can see. Two men wounded in the attack of yesterday morning were brought in last night by General Johnson's pickets. They belong to the Fifth South Carolina, Jenkins' brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps. They were not in the battle on Sunday. They arrived on the field on Monday. They report but one division in my immediate front, the rest of the army back at Big Spring.

Yours, respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 27, 1863—9.50 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

GENERAL: The firing just heard was in my front, caused by the enemy making an attack upon my pickets. They were handsomely repulsed.

Respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: It has become necessary for me to request that Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the department, will transfer my brigade from the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, or that another commander be assigned to the division. A total want of confidence in Brig. Gen. Jef. C. Davis as commander of the division is a sufficient reason for my request. My duty to the officers and men under my command, to my country, and to myself, require me to pursue this course. The facts stated in my official report of this date,* which can be substantiated without difficulty, will account for my want of confidence in him. For the good of the cause and to gratify men who have done all for our cause that circumstances would permit, I beseech the general not to disregard this request. There can be no cordial co-operation between General Davis and myself. It would be unnecessary to give more detailed reasons than the foregoing for making this request, as the general commanding is already well informed of my views and feelings on this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CARLIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that General McCook has directed General Johnson to occupy the line of earth-works on the right of the house, now used as corps headquarters, as far to the right as the foot of the hill.

This change will be made to-morrow morning, so that you will then be able to withdraw your troops from this hill and place them on the one farther to the west. This will shorten and strengthen your line, so that it can be strongly held by your two brigades.

I am, general, very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Part I, p. 515.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 27, 1863.

Captain BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I would respectfully report that the pickets on our front report a considerable camp of the enemy about 2 miles southeast of the fort. Their opinion is based upon the sound of drums, bugles, and a band heard in that direction last evening and this morning. They also report the sound of chopping and the falling of trees, and the sound of moving wagons in the same direction, apparently near the road leading southeast from the fort. They also heard similar noises in an easterly direction and the whistle of cars in the distance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. R. PALMER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector First Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
September 27, 1863—9.50 p. m.

Captain OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The skirmishing you have heard is to the extreme right and wholly visible from my position. All is quiet in my front and fewer fires than usual visible on rebel lines.

Soon after the skirmishing commenced, a battery of artillery appeared to move off along our lines from somewhere to my right to the extreme right of our lines.

The fire of the skirmishers has seemed to recede constantly as if it were a reconnaissance of our people. The only feature unusual observed was the ascent of a blood-red rocket from the top of Lookout Mountain soon after the skirmishing began.

Yours, truly,
CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 27, 1863.

Capt. E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that all was quiet in our immediate front last night. The enemy kept blazing fires on the hills without the appearance of any camp there, and the pickets heard a great deal of chopping in that direction far toward the hills.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. T. SWAINE,
Colonel Ninety-ninth Ohio Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Advance.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Bridgeport, Ala., September 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that 16 deserters from the enemy and refugees have just come in to this post from Northern Ala.

bama. One very intelligent deserter by the name of H. H. Smith, says he left Gadsden, Cherokee County, Ala., last Monday, came up Big Mills Creek, through De Kalb County, to this point. Saw no rebel forces, except small scouting parties, this side of Lookout Mountain. Says he saw Roddey's cavalry last Monday and Tuesday going in the direction of Rome, Ga., across Lookout Mountain. Roddey's men reported the Yankees coming in force this way from Tuscumbia.

Smith says Bragg was sending all his trains across Coosa River, toward Rome and Atlanta; says he saw a courier from Atlanta, who reports great commotion in that locality on account of reported approach of our forces from the southwest. Smith says large numbers of negroes were conscripted in his neighborhood to work on fortifications at Selma, Ala., but were hurriedly sent back about a week since, because the rebel authorities said the works could not be completed before forces would reach there from Grant's army.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. SMITH,

Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Island Ferry, September 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: When I was at your headquarters day before yesterday I heard nothing said about Col. Daniel McCook's brigade going to the mouth of Chickamauga Creek to relieve my cavalry. The only conversation I had with you was to the effect that Colonel McCook's brigade should relieve the cavalry of General Crook's division, which was stationed near here, in order that he (Crook) might move farther up the river to the vicinity of Washington, where his other brigade (Minty's) had gone, and take charge of watching the upper fords of the river above where Wilder's brigade is posted.

My cavalry has not been stationed over 4 miles above this, excepting one regiment, the Second Michigan, which is at Dallas and which you ordered to report to Colonel Wilder when his brigade moved up the river to guard the fords. Therefore, when I heard you say that McCook was to relieve General Crook, I directed General C. to show Colonel McCook where his cavalry had been posted, and yesterday morning General Crook marched up the river. The mounted infantry brigade is posted on Chickamauga Creek. I have had no cavalry there. I had no knowledge of Col. Daniel McCook being ordered to the mouth of the Chickamauga till I received your note last night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
September 27, 1863.

Captain SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet at this point. For news from above I refer you to the dispatches of General Crook and Colonel Atkins.

I am, captain, very truly, your obedient servant,

A. O. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Chattanooga, September 27, 1863.

Col. E. M. McCook,
Commanding First Division Cavalry:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say to you that he wishes your command kept at all times in a complete state of readiness for any sudden movement. Have three days' rations constantly on hand and also a full supply of ammunition. Get your animals shod up and everything in the best possible condition.

Keep your command concentrated as much as you can consistent with the duty assigned you.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
On Road near Jasper, September 27, 1863.

[Major SINCLAIR:]

MAJOR: In compliance with orders, I moved yesterday afternoon in the direction of Bridgeport, sending the train with two regiments on the stage road, marching with one regiment on the river road. I saw no appearance of rebels on the other side, and found the troops of my command doing their duty. At Eyler's Ford and Rankin's Ferry, which are both together, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Jasper, there is one company. The river there is fordable; any column could cross without any trouble, and from the nature of the country on this side no obstructions can be thrown in the way. I regard this as one of the most important points on the line, and would earnestly recommend that at least a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery be immediately sent there to defend the crossing. The only way in which the crossing can be effectively obstructed is by the presence of troops.

The approaches from the other side are of such a character that they can bring artillery down without difficulty. No picket has been at Shellmound heretofore. I have ordered one squadron, Second East Tennessee, there until further orders. I have also increased the force at Eyler's Ford to a battalion, with orders to take axes and throw all the obstructions in the way possible, and in case of an attempt to cross to send couriers both ways.

If the general commanding sees proper to send the force I suggest, their commanders can gain all the necessary information from Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, Second Tennessee, at Jasper.

I think the enemy might attempt to cross between this point and Chattanooga successfully. I know I would if in their place.

So soon as I can gain full information of the line toward Stevenson and beyond, I will report, probably this evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Pump Spring, Ala., September 27, 1863.

Lieut. JOHN K. RANKIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following disposition of my command to-day:

The Fourth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, of the Third Brigade, the Ninth Pennsylvania and First East Tennessee Cavalry, of the First Brigade, are in camp at this point. Details from these regiments for picket and patrols extend from Cedar Bluff to Bellefonte.

I shall send the Fourth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry to Bellefonte at daylight to-morrow morning, to camp there until further orders. They will patrol toward Larkinsville on railroad and river. I shall send a company toward Anderson to patrol the railroad to-morrow. I can hear from Bridgeport through General Morgan, commanding at Stevenson, at any time. General Morgan thinks the river safely guarded by infantry from Bridgeport down to Shallow Ford, and he thought that my command had better extend farther down the river.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Bridgeport, Tenn., September 27, 1863.

Col. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Commanding First Brigade Cavalry:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding directs me to say that he will encamp at this place this evening with the Second Brigade of Cavalry, the dismounted men, and transportation of First Division. He also directs that you send immediately 2 reliable men to inform him concerning the whereabouts of your headquarters and the location of the different regiments under your command. Send with them a report of your march from Chattanooga to where you are now situated.

He directs also that you picket to-night Shallow Ford, Cameron's, Cox's, and Caperton's Ferries, and wishes you to send a staff officer early to-morrow morning to find suitable ground for an encampment somewhere in the vicinity of the river sufficiently large for the whole division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. PORTER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—Colonel McCook will leave here at daylight to-morrow morning for your headquarters.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Pump Spring, Ala., September 27, 1863.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that my command of four regiments are at this point in camp to-night. Details for picket and patrols have been sent to Caperton's and Cox's Ferries and to Cedar Bluff Ford; also three companies to Bellefonte to picket in that vicinity. General Morgan informs me that his infantry picket at Shallow Ford is entirely sufficient for that point, and thinks my command is needed farther down the river. Reports from Bellefonte say the enemy's pickets are opposite that place, and there is some force threatening to cross. This is not positive information. I have ordered the Fourth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry to march to-night and they will be at Bellefonte by daylight. This camp is about 3 miles south of Bolivar and 1 mile up the river from Caperton's Ferry. There is room for a division here.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 A. P. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Bridgeport, Ala., September 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: In answer to your communication of the 26th instant, pertaining to the disposition of my command, I have the honor to state the Fourth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry are now at this place with brigade headquarters; the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry are patrolling the river between Williams' Island and Jasper, excepting 100 who are detailed as couriers; the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry are on detached service in Nashville. The Fourth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry number 355 men, the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry 260, and Seventh Kentucky Cavalry 290. I would further state that my present command is in a very bad condition, having been cut up at Crawfish Spring on the 21st instant, losing one-half of their effective force in the engagement.

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

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
Camp Crook, Bridgeport, Ala., September 27, 1863.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Cumberland:

Having learned from reliable sources that Colonel Murray, with 500 men, is prowling around in the counties of De Kalb, Warren, Smith, and Wilson, committing depredations upon Union families which for barbarity and cruelty have had no parallel in this campaign, I respectfully ask that my command may be ordered to McMinnville or Carthage, to relieve the cavalry forces stationed at either point. The forces stationed at these points are unacquainted with

that country, while my men have a perfect knowledge of every cross-road and by-path throughout that section. My only desire to be ordered to one of these points is for the good of the service. I could render more good for the service if stationed at one of these points, while the cavalry I would relieve could be as beneficial as myself if here. The inhabitants of the counties named are almost unanimously loyal, having sent more men in loyal Tennessee regiments than any other four counties in Middle Tennessee, and in justice to themselves they ought to be protected in their loyalty to their Government. Murray and his men, having every advantage of a perfect knowledge of the country, keep out of the way of the cavalry now in that country. They have not only stolen property, insulted ladies, but have even murdered loyal men. They have stolen all my stock, have attempted to burn my house, insulted my family, fired on my wife, and committed the most heathenish outrages ever heard of. While I could render important service, if stationed there, the cavalry I would relieve could be as useful here. If I am allowed to go to either of these points I pledge my all that I will clear the country of all rebels. I earnestly request that Companies C and H of this command, now stationed at Decherd and Tullahoma, respectively, be ordered to join this portion of the regiment. It is the desire of the officers and men to do so, and as they are of little benefit where they are, I respectfully urge that they be ordered to join me at once. While I would willingly join General Crook in the front, I feel it is my duty to protect the families of my men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. STOKES,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Soddy Creek Mills and Eldridge's Ford,
September 27, 1863—4 a. m.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Command:

MAJOR: Your important dispatch received. We are now encamped on Soddy Creek, 3 miles from Eldridge's Ford, with a guard at the ford, and ready to re-enforce it in case of its being attacked. Should no attack be made this evening, I will move on, leaving two companies and two pieces of artillery to guard the ford, with instructions to intrench themselves. I inclose Colonel Atkins' dispatch received last night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Harrison's Landing, Tenn., September 26, 1863—4 p. m.
Capt. ALEXANDER A. RICE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Wilder's Brigade:

CAPTAIN: Mrs. Puckett, of Harrison, just came to the river bank and reports that a large number of rebel soldiers were passing north.

The rebel soldiers said there were 40,000 and that they were going up to Eldridge's Ford, 12 miles above here, to cross the river.

Respectfully,

S. D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Smith's Cross-Roads, September 27, 1863—5 p. m.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: We are now encamped at this place, and have heard nothing of any enemy. There is little or no corn upon the road we have come; I understand there is considerable on the river. We will be in Washington to-morrow at 10 a. m. Colonel Minty leaves the Seventh Pennsylvania to picket the river from the left of the Third Ohio, at Thatcher's Ford, to Blythe's Ford.

The river is patrolled all along. I understand there are a great many places shallow enough to be forded by infantry and cavalry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Harrison's Landing, Tenn., September 27, 1863—7 a. m.

Capt. ALEXANDER A. RICE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The enemy occupy the opposite side of the river; generally quiet. During the night, rumbling noises were heard moving up the river, like the moving of heavy wagon trains or artillery. A regiment of cavalry moved up the river in the night; were heard plainly as they crossed a little bridge.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Dallas, Tenn., September 27, 1863.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Command:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I received the order directing me to report to cavalry headquarters with my command. The reason I do not report to-day is because two of my companies are stationed 13 miles off, by the course of the road, and they will probably not be here till evening. I sent a note to them yesterday to report here last evening as soon as they were relieved. But it appears they were not relieved. I have accordingly dispatched an officer for them, and he will see that they are relieved, and report back here as soon as possible. But I do not expect them here in time for the command to start this evening. Will march toward Chattanooga early to-morrow a. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. SCRANTON,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
September 27, 1863.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

MAJOR : I have the honor to report that all is quiet on the Tennessee River. Two deserters from the Third Georgia Cavalry were sent here to-day by Major Wharton. I will send them in to you to-morrow morning. They can give little or no information.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. T. HOBLITZELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND EAST TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
Jasper, September 27, 1863—8 p. m.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps :

SIR : Your dispatch of this morning is received. The wagons have not yet arrived. Everything quiet in this vicinity. I have just returned from river, where I have posted a battalion, two companies at Eyler's Ford and two at Shellmound, to watch the enemy, by order of Colonel McCook. A company of rebel cavalry made its appearance on the opposite bank of the river yesterday. Nothing further to communicate at present.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. COOK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Second East Tennessee Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 27, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Stevenson, Ala. :

SIR : The general commanding directs that all stragglers and recovered convalescents belonging to regiments at the front be forwarded with trains coming this way. He directs that you see that they are well organized and placed under officers. They will be armed and provided with ammunition and rations before starting. You will be particularly careful not to allow any stragglers to accompany trains to the front except as herein ordered.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 27, 1863.*

Col. W. P. INNES,
Nashville :

You can move the five companies from Elk River as you propose. By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Washington or en route:

You will proceed from Louisville direct to Bridgeport, without stopping at Nashville. Subsistence and transportation will be furnished you at the latter place.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 27, 1863.*
 (Received 6 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President:

I have just telegraphed General Halleck very fully, asking an explanation of your order, and anxiously await a reply.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 27, 1863.*
 (Received 6.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Does the President's order requiring me to move with my force intend the evacuation of that portion of East Tennessee held by me, or do you desire sufficient force left here to hold the line of the railroad? The forces are now concentrated, and I am ready to obey the order in either sense.

You in your telegram speak of my delay. I have made no delay. I was ordered to move into East Tennessee, making this the objective point. I was then ordered to hold the railroad to the crossing of the Holston River, and the gaps of the mountains leading into North Carolina, and to recruit all the men possible. After the taking of Cumberland Gap I made dispositions to carry out these orders which necessarily scattered my forces.

Your order required a concentration before there was a possibility of moving. I had large trains of supplies coming in which had to be protected—some 3,000 horses on the way which were necessary to render the cavalry effective. Our men had been on half rations from the moment of their arrival in East Tennessee, and were at that time entirely out, and the command was scattered over a space of near 200 miles. Had we commenced moving to General Rosecrans by detail down the north side of the Tennessee River, as we were directed, the cavalry forces of the enemy would have destroyed our trains and prevented any possibility of an effective junction with Rosecrans.

The arrangements that have already been made have created the utmost alarm in the community, almost stopped recruiting, which was going on very rapidly, and weakened the confidence of one of the most loyal sections of the whole country in the ability of the

Government to protect it. Arms were sent to different portions of the State, with guards to protect them until they were distributed, a portion of which have had to be withdrawn in accordance with the order.

If we move down on the north side of the river with a force sufficient to do Rosecrans any good, this country will certainly again fall into the hands of the enemy. If I can be allowed to move down the south side of the river, keeping a force between the enemy and our depots here, leaving in the extreme eastern part of the State the minimum force necessary to hold the enemy in check, I feel quite sure we can do Rosecrans some good, either in the way of absolute help or diversions. By looking on the map you will discover the difficulties under which we have been laboring,

In order to satisfy you of our disposition toward General Rosecrans, if you desire the evacuation of East Tennessee, we can do it at once, but I must say that I think the move would be very unwise. Direct telegraphic communication is this moment opened, and I shall anxiously await a reply, and in any event no time will be lost in the movement of the troops. The enemy's cavalry are close upon us at both ends of our line. Could I be informed more definitely of the details of General Rosecrans' position I could act more understandingly. Our own information from scouts and persons direct from the camp of the enemy indicates that they look upon it as a drawn battle.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 27, 1863—6.45 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn. :

Your dispatch just received. My order to you meant simply that you should save Rosecrans from being crushed out, believing if he lost his position you could not hold East Tennessee in any event; and that if he held his position, East Tennessee was substantially safe in any event. This dispatch is in no sense an order. General Halleck will answer you fully.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 27, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn. :

It was suggested to you, not ordered, that you should move to Rosecrans on the north side of the river, because it was believed the enemy would not permit you to join him if you should move on the south side. Hold your present positions, and send Rosecrans what you can spare in the quickest and safest way. In the mean time hold the remainder as nearly in readiness to go to him as you can consistent with the duty it is to perform while it remains. East Tennessee can be no more than temporarily lost so long as Chattanooga is firmly held.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington, September 27, 1863—8.30 p. m.***Major-General BURNSIDE, Knoxville, Tenn. :**

Your orders before leaving Kentucky, and frequently repeated since, were to connect your right with General Rosecrans' left, so that, if the enemy concentrated on one, the other would be able to assist. General Rosecrans was attacked on Chickamauga Creek and driven back to Chattanooga, which he holds, waiting for your assistance. Telegram after telegram has been sent to you to go to his assistance with all your available force, you being the judge of what troops it was necessary, under the circumstances, to leave in East Tennessee. The route by which you were to reach General Rosecrans was also left to your discretion. When he was forced to fall back on Chattanooga you were advised (not ordered) to move on the north side of the Tennessee River, lest you might be cut off by the enemy on the south side. The danger of the latter movement being pointed out to you, you were left to decide for yourself. The substance of all telegrams from the President and from me is, you must go to General Rosecrans' assistance, with all your available force, by such route as, under the advices given you from here and such information as you can get, you may deem most practicable. The orders are very plain, and you cannot mistake their purport. It only remains for you to execute them. General Rosecrans is holding Chattanooga and waiting re-enforcements from you. East Tennessee must be held at all hazards, if possible. The President has just shown me his telegram, which is added, and in which I fully concur.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., September 27, 1863.*(Received 6 p. m.)***Major-General HALLECK, General-in-Chief :**

The troops are moving down as rapidly as possible. We have to move carefully, as the enemy's cavalry follows us closely. If you could give me something definite in reference to Rosecrans' position, I could act more understandingly.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, September 27, 1863.**General ROSECRANS :**

Direct communication with Washington just opened, and I have sent a long dispatch to General Halleck, a copy of which will be sent to you. If I could learn more of your situation, I should be better able to act.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, September 27, 1863.**General BURNSIDE :**

No news from you since September 17. The enemy confronts us. We don't know his strength. You should move on the west side

of the Tennessee. The enemy is thus disposed : Longstreet left, Buckner center, Polk right, Hill at Tyner's and Cleveland, watching Harrison. Your cavalry and mounted infantry must smash the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

They are now running cars to Cleveland. If need be, our cavalry will help and crush them out. Your wagons can bring your supplies from McMinnville. We must command forage from the east side of the Tennessee. Take care of that steam-boat. Let me hear from you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *September 27, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE :

I am ready; artillery in position prepared for action. Infantry disposed for repelling an approach on the Virginia, Harlan, and Tazewell road. I have sent couriers to notify trains to stop where they can obtain forage, and await orders. I have detained a drove of horses and two hundred and forty cattle for the Twenty-third Corps, which is 10 miles out on the Jacksborough road. What orders shall I give them? I sent an order to hasten up such subsistence as the courier might meet this side of Barboursville.

I have telegraphed to learn the location of trains and troops between this and Crab Orchard. Superintendent Gross forbids an answer. I have communicated your instructions to him. I can hold the gap ten days, with my subsistence, and indefinitely if supplies come up. I will telegraph in detail soon.

W. C. LEMERT,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Concord, September 27, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, or
Brigadier-General HASCALL,
Knoxville :

GENERAL : Reports that I consider reliable have reached me that the enemy was on the Little Tennessee to-day and advancing. I am told that they crossed the river at or near Morganton at 2 o'clock. Morganton is 27 miles from here. The parties from whom I have my information are reliable Unionists who have come some distance to give it. It is said that they are en route to Knoxville. I will be on the lookout here, but feel the want of a small mounted force.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL CAMERON,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

P. S.—The force is said by some to be 5,000 strong. I give the statement as I have received it.

VICKSBURG, *September 28, 1863.*
(Via Cairo, October 6. Received 6.35 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK.

General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

I am fully able now for field or any other service.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
September 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I can have ready for the embarkation of troops by 6 p. m. to-day the following-named boats. These are in addition to those assigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, chief quartermaster, for the division now embarking:

Steamers.	Capacity.		
	Men.	Animals.	Wagons.
Luminary	1,000	250	30
Diana	1,000	300	20
Poland	300	185	10
Sir William Wallace	400	140	10
Lancaster, No. 4	350	80	8
Norman	300	140	10
Groesbeck	500	175	15
Westmoreland	500	175	15
Sam. Gaty	500	175	15
Emperor	600	110	10
Emma, No. 4	600	110	10
Total	6,950		

I shall be able, I think, to provide fuel for all these steamers by to-morrow morning, by working all night, and think, also, I can hereafter provide fuel for steamers as fast as they arrive, until the army corps is removed.

Inclosed I send you a list* of steamers assigned to Second Division. I expect they will want another boat or two before they get loaded, as that is usually the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. L. FORT,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

P. S.—I learn that the dispatch-boat Diana, sent up with Colonel Wilson, exploded her boiler at the mouth of White River. No lives lost.

FORT.

Memoranda.

Rebel Secretary of War directs General Kirby Smith to break up all plantations within 8 or 10 miles of the Mississippi River on west

* Not found.

side, remove the negroes, and remove or destroy the cotton. He is also directed to organize batteries of artillery to operate on that shore, and fire upon river boats. One object in breaking up the plantations is to prevent our receiving any information of rebel movements. All persons in the Trans-Mississippi District who manifest any desire for reconstruction of the Union are to be severely punished. Funds are to be sent via Havana and Matamoras, and thence to Arkansas, under military escort furnished by General Magruder. A million of dollars have been sent to Shreveport, La., and more will be forwarded across the Mississippi as opportunities may occur.

The Postmaster-General establishes Shreveport and Camden as general mail depots west of the Mississippi, to and from which points the mails are to be sent across the river as opportunities occur.

There are extensive powder-mills at Arkadelphia, Ark. Niter beds and iron mines are to be extensively worked in Texas. Niter is scarce, but no complaints about sulphur. Iron for railroads and machinery scarce. All iron and iron mines and works to be hired, purchased, or impressed for the Government. Arms scarce in Arkansas.

It is said that the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson has been favorable to the rebel cause by the reaction of public feeling and a determination to avenge the loss. The rebel ranks are filling up much more rapidly than before.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 28, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Comdg., &c., Vicksburg, Miss. :

The foregoing memoranda are taken from intercepted official rebel dispatches dated from August 1 to August 18, 1863.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
September 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General CORSE :

GENERAL : Since General Sherman's dispatch to you the quartermaster has reported that a sufficient number of boats will be in readiness to embark your division by 6 p. m. to-day. You will, therefore, put your troops in motion at once for this place. Your entire division should leave here by Wednesday morning.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant :

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAULSBURY, September 28, 1863.

Colonel MERSY,
Pocahontas :

All the trestles on my part of the railroad will be guarded to-night. One of my companies killed a guerrilla last night at a railroad

crossing 2 miles east of this. His name is John E. Himes ; is known to be one of the worst of White's gang ; he had \$1,368 in Confederate money on his person ; his horse was killed also.

Respectfully,

JAS. F. DRISH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, September 28, 1863.

Commanding Officers along the Railroad :

Notify your troops to watch carefully every bridge and trestle, and to see that they are perfectly secure for the passage of trains with troops. Examine each several times a day.

E. A. CARR.

LA GRANGE, September 28, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Pocahontas :*

See that the troops of your command stationed at or near bridges keep a vigilant watch of the same by examining them closely several times during the day and night. Trains loaded with troops will be passing for some time to come.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 28, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn. :

You can perhaps communicate with General Burnside more rapidly by sending telegrams directly to him at Knoxville. Think of it. I send a like dispatch to him.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 28, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn. :

Grant's forces were ordered to move, by Memphis, Corinth, and Tuscumbia, to Decatur, and thence, as might be found necessary, to co-operate with you. Supplies were to be collected at Corinth before their arrival. As the rolling-stock is only sufficient to carry baggage and supplies, the troops must march the whole distance. The order was received on the 18th, and the steamers sent to Vicksburg to bring up the troops. They calculated to be able to communicate with you in fourteen days from that time. Since then nothing has been heard of them, there being no telegraph line. The troops from here will probably reach you first.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 322. } Washington, September 28, 1863.*

I. The President of the United States directs that the Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps be consolidated and called the Fourth Army Corps, and that Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger be the commander of this consolidated corps.

II. It is also directed that a court of inquiry be convened, the detail to be hereafter made, to inquire and report upon the conduct of Major-Generals McCook and Crittenden, in the battles of the 19th and 20th instant. These officers are relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will repair to Indianapolis, Ind., reporting their arrival, by letter, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
September 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Chattanooga :

GENERAL : The communication of Major-General McCook, of yesterday's date, requesting permission to remove the bodies of certain officers left on the field of Chickamauga, with your indorsement, is received. Under the direction of your medical officers now on the field, the bodies of general officers may be removed with your wounded ; at a more opportune time it will afford me pleasure to extend this permission.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, September 28, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Troops on the way. Are they to be left at Stevenson or Bridgeport ? Answer.

WM. P. INNES,
Colonel and Military Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. ST. C. MORTON,
Chief Engineer :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs you to hurry forward the work of sending lumber for the pontoon-bridge. You need not send any more timber for magazines at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

* The substance of this order was telegraphed to General Rosecrans September 28, 10 p. m. In reference to mistake in telegram, see p. 927.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

September 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I would respectfully request from department headquarters a letter of advice defining the exact relations which exist between General Morton, chief engineer of this department, and myself, the chief topographical engineer.

Of late on several occasions there has been some clashing in regard to mutual authority and jurisdiction, which can easily be prevented if our relative positions are officially defined. To make matters clear I will begin at the time when the Corps of Topographical Engineers was merged in the Corps of Engineers, and all branches of the engineering service were placed under one head. This occurred officially on the 3d of March of the present year. Previous to that time, and, in fact, subsequent to it, the topographical department of this army was a distinct branch and not under the control of the chief engineer. Captain Michler, the former chief topographical engineer, was relieved from duty in this department by Special Field Orders, No. 146, May 29, 1863, and I was ordered to take "his books, papers, orders, instructions, and all public property in his possession."

It will be seen from this that as Captain Michler had remained independent of General Morton until he was relieved, and as I had no other orders or instructions than those under which he was acting, that as far as this order was concerned, I was still independent of the chief engineer. In view of the two corps having been united and of the fact that I was and always had been an officer of engineers, and had been acting under General Morton as an engineer officer, I considered the order of the 29th of May as insufficient, and accordingly I wrote and caused to be issued the order of May 31, 1863, known as General Orders, No. 124, in which I was announced "as engineer officer in charge of the topographical department, reporting to Brig. Gen. J. St. C. Morton, chief engineer of the department."

Some little difficulty arose at once in regard to General Morton's jurisdiction over the topographical engineers of the corps, divisions, and brigades of this army from the fact that he had ordered them to report to him. This was settled by General Morton ordering them to report to me. Some conversation arose at headquarters between yourself, the general commanding, and myself, in which it was settled that I was to have sole control and responsibility in regard to all topographical duty, but that General Morton could give me general orders and instructions. I alone was to have control of the corps, division, and brigade topographical engineers, and no interference was to be permitted between me and any subordinate of mine. All orders to them were to come through me. With this distinct understanding, which I regret to say was never put in writing, such a precaution having been deemed unnecessary, I took charge of the topographical office. I found the headquarters office almost destitute of assistants or means of doing work, and the engineers of the different commands utterly ignorant of what they were wanted for, and equally unsupplied with means of doing anything. With great difficulty I have succeeded in establishing an efficient and energetic office at headquarters, and have instructed and equipped the engineers in the field so that they now render good service to

the army and the country. Having done this much—and I can safely point to the record to sustain me—I now request that I be freed from the interference of the chief engineer between me and my subordinates. I have mentioned the matter several times to him, but I cannot see that my doing so has been of any practical avail. I claim that no one has a right to order my subordinates but myself, and that all orders to them shall come through me. I think it hardly worth while to argue so obvious a principle of military law, custom, and justice.

In reference to the present emergency, I am ready at any time to give my own services, or those of any man under me, to any work the general commanding may desire, but at the same time I insist on my right to be consulted and to be the one who shall order my subordinates on other duty than that for which they were appointed. I wish the general commanding to understand distinctly that I wish to advance the interests of this army in every way possible, but that I feel bound to protest against any and every attempt of the chief engineer to override me or my subordinates.

I send in this communication at this time as I understood the chief engineer to say to the general commanding that he proposed ordering all the topographical engineers to report to him to-morrow morning for duty in directing the fortifications. No consultation was had with me, nor have I been requested to issue the order. If the general commanding desires the topographical engineers to go on such duty, I will most cheerfully and willingly issue such an order, but I earnestly protest against General Morton doing so of his own authority and without consulting me or having the order issued from my office. I trust the general commanding will cause such instructions to be given in writing to the chief engineer and to myself as will forever set at rest this annoying and most unfortunate conflict.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. MERRILL,

Captain of Engineers, Chief Topographical Engineer.

CAMERON'S HILL,

September 28, 1863—12.20 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Heavy columns of dust 20 degrees east of south, 3 miles distant, moving in a southwesterly direction. Can see some cavalry in it.

HOWGATE,

Acting Signal Officer.

SIGNAL STATION, CAMERON'S HILL,

September 28, 1863—1 p. m.

Capt. J. MERRILL:

Seventy degrees east of south a regiment of infantry is tearing down a board fence and carrying boards northeast into the woods about 3 miles from here.

H. W. HOWGATE,

Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

Special report of effective force, Department of the Cumberland, September 28, 1863.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Cavalry.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. William J. Palmer.							27	414	441
10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. William M. Ward.				30	366	396			
1st Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. G. M. Barber.				5	149	154			
Total				35	515	550	27	414	441
Fourteenth Army Corps:									
Headquarters and provost, Major-General Thomas.	25	16	41	24	360	384	3	54	57
First Division, Major-General Rousseau.	33	143	176	148	2,296	2,444			
Second Division, Major-General Negley.	35	115	150	206	3,045	3,251			
Third Division, Brigadier-General Brannan.	20	192	212	206	3,611	3,817			
Fourth Division, Major-General Reynolds.				300	4,653	4,953			
Total	119	466	585	884	18,965	19,849	3	54	57
Twentieth Army Corps:									
First Division, Brigadier-General Davis.						2,484			
Second Division, Brigadier-General Johnson.						2,272			
Third Division, Major-General Sheridan.						2,558			
Total						7,309			
Twenty-first Army Corps:									
Headquarters, &c., Major-General Crittenden.	15	68	78				2	81	83
First Division, Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood.	35	101	136	231	2,905	3,136			
Second Division, Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer.	36	109	145	247	3,477	3,724	2	37	39
Third Division, Brigadier-General Van Cleave.	31	135	166	277	3,315	3,592			
Total	117	408	525	755	9,697	10,452	4	118	122
Pioneer Brigade, Capt. P. O'Connell	13	22	35	48	812	860			
Aggregate a			1,145			34,020			680

Command.	Artillery.			Total.		Aggregate.	Horses.	Guns.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. William J. Palmer.				27	414	441	414	
10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. William M. Ward.				30	366	396		
1st Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. G. M. Barber.				5	149	154		
Total				62	929	991	414	
Fourteenth Army Corps:								
Headquarters and provost, Major-General Thomas.				52	430	482		
First Division, Major-General Rousseau.	5	222	227	186	2,661	2,847	187	18
Second Division, Major-General Negley.	10	323	333	251	3,483	3,734		

a No report received from Reserve Corps, cavalry command, or Michigan Engineers and Mechanics. No report of guns in Second and Fourth Divisions, Fourteenth Army Corps, or of guns in Twentieth Army Corps.

Special report of effective force, Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Artillery.			Total.		Aggregate.	Horses.	Guns.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			
Fourteenth Army Corps—Continued:								
Third Division, Brigadier-General Braanan.	8	211	219	240	4,014	4,254	165	11
Fourth Division, Major-General Reynolds.	11	367	378	311	5,080	5,391	.....	.....
Total	24	1,128	1,157	1,040	15,608	16,648	332	29
Twentieth Army Corps:								
First Division, Brigadier-General Davis.	.....	.....	330	.....	.....	2,814	.....	.....
Second Division, Brigadier-General Johnson.	.....	.....	353	.....	.....	2,635	.....	.....
Third Division, Major-General Sheridan.	.....	.....	359	.....	.....	2,812	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	942	.....	.....	8,261	.....	.....
Twenty-first Army Corps:								
Headquarters, &c., Major-General Crittenden.	.....	.....	.....	17	144	161	100	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood.	13	333	346	279	3,339	3,618	249	18
Second Division, Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer.	10	397	407	295	4,080	4,375	330	19
Third Division, Brigadier-General Van Cleave.	8	288	291	316	3,733	4,049	170	8
Total	31	1,018	1,044	907	11,236	12,143	549	45
Pioneer Brigade, Capt. P. O'Connell .....	.....	.....	.....	61	834	895	114	.....
Aggregate a .....	.....	.....	3,143	.....	.....	38,923	1,769	74

a No report received from Reserve Corps, cavalry command, or Michigan Engineers and Mechanics. No report of guns in Second and Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, or of guns in Twentieth Army Corps.

**HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 28, 1863.**

Major-General McCook,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: In performance of the duty assigned me this day of minutely inspecting the picket line, I had the pleasure of meeting with Colonel Laiboldt, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, and received from him the following information, which is respectfully submitted.

To-day the commissary sergeant [R. M. Hoskinson] Seventy-third Illinois arrived with his son [S. F. Hoskinson] from Crawfish Spring Hospital. He reports that he escaped from hospital there while the prisoners were being paroled by General Wheeler's chief of staff; that he crossed Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain into Lookout Valley, and thence moved to the nose of the mountain where the signal station is. Being frightened at finding the enemy on their line of march to our camp, they went down the mountain, crossed by Brown's Ferry, and entered our lines, where they were examined at department headquarters.

They report about two divisions of infantry in Chattanooga Valley and no troops at all in Lookout Valley; also, that they saw no artil-

lery on Lookout Mountain. When they left Crawfish Spring, the prisoners (wounded, &c.) were being paroled previous to being sent to Atlanta, and Wheeler's cavalry the only troops seen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE N. FISHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 69. } *Chattanooga, September 28, 1863.*

I. Col. F. T. Sherman, Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to the command of the First Brigade of this division in the place of Brig. Gen. W. H. Lytle, killed in action September 20, 1863.

II. Col. N. H. Walworth, Forty-second Illinois Infantry Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of this division during the absence of Col. L. P. Bradley, wounded in action September 19, 1863.

By command of Major-General Sheridan :

GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

GENERAL: Nothing is clearer than that important changes must be made in the organization of this army before it again takes the field. I am so much impressed with this that I beg through you to inform the general commanding that as soon as the safety of the army is placed beyond doubt, I will either tender my resignation or ask to be relieved from further duty in this department. Without being more particular I will only add that the general commanding this army ought to see to it that the lives of the brave men who compose this army and the honor and safety of the country are intrusted only to men who have his full confidence.

I am, very respectfully,

JNO. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 28, 1863.

Capt. E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

SIR: Our picket line has been undisturbed within the last twenty-four hours, except by a few sharpshooters at a house and in trees; as is usual, they fire at officers and bodies of men only. Two pieces of artillery were seen moving through the woods yesterday. Last night about tattoo two bands were playing and there was a great

deal of cheering in the enemy's lines, convincing me that the force was not so insignificant as I at first supposed. The pickets report that speeches were made and caused the cheering.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. T. SWAINE,

Colonel 99th Ohio Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Advance Forces.

Semi-weekly report of effective force of the First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps, Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood commanding.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Artillery.			Total.		Aggregate.	Horses.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.		
Division headquarters, Brigadier-General Wood.	10	20	30							10	20	30	20
First Brigade, Col. G. P. Buell.	9	23	32	59	667	726				68	690	758	3
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner.	9	24	33	105	1,336	1,441				114	1,360	1,474	24
Third Brigade, Col. C. G. Harker.	7	34	41	67	902	969				74	936	1,010	3
Artillery Battalion, a Capt. C. Bradley.							13	333	346	13	333	346	199
Grand total.....	35	101	136	231	2,905	3,136	13	333	346	279	3,339	3,618	249

a Twelve guns.

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

MONDAY, September 28, 1863.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

September 29, 1863.

Respectfully returned for correction.

Major Mendenhall, chief of artillery, reports that you have but twelve in place of eighteen guns.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

How is this, Bradley?

BESTOW.

This report is made up from the one that was made on the 28th for the 19th of September. We did have eighteen guns on that date.

C. BRADLEY,

Captain.

Respectfully forwarded corrected.

Captain Estep's company is so divided up and scattered that it was impossible to get a correct report of effective force in time for this report. The chief of artillery made a report as nearly correct as he could from previous reports, but forgot about the guns being *non est*.

Respectfully,

M. P. BESTOW,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Semi-weekly report of effective force of the Twenty-first Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden commanding.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Cavalry.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Corps headquarters	15	63	78	...	...	...	2	81	83
First Division, Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood	10	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Brigade, Col. G. P. Buell	9	23	32	56	667	723	...	...	...
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner	9	34	43	105	1,386	1,491	...	...	...
Third Brigade, Col. C. G. Harker	7	34	41	67	902	969	...	...	...
Total First Division	35	101	136	331	2,905	3,136	...	...	...
Second Division, Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer	12	47	59	...	...	...	2	37	39
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. C. Cruft	8	19	27	76	1,286	1,362	...	...	...
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen	6	17	23	78	973	1,051	...	...	...
Third Brigade, Col. W. Grose	10	33	43	86	1,073	1,159	...	...	...
110th Illinois Volunteers, Capt. E. H. Toppling .....	...	...	...	9	305	312	...	...	...
Total Second Division	36	109	145	247	3,477	3,724	2	37	39
Third Division, Brigadier-General Van Cleave	8	55	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. S. Beatty	9	30	39	90	1,207	1,297	...	...	...
Second Brigade, Col. G. F. Dick	7	30	37	73	940	1,013	...	...	...
Third Brigade, Col. S. M. Barnes	7	30	37	114	1,149	1,263	...	...	...
Artillery, Capt. G. R. Swallow .....	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...
Total Third Division	31	135	166	277	3,315	3,592	...	...	...
Total Twenty-first Army Corps	117	408	525	755	9,697	10,452	4	118	122

Command.	Artillery.			Total.		Aggregate.	Horses.	Guns.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			
Corps headquarters .....	...	...	...	17	144	161	100	...
First Division, Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood .....	...	...	...	10	30	30	20	...
First Brigade, Col. G. P. Buell .....	...	...	...	68	690	758	3	...
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner .....	...	...	...	114	1,380	1,494	24	...
Third Brigade, Col. C. G. Harker .....	...	...	...	74	936	1,010	3	...
Artillery, Capt. C. Bradley	18	333	346	18	333	345	199	18
Total First Division	18	333	346	279	3,339	3,618	249	18
Second Division, Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer .....	...	...	...	14	84	98	...	...
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. C. Cruft .....	...	...	...	84	1,340	1,424	...	...
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen .....	...	...	...	84	939	1,023	...	...
Third Brigade, Col. W. Grose .....	...	...	...	96	1,105	1,201	...	...
110th Illinois Volunteers, Capt. E. H. Toppling .....	...	...	...	9	205	213	...	...
Artillery, Capt. W. E. Standart	10	397	407	10	397	407	320	19
Total Second Division	10	397	407	395	4,020	4,315	320	19
Third Division, Brigadier-General Van Cleave .....	...	...	...	8	55	63	...	...
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. S. Beatty .....	...	...	...	99	1,227	1,326	...	...
Second Brigade, Col. G. F. Dick .....	...	...	...	80	970	1,050	...	...
Third Brigade, Col. S. M. Barnes .....	...	...	...	121	1,173	1,300	...	...
Artillery, Capt. G. R. Swallow	8	263	291	8	303	310	170	8
Total Third Division	8	263	291	316	3,733	4,049	170	8
Total Twenty-first Army Corps	31	1,013	1,044	907	11,236	12,145	849	45

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Monday, September 28, 1863.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 1, 1863.

Respectfully returned.

The general commanding requests a revision of the within report, and a careful examination of the figures of the same, to prove if it be made out accurately and correctly. Also requests that the same be reforwarded at the earliest possible moment.

Very respectfully,

HENRY M. CIST,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 5, 1863.

Respectfully returned.

The return by regiments sent yesterday shows the effective force to be 11,310, making a deficit of 733 on this report, which I think is very satisfactorily accounted for by the accompanying division reports. The principal item is the Twenty-first Kentucky, present at the time of making, and included in the present report, but absent on detached service and not reported in the regimental reports.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN:

GENERAL: The quartermaster at Bridgeport has been ordered to unload all the cars at Bridgeport and Stevenson, and send them back to Nashville to bring forward troops to this point. The general commanding directs you to make sufficient details to unload all these cars as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 28, 1863.

Captain EDWARDS,
Assistant Quartermaster at Bridgeport:

The general commanding directs you to unload all the cars at Stevenson and Bridgeport at once, and send them back to Nashville for troops. Call on General Morgan for such details as you may need for the work. He has been ordered to assist you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Bridgeport, Ala., September 28, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I arrived here yesterday afternoon with the Second Indiana Cavalry, the regiment which took the river road. Colonel Ray, with the First Wisconsin and Fourth Indiana Cavalry and the train, has not yet arrived here, and his dispatch to me states that he does not expect to reach here with the train till to-night.

I am going this morning to Caperton's Ferry, near which I think I shall make my headquarters. Colonel Campbell has established his headquarters at Pump Spring, Ala., about 3 miles south of Bolivar and 1 mile up the river from Caperton's Ferry. He has pickets at Caperton's and Cox's Ferries and Cedar Bluff Ford. The Fourth and Sixth Kentucky have been sent by Colonel Campbell to Bellefonte. I shall draw them in from that point, merely picketing it. General Morgan has a sufficient infantry picket at Shallow Ford.

I desire, if possible, to have four days' rest here with the division, and in this time can, I think, have the command in as good a condition as when it left Triune last June.

I can get horses and horse equipments enough at Stevenson to mount all my dismounted men, and can procure overcoats for the command there.

I am, major, your very obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND EAST TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
Jasper, September 28, 1863—10 a. m.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report everything quiet in this neighborhood this morning. There are two squadrons of my command still posted on the river according to instructions from Colonel McCook. The enemy is making no demonstration on the other side that we can discover.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. COOK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Second East Tenn. Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
September 28, 1863.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: This day has passed as quietly as usual. A citizen informed me this morning that a body of rebel cavalry was yesterday encamped in Lookout Valley, about 4 miles from here; reported 3,000 strong. He only saw 5 or 6, and took their statements as to strength. Did not know whose command. None have been seen along the river. I have nothing else of interest to communicate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HOBLITZELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.

CHATTANOOGA,
September 28, 1863—11.15 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE :

Your dispatch of 27th received. Surprised that you don't come to our assistance. We want you on our left flank, with all you can spare west of the Tennessee. If we are driven from Tennessee, you can't stay in East Tennessee. If the enemy are driven, it will be easy to hold it. Have sent you four dispatches within the last six days.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, September 28, 1863.

General ROSECRANS :

Please answer dispatch of yesterday in reference to situation.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

KNOXVILLE, September 28, 1863.

General ROSECRANS :

I sent you message yesterday to which I am anxiously awaiting answer. If you will give me your exact position, I will be able to act more understandingly.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,)
No. 163. {

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 28, 1863.

Capt. E. Gay, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, is appointed a member of the department staff, and announced as acting assistant inspector-general Department of the Ohio. He will be recognized and obeyed accordingly.

By command of Major-General Burnside :

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUDON, September 28, 1863.

General BURNSIDE :

I have just received the following from below, while on my way to Philadelphia :

General WHITE :

My advance is coming in, and the enemy following slowly. My advance reports six or eight regiments and some artillery.

WOLFORD,
Colonel, Commanding Forces at Philadelphia.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General

LOUDON, *September 28, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE :

I have just returned from Philadelphia. The enemy are advancing under Forrest. Prisoners state his force to be one army corps. Wolford is falling back on this place. I think it would be prudent to send down General Hascall's division at once.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUDON, *September 28, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE :

Colonel Wolford reports the enemy following him slowly. He has taken position at Philadelphia, where he says he shall fight ; he represents the force of the enemy as very large, and hears of another body on the left flank, which is represented by citizens as a formidable force.

J. WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 29, 1863.*

(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK :

We have requisition from General Banks' command for 600 wagons and teams. We have also unfinished requisitions for wagons and animals from General Rosecrans. Which shall have the preference, as we cannot at once supply both ?

ROBT. ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster.

[Indorsements.]

September 29, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL :

Cannot General Banks be immediately supplied with wagons from the North ?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 29, 1863.

The wagons, or at least a part of them, can be sent from Philadelphia. Should you request it I will order them immediately.

C. THOMAS,
Acting Quartermaster-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 29, 1863—3.05 p. m.

General ROBERT ALLEN,
Saint Louis :

General Rosecrans should have the preference, at least for the present.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 29, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

General Banks has made a requisition on the Quartermaster's Department for 600 wagons and teams. The wagons and harness will be sent from Philadelphia. Send all the teams you can spare, and General Allen will replace them as soon as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 29, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

The enemy seems to have concentrated upon General Rosecrans all his available forces from every direction. To meet him it is necessary that all the forces that can be spared in your department be sent to General Rosecrans' assistance. He wishes them sent by Tusculumbia, Decatur, and Athens. As this requires the opening and running of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad east of Corinth, an able commander, like Sherman or McPherson, should be selected. As soon as your health will permit, I think you should go to Memphis and take the direction of this movement. Should Bragg move by Rome into Northern Alabama to turn Rosecrans' right, your forces on that line may require all your assistance. Longstreet's corps, I believe, is the only one withdrawn from Lee's army, but almost everything has been taken from other places.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On Board Steamer Luminary, September 29, 1863.

Colonel OLIVER,
Commanding Second Brigade:

You will at once embark your command as follows: One hundred and thirty-seven men Sixth Iowa and transportation, One hundred and third Illinois and transportation, Fortieth Illinois and transportation on steamer Diana; Forty-sixth Ohio and transportation, and Company I, First Illinois Light Artillery, and transportation, on board steamer Groesbeck; the Fifteenth Michigan and transportation on board steamer Lancaster.

As soon as your command is embarked you will proceed without delay to Griffith's Landing, where you will proceed with your transportation to haul fuel to the bank of the river and there remain until the rest of the command arrives.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

E. B. HARLAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 29, 1863—12 noon.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn.:

I have heard nothing from you since the 18th. I directed that you keep me advised of all movements and the number of troops sent forward. This is important and should not be neglected.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
A. A. G., Dept. of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have waited until the last moment that I might send the very latest dispatches, but none come. The river is so low as very seriously to impede navigation.

(Osterhaus' division is moving by rail to Corinth, and will get through by to-night or to-morrow. I have filled all his requisitions and he is in order for the field. John E. Smith's division comes up without camp or garrison equipage, shelter-tents or blankets, all of which, he informs me, are below. I hold them near Memphis until these necessities are supplied.

I have a heavy supply and ordnance train organized and ready to move whenever directed.

It is manifestly of no special advantage to move now unless it be to cover Nashville and the communications. At all events, as I understand General Halleck's wishes, we are to hold on until ordered. I dislike to throw troops from this line to Rosecrans, because they will be lost forever; nothing returns from the Cumberland army.

If not ordered off, I shall move in a few days to Columbus, Miss., and thence, or rather under cover of that move, send Spencer with the Alabama cavalry to Montgomery, to destroy the Montgomery and West Point road and the steamers between Selma and Montgomery. This is all prepared for if we are not ordered away.

Lee is raising quite a force from Columbus to Grenada and needs breaking up. I shall smash him effectually when we go on the Columbus expedition.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 29, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a detachment sent from Germantown yesterday morning, by my order, has returned.

They went south of the Coldwater, found no enemy in force, heard of none.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
Columbus, Ky., September 29, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the two regiments of infantry ordered from this district to proceed to Louisville, Ky., and for further instructions to Major-General Rosecrans, left this post via Cairo, Ill., as follows: The Thirty-first Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, Col. I. E. Messmore commanding, from the post of Columbus, the 24th instant; the One hundred and first Illinois Infantry, Col. Charles H. Fox commanding, from Union City on the 25th (six companies) and 27th (four companies) instant; the One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, now stationed at Paducah, Ky., was consolidated, in obedience to instructions from headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps (East and West District, No. 302), dated 2d September, 1863, into four companies on the 16th instant. Herewith please find the order for consolidation issued from these headquarters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,

Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, {
 No. 230. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
Columbus, Ky., September 14, 1863.

* * * * *

II. The One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry having been reduced to less than one-half the maximum number required by existing orders, in compliance with instructions from headquarters Department of the Tennessee, the companies of said regiment will be consolidated into four companies, in the manner designated by General Orders, No. 86, current series, from the War Department. The commanding officer of each company that is merged by the consolidation will turn in to the officer of the proper department all surplus ordnance and other Government property in his possession pertaining to that department, taking proper receipts therefor.

Capt. William S. Burns, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and acting assistant inspector-general for the District of Columbus, will select the company officers to be retained under this order, and his selections will be ratified by the general commanding.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., *September 29, 1863.*

(Received 11 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

The Richmond Examiner of the 26th is received by flag-of-truce boat. The following are extracts:

ATLANTA, *September 25.*

Several trains with wounded and prisoners have arrived. Reports of the condition of affairs above are conflicting. We are inclined to believe that the enemy are

fortifying Chattanooga. Our lines are within 4 miles of that place. There was no fighting yesterday. Rosecrans sent in two flags of truce asking permission to bury their dead and relieve the wounded. Bragg rejected both. Spencer Kellogg was hung as spy and deserter at Camp Lee last Friday.

Editorial: After two distinct reports of the recapture of Chattanooga, we have now the intelligence that the enemy is still in possession of that stronghold and strengthening its works.

* * * * *

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

FORTRESS MONROE, *September 29, 1863.*

(Received 7.40 p. m.)

Major ECKERT :

The following from Richmond papers of 28th and 29th :

ATLANTA, September 26.

The train last night from Ringgold ran off the track 4 miles above Marietta and is not yet in. No lives lost. Mr. Adair writes from Ringgold yesterday to the Confederacy that General Wheeler with his cavalry is over the river and General Forrest is in the right place. A Confederate officer has just arrived who was wounded and a prisoner Saturday and detained in a Yankee hospital until Monday, when he was relieved by Forrest's cavalry. He saw General Rosecrans on Sunday at 12 m., and did not perceive any marks of wounds. On Sunday night rockets were seen toward Harrison, which to the Yankees was a signal of the approach of General Burnside with 40,000 re-enforcements. A heavy Confederate force was before Chattanooga and Harrison.

ATLANTA, September 26.

Our lines extend around Chattanooga within striking distance of the enemy. Our forces are well up to the front. Full supplies of commissary and hospital stores are close at hand. On Wednesday night our cavalry occupied Cooper's Gap, on Lookout Mountain, 12 miles from Chattanooga. That night General Wheeler made a reconnaissance toward Lookout Mountain; found an infantry force of the enemy and drove them away. The mountain is now held by General Longstreet. The enemy's operations are plainly visible from Lookout. Rosecrans has two lines of defense on the road to Chattanooga, 600 yards apart. He has one pontoon-bridge across the river which is crowded with wagons, and the impression is that he brings them over as they are needed. General Longstreet commands the river and railroad below Chattanooga. General Hood was doing well Thursday. Our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed 12,000. The Yankee loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners will reach 28,000. Five Yankee hospitals are in our hands full of wounded. The enemy's haversacks contain corn-bread only. Prisoners state that they were four days on short rations. The bridge over the East Chickamauga River is repaired, and trains will go to our lines to-morrow.

ATLANTA, September 26.

Officers from General Hood's division train just in report that they left Lookout Mountain yesterday morning. That important position was then held by Hood's division, now commanded by General Jenkins. It is not supposed that an assault will be made, as we command the situation and need not sacrifice the lives of our troops. When the train left the burnt bridge station this morning, heavy cannonading was heard. On Thursday night the enemy made two attempts on our lines. They were driven back both times to their intrenchments. Further news of a cheering character has been received it is not deemed prudent to communicate.

SHELDON.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September 29, 1863—12 m.*

(Received 2.50 a. m., 30th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I would not advise the withdrawal of our forces from East Tennessee. Kingston should be strongly garrisoned, the bulk of the

troops concentrated for movements in any direction, and cavalry thrown this way to co-operate with us. If troops from Mississippi and the Potomac reach us soon, and with the expected strength, it will be sufficient for our success. It is now too late for Burnside to more than protect our flank; but his troops should be held in readiness to help us in case of emergency. Don't hear from Grant's troops.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Burnside.)

CHATTANOOGA, September 29, 1863.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch giving substance of General Orders, No. 322, says: "Twelfth and Twenty-first Corps are consolidated;" don't you mean Twentieth and Twenty-first? Answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 29, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, acknowledging the receipt of Major-General McCook's letter requesting permission to remove the bodies of certain officers left on the field of Chickamauga, and informing me that under the direction of my medical officers now on the field the bodies of general officers may be removed with the wounded. I thank you for this kind act, and shall avail myself of the permission thus given.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 29, 1863.

THOMAS A. SCOTT:

Your dispatch received. All the eastern troops must concentrate at Bridgeport, with all possible dispatch. Every effort and will must be bent to this. Please report progress frequently. We will want to secure our command.

Your second just received. Orders will be given accordingly. No difficulty about sparing cars a few days. We must add rolling stock to our line for future. Please confer with Colonels Innes and Hodges on this subject. Hodges will be in Nashville to-night.

ROSECRANS.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 29, 1863.*

Colonel INNES :

Strain every nerve to send through Hooker's corps. The troops must come through to Bridgeport. Let me know how soon [we may expect] those two companies of engineers. We need them much. Notify Colonel Scott, at Louisville, of your preparations, and General Morgan of your trains to Stevenson and Bridgeport in full time for him to make all needful arrangements for promptly unloading.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 29, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS :

Four trains of troops will arrive here at about 5 this evening ; they will be forwarded without change of cars. Innes wishes to know to what point to send them. I presume you intend they shall go to Bridgeport. If you have any orders to give send them to me care of Captain Dickson. I do not know who commands the advance.

Innes has no orders from you where to send them. There will be more here to-morrow and day after.

Respectfully,

C. GODDARD.

NASHVILLE, *September 29, 1863—10.45 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS :

Three thousand of Howard's (Eleventh) corps have passed through here to-night ; will reach Bridgeport to-morrow morning about 10. Howard's chief of staff is here. Simmons has made arrangements to feed them. Seven thousand more will be down to-morrow and remainder next day. Hooker will be here to-morrow night, and will want detailed orders for disposition of the troops. In Hooker's order to Howard he tells him to let the men understand they are going to Mobile.

C. GODDARD.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 29, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Nashville :

The general commanding directs that you return without delay.

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
September 29, 1863.

Col. W. J. PALMER :

COLONEL : In obedience to your request I have the honor to report that an abundance of forage exists in the Sequatchie (Hog Trough)

Valley, there not having been any forage trains in that section previous to the 26th day of September, when I reached there with my train. The inhabitants living on the ridge (Walden's) and in the valley (Sequatchie) report that corn is plentiful for a distance of 36 miles in length and 2 miles in breadth, the valley averaging 4 miles wide. As in most cases, the people living on the ridge are Union, but in the valley rebel sympathizers are found. About 7 miles from Chattanooga there is a gap in the mountain, through which wagon trains pass in going to Bridgeport (over the Anderson road). At this place I determined to cross, but in consequence of the large number of wagon trains crossing I discovered that I would be likely to be detained for a long time, and therefore proceeded farther on to another gap (commonly called Poe's road) 8 miles distant. It is a difficult road to ascend, the grades are very steep, and in many places large rocks projecting from the earth which jar the wagons; the distance from the foot to the top of the ridge being 1 mile. On the top the road is good and level. The people are nearly all Union, but poor, and all prayerfully hope for an early termination of the war. But little forage exists on the mountain and farm pursuits are greatly neglected. In descending the mountain into the valley (Sequatchie) the road is fully as steep as the one leading into the Tennessee Valley, but smooth, and less difficulty is experienced in ascending or descending, it being $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the top of the ridge to its foot, where lives one Mr. Henson, a wealthy man and a rebel. Out of his abundant corn-fields we loaded our wagons. Along the entire route water is plenty and springs are everywhere abundant. It is 16 miles from Chattanooga to Poe's Gap (or Poe's Tavern) and 11 miles from the foot of the ridge on one side to the foot of the ridge on the other, making in all 27 miles from Chattanooga to the foot of the mountain on Poe's road in Sequatchie Valley. The distance from Chattanooga to the top of Walden's Ridge ($18\frac{1}{2}$ miles) can be made in one day. From this point (the eastern brow) wagons can go down, load up, and return over the mountain to Poe's Tavern at the eastern foot in another day, and from Poe's Tavern they can return to Chattanooga in five hours, making for the round trip two and one-half days.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. CLARK,

Captain Co. E, 15th Regiment Pennsylvania Vol. Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
Chattanooga, September 30, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

The report shows an abundance of corn in the Sequatchie Valley, extending for 36 miles in length and 2 miles in width, and accessible from Chattanooga by the Poe road at present in two and a half days for a round trip.

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Received headquarters Department of the Cumberland, September 30.)

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 29, 1863.

The general commanding directs you to forward to these headquarters a report of the number of rations your corps has supplied to the general depot here, and also the number you now have on hand.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Major-General Thomas, Major-General McCook, and Major-General Crittenden.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The major-general commanding directs that you detail from your command 20 men who understand upholstery or tailoring, to report to post quartermaster at this place for temporary duty in making mattresses for the sick and wounded of this army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General McCook, Major-General Crittenden, Major-General Granger, and Brigadier-General Mitchell.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The major-general commanding directs that as many of the teams of your corps as can be spared for that purpose be reported at 8 a. m. to-morrow, by such commissioned officers as you may detail in their charge, to Surgeon Perin, medical director, at these headquarters, to be used in conjunction with the ambulances in bringing to our lines the wounded now in the hands of the enemy. The teams will be provided with one day's forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General McCook, Major-General Crittenden, and Major-General Granger.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 29, 1863—10 p. m.

General THOMAS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that you have your pickets instructed to listen very attentively to any noise in your front that may be made within the rebel lines, and reports sent to headquarters Department of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully,

HENRY M. CIST,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PICKET LINE, *September 29, 1863—5.30 a. m.*

[General REYNOLDS:]

The enemy were busy cutting timber during the night in front of Davis' and Johnson's lines, and were moving either wagons or artillery from about 3 a. m. to 4.30 a. m. From the sound of the reveille this morning, they appear to have more force on our right than heretofore. The wagons or artillery I speak of were moving from the enemy's rear and right toward our front and right. The sound of vehicles of some description moving toward our right can still be heard, 5.30 a. m.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES A. CONNOLLY.

(Copy to General McCook.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Pickets on left of our advance lines report enemy very busy carrying rails, digging, &c. Not known whether they are building bridge, battery, or breastworks; this is across Chattanooga Creek, but almost close upon our lines. General Thomas is notified.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1863.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST:

General Jenkins has just sent word to me to withdraw my pickets from the south side of the creek (fronting my right), or he will drive them. He says there is an agreement between him and General Rosecrans that the creek shall be the line between the armies. I have requested him to wait until I could communicate with General Rosecrans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JASON MARSH,
Colonel Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteers.

[Indorsements.]

Respectfully forwarded.

P. SIDNEY POST,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to corps headquarters.

The subject of these pickets should be understood at once so that the commanders may know how to act.

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 29, 1863.

Col. P. S. POST,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: General Davis directs that you comply with the following order from corps headquarters: That in case of attack upon your picket line, if it should seem that Colonel Marsh cannot hold his position, you will send three or four companies to his assistance.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. MORRISON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 29, 1863—3.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: Our pickets in front of General Davis' line report that the enemy are very busy at some kind of work, across the creek, but very close upon them. They are digging, carrying rails, &c., and are supposed to be either building a bridge, constructing a battery, or some kind of intrenchments.

General McCook wishes your advance lines to be cautioned to be on the alert. He also desires you to have the manner in which you propose to withdraw your advance lines clearly understood, at all times, by the troops composing your entire line.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 29, 1863—12 m.

Lieut. Col. G. P. THRUSTON,
A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Twentieth Army Corps:

COLONEL: Colonel Laiboldt reports from the picket that the enemy have erected breastworks on the point of Lookout Mountain and are taking up artillery this morning.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 29, 1863.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The officer on watch in the fort in my line of defenses reports no material change in the appearance of the enemy in my front except an apparent diminution of camp-fires last night, but it would not be safe to deduce any positive conclusion from this appearance, as last night was excessively hazy, almost obscuring all vision.

I know this to be the case, as I was on my front till near 10 p. m. last evening, superintending the construction of abatis.

Respectfully, &c..

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

P. S.—My picket officer reports the pickets in good condition, the line undisturbed, and no news. No firing on my front during the night.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION.

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 29, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD.

Commanding First Division :

GENERAL : In obedience to your order I have watched the movements of the enemy in your front to-day. I have the honor to report a battery of five guns (appear to be 6-pounders), almost south of the fort, put into position about 2 o'clock p. m. Some kind of works are being made for the battery, but not completed yet. Clouds of dust have been visible since 11 o'clock a. m. on the right. Could see no troops moving. The usual lines of infantry are in your front, but quiet.

Respectfully, sir,

J. L. YARYAN,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS.

Chattanooga, September 29, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, &c. :

On the evening of the 18th instant, at Crawfish Spring, the major-general commanding this department, in the presence of the Assistant Secretary of War of the United States, of a Senator of the United States, and of some half dozen major-generals of the army, saw proper, as I hold, without any just cause, to pass public censure upon me, by stating that, by failing to show proper respect to a division commander of this army, by negligence in my duties, and a failure to promptly obey my orders, and by not permitting myself to be relieved when an officer was sent by him to relieve me, I had greatly detained the movements of two corps of the army and greatly imperiled the safety of another.

From the fact that the accusations have great gravity ; that the general commanding would not heed my plain statement of facts concerning the matter at the time, and that they were made in a tone and spirit I never before listened to (and did so then only from the fact that we were upon the eve of an important engagement and from deep solicitude for the interests of the country), I feel it incumbent upon me to state plainly and respectfully that the attack was groundless, as I will attempt to show by appended papers, was harsh and oppressive because made at a time when personal redress

could not be properly taken, and calculated to destroy the personal regard that a just and dignified course toward subordinates always engenders.

At about 5 o'clock p. m. General John Beatty rode to my quarters and said that he had been ordered to relieve me. I told him that I knew nothing about it; that I had no orders. He said he had been ordered by General Negley to relieve me. Neither he nor General Negley intimated to me that they had been sent by any authority competent to relieve me, nor that there was any emergency in the case, and neither had any message or order for me. (See their letters marked A and B.)

General Beatty says that he thought that I wished to remain there, and that I seemed to like the ground. I have always liked the ground assigned me in a line of battle well enough to hold it. I had been assigned to this ground by my proper commander. General Negley was not my commander, nor did he ever intimate to me that he had been sent by any of my commanders; the firing then heard was 3 miles from our position, and he did not assign that or any other reason for exercising authority, nor did he or any one else give me any order whatever.

Soon after General Beatty left me, General Negley rode up to my quarters, and did not even intimate the object of his visit, but merely asked the position of my pickets. I did not even suppose his visit to be official, or what his object in asking the question was other than to connect his with mine. I had met General Negley frequently during the day, and did not deem that the strictest courtesy required anything further of me. He at once rode away without endeavoring to enlighten me. I certainly had no cause or desire to treat him rudely. Of the expression of nonchalance to which he refers, he entirely mistakes the cause. The picket officer of the division, Colonel Payne, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, had but the moment previous reported to me "that he had labored all the afternoon to post his pickets, as he had been directed by a staff officer, and that they were scattered through a thick wood in such a way as to be unintelligible to him, and he could give me no satisfactory account of their whereabouts. My manner was intended to express to General Negley my inability to properly answer his question, which he entirely mistakes. I would further say that in this division, when it is together, picketing is done entirely by officers receiving all their instructions and making all their reports directly to division headquarters. That brigade commanders furnish a certain detail of men to these officers is true, but they have no control of the line of pickets.

Soon after General Negley rode away, an order (marked C) was received from my proper division headquarters, which was the first intelligible intimation I had received about moving, and it was unmistakably plain. It was nearly 8 o'clock, and the roads were already filled with troops of other corps. This order directed me to follow Colonel Grose. I did not lose a moment in communicating with him and putting myself in readiness to follow him. At about 9 o'clock p. m. the order marked D was received, which was a written assurance I was still right. Colonel Grose had not started. I still held myself in readiness to follow him or obey any other instructions I might receive, as contemplated in the last order.

At 10 o'clock p. m. I received a message by an aide-de-camp of the general commanding the department, saying that the roads would

be cleared and then I should come on. My troops were held in readiness till 12.30, the roads not having been cleared at all, but a stream of troops constantly passing over them. At that hour I received a message from the general commanding the army to move without the road being cleared, which was obeyed without a moment's delay, Colonel Grose moving in my rear.

The general commanding the army stated that the exigencies of the times should have mollified my close observance of punctilio. I can only say that with or without an exigency I am always ready to perform all my duties with alacrity when they are made known to me, and I can conceive of no exigency nor the lack of one, which should cause me to do differently. I have furnished copies of this communication to each of the general officers present on the occasion in question, and to Messrs. Dana and Nesmith.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 23, 1863.

General JOHN BEATTY :

DEAR SIR : You will recollect of calling at my quarters on the evening of the 18th instant, saying to me that you had been sent out to occupy the ground of my brigade, and my reply that I had not been relieved. Will you have the goodness to state in writing whether you carried to me any message from any one, and whether you felt authorized to relieve me yourself, or whether you came merely to occupy my ground, supposing that some other authority had or would relieve me. Be pleased to state further if you discovered in my manner, on that occasion, a disposition "to stand upon punctilio," and in fact state all you recollect about the interview.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

A.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 27, 1863.

General W. B. HAZEN :

DEAR SIR : In reply to your note of yesterday I would state that on the evening of the 18th instant, when near Crawfish Spring, I was ordered by Major-General Negley to relieve you. I marched my brigade on the ground occupied by you, halted it on the road near your quarters, called and told you that I had been ordered to relieve you. You remarked that you had no orders to leave, and suggested that I had better move on the ground to the right of your troops. I told you that I had been ordered to occupy the ground of your brigade and relieve your pickets. You said again you knew nothing about it; that you had no orders. I remained near you until the facts were reported to General Negley, when I received an order to move forward in the direction of Crawfish Spring.

As to whether I was authorized to relieve you, I would state that I had been ordered by General Negley to do so, and that there might be no unnecessary delay, I had sent my acting brigade inspector in advance to ascertain where your pickets were posted, and soon after reported to you myself with the brigade. I had no message for you, and no other authority for relieving you than that stated. You said to me on that occasion that your position was a good one or a strong one, and I inferred at the time from this that you desired to remain. This, general, is all I recollect about the interview, except that you had the kindness to invite me to supper.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. BEATTY,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 21ST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY:

DEAR GENERAL: On the night of September 18, at Crawfish Spring, the general commanding the army stated to me that you had reported to him that when you rode up to my quarters the previous evening I had treated you with rudeness; had refused to be relieved by you; had "stood upon punctilio" in the matter, and had showed a want of earnestness in my duties. Will you have the kindness to state in writing all the circumstances connected with that interview, and upon which these grave allegations are made? Be pleased to state also if you conveyed any order or message to me, or informed me if you were authorized to relieve me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

B.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN,
Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div., 21st Army Corps:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to reply to your note of the 27th instant, and cheerfully repeat the statement, as far as I can remember, which I made to General Rosecrans and in the presence of General Crittenden: That you stated to me and to General Beatty that you had no orders to change your position; that when I inquired of you where your lines were, you treated my inquiries with nonchalance, and did not rise from the ground, or give that official attention to my object as the pressing exigencies of the time seemed to demand; that I disliked such treatment from an officer for whom I had always entertained the highest respect, especially as the delay in getting the troops into position resulted in great discomfort and fatigue to my command.

This, general, I believe was the purport of my remarks, and as they were made in a spirit of intense vexation, which was made more

painful from acute illness, it is possible that I exhibited more feeling than was necessary, certainly more than I intended to be personal to you. The reference to your individual attitude toward me, which I have no reason to believe was intentionally disrespectful, was incidentally made, and not intended as an official complaint. I regret exceedingly that it did occur, and so expressed myself to General Crittenden the next morning. From the conversation which I subsequently heard at General Rosecrans' headquarters the same evening, I was left undecided as to the true cause of delay, therefore have not referred to the matter since in any way that would be unpleasant to you as an officer or a gentleman.

I am obliged to you for this opportunity of disabusing your mind of any false impressions and assuring you that my intentions were not unfriendly or disrespectful.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,
JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

C.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 18, 1863. (Received 7.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General HAZEN,
Commanding Second Brigade :

GENERAL : You will hold your command in readiness to move. The division marches to-night to the left of Gordon's Mills. You will follow Colonel Grose as soon as he is relieved by General Negley, as he will march on being relieved.

By order of Major-General Palmer :

J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

D.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 18, 1863—7 p. m. (Received 8.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General HAZEN,
Commanding Second Brigade :

GENERAL : The general commanding having gone forward to select the new position of this division, he directs that General Cruft take command of the division on this march, and you will receive orders from him. The order of camping on arriving on the ground will be as follows, to wit : You will take the right and form in double column; Colonel Grose will form in double column likewise on your left, and General Cruft will form in one line in the rear of Colonel Grose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsements.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 8, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

The paper marked C is a true copy. I received the order to move verbally from the general commanding the army and at once issued the order C. Before issuing order C I had sent an officer with General Negley's staff officer to point out Colonel Grose's position. I wished Grose brought off with the support of my other brigades, as he was then skirmishing with the enemy. I have referred to this matter in my report.

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 9, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *September 29, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Troops arriving from Louisville. Shall I forward at once to Stevenson or Bridgeport?

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 29, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Nashville:

Troops from General Boyle's command will remain at Nashville. All others arriving will be forwarded to Stevenson.

WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Colonel Innes, Nashville.)

NASHVILLE, *September 29, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I am at the end of my row. The Northwestern Railroad will be in running order 28 miles by the end of this week if you will give me three other regiments of infantry; I have but one. I will find laborers to do the work by pressing all the inhabitants if necessary. I have no cavalry, but if you will give the three regiments asked I will make cavalry, but to press the road I must have guards enough to work all along it at the same time.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Bridgeport, September 29, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps :

MAJOR : I visited our line yesterday as far as Stevenson. Colonel Campbell had gone to Bellefonte, having heard that the enemy were crossing at that point on rafts. He returned last night, the information proving incorrect. All is quiet, and no attempt has been made to cross between Chattanooga and Bellefonte. You know that our weakest point is to the right of Stevenson, and the only way the line can be thoroughly protected is by stationing troops at Huntsville, Paint Rock, &c., as you did before. General Morgan thinks no force has crossed the river yet, except probably a small one, possibly a regiment, at Guntersville. I will send a scout to that place to-day, to ascertain and report on their return. I will keep the Second Brigade here, the other two near Caperton's Ferry, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stevenson. They can be readily concentrated at any point where they may be needed, and I think this is a better disposition of the force than to concentrate it all at one point, but you are of course aware that so long as the roads and ferries about Huntsville are open, the enemy can at any time cross and strike the line of railroad. Most of our trains going both ways encamp near the crossing of Sequatchie River, about 8 miles northeast of Jasper and 20 or 22 miles from Chattanooga. There is cavalry both above and below this point, but might it not be well to post some infantry at the place so long as the trains are passing in such numbers? A few men getting into the parks might do a great deal of harm.

I inclose a list of corps, divisions, &c., represented by part of the prisoners sent through here.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,

Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—I shall probably get the horse to-morrow.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND EAST TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
Jasper, September 29, 1863—9 a. m.

Major SINCLAIR,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Chattanooga :

MAJOR : Everything quiet in this vicinity. Two squadrons posted as before on the river. Nothing further to communicate.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. COOK,

Lieutenant-Colonel. Comdg. Second East Tennessee Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Washington, September 29, 1863—9 a. m.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

MAJOR : I have the honor to report all quiet, and nothing of importance to communicate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

September 29, 1863.

Major SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Everything is now quiet on the river. About 5 o'clock this afternoon 13 men wearing (a part of them, that is) our uniform fired on my camp from the opposite bank. No one was injured. The fire was returned, but probably with little effect. They went on down the river and exchanged shots with our pickets.

Nothing else has occurred to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. HOBLITZELL,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

September 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,

Indianapolis, or on the Route:

Instruct your leading division to push forward to Bridgeport. Supplies will meet them at Nashville.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

September 29, 1863.

Col. T. A. SCOTT,

Aide-de-Camp, Louisville:

We leave here in the morning. Telegraph the instructions of the commanding general to the commanding officer of the leading division to push through to Bridgeport; that supplies will meet him at Nashville.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, September 29, 1863.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON:

Issue an order placing Major Simpson, chief engineer, Department of the Ohio, in charge of the construction of the military railroad from Lebanon to Nicholasville into East Tennessee. He has authority for calling upon General Boyle for such military assistance as he may require, and will be governed by the verbal and written instructions already given to General Boyle, who will transfer them to him.

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

September 29, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General BOYLE,

Louisville, Ky.:

The occupation of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for the shipment of troops must not interfere with the shipment of medical

supplies for General Rosecrans' army. If necessary at least one car a day must be reserved for the shipment of medical stores. Please inform Surgeon Maylert (now in Louisville) that the medical supplies can be shipped, and acknowledge receipt of this.

By command of Major-General Burnside :

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1863.

Capt. W. PRESCOTT SMITH,
Assistant Quartermaster, Baltimore :

Has all the artillery of both corps been started ? Please telegraph me when the rear of the entire column is in motion and past Washington. Answer at Cincinnati.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1863.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Louisville, Ky. :

Arrange to send on the troops by most direct and expeditious route from Louisville to Bridgeport. We hope to be in Louisville on Wednesday morning ; seven officers, servants additional.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CHATTANOOGA,
September 29, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE :

If the enemy move on you it may not be possible for us to succor you.

It seems to me you must concentrate at Kingston, refusing your left to Knoxville, and covering the space between you and us with cavalry.

Two divisions rebel infantry have been reported at Georgetown; not certain. Hill's corps is toward Cleveland. Polk's, Longstreet's, and Johnston's corps on my front erecting batteries. What they intend cannot tell.

What is your force ?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.
Chattanooga, September 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE,
Louisville :

Please send by to-morrow's train two regiments of infantry for temporary duty at Nashville. I want to draw troops from there to guard the railroad, which is now vital to us.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *September 29, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE :

Received no dispatch as to situation. Answered dispatch as received, and it is taken by General Manson. He must be near Jamestown, Tenn. Everything quiet in Kentucky. Troops from Cairo arriving. General Hooker with large number of troops to arrive to-day and for several days. Reported 30,000 from the Potomac to re-enforce Rosecrans. Can send 6,000 per day.

Dispatches from Washington censure you. I have corrected them in the papers. Dispatch says your resignation accepted. Don't believe it. I am satisfied great trouble will grow out of railroad, and especially to me, if the people conclude to sue for wages of negroes and for trespass, &c.

Secretary Stanton refuses to notice my dispatch sent him after I received his verbal orders through General Meigs that he would not approve expenditure and would not pay.

If you consent, I would like to telegraph the President on the subject.

It is unjust to impose on you and me the responsibility after the verbal notice through Meigs.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

MOUNT STERLING, *September 29, 1863.*

General BOYLE :

Five men belonging to Cockerell's scouts stationed here, and under my command, were captured last night 7 miles from this place by a party of a dozen rebels. After they were captured they were disarmed and stripped, marched a half a mile, drawn up in line on a bridge, and shot. Four were killed dead and 1 survives wounded. He was left for dead. I have taken his deposition and will forward it to you. I did not hear of the murder until this morning, and I fear the murderers have escaped.

C. C. MATSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HENDERSON, *September 29, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE :

I sent out a reconnaissance this morning on the main Jonesborough road, which was met by a rebel force 11 miles from this place. I believe this force consisted of about one regiment of cavalry. Another force was sent out 5 miles on same road, which returned at dark, but saw no enemy. I sent a party this morning across Snaps' Ferry road to Babb's Mill, which intersects the main road leading to Morristown, 19 miles from this place; they saw or heard nothing. I also sent a party to Bull's Gap which has not returned.

I saw a reliable citizen from Hawkins County, who gave information which confirmed your telegram of this morning.

JAS. P. T. CARTER.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
 No. 15. } *Knoxville, Tenn., September 29, 1863.*

For the purpose of relieving the character of Col. John F. De Courcy from the injurious imputations which are cast upon it by certain false and calumnious reports charging him with acts of which he was innocent, the commanding general desires to state as an act of justice to Colonel De Courcy that he arrested him at Cumberland Gap solely for writing a letter to his commanding officer, Brigadier-General Shackelford, a copy of which letter is given below.*

This letter was written to General Shackelford at a moment which called for the most ready co-operation of every officer. Instead, however, of exhibiting such a spirit, this letter is a tissue of vanity, consisting of puerile personal details, and closing with a sentence highly insubordinate in its nature and which implies that he can perform a work to which the verbal message alluded to in his first sentence showed that he was wholly unequal. In charity to Colonel De Courcy his verbal message is not inserted.

For this letter Colonel De Courcy was arrested and relieved from his command, and no officer will be allowed to remain in this army who displays such a tendency to allow his vanity and presumption to outweigh his patriotism and the public good.

By command of Major-General Burnside :

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HENDERSON, *September 29, 1863.*

General CARTER :

The rebels are advancing on the main Jonesborough road ; probably only a cavalry reconnaissance. Our scouting party met them 12 miles distant and had to fall back. I have sent re-enforcements forward. I apprehend no formidable movement.

JAS. P. T. CARTER.

MORRISTOWN, *September 29, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE :

A reliable citizen of Rogersville just in reports Carter's rebel regiment crossed Holston River, 8 miles above Rogersville, yesterday and is traveling south in direction of Lick Creek Bridge. Another regiment came to that county yesterday from direction of Morrison's Gap, which it was said was to form a junction with Carter's at Russellville or this place.

It was also reported that the third regiment was coming down State road from direction of Kingston. All the force consisted of cavalry. He heard of no artillery.

The deportment of rebel citizens was such as to induce the belief that they are expecting rebel forces. If a regiment of infantry could be sent up this p. m. to this place, had I not better send Twelfth Kentucky Infantry and two pieces of artillery to Lick Creek Bridge ? There are 400 stand of arms and ammunition for same at Russellville not yet distributed. Had they not better be brought back to this place ?

WM. A. HOSKINS,
[Colonel Twelfth Kentucky Infantry.]

* For correspondence omitted, see Part II, pp. 596, 597.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: I regret that there should be such apparent tardiness in complying with your orders, but I assure you that as soon as your wishes were known, troops were forwarded as rapidly as transportation could be procured.

As previously reported, your dispatches of the 13th were not received for several days after those of the 15th. The latter did not explain your wishes further than that you wanted Rosecrans re-enforced with all my available forces, leaving the Mississippi Valley secure. Although the troops sent under the dispatches of the 15th were 15 miles off, most of them were embarked within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the order, and all of them were sailing up the river within forty-eight hours. The receipt of your dispatches of the 13th explained everything, and Sherman was immediately ordered up the river with the remainder of his corps, substituting one division of the Seventeenth Corps, already forwarded to Memphis, for one here. This reduces me to the smallest possible number for holding this valley. There is to my front now four brigades of cavalry, with at least 20 pieces of artillery, that I know of. The brigades are commanded as follows: Cosby, Whitfield, Logan, and Chalmers. S. D. Lee commands the whole.

A letter just received from Hurlbut states that he can send but one brigade from his corps. An inspection report of the 20th of August shows him to have over 23,000 well men for duty exclusive of extra-duty men. From this he should spare at least 8,000 men and a large portion of artillery. General Hurlbut's letter seems to ignore my orders to him and show an evident inclination to set up a sort of independent command, receiving orders only from Washington. He passes over my orders to him quietly, and tells me that he will send Prentiss in command of forces going eastward.

All, I believe, is now moving according to your wishes. I have about 16,500 men to hold the river from here to Bayou Sara. This is exclusive of colored troops, mostly used guarding the west bank of the river, with the special view of protecting the leased plantations. Citizens of the country in various parts express great anxiety to have our troops among them. I have received applications to send troops to Monroe to hold the place, with the assurance that we should be supplied with beef and corn for nothing. There has also been application made to send troops to Yazoo City. I will not, of course, scatter my forces, having already few enough at the points—Vicksburg and Natchez—necessary to hold.

I have heard nothing recently from Steele's expedition, nor do I learn much of the movements of the enemy west of the river.

I regret that I have not got a movable force with which to attack Mobile or the river above. As I am situated, however, I must be content with guarding territory already taken from the enemy. I do not say this complainingly, but simply regret that advantage cannot be taken of so fine an opportunity of dealing the enemy a heavy blow.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 30, 1863.

General W. T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

DEAR GENERAL: The flag of truce has returned and gives the following summary of news:

General Rosecrans still occupies Chattanooga—Longstreet, Look-out Mountain, 12 miles south. Longstreet advanced on Sunday morning, but was repulsed. Burnside was coming up, but with what force not known.

Our loss was fifty-four pieces of artillery and from 15,000 to 20,000 men killed, wounded, and missing. Rebels' loss about the same. We lost one general, Lytle, killed, and Hood lost a leg and since reported dead. The rebels lost five or six generals, killed; among them Generals Smith, Helm, Adams, Brown, and Gregg were killed. Breckinridge is reported mortally wounded.

Johnston received Colonel Coolbaugh at his quarters in Canton and communications freely given, his last dispatch, which was to 8 o'clock, 28th, as he received it. He claims a great victory, but says the loss on both sides was great and about equal. Thus they have no advantage in that respect. Their papers claim that Wheeler is to the rear of Rosecrans, but Johnston does not know this to be a fact.

A large force went out on the 28th to meet ours sent out by you. Cosby undertook to cut ours off, but was repulsed and sent for reinforcements. Jackson afterward joined him. Our forces are not yet in, but, I presume, are all safe.

The brigade sent east stampeded the enemy completely, causing them to send their wagon-train back to Pearl River in great disorder.

A letter just received from General Hurlbut shows that he can send you a much less force than I expected. What troops you have are good, however, and will be a powerful re-enforcement to any army.

I will send you with this a Southern paper of the 27th. You will see that it gives a more favorable Southern view than is contained in this summary. This is to be expected, however; no doubt Johnston's account will prove the most correct.

I hope you will be in time to aid in giving the rebels the worst, or best, thrashing they have had in this war.

I have constantly had the feeling that I should lose you from this command entirely. Of course I do not object to seeing your sphere of usefulness enlarged and think it should have been enlarged long ago, having an eye to the public good alone. But it needs no assurance from me, general, that taking a more selfish view, while I would heartily approve such a change, I would deeply regret it on my own account.

I have no intentions in the world upon which to base the idea of such a change as is referred to being made, except my own feelings. I may be wrong and judge Rosecrans from a prejudiced view, instead of impartially, as I would like and try to do.

The last of Smith's division will be off this evening, if the boats get their fuel. I have seriously in contemplation to keep Smith here to take Tuttle's command, and send Tuttle to command some point in West Tennessee. I will make up my mind on this point before evening.

U. S. GRANT.
Major-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On Board Steamer Luminary, September 30, 1863.

Col. J. M. LOOMIS,
Commanding First Brigade:

So soon as your command is embarked with transportation loaded you will at once proceed up the river to Griffith's Landing, where you can procure fuel for the transports under your command. Take proper precautions to guard against surprises from dangerous points along the river, and inform the captains of boats that they will be held responsible to the extent of their information in regard to this matter. You will remain at the landing until General Smith arrives, from whom you will then receive orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse :

E. B. HARLAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 30, 1863—11.10 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn. :

Your dispatch of 27th received. All available forces must be pushed on toward General Rosecrans as fast as possible. Your attention must be directed particularly to repair of railroad and the transportation of supplies toward Decatur.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General CARR,
Corinth, Miss. :

Send some good man to penetrate as far east as Decatur and return as soon as practicable with information as to any movements in that direction.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 30, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Maj. C. A. DANA,
Nashville :

Your action retaining Surgeon Clendenin is approved. Report whether medical assistance and supplies are adequate. On Monday the President's order was sent to Rosecrans removing Crittenden and McCook, ordering them to Indianapolis for a court of inquiry, consolidating their corps, and appointing General Gordon Granger commander of the consolidated corps. If Hooker's command get safely through, all that the Army of the Cumberland can need will be a competent commander. The merit of General Thomas and the debt of gratitude the nation owes to his valor and skill are fully appreciated here, and I wish you to tell him so. It was not my fault that he was not in chief command months ago.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 30, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The advance of General Grant's re-enforcements were on their way from Vicksburg to Memphis on the 22d. General Hurlbut was directed to report their movement from day to day, but he is probably unable to do so, having no telegraphic communication. Moreover, it is probable that all mail-boats were sent to Vicksburg for troops. I have no communication with General Burnside since he left Knoxville. Communicate to him directly what you wish him to do.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BATTLE CREEK,
September 30, 1863—3 p. m.

General GARFIELD:

The ammunition stored at Bridgeport blew up this p. m., having been fired by the careless handling of a box of percussion shell. First explosion occurred at 11 a. m. and explosions only ceased entirely at 2 p. m. Colonel Smith reports 20 men killed and wounded, of whom 6 were killed at once. I was at Jasper, and, fearing an attack on Bridgeport, returned to this point. Office will be near Prigmore's house at 6 this p. m.

Very respectfully,

J. C. VAN DUZER.

NASHVILLE,
September 30, 1863—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

A portion of the Eleventh Army Corps passed through here this morning. The Twelfth Corps will soon be here. I learn that one division of Sherman's corps was at Louisville yesterday morning. Unless we get the mules from Louisville intended for General Rousseau's division, we cannot possibly get along. We can get no wagons either from Louisville or Cincinnati. I telegraphed General Meigs last night to give Colonel Myers authority to send me from Saint Louis wagons he had intended for General Banks. I hope this will be granted. I shall take all the spare wagons I can get hold of from the posts along the railroad, if not disapproved by the commanding general. Will you please give me an idea as to where the troops now coming in will be for the present.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 30, 1863.

Colonel HODGES:

Your dispatch of 10 this morning received. The troops coming in will operate on the Lookout Valley line unless called northward.

General Meigs has telegraphed about wagons and animals. We want nails, assorted, for pontoons. Have plenty of rope, assorted sizes. See to axes, spades, hatchets, picks, and clothing, especially shoes, canteens, and haversacks. Tell Simmons to write.

ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 30, 1863.

Col. S. SIMMONS,
Chief Commissary, Nashville:

The general commanding directs me to say that you must have some one here to represent you to run your office at headquarters.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 30, 1863.

Capt. W. E. MERRILL:

The major-general commanding desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, and say that he accepts the views that you have expressed in reference to the organization of the engineer department of this army. All officers of the Topographical Engineers are under your direction, and orders to them by Brigadier-General Morton, chief engineer, will be conveyed through you and not to them direct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 30, 1863.

Capt. W. C. MOREAU:

The general commanding directs that you send your company out in the direction of Pikeville on a scouting expedition, establishing headquarters at or near Dunlap, from which place you will send patrols to report everything that is going on. Your command will report to the nearest military commander and also directly to these headquarters fully and frequently everything that is going on.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

WALDEN'S RIDGE,
September 30, 1863—11 a. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Hear cannonading in the direction of Bridgeport.

BERRY,
Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS,
September 30, 1863—11.20 a. m.

Signal Officers:

The order that the cipher be used is imperative.

MERRILL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

WALDEN'S RIDGE,
September 30, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Heavy firing is going on in the direction of Bridgeport, and I judge about that distance from here.

KLOKKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS,
September 30, 1863—2 p. m.

Signal Officers:

In reporting firing give the number of guns you hear per minute.

MERRILL,
Captain and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS,
September 30, 1863—2 p. m.

Lieutenant BERRY:

Give bearings of station from communicating station and Foraker's station.

MERRILL,
Captain, &c.

SIGNAL STATION No. 3, WALDEN'S RIDGE,
25 Degrees West of North of Cameron's Hill,
September 30, 1863—4 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

The firing continued about two hours. Cannot tell the number of shots, but it was rapid. Apparently at Bridgeport.

BERRY.

WALDEN'S RIDGE,
September 30, 1863—6.15 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

My station from the fort is north 35 degrees west; from Foraker's, west-northwest; from Jones', east.

BERRY,
Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

The officer in charge of picket in front of Major-General Negley and Major-General Reynolds reports that between the hours of 9 p. m. and 12 last night he heard artillery passing from the enemy's left to the Rossville road, and that the sound seemed to die away in the distance on the Rossville road, and that he could distinctly hear the jar of the artillery as if coming down off the mountain. Also, that he could hear artillery or wagons passing from left of Rossville road into the road, dying away in the distance.

Colonel Lister, in charge of pickets on our left, reports that between the hours of 9 p. m. and 12 he heard the sound as of artillery or wagons passing to our left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH INDIANA BATTERY,
Chattanooga, September 30, 1863.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
A. A. G., Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from Major-General Sheridan, I examined the condition of the battery horses of this division and find it as follows:

Battery G, First Missouri Light Artillery: Horses yet serviceable, but in poor condition, on account of short feed, amounting to hardly half of proper allowance.

Battery C, First Illinois Light Artillery: Horses yet serviceable, but very poor; feed short, half of proper allowance.

Eleventh Indiana Battery: Horses not fit for work on account of great weakness, caused by too short allowance of feed, it amounting to but one-fourth of proper rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SUTERMEISTER,
Captain Eleventh Indiana Battery.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER:

The general commanding directs you to hold Colonel McCook's brigade in readiness to support General Crook if it shall be necessary. Direct him in that case to receive orders from General Crook, and if he leaves his present position he must leave a small force to watch the river in the vicinity of his present position. He may be needed very soon, as General Crook has been fighting to-day to resist the crossing of a rebel force at Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER :

The general commanding directs you to send General Spears with his command immediately to the Sequatchie Valley above Therman, to protect our line of transportation. Instruct him to take a strong position, patrol the country above him, and give any aid to the work of forwarding supplies that may be needed. Should it be necessary he had better intrench himself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL MORGAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
Near Stevenson, September 30, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

I send you copies of dispatches sent through last night by General Morgan to General Granger. Colonel Campbell sent no dispatch to you or myself notifying us of this important intelligence. I got the copies from General Morgan, having ridden down this morning from Bridgeport to see what condition things were in and to procure horses, &c. I send this to you at once, 8.30 o'clock a. m., believing that General Mitchell ought to be the first to receive the information. A regiment started this morning at 3 o'clock for Guntersville, and as soon as the result of their reconnaissance is known, I will see that it is promptly forwarded to your headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Bellefonte, Ala., September 29, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Lieut. E. HOYT, Jr.,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: Inclosed please find a communication from the officer commanding the patrol on the river. The pickets at McGinnis' Ferry report having heard wagons ascending the mountain during the night. Only a very few straggling rebels have been seen across the river this morning. Two deserters report that if the enemy are crossing the river at all, they will probably cross at Guntersville. Breckinridge's (Ninth Kentucky) cavalry are supposed to be among the party. Guntersville is 28 miles below this point.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKLIFFE COOPER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Sub-inclosure.]

SAINT CLAIR MILLS, TENNESSEE RIVER,
September 29, 1863.

Col. W. P. ROPER,

Commanding Sixth Kentucky Cavalry:

SIR: A citizen came to me this morning and told me the rebels

are crossing the Tennessee River just above Gunter's Landing, 28 miles from Bellefonte. The number crossed is 12,000 or 15,000. He says his information is reliable.

R. H. BRENTLINGER,
Captain, Commanding Company M.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Bridgeport, Ala., September 30, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps :

In answer to your note of inquiry of the 26th instant, this day received, I have the honor to report the disposition and force of this command as follows :

Second Indiana Cavalry, aggregate, 392 ; Fourth Indiana Cavalry, aggregate, 328 ; First Wisconsin Cavalry, aggregate, 406 ; total, 1,126—at Bridgeport, Ala. Newell's section of artillery.

Second East Tennessee Cavalry at Jasper, Tenn., at last report, aggregate, 407.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. RAY,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Washington, September 30, 1863—10 a. m.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Commanding Cavalry :

MAJOR: The enemy are endeavoring to cross at Cotton Port Ford, 3 miles from Washington. They are in very heavy force. I am fighting them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Second Division Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND EAST TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
Jasper, Tenn., September 30, 1863—7 p. m.

Major SINCLAIR :

I have the honor to report all quiet in this vicinity. No information of the enemy.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. R. McBATH,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Smith's Cross-Roads, September [30], 1863—12 m.
(Received 11.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General GARFIELD :

The rebels crossed last night in heavy force at a ford which they made for themselves. Wheeler's whole force is over with five days'

rations. His object is no doubt to make a raid across the mountains. Officers gave the men to understand that the rations they brought were to last them until they could get back across the river. It was impossible for me to keep them from crossing, as there was no ford where they crossed until they made it last night, nor are there any roads running along the river that I could patrol. I have fallen back to this place, 2 miles below Smith's Cross-Roads, as my force was too small to check the enemy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION CAVALRY,
Camp near Smith's Cross-Roads, Sept. 30, 1863—4 p. m.

Major SINCLAIR,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Chattanooga:

The enemy have crossed the river with a very heavy force. They crossed below and above me in several places simultaneously, so that it was impossible for me to prevent them. They have a great deal of mounted infantry that they fight on foot. I fought them for an hour or so, but as they were about to surround me I have retreated to this point, where they will have to approach me in front. The Fourth Ohio, being up the river trying to prevent the rebels from crossing there, is cut off, but I sent them word to come in on a rear road, and I think they will come in all right. There were no roads running up and down the river banks, so that my patrols could not watch all the river, as the jungles along the banks were impassable.

My loss is comparatively slight. I cannot form any idea of their numbers. A great many persons report infantry, but I think it only dismounted cavalry.

Generals Wheeler and Forrest with their commands are both there. General Wheeler sent in a flag of truce demanding my surrender. I consider that I was very fortunate in saving all my train. I learn that they issued their men five days' rations before starting, and told their men that they must last them until they crossed the mountains. Their horses are reported in good condition. The force that crossed at a point half way between Washington and Kingston said that they were going to Crossville, on the Sparta road. My impression is that they intend making a raid on our communications. I shall await orders here.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I shall send scout to Washington in the morning.

G. C.

NASHVILLE, September 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Commanding officers at Decherd and Tullahoma report Roddey at New Market yesterday at 2 p. m. with 4,000 men.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General GILLEM,
Nashville:

The general commanding directs me to say that he thinks he will be able to furnish the regiments asked for in a very few days, and that so soon as he can he will furnish them.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 30, 1863—10 p. m.

Colonel SMITH,
Commanding Bridgeport:

The general commanding directs me to ask you whether there was any cannonading at Bridgeport to-day and what it was about.

D. G. SWAIM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Corps:

The general commanding directs you to furnish your command with the tools allowed it by the War Department, and an extra wagon-load of tools to each division. The nature of country through which you are to operate requires that special care be taken in this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 30, 1863—2.20 p. m.*
 (Received 11.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

My force is now concentrated and in readiness to move in accordance with either of the following plans. Had I moved at once by brigades and divisions I could have been of no material assistance to Rosecrans, and the detachments would have been subjected to severe attack from a heavy body of the enemy's cavalry that has been hanging on our flanks for some days below Loudon, and has been kept at bay by our cavalry:

First plan: To abandon the railroad and East Tennessee, leaving the present force at Cumberland Gap, and to move down with the remainder of the force, say 20,000 men, on the north side of the Tennessee through Kingston, Washington, and Smith's Cross-Roads, and effect a junction with Rosecrans. I think it would be disastrous to

move half the force on the north side of the river, leaving the other half on the south side as garrisons to be crushed in detail, as will be the case if we attempt to hold East Tennessee with this movement.

Second: To move down along the line of the railroad as an independent force, leaving a body of troops at Cumberland Gap, another body at Bull's Gap and Rogersville to cover Cumberland Gap and watch the enemy in that part of the State, and small garrisons at Knoxville and Loudon, and to attack the right wing of the enemy about Cleveland, with, say, 15,000 men, acting in concert with Rosecrans and according to his advice.

Third: To move on the south side of the Tennessee through Athens, Columbus, and Benton, past the right flank of the enemy, sending a body of cavalry along the railroad or on its west side, to threaten the enemy's flank and cover the movements of the main body, which, consisting of 7,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, will move rapidly down the line of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad to Dalton, destroying the enemy's communications; sending a cavalry force to Rome to destroy the machinery, works, and powder-mills at that place, the main body moving rapidly on the direct road to Atlanta, the railroad center, thus entirely destroying the enemy's communications, and breaking up his depots at once; thence moving to such point on the coast where cover can be obtained as shall be agreed upon with you. It is proposed to take no trains, but live upon the country and the supplies at the enemy's depots, destroying what we do not use. If followed by the enemy, as we undoubtedly shall be, Rosecrans will be relieved and enabled to advance, and from superior celerity of movement and destroying bridges, &c., in our rear, the chances of occupying [*sic*] and injury from pursuit are in our favor. Our chief losses would probably be in stragglers.

I have received so little information of the position and force of Rosecrans that it is proper that you should decide which of these plans would be best, and therefore refer to you for decision. I am in favor of the third. All the information we can derive from deserters and citizens from within their lines shows that the enemy suffered very heavy loss and consider it a drawn battle. If Rosecrans is in such position that he can hold his own until he receives help from other quarters, I am satisfied we can hold this country and do the enemy material harm by operating in the direction of the salt-works and Lynchburg, which we were doing with fair chances of success when the President's order arrived. A heavy force of the enemy's infantry, artillery, and cavalry is pressing our forces down the railroad, and now occupy Jonesborough and Greeneville. We will try to stop them at Bull's Gap. Inasmuch as we are ready to move, the earliest possible answer is desirable.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
September 30, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your dispatch received. Did you know all the circumstances you would not be surprised at my not having moved to your assistance. The dispatch of General Crittenden—sent by your direction—that the enemy was in retreat and your right rested on Rome, gave me full assurance that you had no need of my assistance, and

therefore I moved to clear out the whole of East Tennessee of the enemy's forces and destroy their salt-works in Southwest Virginia. While in the execution of this design I received an order from the President to move to your support. My command is now being concentrated, and I will soon be prepared to move in accordance with one of the three subjoined plans,* which I have submitted to the General-in-Chief for his decision, and upon which I would like you to furnish him with your views.

You may rest assured that any call for support will receive from me as hearty and willing a response as it is possible to render.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 30, 1863.*
(Received 9.25 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

A copy of General Rosecrans' dispatch is received, and I will be governed accordingly.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 30, 1863.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

To avoid the delay of a full compliance with General Orders, No. 238, can authority be given to accept resignation of volunteer officers, and suspend any balance of pay due until they can furnish the paymaster with evidence that they are not indebted to the Government?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 30, 1863—11 a. m.
(Received October 1.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Since my dispatch of yesterday to Halleck (copy sent to you), a considerable force of the enemy is reported opposite Washington. I rely on you to protect my left flank. It is obvious they should not be allowed to separate us.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 30, 1863—12 p. m.
(Received 1 p. m., October 1.)

General BURNSIDE:

The mass of the rebel cavalry have crossed the river about Washington, and you will have to close up your force and cut them off. We have sent ours, and you will have to close with them.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

* See p. 954 *ante*, and first foot-note reference (*) on p. 10, Part IV.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J.,
September 30, 1863.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Please telegraph General Burnside that his telegram has been received, and that I will push forward the railroad with all dispatch. I expect to reach Cincinnati Saturday.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Major of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, September 30, 1863.

Captain ANDERSON:

General Burnside telegraphs that Major Simpson is to take charge of whole railroad matters. I will furnish troops at his request to execute any order he may make.

It is important that Major Simpson should see me and get orders heretofore issued and have arrangements made. Can he come down? If necessary I can come up.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

BULL'S GAP, *September 30, 1863.*
(Received October 1.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I arrived here at 5 p. m. with my brigade, except Second Ohio Cavalry, which I left at Greeneville. There is no enemy of any size near us, except a small force in possession of Rogersville.

All quiet at Greeneville to 11 a. m. to-day. I will send a party to Rogersville to-morrow, to hold the place and watch the movements of any force that might endeavor to reach the Cumberland Gap road. I would have communicated with you sooner, but the line was not in working order. The One hundred and third Ohio are here. The Eighth Tennessee Infantry and new regiments are at Lick Creek Bridge.

JAS. P. T. CARTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

MORRISTOWN, *September 30, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE:

At 1 o'clock this p. m. Colonel Carter was at Bull's Gap, having halted there, whether with intention of making a stand or rest, my informant did not know. Just received dispatch from Lieutenant Ronder, commanding patrol, stating that 400 rebels, armed and mounted, were approaching Tazewell. Were met by home guards, who were skirmishing and holding them in check.

HOSKINS,
Colonel.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

The enemy is reported by scouts to have continued his march to Athens, probably beyond there. I sent a regiment to Madisonville yesterday. No enemy in that vicinity, and has not been over 200. We captured one of Morgan's lieutenants at that place. His name is Spencer—of Lexington, Ky.

J. WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1863.*

(Received 10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

We hear that 6 locomotives are to arrive at Cairo. There is reported but 2 feet water in the Ohio, making it unsafe sending boats to Louisville. If it is designed sending the engines by rail, Kasson locomotive trucks will be necessary. Had you not best order them from Buffalo? We have ordered them, but our order may not be respected.

ROBT. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General.

APPENDIX.

AUGUST 12, 1863.

General McPHERSON :

Thank you for the news of the commissions as brigadier-general. I wish we could have dated the same day, as we could pull together without trouble. I will write you at length, as soon as the appointment is received. The Second Wisconsin was ordered to the Red Bone Church to report to you by letter as soon as in position.

Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

WINCHESTER, *August 16, 1863.*

General J. C. DAVIS :

I have the honor to state that instructions have been received from the general commanding ordering an advance of the troops of this corps, of which the following is an extract :

General Davis' division will move by the best intermediate route over the mountain down Raccoon Cove, and select a good camp for forage and water near the railroad, between Mud and Raccoon Creeks or its vicinity, and put himself in communication with the corps headquarters at Stevenson by Thursday.

General McCook directs that you prepare your command to move on route indicated with the allowance of transportation, rations, and forage prescribed in General Orders, No. 171, current series Department of the Cumberland. If upon examination it is found practicable to move the trains thus laden on the designated route, notice will be given you of when to move, and the practicability of the route, in due time.

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

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, *August 16, 1863.*

General J. C. DAVIS :

The general commanding the corps directs that you move your division on the route designated to-day at 2 o'clock to-morrow, taking with you the rations and forage you may have on hand. He wishes you to be particularly careful that no unauthorized baggage is carried in your wagons. In order that your trains may be able to ascend the mountains, no wagons should carry more than about

a thousand pounds in weight. Corps headquarters will probably move in the same road with your division and at the same time.

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

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, August 16, 1863.

General R. W. JOHNSON :

It is found necessary to move your command to-day a portion of the way to Winchester, as far as Elk River, or farther if found practicable. Move with ten days' rations and forage, if you have them, and authorized transportation. Be careful no unauthorized baggage is carried in wagons. As soon as you have encamped your troops for the night come on to this place yourself and stay at these headquarters to-night.

By command of Major-General McCook :

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Manchester, Tenn., August 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Comdg. First Div., 21st Army Corps, Hillsborough, Tenn. :

SIR : The general commanding is disappointed at not having received anything further from you in answer to the orders sent you this morning, and the letter of inquiry as to the road you will probably take, the location of your headquarters to-night, &c. Your clerk is probably at fault in not having detained the couriers, and he should be so instructed as not to dispatch couriers on receiving "important" orders without reference to his immediate commander. The general commanding still hopes to hear from you some time to-day, and directs that, should you not see him by Wednesday at dark, you endeavor to communicate with him or General Palmer at or about Dunlap. The general will leave here in the morning to overtake General Palmer to-morrow night at Irving College.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Manchester, Tenn., August 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps :

GENERAL : You will regulate your marches in conformity with the foregoing or accompanying orders,* commencing your movement this Sunday morning. General Palmer will take the road to Irving

* Reference is to orders from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, August 15, p. 85.

College, &c., to be there Monday night, when the general commanding the corps will join him, leaving here Monday morning. Should any change in the orders take place before the general leaves, he will communicate with you via McMinnville. Endeavor to open communication with him or General Palmer by Monday night. Send word by the bearer of this what information you have concerning the enemy in your front, and the probable location of your headquarters both this and to-morrow night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, August 17, 1863.

General J. C. DAVIS :

Your dispatch by Captain Hotchkiss was duly received. The facts in regard to the headquarters train have been reported to the general commanding, and he has ordered Major Hudson, Tenth Ohio Volunteers, commanding train escort, to make every possible exertion to get the train out of your way, which he says must be done so that you will not be delayed. General McCook directs me to say to you that he leaves you to make the march in the designated time on the route indicated, using your own judgment as to distance, water, &c. You will remember that the route reported as being best is down the Big Raccoon Cove, also by water. The orderly who carries this carries the order to Major Hudson. Corps headquarters will probably be moved by the Tullahoma and Anderson route, and reach Stevenson by Thursday evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, TENN., August 17, 1863—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN :

Corps headquarters move early to-morrow morning via Mount Top or Crow Creek road, for Stevenson. Expect to reach there Thursday evening. Davis' division started this afternoon via Mount Top, Johnson's via Salem, to Bellefonte.

Respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Two Miles S. W. of Irving College, in Camp, August 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,

Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps :

GENERAL : Your dispatch of 2 p. m. is received this 5.15 p. m., and is very satisfactory. General Palmer is in camp at Irving College. General Wood was, this morning, at foot of the mountain, 3 miles south of Pelham. The general commanding has received instructions from department headquarters to "borrow" from you some cavalry, and he desires that you send him two full companies, pre-

pared to stay, to report to him on Wednesday at Dunlap. How much cavalry have you? Communicate with me again to-morrow if possible. We have nothing new from department headquarters.

Respectfully and truly,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Top of Mountain, 7 Miles South of Irving College,
 Tuesday, August 18, 1863—a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Winchester or Stevenson :

I have nothing from you since I left Manchester yesterday morning, when I telegraphed you the relative positions of the corps. I am now on top of the mountain, about 7 miles south of Irving College. Palmer is ascending the hill, which is terrible, but will be at the point designated in orders on time. Van Cleve dispatches me this morning that he cannot reach Pikeville before to-morrow night, but I am in hopes that Colonel Minty and his command will be there to-night. Wood I have heard nothing from since he left the foot of the mountain. I have dispatched Van Cleve to use all diligence to communicate with Minty, and to be ready, if necessary, to support him.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
On Top of Mountain, about 19 Miles from Dunlap,
 August 18, 1863—12.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps :

GENERAL : Your dispatch of this 7 a. m. is received. The general is very sorry to hear that you will not be at Pikeville as designated in the orders, but has no doubt you have done your best. General Palmer's command is now ascending the hill, and will certainly be at the point designated on time. Will not Colonel Minty and his command be at Pikeville to-day, as per orders? In this event you will communicate with him, and, if necessary, support him by a forced march. So soon as you arrive at Pikeville, instruct Colonel Minty to establish a line of couriers between that place and my headquarters at Dunlap. I shall not be far from this place to-night. Use all diligence to accomplish the end desired.

Respectfully and truly,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Therman :

GENERAL : I send with this Captain Leavell and his small company of mounted infantry, with a view of opening a line of couriers

between Therman and Tracy City, or whatever point you may deem most desirable to transmit dispatches by to department headquarters with the greatest dispatch. If you have such line already open, return these men with instructions to establish a line between here and your headquarters. General Palmer left this morning with a brigade and part of Wilder's command. General Van Cleve arrived at Pikeville yesterday at 11 a. m. Colonel Minty found Dibrell at Sparta on Monday with a strong force, equal if not superior to his own. He drove him back toward Yankeetown and then toward Kingston, pursuing him till 8 p. m.

State what your prospects are for drawing supplies from Tracy City, and if there is telegraphic communication between Tracy City and department headquarters. Have you a courier line between General Reynolds at Jasper, which is not over 20 miles from Stevenson? I send also a dispatch for General Garfield.* Forward it with all dispatch. In it I have suggested the line of the Sequatchie Valley (through you, thence through General Reynolds at Jasper—from thence it is only 17 miles to department headquarters) as desirable for the courier line. I am anxious to hear from you on receipt of this.

By order of Major-General Crittenden :

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, August 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
Comdg. Third Div., Twenty-first Army Corps, Pikeville:

GENERAL: Your favor of yesterday is received.† The general commanding desires that you hasten the opening of the courier line between here and Pikeville. He has no further orders to give than those sent you in the copy of orders from department headquarters, as he has received no others. He thinks that you construe the order correctly as to the reconnaissance to the Tennessee River. General Palmer arrived here yesterday, and left this morning with a brigade and part of Wilder's command which we met here. Wood is at Therman.

Respectfully and truly,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, August 20, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
Commanding Post, Pikeville:

SIR: I wrote you this forenoon by Captain Abeel. Capt. Will C. Moreau, of Third Indiana Cavalry, and bearer of this, reports having changed his line of march with his company in consequence of

* See p. 90.

† See p. 79.

reports he received of a large force of rebel cavalry at or near Spencer, said to be there with the view of cutting off or destroying your train. It may be said the captain has been deceived for an object, but the general desires that you see him on his arrival, and judge for yourself of the probable danger to your train or communications. If you have any information corroborating this, communicate at once and take all steps possible and practicable to secure your line of communication. A signal officer left here for Pikeville with Captain Abeel, with the view of opening signal line to this point.

Respectfully and truly,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Therman:

I have sent you all the cavalry I have. I may possibly get some from Minty to-night, when it will be forwarded for the purpose indicated.

By order of Maj. Gen. T. L. Crittenden :

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 21, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Therman:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has just received a dispatch from department headquarters which contains no news, but expresses satisfaction for the prompt movement, &c., of the whole corps. As he has not heard from you to-day, he supposes that you have no further information from General Wagner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, August 21, 1863—8.20 a. m.

Major-General PALMER,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Yours of 5.35 p. m. yesterday was received at midnight.* The general commanding directs me to state that he approves the leaving of your guns on the hill, and to urge upon you constant communication with him at least twice a day, if nothing has transpired. Colonel Minty started yesterday on his reconnais-

* See p. 90.

sance. Nothing from General Wood except that General Wagner started yesterday on time. Not a line from department headquarters, but the telegraph line is open to Tracy City. Trains are arriving there with supplies and cattle on board. Your train started this morning for McMinnville.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, August 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: I wrote you last night by Captain Moreau (who was to leave this morning), since when yours of yesterday with other dispatches is received. The general commanding directs me to again urge upon you the great importance of security of your trains. He feels that you and your lines are more exposed than any other, and the line interrupted might prevent you from participating in the general movement, if it did not prevent it. General Palmer with his brigade is where he is ordered. Nothing later from General Wood. General Wagner started yesterday with his brigade. Not a word from department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The general commanding desires to call your attention again to the order establishing courier line between here and Pikeville.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
August 22, 1863.

General R. W. JOHNSON:

GENERAL: Your communication of yesterday announcing your arrival at Bellefonte is just received. We were certainly misinformed as to the character of the road to Bellefonte, via Salem and Larkin's Fork post-office, which was reported by several parties as the best route over the mountains. General Davis came by Mount Top and our headquarters train via Anderson route with comparatively little difficulty, both arriving here in good season. General McCook directs that you order the train belonging to corps headquarters to this place, under a guard of your mounted infantry, as soon as practicable. Inclosed you will find the press dispatches. The letters for Mrs. Johnson will be mailed. The general will pay you a visit to-morrow or next day.

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

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding Post, Therman, Tenn. :

GENERAL : Your dispatch of 10 p. m. yesterday, with report from Wagner and Wilder, was received this 7.30 a. m.* Generals Palmer and Van Cleve report enemy busy with the spade at all points on the river. No cavalry had reported yet for courier duty.

Respectfully and truly,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

I send this with the dispatches from department headquarters via Tracy City, one to be telegraphed from thence.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 22, 1863—10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Post, Therman :

Your two dispatches of to-day (latter with copy of report from General Wagner) are received.† The general commanding directs me to say that it is necessary that you send for supplies at once. You had better send to McMinnville, to which place Generals Palmer and Van Cleve have sent, but he does not yet know that there are supplies there even for them. The general has telegraphed to department headquarters concerning your and other supplies, but at this moment has no further information than that contained in the general orders, of which you have a copy. The general is glad to receive General Wagner's report, and thinks that you do right in forwarding to him necessary supplies. As you have telegraphed the substance of this report to department headquarters, the general will await further instructions from there before making any change in the positions of the troops.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 22, 1863—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE :

GENERAL : The officer in charge of couriers has arrived, bringing with [him] your dispatch of this date.‡ The general is pleased to find that Minty is better off than both you and he supposed as regards supplies. The general wishes to know what information you have as to the nature and extent of supplies now, and likely to arrive, at McMinnville. The general still needs another company of cavalry for courier line between Therman and Jasper, just as soon as you can spare it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See p. 103.

† See pp. 118, 119.

‡ See p. 125.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 23, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General Wood,
Commanding Post, Therman:

General Wagner's report of to-day from near Chattanooga is received.* The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has just learnt that the Second Division train will be within 9 miles of this place to-night, and that it is only partially loaded with commissary supplies, there not being sufficient on hand at McMinnville to load the thirty wagons sent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Not a word from department headquarters on the subject of supplies or any other subject.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General Wood,
Therman:

By command of the general commanding I send you Captain Moreau and his 16 men to open communication between Therman and Jasper. Perhaps by sending a man through to General Reynolds you might induce him to meet you half way with couriers, in which case these men would be ample.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 24, 1863—11.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General Wood,
Therman:

The general commanding directs me to state that he has received information from department headquarters that there were 20,000 rations at Tracy City, and more ordered. You had better, therefore, send your wagons there.

Respectfully,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: Captain Moreau reported here last evening with 16 men, and I have ordered him to Therman this morning. He wants his

* See page 187.

wagons and the balance of his company if he can get them. Your dispatch to Colonel Minty I forwarded by special couriers to Poe's Tavern last night. The general commanding is anxious for further information concerning Colonel Minty's movements. His report does not show "absolute necessity" or use in "falling back" at all, and in doing so he loses the opportunity of performing his duty of watching the enemy and reporting their movements. Still less does the general understand why he should rely on General Hazen instead of on you.

Respectfully and truly,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 25, 1863—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding Post, Therman:

SIR: I wrote you last night concerning rations, and reporting 20,000 at Tracy City and more ordered. The general commanding desires a full list of prisoners and deserters taken by your command, giving company, regiment, brigade, and division of each, and directs that hereafter you furnish list of same tri-weekly. In sending for supplies, always keep transportation on hand to move everything in the event of marching orders. Have you succeeded in establishing courier line to Jasper, and has General Reynolds met you en route with his couriers? Inform me as soon as the signal line is open to Jasper. Captain Case left here yesterday to accomplish this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 25, 1863—1 p. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: I send you this extract in the temporary absence of the general commanding. You will notice that Bridgeport is mentioned as a supply point and is an answer to the general's dispatch yesterday morning suggesting Bridgeport as the most practicable route, if in the judgment of the general commanding the department the route was a safe one. You will also notice that it entirely ignores Tracy City as a supply point, which point was specially mentioned in the last dispatch. There is nothing new except that all our movements are approved by the general commanding, and that Burnside will be at Jamestown to-night and cover Van Cleve's left.

Respectfully and truly,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 25, 1863—12 m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding Post, Therman :

GENERAL : The following is an extract from a dispatch dated headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Stevenson, Ala., August 24, 1863, 11.05 p. m. :

The general commanding desires you to ration yourself up as far as you can, sending a portion of your train to McMinnville and a portion to Bridgeport. A small train guard will be sufficient. One ration will be sent to McMinnville at once.

By command of Major-General Crittenden :

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
First Division :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs me to call your attention to that portion of the orders (clause 7) that looks to the passage of streams and rivers, and when it may be necessary to improvise boats for crossing. You will call Wagner's (or General Hazen's and Colonel Minty's) attention to this matter, as he is now in the front, and request him to make a report of the feasibility of constructing boats or rafts to cross the Tennessee, and whether he will need anything he has not now and that is practicable for you to furnish or procure him.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General Palmer, Second Division; Brigadier-General Van Cleve, Third Division.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 25, 1863—8 a. m.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
Commanding Post, Pikeville :

The dispatch sent you this 6 a. m. is the substance of an order from department headquarters received at midnight. There is nothing beyond that except that the general commanding is well satisfied with all our movements, &c. Send at once—and hereafter twice a week—register of prisoners and deserters, giving company, regiment, brigade, and division they belong to.

By order of Major-General Crittenden :

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR STEVENSON, ALA.,

August 28, 1863—2.30 a. m.

General J. C. DAVIS :

Instructions are just received from the general commanding to throw the brigade of your division at Caperton's Ferry across the river in the pontoon boats at early dawn, and to direct the brigade to immediately occupy the crest of the mountain beyond. The bridge is to be constructed as soon as the brigade is thrown over, and another brigade is ordered to take up a defensive position at this end of the bridge. You will send this brigade by direction of Major-General McCook, from the First Division. It will be necessary for it to move to Caperton's Ferry at the earliest moment possible, to be there in season. Colonel Heg will receive the above instructions from these headquarters, and begin operations at dawn this morning.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Dunlap, Tenn., August 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General WOOD,

Commanding Post, Therman:

SIR: The general commanding desires that you inform him so soon as you have information from Bridgeport, the nature and extent of commissary supplies at that point, and whether the road is more practicable than that to Tracy City. What supplies are at the latter?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The general wishes to know if there is no danger at the mouth of Battle Creek, which can be reached by the guns across the river, and which the wagons have to traverse going to Bridgeport.

P. P. O.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Dunlap, Tenn., August 28, 1863—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,

Commanding Post, Pikeville:

SIR: Your two dispatches of yesterday covering copy of dispatches from Colonel Minty are received.* The general commanding is rejoiced to find you are doing so well as regards rations. Continue your efforts in that connection without endangering your ability to move on short notice. The general cannot leave here at present as he is much in the dark, and cannot form any conjectures as to the probable course of events. Otherwise the distance would not prevent him from going to see you. He looks forward, however, to the time when he will have you all under his own eye, united and happy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See pp. 190, 191.

STEVENSON, ALA.,
August 29, 1863.

Lieutenant BURROUGHS :

General McCook directs that you make all necessary preparations as speedily as possible and throw the pontoon bridges across the river at early dawn this morning. Colonel Heg's brigade will cross first, as directed yesterday, and occupy the crest of the mountains beyond. If you have not the pioneers that should throw the bridge over already with the bridges, order them there as early as possible. Another brigade has been ordered to the ferry to protect the bridge. Throw the bridge across and in the manner indicated yesterday.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CAPERTON'S FERRY, ALA.,
August 29, 1863.

General J. C. DAVIS :

Colonel Heg's brigade is all on the other side of the river and the bridge is being laid. We are anxious to have your Second Brigade here as soon as possible to support Colonel Heg, if necessary.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *August 29, 1863—6.30.*

General J. C. DAVIS :

The general commanding the corps directs that you move the First Brigade of your division at an early hour to-morrow morning to a position near the pontoon bridge at Caperton's Ferry. He wishes the brigade encamped on this side of the river until we have more definite information of the condition of affairs in the front. He also wishes you to have the main road running south from the bridge repaired, and put in order for the trains, &c., to pass over with all the expedition possible. Send up to the Pioneer Brigade and get five sledge hammers which are there, and which will be of much service in repairing the roads. It is very necessary that before crossing the river with your division you should have it supplied with axes, spades, and picks in accordance with the late order from department headquarters. The greater part of them can be carried in a wagon at division headquarters or in the ammunition wagon, to be distributed to the troops for special service.

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

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CAPERTON'S FERRY, ALA.,
August 29, 1863.

Colonel HEG :

General McCook directs that you will advance at once, and occupy the prominent points on the mountain, taking all the troops you

have at the ferry. He also desires you to get all the information possible from the citizens, and if they refuse to give any, you will arrest them, and, if necessary, use force in getting what is desired.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[B. D. WILLIAMS?]

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

STEVENSON, ALA.,

August 29, 1863.

Colonel HEG:

General McCook directs you immediately make preparations for crossing the Tennessee River on the pontoon boats this morning at early dawn; throw your troops over as directed yesterday. It is not expected that you will meet with much resistance. As soon as your brigade is across, the pontoon bridge will be reconstructed, and it will be defended by a brigade of infantry from General Davis' division, which has already been ordered to the position you now occupy. As soon as you have crossed your brigade move it forward and occupy the crest of the mountains on the south side of the river, taking up a good defensive position. If you can get tools from the pioneers, intrench the position you take on the mountain if you deem it necessary for safety. Troops have already been thrown across the Tennessee higher up. Lieutenant Burroughs will receive the necessary instructions immediately.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, ALA.,

August 29, 1863.

General R. W. JOHNSON:

The general commanding the corps directs that you move your division at an early hour to-morrow morning, and encamp it on the ground near the Crow Creek Ford occupied by your troops last summer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, ALA.,

August 30, 1863—midnight.

General R. W. JOHNSON,

Commanding Second Division:

The general commanding the corps directs that you move your division across the Tennessee River on the pontoon bridge at an early hour to-morrow morning and occupy the position in which General Davis' troops are now encamped. General Davis will move his division forward on to the mountains. Move your ammunition

train across the river and leave your supply train on this side. The general wishes you to superintend the crossing of your division in person, in order that it may be effected without accident or delay.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, ALA.,

August 30, 1863.

Colonel HEG:

The following is an extract from a communication received from Brigadier-General Garfield, chief of staff:

Major-General McCook:

The general commanding is gratified at the promptness and success of your movement in crossing the river.

General McCook takes great pleasure in referring the compliment to you and your troops, whose good conduct justly entitles them to the commendation of the department commander.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy furnished Captain O'Connell.)

NEAR STEVENSON, ALA.,

August 31, 1863.

General J. C. DAVIS:

I am directed by the general commanding the corps to state that in carrying out the provisions of General Orders, No. 28,* Twentieth Army Corps, he wishes brigade quartermasters detailed to take charge of the sections of the division supply trains, and the senior regimental quartermaster in each brigade to be required to take charge of the three wagons at brigade headquarters in addition to their present duties with the regiment. It is intended that the above order or rule shall be general, and that you shall make exceptions to it if you think the interests of the service require it. The general also directs that hereafter, until further orders, issues be made by division quartermasters directly to regimental quartermasters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Generals R. W. Johnson and P. H. Sheridan.)

NEAR STEVENSON, ALA.,

August 31, 1863—1 a. m.

General J. C. DAVIS,

Commanding First Division:

The general commanding the corps directs that you move your First and Second Brigades and your trains at an early hour this

* See p. 252.

morning up on the top of the mountain to a position near Colonel Heg's brigade General Johnson is instructed to occupy the ground on which these brigades are now encamped with his division.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 31, 1863.

Brigadier-General Wood,
Commanding Post, Therman :

The general commanding directs that you move your two brigades now with you down the Sequatchie Valley at 6 to-morrow morning. Instruct General Wagner to act in conformity with the inclosed copy of orders, which I send you for your information.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 31, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Therman :

SIR : The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has just received a very unintelligible message by signal, ordering him to move down secretly and quietly, leaving front as at present, &c. ; also that special instructions were sent this 3.25 a. m. in cipher. The general desires that you send out a courier on road to Tracy City to hasten these orders, as they ought to be here now. The couriers bearing this will await the arrival of the dispatch.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
Comdg. 2d Div., Twenty-first Army Corps, Dunlap, Tenn. :

The general commanding directs that you move your two brigades now with you down the Sequatchie Valley at 6 to-morrow morning. Instruct General Hazen to act in conformity with the inclosed copy of orders, which I send you for your information and guidance.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 31, 1863.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
Commanding Post, Pikeville :

The general commanding directs that you move your two brigades now with you down the Sequatchie Valley at 6 to-morrow morning. Move as fast as practicable without distressing your command. Any wagons now absent for supplies will follow on, and if they have not left McMinnville, perhaps had better be ordered to strike the valley at this place. My headquarters will probably be at Jasper to-morrow night. You will continue your march each succeeding day, and communicate with me each day after going into camp. As you advance bring all couriers and signal officers with you as far down as Therman, from which point the line must be kept open till further orders. Instruct Colonel Minty to remain where he is, and to communicate with and through General Hazen. He must watch the river and keep up a threatening front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Dunlap, Tenn., August 31, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
Commanding Post, Pikeville :

The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of this date,* and to state that he has no authority to order any depot of supplies at Pikeville. You will therefore not procure more than you are capable of transporting, as the indications are strong that a move may be ordered at any moment. I send you copy of dispatch sent by signal.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

General R. W. JOHNSON :

General McCook directs that you move your division forward early to-morrow morning to General Davis' present position. General Davis is ordered to move forward to Winston's. Corps headquarters will be with you to-morrow night. General McCook wishes you to leave one regiment of your division to guard the pontoon bridge ; it will soon be relieved and rejoin your division. If your baggage and transportation are not arranged in accordance with General Orders, No. 28, complete that arrangement as far as practicable. If you find you have not time to arrange your medical supplies as directed to-day, General McCook is willing that regimental commanders should retain their ordinary hospital wagons heretofore allowed each regiment.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

* See p. 259.

NEAR STEVENSON, ALA.,
September 1, 1863.

General P. H. SHERIDAN :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication on the subject of transportation. Major-General McCook was not aware of the existence of orders in the Third Division reducing regimental transportation to the extent stated. Inasmuch as he is only desirous of making the necessary reduction, if this is already made in your division to a smaller allowance than is prescribed in General Orders, No. 28, Twentieth Army Corps, a compliance with this order will not be required. While the general is of the opinion that the system of organizing transportation proposed in that order has advantages over any other heretofore in use in this army, he is willing that for the present you may carry out the plan for supplying your troops that you have already adopted. He directs that you forward to these headquarters a report showing the amount of transportation and baggage allowed your troops, and also how long you will probably be able to supply them according to your present arrangements; also at what distance from the supply depot you can supply your command for an indefinite length of time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp 1 Mile from Jasper, September 1, 1863—9 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

CAPTAIN : Am I to move in the morning ? I have been expecting orders all the evening, but have heard nothing. I have ordered my command to be ready to march at 6 in the morning, and, if I do not receive an order not to move, will march at that hour.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 2, 1863—11 a. m.

General R. W. JOHNSON :

General McCook directs that you move your division forward to the position now occupied by General Davis.

The First Division has been ordered to Winston's, and if the Third Division comes up to-day, it will probably be located at or near Mrs. Gardner's. Corps headquarters will be at Mr. Walker's house near here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

September 2, 1863—11.30 a. m.

General R. W. JOHNSON :

General McCook wishes you to have the Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers reconnoiter and mark out or blaze a road from where you are to encamp to-night to Bridgeport, or far enough to establish us a road there. It is understood that there is such a road there, but it is not sufficiently marked for travel without an examination and possibly some repairing. Corps headquarters will not get up on the mountain to-night.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

September 2, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Lieutenant CIST,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General :

Send following dispatch forward to General Johnson on top of the mountain, via pontoon bridge, immediately :

General JOHNSON :

By detachment of Thirty-ninth Indiana forward dispatch to General Davis to advance no farther than absolutely necessary to get water, and to be on his guard.

By order of General McCook :

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

The above dispatch is sent to Lieutenant Cist by order of General Rosecrans.

G. P. THRUSTON,

Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

Stevenson, September 2, 1863—9 p. m.

General R. W. JOHNSON :

General McCook directs that you move your division forward at an early hour to-morrow morning, on the road taken by General Davis to-day, to a position near his division, so that the two divisions may be closed up. The bridge at Bridgeport broke down to-day, so that Sheridan's division will not be able to advance as rapidly as was expected, and on this account General Davis has not been ordered to move to-morrow—to give time for General Sheridan to keep up with him. Corps headquarters are at the foot of the mountain, but General McCook will probably remain here to-night.

G. P. THRUSTON,

Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, ALA.,

September 2, 1863—12.45 p. m.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,

Commanding Third Division, Bridgeport :

General McCook directs that you move your troops and train up the mountain to-night if practicable. The Fourteenth Corps will

want the road to-morrow. Can you take any other road to Winburn's Gap except Moore's road? Corps headquarters will be at Gus. Caperton's to-night; at Winston's to-morrow night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 2, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

Your dispatch of 1.45 is received. All is right. General Rosecrans will arrange with General Thomas to give you the road to start at 3 a. m. to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, September 2, 1863—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,

Comdg. First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that you move at once one brigade of your command to Shellmound, and cross it over the Tennessee River as soon as the way is clear. Your other brigade may remain in camp and be ready to cross as soon as the way is open. Send your train under efficient officers to the vicinity of Bridgeport, where it will cross as soon as the road is open. You will effect this crossing as rapidly as possible. The general commanding desires to know the number of rations you now have or are on the way (if any are on the way, when will they arrive), and how far they can be made to go.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, Tenn., September 2, 1863—4.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,

Comdg. First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: In reply to your note of this 4 p. m., the general commanding directs me to say that your artillery and ammunition train had better accompany the troops. The supply and baggage trains to be sent to Bridgeport. The general cannot change the order as to crossing, as he is directed to effect it as rapidly as possible, and General Reynolds has informed him that the crossing would be clear this (4) p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, September 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General Wood,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the division is supplied with rations up to and including the 5th instant. I have ten days' on hand and eight days' left at Therman to come forward on that train.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES McDONALD,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Indorsement.]

Captain OLDERSHAW:

The rations left at Therman I hope will be here this evening or night sometime, but perhaps they may not be here till to-morrow, as the wagons were sent up yesterday morning with supplies to General Wagner. When these get up I will have rations on hand to the 23d instant inclusive, which could be made to do to the 30th, perhaps longer if we should meet with no loss, but in an active campaign there are so many causes of wastage and loss of rations it is difficult to say how long exactly a given supply may be made to run.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Near Jasper, September 2, 1863—4 p. m.

Captain OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: First, am I to understand by the order to send the train to Bridgeport, all my wagons, baggage train, and supply train, or only the latter? Second, is the artillery to follow the troops to Shellmound, or to go to Bridgeport?

I will send in report in regard to the rations so soon as the commissary can get it ready. It is now 4 o'clock and rations are being issued to the troops, and by the time it is done, it will be nearly or quite night-fall, before which time the brigade cannot move, hence little will be gained by starting this afternoon; therefore if the order is not imperative to move the brigade this afternoon, I would suggest (and would greatly prefer) to move it at an early hour to-morrow morning, reaching the river by an hour of sun (say 6 a. m.). I am sure no time would be lost by this arrangement, and the troops would go in better and more comfortable condition. Let me hear at once.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, Tenn., September 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor of making the following extracts from the reports of the divisions of this corps, showing the amount of supplies on hand at their respective dates:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, Tenn., September 2, 1863.

I will have rations on hand to the 23d instant, inclusive, which could be made to do to the 30th; perhaps longer if we meet with no loss.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Little Sequatchie River, September 2, 1863.

Full rations are in the hands of the commissaries of the brigades up to and inclusive of the 10th instant, but I may fairly expect five days' additional by the train on the way from McMinnville. I think I can live until the 20th if this train does not fail me.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, September 3, 1863.

The command is supplied to include the 18th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Respectfully submitted.

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain, and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Twenty-first Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, September 3, 1863—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD:

GENERAL: Please send me word when you will probably be across; at what hour. General Van Cleve is here. Nothing yet from General Crittenden.

Respectfully and truly,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHELLMOUND, September 3, 1863—3.20 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: So far from General Reynolds' division being all over at 3 p. m. yesterday, the last of his train got over at 2 p. m. to-day. As I had informed you this morning, Colonel Buell seized an opportunity when General Reynolds was doing nothing last night and threw his brigade over. I trust to be able to get over all that I have

here by night-fall or at an early hour this evening, but as some of the boats are disabled and others may get so, I may be disappointed. As myself and every officer in my command are here without baggage (the order to send the baggage train by Bridgeport was obeyed strictly and to the letter), I would urge that General Crittenden take steps to have a free road for it, and hasten it to us as rapidly as possible. We cannot move from the river into the interior without it.

Have you heard anything from the crossing of our supply and baggage trains at Bridgeport?

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 3, 1863—12 m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs me to inform you that we arrived here at 10 o'clock. Found General Reynolds' command not all over. Colonel Buell seized on an opportunity, when General Reynolds' men were not busy, and crossed his brigade in the night. He will cross his command as soon as possible, but cannot tell how long he will be detained by General Reynolds.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, Tenn., September 3, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Comdg. First Div., 21st Army Corps, Shellmound Crossing:

GENERAL: Your note of 3.20 is received. General Cruft is on the way to cross at Shellmound so soon as the road is clear. The general will cross in the morning at Shellmound, and does not expect you to move in the interior until he meets you. The bridge at Bridgeport has been temporarily disabled, but will be repaired to-day. Everything will be done to bring your transportation up. Perhaps it would be well for you to send some one down the river bank (on the south side) to prospect the road and pilot your train. General Palmer will not get the ferry at Battle Creek before to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHELLMOUND, *September 3, 1863—6 p. m.*

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Without some extraordinary accident (which I do not by any means look for) I will have everything over by 8 p. m.

Would have been over three hours ago but for the detention caused by General Reynolds' remains.

I will direct my orderly to remain till to-morrow morning to bring any news that you may have to send me. Have him taken care of, and let him start back early, say by 5 in the morning.

I should be most happy to hear something of my baggage and supply trains; how they are getting along. Not an officer in the division has a tent or baggage.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Jasper, September 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that you move at once one brigade of your command to Shellmound, and cross it over the Tennessee River as soon as the way is clear. Your other brigade may remain in camp and be ready to cross as soon as the way is open. Send your train under efficient officers to the vicinity of Bridgeport, where it will cross as soon as the way is open. You will effect this crossing as rapidly as possible. The general commanding desires to know the number of rations you now have or are on the way (if any on the way, how many), and how far they can be made to go.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR WINSTON'S,
September 4, 1863—6.30 p. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Since my dispatch 10.50 a. m. I have had a report of the road up the mountain. The road is not quite so bad as the one up Raccoon Mountain from the Tennessee River, nor is it so long in ascent. At the summit of the mountain the roads fork, the left leading to Chattanooga, descending the mountain about 8 miles from the summit. The other leads directly to Rome, and commences to descend about 2 miles from the summit. There is water on the mountain (Little River) and a small mill—but not sufficient water for running it now. I can hear nothing of the enemy in force. Six of the enemy's cavalry or scouts appeared in front of the cavalry pickets on the summit of the mountain this evening and fled in great haste. I inclose to you a sketch* of the country in this vicinity, for I hardly think the general appreciates the distance from point to point in this neighborhood. I supposed I would be about 10 miles from Trenton, whereas I am 25. I have visited the headwater springs of Lookout,

* Not found.

and am now encamped at the headwater springs of Will's River. I hear of a few home guards in this vicinity, but have not met with any of them. Colonel Harrison, whom I sent to communicate with General Thomas, has not returned, nor do I expect him until morning. I have heard nothing from General Sheridan. I hope he is in the Lookout Valley and near me. The road that Colonel Harrison blazed from the top of Raccoon Mountain is a good one to Bridgeport; descent easy. The trains going to and from my position should be guarded, although it would appear that it would not be necessary. The pass over the mountain from here to Rome is represented as the best. I have a regiment of infantry on the top of the mountain, and a brigade encamped at the foot. The forage is not abundant here. The supply increases as we descend Will's Creek. All well and happy here. Stanley and I encamped together.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Shellmound, September 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Comd'g. First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding announces the following orders for the movements of the army.*

The general commanding directs me to send you the foregoing extract of orders from department headquarters. You will march to-day (time hereafter to be designated) up Running Water Creek to Whiteside's, and encamp in that vicinity to-night, but beyond the road known as the Murphy's Valley road. In the morning you will proceed to make the threatening demonstration on Chattanooga indicated in the extract. You will use the company of cavalry now with you as couriers, posting them as you advance from Whiteside's. The following transportation will accompany the division: One wagon for division and one wagon for brigade headquarters, and one wagon for each regiment; also the ammunition train and two wagons to each battery. All the wagons will proceed in rear of the troops of the corps, and in the same relative positions as the troops march—the First Division in the advance, the Second Division in the center, and the Third Division in the rear. One ambulance will accompany each regiment, also one hospital wagon to the regiment with the train. Corps headquarters will be at Shellmound till to-morrow morning, when they will move early to a position near the junction of the Murphy's Valley road with the road marked on the map as "Good wagon road to Naylor's." The transportation remaining at Shellmound will be left under an efficient officer and proceed to-morrow morning at 5 to join their respective commands, and in the same order (position) as the troops.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See quotation, p. 370.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Shellmound, September 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding announces the following orders for the movement of the army:*

The general commanding directs me to send you the foregoing extract of orders from department headquarters. You will march to-day (time hereafter to be designated) up Running Water Creek, thence down the Murphy's Valley road, and encamp with your left on Whiteside's, General Palmer being on your right. In the morning you will proceed to the junction of the Murphy's Valley road with the road marked on the map as "Good wagon road to Naylor's," and await further orders. The following transportation will accompany the division: One wagon for division and one wagon for brigade headquarters, and one wagon for each regiment; also the ammunition train, and two wagons for each battery. All the wagons will proceed in rear of the troops of the corps, and in the same positions as the troops march—the First Division in the advance, the Second Division in the center, and the Third Division in the rear. One ambulance will accompany each regiment, also one hospital wagon to the regiment with the train. Corps headquarters will be at Shellmound till to-morrow, when they will move early to a position near the junction of the Murphy's Valley road with the road marked on the map as "Good wagon road to Naylor's." The transportation remaining at Shellmound will be left under an efficient officer, and will proceed to-morrow morning at 5 to join their respective commands, and in the same order (position) as the troops. You will carry with the troops some tools (principally axes), that may be needed for the clearance of the road from Whiteside's down.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR WINSTON'S, *September 6, 1863.*

General J. A. GARFIELD:

I have nothing of importance to communicate this morning save the rebels are blockading the roads on the other side of Lookout Mountain. They commenced this work yesterday. General Crook brings over information from Broomtown Valley obtained from an old man named Crow, stating that he, Crow, had just returned from Dalton. He stated that he saw there men of reliable character who had visited Chattanooga to ascertain what the army was going to do, and they told Crow that Bragg was ordered to fall back toward Atlanta. General Stanley's report will be more full.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR WINSTON'S, *September 6, 1863—12.30.*

General P. H. SHERIDAN:

General McCook wishes to locate your division, unless the general commanding should determine otherwise, at Mrs. Gardner's, on the

* See quotation, p. 370.

road from Trenton to Winston's, about 2 miles from the latter place, where there is good water and some forage. It is 24 miles from Trenton on the direct road, and if you have no orders to the contrary, he directs that you take that position as soon as practicable. It is 25 miles from here to Caperton's Ferry. Our troops and trains reached here two days ago.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON.

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Junction of Murphy's Valley Road and Nickajack Road,
September 6, 1863—5.45 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Trenton:

SIR: Since my dispatch of 9.35 a. m. I have received information from General Wood, dated 2 p. m., at junction of Nashville and Chattanooga and Trenton and Chattanooga Railroads, 7 miles from Chattanooga. He reports that he believes that the enemy is in force and in strong position at Chattanooga, and therefore will make no farther progress. He also states that the enemy's signal parties on Lookout Mountain can be seen plainly, busily engaged in signaling.

I think that General Wood's position is quite hazardous. The road from Whiteside's to where he is is bad but practicable, but at this point I am nearer General Wood by at least 6 miles, via the Trenton road, than by Whiteside's, and I am informed by my courier officer, who has been over both to-day, that the former road is much the smoothest. I have therefore suggested to General Wood that, should he be attacked and determine to fall back, he might (exercising his own judgment) retire by Trenton road.

I send you examination made by General Palmer of 3 deserters who left the picket post yesterday. These deserters further state that there is one brigade (Strahl's) opposite the position occupied by General Wood.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WOOD'S DIVISION,
September 6, 1863. (Received 12.15 p. m.)

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: General Wood directs me to say that he has learned that yesterday there was at Kelley's Ferry 200 of Wharton's cavalry guarding the crossing. It is supposed they are there to-day. There is a mountain road from our camp of last night leading to the ferry, 4 miles from there to Kelley's. The general thinks they could be easily captured. Nothing important from our front yet.

Yours, &c.,

J. L. YARYAN,
Aide-de-Camp.

* See answer, p. 391.

SEVEN MILES FROM CHATTANOOGA,

September 6, 1863—2 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: There is evidence that the enemy is in force immediately in my front. I learn he is strongly posted in a formidable position where the point of Lookout Mountain juts against the river. This position commands the railroad and the common road, both of which pass between the spur of Lookout Mountain and the river. This topography will give you an idea of the strength of the position which bars my farther progress. The information about the position of the enemy I have obtained from various sources which seem to be reliable.

I marched 10 miles to-day. The road is bad but practicable. I would urge General Crittenden to have an exploration made without delay, to determine a practicable road from his position to the road leading from Trenton to Chattanooga. As my position here, if the enemy is in force in Chattanooga, is hazardous, all the routes leading here should be promptly explored, and some part of the force with General Crittenden should be advanced at once, at least in supporting distance.

The enemy's signal parties on Lookout Mountain can be seen plainly briskly engaged in signaling.

Is not General Thomas ordered to advance a division to the junction of the Trenton and Chattanooga Railroad with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad? My recollection of the order is that he is so directed, but he has not done it. If he is so ordered cannot you urge the movement forward? Ask General Crittenden to see to this.

Let me hear from you promptly.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SEVEN MILES FROM CHATTANOOGA,

September 6, 1863—4 p. m.

(Received 7 p. m. at junction of Murphy's Valley road and Nickajack.)

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Under some information given me by Colonel Palmer, which leads me to suppose that General Crittenden was advanced as far as the junction of the Naylor's road (good wagon road) with the Trenton Valley, I sent a courier to find you in that direction; but I now learn that Colonel Palmer was entirely mistaken in your position, and that you were at the junction of Murphy's Valley road with the Naylor road. I hence write again.

I skirmished with the enemy for several miles to-day. I am satisfied the enemy is in force in my front. He is strongly posted, according to all the information I can get, on the spur of Lookout Mountain where it juts against the river—a position which commands the railroad and common road, both of which pass between

the spur of the mountain and the river. From all the information I can get, the enemy intends to fight.

So far from being able to make much of a demonstration (if the enemy's force in front is considerable), I may be in danger of an attack, and would therefore urge that some part of the force with General Crittenden be put in supporting distance of me. I marched 10 miles from Whiteside's to-day (10 and 4 equal 14).

The road I traveled to-day is bad but practicable. I would suggest that General Crittenden have the road from his present position to the Trenton Valley road and thence hither explored at once, with a view to determining its practicability.

Let me hear from you.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Junction of Murphy's Valley and Nickajack Roads,
September 6, 1863—5 p. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding First Division:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of this 2 p. m., 7 miles from Chattanooga. With the information you send the general thinks that you have accomplished as much as was expected of him by the order, and directs that you exercise every precaution possible to prevent surprise. Captain Leavell, who came by the Trenton road, says that you are nearer to this point than you are to Whiteside's; that the roads are much better by the Trenton road; and, as General Reynolds is at Trenton and General Brannan close here, the general thinks that should you be attacked, and determine to fall back, you had better do so on this last route via Trenton road. At present there will be no change made in the position of the troops. You, however, having passed over the one road, and receiving the information of the distance, &c., from Captain Leavell on his return, must determine on the line of retreat (if any). General Crittenden learns by Captain Leavell that you have been skirmishing nearly all day, but he does not credit it, as you make no reference to such a matter in your note.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 6, 1863—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
*Junction of Chattanooga and Nashville and
Chattanooga and Trenton Railroads:*

SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of this 4 p. m. via Whiteside's. At 5 p. m. I wrote you by Captain Leavell via the Trenton road, and on which road I have ordered couriers to be established between your headquarters and these, as the shortest and best road for communi-

cation. My present position is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Naylor's on Trenton road. The general commanding appreciates your position as hazardous, and urges the greatest vigilance, as he is in no position to bring on an engagement in the absence of all advices from department headquarters, where I have sent all information promptly.

One of three deserters who came in to-day and left the picket post yesterday, states that a brigade (Strahl's) is posted to cover the position you occupy. Van Cleve has a regiment at Whiteside's, and the balance of his command on this road $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Whiteside's. Palmer is here about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Van Cleve's right, and Brannan has two brigades here also, the latter perhaps extending to the junction of Murphy's Valley road with the Trenton road. General Reynolds is at Trenton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from here.

To-morrow at 8 a. m. Captain Leonard will endeavor to signal you and Trenton. Instruct your signal officer to look out at that time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

September 6, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,

Comdg. Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: My signal officers state that they think they can signal you at Trenton by to-morrow morning. Will you instruct yours to be on the lookout? Headquarters were yesterday, as I understood, within 4 miles of Trenton, at Cave Spring, and will to-day be removed to Trenton. Lose no time in forwarding the accompanying dispatches and oblige,

Respectfully and truly,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Major-General, Commanding.

WINSTON'S, ALA., *September 7, 1863.*

General R. W. JOHNSON:

General McCook directs that you order a brigade of your division to move down the direct Lebanon road to a position near Captain Davenport's house, which is on that road about 2 miles from your present position.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

Winston's, September 7, 1863.

General R. W. JOHNSON:

I am directed by General McCook to state to you that you can move your camp to-morrow to the location proposed in your communication of to-day (to Mrs. Long's). It is probable that corps headquarters will be moved to the same neighborhood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

September 7, 1863—1 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff :

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 10.30 is just received. I return the cipher dispatch directed to Col. A. Stager, Washington, D. C., as I have no way of forwarding it except by couriers. Captain Van Duzer has not yet reported his line of telegraph as open. One of his operators was captured yesterday near Whiteside's and carried to Chattanooga. At 12.15 to-night I forwarded to you two very important communications from General Wood, and await further advice from you before ordering him to advance.

By command of Major-General Crittenden :

JOHN J. MCCOOK,*

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

In the Field, September 7, 1863—5 a. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,

Comdg. First Division, 7 Miles from Chattanooga :

SIR: The general commanding directs me to send you the inclosed copy of orders from General Garfield, which, in a dispatch of this 3.15 a. m. from department headquarters acknowledging receipt of your last two communications, is confirmed.* You will therefore lose no time in making the reconnaissance in force as indicated. The general desires that you keep him constantly informed of your movements and of all information that you may gather of the position of the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

September 7, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,

Commanding First Division :

SIR: The general commanding directs me to inform you that General Palmer will move with his command at 3 in the morning, and take up position about 2 miles to your rear.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

September 7, 1863—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,

Comdg. First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps :

SIR: The general commanding directs me to inform you that he cannot determine how long you will stay in your present position. Your train is here and easy of access for supplies, &c.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See p. 414.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863—11.50 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit through the headquarters Twenty-first Army Corps the accompanying communication,* addressed to General Garfield, which I ask you will transmit with all possible dispatch to department headquarters. Common justice to me requires that my communication should reach General Rosecrans at once, while the impressions calculated to be produced by General Crittenden's injurious communication are still fresh in his mind and can be readily corrected.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
 September 7, 1863—5.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
Commanding Third Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you move your command at daylight in the morning and occupy the position now held by General Palmer. The regiment at Whiteside's must remain, but under an efficient officer who will watch vigilantly the road from that point to Chattanooga, and prevent, if possible, any cavalry raid down the road, as General Wood is not now on it. Should the officer in command be attacked, and without reasonable expectation of being able to hold his position, he will fall back on this road and immediately communicate with you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

THREE MILES FROM WINSTON'S,
 September 8, 1863—1 p. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD:

Your letter dated 9.30 p. m. reached me at 10 a. m. to-day, and would have been acknowledged at once, but I was waiting until General Stanley resolved definitely when and by what route he would go, so that I could give you a positive idea of the position of the infantry ordered to support him. General Davis will go over Lookout Mountain with two brigades with General Stanley. They will then decide the precise point at which the infantry should be posted.

Our knowledge of that country forbids me to decide upon any precise spot to post the support, as converging roads, &c., would influence such posting. The point where the Summerville road intersects the Alpine and La Fayette roads will receive consideration. The Third Brigade, of Davis' division, will be posted on Lookout Mountain, commanding and protecting all the roads on the mountain top and the valley on this side. All of Stanley's transportation, horses,

* See p. 419.

&c., and Davis' transportation and part of his artillery, will be cared for by Johnson's division and myself. My headquarters are now about 7 miles from Sheridan's, on headwaters of Lookout Creek, where Johnson's division is encamped. I have the Sand Mountain patrolled by Harrison's mounted infantry.

Eight deserters from the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry came to my picket on Lookout Mountain at 11 a. m. to-day. They deserted from Summerville at 9 p. m. last night. From all accounts Stanley will have an easy victory to-morrow. One of the deserters said that he understood that Breckinridge's troops were at Rome. Where shall I send the deserters?

Say to the general that the Twentieth Corps is well fed, and he may always expect to find us with from 18 to 24 days' rations on hand; that we are happy, and ready for any work he may order us to do. Stanley has informed you of the whereabouts of the rebel cavalry. Will keep you posted promptly as to Stanley's success.

I am, respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 8, 1863—2.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Wauhatchie, Tenn.:

A copy of your report of Colonel Harker's reconnaissance was forwarded for the information of the general commanding. He directs that you make a more definite report of the reconnaissance, telling where Colonel Harker first met the enemy, and in what force, and how near to Chattanooga he pushed the reconnaissance, as it is important that the general commanding the department should know the position, strength, and probable intentions of the enemy in that direction.

By command of Major-General Crittenden:

JNO. J. MCCOOK,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 8, 1863—5.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding First Division

SIR: The general commanding has just learned from department headquarters that Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, of Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteers, reports that General Wagner is short of ammunition. The general desires all information you may have as to the truth of this report. I wrote you concerning telegraph operators. Were any with you, and if so, have they reported here or at White side's? The line is inoperative for want of one at each place.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I left with General Wagner 100 rounds of small-arms ammunition per man and about 250 rounds ammunition per gun, a far greater amount than he used at Stone's River, and I cannot think he can be short without the ammunition has been wantonly wasted, in which case no amount would be a sufficient supply. General Wagner has really had very little firing to do. In addition to all which, I have had three communications from General Wagner in the last twenty-four hours, in none of which has he intimated any shortness of ammunition, which I think he would have done had it been true.

From all this I am inclined to think Lieutenant-Colonel Evans' report must be incorrect. If General Wagner has expended small-arms ammunition judiciously (and I don't believe he would do otherwise), he ought not to have expended 10 rounds per man since he has been in the hills. I caused your note about the telegraph party and its operators to be delivered to Captain Van Duzer, in charge, last night, and saw him early this morning, when I told him he should proceed to carry out the instructions. Since then I have not seen him, and presume he has gone on his mission; but I cannot inform you whether he has reported at your headquarters or at Whiteside's.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

General J. C. DAVIS:

In accordance with instructions received from the general commanding, General McCook directs that you move with two brigades of your command to Alpine to support General Stanley's movement and cover his return. He wishes the movement made as soon as General Stanley's troops can give you the road.

The general also particularly directs that you do not move your division across Broomtown Valley, but take position at the foot of Lookout Mountain, keeping as close to it as possible, to insure your safety. Your movements will necessarily be controlled by circumstances, and he leaves you and General Stanley to carry out the details of the order, in accordance with your best judgment.

The general further orders that you post your remaining brigade (excepting one regiment) on Lookout Mountain in such a position as will best support you and protect your rear. This brigade must be instructed to carefully watch and patrol the roads on the mountain leading from the Alpine road. Each of your brigades will take one section of artillery. The rest of the artillery will be left at Winston's. The regiment excepted above will be left at Winston's in charge of your artillery, transportation, and convalescents. General McCook wishes you to leave some capable and energetic officer in command there. General Stanley's transportation and disabled men will also be left behind in the same neighborhood, at the house of

Captain Davenport, to be guarded by General Willich's brigade, which is posted there (a short distance from Winston's) and will be able to assist your troops at Winston's if desired.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—General McCook leaves it discretionary with you as to which body of your troops you will accompany. Instructions from department headquarters require that your troops should return as early as the fourth day. General Stanley will leave you two companies of cavalry at Alpine. Let your command take three days' rations.

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

LONG'S SPRING, September 9, 1863—7.40 p. m.

General R. W. JOHNSON :

The enemy are reported as having evacuated Chattanooga and to be moving southward. Our corps is ordered in pursuit. General McCook directs that you move camp by daybreak to-morrow on the road to Winston's, thence up to the mountain and toward Alpine, Ga. Your troops will move with three days' rations in haversack. All supply and baggage wagons will be placed in rear of the division under a strong escort, supply trains taking the precedence, so that they can be moved forward to supply the troops if necessary.

When you get to Winston's you will leave baggage and supply wagons behind, taking your ammunition train with you. General Davis' trains are also left behind there to let your division close up to the First Division. Colonel Post has orders to bring forward the trains left behind as rapidly as practicable. General McCook expects that your division will be able to cross the entire mountain by to-morrow. The road up the mountain at Winston's is the best road of the kind that we have yet had to ascend. The escort guarding your train will be left with it at Winston's.

General Davis' artillery (what he did not take out with him to-day) and a portion of his ammunition train are to be moved up the mountain at 3 a. m. to-morrow. They are to be moved off the road on the mountain in the morning to enable your troops to pass. The general wishes you to take charge of both artillery and trains, and move them forward with your division to-morrow, so that General Davis can get them to-morrow night or next day.

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NEAR WINSTON'S, ALA.,
September 9, 1863—8 a. m.

General P. H. SHERIDAN :

From all the evidence to be obtained in regard to the enemy's movements, it appears that they are evacuating Chattanooga and

moving south. General Stanley's cavalry movements have been stopped. General McCook directs that you hold your command in readiness for a forward movement.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. P. THRUSTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General R. W. Johnson.)

LONG'S SPRING, ALA.,
September 9, 1863—8.15 p. m.

General P. H. SHERIDAN :

The enemy is reported as having evacuated Chattanooga and moving southward. This corps is ordered in pursuit. General McCook directs that you break camp by daybreak in the morning and move directly to Winston's. Your troops will provide themselves with three days' rations, and move with all supply and baggage wagons in their rear under a strong escort. Supply wagons will be placed in advance of baggage wagons so that they can be moved forward to ration the troops if necessary. When you get to Winston's your troops will move up the mountain, leaving the trains behind, except your ammunition train, which will follow the troops. The trains of Johnson and Davis are also left at Winston's, to enable your division to close up to them and not be impeded. Colonel Post's brigade (First Division) will guard and bring forward the trains as rapidly as possible, supply trains taking the precedence. General McCook expects that you will be able to get your division up on the mountain by to-morrow night, and encamp at a small stream about 2 miles from the crest of the mountains. The road up the mountain at Winston's is the best that your troops have found, and your teams can take an ordinary load up without difficulty. The escort guarding your trains will be left with them at Winston's, as Colonel Post's brigade will not be able to take charge of more trains than are already assigned to it. It has charge of Stanley's trains.

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 9, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding First Division :

SIR: The general commanding directs that you report at once what information (if any) you have received since you were put in command of this post concerning the road or roads taken by the enemy in his retreat; also whether you have received any report from your provost-marshal of prisoners, deserters, &c. Have you any information as to what hour General Wagner will have his command across, and have you heard anything of General Hazen's arrival at the river? The general is waiting for other reports before he can issue orders for the morrow's pursuit, and desires any information you may have on the subject.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ETC.,
Chattanooga, E. Tenn., September 9, 1863.
 (Received 12.30 a. m., 10th.)

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have not been able to get any more definite and reliable information of the lines of retreat followed by the enemy than that given to General Crittenden to-day. The acting provost-marshal has received quite a number of deserters, but has not handed in a detailed report of same, so that I cannot tell you the exact number. The provost-marshal had his leg broken this afternoon, which accident has a little embarrassed the operations of this department.

I understand General Wagner's brigade is entirely across the river. I have no knowledge of General Hazen's brigade. Have heard nothing of its arrival at the river.

Respectfully,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

ON THE MOUNTAIN, *September 10, 1863.*

General R. W. JOHNSON:

General McCook directs that when your troops get on to the mountain they take the right-hand road, which he considers the shortest and best to Alpine. The orderly who carries this will show you the proper route. You will find the water about 2 miles from the crest of the mountain, also about 4 miles from the crest. The general wishes you to come on as far this evening as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 10, 1863—4 a. m.

Brigadier-General Wood,
Commanding First Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has ordered General Wagner to report to you at once with his brigade for orders. He further directs that you leave one brigade here in command of the post, which will occupy the fortifications looking southward and eastward, and take possession of all iron-works, mills, and public stores. With your remaining two brigades you will start at 6 (this) a. m., and proceed in pursuit of the enemy, marching via Rossville, Ringgold, and Dalton. Generals Palmer and Van Cleve leave Rossville at about the same hour, pursuing from thence the same course. The object is to make a vigorous pursuit with the hope of inflicting material injury to the enemy in his rear. Generals Palmer and Van Cleve will be in the advance, and you will follow them closely; in the event of their needing support, General Palmer will communicate with you promptly. A line of couriers will be established as the march progresses. You will take with you the

company of mounted infantry belonging to the Thirty-ninth Indiana Regiment. One hundred rounds of ammunition and the regimental teams, with at least five days' provisions, will be sufficient.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 10, 1863—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding First Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of this 2 p. m., and to state that you did right in pursuing your line of march. The information you sent had been received here early this morning, and was imparted to the general commanding the department.

Respectfully, yours,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: As the order to march was not received till near 6 o'clock, and some preparations in the way of rations has to be made, it will be impossible to march, but it will be done as soon thereafter as practicable. Don't reply. I will be on Palmer's and Van Cleve's heels very soon. I presume the remainder of the train will stay here. Do we get our supplies from Bridgeport? I wish to send back a train, so let me know.

Respectfully,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 10, 1863—2 p. m. (Received 3.30 p. m.)

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have just learned that there is some force of the enemy at Gordon's Mills, on the Chattanooga and La Fayette road, with wagons, beef cattle, &c., probably the rear of the corps that retreated by that road. It is 8 miles across the country to my right, and too far for me to pay any attention to what is there, even if my orders permitted me to leave my present line of march. Would it not be well to push some force from Chattanooga to look after the matter?

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Bridge on Chickamauga, September 10, 1863—3.30 p. m.
(Received 6 p. m.)

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I understand that Buckner's force passed yesterday morning by the road from Tyner's Station, by Johnson, and passing west of Ringgold to La Fayette. I hear he did not pass through Ringgold. I also understand General Bragg in person was at Gordon's Mills on the Chattanooga and La Fayette road yesterday afternoon. The fact, as reported to me yesterday in Chattanooga, that one corps had taken the Cove road along the foot of the mountain, but which connects with the La Fayette road, and another corps took the direct La Fayette road, and the report that Buckner's force is making to La Fayette, would seem to indicate a design to concentrate the rebels there; or it may be that the different corps or commands will simply pass through there on their way to Rome.

I supposed when I left Chattanooga this morning that I would make Ringgold to-night, but I received a note from General Palmer a little while since saying he had gone into camp 2 miles in advance of the bridge on the Chickamauga, and that I would be compelled to halt here, as there is not water enough nor room where he is. I presume he and General Van Cleve encamped together. My division is going into camp. The distance from here to Chattanooga I suppose to be about 10 miles.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 10, 1863—12.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Commanding Forces on other Side of River:

SIR: The general commanding is anxiously awaiting report from Colonel Wilder as to his progress in crossing, and report from the regiment of mounted infantry (Ninety-second Illinois) that was sent yesterday afternoon to Chattanooga. The general directs that you send to Colonel Wilder at once for these reports, as without them he cannot arrange for the morrow's pursuit. What news have you from General Hazen? Is your own brigade all across?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Commanding Forces other Side Tennessee:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you order General Hazen to cross the river with all possible dispatch and rejoin his division, marching by the most direct road to Ringgold. On arriv-

ing there he will proceed on to Dalton, should General Palmer have passed through. General Palmer leaves this morning for Dalton via Ringgold, and has five days' supplies with him for General Hazen.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General WAGNER:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you rejoin your division and lose no time in reporting in person to Brigadier-General Wood, commanding First Division, for orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 10, 1863—1 p. m.
(Received 2.15 a. m., 11th.)

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: I have had no report from General Hazen or Colonel Wilder. Have ordered reports from both of them. My brigade is, in the main, across the river.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 10, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Major-General PALMER,

Commanding Second Division:

SIR: Your dispatches of 7.05 a. m. and 1.45 and 4.20 p. m. are received.* The general commanding directs me to say that he is waiting for further orders from the general commanding department; that he may not get any, but that you will proceed in the morning on your original order, unless you receive counter orders. Unless some change occurs during the night, the general will leave here to join you early in the morning. I send you copy of the latest dispatch from Colonel Wilder. The general hopes that he has, ere this, communicated with you. If not, some effort should be made at once to do so, as also with General Hazen. We have heard nothing from General Hazen since his dispatch to you. Of course this order to continue on embraces the three divisions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Write to the general on receipt of this, if Wilder has reported.

* See pp. 516 and 518.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 10, 1863—3.30 a. m.

Colonel WILDER,

Comdg. First Brig., Fourth Div., Fourteenth Army Corps:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you lose no time in crossing, and proceed in pursuit of the enemy with the utmost vigor in the direction of General Palmer's left, and open communication with him. General Palmer marches this morning at 5.30 from Ross-ville to Ringgold, thence to Dalton. Should anything occur to you or you gain any information before reporting to General Palmer, you will communicate with me promptly at this place. A line of couriers will be established on General Palmer's route. Colonel Minty is ordered to cross the river as quickly as possible and join you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALPINE, September 11, 1863.

General THOMAS:

I arrived here yesterday at 5 p. m. with two brigades of Davis' and Johnson's division. Sheridan is on top of the mountain and will be down to-day. I have no news of the enemy, nor do I know upon which route they are marching. Stanley has been unable to give me [sic]. Please let me know where you are and what you intend to do, for without co-operation here we can do nothing. I fear the enemy has got beyond our reach unless we push forward and attack him in position farther south. General Stanley informs me that the rebel cavalry has nearly all retreated toward La Fayette. I cannot understand this movement on their part unless the enemy intend falling back to Atlanta. It is about 31 miles from here to La Fayette. If you are at the latter place I should be at Summerville or near you. I will await my movements until I hear from you.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR ALPINE, September 11, 1863—10 p. m.

General J. C. DAVIS:

Communication is just opened with General Thomas by way of Will's Valley and Winston's. He does not expect to reach La Fayette until to-morrow, so that our efforts to-day to open communication directly to La Fayette were rather premature, as General Thomas found a strong force of the enemy in his front before reaching there. Polk's corps is reported to be 5½ miles northeast of Summerville, on the road from that place to Ringgold, at Trion Factory. General McCook directs that your supply wagons only shall be brought from the mountains, and that all your baggage wagons shall be parked at the streams on Lookout Mountain. Orders to this effect must be issued immediately. Whatever baggage you may deem absolutely necessary can be brought forward in

wagons loaded expressly for that purpose. Burnside captured 3 locomotives and some cars in East Tennessee, and 2,000 men who surrendered unconditionally at Cumberland Gap.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General Johnson.)

NEAR ALPINE, *September 12, 1863—4 p. m.*

General D. S. STANLEY :

General McCook directs me to state to you that a train of wagons belonging to the cavalry command is now standing in the road up the mountain, entirely blockading it and making it impossible to move wagons up or down. A supply train belonging to the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, has been at the summit of the mountain waiting to get down since noon to-day, but could not get by the above train. General Sheridan's men are entirely out of rations to-night, and General McCook requests that you will take immediate measures to have the stalled or overloaded wagons removed, so that these supply wagons can get down.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NEAR ALPINE, *September 12, 1863—7 p. m.*

Colonel DODGE :

General McCook directs that if you have not already opened that road up the mountains you clear it no further, but leave it blockaded.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Ringgold, September 12, 1863—2 a. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,

Commanding First Division :

SIR : The general commanding directs me to send you the inclosed copy of orders, also letter of Colonel Harker, reporting his reconnaissance to Gordon's Mills. Generals Palmer and Van Cleve will march in the morning at 5; former via Gilbert's, latter via Peeler's, to take up a strong position near the Rossville and La Fayette road. See maps sent with this. Endeavor to communicate with me, and await further orders at Gordon's Mills. I send this by the squad of men from the Thirty-ninth Indiana.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 12, 1863—8 a. m.
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPTAIN: I am just in receipt of letter of instructions of this 2 a. m. sent by the lieutenant of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, but no copy of order, map, or report of Colonel Harker accompanied the letter. I suppose these papers will come with the copy of letter of instructions sent by courier. I will try to communicate with you at once, and regret that you did not mention which of the two routes, by Gilbert's or Peeler's, General Crittenden would move on.

Explorations to the front this morning show that the enemy, whose camp-fires were visible last night on my arrival here, fell back during the night. This undoubtedly is the force Harker encountered yesterday, joined by the brigade under Forrest in person, which spent a good part of yesterday about half way between this place and the position I rested in yesterday. In coming over here I passed the camp this brigade occupied night before last. Citizens told me there were five regiments in this force. Judging from the broad space covered by the debris of forage, this force may have been so large. It moved from its position at noon yesterday, coming in this direction. I followed on its track.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Ringgold, September 12, 1863—1 a. m.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
Commanding Third Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you move your command at this 5 a. m. and march on the road to Peeler's, and take up a defensible position near the Rossville and La Fayette road, between Gordon's Mills and Shields' house. You will protect the train of the whole command, with one brigade marching in its rear, and have both train and brigade at Peeler's to await further orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Ringgold, September 12, 1863—2.15 a. m.

Col. J. T. WILDER,
Comdg. First Brig., Fourth Div., Fourteenth Army Corps:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to inform you that Generals Palmer and Van Cleve move at 5 a. m. toward Gordon's Mills, on Rossville and La Fayette road. Send your baggage to General Van Cleve, who will guard it as far as Peeler's. See map. You will march on the direct road from here to La Fayette and attack boldly, and report often at Peeler's or Gilbert's, a little east of Gor-

don's Mills. You will communicate with General Thomas if possible, but my flank must not be uncovered until Minty reports or you receive further orders from me. I sent you a dispatch last evening from department headquarters, ordering you still to report to me. On receipt of this the general commanding desires to see you in person at this place. If you have to return to this place so as to get on your road, don't let your command leave before 7 a. m., and leave a strong rear guard so as to cover the movement even when you withdraw.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Three Miles East of Gordon's Mills, Sept. 12, 1863—1.45 p. m.
Col. J. T. WILDER,

Commanding Cavalry:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of this 9.30 a. m. He does not believe in the possibility of your right being flanked or turned, as the entire Twenty-first Army Corps is here, General Wood with the First Division being at Gordon's Mills. General Wood writes this morning that Forrest was in his front last night, and the general thinks that the constant use of names of distinguished rebel officers is for the purpose of deceiving us. You will therefore act upon orders already received, and push the enemy vigorously whenever an opportunity offers. Headquarters will be at Gordon's Mills to-night. All my information goes to show that General Thomas must be in large force near La Fayette. The general thinks now that you have the opportunity of making your command memorable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 13, 1863—4.30 p. m.
General R. W. JOHNSON:

General McCook directs that you go into camp where you are. We have been so much delayed that it will be impossible to get farther to-night.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 13, 1863—5.45 p. m.
General R. W. JOHNSON:

Instructions received on the road up the mountain make a change of route necessary. Your command will now move by way of Win-

ston's, the route over which we came. General McCook directs that you have your division moved over that road at a very early hour in the morning. You will probably hear from us again during the night.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General J. C. Davis.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 13, 1863—7.15 p. m.

General R. W. JOHNSON :

General McCook wishes you to keep a good lookout in the direction of Neal's Gap, and to the north and eastward, and to throw some pickets out, and to be on your guard at an early hour in the morning.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
September 13, 1863—11.15 p. m.

General P. H. SHERIDAN :

General McCook orders that you move on, as directed yesterday, to-day, unless you get some new order in the mean time. Johnson is at intersection of Neal's Gap road to Winston's, and moves toward Winston's at daybreak.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NEAR ALPINE, *September 13, 1863—8.45 a. m.*

Colonel DODGE,

Second Brigade :

COLONEL : General McCook directs that you return immediately with your command to your camp at this place.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

NEAR ALPINE, *September 13, 1863—2 p. m.*

General LYTTLE,

First Brigade, Third Division :

Instructions are received from the general commanding the department directing General McCook to send two divisions of his corps immediately, in light marching order, to support General

Thomas, and to draw back the trains of the corps, under an escort of one division, to near the crest of the mountain in front of Winston's, holding it in readiness either to move forward to La Fayette or Stevens' Gap, or to be withdrawn into Lookout Valley. Three detached brigades will be left instead of an entire division—your brigade, from Third Division; Dodge's, from Second Division, and Post's brigade, from First Division. The latter is now located near Winston's, with its trains, &c. You will have command of the three brigades, and have charge of the baggage and supply wagons of the entire corps, except the few wagons necessary to take forward the three days' rations for the troops.

One-third of the division ammunition train will be left with you. Post already has his portion of the First Division train. Some of the trains under your charge are now on Lookout Mountain and some are in the valley. It will be necessary for you to have them collected and parked at Little River, on the mountain, about 3 miles of Winston's, and to place your command in the best place to protect them. Post's command and trains can be left at Winston's, unless it should become safer to draw it nearer the others. It will be difficult to support your animals with forage on the mountain. Some can be found there; the rest will have to be hauled up from the valley. Empty supply trains will be sent to Stevenson for rations with suitable guards. The trains of the several divisions will be sent together when practicable. You will have the supervision of the trains of the corps going and returning from the depot for supplies. It is reported that one or two small detachments of rebel cavalry have been sent around to try and capture our trains. Colonel Post will inform you of the situation of affairs in the neighborhood of Winston's. There are two roads over Little River to Winston's. We move from here by the road on the east side of Lookout Mountain to Dougherty's Gap, at the head of McLemore's Cove; expect to reach there to-night. General Stanley's command is here. It will cover our movement and your position. General Stanley is to leave you a detachment of cavalry. We will communicate with you frequently. Let us hear from you from time to time. General McCook wishes you to keep a good lookout down Will's Valley, and to be as vigilant as possible. This, general, will be your letter of instructions until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NEAR ALPINE, September 13, 1863—8 a. m.

Colonel HARRISON:

You will proceed with your regiment, with the exception of the two companies sent up the valley, and try and reach General Thomas by the most direct route on the Lookout Mountain. He must be at or near Stevens' Gap, which enters the mountain near Easley's, and I think about 5 miles this side of Trenton. He wishes you to see him, and say to him that General McCook is marching on Dougherty's Gap of McLemore's Cove, and that if he (General T.) wishes him to take any other direction than that, General McCook wishes to be informed of it at once. General McCook is ordered by General

Rosecrans to push to the assistance of General Thomas, and to march to the point where he can be of the most assistance. Carry this order out, and either send or return to us General Thomas' orders or any news you may have from him. General McCook will certainly be at the head of McLemore's Cove by evening, or will be found on the road leading from that cove to Alpine. Send word back to us or to the head of the column about the condition of the road, water, prospect of forage, &c., or any information of interest to General McCook. You will move immediately. General McCook wishes to use the two companies on the mountain, and you will not take them with you. General Stanley's cavalry is all in the Broomtown Valley, on the way to La Fayette.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[SEPTEMBER 13, 1863.]

General CRITTENDEN :

Dispatch of 7.40 p. m. just arrived. The general designs you to execute the movement in his 12.30 to-night.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 13, 1863. (Received Gordon's Mills, 10 p. m.)

General CRITTENDEN :

Nothing from you since your dispatch of 12.30 p. m. Have you anything new? Am about sending a dispatch to the general and want to give him news from you.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA SIGNAL STATION,
[September 13, 1863]—9.40 a. m.

General CRITTENDEN,
Gordon's Mills :

The general commanding asks, have you any news this morning? He is waiting to hear from you before starting to General Thomas' headquarters.

BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 13, 1863—11.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Chattanooga, Tenn. :

Your dispatch of September 13 received at 10.50 p. m. I sent by courier at 6 p. m. and 7.40 p. m. I find no infantry within 5 or 6

miles of my command, which is as far as I pushed my reconnaissance. Will not move until further orders. Command well in hand.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 13, 1863—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding First Division :

SIR : The general commanding directs me to send you the annexed copy of orders for your information and guidance.* The orders embrace the whole corps. So far as they concern your division they are quite explicit, and you will see that they are carried out to their full intentions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps :

SIR : The general commanding directs me to inform you that Colonel Wilder with his whole command is now out on your left. The Fourth U. S. Cavalry, previously ordered to your left, has been recalled and will be sent to your right immediately, on a reconnaissance down the Cove road.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 13, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs that you have your animals unharnessed and cared for, but have everything together and ready to move at a moment's warning. He also suggests that the picket line be well cared for, and that the officer of the day look well to the vigilance of the guard.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. LODOR,
Lieut. Col., and Asst. Insp. Gen., Twenty-first Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 13, 1863.

Col. J. T. WILDER,
Comdg. First Brig., Fourth Div., Fourteenth Army Corps :

SIR : The general commanding directs that you withdraw your forces quietly, and report in person at these headquarters without delay.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIGNAL STATION ON MOUNTAIN,
September 14, 1863—4.20 a. m.

General J. A. GARFIELD :

Two of my divisions are marching with all haste to join General Thomas. I first received your orders to join him with five days' rations and ammunition. My dispositions were made accordingly, and when the mountain road was full of my ammunition and supply train, I received another order from General Thomas to join him with two divisions and three days' rations and 60 rounds of ammunition on the persons. The ammunition and three days' supply, of course, preceded my troops, and in consequence the rear of my column could not get on top of Lookout Mountain until after night-fall. I endeavored to march by Dougherty's Gap into McLemore's Cove, and with a portion of my infantry to clear Pigeon Mountain of the enemy to Blue Bird Gap, if not to Dug Gap, but instructions from General Garfield to General Thomas, which reached me just as I got to the top of Lookout Mountain in person, led me to believe that McLemore's Cove is in the possession of the enemy; and Stanley being ordered to seize Dougherty's Gap without delay, and General Thomas ordering me to join him at Stevens' Gap, and the impracticability of the road leading over the spurs to Stevens' Gap, left me but one route to pursue, and that is to descend the mountain at Winston's and push down Lookout Valley. This is being done with all possible haste. I will join Thomas myself this evening. My troops will also be near him. This road is 9 miles farther, but is nine hours nearer in time. Myself and troops have done and will do everything that mortal men can do. I have communicated fully and freely with General Thomas.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

ON THE MOUNTAIN, *September 14, 1863—6.30 p. m.*

General LYTLE :

General McCook directs me to inform you that orders from department headquarters make a change of plan necessary. Instead of assembling the trains and your brigades at Little River, as soon as the road is cleared of other troops, you will move your trains and troops down the mountain into Lookout Valley at Winston's; then send your trains on the road to Trenton to Long's Spring or

near there, where you can find water, and further orders will be sent you. You are expected to have your trains and troops, if practicable, in the valley at Winston's to-night, or as near there as you can.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NEAR WINSTON'S, *September 14, 1863—10.45.*

General LYTLE :

We have heard from General Thomas, and also heard better information of the nature of the road on Lookout Mountain, and General McCook directs that you do not bring any of your troops or trains down the mountain into Lookout Valley until you get further orders from him. Park the trains and encamp your troops on Little Creek as directed in your first instructions. There is considerable corn on the mountain between the two roads to Winston's. You will probably hear from us early to-morrow. General Stanley sends a force to Dougherty's Gap to-day and his command will cover your position.

I am, general, very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 14, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN :

Your signal of 3.50 a. m. was received at 4.25 a. m., but it was too late to reply by signal. I started a courier at once with dispatch to tell you that it was the general's intention you should have moved last night. I sent you dispatch by signal and courier to that effect at 11 p. m. last night, on receipt of yours at 7.40 p. m. You should now move at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 14, 1863—12.25 a. m. (Received 2 a. m.)

Brigadier-General WOOD,

Comdg. First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps :

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that Generals Palmer and Van Cleve are ordered to move at once. You will therefore make the necessary arrangements for relieving the pickets.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. LODOR,
Lieut. Col., and A. I. G., Twenty-first Army Corps, A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 14, 1863—5 p. m.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Colonel Harker is out on a little reconnaissance to the front; has had a few straggling shots, no more. He will be in by sundown. I only brought out with me a very light train, so have no wagons to send back; but have ordered Captain Myers to load five days' supplies in wagons he has with him, and send out with General Cruft's command. Have not been able to get any information to-day of importance.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 14, 1863—12.25 a. m.
(Received 3 a. m. and 2.05 a. m., respectively.)

Generals PALMER and VAN CLEVE,
Second and Third Divisions:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you at once, on receipt of this, prepare your command to move. Orders will be sent to you in a short time. As soon as your command is ready please send a staff officer to report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. LODOR,
Lieut. Col., and A. I. G., Twenty-first Army Corps, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 14, 1863—4.40 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:

SIR: You will move at once upon Missionary Ridge, in accordance with orders herewith inclosed.* General Van Cleve will follow you immediately. Send your wagons, except your ammunition, by the road spoken of in the orders accompanying this, and which runs across Missionary Ridge by way of McWithers' to Henson's. Send a brigade by this road as a guard, with instructions to be cautious. Van Cleve will be ordered to send his wagons by same route and by same guard. The Fourth Regular Cavalry will follow you and will be ordered to report to you. Colonel Minty will take the northern road and follow the wagons, and will be instructed to report to the brigadier-general commanding on this road. Instruct your brigadier-general on this road to open communication with you. All should be silently and cautiously conducted.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

*See p. 607.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 14, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
Commanding First Brigade, Second Division :

SIR : The general commanding directs that the five days' supplies for this corps, and for which you were to send to-day to Chattanooga with guard, be ordered to this place and not to Rossville.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps :

GENERAL : You will move at once on Missionary Ridge, in accordance with orders herewith inclosed,* and will follow General Palmer's command. Send your wagons, except your ammunition trains, by the road spoken of in the orders accompanying this, and which runs across Missionary Ridge by way of McWithers' to Henson's. Your wagons will follow General Palmer, who will furnish a brigade as a guard.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 14, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Colonel MINTY,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade :

SIR : The general commanding directs that so soon as you arrive here to-morrow you post your command so as to guard the approaches from Ringgold and La Fayette to this place. You will also send down the Pea Vine road and feel close up to Ringgold and La Fayette for information. Report from these places so soon as heard from. For maps or information of the roads, apply to Major Mendenhall, topographical engineer, at these headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 14, 1863.

Captain MCINTYRE,
Commanding Fourth U. S. Cavalry :

Get your command ready to move at once. Reconnoiter for a short distance the road you reconnoitered yesterday, with a small party, without delay, and hold your command ready to move with General Palmer, who will pass you immediately. General Palmer will give you orders.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga Valley, September 14, 1863—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,

Rossville:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of this 12.30 p. m. His troops are here on Missionary Ridge, and have been since 10 a. m., awaiting orders. There is no enemy here, at least not in front or vicinity, and all that the general has ever seen was cavalry on his left and front yesterday and the day before. Not a shot has been heard to-day. Colonel Wilder and his brigade has passed up this valley to-day, and I have heard directly from a scout (through from General Thomas to-day, who is encamped 10 miles up this valley) that the road is clear. The general does not know, and did not before believe, that the enemy was in force in this valley. The general commanding the department has had information, he supposes, that induced him to concentrate his wing here, but thus far nothing has been seen or heard of. General Wood, stationed at Gordon's Mills, will probably communicate with you if he gains any information from his left.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chickamauga Creek, near Gower's, Sept. 16, 1863—9.45 p. m.

SIR: The general commanding directs you to see that your men have three days' rations in haversacks and 20 rounds of ammunition in the pocket of each man in addition to having his cartridge-box full. There are some indications that the enemy is massing for an attack on our left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To each division commander.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chickamauga Creek, near Gower's, Sept. 16, 1863—8 a. m.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY,

Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your note of yesterday reporting (by citizens) Forrest at Ringgold, Pegram at Leet's, Buckner at Rock Spring Church, and Longstreet at Dalton.* This would argue infantry, which the general commanding does not believe in, and he desires you to ascertain so far as practicable the truth of these reports.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See p. 651.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chickamauga Valley, near Gower's, September 16, 1863.

Colonel MINTY,

Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your note of this date,* and to state that he is much pleased with its tenor. He sends with this the Seventh Pennsylvania, and is very glad that you can sustain yourself with it. Keep the general constantly and fully advised of your movements. Send couriers here direct. The 20 men with General Van Cleve go to you with the Seventh Pennsylvania. Captain Moreau and the rest of the couriers from the Sequatchie are, I expect, at Gordon's Mills. If so, take them also.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chickamauga Valley, near Gower's, September 16, 1863.

Major SEIBERT,

Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you report at once with your command to Colonel Minty. You will stop at these headquarters as you pass for instructions as to route, &c.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,

Commanding Third Division:

The general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. You will not withdraw pickets unless relieved by other troops.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills, September 18, 1863.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Nothing of very special importance or of marked significance has occurred in the last twenty-four hours. The lookouts saw clouds of dust in a southerly direction several times yesterday, but

* See p. 679.

it was impossible to form any accurate idea of the extent of the force raising the dust, or what movement it was engaged in. Near night-fall a squad of cavalry made a dash at my most outward post, but was driven back.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1863—5 p. m.

(Received 5.20 p. m.)

General CRITTENDEN,

Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: On further questioning Colonel Minty, I learn the enemy's skirmishers have reached the direct road to Chattanooga. I will go out to see if I can't drive them from the road with Wilder's and Minty's force and Van Cleve's two regiments.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Crawfish Spring, September 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,

Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps :

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you post your command in the position occupied by General Van Cleve this morning, and hold your whole command in readiness for any movements.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Crawfish Spring, September 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE,

Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps :

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you move your command to the vicinity of Gordon's Mills, and post it upon General Wood's left.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Crawfish Spring, September 18, 1863—8 a. m.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY,

Commanding Cavalry Brigade :

SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your note of last 7 p. m.* He requests me to say that he desires

* See p. 709.

to hear more frequently from you, as until this note he had not heard from you since 12 m. on the 16th. Yesterday when at department headquarters much surprise was expressed to the general because he had no information from you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gordon's Mills and Rossville Road, 1½ Miles North of Mills,
September 19, 1863—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the engagement to my left is still going on, supposed to be General Brannan's division, and distant about 2 miles north of this point. Colonel Grose, so far as I learn, is not engaged, but I have ordered General Palmer to move up with the balance of his division, and to aid General Thomas with the whole.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 19, 1863—12.25 p. m.

General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: Your note of 12.20 is this moment received. Before its receipt I did not understand the movement, and feared that my troops were being driven back. I now understand it. General Van Cleve is just going in with two brigades where he will perhaps take the enemy on left or rear and enable General Thomas' right (refused) to act as reserve. I have sent General Wood word. Lodor and McKibbin have just returned.

Very respectfully,
T. L. CRITTENDEN.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 19, 1863—1.15 p. m.

General WOOD,
Commanding First Division:

Heavy fight going on about 2 miles from you. Palmer is in it and two brigades of Van Cleve going in. Look out for your left.
Very respectfully,

OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
September 19, 1863—12 m.

Colonel MINTY,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade :

SIR : The general commanding directs that you go to Chattanooga with all practical speed. You will report to the general commanding the army for orders. He is now at Widow Glenn's.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
East Slope Missionary Ridge, in rear Dept. Hdqrs.,
September 20, 1863—6 a. m.

Major-General PALMER :

The general commanding directs me to inform you that his First and Third Divisions are now encamped as above (in reserve). From your present position the general commanding the army deems it impracticable to withdraw you this morning, and you will therefore continue to act as yesterday—to aid and support General Thomas as he may direct. The general is very anxious to hear of and from you. He doubts not that, should you be called to-day again into a heavy fight, both you and your command will act with the energy, zeal, and courage you all displayed yesterday. There are supplies here for you (three days') ; send some officer to look after them. What about your ammunition ?

Respectfully,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Everything very quiet this morning. We must have punished the enemy badly yesterday. The men are all in good heart. Beatty took four guns.

P. P. O.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 23, 1863—10.15 p. m.
(Received 11.05 p. m.)

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Twenty-first Army Corps :

The general commanding directs you to turn out at once every available man of your command to clear away the timber in front of your lines and construct abatis. Axes have been borrowed for you from General Thomas, which you can send for at once, directing your quartermaster to receipt for them. They are to be returned as soon as the work is done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 23, 1863—11.35 a. m.

(Received 12.15 p. m.)

General CRITTENDEN :

The general commanding directs that the fort on Wood's front must be held by infantry in strong force, so as to prevent any possibility of the enemy's carrying it by storm. The infantry must not leave the work at all unless relieved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863—10.45 p. m.

(Received 11.15 p. m.)

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps :

GENERAL: What is the cause of the firing on your front? Great care should be observed not to bring artillery into contempt, as well as to spare ammunition.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to report that General Hazen's report of his reconnaissance was forwarded to department headquarters at 8 p. m. last evening, and I have before me Major Bond's receipt for the same. The cannon firing on my front was not by my order, although I was present at most of it, and if it is the wish of the general commanding that no cannon firing should be had during picket skirmishing, I will issue an order to that effect. I intended to state in my previous note that the rockets were from my picket lines.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 24, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps :

Your dispatch received. The general commanding regrets that there was any cannon firing at all. You report a white rocket light; was not that from our own line?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
September 29, 1863. (Received 12.30 p. m.)

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: I have examined the valley on the left of General Van Cleve's line, and do not think it a good position for a work for guns, as the guns would have no command in so low a place, and a very narrow sector of fire. Besides, the position is completely dominated by our work in the reservoir, and would be by any guns the enemy might plant on the high grounds in front. But I would immediately have a strong line of rifle-pits run across the valley from the spur of the hill to near the present water line of the river.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

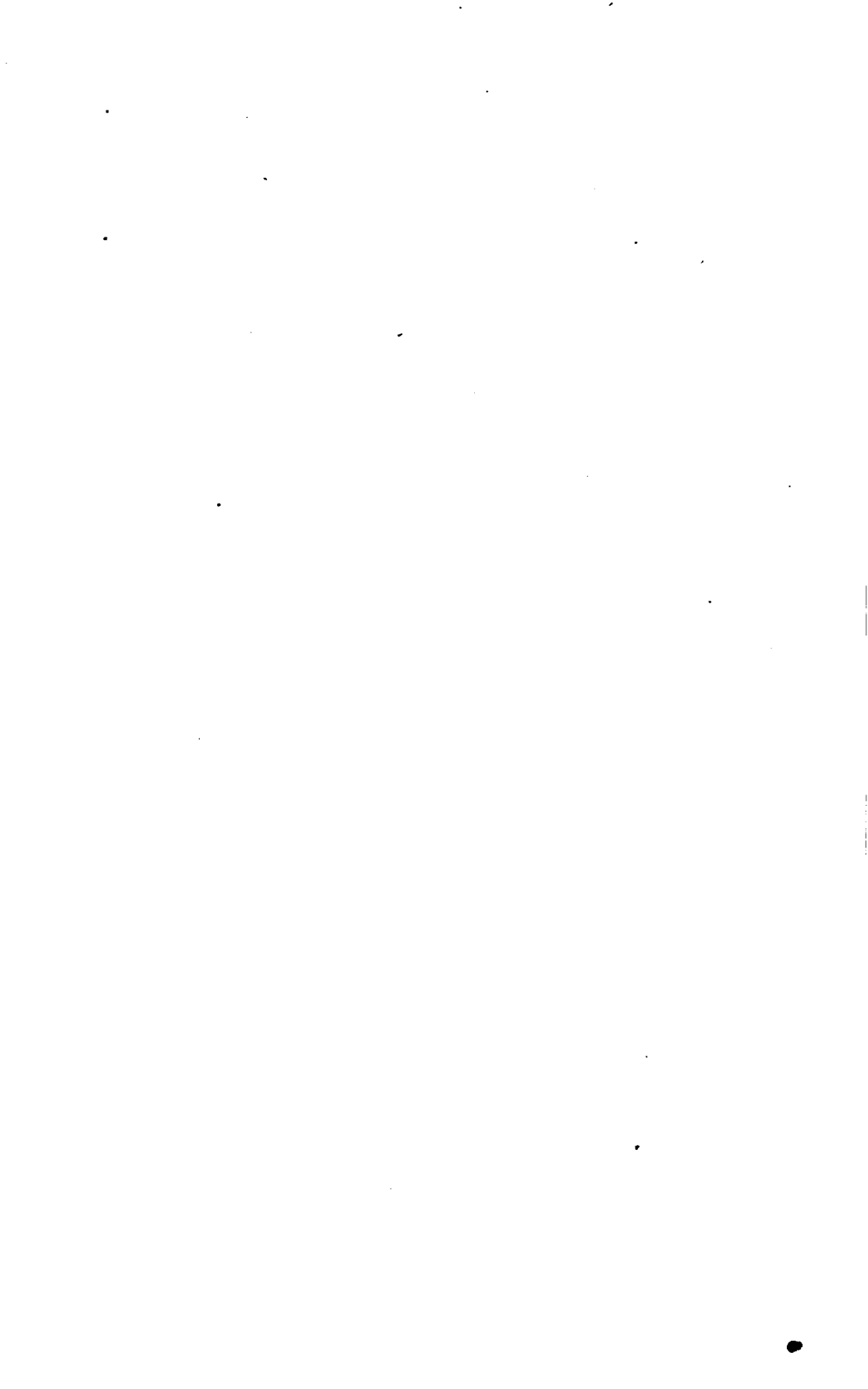
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Cincinnati :

GENERAL: I am much annoyed by a statement which I see in the newspapers, that I had charged you with misconduct in the battle of Chickamauga. There is not a word of truth in this statement. Even in conversation about this battle I have never uttered a word of censure against you. I do not believe that you can for a moment credit this statement, but others may, and you are at liberty to make this contradiction public now or at any time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.



ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

- Abbott's** (Ephraim P.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery A.*
- Adams'** (Wirt) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
- Aldrich's** (Simeon C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 44th Regiment.*
- Aleshire's** (Charles C.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 18th Battery.*
- Alexander's** (John W. S.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 21st Regiment.*
- Allard's** (Thomas B.) Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
- Allison's** (R. D.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Anderson Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
- Anderson's** (Nicholas L.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
- Anderson's** (William B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 60th Regiment.*
- Andrew's** (William W.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 21st Battery.*
- Armstrong's** (George F.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 20th Battery.*
- Aakew's** (Frank) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 15th Regiment.*
- Atkins'** (Smith D.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 92d Regiment.*
- Baird's** (John P.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 85th Regiment.*
- Baldwin's** (Norman A.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
- Banning's** (Henry B.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 121st Regiment.*
- Barber's** (Gershom M.) Sharpshooters. See *Ohio Troops, 5th Company.*
- Barker's** (John D.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Barnes'** (Milton) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 97th Regiment.*
- Barnett's** (Charles M.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
- Barr's** (John W.) Artillery. See *Levi Artillery, post.*
- Barrett's** (Wallace W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 44th Regiment.*
- Bartleson's** (Frederick A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 100th Regiment.*
- Batman's** (George W. L.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
- Beck's** (Arnold) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
- Beebe's** (Yates V.) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Battery.*
- Bell's** (Leroy S.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
- Benjamin's** (Samuel N.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
- Benneson's** (William H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 78th Regiment.*
- Bennett's** (John E.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 75th Regiment.*
- Benteen's** (Frederick W.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
- Berry's** (William W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
- Biffle's** (Jacob B.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Bingham's** (George B.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Bishop's** (Judson W.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Bissell's** (Josiah W.) Engineers. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
- Blake's** (John W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 40th Regiment.*
- Blakeley's** (Archibald) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

- Blythe's (G. L.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops*.
- Boone's (Nevil B.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 81st Regiment*.
- Boone's (William P.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 28th Regiment*.
- Boynton's (Henry V. N.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 35th Regiment*.
- Bosarth's (Abram J.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 27th Regiment*.
- Brackett's (Alfred B.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Bradley's (Cullen) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 6th Battery*.
- Breckinridge's (William C. P.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment*.
- Bridges' (Lyman) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops*.
- Brigham's (Joseph H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment*.
- Brott's (Elijah C.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment*.
- Brownlow's (James P.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment*.
- Buckner's (Allen) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 79th Regiment*.
- Burgess' (James) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 70th Regiment*.
- Burnham's (Howard M.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery H*.
- Burroughs' (Wilson) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 73d Regiment*.
- Burton's (Thomas) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M*.
- Cahill's (James B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment*.
- Calvert's (J. H.) Artillery. See *Helena Artillery, post*.
- Carey's (Oliver H. P.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 36th Regiment*.
- Carlton's (Caleb H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 89th Regiment*.
- Carnes' (William W.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate*.
- Carroll's (William B.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment*.
- Carter's (James E.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate*.
- Carter's (James P. T.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment*.
- Case's (Henry) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 129th Regiment*.
- Casement's (John S.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 103d Regiment*.
- Chandler's (William P.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 35th Regiment*.
- Chapman's (Charles W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 74th Regiment*.
- Chicago Board of Trade Artillery. See *Illinois Troops*.
- Church's (Josiah W.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D*.
- Clarke's (Isaac L.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment*.
- Clements' (Robert) Pioneers. See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 3d Battalion*.
- Cobb's (Robert) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate*.
- Cockerill's (Giles J.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F*.
- Conrad's (Joseph) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment*.
- Cook's (William R.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment*.
- Coolidge's (Sidney) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment, 1st Battalion*.
- Cooper's (Joseph A.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment*.
- Cooper's (Wickliffe) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment*.
- Cram's (George H.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment*.
- Crittenden's (Eugene W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment*.
- Crofton's (Robert E. A.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment, 1st Battalion*; also *19th Regiment, 1st Battalion*.
- Cross' (William) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment*.
- Culver's (Joshua B.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 13th Regiment*.
- Cunningham's (James) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 80th Regiment*.
- Cupp's (Valentine) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Cushing's (Harry C.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery H*.
- Davidson's (James I.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 73d Regiment*.
- Davis' (Charles W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 51st Regiment*.

- Dawson's (Samuel K.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
- Deweese's (John T.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
- Deyhle's (Charles) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
- Dibrell's (George G.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Dick's (Jacob C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 86th Regiment.*
- Dickerson's (Christopher J.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
- Dilworth's (Caleb J.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 85th Regiment.*
- Doan's (Azariah W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 79th Regiment.*
- Doan's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 101st Regiment.*
- Dod's (Albert B.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
- Duffloy's (John P.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 35th Regiment.*
- Dunlap's (Henry C.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
- Dunn's (David M.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 29th Regiment.*
- Durell's (George W.) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery D.*
- Dustin's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 105th Regiment.*
- Eastman's (Harry E.) Cavalry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Edgerton's (Warren P.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
- Edwards' (John, jr.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries L and M.*
- Ely's (John H.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Regiment.*
- Ely's (John J.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
- Embree's (James T.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 58th Regiment.*
- Engineer Battalion,* 23d Army Corps. See *Orlando M. Poe.*
- Engineer Regiment of the West. See *Bissell's Engineers, ante.*
- Erdelmeyer's (Frank) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 32d Regiment.*
- Espy's (Harvey J.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
- Estep's (George) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 8th Battery.*
- Fairchild's (Cassius) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 16th Regiment.*
- Farrar's (Bernard G.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 30th Regiment.*
- Faulkner's (John K.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
- Faulkner's (W. W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
- Fearing's (Benjamin D.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 92d Regiment.*
- Featherston's (L.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 5th and 13th Regiments.*
- Fessenden's (Joshua A.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery H.*
- Fisher's (Joseph) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 74th Regiment.*
- Flansburg's (David) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 4th Battery.*
- Flood's (James P.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
- Forrest's (Jeffrey E.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
- Fox's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 101st Regiment.*
- Foy's (James C.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
- Frambee's (Granville A.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 59th Regiment.*
- Funkhouser's (John J.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 98th Regiment.*
- Galbraith's (Robert) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
- Gardner's (George Q.) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Battery.*
- Gary's (Marco B.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
- Gilbert's (Henry C.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*
- Gillem's (Alvan C.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
- Gillespie's (D. A.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 6th and 7th Regiments.*
- Gilmer's (Daniel H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 38th Regiment.*
- Given's (William) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 102d Regiment.*
- Gleason's (Newell) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 87th Regiment.*
- Godley's (John C.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*

* Improvised.

- Gooding's (Michael) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 22d Regiment.*
- Goodspeed's (Wilbur F.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
- Govan's (Daniel C.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 2d and 15th Regiments.*
- Granger's (Gordon) Escort, Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
- Gratz's (Louis A.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
- Gray's (Horace) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
- Gray's (Samuel F.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 49th Regiment.*
- Griffin's (Daniel F.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 38th Regiment.*
- Grosskopf's (Edward) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 20th Battery.*
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- Hall's (Duncan J.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 89th Regiment.*
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- Hambright's (Henry A.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 79th Regiment.*
- Hanna's (James J.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment.*
- Hapeman's (Douglas) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 104th Regiment.*
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- Harrison's (Thomas J.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 39th Regiment.*
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- Haymond's (Henry) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
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- Helena Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops.*
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- Hescock's (Henry) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
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- Hoblitzell's (William T.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
- Holman's (D. W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Holmes' (James T.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 52d Regiment.*
- Horner's (John W.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment.*
- Horr's (George) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
- Houck's (Solomon J.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment.*
- Hudson's (John E.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
- Humphrey's (George) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 88th Regiment.*
- Hunt's (P. Burgess) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
- Hunter's (Morton C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 82d Regiment.*
- Hunton's (Kinsman A.) Engineers. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Hurd's (Orrin D.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*
- Hurlbut's Artillery.* See *Tennessee Troops, Union.*
- Hutchins' (Rue P.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 94th Regiment.*
- Inge's (W. M.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 12th Battalion.*
- Innes' (William P.) Engineers. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
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- Jordan's (Henry) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 17th Regiment.*
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- Kelly's (John H.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
- Kidd's (Meredith H.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 14th Battery.*
- Kilgour's (William M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 75th Regiment.*

* Improvised.

- Kingsbury's** (Henry D.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 14th Regiment.*
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* Improvised.

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