

Information Sheet

R Wright, Clark.
523 Papers, 1861-1863.
Two folders.

This collection is available at The State Historical Society of Missouri. If you would like more information, please contact us at shsresearch@umsystem.edu.

These are the Civil War papers of Clark Wright, a resident of Polk County, Missouri, and a Union cavalry officer. The collection includes an order to Wright from John M. Schofield, letters from St. Louis and Rolla to his wife, Sarah Jane Wright, newspaper clippings, rosters of the field and staff officers of the 6th Missouri Cavalry, and a list of signs and countersigns for the post at Lebanon, Missouri.

Clark Wright came to Missouri from Ohio in 1858, settling on the western edge of Polk County. He offered his services to the United State when the Civil War broke out, organized a cavalry squadron of 240 men from Polk and Dade counties, and was commissioned captain of the Dade County mounted home guard by General Thomas W. Sweeney in July 1861. Stationed at Greenfield, forty-five miles from Springfield, Wright and his company supported United States forces under Nathaniel Lyon by scouting, operating grist mills, and gathering information from secessionist camps. Wright remained with the army after the Wilson's Creek campaign and his unit became Company D of the Frémont Battalion of Missouri Cavalry. It participated in Frémont's advance on Springfield in the fall of 1861, when Wright gained acclaim by leading victorious cavalry charges against Missouri State Guard and secessionist forces at Wet Glaize and Linn Creek, Missouri. Newspapermen covering the war in Missouri hailed him as a dashing cavalryman. The correspondent of the *New York Times* filed a story on Wright in November 1861 which was reprinted by several midwestern newspapers including the *Rolla (Mo.) Express*, the *Aurora (Ill.) Beacon*, the *Belleville (Ill.) Advocate*, the *Belvidere (Ill.) Standard*, the *Quincy (Ill.) Herald*, and the *Mount Pleasant (Iowa) Home Journal*.

On 14 February 1862 Wright's battalion was consolidated with those of Samuel N. Wood and Henry P. Hawkins to form the 6th Missouri Cavalry. Wright became the new regiment's colonel. The 6th Missouri Cavalry scouted in advance of the Army of Southwest from Rolla to battlefield at Pea Ridge, Arkansas. Most of the regiment remained with the Army on its march to Helena and was absorbed into forces operating against Vicksburg, Mississippi. Wright resigned his commission in 1863.

The Wright papers consist of an order by John M. Schofield to Wright as captain of the Dade County home guard, two letters to Sarah Jane Wright, two contemporary newspaper clippings of stories by correspondent William Fayel, lists of the staff and field officers of the 6th Missouri Cavalry (one marked "copy"), list of "paroles" (signs) and countersigns for the guards at Lebanon, on the letterhead of the South-Western District of Missouri, and an order by Wright to Lieut. Col. James Stuart at Hartville, Missouri, concerning organization of militia companies in Wright and Douglas counties. Wright's letters to Sarah Jane concern the Frémont campaign, escort of prisoners to St. Louis, army news, and family matters. The newspaper articles by William Fayel describe the advance of the Army of Southwest Missouri and the occupation of Lebanon, Missouri. One of the clippings mentions Wright and other cavalry officers with the Army of Southwest Missouri.

r595	23 May 1994	James Smalldon Americana	Purchase
r607	19 August 1994	James Smalldon Americana	Purchase
r622	27 March 1995	James Smalldon Americana	Purchase
r666	8 October 1996	James Smalldon Americana	Purchase
r949	8 May 2003	John F. Bradbury	Gift
r1089	3 December 2004	Will Itoh	Purchase

Shelf List

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Folder 1: Original documents (see filing order, below) and newspaper clippings.

Folder 2: Typescripts (in the same order as the originals).

1861	31 July	J. M. Schofield, Springfield, Mo., to Capt. Wright
1861	03 December	Clark Wright, St. Louis, Mo., to Sarah Jane Wright
1861	20 December	Clark Wright, Rolla, Mo., to Sarah Jane Wright
1862	09 February	“Paroles and countersigns for the South Western District of Mo.,” Lebanon, Mo.
1862	01 October	Roster of Field, Staff, and Line Officers, 6 th Missouri Cavalry
1862	n.d.	Roster of Field, Staff, and Line officers, 6 th Missouri Cavalry
1863	15 June	Roster of Line, Field and Staff, 6 th Missouri Cavalry

Newspaper clippings (reports by William Fayel from the correspondence of the St. Louis *Missouri Democrat*):

1861	17 December	“From Rolla”	
1862	06 January	“From Lebanon”	
1862	12 January	“From Rolla”	
r595	23 May 1994	James Smalldon Americana	Purchase
r607	19 August 1994	James Smalldon Americana	Purchase
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[letterhead]

Everett House
Fourth St. Bet. Olive & Locust Sts.
A. S. Merritt, Proprietor.
St. Louis

December 3 1861

Dear Sarah Jane

Your very fine letter from Home is at hand and contents noted. you cannot imagine the pleasure it affords me, to not only learn of your good health, but of your safe arrival amongst your Friends. I felt relieved. I arrived here on Sunday night December 1st in command of Guard & Prisoners. I brought down 58 of those Fellows that I captured at Wet Glaze & Linn creek. we had a Fancy time with them. they were desperate creatures, and had an arrangement to make a stampede when we arrived at St. Louis. I had but 25 sentinels and arrived here at 8 oclock, and verry dark, and they supposed they could make good their escape some of them at least but the Poor D---ls did

not know who they had to deal with. before arriving at the Depot, I ordered the sentinels & Prisoners all locked up in the car. ordered another line of sentinels around the outside the car, while I took a carriage and repaired to the military Prison & brought up 27 Braces of Steel wristlets with a line chain. after getting the Jewelry properly adjusted, we marched the gentlemen out in pairs to the tune of the Rogues March, and deposited them for safe keeping in the hands of the Military Turn Key, since which time I have been busy making out my reports &c to the various Departments

My health is good though somewhat worn down from the Fatigues of the late expedition. It may sound well to be an officer in the army, but I can assure of one thing, it requires a great deal of labor to make a good one, and to keep everything that is necessary to be done. Since my arrival here I have had a great deal of attention shown me, was serenaded last night by the band, to night the various officers give me a Ball at this Hotel &c all of which is good in its place & my impression is that many of them can show a much better hand in the ball room than on the battle field. General Halleck is here and appears to be posting up he has not showed his hand yet, and but little can be learned of what his future operations will be. he certainly has a fine Field to operate in & a great chance for Glory. or at least I would think I had, if I could command the Forces here now. I can take 10000 men & Bag Price and his whole force within twenty days. If I could have the entire management of the movement, and I will risk my Head on it, but it is difficult to tell what will be done. McCullough has gone back into Arkansas, for winter Quarters. Price is encamped at Widdow Waldrons Spring immediately in the Fork of the Sac & Osage Rivers. Rains is at Ocoala. Their entire force does not exceed 10000. Their troops are leaving them daily. Their time is expiring and as cold weather approaches, Secesh goes up. Price is much depressed in spirits He is making eloquent appeals to the chivalry of the state to join him, but the Poor naked D---ls cannot stand the weather they are foraging over the country, in small squads, plundering and burning Union mens Property wherever they go the entire South West is gone unless there is a forward movement

made very soon, under an Energetic leader Sutch movements as we have had only agravates the case. Sutch scenes of distress has never been witnesses by me, as this country the whole road is lined with People from Springfield to this place Thousands of Familys now lying out in the snow with what little they could gather up, without a shoe to their feet, a mouthful to eat, or a dime in their pockets, and unless they have some speedy Relief, hundreds will starve to death, by the Road side. Horrid, Horrid, Horrid[sic]. I called General Hallecks attention to the matter yesterday and we immediately set a plan on foot the return them as fast as they arrived, to some extent, yet Hundreds will never[?] reach here God save the People if the state goes to Dixey. I have done all in my power for them, I could, unless I had more Power.

If you have that account Book with you I desire you to draw off Switzler Clark & Williamsons, also R. A. Clarks accounts and send to me at your earliest convenience. also if you have time to write me a good long letter, I desire you to write to me at least once a week. tell the children to write, also all the Friends. Ask them if they know anything of the monotony of a camp or How to live with their lives in one hand & a Sabre in the other if they do, then they can appreciate the value of a letter from their friends. I have but little time to write letters and that time must be devoted to you, consequently they will excuse me. give my affectionate regard to the children tell them I desire them to obey you, also to be kind to one another. I desire you not to burden your Friends too Heavily, look steadily after the Education of the children. Give my kind regards to enquiring Friends & tell sutch as feel inclined to address me at Rolla for the present.

If a favorable opportunity presents itself visit Isaac Hotinger tell him that I often think of him & would like to send a social hour tell Him to write to me. Tell Beeson to write to me. Tell Mother that I felt greatly relieved when she wrote to me that she had become reconciled to my being in the service I was glad to hear of it, tell her to write again I will write to her the first opportunity. Give my compliments to your Father, Mother, Menevia[?] & Kate & Josey for their little attentions in the

way of letters. The last I heard from Home, our things were still safe, but my impression is that you had better prepare yourself for hearing that everything you left behind is gone. I have no idea that you will ever see any of it again yet I will not tell you so in this letter, not until I write again. Did you get your trunk at Tipton,

for the present adieu

I have the honor to be affectionately
your Husband

C Wright

To his Wife
Sarah Jane Wright
Highland Ohio

PS. Give my compliments to Lieutenant Curtiss if you see him

[letterhead]

Everett House
Fourth St. Bet. Olive & Locust Sts.
A. S. Merritt, Proprietor.
St. Louis

Headquarters Wrights Battalion
Rolla Dec. 20 1861

Dear Sarah Jane:

At 11 O'clock P.M. I feel that I have time to write you a line. I am well and hearty, but have a great deal to do can scarcely find time to write a private letter. My command are being sorely scourged with measles, at least 50 down now but I think will soon get better. Lewis Dunway died at this place some 10 days ago. Some six or seven have died, but none others I believe that you were acquainted with. You have no doubt learned from Em the position that Dr King had taken, about matters outside of his department. he done all the talking and reporting himself and the matter resulted in his dismissal from the command without pay. My men get there pay tomorrow. I have succeeded in getting them pay from date of Home Guard service. They feel fine. Dr Duly has returned to the command & was mustered on yesterday as the Chaplain. We have just secured a new supply of clothing & uniform jacketts for the men. They look fine. I sent to St Louis for a Tailor & he has been here today measuring all the officers and in ten days they will all come out in their new rig. Capt Montgomery ordered the best suit he could make. My command was Inspected to day by Col Ketchum, sent by Gen Halleck. they stood a good Inspection. I ordered a board of Survey on my horses, they will be here tomorrow. After I get the condemned ones out and

while they are out doors, my estimate up for new ones & our new clothes on, and a pocket full of Rocks, we do not intend to associate with common people. I have another Family with me. Mr & Mrs Cook, Chief Wagoneer & wife. I have a new Fremont Tent that I make my office and quarters except to eat. They occupy the Large Tent I had at Springfield as parlor and the small one as kitchen. I have George & Jane yet. Scohill & cook have each a contraband. I have cooks son about the size of Lycurgus for my orderly. He is a smart boy. I intend sending Scohill & his wife

to their company & let them put up a tent of their own. I am very tired of them. My first opinion of Mrs Scohill is fully confirmed.

I am still not prepared to say whether we shall remain here for the winter or not. The prospects are now favorable for a movement, but no one can tell. Gen Halleck keeps his movements I think a little more to himself that [*sic*] has been done. I received a telegram from him this evening stating that Gen Pope had captured 1450 rebels at Warrensburg with their entire camp & garrison equipage & some two tons of powder. Warrensburg is up the road from Sedalia. The Devils are Plundering the whole country outside of our lines. Since my return from St Louis I made a little expedition south from this place down on Current River near the Arkansas line, after Freemans Party that fired into Bowen at Salem. we run them 70 miles & finally caught 100 of them near Thomasville & give them one of my kind of charges, after which there was none to be found those that escaped took to the caves in the Mountains and were lost. Since my return, I have been detailed by Gen Halleck as a member of General Court Martial. it is in session now at this place. we sit from one to five o'clock each day. have tried a number

of cases & there is still more on hand. it seems to look like we would have a winters session. Jordon [?] is a hard road to travel. Since writing the above I learn that the indications are that we will remain here this winter. if so & I can get leave of absence, I will try and come to see you this winter perhaps not before 22d February. However I will write you in time, if I find I can leave. At Present I cannot tell when I could get away not sooner at least than the adjournment of the Court & perhaps not then. I have received all your letters but can only write when I have time. My position when at Post renders my labor about equal to that of Four stores in Leesburg. The Scholarship on Delaware [*sic*] was either in the note wallet, or Large Pocket Book. I think likely that if Jim and Han & you would go to Delaware or some other good school you might all live cheaper, but of that matter you for the present must be the judge. I fear you will tax your Friends heavily. They will certainly feel the pressure. I met Billy Pavey this evening. he belongs to the 44 Ill Vols under Seigle. he is well and hearty and was glad to see me. we are encamped within 1/2 mile of each other. Charly is at Cairo. I want you to have your teeth fixed & have it done right & I shall feel very much mortified to hear of you going around with your head down, or not as well dressed as your equals. While I would not advise extravagance, I insist on Decency and equality, which standard you may live up to, and at the same time exercise a fair share of economy. It would certainly be a great sacrifice of my feelings to advise you otherwise than to keep up your standard of dress & c. I must urge one thing viz that you see well to the children keep them warmly clad & do not fail to secure them warm thick soled Boots for the winter particularly

while they are outdoors. Tell them that I do not pass a single day without thinking of them. Tell them to put in their whole time to study & I will try to keep up expenses at least. Enclosed you will find Fifty dollars that I send you by way of helping you along and will send you more as soon as convenient, from what I can learn from Home my impression is that everything is gone & we are in about the same situation, so far as Dollars and cents are concerned that we were when we first landed in this country. However do not grieve after it, what they got from us has been very Dear to them, I have almost got a Secesh for every dollar. I now have a Rebel Colonel prisoner by the name of Summers & used to live about Hillsborough. he told me last night that the Rebels would give more for me than any officer in the Western Depart. he also assured me that if I would accept it, I could have a Major Generalship in the Rebel army. I answered him that I was in this fight from principle & that I would ignore Heaven if it was amongst the Rebels & if he repeated the proposition to me, or any one else I would hang him on the first Black Jack I came to. on Monday I send him & 20 others to Arsenal St Louis. Please to buy some writing paper before you write again. Give my respects to all enquiring friends. tell all who desire to write to do so, I would receive their letters with pleasure. Address Clark Wright, Major Comd Wrights Battalion Cavalry [*sic*] Rolla Mo.

I have the honor to be very Respectfully your affectionate Husband

Clark Wright

To his wife Sarah Jane Wright

[newspaper clipping]

From Rolla.

[Special Correspondence of the *Missouri Democrat*]

Rolla, Mo., Dec. 17, 1861.

The Kansas Rangers, engaged in patrolling the region west of here, have tacked southward, reaching Houston, the capital of Texas county, on the 12th inst. The prisoners taken were Major F. M. Lenox, of the Seventh Missouri State Guard, late circuit and county clerk of Phelps county, Captain Bird, and ten privates of the rebel army. The Major gave his parole to appear at Rolla on or before the 20th.

The national flag, hoisted five weeks ago over the Court House by Col. Greusel, was still remaining. A Union meeting of the citizens was convened next day, and speeches were made by Capt. S. N. Wood, Dr. Hence, Mr. Frost, Major Lenox, Rev. Mr. Garrison, and others.

Capt. Wood then read an address to "the people of Texas county," assuring them that "no person would be disturbed except those in arms against the government, or who are engaged in giving aid and assistance to the enemy; men who are using their money and influence for *treason*, yet who, on the approach of our troops proclaim themselves 'neutral, or good Union men.' These are among our worst enemies, and will hereafter be treated as such. There can be no middle ground. Neutrality is played out." The Captain assured them that he came to enforce the proclamation of Col. Greusel, and "was rejoiced to find that our national flag still waves over your town.

"All rebel sympathizers are given but one alternative, either to make peace with their Union neighbors and their country, or with their God."

A ONE-HORSE CAVALRY SHOCK.

On Monday night, two cavalry men going at full speed towards each other collided, the force of the shock killing both horses instantly.

GOVERNMENT BAKER SHOP.

The government has established a bakery here for the soldiers, which turns out 6,000 loaves daily.

MIXED UP.

A correspondent of the DEMOCRAT, under the signature of "Quid Pro Quo," has confounded the name of Lieut. A. J. Seay, of the Missouri Volunteers, with the lawyer Seay, son-in-law of Mr. Pomeroy. I am told they are brothers.

PRISONERS FOR ST. LOUIS

Captain Switzler went down to St. Louis yesterday, having in charge 17 of the Salem prisoners.

FAYEL.

ONE DAY LATER.

Rolla, Dec. 18, 1861.

A Union refugee arrived here last evening from Franklin county, Arkansas. He states that Gov. Rector has issued a proclamation, requiring all persons between the ages of sixteen and forty-five to join the army. The persecution of Union men was relentless, and many of the latter were being taken to Little Rock and imprisoned.

McCulloch had been summoned to Richmond to answer charges preferred against him. The charges were for needlessly burning the property of Southern men, and for refusing to reinforce Price at the time the latter was pursued by the federal troops.

McCulloch's men were in winter quarters, at a place called Cross Hollow, on Pea Ridge, Benton county. Four more regiments of Indians had joined his camp, making six regiments in all of that kind of force.

From Springfield we learn that all persons coming from Rolla were being arrested as fast as they ventured into town. Among those imprisoned were Dr. N. P. Murphy, Isaac R. Julian, and three of the Gotts. No more passes were issued by McBride. These rigorous measures against those suspected of Union proclivities were adopted at the insistence of Col. John H. Price, the ruffian recently released at St. Louis.

McBride has six pieces of artillery. Lieutenant Isaiah H. Williams, of the Thirteenth Illinois regiment, and a former Chicago detective, has received the appointment of Provost Marshal of this post from Col. Dodge.

FAYEL.

[newspaper clipping: St. Louis *Missouri Democrat*, 14 January 1862]

From Rolla.

[Special correspondence of the *Missouri Democrat*]

Rolla, Jan. 12, 1862.

Major Wright on Wednesday morning left Lebanon with his command, and fell back thirteen miles this side, encamping on Judge Smith's farm, near the first crossing of the Gasconade, on the Waynesville road. This retrograde movement was considered prudent, on a full view of the circumstances that surrounded us. The enemy could envelop us with a large force of cavalry any night, and imperil the safety of the mere handful of men which constituted our force. In retiring, also, we would gain closer communication with Colonel Carr, and be able to act in concert; besides, Lebanon was closely watched by Captain Wood, who remained on the outskirts of the town, ready to pounce on any rebel rat who might venture to get into the trap set for him. Col. Carr is encamped about five miles this side of the Smith House. The two camps are on the same side of the river; but as the Gasconade forms a large bend at that point, it has to be forded twice in passing from one camp to the other.

I came to the conclusion, before leaving, that Lebanon would be re-occupied by our troops, and that the place would become a depot to gather in supplies for ultimate operations, having this post as a base. I am certain that Major Wright received orders on the road, after leaving Lebanon, which contemplated the holding of the place.

On Thursday Major Bowen was sent on to Rolla, with the sixteen prisoners captured. Among the latter are Capts. Steigelman and J. W. Lenox, who were taken with Hawthorne at Sand Spring. Dr. Marshall, of Jericho, is also among the number. We forded the Gasconade--water about eighteen inches deep, fine sandy bottom. Three miles on our way we came to a road on our right leading to Col. Carr's camp, one mile and a half distant. We met a dozen of Col. Carr's foraging wagons, loaded with oats in the bundle; straw as light as it [was] just harvested. Any amount of forage is plenty on the cross roads--away from the main route.

I was pleased with the circumspection of Maj. Bowen in guarding against any attempt of the enemy to spring upon us from the murderous defile which environs the route, and retake our prisoners.

I gathered the following facts in a conversation with the prisoners: Sterling Price assumed command as Major General in the confederate service January 1st. His department embraces Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indians of the Indian Nation.

The following Brigadier Generals have also been transferred to the confederate service, with the same rank: McBride, Steene, Clark, Harris, McIntosh, Parsons, and Slack. General Rains opposes the idea of being transferred to the confederate service. All of the old State Guard have been transferred, except a portion of Rains's brigade. Parsons has gone on to Richmond.

Claib. Jackson was generally denounced as a *puce*, having forsaken the Missourians and gone South. Jeff. Thompson was escorting a heavy train of supplies from Pocahontas to Springfield, via Fayetteville. His route passes through the northern counties of Arkansas, in which a suppressed Union feeling prevails. The Missouri rebels are anxious to have the scourge of war visit Arkansas. The Arkansas troops have grossly traduced the Missourians, and the feeling between the two factions is anything but cordial, but the superseding of McCulloch by McIntosh will tend to harmonize matters.

On New Year's day General Price moved all his stock southward from Springfield. This circumstance gave rise to the report that he was packing up to leave. Captain Steigleman [*sic*] says that Price's force numbers twenty thousand. He left Osceola with seven thousand five hundred, and since his arrival at Springfield, his force has been swelled by an accession of recruits, and parties from the North, which have been called in, together with 13,000 Confederates under McIntosh. The secession runners exaggerate the amount of Price's force to about 20,000.

We met a provision train under Lieut. Montgomery at the Big Piney. No other troops have yet left Rolla, though the general expectation has been that the troops were under orders to move. Captain J. M. Richardson will take his company of Mounted Rangers west this morning.

All the heavy baggage has been ordered to be handed over to the Quartermaster of the post, which is the only indication that I observe that "the movement" is to move. Captain S. N. Wood, of the famous Kansas Rangers, came in from Lebanon last night, having sent in his resignation to Major Wright, before leaving. Things seem to have gone cross-grained with the Captain, who certainly has performed a great deal of valuable service to the cause in this region. The Captain states that on Thursday he went to Smith's, within twenty miles of Springfield, and ordered dinner, having previously sent a citizen scout to Springfield. A Captain McKinney had but a few hours previous to his arrival at Smith's, rode down the road towards Lebanon, at full speed, proclaiming that 1,000 secesh were behind him, and advising all the Union men to leave. The greatest panic was produced among the latter. Capt. Wood, with his fifteen men, fell back a short distance, and placed themselves in ambush a few rods from the road, prepared to dash into the one thousand, should they come along. They remained in ambush from 3 P.M. till 9 P.M., but no enemy appeared. They were satisfied that Capt. McKinney's object was a *ruse* to drive out the Union men.

Capt. Wood's Springfield scout eventually returned, having paid a visit to Price, himself, under the garb of a secesh asking for assistance to expel the federals from Laclede County. Price could not accede to his request, as he was reorganized his men, and did not want a fight now. He had heard of the retreat from Lebanon, and thought the object was to draw him on as we had a large force south of that point prepared to fall upon him. Price also declared that we had sent all our heavy guns from Sedalia and St. Louis down the Mississippi, and appearances indicated that we did not intend to fight him.

Price's force, according to the scout's information, numbered from eight to ten thousand sick and well. There were three thousand on the sick list.

I suppose other correspondents have kept you posted about matters in Rolla during my absence on my first campaigning tour.

I understand that numerous resignations have followed in the wake of Gen. Sigel's. General Albert, commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division, and Lieut. Bradbury, Commissary of the same brigade, I am informed, have resigned. Also Captain Thomas Seely, of company C, Fourth Iowa, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

Col. Dodge has moved into his new quarters, and is fast recovering from his wound.

Wm. Daly, of company F, Thirty-sixth Illinois regiment, died Friday evening from the effects of a pistol shot in the groin, received the other evening in a quarrel with a comrade.

A private named Scott, in Bowen's Battalion, was accidentally shot in the thigh Thursday night, while carelessly drawing his carbine through the fence.

It may not be too late to note the reception of the following congratulatory responses, from the persons named, occasioned by the New Year's greeting telegraphed to the parties named, by Gen. Asboth in behalf of the Fourth Division. The following reply was received

FROM MR. SEWARD:

"A happy New Year and a victorious campaign to the army of the West. W. H. Seward"

FROM MR. CAMERON:

"Brigadier General Asboth:

"I acknowledge and reciprocate the pleasant greeting of your brave command. May they triumph in war and prosper in peace.

Simon Cameron
Secretary of War"

FROM MR. BATES:

"Washington, Jan. 3.

"Gen. Asboth, Commanding Fourth Division:

"Thanks to the gallant officers and men of the Fourth Division of the Army of the West. Glory in war and prosperity in peace await you.

Edward Bates, Att'y Gen."

I failed to obtain copies of replies received from President Lincoln and the remaining members of the Cabinet. These little comities among those high in command serve as a pleasant episodes in the storm of war.

FAYEL.

[newspaper clipping]

From Lebanon.

[correspondence of the *Missouri Democrat*]

Lebanon, January 5, 1862.

Our scouts this morning, bring reliable information from Price's army. The latter was encamped from ten to fifteen miles southwest of Springfield, in the region of Pond Spring and the Wilson Creek battle field. Price evacuated Springfield Wednesday last, as we were informed on our arrival here, but subsequent and conflicting reports re[n]dering this statement uncertain, we were unable until this morning to receive a confirmation of the first report. No troops were left in Springfield.

At Bolivar there was a foraging squad of 250 getting flouring done at the mills.

Major Wright ascertaining yesterday morning that an advanced picket, numbering one hundred, were at Marshfield, immediately dispatched Captain Montgomery with orders to whack them out.

A man named Beverly Mays got a pass through our lines yesterday on false pretenses, pretending to be on the way from Webster county to Rolla for a load of salt. It is ascertained that he was from the rebel army with his son, whom he had covered up with bed quilts in the bottom of his wagon. He got away too far when these facts were ascertained.

James Cummins, Sheriff of Camden county, late a prisoner in the fort at Rolla, while returning from Osceola to Linn Creek a few days since, shot a Home Guard and wounded a daughter of the latter. Cummins received a ball through his mouth in the squabble which nearly cut out his tongue--usually not one of his concealed weapons.

Capt. Crookshank (not Cruikshank) of the First Missouri cavalry, is the Acting Assistant General of this command, while Capt. Smith, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois cavalry, has charge of the picket guard and is general superintendent of the police. Both of these officers seem to be the right men in the right places.

FAYEL.

HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI.

Lebanon, Mo. Feby 9th 1862

Paroles and countersigns for the South Western District of Mo from the 11th day of Feby 1862, to the 28th day of Feby 1862, inclusive.

	<u>Paroles</u>	<u>Countersigns</u>
February 11th	"Lee"	"Charleston"
12th	"Putnam"	"Goose Neck"
13th	"Montgomery"	"Quebec"
14th	"La Fayette"	"Brandywine"
15th	"Allen"	"Ticonderoga"
16th	"Stark"	"Bennington"
17th	"Wayne"	"Stony Point"
18th	"Green"	"Guilford"

19th	“Ledyard”	“Groton”
20th	“Johnston”	“Thames”
21st	“Brown”	“Bridgewater”
22nd	“Porter”	“Valparaiso”
23rd	“Decatur”	“Tripoli”
24th	“Macomb”	“Plattsburg”
25th	McDonough	“Champlain”

ParolesCountersigns

February 26th	“Washington”	“Trenton”
27th	“Thomas”	“Old Fields”
28th	“Jones”	“Whiteham”

By order of Brig Genl S. R. Curtis

T. I. McKenny,
A. A. A. Genl

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 Lebanon (Mo.)—History—Civil War, 1861-1865.
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 Missouri Cavalry—6th Regiment. **SEE** United States. Army. Missouri Cavalry Regiment, 6th.
 Missouri—History—Civil War, 1861-1865.
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