

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORY DURING 1862.

Organization of the Missouri State Militia—Co.'s A and H, of the 11th M. S. M—
 Bushwhacking in the Spring of 1862—The Murderous Affair at Walkersville—Two
 Soldiers and One Citizen Killed—Pursuit of the Bushwhackers, and Killing of Two
 of Their Number—Execution of Rowland Harvey—Glover's Campaign in the
 Spring—Miscellaneous—Execution of Frank Drake and Ed. Riggs—Capture of
 Capt. Tom Sidener—Burning "Rebel Houses"—The November Election.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.

About the 1st of December, 1861, Gov. Gamble received authority from the War Department at Washington for the organization of the Missouri State Militia, the members of which, when engaged in active service, were to be armed, clothed, subsisted, transported and paid by the United States, and to co-operate with the United States forces in the repression of invasion into Missouri and the suppression of rebellion therein. The militia was not to be ordered out of the State of Missouri, "except for the immediate defense of said State."

In February Col. H. S. Lipscomb, under proper authority, began the organization of a regiment of cavalry, afterward designated as the Eleventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia. This regiment, when organized in May following, was officered by Lipscomb as colonel; A. L. Gilstrap, lieutenant-colonel; John F. Benjamin, John B. Rogers, J. B. Dodson, majors. In September following, the regiment was consolidated with the Second Missouri State Militia, John McNeil, colonel; and John F. Benjamin, lieutenant-colonel.

Cos. A and H, of the eleventh regiment, were almost exclusively from this county. The following were the officers with the date of their commissions, rank and disposition:—

CO. A, ELEVENTH CAVALRY MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.

| <i>Date.</i> | <i>Name.</i> | <i>Rank.</i> | <i>Rank From.</i> | <i>Accounted for.</i> | <i>Date.</i> |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Feb. 10, 1862 | John F. Benjamin. | Capt... | Jan. 16, 1862 | Promoted to Major..... | May 6, 1862 |
| June 3, 1862 | James M. Collier.. | Capt... | May 29, 1862 | Resigned..... | Aug. 6, 1862 |
| Aug. 18, 1862 | Albert G. Priest.... | Capt... | Aug 13, 1862 | Ass'd Capt. Co. I, 2d Cav | |
| Feb. 10, 1862 | W. J. Holliday..... | 1st Lt. | Jan. 16, 1862 | Ass'd 1st Lt. Co. I, 2d Cav | |
| Feb. 10, 1862 | John Donahue..... | 2d Lt. | Jan. 16, 1862 | Ass'd 2d Lt. Co. I, 2d Cav | |

After it was Co. I, Second Missouri State Militia, this company was officered as follows:—

CO. I, SECOND CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.

| <i>Date.</i> | <i>Name.</i> | <i>Rank.</i> | <i>Rank From.</i> | <i>Accounted for.</i> |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Aug. 13, 1862 | Albert G. Priest..... | Capt... | Aug. 13, 1862 | Resigned July 23, 1863. |
| Aug. 15, 1863 | Alexander R. Graham..... | Capt... | Aug. 11, 1863 | Resigned Nov. 3, 1863. |
| Dec. 4, 1863 | James A. Ewing..... | Capt... | Nov. 25, 1863 | Commissioned Capt. Co. B, 14th Mo. Cav. Vol. |
| Feb. 10, 1862 | William J. Holliday..... | 1st Lt. | Jan. 16, 1862 | Resigned June 13, 1863. |
| Aug. 15, 1863 | James A. Ewing..... | 1st Lt. | Aug. 11, 1863 | Promoted to Captain Nov. 25, 1863. |
| Dec. 4, 1863 | Robert C. Calvert..... | 1st Lt. | Nov. 25, 1863 | Mustered out expiration of term, Feb. 25, 1865. |
| Feb. 10, 1862 | John Donahue..... | 2d Lt. | Jan. 16, 1862 | Recomsn'd July 13, 1863. |
| July 13, 1863 | John Donahue..... | 2d Lt. | Jan. 16, 1862 | Resigned Oct. 7, 1863. |

John S. Duncan was commissary sergeant, and his son, young Charles B. Duncan, was a bugler of this company.

Co. H was mustered out upon the consolidation of the two regiments. While in service its officers were: J. W. Lampkin, captain; Cyrus S. Brown and John C. Carothers, lieutenants.

These companies did a great deal of scouting duty throughout this and adjoining counties, participated in the Porter raid, and were very efficient in their service generally.

BUSHWHACKING IN THE SPRING OF 1862.

Upon the first blush of spring in the year 1862, military operations in North-east Missouri began to assume a more sanguinary character. The Confederate bushwhackers were early on the war path. Near Colony, in Knox county, about the 25th of March, they waylaid seven or eight members of the State militia from Edina, fired upon and killed two and dangerously wounded two more. As another party of militia were returning from the burial of the two men killed, they were fired on, presumably by the same bushwhackers, and three more were killed.

Some time about the 10th of March, Mr. James M. Preston, a Union man living near Monroe City, was taken from his home one night by Capt. Tom Stacy and his band of Confederate partisan rangers, or "bushwhackers," and murdered. The killing was done in Shelby county, near Stacy's camp, or headquarters, on Black creek or North river. Stacy afterward said that Preston had been "carrying water on both shoulders;" that he pretended to be a Confederate when in the presence of the bushwhackers, and that when Federal troops came along he was a staunch Unionist, and informed on certain Southern men and had them arrested.

Stacy tried Preston, after a fashion, found him guilty of playing the spy on him and his band, and shot him forthwith. The body was never recovered. It was said to have been sunk in Salt river with large stones tied to it. He left a wife and family in distressed circumstances. His murder aroused the greatest indignation among the Unionists, who vowed that, as the Confederates had inaugurated that sort of warfare, they should have their fill of it before the war was over.

Tom Stacy's band numbered at this time perhaps 20 members; but its strength varied from a dozen to 50. It kept Shelby county in quite a furor at times, and greatly disturbed the western part of Marion on various occasions. When any of the members wanted a horse, a gun, a blanket, or any other article, they did not hesitate to take it wherever they found it—no matter whether its owner was a Unionist or a Confederate sympathizer. All was fish that came to their net.

THE BUSHWHACKING NEAR WALKERSVILLE—TWO SOLDIERS AND ONE
CITIZEN KILLED.

On Wednesday, April 2, of this year (1862), Col. H. S. Lipscomb, of the Eleventh M. S. M., and a Capt. Wilmot, with an escort of 13 men of the same regiment, in charge of a wagon load of supplies, started from Shelbina for Shelbyville. Taking the road *via* Walkersville, on Salt river, about a mile below that little hamlet, Tom Stacy, with 16 of his band, bushwhacked the party, killing two militiamen, named — Long and Thomas Herbst, and a prominent and worthy citizen of the county, named Lilburn Hale.

The latter gentleman lived about three miles south-east of Shelbyville. That morning he had gone to Shelbina to mail a letter to his son, J. C. Hale, then in Pike county, and now a prominent attorney of Shelbyville. Returning on horseback, he was overtaken by the military a quarter of a mile from the scene of the shooting, and was riding along with Col. Lipscomb when the murderous volley was fired. Long and Herbst were residents of this county, also, and both left families. All the men were shot in the head. It was wondered at that not at least a dozen men were killed. The firing was done at point-blank range.

In a short time Col. Lipscomb and some others of the escort came galloping into Shelbyville and gave the alarm. There was the greatest indignation among the militiamen and the Union citizens. Mr. Hale was generally respected, and his murder incensed the people as

much as the killing of the soldiers. The troops in town consisted of the Eleventh M. S. M., who sprang at once to arms. Lieut. John Donahue, at the head of 25 men of Co. A, started immediately in pursuit of the bushwhackers, who, it was conjectured, had set off immediately after the shooting for their rendezvous, in the south-eastern part of the county. Lieut. Holliday with a considerable force went at once to where the shooting was done.

Holliday's squad, under Sergt. Engles, started on the direct trail of Stacy and his men. The trail was easily followed, as the ground was very muddy; but Stacy tried to throw off the force which he knew was on his track, by riding into and through the current of the river where he could. But Engles and his men kept on the trail, eager as panthers and true as bloodhounds.

About the middle of the afternoon Lieut. Donahue came upon the bushwhackers at a point on Black creek, at the Kincheloe bridge, 10 miles from Walkersville. They were coming north, or north-east, and the Federals were going east. The former had just crossed the bridge. With a yell the militiamen dashed upon the bushwhackers and the latter fled, scattering in every direction, some taking to the thickets, others swimming Black creek, which was near by, and still others fleeing straight away.

The bushwhackers were completely routed. Two of their number were killed outright; one was drowned in Black creek, and another was badly wounded and never heard from again. Tom Stacy was so hard pressed that he was forced to abandon his horse, saddle-bags, coat, hat, sword and double-barreled shot-gun. Some articles in his possession, particularly the sword, a beaver cap and some trappings, were identified as having belonged to Russell W. Moss, Esq., near whose residence, north-west of, Hunnewell in the Black creek timber, Stacy and his band had their camp.

The two dead men were found to be William Carnehan and James Bradley, both citizens of this county. Bill Carnehan lived at Walkersville, and left a wife and children. It is said that he had eaten many a meal at Mr. Hale's table, and knew that gentleman well. Bradley lived in the north-western part of the county.

The killing was in this wise: Jim Bradley, like Absalom, rode upon a mule. In the rush of the retreat he was either thrown or jumped off, "and the mule that was under him went away." Bradley then threw away his fine double-barreled gun and started to run. Sergt. John S. Duncan (now postmaster at Shelbyville) was upon him in an instant. Bradley stopped, threw up his hands and called out,

“Don't shoot; I give up; I hain't done nothing,” etc., all very rapidly and excitedly. Duncan said, “Well, I can't shoot an unarmed man,” and lowered his gun. But Bradley started as if to go back for his gun, and Duncan said, “Don't run,” and just then Private Tom Phillaber, who lived in the north-eastern part of the county, came up, and without a word leveled his Austrian rifle and fired, the ball striking Bradley (10 feet away) in the breast, killing him instantly. The body was not bayoneted, as has been reported. Bill Carnehan was shot out of his saddle farther down the creek. The man drowned in Black creek was wounded just as he entered the water.

Tom Stacy leaped from his horse and took to a tree. He carried with him a short rifle. An Indian fight took place between him and Lieut. Donahue. The latter fired twice and missed. Tom reserved his fire for close quarters. Private James Watkins reinforced Donahue, and then Stacy retreated, saving his life by his fleetness and knowledge of woodcraft.

The militiamen beat up the woods and brush for some time, but failed to find any more of the guerrillas, and soon after gathered up the corpses of the men they killed, put them in a wagon “pressed” for the occasion, and started for Shelbyville. Not a man among the Federals was injured in the least. Indeed the bushwhackers fired but two or three shots.

Meanwhile a tragic scene was being enacted at Shelbyville. There was the most intense indignation in the town over the killing of Long and Herbst and Mr. Hale. Capt. John F. Benjamin was almost beside himself with rage and excitement. He had a room full of Confederate prisoners in the sheriff's office up-stairs in the court-house. The most of these, if not all of them, had not been regularly enlisted and mustered into the Confederate service as regular soldiers, but were mere partisan rangers. Benjamin declared he would shoot three of these men instanter in retaliation for the three Unionists killed that day.

Among the prisoners was one Rowland Harvey (alias “Jones” or “Maj. Jones”), of Clarke county. A few days before this he had been captured near Elliottsville, on Salt river, in Monroe county, by a scouting party of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia led by Benjamin himself. Harvey was a lieutenant of a band of Confederate partisans, of which Marion Marmaduke, of this county, was captain. Capt. Benjamin selected Harvey as the first victim. He was an elderly man, and it is believed was a reputable citizen. But now he was given a hard fate and a short shrift.

It is said that the guard opened the door of the prison room and pulled out Harvey as a fancier thrusts his hand into a coop and pulls out a chicken. He was hurried down stairs, taken out into the stockade, south-east corner of the yard, and tied to one of the palisades with a new rope before he realized what was being done. He seemed to think the proceedings were intended merely to frighten him. In two minutes a file of soldiers was before him, and he was looking into the muzzles of six Austrian rifles. The command, "*fire!*" was given—there was a crash of the guns—and in an instant the unfortunate man was a corpse. He could not fall to the ground, for he was lashed to the palisade, but his limbs gave way and his head dropped on his breast, while his body hung limp and twisted.

By Benjamin's order the body was taken down by some Confederate sympathizers and carried into an old log building in the rear of J. B. Marmaduke's store, on the south-west corner of the square. Here it was prepared for burial, and interred by the same class of citizens in the Shelbyville cemetery, where its ashes yet lie.

Another prisoner captured at the same time with Harvey was John Wesley Sigler, a young man of Shelbyville. He had a close call. Benjamin selected him for the next victim from among the now terror-stricken prisoners huddled together in the sheriff's office; but now more rational-minded men interposed and better counsels prevailed. It was urged that it would be better to wait and see what the result of Donahue's and Holliday's scout would be—maybe they would exterminate the band that had done the murderous work. Wait and see. This was done, and soon came Donahue bearing in a wagon the corpses of Carnehan and Bradley, and these were tumbled into the room where Harvey lay, all ghastly and gory. Then Benjamin's wrath was mollified and no one else was shot.

MISCELLANEOUS — 1862.

During the winter of 1861-62 two companies of Glover's regiment were stationed at Shelbyville, being quartered in the court-house. These were Co. C, Capt. Black, and Co. F, Capt. Call.

Many of the Union men of this county enlisted in these companies, and in others belonging to the same regiment.

During the winter of 1862 the court-house at Shelbyville was surrounded by a strong palisade forming quite a strong defense. Indeed, 200 men inside of the stockade could have easily kept off a force of ten times their number not supplied with artillery. The palisades were stout oak posts, well set in the ground, and 15 feet high, the

points being sharpened. Post-holes were made for the use of the defenders. The stockade was built under the direction of Col. John F. Benjamin.

A strong block-house had been built at Salt river railroad bridge, the fall before. A garrison was kept here nearly all the time, the first being the Twenty-sixth Illinois.

Our people now began to realize some of the horrors of civil war. Tragedies were occurring frequently in North-east Missouri, and more were in prospect.

Col. John M. Glover, of the Third Missouri Cavalry, had been appointed to the command of the sub-district of North-east Missouri. He adopted the most vigorous policy. On the 6th of April he took five companies of his regiment and went to Edina, where he established headquarters and caused the surrounding country to be thoroughly scouted. His men were instructed to enforce Halleck's and Schofield's orders against bushwhackers and to shoot them down, and they obeyed with alacrity.

Glover's troopers penetrated into Adair, Scotland, Clarke, Lewis and Shelby counties, and killed seven men who were accused of bushwhacking. The names of some of these were William A. Marks, a relative of Col. Martin E. Green, William Musgrove, William Ewing, — Standiford.

Two days after his arrival at Edina, to Capt. Benjamin, at Shelbyville, Col. Glover gave the following among other instructions, headed "Special Order No. 30:" —

In every case within your reach where the rebels take a dollar's worth of property of any kind from a Union man or family, do you take at least twice as much in value from rebels in the vicinity (from parties who took the goods if you can identify them) and hold it as security for the return of the property, and hold it till the robbery is made good. You will forthwith levy an assessment and collect it from the wealthy secessionists in the vicinity sufficient to comfortably support the families of those members of the M. S. M. who were killed by the rebels, and see that they are comfortably supported by this means until further orders.

Two days later, enclosing a list of 65 names of men in different parts of the country, Col. Glover wrote to Benjamin: —

EDINA, April 10, 1862.

Captain Benjamin — SIR: I send you a list of names marked (A), who did the killing of militia in this (Knox) county. The others are members of a "bushwhacking" company in this and other counties. Give a list of the names to your commissioned officers, with instruc-

tions to hold all such, if arrested. Keep their names as secret as possible; I do not want them to know they are suspected, or we shall not be able to catch them. You have two of them, I am told (the Feltz). Hold them safely. We have five or six of them, and on yesterday we killed one of the murderers, William Musgrove. These men are scattered all over the country. You will be as active as possible, and charge your men to be cautious. These men are frequently to be found in the vicinity of Magruder's, on Black Creek. These fellows are in the habit of crossing Salt river, south-west of your town, on a bridge on an unfrequented road. You will do well to give it some attention. My instructions are not to bring in these fellows, if they can be induced to run, and if the men are instructed they can make them run.

Yours, respectfully,

J. M. GLOVER,
Commanding N. E. Mo.

On the 4th of June, Col. Glover was ordered to South-west Missouri, and Col. John McNeil, Second Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, was, by Gen. Schofield, placed in command of the district of North-east Missouri, with headquarters at Palmyra. M. A. Stearns was Assistant Adjutant-General, and Maj. John F. Benjamin was at first appointed commander of the post at Palmyra. Col. McNeil's regiment, or a considerable portion of it, followed him to Palmyra. Col. Lipscomb was assigned to the command of the post at Macon City. The Third Missouri went to Rolla about the middle of June.

On the 8th of June a scouting party of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, commanded by Capt. W. W. Lair, made a prisoner of Maj. John L. Owen, who lived near Monroe City, in Marion county, and shot him. Owen had been a Major in the Missouri State Guard under Gen. Price. He had taken part in the fight at Monroe City, when he burned the depot, some cars, and destroyed other property amounting to about \$25,000. Returning home in December, 1861, he found an indictment for treason hanging over him, and so he could not come in and surrender. He continued to hide out until he was captured.

He was found in a patch of brush near his residence, early in the morning. Near him lay his blankets and a revolver. Capt. Collier and the Shelby county company made him prisoner, and took him to his family. Here they assured his wife they would take him to Palmyra and would not harm him. Half a mile from his house they set him on a log against a fence, and put eight bullets through him—caliber 54. The shooting was done by the immediate orders of Capt. Collier, although Capt. Lair was present. These officers are both now residents of Shelbyville, and Capt. Collier states that when he

left Palmyra he had strict orders to enforce the terms of Gen. Schofield's "Order No. 18," enjoining the "utmost vigilance in hunting down and destroying" all bushwhackers and marauders, who, the order said, "when caught in arms, engaged in their unlawful warfare," were to be shot down "on the spot."

The action of Capts. Lair and Collier was approved, by their superior officers, but condemned by very many people, who regarded the killing of Owen as an atrocious murder. It was said that he did not come within the purview of Schofield's order, in that he was not engaged in "unlawful warfare" at the time of his capture, and that he was unarmed. Three or four members of Collier's company have assured the writer that Owen did have a pistol near him when captured, which he admitted was his, and this was construed to be the same as if he was "in arms."

No session of the county court was held from November, 1861, until in May, 1862. Pursuant to public notice given, the court convened May 5. There were present one of the old justices, Daniel Taylor, and two appointed by Gov. Gamble—Samuel Huston and Robert Lair—in the room of James Pickett and Perry B. Moore, turned out for disloyalty.

Elias L. Holliday was appointed elizor sheriff in the room of John Dickerson, "suspended." He acted until in October, when J. H. Foreman was appointed by the Governor, and in November he was unanimously elected.

Certain justices of the peace had refused to take the Gamble oath, and were suspended. In May H. H. Weatherby was appointed in the room of John J. Foster, in Salt river township, and in August James Jameson was appointed in Jackson township, in place of Daniel H. Given.

Leonard Dobbin was appointed assessor, *vice* M. J. Priest, "disloyal."

EXECUTION OF DRAKE AND RIGGS.

After the conclusion of the campaign against Joe Porter, the Federal military authorities saw proper to shoot some of Porter's men for having violated their paroles, or in retaliation for the killing of Union men. Gen. McNeil shot ten at Palmyra, October 18, in retaliation for the murder of Andrew Allsman, a Union citizen of Palmyra at the time, but who had formerly been a citizen of this county. Allsman was taken prisoner when Porter captured Palmyra, carried off and shot up in Lewis county, two nights after the Whaley's Mill fight.

The incident of the shooting of the ten men in retaliation is widely known as "the Palmyra Massacre."

September 26, 1862, Gen. Lewis Merrill shot ten other prisoners at Macon City for violations of their paroles. These were Dr. A. C. Rowe, Elbert Hamilton, William Searcy, J. A. Wysong, J. H. Fox, David Bell, John H. Oldham, James H. Hall, Frank E. Drake and Edward Riggs. The last two were citizens of Shelby county. James Gentry had been sentenced, but a night or so previous to the day set for his execution he made his escape from the prison where he was confined and got safely away. He was then and still is a citizen of Shelby county.

Frank E. Drake lived in the north-western portion of this county, and his widow and some of his children still live in the county. Edward Riggs was a young man. He was captured during the campaign against Porter, and confined for a time at Shelbyville, while Capt. Collier commanded the post. McNeil gave Collier orders to shoot him, but Collier postponed the carrying out of the order some days until a letter from the proper authorities came, notifying him that his resignation (which he had previously sent in) was accepted, and he was out of the service. McNeil turned Riggs over to his successor, Capt. Lampkins, informing him of the circumstances, but Lampkins said, "Well, nobody has given *me* any orders to shoot him;" and so he turned him over to somebody else, and at last he fell into the hard hands of Merrill.

It can not now and here be positively stated why these men were shot. Gen. Merrill stated at the time and still declares that "each one of them had for the *third* time been captured while engaged in the robbing and assassination of his own neighbors, and therefore were the most depraved and dangerous of the band." It was further alleged that "all of them had twice, some of them three, and others had four times made solemn oath to bear faithful allegiance to the Federal government, to never take up arms in behalf of the rebel cause, but in all respects to deport themselves as true and loyal citizens of the United States." It was further charged that "every man of them had perjured himself as often as he had subscribed to this oath, and at the same time his hands were red with repeated murders." For the sake of Gen. Merrill and all those who were responsible for the execution of these prisoners, it is supposed that these charges and allegations were sustained by abundant proof. Surely, unless they were, the general could never have been so cruel as to consent to their execution.

On the morning of the 25th the condemned men were taken out of prison and confined in a freight car. Rev. Dr. Landis, the chaplain of Merrill's Horse, visited them and reported them all deeply penitent and preparing for death. They admitted that they had done wrong, but claimed that they had been led into evil by others.

The prisoners spent most of the night in praying. Next morning urgent appeals were made to Gen. Merrill, who was present in Macon, to spare their lives; to have them tried by the civil courts; to imprison them till the end of the war; but he did not modify their sentence. One of these appeals came in the shape of a letter, written by the youngest of the ten, about 20 or 21 years of age, and simply claimed mercy for the writer. It was received early on the morning of the execution, and as the general was still in bed, the note was placed in the hands of his adjutant. The following is a verbatim copy:—

General for god sake spare my life for i am a boy i was perswaded to do what i have done and forse i will go in service and fight for you and stay with you douring the war i wood been fighting for the union if it had bin fur others.

“J. A. WYSONG.”

At 11 o'clock a. m. the procession was formed, and the silent multitude, civil and military, moved at the signal of the drum, toward the field of execution near the town. The executioners were detailed from the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, and numbered sixty-six men. They marched six abreast, with a prisoner in the rear of each file. A hollow square, or rather parallelogram, was formed on a slightly declining prairie a half mile south of the town. The executioners formed the south line of this square, the balance of the Missouri Twenty-third the east and west lines, and Merrill's Horse, the north. The executioners were divided off into firing parties of six for each prisoner, leaving a reserve of six that were stationed a few paces in the rear. Gen. Merrill and staff were stationed close within the north-east angle of the square. The firing parties formed a complete line, but were detached about two paces from each other. Each prisoner was marched out ten paces in front, and immediately south of his six executioners.

This order having been completed, the prisoners were severally blinded with bandages of white cloth, and were then required to kneel for the terrible doom that awaited them. At this time every tongue was silent and nothing was more audible than the heart-throbs of the deeply moved and sympathizing multitude. At a signal from

the commanding officer, Rev. Dr. Landis stepped forward to address the Throne of Grace. His prayer was the utterance of a pitying heart, brief and impressive. It was an earnest appeal for pardoning mercy for those who were about to step into the presence of God and Eternity. And there followed the closing scenes of this bloody drama. The prisoners remained kneeling while sixty muskets were pointed at their palpitating hearts. The signal is given and the fatal volleys discharged, and the ten doomed men make a swift exit from time to eternity. The bodies of five of the deceased were claimed by their respective friends; the balance were interred by military direction.

CAPTURE OF CAPT. TOM SIDENER.

About the 1st of October a Confederate officer, Capt. Thomas Sidener, of Monroe county, whose home was a few miles south of Shelbina, was captured in Shelbyville. He had been in service against the Federal Government since the summer of 1861, and had commanded a company under Joe Porter. His company suffered severely at Kirksville, and after Porter's last disbandment he determined to abandon the Confederate service for good. He concluded to go to Illinois, which State so many of Porter's men found a haven of refuge, and in order to prevent his being captured *en route* disguised himself in female wearing apparel.

With two lady relatives, a sister and a cousin, and his brother "Jack," Capt. Sidener set out in an open carriage from his home for Canton, where he expected to cross the Mississippi. The party passed Shelbina all right, and on through Shelbyville; but in going through Shelbyville the ladies and Jack Sidener were recognized by a militiaman named Frederick Blessing, who informed Col. John F. Benjamin that "some of Tom Sidener's folks had just gone through town with some baskets and bundles and he believed they were taking supplies to him." Col. Benjamin ordered the party pursued and brought back. This was done — they being overtaken a mile north of town. On returning to Shelbyville, as soon as Capt. Sidener alighted from the carriage his boots betrayed him. He was stripped of his dress and bonnet and confined in the hotel for a day or two, when he was sent to Palmyra. A few days later he was shot to death as one of the ten who were executed by order of Gen. McNeil in retaliation for the killing by some of Porter's men — certainly not Capt. Sidener — of Andrew Allsman, referred to elsewhere.

The ladies were kept under guard at Shelbyville for a day or two and then released.

BURNING HOUSES.

Some time during the campaign against Porter the houses of certain Confederates in Shelby were burned by order of the military authorities, Gens. McNeil and Merrill. Old Robert Joiner, living several miles north-west of Shelbyville, in the edge of Tiger Fork township, was accused of "keeping a rendezvous for guerrillas and murdering bushwhackers." Lieut. Wm. J. Holliday, of Co. I, Second Missouri State Militia, was sent out with a detail to burn Joiner's house, about September 5. The old pioneer carried out his orders, but he shed tears while doing so. When the house was in flames and the family were huddled about their household goods, which were piled out of doors before the torch was applied, the old man cried like a child, exclaiming, "O this war! This war!" He said to Mrs. Joiner: "Take your family and go to my house and stay there as long as you please; you will be more than welcome."

Dinner was cooking when the burning party arrived. The orders were, "You have half an hour to get out your things." The soldiers assisted the family in removing everything to a place of safety. There was but one man about the premises, a Mr. Cochrane, a son-in-law of Joiner's, who made his home here. His wife was very ill and was borne out of doors on the lounge whereon she was lying. Harry Latimer's wife, a daughter of Joiner's, was then living at her father's with her children, while her husband was out with Porter. A few days later he was captured and executed. Mr. Joiner himself was a prisoner in Shelbyville at the time. His three sons were in the Confederate service.

Not only was Joiner's house burned, but his barn and all the out-buildings. A new sled was drawn out of the barn before the building was fired. When the fire had swept away everything the family found homes among their neighbors. Not long afterward Mr. Joiner was released on oath and bond, and returned to his family. But he had contracted a severe cold in prison, and his health and spirits were broken. The next spring he died. Both Joiner and Holliday were old pioneers together, and among the very first settlers. But the war made enemies everywhere and among all classes.

Capt. A. G. Priest, of Co. I, was sent into Jefferson township to burn some houses down there — "bushwhackers' nests" the militia called them. The dwellings of Carter Baker and John Maupin, below Clarence, were burned. Carter Baker had been wounded in one of the

skirmishes of Porter's raid, and was lying on a bed stiff and sore when he was borne on his couch into the yard, with his "lares and penates." He cursed at the harsh policy of burning the houses of wounded men and swore at the Federals generally. "Hush," said Capt. Priest, impressively, "you may be thankful that your life is spared. There are men here who would kill you gladly and throw your body into the fire while your house is burning, and I can hardly restrain them!"

THE NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1862.

Notwithstanding the presence of hundreds of soldiers in this county, in the year 1862, and the thousand and one shocks to law and order incident to "war's alarms," courts were held and other proceedings gone through with according to the forms of law; and the vote at the election of this year, while not very large and full, was fair and free, and the election itself was conducted without intimidation or any over-awing on the part of the soldiery. So far as this county was concerned, the bayonet protected, and did not attempt to control the ballot-box.

About the only political issue involved in the election of 1862 was the question of emancipation in Missouri. The Emancipationists in this county — that is, those in favor of the gradual emancipation of slaves in the State, compensation to be given to loyal owners — were slightly in the majority, as it turned out. Everybody was for the Union — that is, everybody allowed to vote, for no one was permitted to cast a ballot without first taking the "Gamble oath," to support the United States government and the Gamble or provisional government against all enemies, domestic and foreign. But the Union men differed as to emancipation, some favoring, some opposing.

At this election, the soldiers of the county, who would have been qualified voters here, were allowed to vote, no matter where stationed. Those stationed at points in the county, were not allowed to vote at the ordinary polling places, but each military troop had a ballot-box of its own, presided over by three sworn judges and two clerks, and this polling place was required to be separate from where the civilians voted, in order that the presence of the soldiers might not intimidate the citizens. Many of the soldiers did not vote, being stationed in the far South, where polls were not opened.

In this Congressional district a Representative in Congress was to be chosen in the room of John B. Clark, Sr., who had been expelled for participation in the rebellion, and then serving in the Confederate Congress. The candidates were W. A. Hall, of Randolph, Anti-

Emancipationist, and Moses P. Green, of Hannibal, Emancipationist. The candidates stumped the district in the very hottest times — during Porter's raids and the thrilling episodes attendant thereon.

Two years previously an avowed emancipation ticket would have received but few supporters in this county, but now there were many, even slave-holders, who felt that the best interests of the State would be subserved if the slaves were emancipated by law and compensation granted to loyal owners. The indications were that in a brief time abolition, without compensation, would be accomplished at the point of the bayonet, if necessary, and there were those who decided to be wise in time. Emancipation was a theory widely different from abolition. The former might or might not be a question of expediency; the latter was solely a question of principle. There were, even in 1862, but few out and out abolitionists in this county.

The unconditional Union men were for the Union regardless of whether slavery stood or fell, some preferring that it might be preserved, others that it might be destroyed.

The following was the result in this county, declared by the board of canvassers: —

NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1862.

| Voting Precincts and Military Companies. | CONGRESS | | ST. SENATE | | REP'TIVE. | | SHERIFF | COUNTY JUDGE | CO. TREAS. | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | M. P. Green. ¹ | W. A. Hall. | A. L. Gilstrap. ¹ | Fred Rowland. | J. M. Collier. | W. R. Strachan. ¹ | J. H. Forman. ¹ | Sam'l. Huston. | C. K. Cotton. ¹ | Benj. Grogg. |
| Shelbyville | 186 | 68 | 195 | 43 | 70 | 159 | 28 | 60 | 174 | 16 |
| Shelbina | 44 | 46 | 52 | 29 | 40 | 47 | 76 | 64 | 32 | 44 |
| Clarence | 47 | 69 | 55 | 62 | 60 | 57 | 79 | 87 | 78 | 25 |
| Hunnewell | 5 | 51 | 11 | 33 | 24 | 31 | 50 | 39 | 44 | 3 |
| Bethel | 178 | 29 | 182 | 24 | 36 | 168 | 199 | 109 | 35 | 154 |
| Co. B, Third Mo. Cavalry | 9 | 2 | 7 | .. | 5 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Co. F, Third Mo. Cavalry | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Co. K, Third Mo. Cavalry | 6 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Co. L, Second M. S. M. | 14 | 13 | 20 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 598 | 279 | 523 | 199 | 248 | 482 | 340 | 359 | 363 | 242 |

¹ Emancipationists.

Hall defeated Green in the district by a good majority.

W. R. Strachan, who was elected to the Legislature from this county, was the provost marshal for North-east Missouri and had attained considerable notoriety in connection with the Palmyra Massacre. Many strong confederate sympathizers, Russell Moss among them, voted for him, however.



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