

THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) W. J. MUSTAUGH & Co., and is furnished to our subscribers (by carriers) at 25 cents per month.

Mail subscribers, \$5.00 per annum; \$3.50 for six months, and \$1.95 for three months, invariably in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Daily National

VOL. IV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 5, 1862. Sealed proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., at either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

Blanks forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL (Town, County, and State) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, December 5, 1862, the following articles, viz:

We, the undersigned, residents of \_\_\_\_\_, in the County of \_\_\_\_\_, and State of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid is accepted, that he or they will bid in accordance with the requirements of the said

PROPOSALS

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 23d day of May, 1864, for the delivery, at the following arsenals, Cavalry Accoutrements, United States Cavalry pattern, as hereinafter specified:

- At the New York Arsenal, 25,000 sets. At the St. Louis Arsenal, 5,000 sets. At the Frankfort Arsenal, 10,000 sets. At the Alleghany Arsenal, 10,000 sets.

It is to be distinctly understood that this Department is to have the privilege of inspecting the all stages of its progress; especially, to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to the final inspection at the Arsenal where delivered before being received by the Government.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, or such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

PROPOSALS FOR WHITE PINE SHINGLES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at this depot of the following amounts of shingles:

One million (1,000,000) No. 1, 18-inch white pine shingles, (sawed clear). The shingles to be made from good material, to be subjected to a rigid inspection before being received, and the whole amount contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from signing of contract.

Bids in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contracts will be required of the successful bidder or bidders.

EXTRA

The Advance of the Army of the Potomac.

Grant Has Passed the "Wilderness."

A messenger who arrived in this city last evening states that he accompanied the Army of the Potomac until it passed the "Wilderness," which includes the old Chancellorville battle-ground, east of Lee's army, until it reached an open plain east-southeast of the "Wilderness."

He further states that Gen. Grant took that route in order to flank Gen. Lee, he being protected on the "wilderness," and free from attack on one of his flanks by Gen. Lee.

We have no means, up to the time of going to press, of learning anything positive in regard to the operations of either army beyond the above statement.

The impression in military circles here is that Gen. Lee has gone to Richmond by way of Gordonsville; nevertheless the Government credit the theory entertained by the officers in the army.

Information received here to-day by the Government, via Fortress Monroe, states that Gen. Beauregard is at Petersburg with a force of 30,000 rebels.

There is no information whatever, derived from any reliable source, that there has, up to this moment, been any fighting, while, at the same time, it is reasonable to suppose that two great armies occupying the relative positions of those of Generals Lee and Grant must have come in collision before this time.

THE ABORTION CASE.

EXAMINATION OF ELLA JACKSON.

After our report was concluded yesterday afternoon, Mr. Philip Hudson was examined by Col. Baker. The witness said: I did not go to the depot to meet Miss Duval; never met there in my life Miss Jackson and Miss Duval went to Baltimore one day last winter. I went with them there. I never had but one conversation with Miss Jackson on this subject. One night after Mr. Lewis had returned from the

JUST RECEIVED

BY PRIVATE MILES O'RI

Three years ago to-day We raised our hands to Heaven And on the rolls of muster Our names were thirty-seven; There were just a thousand bayonet And the swords were thirty-seven As we took the oath of service With our right hands raised to

Oh 'twas a gallant day, In memory still adored, That day of our sun-bright nuptial With the musket and the sword! Shril! rang the files, the bugles bleat And beneath a cloudless Heaven Twinkled a thousand bayonets, And the swords were thirty-seven

Of the thousand stalwart bayonet Two hundred march to-day; Hundreds lie in Virginia swamps And other hundreds, less happy, Their shattered limbs around, And envy the deep, long, blessed Of the battle-field's holy ground

For the swords—one night, a week The remnant, just eleven, Gathered around a banqueting board With seats for thirty-seven. There were two lumped in on crumpled And two had each but a hand To pour the wine and raise the toast As we toasted "our flag and its

And the room seemed filled with As we looked at the vacant seat And, with choking throats, we sobbed Then in silence we brimmed our As we rose up—just eleven, And bowed as we drank to the dead Who had made us THIRTY-SEVEN APRIL 20, 1864.

Death of William S. T

William Sidney Thayer, the Assistant General to Egypt, whose death Wednesday, was born in 1830 Mass., and graduated at Harvard 1850, delivering the commencement the occasion. He became one of the New York Evening Post also ago, and was connected with it until 1861, with the interrupted expedition to Nicaragua with C. He was appointed to the consul Mr. Seward, sailed for Liverpool and hastened by way of Paris and Cairo. Here his health, weak, seemed to improve. Yet several times to visit the North recuperate. On these occasions he back at his post of duty with the benefit which otherwise accrued from his journeys in the Physicians promised his recovery; but he has fallen a victim and thus far we have no particular circumstances of his death.

As might have been anticipated knew him, his diplomatic career creditable. His intelligence was marked by all his acquaintance will deeply shock a wide circle.

During his stay in Egypt Mr. course, visited by all the Austrians going to the Nile, and all of the of his courtesy and genial manner.

But a few days ago we record news the death of Mr. Abijah eminent New England editor, a



bid of \_\_\_\_\_ be accepted, that he or they will within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated December 8, 1868, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said \_\_\_\_\_ and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, } Given under our hands and seals  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1868. (Seal.)  
(Seal.)  
I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guaranters are good and sufficient as securities for the amount for which they offer to be security.  
To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

D. H. RUCKER,  
Brig. Gen. and Quartermaster.

### PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMAS-TER'S OFFICE,  
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, m., for delivery at this depot of one million (1,000,000) feet of lumber, of the following kind and description, viz:  
600,000 feet 4-4, or 1 inch White Pine Common Cullings.  
25,000 feet 4-4, or 1 1/4 inch White Pine Common Cullings.  
50,000 feet 4-4, or 1 inch White Pine Soleats.  
100,000 feet 4-4, or 1 inch White Pine Flooring, (tongued and grooved).  
100,000 feet 2x4 Hemlock Sawnling, 18 feet long.  
50,000 feet 2x4 Hemlock Sawnling, 18 feet long.  
25,000 feet 4x6 White Pine Timber, assorted lengths.

All of the above described to be good merchantable Lumber, subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.  
All of the Lumber to be delivered within twenty-five (25) days from date of contract.  
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guaranty.  
The full name and post office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.  
Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guaranters, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.  
The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster.  
Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Lumber," and addressed to the undersigned.

D. H. RUCKER,  
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,  
May 4-91  
Depot of Washington.

### PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until the 30th of May, at 12 o'clock, m., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with  
EIGHT THOUSAND (8,000) BARRELS OF FLOUR.  
The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.  
Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on different sheets of paper.  
The Flour to be fresh ground, and delivered in new oak barrels, headlined.  
The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct; delivered at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C.  
The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the opening of the bids.  
Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement.  
The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground.  
An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder who has not the oath on file in this office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.  
Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.  
Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 G street, endorsed, "Proposals for Flour."  
S. C. GREENE,  
apt28-101  
Captain and C. S. Y.

JOHN JOLLIFFE,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Has removed his office to the Northeast corner of F and Fifteenth streets, opposite the east entrance of the Treasury Building,  
Washington City, D. C.,  
Attends especially to claims upon the United States.

Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,  
apt2-1161  
Depot of Washington, D. C.

### UNITED STATES MAIL.

#### OVERLAND CALIFORNIA ROUTE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON CITY, March 22, 1864.  
Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m., June 14, 1864, (to be decided next day,) for conveying the mails of the United States in the State of Kansas and the Territories of COLORADO, UTAH, and NEVADA, from the 1st October, 1864, to the 30th September, 1865, inclusive, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, constituting the overland route to California.

KANSAS.  
Route No. 14,360—From Atchison, Kansas, to Saint Joseph, Missouri, to Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, 1,220 miles and back, daily, supplying such offices as may be on the route.

Schedule from 1st of April to 1st of December, (8 months.)  
Leave Atchison or Saint Joseph daily, at 8 a. m.  
Arrive at Salt Lake City eleventh day, by 11 a. m. (248 hours.)  
Leave Salt Lake City daily, at 10 a. m.  
Arrive at Atchison or Saint Joseph eleventh day, by 1 p. m. (248 hours.)

Schedule from 1st of December to 1st of April, (4 months.)  
Leave Atchison or Saint Joseph daily, at 8 a. m.  
Arrive at Salt Lake City fourteenth day, by 2 a. m. (306 hours.)  
Leave Salt Lake City daily, at 7 p. m.  
Arrive at Atchison or Saint Joseph fourteenth day, by 1 p. m. (306 hours.)

Bids to extend the daily service from Salt Lake City, by Virginia City, to Folsom, 600 miles further, supplying such offices as are on the route, and supplying Denver, Colorado Territory, daily, by the most direct route, forming due connections with the main line, will be considered.  
If service on this route, as extended, be let, that on routes Nos. 14,328 and 15,761 will not be.

The accepted bidder will have the privilege to commence service on the 1st July, 1864.  
B.—The paper and document mail for the Pacific coast to be sent by sea.

UTAH TERRITORY.  
Route No. 14,626—From Salt Lake City to Virginia City, Nevada Territory, 465 miles and back, daily, supplying such offices as may be on the route.

Schedule from 1st of April to 1st of December, (8 months.)  
Leave Salt Lake City daily, at 1 p. m.  
Arrive at Virginia City sixth day, by 11 a. m. (118 hours.)  
Leave Virginia City daily, at 10 a. m.  
Arrive at Salt Lake City sixth day, by 8 a. m. (118 hours.)

Schedule from 1st of December to 1st of April, (4 months.)  
Leave Salt Lake City daily, at 6 a. m.  
Arrive at Virginia City seventh day, by 1 a. m. (129 hours.)  
Leave Virginia City daily, at 10 p. m.  
Arrive at Salt Lake City seventh day, by 6 p. m. (129 hours.)

If the extended service invited on route 14,360 be let to contract, service on this route will not be.

NEVADA TERRITORY.  
Route No. 15,761—From Virginia City to Folsom City, California, 140 miles and back, daily, supplying such offices as may be on the route.

Schedule from 1st of April to 1st of December, (8 months.)  
Leave Virginia City daily, at 12 m.  
Arrive at Folsom City next day, by 11 a. m. (73 hours.)  
Leave Folsom City daily, at 10 a. m.  
Arrive at Virginia City next day, by 8 a. m. (73 hours.)

Schedule from 1st of December to 1st of April, (4 months.)  
Leave Virginia City daily, at 2 a. m.  
Arrive at Folsom City next day, by 1 p. m. (58 hours.)  
Leave Folsom City daily, at 12 a. m.  
Arrive at Virginia City next day, at 9 p. m. (58 hours.)

If the extended service invited on route 14,360 be let to contract, service on this route will not be.

NOTES.  
Each route must be bid for separately, with separate guarantees and certificate, and must provide for the conveyance of the mail "with security, certainty, and dispatch," using the terms of the law. It will be perceived that the schedules for the running time are arranged so as to form one continuous line from Atchison, Kansas, or Saint Joseph, Missouri, to Folsom City and back, conveying the mail, each way, in 14 days, eight months in the year; and in 30 days four months in the year.

For form of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, and for instructions, requirements, &c., bidders are referred to the pamphlet advertisement of October 12, 1863, at the principal post office. Bidders should be careful to post-pay bids.

MRS-ISAW M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

WANTED—THREE COPIES OF  
this paper issued the 23d of February. 1864.

One night after Mr. Lewis had returned from the West, I called at Miss Jackson's. Miss Duvall and Mr. Lewis were there, probably in January or February. After they left the room, a conversation ensued, in which Miss Jackson intimated to me, without speaking out plainly, that Miss Duvall was in some trouble, and that Lewis was the cause of it. I remarked that Lewis had got Miss Duvall into a scrape, the injured lady ought to tell her father, who ought to compel Lewis to see her out of it honorably. This is all the conversation I had with Miss Jackson. Once or twice in conversation with Ada Thompson, I told her the same thing—that Miss Duvall should inform her father and make Lewis marry her. I asked Miss Jackson once or twice as to the health of the deceased.

Question—By Col. Baker—Have you ever had any conversation with Miss Jackson or any other person with reference to any medicines to produce abortion upon Miss Duvall?

Answer—Never, to the best of my belief.

Question—Have you ever had any conversation with anybody on the same subject?

Answer—Never, to my recollection.

Mr. Marbury objected.

Question—Have you ever roomed at 276 Pennsylvania avenue?

Answer—Never.

Question—How often have you visited?

Col. Baker stated that he desired to show what opportunities the witness had enjoyed for learning about the medicines being administered to Miss Duvall, and said the witness had visited the house for four or five months past, and often stayed all night in Miss Jackson's room.

The examination closed at this point, and Justice Clayton required the accused to furnish security in \$1,000 to appear on Saturday or Monday next.

#### Post Mortem Examination of the Body of Miss Margaret Ann Duvall, late Employee in the National Currency Bureau.

Yesterday afternoon a post mortem examination was held over the body of Margaret Ann Duvall, a late employee in the National Currency Bureau of the Treasury Department, whose death was supposed to be produced by an abortion.

The examining committee were Dr. Stone, Burroughs, and Herbert. Before they proceeded to the examination the family made objections, but after they heard the statements of Dr. Stone that it was ordered by the court, and that the body should not be deformed, and that he had submitted to such an examination of a member of his own family, they yielded.

Dr. Burroughs had stated that he had been attending the deceased for two months previous to her death, and that her lungs were tubercular, and, superadded to this, was a pleurisy allied in nature to a typhoid pneumonia. The lungs were, therefore, first drawn fully in the chest, they were tightly glued there. The left lung was full of tubercles, which were easily adhered to.

The other lung so strongly adhered to the chest that it was with the greatest difficulty that the doctor, with his assistants, succeeded in separating it from the chest. This was the seat of the phthisis.

The external cuticle exhibited marks where Dr. Burroughs had cupped the young lady during her illness. The womb was next examined, and showed no signs whatever of an *enclente* condition. Beyond that, no opinion was expressed by the doctors, excepting that her death was caused by pulmonary consumption.

This evidence will be given at the examination to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, before Justice Clayton.

#### GURAWSKI'S NEW BOOK, DIARY FOR 1865.

will be published to-morrow, and will stir up the dry bones of incompetent and incapable officials throughout the land, and make a sensation generally.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

GURAWSKI'S DIARY FOR 1865.  
A new volume by Count Adam Gurawski, embracing a Diary of Political and Military Events and Transactions, in the Cabinet and in the Field, for the year of 1865.

For sharp criticism, alternating with epigrammatic trenchant, caustic praise and castigation, this work must bear away the palm from all others ever printed in this country. 12mo., cloth bound, price \$1.25.

CHARLES N. PUBLISHER, New York.

NEXT WEEK:  
PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY will be ready with HIS BOOK, rich with Songs, Services and Speeches, and Comically Illustrated.

MISSISSIPPI NEW ENGLAND CUSTOM, & the late Consul General. Faith thus passed away within a fit other, though almost at opposite globe.

The death of Mr. Thayer in ant breach in our diplomatic relations the appointment was technically included almost ambassadorial prerogatives.

#### THE FORT PILLOW M

Report of the Committee on of the War-Sickening Rebel Atrocities.

The following report was Houses of Congress yesterday:

The Joint Committee on Expenditures of the War, to which the resolution of Congress last investigated the late massacre designated two members of Messrs. Wade and Gooch, to go to such places as they might and take testimony. That subling discharged that duty, returned and submitted to the joint com with accompanying papers. The report was read and adopted, whose chairman was in unit the same with the testimon and ask that the same be printed.

#### REPORT OF SUB-COMM

Messrs. Wade and Gooch, the appointed by the Joint Commluct and Expenditures of the structions to proceed to such might deem necessary for the ing testimony in regard to the Pillow, submitted the followin joint committees, together with ing testimony and papers.

In obedience to the instruct committee, adopted on the eig your committee left Washington of the nineteenth, taking stenographer of this committee to Cairo and Mound City, Illinois Kentucky, and Fort Pillow and nessee, at each of which places to take testimony.

Although your committee w inquire only in reference to ture and massacre at Fort F deemed it proper to take so reference to the operations of command, immediately prece quant to that horrible transaction, from the testimony thus atrocities committed at Fort the result of passions excited conflict, but were results of ately decided upon, and un nounced. Even if the uncert of those officers and men belo regiments who have heretof prisoners by the rebels has fi the authorities of our Govern the testimony herewith subm vention even the most skepti cal authority of the rebel authori nize the officers and men of c ments as entitled to the treati all civilized nations to prisone

The declarations of Forrest both before and after the capt low, as testified to by such of escaped after being taken by 1 contained in the various dema made at Paducah, Columbus, t the renewal of the massacre th the capture of Fort Pillow; by the rebel officers to th gunboats who received the f Fort Pillow—all this proves m the policy they have determine

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which had been brought in there for security.  
It was at Fort Pillow, however, that the  
brutality and cruelty of the rebels were most  
fearfully exhibited. The garrison there, ac-  
cording to the last returns received at head-  
quarters, amounted to nineteen officers and 538  
enlisted men, of whom 262 were colored troops,  
comprising one battalion of the 6th United  
States heavy artillery (formerly the 1st Ala-  
bama artillery) of colored troops, under com-  
mand of Major W. J. Booth; one section of  
the 3d United States light artillery, colored; and  
one battalion of the 15th Tennessee cavalry,  
white, commanded by Major W. F. Bradford.  
Major Booth was the ranking officer, and was  
in command of the fort.

On Monday, the 15th of April, the anniversary  
of the attack on Fort Sumter in April,  
1861, the pickets of the garrison were driven in  
just before sunrise; that being the faint intima-  
tion our forces then had of any intention on  
the part of the enemy to attack that place.  
Fighting soon became general, and about 9  
o'clock Major Booth was killed. Major Brad-  
ford succeeded to the command, and withdrew  
all the forces within the fort. They had previ-  
ously occupied some entrenchments at some  
distance from the fort, and further from the  
river.

This fort was situated on a high bluff, which  
descended precipitately to the river's edge, the  
ridge of the bluff on the river side being cov-  
ered with trees, bushes, and fallen timber.  
Extending back from the river on either side  
of the fort was a ravine or hollow, the one be-  
low the fort containing several private stores  
and some dwellings, constituting what was  
called the town. At the mouth of that ravine  
and on the river bank were some Government  
buildings containing commissary stores. The  
ravine above the fort was known as Cold Creek  
ravine, the ridge being covered with trees and  
bushes. To the right, or below, and a little to  
the front of the fort, was a level piece of  
ground, not quite so elevated as the fort itself,  
on which had been erected some log huts or  
shanties, which were occupied by the white  
troops, and also used for hospital and other  
purposes. Within the fort tents had been  
erected with board floors, for the use of the  
colored troops. There were six pieces of artil-  
lery in the fort, consisting of two six-pounders,  
two twelve-pounder howitzers, and two ten-  
pounder Parrotts.

The rebels continued their attack; but up to  
two or three o'clock in the afternoon they had  
not gained any decisive success. Our troops—  
both white and black—fought most bravely,  
and were in good spirits. The gunboat No. 7,  
New Era, Capt. Marshall, took part in the con-  
flict, shelling the enemy as opportunity offered.  
Signals had been agreed upon by which the  
officers in the fort could indicate where the  
guns of the fort could be most effective. There  
being but one gunboat there, no permanent  
impression appears to have been produced  
upon the enemy; for as they were shelled out  
of one ravine they would make their appear-  
ance in the other. They would thus appear  
and retire as the gunboat moved from one  
point to the other. About one o'clock the fire  
on both sides slackened somewhat, and the  
gunboat moved out in the river to clean and  
cool the guns, having fired 282 rounds of shell,  
shrapnel and canister, which nearly exhausted  
the supply of ammunition.

The rebels having thus far failed in their at-  
tack, now resorted to their customary flags of  
truce. The first flag of truce conveyed a de-  
mand from Forrest for the unconditional sur-  
render of the fort. To this Major Bradford  
replied, asking to be allowed one hour to con-  
sult with his officers and officers of the gun-  
boat. In a short time a second flag of truce  
appeared, with a communication from Forrest  
that he would allow Major Bradford twenty  
minutes in which to move his troops out of the  
fort, and if it was not done within that time an  
assault would be ordered. To this Major Brad-  
ford returned the reply that he would not sur-  
render.

During the time these flags of truce were  
flying the rebels were moving down the ravines  
and taking positions from which the more  
readily to charge upon the fort. Parties of  
them were also engaged in plundering the  
Government building and commissary and  
quartermaster's stores in full view of the gun-  
boat. Captain Marshall states that he re-  
frained from firing upon the rebels, although  
they were thus violating the flag of truce, for  
fear that should they finally succeed in captur-  
ing the fort they would justify any atrocities

man was grotesquely fastened down to the roof  
of a tent, face upwards, by means of nails  
driven through his clothing and into the boards  
under him, so that he could not possibly escape,  
and then the tent set on fire; another was  
nailed to the side of a building outside of the  
fort, and then the building set on fire and  
burned.

The charred remains of five or six bodies  
were afterwards found, all but one so much  
disfigured and consumed by the flames that  
they could not be identified, and the identifica-  
tion of that one is not absolutely certain, al-  
though there can hardly be a doubt that it was  
the body of Lieutenant Akerstoom, quarterm-  
aster of the 15th Virginia cavalry, and a na-  
tive Tennessean. Several witnesses who saw  
the remains, and who were personally acquaint-  
ed with him while living, have testified that it  
is their firm belief that it was his body that was  
thus treated.

These deeds of murder and cruelty closed  
when night came on, only to be renewed the  
next morning, when the demons carefully  
sought among the dead lying about in all di-  
rections for any other wounded yet alive, and  
those they found were deliberately shot. Scores  
of the dead and wounded were found there the  
day of the massacre by the men from some of  
our gunboats who were permitted to go on  
shore and collect the wounded and bury the  
dead. The rebels themselves had made a pre-  
tence of burying a great many of their victims,  
but they had merely thrown them, without the  
least regard to care or decency, into the trenches  
and ditches about the fort or the little hollows  
and ravines on the hill-side, covering them but  
partially with earth.

Portions of heads and faces, hands and feet,  
were found protruding through the earth in  
every direction; and even when your commit-  
tee visited the spot two weeks afterwards, al-  
though parties of men had been sent on shore  
from time to time to bury the bodies unburied  
and rebury others, and were then engaged in  
the same work, we found the evidences of  
this murder and cruelty still more painfully.

We saw bodies still unburied, (at some dis-  
tance from the fort,) of some sick men who had  
been met fleeing from the hospital and beaten  
down and brutally murdered and their bodies  
left where they had fallen. We could still see  
the faces and hands and feet of men, white and  
black, protruding out of the ground, whose  
graves had not been reached by those engaged  
in reintering the victims of the massacre; and  
although a great deal of rain had fallen within  
the preceding two weeks, the ground, more es-  
pecially on the side and at the foot of the bluff,  
where most of the murders had been commit-  
ted, was still discolored by the blood of our  
brave but unfortunate men, and the logs and  
trees showed but too plainly the evidence of  
the atrocities perpetrated there.

Many other instances of equally atrocious  
cruelty might be enumerated, but your com-  
mittee feel compelled to refrain from giving  
here more of the heart-sickening details, and  
refer to the statements contained in the volu-  
minous testimony herewith submitted.

Those statements were obtained by them  
from eye-witnesses and sufferers. Many of  
them, as they were examined by your commit-  
tee, were lying upon beds of pain and suffer-  
ing; some so feeble that their lips could with  
difficulty frame the words by which they en-  
deavored to convey some idea of the cruelties  
which had been inflicted on them, and which  
they had seen inflicted on others.

In reference to the fate of Major Bradford,  
who was in command of the fort when it was  
captured, and who had up to that time received  
no injury, there seems to be no doubt. The  
general understanding seems to be that he had  
been brutally murdered the day after he was  
taken prisoner.

How many of our troops thus fell victims to  
the malignity and barbarity of Forrest and his  
followers cannot yet be definitely ascertained.  
Two officers belonging to the garrison were  
absent at the time of the capture and massacre.  
Of the remaining officers but two are known  
to be living, and they are wounded now in the  
hospital at Mound City; one of them, Captain  
Porter, may even now be dead, as the sur-  
geons, when your committee were there, ex-  
pressed no hope of his recovery.

Of the men, from three hundred to four hun-  
dred are known to have been killed at Fort  
Pillow, of whom at least three hundred were  
murdered in cold blood after the fort was in  
possession of the rebels, and our men had  
thrown down their arms and ceased to offer

est authority to call upon any one in the army  
for such services as they might require to en-  
able them to make the investigation devolved  
upon them by Congress. But they found that  
no such authority was needed. The army and  
navy officers at every point they visited evinced  
a desire to aid the committee in every way in  
their power, and all expressed the highest sat-  
isfaction that Congress had so promptly taken  
steps to ascertain the facts connected with this  
fearful and bloody transaction, and to hope  
that the investigation would lead to prompt  
and decisive measures on the part of the Gov-  
ernment.

Your committee would mention more particu-  
larly the names of General Mason Brayman,  
military commandant at Cairo; Captain J. H.  
Odlin, his chief of staff; Captain A. M. Pen-  
nock, United States Navy, first captain of Mis-  
sissippi squadron; Captain James W. Shirk,  
United States Navy, commanding 7th district  
Mississippi squadron; Surgeon Horace War-  
ner, in charge of Mound City General Hospi-  
tal; Captain Thomas M. Farrell, United States  
Navy, in command of gunboat Hastings, (fur-  
nished by Captain Pennock to convey the com-  
mittee to Fort Pillow and Memphis); Captain  
Thomas Pattison, naval commandant at Mem-  
phis; General C. C. Washburne, and the offi-  
cers of their commands, as among those to  
whom they are indebted for assistance and at-  
tention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. F. WADE,  
D. W. GOODE.

Adopted by the committee as their report.  
B. F. WADE, Chairman.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

OFFICIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
PROVOST MARCHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, APRIL 29, 1864.  
(Circular No. 16.)

The following opinion of the Hon. William  
Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is pub-  
lished for the information and guidance of all offi-  
cers of this Bureau:

*In regard to the question whether the plea of non-resi-  
dence in the district where a drafted man may have  
been enrolled, should, under all circumstances, be  
regarded by the Board of Enrollment as a legal and proper  
ground for exemption from military service under  
the draft in that district, &c.*

### OPINION.

When a person, who has been enrolled and  
drafted, claims exemption from draft on the ground  
of non-residence, the Board of Enrollment will be  
justified in granting it if he makes satisfactory  
proof on three points.

1st. His non-residence in the district where he  
claims exemption at the time of his enrolment  
therein.

2d. What his place of actual residence was  
the time when the enrolment therein was made.

3d. That he was, or is, actually enrolled, and  
has been drafted, or is liable to draft in his place of  
actual residence.

All persons from whom military service is re-  
quired under the act of Congress, are liable to en-  
rolment and draft in some district. The notation  
of the occupations and residences of persons en-  
rolled is not required to enable unpatriotic citizens  
by technical objections to avoid their fair share of  
public duty; but to identify the persons drafted  
and assist in equalizing among the different dis-  
tricts their respective quotas.

Whoever has been enrolled in one district, and  
intends to claim exemption from draft by reason  
of residence elsewhere, must take care to be en-  
rolled where he resides.

If the corrected enrolment be promptly effected,  
an application thereafter made to the Provost  
Marchal General, or to the Boards of Enrollment  
will protect him against double liability; but if he  
neglect this privilege he ought not to escape all mili-  
tary service in time of war, by proving that an er-  
ror had been made in the place of his residence, the  
spelling of his name, or the description of his trade  
or occupation.

It is deemed a privilege to enter into the military  
service of the United States. The patriot owes it  
to his country; the man of honor owes it to his  
neighbors to see that every citizen liable to mili-  
tary duty is properly enrolled.

BY ORDER OF  
JAMES B. FRY,  
Provost Marchal General.