



A. Lincoln-

HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR

1862 and 1863.

JOHN OTHER DAY

An-pe-tu-tok-cha, better known as John Other Day, was a Sioux Indian who had been converted to Christianity under the ministry of Reverends S.R. Riggs and T.S. Williamson. He adopted the ways and dress of the whites and while in Washington in 1858 married a white girl. Following the Spirit Lake Massacre in 1857, along with two other Indians, secured by paying ransom, the release of Abbie Gardner, one of the two women captives who survived that tragic event. Other Day advised the Indians not to attack the whites as it would only bring on the soldiers and result in killing and the Indians being driven from their lands. They thought otherwise. He then went to the Missionaries and told them that the Indians were going to wage war on the whites and personally led 62 men, women and children to safety. John Other Day died from consumption at Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory on Oct. 30, 1869.

SEE James Hinds letter on opposite page and transcription BELOW.

"St Peter Minn May 21st 1863

...The next day after I last wrote you I left for home by Stage and came through in one day a distance of 90 miles. I just saw Henry at Shakopee....(John) Other Day whose picture I sent you some time since and who saved so many lives at the massacre last fall came up in the Stage with me. He has just returned from Washington where he married a white lady. He was with our forces in the battle at Birch Coolie last fall and while in the advance had his horse shot under him but he made a rush on the Indians and solely and alone took three Indian Ponies and brought them into camp. He goes out with us on the Expedition. He is a good Indian and was the one who captured the white women who were taken prisoners by the Indians in 1857. There were two women came up in the Stage with us who were saved by him last fall - one of them was the daughter of Major (Joseph R) Brown - a quarter blood Indian and the most beautiful lady I ever saw (Brown was married to a Sioux woman until his death Nov. 9, 1870). Her father has charge of the Indians who are to be removed around the Missouri (river). The last batch of the Winnebago Indians left here this morning for their new home on the Upper Missouri - they number over 2200. Some of them came over from their Reservation by teams and others by Boat via Mankato. Annie & I went over the River last evening to their camp on the opposite bank of the River - they had a big war dance. I shall leave tomorrow for St Paul and shall then determine whether I shall go across the Plains or round via Missouri River.....A man was shot by the Indians while plowing in his field not a mile from New Ulm yesterday....

Jas Hinds"

A. Lincoln -
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
THE SIOUX WAR

St. Paul, Minn

May 21st 1875

Dear Mother

I wrote you a few days ago from St. Paul - but will write again now from home - The next day after I last wrote you I left for home by Stage and came through in one day a distance of 90 miles - I just saw Henry at Shakopee - he had just returned from a visit to our place - family were all well - Other day before picture I sent you some time since and who saved so many lives at the massacre last fall came up in the Stage with me - He has just returned from Washington where he married a white lady - He was with our forces in the battle at Birch Coulee last fall and while in the advance had his horse shot under him but he made a rush on the Indians and solely and alone took three Indian Ponies and brought them into Camp - He goes out with us on the Expedition - He is a good Indian and was the one who captured the white women who were taken prisoners by the Indians in 1869

St Abercrombie July 8. 1863.

Dear Friends

I arrived here the night of the 7th safe and sound I was on guard yesterday and last night, we escorted a train for Sibles expedition, there was 75 with the train, 26 of our Co rode one horse and led another, the rest of the Co was left behind to guard the part of the train

A. Lincoln.

HIS LIFE

AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR

1862 and 1863.

FT ABERCROMBIE July 9, 1863.

"I arrived here the night of the 7th safe and sound - I was on guard yesterday and last night. We escorted a train for Sibles expedition, there was 75 horses with the train. 26 of our Co rode one horse and led another. The rest of the Co was left behind to guard the part of the train that had stuff [freight] for this place. We expect them in to day. word was sent us at Alexandria that part of Sibles expedition was here waiting for their train - So we came ahead, but one Co of cavelry was left here, but found the hospital crowded and allso 40 sick in our quarters. the sick in our quarters mooved into the Winona quarters as they went to join the expedition. there was Six Co's of cavelry here from Sibles expedition. Col Averil [Lt. Col. John T. Averill, later Bvt. Brig. General Vol. 6th Minn. Regiment] was here, That man that I wrote about came in safe - his horse got scared and puled the bridle over his head and got away from him, he ran the saddle off. There was Soux arround the ft last night. I was waked up at 12 oclock to go on post, and the Corporal told me what had been going on for the las hour. I was lying under a cannon at the post nearest to them, and their yells did not wake me up, they came [from] near a camp of Chipiway half beeds and they told them not to fire on them as they were half breeds and to come in to their camp. This was under stood by half breeds in the ft, They could not under stand what the Soux said - there was one old Squaw 122 years old that could talk a little Soux and she talked with them some - the camp was about 80 or 100 rods from the ft and the Soux were as much father on, The corporal said that he could here them yell down the river for a mile, They lit up a fire down the river about half a mile, and let it burn for five or ten minutes, I did not hear or see any thing after I went on post [guard], Co H of our regiment were camped just out side of the stockade and men were sent out to wake them up and have them put out a guard - They were so near the ft that they thought they did not need any guard, but when they heard the noise they put out a strong guard and every man lay on his arms, Co H is mounted and they did not know but what the Soux would try to get their horses. July 10 - It is nearly night and the mail is going out tomorrow morning. James E. Cady."

A. Lincoln

HIS LIFE AND TIMES
THE SIOUX WAR

FT. ABERCROMBIE. July 9, 1863.

"That half breed that I told you about, whose cart they found empty on the road, came in here the other day on his poney. he said he saw the dead body of one of the men that was killed, and un hitched to ride [the horse?] to one of the stations as quick as he could to give notice of the Soux in the vecinity, on his way four Soux sprang up near the road and fired at him, but missed him. he left the road and tried to run arround them to get into the road again but he had to keep a great distance from them so that they could not shoot him, he lost his way and roamed the prairie all night, but early the next morning he came to one of the Stations, The Soux wer a foot, but he said that they ran like deers. he had two guns, one left with his cart, the other he took with him. This river [Red River of the North] runs north, and you will know which way - I mean when I say down or below here. Two Chipeway half breeds from Red Lake came in here yesterday. They said that they saw eight Soux at a place called Lewistown, (but at which no body lives, it is about 25 miles below here). the Soux came into their tent and smoked their pipes with them. The half breeds said that they could not understand what they said, but knew that they wanted to be on frendly terms. The Soux do not want to be at war with the Red Lake Indians, as they are a strong force, and are the worst branch of the Chipeway nation. it is said that the Soux dread to fight half of their number of those half breeds. One of the guard shot a cow last night, the ball went into one eye and out of the side of the head, but it did not kill her and probly will not. Our Co went out Scouting yesterday - they did not see any Indians, but shot two coons and caught a white headed Eagle which had been wounded about a month ago by one of the 9 reg boys but he could not catch him at the time, his wing had been severly hurt but it is not broke, We could not take him till after one of the boys hit him on the head with his gun. (which was Oliver Jones). about as quick as we got him up, he came to, and it took six men to hold and tie him - Some of which got pretty badly bit and scratched. The Capt says that he is going to take him with us whare ever we go. The boys said that they did not beleive that we could have taken him alive if he had not been so poor and weak. his wings measure nearly seven feet acrost the back."

MAY 12, 1863. Cady then continues about the delay in the mails and that it is his little brother Hobarts birthday: "I was 19 yesterday - Hobart 7 to day. I shall all-ways remember where I was on the day I was 19 years old. it was a Scouting party in the timber on the Red River, to see if there were any Indians lurking near which might fire on the mail unawares from the timber. It is just dark, and the mail has just come in - it brought me a letter from you and allso a letter and Gold pen and silver pencil, and holder from a lotery in the city of New York. The price of the pen and pencil is \$4.00 cts, it cost me \$1.45 cts. There was [is] a whole Co of cavelry - with it there is allson a new commander for us - it is the Major of our reg [George A. Camp] - The paymaster is here, The rumor is that he is not going to pay us but two months pay, but I hope he may pay us all that Government owes us. They saw four Soux to day but they were so far off that they could not follow them, They judged that it was 12 miles to them, and they appeared to be traveling in an[oblique] direction to them .**MAY 13.** We have just got two months pay. Which is all we will get this time, and as I suppose that you are in great need of some money - I will send you \$10 in this letter.....James E. Cady"

1863.
Ft. Slocumbie, July, 18.

Dear Friends

I am well as usual, but am a little tired to sleep to write much as I have just came off of guard, the mail came in last night, it brought one letter from you, and good news from the south. So

you can
if sleep,
more dep

blind
they want
name was
with him
not very
water when

on the bank of the lake and fired at him hitting him in the arm, they saw five more prisoners at Sank center, Frank H and J Heindel and John Birdsey are with Sibbes expedition, and Co D 10 reg in which all the boys from around there are, I saw one of Co A 10, he is going home he expects to get his discharge, I have forgot his name



Rev. E. Cadz.

Dodge City.

Steel Co.
Summer

1863.
Ft Abercrombie. July, 18.

Dear Friends

I am well as usual, but am a little to sleepy to write much as I have just came off of Guard, the mail came in last night, it brought one letter from you, and good news from the south. So you can expect that I am in good spirits if sleepy. the Indians have been committing more depradations below here and right at Alexandria where we were about one week before they wounded a man there, one of co K his name was Leverage I was well acquainted with him he was wounded in the arm but not very bad, he was leading his horse to water when two Indians rose up in the grass on the bank of the lake and fired at him hitting him in the arm, they have five Soux prissoners at Sauk Center, Frank K and L Keddell and John Birdsly are with Sibles Expedition, and co A 10 reg in which all the boys from arround there are, I saw one of Co A 10, he is going home he expects to get his discharge, I have forgot his name he lives about a mile from Davis'es. It rains here to day and harder than it has for Six months. I am glad to hear that the crops look as if they would ammount to some thing since the rains, mother has quite a stock of her own, hens and turkeys, I hope that I may enjoy some of the turkey feasts at home this fall, It is just Eleven months to day since I enlisted, and I do not expect that the war will last Eleven months more, and I hope that it will close up before the opening of 1864. I have nothing more to write,

Yours truly

James, E. Cady.

OR M.V. 11

W.P.D. SHEET PROTECTOR M.V. 12

W.P.D. SHEET PROTECTOR

St. Abercrombie, July, 28. 63.

Dear Friends

I am well, The mail came in last evening, but contained no letter for me. The inspection General of the state of Minnesota is to inspect this garrison, the inspection of arms is at one o'clock. We are to recieve the mail to-day. The Indians are playing. We have been out one of their to raise a co State officers every four weeks rate news from Witsburg with 2400000 army, and playing on St. Sump. The mail before this allso, that there was a large mob in St. J. We have a young black bear, and two wild geese, had six wild ducks but the cat's killed them. The Indians have left Devils Lake, so the say breeds day. I have nothing more to write and must go and

Rev. C. Cadz
Dodge City
Stell. Co



7-30-1863

Ft. Abercrombie, July, 28. 63.

Dear Friends

I am well, The mail came in last evening, but contained no letter for me. The inspection General of the State of Minnesota is here to inspect this garison. The inspection of the troops aras is at one oclock. We are just releived to escort the mail to Alexandria We shall start at one oclock. The Indians are playing Smash in the Aleandria Woods. Co K have been out scouting moste of the time since one of their men got wounded, They are trying to rais a co to scout through those woods, the state offers \$2,50 a day besides \$25,00 for every soux scalp that they take. We hear first rate news from the south, that they have got Vitsburg with 24,000 prisoners, and 43,700 of Gen Lee's army, and Moris Island, and now are playing on Ft Sumpter the news about Vitsburg we heard the mail before this allso hear that there was a large mob in N.Y. We have a young black bear, and two wild geese, had Six wild ducks but the Cats killed them, The Indians have left Devils Lake, So the half breeds say. I have nothing more to write, and must go and get ready for our trip

Yours truly

James. E. Cady.

St. Albans Aug 25, 1864.

Dear Friends

I am well as usual,
have just come in from
" " " " " " " "

Rev. E. Cady,
Dodge City,
St. Co.,
Minnesota.

I left here
with us, they had four sons
prisoners, Little Cross son
is one, I saw them all, they
had a trial here but did
not make up their minds
to hang them here, the train

Ft Abercrombie. Aug, 25, 1863

Dear Friends

I am well as usual, have just came in from the hay^{ing} expedition, yesterdaynoon; earned \$13,50^{cts} while I was out, found Sibles expedition here, Saw F and L, Kendall Ben Sanburn, Baby Jones, Ja^s Adams, Frank Thompson, Sam Curtise and John Curtise, John^s Co is going to stay here a while yet, he is in the cavalry, co K of the 9th is left here with us, they had four sox prisoners, Little Crows son is one, I saw them all, they had a trial here but did not make up their minds to hang them here, the train has left here to day. I do not know where they are going nor they do not, there is a Col gon below to see where they are to go. I can not write all that I have scene but I have had a real good time generally was up at break of day and going Saw capt Hackett and Lieu M Dneelly, and Emms Tailor, heard from every body generly, and the Indians in particular, I have been ming several times this sumer, never saw so many before had a midling good time out haying 40 miles above here on the bois des Sox river, I have not talked so much in one week as I have in the last 24 hours I hope that this may find you well, and the harvisting nearly done, I received mothers letter, I got those gogles, and I sent you \$10 in the letter that I sent back after I got the gogles, and have not heard from it since, I hope that you may have got it safe, I would send you \$10 of this money if I knew that the pay master wold be here before we went down, So you see I am holding on to some money withe the intention of comeing home if there is any posible show, but this will suffice for this time as I am in a tearible hurry.

Yours truly

James

St. Abercrombie, June 2, 1863.

Dear Parents Brothers and Sisters at home.

The mail has not come in this week yet, but we expect it Thursday or Friday with the arms and ammunition train, our guard duty is pretty heavy now, as two co's have gone down to escort the train through, I have come on every third day, for two weeks now, but I guess it will be four days before I come on next time. The Winona co are that has gone down have armed themselves with six shooting rifles, they are expected on this train, the train will have a heavy escort of cavalry, besides the two co's of Infantry. it would be a valuable prize to fall into the hands of the souther, it is said that a sou's chief (Little Crow) is on these roads with four hundred Indians this report we got from old Joe's son, just about the time that we heard the train was starting from St. Paul, and two co's were ordered to meet it at St. Cloud or Sauk Center, the Winona co will open their guns and some of the ammunition as soon as they meet the train, but will box up

The train will be in to night the mail started
at the same place the train did last night
it is said to be the largest train that ever
made a trip to Sberombie, there are two
hundred and sixty odd wagons, besides the
provision and baggage teams that the co's took
down with them from here, and most of
Uncle Darns wagons have six mules
hitched to them, so there must be over
one thousand mules and horses. they found
a dead Indian ^{today} a Short Wolf's from where those
men were killed that were bring the beef
cattle up here, they brought his gun in with
them. I have got to close my letter for the
mail starts out in the morning and it
will be night now yours truly

James E. Steady



RED INDIAN.



260 WAGON TRAIN - OVER ONE THOUSAND MULES AND HORSES -
CAVALRY AND "LITTLE CROW"

"FT. ABERCROMBIE June 2, 1863"

"The mail has not come in this week yet, but we expect it thursday or friday with the arms and amunition train, our guard duty is pretty heavy now, as two co's have gone down to escort the train through, I have come on every third day, for two weeks now, but I guess it will be four day's befor I come on next time. The Winonona co that has gone down have armed them-selves with six shooting rifles, they are expected on this train, the train will have a heavy escort of cavelry besides the two co's of Infantry. it would be a valuable prize to fall into the hands of the soux [Sioux], it is said that a soux chief (Little Crow) is on these roads with four hundred Indians, this report we got from old Joe's son [Sioux Indian - SEE letter of May 24, 1863], just about the time that we heard the train was starting from St Paul, and two co's were ordered to meet it at St Cloud or Sauk Center, the Winona co will open their guns and some of the amunition as soon as they meet the train, but will box up their old muskets and bring them with the train, with those guns they could whip out four hundered Indians in quick time the one co alone. **June, 3. 1863.** I have just been looking over my accounts" ... Here James gives an account of his belongings furnished by the Army an a revolver he has just bought - SEE letter of May 24, 1863. He then continues : " One of the boys shot himself through the had while on guard the other day, it was through the right hand, cut the bone of the fore finger off, and was so far back that the Dr thought at first that he would have to take off the thumb to, be took off the fore finger, the ball was so big that it cut a hole from the bone of the thumb to the bone of the big finger, a large peice of his hand gone. he was a very small boy, of his age, and he was only 17 the 28th of April, he is getting along very well, I saw his finger this morning the Dr has got it in a bottle of alcohol. **June 6. 1863**" He then telis about guard duty and going out on scouting trips and then continues " The train will be in to night the mail staid at the same place the train did last night, it is said to be the largest train that ever made a trip to Abercrombie, there are two hundred and sixty odd wagons, besides the provision and bagage trains that the co's took down with them from here, and most of Uncle Sams wagons have six mules hitched to them, so there must be over one thousand mules and horses. They found a dead Indian to day a short ways from where those men were killed that were bringing the beef cattle up here, they brought his gun in with them. James E. Cady"

James E. Cady

What a sight this wagon train and cavalry, strung out for miles, must have been!

MINNESOTA

1863

Otter Tail River Aug 11/63

Dear Friends

I am well, and have
stopped on the way back from Alex-
andria to make half just 15 miles
from the St. Charles is above



ALEXANDRIA. Post Office established in Douglas County October 23, 1858. Patriotic cover contains a letter written by James E. Cady from the Otter Tail River, August 11, 1863. Cady writes: "Little Crow is dead, he was killed below here some time ago, we took his son [Wowinapa] prisoner, and he said that his father was killed, and that he had his father's gun because the ball that killed his father passed through the britch of his gun. I saw the gun - the Col [Colonel] had the gun, the boy was nearly sick and could not get out of our way, he had a severe wound which was not well yet. When he was on his way to Devils Lake [Dakota Territory] from where his father was shot he wounded a wolf and when he went up to the wolf, he flew on him and tore him up bad." Little Crow, one of the leaders in the Sioux Uprising, was killed by a farmer near Hutchinson, Minnesota, July 3, 1863. His son was sentenced to hang, by a Military Commission, but was eventually released. He became a Christian and took the name Thomas Wakeman. In a statement Wakeman told of shooting the wolf for food as he was starving. His statement and Cady's letter remain the only evidence of the "wolf" incident known to the editor. Cady was a member of the Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Regiment. He was eighteen years old when he answered Lincoln's call for "600,000 more".

A. Lincoln-

HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR
1862 and 1863.



The cover shown above was placed in the mails at SAINT CLOUD, MIN. In 1863 the headquarters of the 8th Minnesota regiment was at Saint Cloud. Cady's company G as well as C and H were stationed at Fort Abercrombie, D.T., and the other companies of the 8th, were placed at strategic points guarding the whole Indian frontier.

* FT ABERCROMBIE Sept, 3/63

Dear Friends.....I have been pluming[wild] several times have had some of the nicest plums that I ever saw...We have to get permission of the Commander of the Post to go beyond the limits of one mile, and besides not less than five is let to go, and we have to keep our guns beside of us all of the time and keep together, other wise we are not let to go, four or five days ago the boys were out on the Wild Rice river pluming and saw 12 Indians out on the prairie beyond the river - they thought about two miles from them - they were on horse back and were riding down the river, We were on the Wild rice yesterday, and more of our co has gone...today,....there was 27 gold miners killed on the mizzuri river a few days after Sibleys expedition left there*...A tribe of Indians (I forget the name just now) drove the sous back acrost the Mizzuri river (after Sibley left), When they came back, some half breeds, from British America, report that most of the soux tribe is at a place called St Joe*, which is on the division line [7 miles south of the Canadian border and 30 miles west of the Red River] ,they also say that the Soux desire peace, Some half breeds, up there which the Soux have been at peace with went out on a scalp hunt and took 9 Soux scalps, that are for the \$25 business [this was a bounty paid by the government], it will probly cause war between them, and the Soux are afraid of the Red River half breeds, Sept, 8. The mail came in last night, but no letter from you.....Governer Ramsy is coming up here , he is going to make a treaty with the Red Lake Indians*, Major Camp [George A.] is going with him....We hear that Jef Davis has offered 500,000 Slaves their freedom and 50 acres of land to get them to fight...James E. Cady"

*The Dakota Sioux crossed the Missouri at Burnt Island on July 29, 1863 to get away from Sibley. If Cady is right it was probably the Cheyenne Indians who chased the Sioux back across the river after Sibley had left.

*St. Joe was Saint Joseph - now Walhalla, N.D. as of July 21, 1871.

*The treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina Bands of Chippewa Indians was concluded on October 2, 1863. See Lincoln's authorization to affix the Seal of the United States to the treaty, dated May 5, 1864, in this collection.

A. Lincoln -
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
SOLDIERS LETTERS

St. Ibserombie Sept. 27/63

Dear Friends

I have taken time to begin a letter to you, I have not received a letter from you since the 6th of Aug, I have been enjoying myself very much of late so this month of no letters has seemed very short, I have been planning several times have had some of the nicest plans that I ever saw, although it has been some dangerous in obtaining them, we have to get permission of the Commanders of the Post to go beyond the limits of one mile, and besides not less than five is let to go, and we have to keep our guns beside of us all of the time and keep together, other wise we are not let to go, four or five days ago the boys were out on the Wild Rice river planning and they saw 12 Indians out on the prairie beyond the river they thought about two miles from them they were an hour back and were riding down the river, we were on the Wild rice yesterday, and more of our co has gone

A. Lincoln-

HIS LIFE

AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR

DAKOTA TERRITORY

1863 - 1864

1864.
Fort Abercrombie D.T.

Dear Friends

I recd a letter
from Mother Abby and George last
evening, was very glad to hear from
them. I have recd letters from
quite reguarly lately. I also get
my raizon. Old Joe our Soux
Scout brought in five Indians
one of which was a Chief, belonging
to the Sisitons Soux tribe, they
have gone
that were
came there
as tents of
paper agree
their murd
them selves
under a p
Indian l



Rev. E. Cady,
Dodge City,
St. Co.
Minnesota

FORT ABERCROMBIE D.T.

Cady writes from Fort Abercrombie under date of March 17, 1864: "Old Joe our Soux Scout brought in five Indians one of which was a Chief, belonging to the Sisitons Soux tribe. they have gone back to get the rest that were camped with them to come - there was about 250 lodges or tents of them. They signed a paper agreeing to give up all of their murderers or kill them them-selves. the five came in under a flag of truce. the wild Indian looks twice as well as the half civilized (half-breeds) one does. they were feathered and painted up but did not bring there arms. I was in the service 19 months yesterday....Janes E. Cady."

1864.
Ft Abercrombie Mar, 19

Dear Friends

I re'cd a letter from Mother Ebby and George last evening, was very glad to hear from them. I have re'cd letter from quite regguarly lately. I allso got my raizor. Old Joe our Soux Scout brought in five Indians one of which was a Chief, belonging to the Sisitons Soux tribe, they have gone back to get the rest that were camped with them to come there was about 250 lodges or tents of them. they signed a paper aggreeing to give up all of their murderers or kill them them-selves. the five came in under a flag of truce, the wild Indian looks twice as well as the half civilized one does. they were all feathered and painted up but did not bring their arms, I was in service 19 months yesterday. I am getting a long very well an my I have not any thing more to write I am a well a usual. Was sorry to hear that Charkes is so unwell has he not got the dis caused by eating to much. I allway feel beeter when I do not eat so much, and am fatter.

Yours truly

James.E.Cady.

Ft Ripply April 1864.

Dear Friends.

I take my pen
to let you know that we are
once more settled in the great
Ft Ripply. We arrived here yesterday
about noon. We have got large
Quarters two buildings 28 ft
48 feet do not expect to
stay here long. We have
one more
Indian
religion
from
it
more
it
most at
no man now than there was



Ft Ripply. Apr, 9. 1864.

Dear Friends.

I take my pen to let you know that we are once more settled in the great Ft Ripply. We arrived here yesterday about noon. We have got large Quarters two buildings, 28 by 48 feet. We do not expect to stay here long, (from ten days to one month. We turned over the Indians to Co D of the second Cavalry at St Cloud. We are 50 miles from St Cloud. I suppose that it is settled that we shall be mounted. We have had Eleven recruits to our co. and expect several more at Ft Snelling. We have one more man now than there was in the co when it was raised. Co H of our reg got ten recruits that was calculating to come into our Co. We have 85 men now. Co I of our reg is here and two co's of the 2d Cavalry. This Ft is on the Mississippi River just 130 miles above St Paul by land. We were three days coming from St Cloud up here. We had teams enough to carry us all, (and we did all ride.) there was Eight two horse teams and two single mule teams. You can direct your letters here till I write for you to direct some where else. Sunday Apr 10 1864

The mail goes out to morrow morning early and I must finish my letter. Baker Harrison is at St Cloud sick with small Pox. Sergt Carr has been there taking care of him but as soon as he learnt that he has the small Pox he has to leave as he has not had it himself. Serg't Welch left yesterday to take care of him. he has had the small Pox. I was vaccinated at Sauk Center in two places on my arm but it did not work. most of the Co were vaccinated there. We were not sent to Ft Snelling on account of the small Pox being there B Harrison had been home on a furlow. Sergt Carr will come up here. Several of the boys that was on furlow were exposed to it, but the time is passed for them to come down with it. Joe Collins has been here all winter learning to drum and was here when we came here. there is some men out a few miles making maple Shuggar. A man that is ~~making~~ making some out there saw five of us out yesterday

went into some nice quarters made
 of the pineapples. It all of the
 building inside of the pineapples.
 It was finished yellow with green
 blinds our quarters have these boys
 five floors in them are finished
 red and the walls painted
 have four rooms in all our
 each room our dining room and
 two to rooms. There are another
 better benches hung up each side
 of the door and our entrance
 each window. We have a small
 fire engine here. We are milked
 the two each some and two
 dining rooms there is a family
 living in one of them but they
 are ordered out to give room
 for us. But I must close

Yours truly

James O'Leary

St. Raphael, April 11, 1864.

Dear Friends,

I was that we have three months
 a week instead of two as I had before
 our hearts to meet on morning and
 show the French that sort of my
 very thing I speak.
 We went into bank center to buy a
 little before I school. Our next
 were two of them one is at St
 Grand sick. Bill Parsons and John
 Kelly are among them. I bought a
 hearing brush and soap. It is a
 happy day for me. It comes into
 conversation over more. The meeting
 has shown this year. I was
 on board of the ship. I thought
 me on board of the ship. I thought

Ft Ripply. Apr, 19. 1864

Dear Friends.

I hear that we have three mails a week instead of two as I had before one leaves to morrow morning and one comes in to night. So I will have to finish the rest of my Diary. Friday 1. April.

We came into Sauk Center to day a little before 12 oclock. Our recruits were here 9 of them, one is at St Cloud sick. Bill Parsons and John Dilly are among them. I bought a shaving brush and soap. It is a happy day for me to come into Civilisation once more. The recruits have drawn their guns. I was Vaccinated to day. Saturday 2. We came from Sauk Center 20 Miles One of the Paopoose^s died to day I am on Guard. we passed through the thrifty and thriving town of New Munich where every thing was shut up and folks away from home. We camped 6 miles beyond. Sunday 3.

Cold Springs We have camped here it is now half past four oclock We came 21 miles. there teams sent from St Cloud to draw the soldiers. J Desse and J Smith of our co came. We hear that we are going to Ft Ripply. I saw William Skinner he belongs to Co F of the 2d Cav-

Monday 4

We stop three miles from St Cloud I wrote a letter home. B Harrison of our co is sick here with the Small Pox. Tuesday 5.

We have moved accross the river a march of four miles. We have turned over the Indians to Co D of the Cav- and they have gone on to Ft S. We start in the morning for Ft R. I am on Guard Wednesday We left St C to day and went a march of 15 m. We camped in an old Barn. It is raining. We have teams enough to draw us all.

Thursday 7.

We left the Barn and rode 18 miles staid in a tavern at "Little falls" Slept on the ball room flore it snowed and rained most of all day.

Friday 8

We started for the Fort this mor It is a cold nasty looking day we got into the Ft about noon We are in our quaters, they are two rooms 28 by 48

FT Ripley Apr, 1864.

Dear Friends

I thought I should
commence a letter to you today
but the mail does not go out
til sunday. I was taskonated
again yesterday. Some of the boys
that I think they are not fit to
go on the expedition this summer
will be examinat to day by the
Dr to see if they are fit to go.
Some of the so have been in the
Service 20 months tomorrow, all
the way from the 13th till the 22
of Apr. Time begins to pay off very
fast to me now. We go to
I am recant, but the Col will
say that we can have them
back. I will give you the details

Rev. E. Cad.
Dodge. Pitt.
Ives Co.
New York



... breakfast in the quarters
with G. H. We camped inside of
the fort. Slept in the guardhouse
or Carpenter Shop and Bastions
I am on Guard. I wrote a letter
home. Thursday 31.

We leave Alexandria for Lake Charles
a march of 14 miles. Mrs Smith has
Darius and his wife joined us today
on this way home from Absconble
I believe we are in camp at Lake Charles

This is all I can write
in this state

Yours truly

James E. Cook

Ft Ripply. Apr, 14, 1864.

Dear Friends

I thought I would commence a letter to you to day but the mail does not go out till Sunday. I was Vaccinated again yesterday. Some of the boys that think they are not fit to go on the expedition this summer will be examined to day by the Dr to see if they are fit to go. Most of the co have been in the Service 20 months tomorrow, all the way from the 15th till the 22 of Apr. time begins to pass off very fast to me now. Co H got 10 of our recruits, but the Colonel says that we have them ^{can} back. I will give you the details of our journey from Abercrombie

March Friday 25.

We had a great illumination last night and a dance. We left the Ft this morning with the Indians went about 10 miles camped on the Red River. We will go to the Auter tail river to morrow which is about 18 miles. I am on Guard.

Saturday 26

To day we marched to the Old Crossing of the Auter tail. Young Indians and Squas ride all the time Soldiers none of the time. Old Indians walk. I got a letter just now from home. It snowed last night. We met three teams yesterday from St Cloud sent to draw the Indians down.

Sunday 27

We left the Auter tail this morning and came to Pombetere which is about 24 from the Auter tail. It commenced snowing this after noon when we were about 10 miles from here, it rained and hailed a little. We have to go into tents with the ground covered with Ice and snow. We build a fire before our tent and nearly freeze setting by it.

Monday 28.

We stay at Pombetere to day on account of the storm, it has stormed all day to day. I am on Guard to day have to stand 4 hours in the day time and none in the night. We got plenty of hay to sleep on last night. We filled our tents half full of it and banked them up well. Wp

A. Lincoln-
 HIS LIFE AND TIMES
 THE SIOUX WAR

FORT SAUK CENTRE

This was one of the civilian forts built on the Minnesota frontier during the Sioux war. It was occupied by Co. B, 8th Minn. Vol's., and was located on Sauk River at Sauk Centre, Stearns County, Minnesota. The letter was written by James E. Cady and the following extracts are from his letter: "We arrived here yesterday after a march of 28 miles...in three days from the Ft (Abercrombie) ...there was 300 men of us - our Co - Co I of our reg - Co G of the Cav and 25 men of Co B of the Cav. Co H of our reg will be here to night and the furlowed men from Ft A with 300 horses. they say that they are all ponies and never broke or rode - The Sergt. Major of our reg rode one of them.... he says the ponie threw him twice...The Indians shot a man carrying the mail from Abercrombie to Ft Gaerie (Garry), wounding him in the back of the head... but not killing him. He threw the mail off from his horse, the Indians taking and burning it. He ran his horse into George Town - the horse

Sauk Center Aug 16/64.
Dear Friends.
We arrived here yesterday after a march of 28 miles, I sat here 15 minutes to two o'clock.



POST, SAUK CENTRE, MINN., 1861. OCCUPIED BY CO. B, 8TH MINN.



Rev. E. Cady.
Dodge City,
Steet, Co.
Minnesota

dying in a few minutes....One of Major Browns Scouts shot a soux on the Shian (river) about 20 miles from the Ft, his scalp went past here with the express the other day tacked to a barrell head so every body could see it....I had a ride this morning on a steam side wheel boat up Sauk Lake....I have got a nice little black one (pony) - they are all Canadian ponies....We will go up to the Stocade (fort - see post card above) in a few min to get our saddles....James (Cady)."





FORT RIDGELY, 18 MILES NORTHWEST OF NEW ULM, MINN.
BESIEGED DURING INDIAN MASSACRE IN 1862.

A. Lincoln -
HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR



Fort Ridgely May 30 64.
Dear Friends, we are here you see, we
came here yesterday, two Indians were
seen here yesterday morning, one was
killed here a few days ago and his
body brought into the post, the
Dr. has his body, he is going to keep
the skulliton, two men have been
killed at Sauk Center since we
left (they were soldiers) we passed
one house on the way here with
the skulliton of a child in it and on the same prairie
a house with a whole family
of skullitons in it. the
whole of our reg is together
and all but two co's of the
cav.... Oh, I forgot to tell
you what kind of a horse I
got - it is a black ponie
seven years old, a midlin
easy rider, full of life,
tried to throw me several
times but I threw him and
got off after he was down -
a good many have got throwed
and lots of the wild ponies
have got a match for them
and back them down... James
E. Cady." Cover postmarked
at FORT RIDGELY MIN MAY 31.

FORT RIDGELY 1864
May 30, 1864: "We came here
yesterday, two Indians
were seen here yesterday
morning, one was killed
here a few days ago and
his body brought into the
post. The Dr. has his body
- he is going to keep the
skulliton, two men have
been killed at Sauk Center
since we left (they were
soldiers) - We passed one
house on the way here with
the skulliton of a child in
it and on the same prairie
a house with a whole family
of skullitons in it. the
whole of our reg is together
and all but two co's of the
cav.... Oh, I forgot to tell
you what kind of a horse I
got - it is a black ponie
seven years old, a midlin
easy rider, full of life,
tried to throw me several
times but I threw him and
got off after he was down -
a good many have got throwed
and lots of the wild ponies
have got a match for them
and back them down... James
E. Cady." Cover postmarked
at FORT RIDGELY MIN MAY 31.



Rev. E. Cady,
Dodge, City,
Ist. Co.,
Minnesota

A. Lincoln
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
THE SIOUX WAR

June, 8. 1864,
Camp Wood Lake.

Dear Friends,
I thought I
would write you a few lines



CAMP WOOD LAKE. June, 9, 1864.

"...we are camped at the place the battle of Wood Lake's took place, We layed over here today, but leave at six oclock to morrow morning, one of our boys (Henry Sherman from Lake City township) deserted while we were at Ft Rigley, after the axident (as he called it) of breaking his own horses neck. he allso borrowed 25\$ in money of one of the boys,.... We are about 40 or 45 miles from Ft Rigley. We have to pay the scouts for carrying our mail. at the last camp ground those that wrote had to pay 10 cts besides the postage but the officers cut them down to 5 cts apeice - they bring our mail to us free - so you must write as much as usual. Direct to Minnesota Brigade, we had a dress prade to night and the expidition was maned by Col Thomas, Act Brigadier General. I have got my horse so he will lay down by just taking up his feet with my hands, The boys found a revolver - several bayonets and an Indian beaded cap pouch with over two hundred 200 caps in it. We found whole humane shaped skellitons, those that pretend to know say that they are Indian skellitons, they were above ground.... James E. Cady"

The battle of Wood Lake on Sept. 23, 1862 resulted in the capture of 2500 Indians.

A. Lincoln
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
THE SIOUX WAR

Camp Aldrige, July, 1./64,

Dear Friends

I hear that the mail is going out at four oclock this evening, so I have one more chance to address you, I am yet well, have been well ~~so~~ far on the trip, the reason why I have not written to you is because the mail had went to the settlements since I wrote to you last, We are camped within four miles of the Missouri.



CAMP ALDRIGE July 1, 1864. The expeditions of Generals Sibley and Sully in 1863, drove the Indians out of Minnesota, into the Dakota Territory, west of the Missouri River. For the first time all ten companies of the 8th regiment were assembled at Fort Ridgely and became part of General Sully's Great Indian Expedition of 1864. From a temporary camp on the Missouri River. Cady writes home: "I hear that the mail is going out at four oclock this evening, so I have one more chance to address you... The reason I have not written to you is because the mail has [not] went to the settlements since I wrote to you last. We are camped within four miles of the Missouri River, Sully is camped within 1½ miles of us. he had a little skermish with the Indians two or three days ago - he had one Capt killed, he killed three Indians, I was on guard yesterday, I was in the rear, saw a small party of Indians - the first that I have seen on the trip, they came down on our camping ground before the rear guard were out sight, Some of Sullys scouts came in to that camp the night before and reported that Indians were all arround us, It commenced raining yesterday before we got into camp and is raining yet, We had muster to day. We shall lay over here two or three days. Sullys steam boats are within 6 miles of us - he has 15 in all, he has one years provisions for the posts that are to be built here, I suppose that we will have to build them and garrison them, The Eight reg has got the band detailed and they are playing together every day now for dress prade and on the march, The Second Cav have got a band, We have seen Buffalo and Antelope every day lately. We went about 150 miles out of our way to get here, Sully had a man killed day before yesterday while runing a buffalo by the Indians... I have to pay 10 cts for every letter I get from you, I think they will come for nothing in a fiew days. James E. Cady"

AT FORT RICE. CAMP NO.23.

This letter was written three days after General Sully had selected the site for the fort and before it was built. It could be the earliest recorded letter from Fort Rice - "Sunday July.10 1864. Cady writes to the folks back home:" "I hear that the mail will leave tomorrow noon, and as I must write every mail in order to have you hear from me.....we got here Friday the 8th, Gen. Sully came up on the boats and got here the 7th, layed out the plans of a fort on the other side of the river (west), - Named it Ft Rice (located by Gen Sully July the 7th) - The Wisconsin troops are going to build and Garrison it, - We are divided into two Brigades, - the part that came up with Sully is the first Brigade, and the 8th Co Cav(alry) and Linn Batery are the second Brigade, - Letters directed so as to come through have to be directed by way of Soux City, as every post master does not know which way to start a letter. You can put on if you are a mind to Second Brigade Sullys Expedition. This is the first place that we have struck the river, - we will lay over here a few days, - there are 7 boats here, - there was 8 last night, with one that had been up the river, and came down last night - she went on down the River, - the river here is a great deal larger than the Mississippi is at St Paul or any where above the lake - I do not know but the Mississippi is as big at Winona - it is a very muddy stream - there is about two foot of mud and sand moving on the botom all of the time, - You can dip up a cup full and let it settle and there will be a half inch of mud in the botom, - part of the first Brig crossed over yesterday, - we will all cross here but two Co's, they will stay here to guard some waggons that are left on this side - one of the Co's is Co K of our Reg - the other Co I do not know, - There have a few Indians given them selves up here but how many I do not know. My horse is about as fat as any horse in the Co - I have got him so he stands (gun) fire first rate, - he was very fractious in the first place, - there was horses in the Co that would not stir out of their tracks when they were fired off from - My horse can run like a streak, - four of us were out hunting for grass (and as a Guard) - we run our horses about five miles not letting them walk but two or three times in the whole distance, - we would let our horses just get up and skedaddle when we went by a good places for Indians. I have not seen any Indians but once and that was when I was on rear guard, - we were on the march, - it was in the morning just as we left camp, - they came down a side hill right down on our camping ground - they thought that the whole Expedition were out of sight, but the rear guard were passing up a ravene partly behind a hill to them, - we could not see with the naked eye to make out much, - they looked as if there might (have) been a flock of fifty or a hundred of them, but a fellow that had a spy Glass said that there was only about two dozen of them, - one of the Capt's went and told the Col - he stoped the train - had it double up into two lines - then came to the rear with two files of men - went behind us out of sight to look at them, (he looked with his glass - said he could not tell wheather they had a flag of truce or not)(then he went behind us to take a look) - I did not hear him say what he made out when he came back, but we were on the march and had been for an hour when he came up with us, - it seams they (Indians) were not frendly any way as they did not come into give them selves up(Balance of the letter is missing)....James E. Cady."

A. Lincoln-

HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR

DAKOTA TERRITORY
1863 - 1864

Sunday, July, 10. 1864.

St. Ft. Rice. Camp. Co., D. T.

Dear Friends at home

I hear that the mail
will leave tomorrow noon, and as
I must write every mail in order to
have you hear from me at all I
in good spirits set to work, we
got here Friday the 8th, Gen Sully
came up on the boats and got here
the 7th, laid out the plans of
a fort on the other side of the
river. Ft. Rice. Located

by
com
Gen
Br
Su
se
se
to
So



AT FT RICE JULY 10, 1864

The letter shown above was written three days after General Sully had selected the site of FORT RICE. See opposite page for transcription of the letter. It was carried down the Missouri River by one of Sully's steamboats to Fort Randall where it entered the mails.

A. Lincoln

HIS LIFE AND TIMES
THE SIOUX WAR

BATTLE OF KILLDEER MOUNTAIN & RESCUE OF THE FISK WAGON TRAIN.

During the 1860's the government promoted a wagon route from Minnesota, via Fort Abercrombie, Fort Rice, and Fort Union, to the gold fields of the Montana Territory. Captain James L. Fisk, an assistant quartermaster, was one of those assigned to lead a train over this route in 1864, at the time that General Alfred Sully was in the field with his Great Indian Expedition. Fisk followed, Sully, who had a force of 4000 cavalry, infantry and artillery, to a point 80 miles west of Fort Rice. At this point, Sully turned in a northwest direction, looking for Indians, while Fisk continued west, with an escort of 50 mounted soldiers, to the Little Missouri River, where they were attacked and pinned down by Indians, forcing them to corral their wagons and defend themselves. In the meantime Sully had left his supply train at the Heart River and headed north to the Knife River where he found the Indians encamped at Tah-kah-o-kuty, or Killdeer Mountain. In the letter below Cady describes the battle and the rescue of the wagon train.

Ft Rice, Sept, 10, 1864

"I hear that there is a mail going out tomorrow morning, So I must write and let you know what is going on in this part of the country, we are back again at Ft Rice, but it is not my luck to start for home, Capt Fisk (James L.) is out on Heart River entrenched and surrounded by Indians, he has sent in to Ft Ft Rice a day or two before we got here for reinforcements, a small detachment were sent out from the Ft but are unable to render the needed assistance for them to come back to the Ft, two co's of Bracketts men - two co's of the second Min Cav, are to go mounted and 25 men out of each of our Co, We are to go on foot, the rest of the expedition are to start for the state immediately, It is 185 miles and a half by the road to Ft Correll, he followed our trail most of the way but has just turned off of it, he has got into the same nest that we stired up, on the 28th July - We ran on to a camp of from three to five thousand warriors with their families, they only knew of our coming but two hours before we were on to them, we took their camp with every thing piled into the brush near by, we came onto them about noon, that night we camped in their camp, we killed 113 and probibly many more ran off to die, the next day (29th) we under took to follow them but they were on the border of the ruffest ridges that I ever saw or heard of, I can tell you some-thing about the butes (hills) but can, not tell half, we returned and spent the rest of the day in burning their stuff, we then went back to where we had left our train on Heart River, near where Capt Fisk is now, we took up our rout up the Missouri to the mouth of the Yellow stone River, on our way, we went through these butes on an old Indian trail, on the 7th of Aug our road party were attacked, on the 8th we had to fight all day, also on the 9th making three days fight - I can only tell you about the fight in words (person), can not write it, it would make a large book, We had 16 men wounded in both battles, four men killed in the first battle - two were killed while we were in the battle - one ordlie Sargent, two men were killed while on pickett Guard, I shall not be back to the state till about the last of Oct or first part of Nov, It is reported now that when we get back from helping Fisk back, that we will get onto a flat boat and go down to Soux (Sioux) City, our horses are to be led down now, but I must cloze, I got four letters from you yest-erday 17th and 24th June - another Envelope 1th and 8th July, I sent you 25¢ in a letter before I left here before, we went up to Ft Union (Montana Terr-itory) on the west side of the Missouri and back on the East side of the river, We were in the village of two freindly tribes of Indians, the Rees and Mandans - they are a tribe of the Soux, Gen Sully started a Ft there, I am well. James E. Cady We were inside the line of Idaho but how far I do not know."

A. Lincoln

HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR
DAKOTA TERRITORY
1863 - 1864



Ft Rice. Sept. 10. 1864.

Dear Friends at home,

I hear that there is a mail going out tomorrow morning, so I must write and let you know what is going on in this part of the country. We are back again at Ft Rice, but it is not my luck to start for home, Capt. Fisk is out on Heart River entrenched and surrounded by Indians, he has sent in to Ft Rice a day or two before we got here for reinforcements, a small detachment were sent to see how they are unable to see further to the aid of Bracken's Second Minn and 25 men chosen, I am a we are to go a few we to start for



Cady's letter was carried by the military from Fort Rice to Fort Abercrombie where it was placed in the post office and postmarked "FORT ABERCROMBIE D.T." Thence to BLUE EARTH CITY where it was postmarked on "OCT 6" and with the notation "Missent" and then forwarded to Dodge City. See opposite page for the content of the letter.

A. Lincoln -
HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR
1862 AND 1863.

Bloomington Feb. 21. /63

Mr. S. Williamson

Dear Sir
I have
been very busy
since I returned
Am in very
George for
I judge for
first time
He was
as he hope
I judge
few to
strip to
I
Mr.
give
a
of

9000
the
(Queen)
No. 21
3000, 500, 1000

Bloomington Feb. 29. 1863

Mr. S. Williamson

Dear Brother - your letter
dated the 18th inst. has been recd
& read with pleasure.

We are glad that you have so much
encouragement to labor with the
Indian prisoners, & hope that you
may "gather fruit unto eternal
life". We hope that God will
give you success.

I judge from what I can
learn, that there will be great
suffering among the exiles at
West Thompson before they will
see a time of prosperity &
before they enjoy
before the Indian war. I feel
anxious for the boys in their
efforts for them, but trust that

MINNESOTA

THREE LETTERS FROM REV. GIDEON H. POND TO DR. THOMAS S. WILLIAMSON, MISSIONARIES TO THE SIOUX INDIANS. THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS ARE ALL IN RELATION TO THE INDIAN PRISONERS WHO WERE CAPTURED OR GAVE THEMSELVES UP ENDING THE SIOUX WAR IN MINNESOTA.

Bloomington Dec. 9, 1862: "...have not seen John (Other Day) except as he called here a few minutes as he passed down. I have not been to the Ft. since the Ind's arrived (captives). We hoped John would have been here before now, but learn from the Ind's that he is very busy trying to render them service in various ways.... The number who sympathize with them (Indians) is very small.I might find leisure to go to the Fort (Snelling) but I have not yet.....I want to see the poor captives but it is not probable that I could do them any good & the pain of seeing them in their present condition, would probably overbalance the pleasure.....G.H.Pond."

NOTE: 392 Indians were tried for war crimes; 307 sentenced to death; 38 were executed; 16 were imprisoned.

Bloomington Feb. 21, 1863: "...I have written a brief account of my visit to Mankato & sent it to the Evangelist for publication if the Editors think proper to publish it. When you write I wish you would tell me how many (Indians) were among the prisoners who had been baptized before, & how many, if any were left in the prison who were not baptized. I feel anxious to hear how the poor fellows get along. I hope they will make thorough work of it & learn to show as much regard, & as much more affection for our God & for the Christian religion than they did for the Medicine Sack.... Otherday I suppose has gone Washington. He was here last week & said he intended to go, & left his horse here. If he had not gone I think he would have been back before now. I think he intended to bring his wife back. She has written several times to him, & her letters have considerable of a religious tone. Mr. Galbraith (Thomas J., Indian Agent) proposes to purchase for them a farm, if he can find one suitable in their vicinity - I think he feels that he owes Otherday a debt of gratitude. I suppose he does. I have not been to the Dak(ota Indian) camp but once since my return & that was soon after I returned..... G.H.Pond"

NOTE: See John Other Day. Galbraith did buy him a farm but Other Day ended up at Ft. Wadsworth in D.T. where he died in 1869.

Bloomington Feb. 29, 1864: "....We are glad that you have so much encouragement to labor with the Indian prisoners, & hope that you may "gather fruit unto eternal life". We hope that God will give you success. I judge from what I can learn, that there will be great suffering among the exiles at Fort Thompson (Dakota Territory) before they will see a time of prosperity & of plenty such as they enjoyed before the Indian war. I feel anxious for the boys in their efforts for them, but think that God, whom they serve will take care of them. I suppose from accounts that Little Six (Chief Shakpay) & his adherents are by this time convinced that he can't exterminate the Isantaiki. That work of Aug. 1862 was a sad thing for the Indians, tho they did enjoy it for a time. It has proved another illustration of the truth that "the triumphing of the wicked is short".....It seems as if the war was going to desolate the whole country - I don't know but it will be as it was in Egypt, not a house where there is not one dead.... I enclose with this a note (not present) to Rob't Hopkins (Chaskay, a Sioux Indian) which contains 50cts currency, for carved fishes sent to me.....G.H.Pond."

NOTE: The Indians who, were not hanged or imprisoned, were removed to the Missouri River near Ft. Thompson in Dakota Territory. Little Six was later tried, along with Medicine Bottle, and both were executed on Nov. 11, 1865. Robert Hopkins was an ordained minister to the Dakota Sioux.

A. Lincoln—
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
THE SIOUX WAR

Bloomington Dec. 9. 1862

Dr. Tho. S. Williamson

Dear Brother— It is a long time since I wrote to you. I hardly know why I have delayed so long unless it was because I expected to receive a letter from you before I should write. I did not see Andrew & have not seen John except as he called here a few minutes as he passed down. I have not been to the Det. since the Ind's arrived. We hoped John would have been here before now, but learn from the Ind's that he is very busy trying to render them service in various ways. I am glad he has a heart to do it. The number who sympathize with them is very small. It seems as if I might find leisure to go to the Fort but I have not yet. I don't know when I shall. I want to see the poor captives, but it is not probable that I could do them any good & the pain of seeing

A. Lincoln-
HIS LIFE AND TIMES

74K 24

I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary
of State to affix the Seal of the United States to
the Proclamation of Treaty with the Red Lake and
Sembina Bands of Chippewa Indians, concluded
on the 2^d of October, 1863, which Proclamation is

dated this day, and signed by me, and for so doing this
shall be his warrant.

Abraham Lincoln

Washington, May 5, 1864.

ARTICLE 8. Nothing herein contained shall be construed or taken to admit any other or greater title or interest in the lands embraced within the territories described in said treaty in said tribes or bands of Indians than existed in them upon the acquisition of said territories from Mexico by the laws thereof.

TREATY WITH CHIPPEWA—RED LAKE AND PEMBINA BANDS,
1864.

Articles supplementary to the treaty made and concluded at the Old Crossing of Red Lake River, in the State of Minnesota, on the second day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, between the United States of America, by their commissioners, Clark W. Thompson and Ashley C. Morrill, and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, by their chiefs, head-men, and warriors, concluded at the city of Washington, District of Columbia, on the twelfth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, between the United States, by the said commissioners, of the one part, and the said bands of the Chippewa Indians, by their chiefs, head-men, and warriors, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. The said Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians do hereby agree and assent to the provisions of the said treaty, concluded at the Old Crossing of Red Lake River, as amended by the Senate of the United States by resolution bearing date the first of March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession made by said treaty, concluded at the Old Crossing of Red Lake River, and in lieu of the annuity payment provided for by the third article of said last-mentioned treaty, the United States will pay annually, during the pleasure of the President of the United States, to the Red Lake band of Chippewas the sum of ten thousand dollars, and to the Pembina band of Chippewas the sum of five thousand dollars, which said sums shall be distributed to the members of said bands, respectively, in equal amounts per capita, for which purpose an accurate enumeration and enrollment of the members of the respective bands shall be made by the officers of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. The United States will also expend annually, for the period of fifteen years, for the Red Lake band of Chippewas, for the purpose of supplying them with gilling-twine, cotton mater, calico, linsey, blankets, sheeting, flannels, provisions, farming-tools, and for such other useful articles, and for such other useful purposes as may be deemed for their best interests, the sum of eight thousand dollars; and will expend in like manner, and for a like period, and for like purposes, for the Pembina band of Chippewas, the sum of four thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 4. The United States also agree to furnish said bands of Indians, for the period of fifteen years, one blacksmith, one physician, one miller, and one farmer; and will also furnish them annually, during the same period, with fifteen hundred dollars' worth of iron, steel, and other articles for blacksmithing purposes, and one thousand dollars for carpentering, and other purposes.

ARTICLE 5. The United States also agree to furnish for said Indians at some suitable point, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, a saw-mill with a run of millstones attached.

ARTICLE 6. It is further agreed, by and between the parties hereto, that article four of the said treaty, concluded at the Old Crossing of Red Lake River, and the amendment to said article, shall be modified as follows: that is to say, twenty-five thousand dollars of the amount

Apr. 22, 1864.

12 Stat., p. 698.
Ratified Apr. 22,
1864.
Proclamation Apr.
25, 1864.

Assent to treaty of
Oct. 2, 1862, amended.
ed.

Payment in lieu of
annuity by former
treaty.

Annua-
ture
provided

Black-
smith, in
iron, steel

Saw-mill
attached.

Modified
etc 4 of

A. Lincoln
HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR
1862 and 1863.



Paha-nou-tan-ka, Great Scalp-taker.

Castle A. Zimmerman, Photographer, St. Paul, Minn.

Executive Mansion,

Washington December 6th, 1862

Major General T. H. Sibley
St. Paul

Minnesota

Ordered that of the Indians
and half-breed sentenced to be hanged by the Military
Commission, composed of Colonel Brooks, Lt. Colonel Mash
all, Captain Grant, Captain Bailey, and Lieutenant Olmsted
late, sitting in Minnesota, you come to be executed on
to-day the nineteenth day of December, in the following
names, to-wit:

"Ka-ha-ha-ma-cha" No. 2 by the name
"Ego" alias "Pian-oo-tai" No. 4 by the name
"My-on-tah-to-and" No. 5 by the name

"Kwa-ha-ha-ha" No. 373 by the name
"O-ya-ty-a-ka" No. 377 by the name
"May-ha-woy-wai" No. 378 by the name
"Ma-ha-ya-wai" No. 381 by the name
The other condemned persons you will hold sub-
ject to further orders, taking care that they neither
escape, nor, subjected to any unlawful violence.
Abraham Lincoln, Pres-
ident of the United States.

A. Lincoln-
HIS LIFE AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR 1862-63

Facsimile Repro-
duction of the
first and last
portions of Lin-
coln's famous
Sioux War Order.



The hanging of
the Sioux, as pic-
tured in John
Stevens' panora-
ma of the Sioux
War.

On the day after Christmas, December 26, 1862, at Mankato Minnesota,
thirty eight Sioux Indians were executed, on one gallows by the
cutting of a single rope. The Indian in the top photo was No. 2 on
Lincoln's Sioux War Order as high-lighted above in yellow. Cut Nose,
the Indian below was was the worst, having split the skulls of 18
women and children with a tomahawk.

THE WESTERN MAILS

SURRENDER OF THIRD MINNESOTA AT MURFREESBORO!

*Nshville Tenn. July 22 [1862]

Dear Folks at home, I wrote to you immediately on arriving here which I hope you have already received. I almost dread to attempt to give you even a faint idea of the terrible occurrences of last week. I will not give a description of events as they occurred as I had connections with them personally. I will send a printed statement as soon as printed. [See copy of in this collection] You can have no idea of the awful misfortune that has fallen upon us. A noble body of men has been most basely surrendered, and the splendid name we have so long borne is utterly ruined - And at this moment, while this city is threatened with attack at any moment, 1200 well drilled & strong men are chafing in their inability to assist in protecting so important a point. But must stand idly by, listening to the roar of cannon & rattle of musketry and perhaps see the old flag again torn, from the Capitol of Tennessee. Our condition is by no means without danger, at this moment, as in case of attack we should be between two fires and also are near their Penitentiary where certain gentlemen of Nashville are continuing their theological studies, and the release will be early attempted. I had found myself under pleasanter circumstances. Just the Sat. eve before the surrender that I had ever been in the army. My services and ability now fully acknowledged virtually adjutant, and with a splendid horse fully [equipt?] fed & tended without expense to myself in my charge & use during the absence of Adj. Blakely in Minnesota on recruiting service. I was aroused from sound sleep on the morning of the 13th by the distant dull..... & rapid discharge of fire arms, springing to my elbows at the same instant with my fellow we listened - became satisfied that something was wrong & dressed quickly - laid a wager of Ice cream on the chance for a fight - I for it - and rushed out to assist in alarming the camp, which was by this time in great excitement. I was cool & pleased - put on my dirty shirt that I might exchange for a clean one on returning, a few days later regretting the philosophy - Our Colonel was excited, but in no degree to alarm us, while the companies were forming..... rode in at full gallop, with the information that the town was full of rebels & the 9th Mich. being cut to pieces - we fell rapidly into line. Now see the account forwarded with this [in this collection], and consider your boy as guilty watching the progress of events in his place in rear of the left wing ready at a moment to discharge his duties as aid in [giving] commands to the left. I provided myself with a comfortable lunch of blackberries from a clump of bushes at some little distance. Here we find the first blunder. Our force should have forced its way to town thro the woods between the pikes to the assistance of the 9th - it would have been hotly disputed, but successful as I firmly believe would [not have caused us to abandon our camp] which however Lester [Col. Henry C, commanding 3rd Minnesota] in his stupidity permitted to be destroyed within 300 yards of our line - when too - One company would have effectually protected it. A junction formed, the prestige of the first success on our side and the advantage of numbers augmented & position would have ensured the safety of the men - tho at a loss of stores - camp & c, but nothing of the kind. We remained in a most hazardous position for ourselves - all that for men engaged in skirmishing & firing over the heads of the rascals in the wood with..... The line fronted on the pike presenting to the woods (in which the 2d Geo[rgia] was drawn up awaiting a formable moment to attack) our unprotected left flank, and had the little foolish charge been made with 500 instead of 25 our line would have been swept on both sides down its whole length and the battery [of] 2 guns on the left surely captured, perhaps much worse - A little after noon we moved back as indicated - and had a strong position. Had we taken it in the morning our situation & safety would have been perfect - our camp protected and so far all

THE WESTERN MAILS

right. The flag of truce came & was received. Another terrible blunder had Lester replied "The Minnesota 3d does not receive such a flag after a fight". The answer alone would have disheartened the 2000 that might be brought against us. The one hour givin [we] would have barricaded our enclosure - the grounds about the House - with orchard & shade trees - 2 rails - 2 logs from the negro quarters and have made the position impregnable. We could have held it easily so long as amunition & food lasted. Had Lester acted upon the suggestion of his officers he would have obtained from the train a great sufficiency. Lester accompanied the flag to town to consult. We learn that he was told by Col. Duffield, then wounded & a prisoner, to hold out if possible. Lester only wished to know the rules in cases of surrender!! - He came back, called a council of war of his captains and after considerable discussion carried as most of hands [were] to fight. The coward [Lester?] & three captains were not satisfied & asked a vote ballot. Well you know that the vote stood 5 to 3 of our Regt. Capt. Hewitt of the battery voting aye. The feeling was very high at that time impossible to describe - All save a few craven officers wished to hold out. The answer was returned, a free officer rode in. We were permitted to go, after stacking arms, to our camp, take what we wished of private property and fall in to move off as prisoners, surrender without a fight! I rode my horse. Our reception by the rebels was courteous & kind - they were as much astonished as we our selves. We moved without halt thro town & directly for McMinnville [McMinnville, Tenn.]. We marched 13 miles to Rudyville & camped. My horse had had nothing since the night previous & got nothing this night - nor indeed the men. I lay down in my overcoat beside a fence with a canteen for a pillow but slept feverishly - Next day Monday we marched 32 miles with only a little peice of corn meal in the morning and again getting nothing that night. I was fortunate in buying a good supper and lay down in a blanket & over coat under the starry canopy, well & comfortable in body but so sad in mind. Next day we were paroled - simply signing a paper "not to bear arms or give information of the movements of the brigade and at 4 O.C. we fell into line 1200 strong fine men and moved for Nashville - Of these 610 were of our Regt. 380 of the 9th 150 7th Penn. & 4th Ky - 70 1st Ky Battery &c. We marched back to McMinnville 3 miles and waited two or three hours for the citizens to furnish some corn "pone" & meat, and then marched some 7 or 8 miles and lay down to rest by the road. I put on an over coat I had found and lay down under a tree and slept as sweetly as ever I did under the roof of my home - Next day the poor weary footsore boys dragged on, some fresh & strong, others not able to walk half a mile without rest and so the column stretches out for 20 miles along the road. I walked as young as ever, had saved a biscuit for breakfast in my pocket & got a dinner - rested all the afternoon - and at dusk marched on alone, but passing hundreds along the road & in houses. I marched to Rudysville & crawled in to a comfortable corn crib & found a nice place with my dress coat for a coverlid & a corn cob for a pillow - I had thrown away my over coat in the morning, that was too heavy to carry. The pattering rain awoke me next morn so I quiet till 8 o.c. and then got out, went into a house, remained quite a while & then hired a coverd buggy to carry two of us in to town, arriving in good trim about noon - was immediatley invited to the house of a "sesesh" [southern sympathizer] & enjoyed his kind hospitality till when at 4 we started for Nashville, marching half way we got aboard a return [railroad] train that had taken troops under Genl. Nelson [Maj. Gen. William] to reoccupy the town and so got safe to town about 4 o.c. P.M. weary & dirty & hungry. Now of the treatment we received - Really as surprising as any part of this whole business! - Men and officers treated us like gintlemen, kindly generously, dividing their scanty peice of bread & meat with us, walking to let a sick & worn out "Yank" ride and, while compelled to force us much farther than we ought to go - doing it in a kind gentlemanly sympathetic manner. Their uniform if it might be called such is gray, coarse home made, durable & dirty. Armed with revolvers & shot guns & occasional

A. Lincoln -
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
SOLDIERS LETTERS

10

Nashville Tenn. July 22

Dear Father at home,

I wrote to you immediately
advising here which I hope you have already received
I almost dread to attempt to give you even a faint
idea of the terrible occurrence of last week. I will
not give a description of wounds as they occurred save
as I had occasion with them personally. I will
send a printed statement as soon as printed
You can have no idea of the awful misfortune that
has fallen upon us. A noble body of men has
been most basely surrendered, and the splendid name
we have so long borne is utterly & aims - and
at this moment, while this city is threatened with
attack at any moment - 1250 well drilled & strong
men are sleeping in their inability to assist in protest
to protect an important point. ^{and} must stand

sabers which they do not know how to use - tollerably mounted, on lean & tough horses. The physique of the men is good compares favorably with ours. They are excellent riders & can live in the saddle, as for instance, They rode 50 miles to attack us and then some of them returned that whole distance, stopping but to feed a half hour & eat a bite - They subsist on the people. I assure you there as holding back on the part of the inhabitants in furnishing them so far as possible and their wants can be communicated in advance - The country is poor, & had been drained by their advance - poor picking fell to our lot for that reason. Their officers are fine men, dress & live & labor among their men & can scarcely be distinguished from them. In point of education I should judge them to be well ----- We leave tomorrow (Thursday 24) morning at 2 o.c. via R.R. to Louisville for Jefferson Barracks St. Louis.....Will [William D. Hale]"

NOTE on back of letter in pencil: We left N[ashville for St. Louis] 5 o.c., A.M. 24 [July] and [arrived] safe & comfortabaly aboard [Steamboat] "Forrst Queen" at 12 P.M. a pretty hard jaunt".

A statement of facts concerning the surrender
of the Third Regiment of Minnesota
Volunteers at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13th, 1862.

The undersigned officers of the regiment being witnesses of the events of that day so memorable and so fearful, make the following statement of facts to correct the contradictory reports which have already been circulated, and to place before the public the truth concerning matters that involve the honor of our State and of every man in the regiment.

The enemy, as far as we can learn from all the witnesses of their movements, from the muster rolls and from the statements of prisoners, had a force of two thousand five hundred cavalry; two regiments were from Georgia, one from Texas, and then there were shagging parties from Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky.

They had passed within our lines early in the morning, their scouts going through fields and coming up in the rear of our pickets surprised and cut them off before they could give the alarm.

The attack was made on the camps of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and Ninth Regiment of Michigan volunteers about 4 o'clock A. M. Our camp was on the Murfree Farm, a little to the right of the Nashville turnpike near Stone river.

THE SIOUX UPRISING 1862

"Fort Ridgely Minn. Nov. 10, 1862

Dear Folks at Home

Since I wrote to you I have been with the Regt. on a ten days expedition into the Indian country west and southwest from this point. We returned from Sibleys Camp where I wrote to you (if I rightly remember) to the Lower Agency 12 m from this post, on the 23d & 24th and followed in two or three days by the whole camp of 1500 soldiers, 400 Indian prisoners & 1500 squaws & papooses - We made ourselves very comfortable, and supposed that we should remain there till the trial & execution of the savages [SEE NOTE BELOW] * was accomplished & then fall back to Ft. Ridgely - We found an immense quantity of household furniture from which we selected dishes cooking utensils stoves (2) & c all we wished. Made large captures of pigs & chickens and also all required vegetables, and living high and further forage for our horses was plenty even the weather fine. But there was work to do & the 3d must do it. One fine evening the order came to march next morning to Lake "Shtek" [Shetek] (65 M.) to make that point Hd. Qrs. of the expedition - thence to send out smaller ones westward to bury the dead of Aug. 20 [Sioux massacre that swept Minnesota] to secure the corn - forage - hogs & calves running at large & c We rather hated to leave our warm huts and to risk being caught on the prairie in a terrible snow storm and worse than all to drive our horses on dead prairie grass. We left the Agency on the morning of the 30th [with] 450 men with a train of 24 wagons. Our course was along the south side of the Red Wood [River] nearly due west. We had several guides scout us, one Indian one half breed one Frenchman one white who had spent a large portion of his life among the Indians & trapping in this region and two settlers of Lake S. The first day march was 25 miles. the road was the unmarked prairie, and a most lovely day - Had a most comfortable night, a nice supper & breakfast which - coffee & steak - I cooked myself, and indeed have run the commissary Dept. for myself & chum all the way round. We had with us an abundance of blankets, a very necessary thing too. Next morning an expedition was detached to proceed still up the red wood to Lyns Trading Post. To come to the Lake the second day, while the main body turned due south for the Lake 40 M. This days march was in the first real marshy country I was ever in. There was between the lakes just enough dry land to enable us by constant twistry & turning to wiggle thro, that long days march - at no time out of bullet range of a Marsh or lake, and in a perfectly level country - Towards night we struck dryer region fortunately, and we enabled to move in the dark. we reached the Lake about 9 o.c. in the evening without halt since early morning throughly exhausted. It had been a bitter cold day, not uncomfortable in the morning, the wind damp & bitter cold rose with the sun & blew very hard all day. I suffered much and about 11 o.c. got in a moving wagon striped & put in an extra shirt & drawers ! We found at the Lake a company of soldiers from New Ulm who had come out for the purpose of burying the dead, 15, in number who had bleached on the prairie since Aug 20. We found here the homes of seven families - some 45 persons of whom 15 were killed - 12 taken prisoners (6, of whom have been recovered) and the remaining have either escaped after incredible suffering & hardship or were at the time absent. The attack was made on the second family at the N end of the Lake, where one man was killed and the woman directed [permitted] from some friendship (for they were well acquainted) permitted to go home - 65 miles across the prairie ! The third house was visited the same - the man killed, but the woman escaped & alarmed the settlement while the savages plundered the houses already reached - they all reached a house at the lower end of the Lake where they thought to make a stand, but concluded to try to escape and started out on that wide prairie, 18 M to one house - 25 more to a second. They were immediately followed [&] a battle of an hour ensued and the men [were] all killed or wounded but one - then the women & children fell into the hands of the savages an easy prey. one woman wounded twice & beat on the head till apparently dead was saved to reach the settlements & die. one man twice wounded the same, one boy 12 years carried his infant brother the whole distance & when overtaken the wounded

Fort Ridgely Minn. Nov. 12. 1862.

Dear Folks at Home

Since I wrote to you I have been with
the regt. on a ten days expedition into the Indian Ca-
mpan and Southwest from this point. We returned from
Sibley's Camp where I wrote to you if I rightly remember
to the Snover Agency 12. m from this post on the 24th
followed in two or three days by the whole camp of 1500
soldiers 400 Indian prisoners & 15000 square of potatoes
We made ourselves very comfortable, and supposed that
we should remain there till the trial & execution of the
gangs was accomplished & then fall back to Ft. Ridgely
We found an immense quantity of household furniture
from which we selected dishes cooking utensils stoves (2)
&c. all we wished. made large captures of pigs & chickens
and also all required vegetables. and were living high
and further forage for our horses was plenty and the weather
fine. But there was work to do & the 5th must do it.
One fine evening the order came to march next morning
to Lake "Shleki" (65. m.) to make that point the 4th Cos.
of the expedition thence to send out smaller ones west-
ward - to bury the dead of Aug. 20 - to secure the
corn - forage - hops & celers - necessary at large &c.
The matter hated to leave our warm nests and to risk
being caught on the prairie in a terrible snow storm
and worse than all to drive our horses on dead prairie

Jim Neale - I have several letters to write before the mails leave
as the the people had gone to Alameda. We expected to find here
a good deal of corn, but it had been mostly destroyed by hogs
wild geese & blackbirds. Vegetables of all kinds were found in
great abundance and the finest I ever saw. The lake is
some seven miles long by one to three broad, gravelly shores
low & even, only on the east side with timber mostly oak, along
which the farms are situated, and all surrounded by an ocean
level prairie. An expedition started after one days rest N.W.
for the Mountain Pass so strong, leaving the rest of us to enjoy ourselves
on vegetables fresh pork, duck, calves & wild game, in abundance.
The second day out they found ^{the first day} an old trail followed it a day
found the Indians were running away and were obliged to turn
back, by way of the Red Pipe Stone Quarry & Great Basin, due
west from the Lake. During the 3^d days out they lost 5 men.
Returning we came to Nevelton on the 20th in three very
comfortable ^{days} marches 65 miles at which place, our regt was
divided into three battalions and ordered one here, one to
St. Peter's one to Henderson - We reached this post Saturday
having been out 10 days from the Agency. I have enjoyed the
trip well - have been in excellent health & gaining fast. I regard
myself as almost quite well, with an enormous appetite.
What will become of us I dont know yet - we may winter here or
a mile or more, rumors of both are rife, and I must wait and
see - and dont care which - A winter here will be dull &
useful as one has a mind to make it - a southern companion full of
excitement & work - I have hardly heard from the long wild
quail in for more than five weeks & know little of the
progress of work. Good bye
Your affectionate Willm

man was requested [the boy to] leave his bro. & go forward for assistance [was] refused, [the boy] saying he had promised his dying mother never to leave him so long as both lived. They escaped by being hidden in the high grass. The utter desertion of the settlement was its most peculiar feature, the indians had plunder the houses, to be sure, & drove off the cattle, but all else seems as tho the people had gone to church. We expected to find here a good deal of corn, but it had been mostly destroyed by hogs wild geese & blackbirds. Vegetables of all kind we found in great abundance and the finest I ever saw. The lake is some seven miles long by one to Three broad, gravely shores low & covered, only on the east side with timber mostly oak, along which the farmers are situated, and all surrounded by an ocean of level prairie. An expedition started after one days rest, N.W. for the Mountain Pass 100 strong, leaving the rest of us to enjoy [ourselves] on vegetables fresh pork chicken calves & wild game in abundance - The second day out they found a five day old trail - followed it a day - found the indians were runing away and were obliged to turn back, by way of the Red Pipe Stone Quarry & Great Oasis, due west from the Lake. During the 3 days out they lost 5 horses - Returning we come to New Ulm on the Min [river?] in three very comfortable days marches 65 miles at which place our regt was devided into three Battalions and ordered we here, one to St. Peters one to Henderson - We reached this post Saturday having been out 10 days from the Agency. I have enjoyed the trip well - have been in excellent health & gain fast. I regard myself as almost quite well with an enormous appetite. What will become of us I dont know yet - We may winter here or go south, rumors of both are rife, and I must wait and see - and dont care which - A winter here will be dull & as one to himself as one has a mind to make it - a southern campaign full of excitement & work - I have hardly heard from the busy world you live in for more than Two weeks & know little of the progress of events.

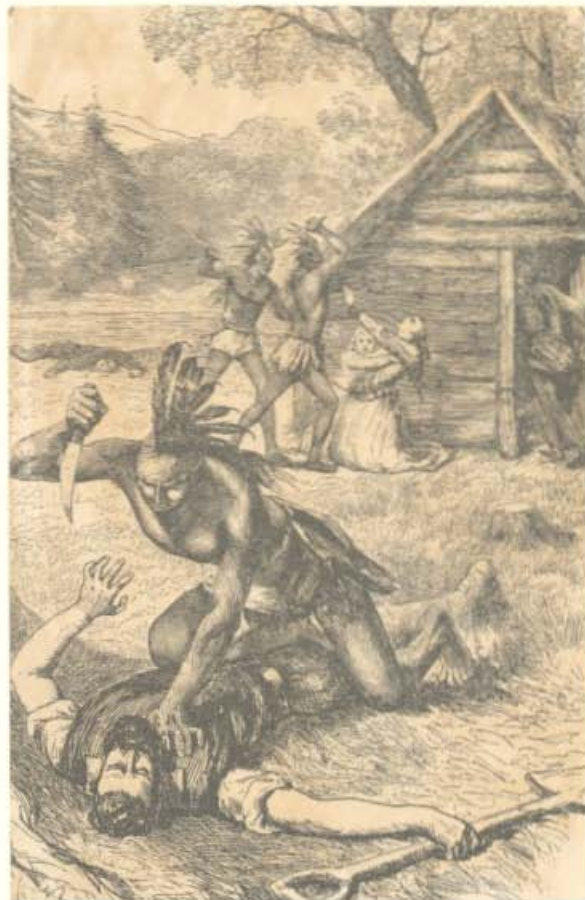
Good bye Yur aff. son & bro. Wille"

***NOTE:** The Indian prisoners were those captured, or who surrendered, following the attacks on New Ulm and Fort Ridgely. They were tried and convicted by a military commission. President Lincoln reviewed the findings of the court and ordered the execution of 39, who had been identified as having murdered women and children. On December 26, 1862, 38 Indians and half-breeds were hung from a single platform by the cutting of a single rope, one Indian having been commuted to prison. SEE Sioux Massacre section in this collection.

The attack on the settlers at Lake Shetek was made on August 20, 1862 and involved about 50 persons of which 15, or more were killed and many wounded.

Also SEE the **Spirit Lake Massacre**, which lead to the Sioux Uprising in Minnesota.

Contemporary illustration of:
Indian terror on the Minnesota/Iowa frontier.





BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PROCLAMATION

For the sale of valuable lands in that part of the Sioux Indian Reservation on Minnesota River, MINNESOTA, lying within the limits of the district of lands subject to sale at ST. PETER.

In pursuance of law, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the undermentioned Land Office, in the State of Minnesota, at the period hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at ST. PETER, commencing on MONDAY, THE 29 DAY OF DECEMBER next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following townships and parts of townships lying inside of the late reserve above mentioned for the Sioux Indians, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian, and in the following townships and parts of townships falling within said reserve:

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 108, 110, and 111 of range 24.

The tracts or parcels in the part of township 109 of range 22.

The tracts or parcels in the part of township 110 of range 22, except the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4.

The tracts or parcels in the part of township 111 of range 22, except fractional sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 26, 27, lots 6, 9, 9 and 11, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; sections 28, 29, 30; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31; sections 32 and 33.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 109 and 110 of range 23.

The tracts or parcels in the part of township 111 of range 23, except sections 1, 2, 3, east half section 4; sections 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, North half section 16; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; sections 23, 24, North half and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.

The tracts or parcels in the part of township 112 of range 23, except the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33; fractional sections 34 and 35.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 110, 111, and 112 of range 24.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 111, 112, and 113 of range 25.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 111, 112, 113, and 114 of range 26.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 112, 113, and 114 of range 27.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 112, 114, and 115 of range 28.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 112, 114, and 115 of range 29.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 111 and 115 of range 30.

The tracts or parcels in the part of township 115 of range 41.

The above-mentioned lands will not be sold at less than their appraised values, and a list of the sectional subdivisions, with the appraised values attached, is in the hands of the local officers and will be open for the examination of those desiring to purchase.

The offering of the above lands will commence on the day appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised until the whole shall have been offered, and the sale thus closed; but the sale shall not be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be permitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Thereafter the tracts offered and remaining unsold will be subject to sale at private entry at the appraised valuation.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 28th day of August, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

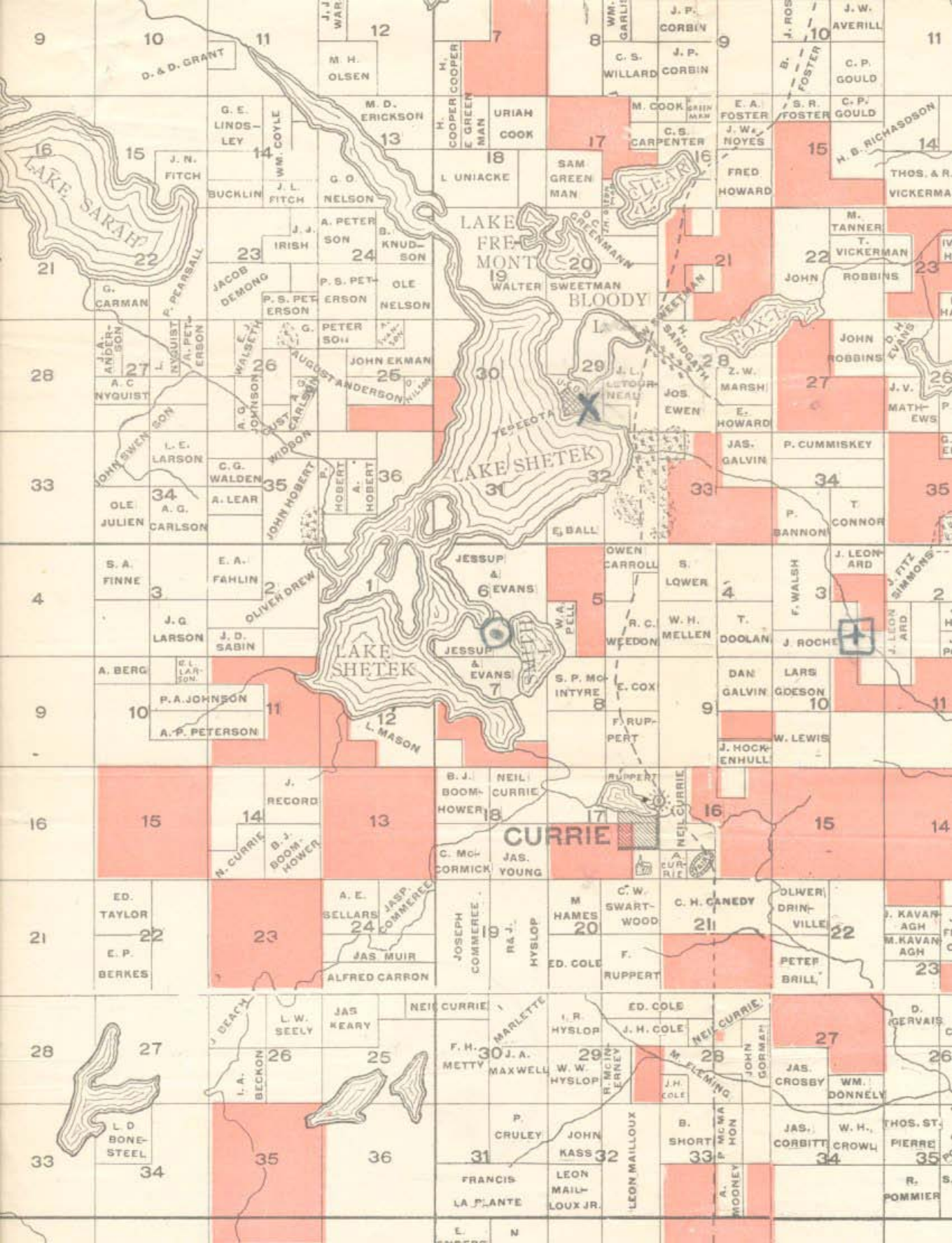
By the President:

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the tracts within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office, and make payment thereof as soon as practicable after seeing this notice and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sales of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*



Commercial Hotel

GAS LIGHTS SAMPLE ROOMS

A. BRACKETT, PROPRIETOR.

SANBORN, MINN.

9/2

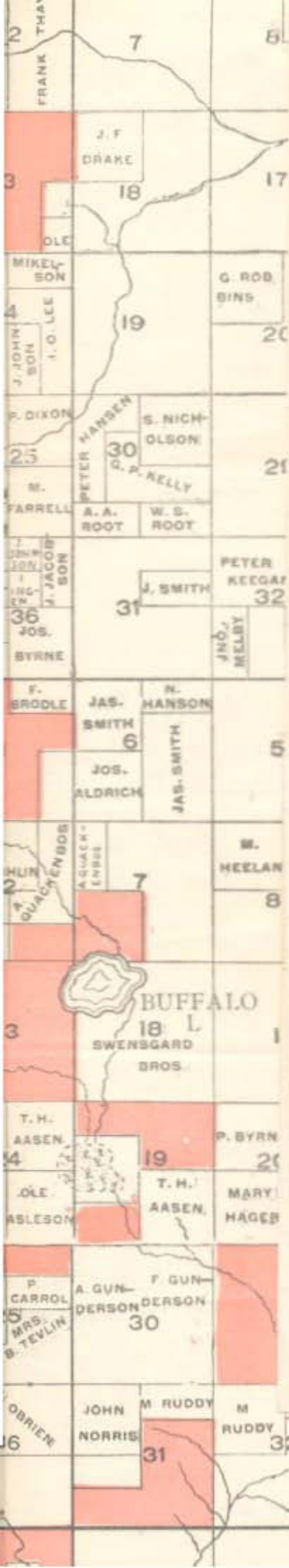
1910

Major W. D. Hall
 Minneapolis, Minn.
 Dear Major:-

I was at
 Currie, Minn. a few days
 ago and while there obtained
 a map of the locality
 to you

Sincerely yours
 Geo. H. Dray.

x = Cook's cabin
 ⊙ = Cemetery
 ⊕ = Sloughs through battle ground.



A. Lincoln

HIS LIFE

AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR

1862 and 1863.

Soux City, Iowa. Oct, 21. 1864.

Dear Friends at home.

I have another chance to write you, and it is with pleasure that I set about it. We arrived here Sat. before yesterday, we are camped about one mile up the river from Soux City. we will have to stay here till Gen Sully hears from Gen Pope, it is reported that there are a thousand Correllers in the southern part of this State, we may have to go and help dislodge them before we join the Reg. Gen Pope sent orders here to Gen Sully to get his men here ready for action. Gen Sully send word back that the men were here waiting orders, there are about fifteen hundred men here, we are ordered to stay here till Gen Pops orders come. It snowed here night before last most all day yesterday, and some last night, it is cloudy over head yet, the snow melted most

month, got here on the 19. if we do not go to fight the Correllers we will be carried to Ceeder rappid and then take the Carrs to Dubuque, there we will find out where our Reg is, whether going south or to staying (in) the state of Min(nesota), I would not be away from this little detachment for a good deal, we have seen a great deal of territory since we left the Co (8th Reg.), since we started down the river, we are now as you can see by the heading of this letter in the state of Iowa, We are about 5 miles south of the line between Dacota and Iowa - the big Soux river forms the line. We did not have a storm all the way down the river. had a better journey than I expected, no axident worse than getting on to sanbars and snags. I had rather be at home to work, than to sit around a camp fire out doors when it is snowing....James E Cady".
No cover with letter.

DOWN THE MISSOURI IN FLAT BOATS
SIOUX CITY, IOWA. In Cady's letter - from Fort Rice, under date of Sept. 10, 1864, he states that the members of the 8th Regiment, who had gone to the rescue of the Fisk train, would "get onto a flat boat and go down to Soux City". SEE letter before this. On Oct. 21 Cady writes from Sioux City: "We arrived here day before yesterday. We camped about one mile up the river from Soux City. We will have to stay here till Sully hears from Gen Pope, it is reported that there are a thousand Correllers (Guerrillas) in the southern part of this state. We may have to go and help dislodge them before we join the Reg - Gen Pope sent orders to Gen Sully to get his men ready for action....there are about fifteen hundred men here. We are ordered to stop here till Gen Pope orders (us to) come. It snowed here night before last - most all day yesterday, and some last night...the snow melted most as fast as it fell, I got a letter at Fort Randall...I have seen lots of wild turkeys, the first I ever saw were in Nebraska. We started from Ft Rice on the first of this

Dubuque Nov 3 1864

Dear Friends

I am well and on the Mississippi River once more, as I have a few minutes this evening I thought I would write you a few lines, as I was not certain of stopping here to morrow, I have been quite busy to day cleaning up my gun and arranging camp, we left Cedar falls last evening at 20 minutes to eleven and got here at 30 minutes to 5 this morn - so you see that I did not have much sleep. We marched 24 miles yesterday before we got to C.F. - the people there were very kind...we were treated well all a long the road, but at a place ...called Ft Dodge they were very strong Mc "C- men and some of them very near Secesh - a drugist expressed his opinions which the boys did not like.... they made him get the stars and stripes and tried to have him put them up that night but he said he would put them up the next morning. So they let him off. The next morning most every (one) on the expedition waited for him to come to his store to raise the flag but the train was like to go and leave us. So they found where he lived and paid him a visit - told him if he did not put up the flag they would help him do it. he came out and put it up tremblingly. most of the Citizens in town were out to see him do it, most of which were glad to see it they said, for he was a Secesh. We hear that the rest of the Reg are in Chicago,

MARCHING ACROSS IOWA
ENROUTE TO THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

but do not know as to the thruth of it. We do not know wheather we shall go south or not, I am in hopes to be up in the state (Minn.) and be allowed to have a furlow so that I can come home and see you...I was never happier in my life than I am since we got back to the settlements, you can write letters to follow the Reg by way of Dubuque,...we have traveled through a country where no soldiers have passed through and have been treated with great respect, espesially by the ladies who shed tears when we left. most every one was telling of some brother father or son in the army or of being in them-selves, but I have a poor pen, and have a miserable place to write while citizens are looking to see in what position we have to write to those we love, it is a novelty to see the women looking at the cooks, and making coments, most every one must taste of the pan cakes to see if they are lite, and the hard bread to see what kind of bread we have, this was espetially so with the ladies of a small place called Webster City. three of them came up to the fire just as the cook had stoped mixing the pan cake batter, with O do let us see you mix the batter, but I must close...James E. Cady". The reference to "Mc C- men" is to George B. McClellan who ran for president on the Democratic ticket in 1864. A Secesh was a Secessionist or Southern sympathizer.

A. Lincoln

HIS LIFE AND TIMES
SOLDIERS LETTERS

James Cady writes from Dubuque Nov 3, 1864: "I am well and on the Mississippi River once more ...I have been quite buisy to day cleaning up my gun and arranging camp. We left Ceeder falls last evening at 20 minutes to eleven and got here at 30 minutes to 5 this morn - so you see that I did not have much sleep. We marched 24 miles yesterday before we got to C.F. - the people there were very kind...we were treated well all a long the road, but at a place ...called Ft Dodge they were very strong Mc "C- men and some of them very near Secesh - a drugist expressed his opinions which the boys did not like.... they made him get the stars and stripes and tried to have him put them up that night but he said he would put them up the next morning. So they let him off. The next morning most every (one) on the expedition waited for him to come to his store to raise the flag but the train was like to go and leave us. So they found where he lived and paid him a visit - told him if he did not put up the flag they would help him do it. he came out and put it up tremblingly. most of the Citizens in town were out to see him do it, most of which were glad to see it they said, for he was a Secesh. We hear that the rest of the Reg are in Chicago,

A. Lincoln—
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
SOLDIERS LETTERS



Nov.

Murfreesboro, Saturday, 26. 1864.

Dear Friends

I take no heart to

to answer a letter I
wrote you a day, I
was not before on some
I was on board the in
it the other was I
well when I came
moved camp and
are putting up winter
builds and find



Murfreesboro, Saturday, 26 [November], 1864.

James E. Cady, and the detail from the 8th Regiment that went to the rescue of the Fisk wagon train, arrived at Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the 16th of November. On the 26th Cady writes "....We have moved camp once since I came here, we are putting up winter quarters, have got five build[ing]'s four and five logs high. We got [here] on the 16th of this mo, found our reg all here and most of it well. It has rained most every day since I have been here, they have brought some Garrillies [Guerrillas, marauding irregular soldiers] in since we have been here - There was but an Ohio reg here when we first came but now there are several reg here. It is rumored that Hood is fighting at Chatanooga. You probably hear about the fighting than I do. [Cady then tells his father, a Baptist minister, not to try to get a chaplaincy in the army].... I tell you chaplains have a hard time in the army - I never saw one but had hard work, besides Ft Rice is a sickly place - they had upwards of 25 graves there..... and the Fort had not been standing but a little over a mo.... I hope you will give up this chaplaincy buisness.... they have 90 cannon here from 24 lbs to 62 pounders, when I was on post the other day I could count 11 difrent works.. . . We have a store, they have a room over in town for soldiers to write in, they furnish paper, envelopes, pen, Ink, and stamps, and a place to write. they take all of the letters to the P.O. it is sustained by some christian society. We have to get a pass to go into town, so I write my letter in the tent..... James E. Cady."

A. Lincoln-

HIS LIFE AND TIMES
SOLDIERS LETTERS

Murfreesboro, Saturday Dec. 3, 1864.

I thought that I would commence one to you, to let you know some-thing of the exciting times here about Gen Hood[John Bell]. We have heard heavy firing last Wednesday and Thursday, and have seen the smoke in the day time and the flashes by night, the canonading was north west of here, at a small Ft called Ft Franklin. Hood got the worst of the fight we hear, but I expect that you hear all about it as soon as I do, they can hear in St Paul sooner than I can for the news is not permitted to go south by telegraph. A woman came through day before yesterday from Nashville with a rebel sash around her, with papers for this Ft. She came with a horse and buggy. Five hundred rebel Cav crossed the R.R. between here and Nashville. 11 Eleven trains with soldiers passed this place thursday, to stop about 15 miles from here, to keep the rebels from crossing the R.R. [railroad] Hood tried to pass west of here but got stoped, then he turned to cross the R R between here and Nashville. It is reported that he will have to run on to this place in his retreat. he will get a warm reception if he comes here. We had 101 one hundred and one canon ready for him two or three days ago and have had an addition of one field battery since, of I do not know how many guns. (it is the 14th N.Y. battery). We have 71 guns between 24 pounders and 45 pounders, there is a mail in the P.O now but they have been moving it out of town in to the Ft, and did not have time to distribut it, they do not send a mail out till Hood gets away from between here and Nashville [Cady then tells that he has bought a fife and that it will help him to learn music]. Monday 5.

We were ordered about 2 oclock yesterday to go out about 5 or 6 miles to drive the rebels from a block house on the R.R. The block house had about 35 men in it with artillery, the block house was built with two tiers of timber with six foot of gravel between, and was covered with timber - then R.R. iron[rails], and had roof boards out sid of them. The rebels fired 13 rounds at it - only one ball taking efect, that not hurting any man inside. A reg[iment] of Cav[alry][and] one reg of Infantry went out to reinforce some Cav. scouts we had out near the block house, they went in the fore noon. Then there was 3 reg's of Infantry went the time we did, (counting us) - the right wing of our reg fired a fiew shots - no musket balls came near us, but the shells burst prety freely around us one time, We were ordered around to get a chance to charge on a rebel battery, under the protection of a hill, but the rebels discovered our manuver and moved their guns back a little. Then began to shell us, wounding one man in Co H in the forehead - the peice runing around the bone and coming out behind his ear. I have heard since we got back to the Ft that he was dead. It looked hard when we were marching up to the rebels to see the Cav that had horses wounded coming back to the rear, some of the men still riding horses that were wounded in the legs. one man said this is the fourth horse that I have had shot from under me to day, but when I saw them carrying dead and wounded men on stretchers it looked rather worse. The second shell that the rebels fired after we got there went into the window up stairs of a large brick house, (belonging to a planter now in the rebel army) seting it a fire - a white woman rushed out and called a reg (all most) of niggros out of the cellar to carry water - She walked up and down the stopp hurring the neggrows, Shots were continually hiting the house (from the rebel side) the niggrows dodging, but she did not dodge, but once that I saw, and that was when they fired at one of our battery guns standing by the side of the house - but

A. Lincoln
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
SOLDIERS LETTERS

12
1864

letter Dec 23 with the
quite well,
James,

Surfresboro, Fortye Reservoir Thursday, Dec. 8. 1864 Surfresboro, Saturday, Dec. 3. 1864.

Dear Friends

I have been writing a sheet full before this of the battle of Sunday the 4th of Dec. 1864. Although I have not seen one to four of the exciting we have heard

Surfresboro, in Fortye Reservoir Dec 18. 1864.

Dear Friends

I have written a few lines on the bottom of another sheet this morning but thought I would commence an additional sheet. We are pretty nearly freed of rebels here now. They are building the RR that the rebels tore up. The rebels captured a train of Cars coming from Chatanooga to this place with \$50,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) rations for this place. We have not had a bit of hard tack for five days, and but half rations of hard tack for other five days before this. The rebels burnt 14 of the cars, rations and all as they did not have any time to haul them, they sent out reinforcements for

A. Lincoln

HIS LIFE AND TIMES SOLDIERS LETTERS

drill call is sounding and I must close for this time. Dec 8th We built up large fires and at half past 8 oclock started for the Fortress [Rosecrans]and got there about 10, but I have more news to tell. I mail this letter Dec 23 with the other letter, I am quite well. James.

Murfreesboro. Fortress Rosecrans thursday, Dec. 8, 1864. I have been writing a sheet full before this of the battle of Sunday the 4th at Overhalls Creek. You will see after I went to drill I did not write any more till this morning... We did not fight any Monday the 5th, but Tuesday the 6th we were ordered out to support a battery that was shelling the rebels out of the woods. The rebels some of them got into town, but we had bateries planted in town and all of our pickets from the other side of town retreated into town and went into brick houses and opened the windows and fired on them. We have quite a guard in town all of the time. Two Reg were ordered into town with pecies of artillery, the two colums (rebels and ours) met in the street and the first shell we fired at them drove them back leaving 17 dead rebels and two niggrows, our men followed them up firing the artillery on them all of the time driving them out of town. Yesterday Wednesday the 7th, we were ordered out about 9 oclock in the morning to drive the rebels back who were firing on our picketts beyond town. We drove them back (with 5 thousand men) about 5 miles when we learned that there was but one small reg of them (Cav) probily from two to three hundred, we then came back shifted arround to the west of our Ft and going north toards Nashville we came upon the rebels fortified (a large force) - We tried to shell them out but they had larger cannon than we did and answered us lively. The, our batery was ordered to move - We were left there to keep the rebels back if they should try to follow the supposed retreating battery of ours, till they got the batery in a more desirable place, we were then ordered by the right flank and swung arround to the end of the R's [Rebels] unfinished brest works, then we went into them by charges - they were in the woods throwing grape and canister shell and solid shot at us while we were in an open coten field. We falling down every time they fired, we got up most to the woods then we layed down flat in the open coten field and gave them a continual roar of musketry for fifteen minutes - two Co's an our right got up to run. (some of them did run) - They would not mind their officers. it is said that one Co's. Capt gave them orders to crall back to the brush beyond the coton field and that started the other whose Capt lay clost down and ordered them to stand, but they payed no attention to him till our Capt got up with his sward - motioned them back, and they cam with a rush, We had 5 men wounded while lying on the coton field, and one killed (Marshal Veeder) - he was shot through the head, throwing his brains all over Ally Allen and two spots on my dress coat sleeve, he was lying to the right and a head of me, a man by the name of Wm Reeves had a ball pass through his coat sleeve - then striking in the ground bounded and hit a man by the name of Crow in the back. Crow was laying right by the side of me but about two feet behind me, the ball cut his haver sack strap part way of going in at the point of the left shoulder blade. we then heard, see the prisoners coming in, see what a string of them, see..... this was said by our Capt, who had an eye out to see what the rebels were about, he said it to incourage the boys but did not want the boys to get up to see them like himself for the bullets were flying thick and fast cuting off the coton all arround us. I did not rise up so did not see the prisoners but the boys that rise up saw them (and fortunatly none of them was hit) - then they gave a general Indian yell, and we could see the rebels runing in the woods, and then came (their runing; their runing) crys at them boys.

A. Lincoln

HIS LIFE AND TIMES
SOLDIERS LETTERS

When we were ordered to charge into the woods, we all broke for the trees, and fought them behind the trees. The Co's got all mixed in to gather. I came onto some thing that at first sight I did not think what it was, but I saw a gun beside it. it was a rebel dead on his hands and knees with his head on the ground, their clothes look so much like leaves that they are hard to be seen. I looked off to the left and saw another, (looked all around me) and saw two just behind me that I must [have] passed with in a foot of them and had not seen them. after this I keep an eye out to see what came in my way. I saw about a dozen dead rebels, and one wounded on the field, but when we were going into the Ft I saw many wounded rebs and our men wounded and dead as we passed the ambulances. Our reg drove off the cannoneeres.....of a rebel battery of two guns, the cannon was got by another reg to the left of us but behind us. our lines did not reach to the battery but our getting into the woods first was what drove the rebels from their post. We passed a caseon with three horses lying dead in their harnesses, probibly killed by a shell from our cannon. We [went] into their camp where their fires were burning - they left a good deal of stuff on the ground and some boxes of catriges which were got by Co I of our reg. The Lieutenant Colonel [Henry C. Rogers, died a few years later from the wound] of our reg was wounded in the arm. We had four men wounded after we got into the woods, A man by the name of Richard Hammond was down on his knee caping his gun a little to the left of us when a ball took him in the arm, he gave a grone and rolled completly over. he went to the rear but would not leave his gun, his arm was bleeding badly, I have not seen any of the wounded since they went to the hospital - Joseph Crawshaw of our Co is the worst wounded man we have got. he was wounded on the coton field, the ball going into the top of his shoulder and going down his side and side of his ribs. the dr[doctor] took the ball out from under the skin. he lay in his tent till most night after getting here. Some rebel prisoners help him in here. [both Crawshaw and Hammond survived] We took about 200 prisoners - two Majors - one Col - We killed a Lieutenant Col. it is rhummered that we took a brigadier Gen prisoner but I do not know his name. Sunday Dec. 11, 1864.

.....our com[mun]ication is cut off for the present so I cannot send my letters.....The rebel prisoners that we took bring us very favorable news in regard to Nashville, they tell us that they made a charge on one fort at N (but did not know what we called it) with 4,000 men and took the Fort. (as they supposed) but the men could not get out of it after they had got in - they then made another charge of 4,000 men - they were let in but could not get out again, then he said the Yankees pitched in and gave us h__1.....but says he we took those 1,500 head of cattle you tryed to send to N. We had 1900 and sixty odd head of cattle here. they were for the forces south of here, but the Johnys [rebels] got so thick that it was considered unsafe to take them south - so they sent them [to?] N, but to late as it seems. The rebels say that they can not whip us but that they are bound to bother us all they can. A rebel letter was found on the battle field in which was expressed the idea that the war would not last long as it was about the time the north was electing president and that he felt shure that Gen Mc - C - [Geo. B. McClellan] would be elected and then they would get their rights. that he had not got any pay from

A. Lincoln

HIS LIFE AND TIMES SOLDIERS LETTERS

the Government for land...that they then owed him over \$200. that some body had sent him a 5\$ Green Back for which he was much obliged. One of the prisoners that we took one week ago to day sayed that he had served 3 years, and that he had reinlisted for the War. That it would be 4 years next Feb since he enlisted in the first place, another fellow speaks up and says that he enlisted for the War or for life. another says he enlisted for now and laughs, all the prisoners that I saw give themselves up, shook hand with our boys, they would fairly jump to grab their hands. one of them says O take me back, he was probibly afraid of his own men shooting him. We have began winter quarters here - Some of the Co's have got into theirs with out doors or bunks - We are not in ours. We went out to the woods last friday to get timber to finish our houses with but found a camp of 1,500 rebels right whare our timber [was] - there was but 500 in our reg out and no artillery or Cav, and they had both and could have

driven us back. The Major was in command - he said that when we fought it would be for somthing more than a fiew loads of wood. We will go to morrow to see if the rebels are their. Our Col [Minor T. Thomas] is acting as Brigadier Gen. so we have no regimental commander but the Major. Our boys have gone out as Guard for a train of cars that have gone after wood. So you can see that they get wood - fight or do any thing that comes handy on Sunday's as well as any other day. [Cady then tells that he has been sick with diarrhea]....It is said that Gen Thomas [George H.] is within 16 miles of here, and allso that there are 44,000 rebels in this neighborhood, but I am getting cold - the fire is going out and I must close.

Dec. 19, 1864. The mail went out this morning but we did not have but about 15 minutes notice of it and that was before day light this morning and not a bit of candle to finish my letter. I am well. The rebels got whiped out as I suppose you have hear by this time. Our regiment had killed in that battle 11 and 14 wounded in Co H on - 2 of the wounded have died, that man that was wounded in Co H on Sunday the 4th was taken prisoner and did not die as I heard, the block house had to surrender on the next tuesday after we had the fight up there.

Murfreesboro, in Fortress Rosecrans, Dec, 19, 1864.

.....we are preeety nearly freed of rebels here now, they are building the R R that the rebels tore up. The rebels captured a train of Cars coming from Chatanogo [Chattanooga] to this place with, (150,000.) one hundred and fifty thousand raitions for this place. We have not had a bit of hard tack for five days, and but half raitions of hard tack the other five days before this. The rebels burnt 14 of the cares, raitions and all as they did not have any teams to hall them. They sent out reinforcements from here when they heard the train was taken, and so took the rebels by surprize that they did not have time to destroy the engine and four cares, which we brought in. The rebels shelled one engine that was out after wood nearly spoiling it. We are on half rations of Corn meal now and fresh pork, which is foriaged every day. I have just eten diner out of pop corn and fresh pork. The cooks only get two meals a day. We draw five days rations of pork and fry it our selves, The rebels made their brags that they would take this place and not fire a gun on it, and they would have taken it if they had got Nashville. Gen Rusau [Rousseau, Lovell H., Maj. Gen.] told us on dress parade Saturday night, that he was instructed by Gen Thomas as to express his thanks to the 8th reg in common with the other forces for their galantry and bravery in the battles at Murfreesboro. he then said that the

A. Lincoln
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
SOLDIERS LETTERS



Pvt. JAMES E. CADY from original
in the Risvold collection.

rebels had been driven from every position arround N and that we had taken 4000 prisoners - 3 Gen[erals] - 50 cannon and an immense site of small arms which the rebels threw away, and that the rebels had lost in killed and wounded some whare in the neighborhood of 17,000. The rebels here threw away lots of Guns. I saw boys go and pick them up when there was no man. I saw one of the cannon that we took - it had C.S. marked on the top of it and on the end of the mussele it had C S A Columbus Georgia. it was a twelve pounder - one of the guns was loaded when taken and double shoted with grape. The boys turned it on the retreating rebels. our Co's wounded are getting along well, five of them are back to the Co in tents again. We are under marching orders to leave this place, but where we will go I have no idea, perhaps to join Thomas. It is raining to day - it is very muddy. oh how I would like to be up there in the dry snows.

Murfreesboro Fortress Rosecrans, Friday, Dec. 23/64.

THE greater part of this letter concerns the health and affairs back home. Before he closes Cady writes "...We started for Chatanooga Wednesday, got to the Depot [railroad] - then did not go. We expect to go, any time, at any minute now. We think it is to intercept Hood and keep him from making a raid on Chattanooga.....James E. Cady."

Ohio River Jan. 22. 1865.

Dear Friends

I am well. You see that I have been taking quite a shift, we took the boat at Clifton on the Ten River at evening of the 18 of Jan and rode 180 miles to the mouth of the Tenn River then up the Ohio River 340 miles to Louisville, we then marched around the rapids, and took another boat for Cincinnati, we would have been to C this morn but we layed over last night on account of the fog and Ice, we will get there to night, I expect to get this letter mailed there if there is any chance, we will follow the Ohio River up to Pittsburg Pa but I expect that we will take the Cars at Cincinnati. You can direct to me at Anaholis Maryland, we are going to join

"Ohio River Jan. 22, 1865

Dear Friends.....we took the boat at Clifton on the Ten[nesse] River at evening of the 18 of Jan and rode 180 miles to the mouth of the Tenn River then up the Ohio River 340 miles to Louisville, we then marched around the rapids, and took another boat for Cincinnati, we would have been to C this morn but we layed over last night on account of the fog and Ice, we will get there to night, I expect to get this letter mailed there ...we will follow the Ohio River up to Pittsburg Pa but I expect we will take the Cars at Cincinnati...[See note] we are going to join Shermans Armythe first snow that I have traveled on this winter I marched on yesterday in going around the rapids, I tell you this is a cold place by the side of the place we have been all winter. It is said in Louisville morning papers that the Richmond papers denounce Jeff Davis - If that is so there will be a change before long.The Two Rems Brothers in our co had a brother in the 10th Reg wounded at Nashville - he has since died, I hear that [Gen.] Hood is coming back to Nashville - if he does he will get gobbled this time, according to what I hear our reg lost more in killed and wounded than any of the Minnesota reg at Nashville, 14 of our reg got their mortal wound in the battle at N, 3 died from wounds, since the 11 killed, but it is so dark here in the engine room, and the boat jolts so, that writing by half candle and half day light is hard work....James E. Cady"

A. Lincoln
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
SOLDIERS LETTERS



The U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION
seeks that there be a messenger between the soldier
and his home. Let it be known to them that we wait for
them.

Washington, Feb. 1, 1864.

Dear Friends

I am in the C-
ity of Washington you will see. We got here
last night some where about midnight,
we had supper after we got in, and
before 8 o'clock, I



Rev. C. Vady,
Dodge, City,
Stul, Co.,
Minnesota

as much as they did
that the time is not far
off when they will be glad to, as peace
tell they get it. If we are stationed here
we will save our fog, we came through

" Washington Feb. 1, 1865

Dear Friends

I am in the City of Washington you will see. We got here last night some where about midnight, We had supper after we got in, and breakfast before 5 oclock [A.M.], It is reported that the 23 Army Corps is to garrison the forts about Washington, Some of the other Corps that was here said that they were releived to day. We were just 13 days and 14 nights on the road from Cliffton Tenn on the Tenn River, The South are trying to pass a bill to free all their Slaves and then to press them into service, They do not talk peace so much as they did but I think that the time is not farr off when they will be glad to cry peace, till they get it, If we are stationed here we will soon get our pay, We came through one tunnell in , , , about two miles through it a man stood at one end with a black flag and held up two fingers, [??] We did not have any stoves in the Cares [railroad box cars - see below] till we crossed the Ohio River at Blaire - We went through 4 tunnells one day in the Alligany mountains and six in the night before. We are in soldiers barracks near the Depot, there are about 2000 men in them, and besides lotts of News boys and black your boots. . . . there was a minister in here a few minutes ago distributing tracks and paper [Cady probably got this sheet from him], then he presched us a short sermon. . . . James E. Cady"

At Clifton, General Schofield was ordered to proceed with the 23rd Army Corps, via Washington, to North Carolina. They took steamboats down the Tennessee River and up the Ohio River to Cincinnati. Here they were put on railroad box-cars with out seats or heat. At Wheeling, W. Virginia they were transfered to box-cars with stoves. All this in the freezing weath-er of January. They were a pretty rough and tough looking outfit and were soon duded "Sherman's Woodticks". On February 23rd Cady's unit embarked on the steamship AERIAL for Moorehead, North Carolina and the greater war in the south.

Thursday, Feb. 23, on Steam Ship Aerial, out from Ft. Fisher. We are anchored off the coast from Ft. Fisher, We hear that Ft Wiliamton [Wilmington] was taken yesterday, Gen Schofield was in command, he used to be our Corps Commander, but is assigned now to the department of North Carolina, Charleston is taken, there was 100 Guns fired in Washington the morning that we left when they got the news, (Monday Feb 20) I do not know what is left for the rebels but Richmond now, We had a butifull trip of it, it has been very pleasant weather, but the clouds are in the heavens now, so we cannot see the sun. I saw two black whales yesterday throw themselves out of the water. I saw a number of them spout water, we will have to go ashore in small boats if we go ashore here, I do not know as we will stop here at Ft Fisher. . . . I did not get a chance to send this letter before we left Washington, so I undertake to get ready to send back with these boats as they are going to take a mail, I suppose that mails are very uncertain along these coasts. I dare not trust any money in this letter. We came in sight of Point Lookout it was a butifull Point, We came through Chespeak Bay and down the Patomac River, we had to pass loots of big guns each side of the Potomac, no reb-els could ever get up that river. I send some verses which I copyed while at Camp. Stoneman last Sunday. . . . I saw lots of Sea Hogs or Porpics last evening. A shark came within fifteen feet of the boat. . . is a pretty godd size one its tonage is 1.700. . . . James Cady"

fifteen feet of the boat yesterday, the boat
that we are on is a pretty good sized one
it's tonnage is 1700, Benjamen hundred
I did not get sea sick a bit, but
most of the men got sick, and I
must close

Yours truly,

J. A. G. G. G.

Washington, D. C., Sunday, Feb. 11, 1865.

Dear Friends at home,

Although I have written
to you nearly every day lately, I must have
a letter ready to put in the P. O. at
we leave here, and we soon expect
to start to-morrow morning, I have
not had a letter from you directed
to Washing'ton since I have been here,
and most of the boys here had ac-
knowledgments to letters since they are
here, I would like to get a letter from
you to Washington before I send any
money, but if I do not, I think that
I shall trust the money before I could
take it farther South with me, I am
having but full weather here, but it is
some windy, I shall send fifty Dollars
in this letter if I send any.

Thursday, Feb. 23, on board the



Rev. E. G. G.
Hodge, N.Y.
St. L., Mo.

A. Lincoln—
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
SOLDIERS LETTERS



A RAW RECRUIT.

A raw recruit my taste don't suit,
Although he should make me a queen—
And I see from your face,
And your unnatural grace,
That you are too awfully green.

A. Lincoln
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
SOLDIERS LETTERS

Washington, D.C.
Feb, 17. 1865.

Dear Brother Hobart,

I have got a couple of Valentines
which I thought would cause you to laugh and that's

worth

one the

one we

we see

I never

there

run a

the

and

the

are

are

an

ela

ha

ges

m

ow

ful

from



Hobart, Cadys
Dodge City, as if
steel box poor
limb into

The Soldiers Camp's. That they have never col

WASHINGTON, D.C. FEB. 17, 1865

JAMES CADY writes from Washington, to his little brother Hobart, on the back of two hand-colored comic valentines: "I have got a couple of Valentines which I thought would cause you to laugh, and that's worth the sending them to you. I do not suppose that you would remember valentines day, but any one would be reminded of it here by the Valentines we see I never saw so many beggars and peddlars as there are in camp every day. We are run over since we got our pay. It seems as if the whole United States had sent their poor and beggars to Washington to be turned into the soldiers camp's... We expect to go to Ft Fisher in a day or two, the 3d Div of our Corps is there and the 2d Div is starting out to day, and it is likely that our Div will follow.... James".

from my dear brother Hobart

A. Lincoln
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
SOLDIERS LETTERS



TO A DRAGOON.

Bring forth the steed! the steed was brought,
And on his back to mount you thought;
But don't you think for a Dragoon,
That you commenced almost too soon?
Before you bade the ground good bye,
Why did you not a hobby try?

No. 1. Sheet
Camp Sumner March 10 miles from
Kingston, N. C. March 14. 1865.

Dear Brother Abby,

I take my
fun to write to you, and as there
is a book in the Beyond Exercise and
could not carry it, I thought that
I would cut out some of the best
ones and write letters on them. I
was up to the point with the ap-
pointing of our reg. to guard a man-
it's plain that rebels have crossed
the river and around the bridge
Kingston, I have not heard any
fighting to day, we think that
the rebels will cross the river
in as quick as they can, I've
reported that the rebel Gen. Hoke
said that if his men could not
break through our lines that he
would send them home with their
coats on, it is said that Lee is bat-
tled in the battle, the rebels charged
our front works & turned right off
last, in the morning but we could

No. 2. Sheet.

See the wounded and killed plain
from the front works, the rebels
came to get their wounded but
we surprised on them and
would not let them leave them
there was 3 or 4 shot rebels lay
there, it is said that a Capt
of an Indiana Reg. put on a
rebels uniform uniform and
went into their lines and
told them that the Yankees
were heading in on to them
and advised them to spike
their cannons and get them
to spike most all on the front
and spiked I myself, and
then got back into our lines
all safe, the rebels burnt up their
gunboat that they had in the
river I got past under the
bridge, which it was trying to do
and, it is reported also that Gen
Leech is across the river & sent
from here with 8,000 men.



Captured No 3. Sheet;
We have, about 8 or rebels and two
pieces of artillery at our ball game
today. I saw the camp of rebels
when I went to the front last
night. They had no tents but
were around fires, and a
strong guard was around
them. I saw under a tree
a wounded man laying on
the amputating bench and
our Acting flad on the ground
with his knapsack set an
harrow against a fence post.
A Dr was just coming up to
him, and I heard him say
several times "Oh! my God, my
brother's words, I saw several loads
of wounded, one up behind another
man on a horse, most all of the
wounded are hit in the hands or
head, an account of being behind

No 4. Sheet.
brest works with only their hand
and head above, over my in our
Brigade only had to a man hit
led and another we did not
have a man killed yet. They
appeared to be in good spirits
and was not a word of the
news the rebels, said that all
the rebels in the south could
not drive them back. did not
appear to have half of the ammuni-
ty that we have left. The firing
was most all stopped when we
got there, we saw horses that
was killed inside of our breast
works, clear back of the Gen tent.
all of our reg has gone to the front
but our co, we are left here to guard
head quarters staff till hours present.
In it, but I will close. ^{Wm James, 1st} ^{James, 1st}



LUNGE-OUT

LUNGE WITH THE DEVELOPMENT



THE THRUST



THE LUNGE

Wm. W. M. S. 1865. I wish to suggest
Camp I wish from Haverstone
Jan. 2. 1865. Oddy I got a letter
from Father mailed Feb. 24. and
one from Charles mailed Feb. 20.
I hear that the mail is to go out
in one hour, and I thought that
I would finish this letter to you.
The rebels are clearing out, I was
up last night and I thought I
was an camp guard. Tell Charles
I want to enlist now, is nothing
to enlist for, I would not go
again for six months for all
the \$50. I have back you could
take in the old log house for
time in, and I would not have
Charles go in a year for all the
green backs that the rebel boys
ever was after. If he can take
the advice of an old soldier one
who has had a chance to fight the life
of a soldier then he will never
become a moral man the second
day. It is a common saying among
us that what is good enough for
a dog is good enough for a soldier,
if he ever exists if he does not
he was old Homer then I do not know
any thing of a soldier's life. I was glad
to hear that Beaumont had indicated. I
hear comes some by will wish he
for that old dog life at that I wish
for him and I wish to do that. I wish
for me that I wish to do that. I wish

Because he walks up the side of the mountain of his
day to select the grass for his sheep, he has
often a view of the plain from his house, and
he has a view of the sea from his house, and
he has a view of the mountains from his house.



Back to the right

Book first on the edges of some of the other
states for my name and safety
for I think that I have mostly
had up. I send you a letter to
the I will close here and here
is my name.

Yours truly,
James C. Gady.



Back to the left

to read as easily as a scanning, without
having to read for purpose or amusement
and you to answer. My dear Sir,

BLOWS WITH THE BUTT.
I don't like the kind that catches the worm. (Examination)

The animal now, a guard is sent into the country every day to pick up any found out foraging. Day before yesterday we had two Grand Beavers, in the fort-
apart on Big woods, Brewitt the gentleman in the afternoon and Set-unks Sun Runas, yesterday afternoon from 3 P.M. till 11 P.M. and today's Sun Shammaw.
show our aches are more Swift as they pass
parade as till farther orders, we are in a
beautiful camp yet, I have my tent raised
ed up about 15 inches with sails on the
west side and beacht up into one the air
side and one end, I have two shelves
in it, a hole with my clothes hanging
at a corner in front and over the door,
The top is covered with pine cones, in front
is a row of thickets set in ground, just
back and under the pine cones is a little
and bench when I am sitting near, I have
Am studying the Geography, and since God is not
it, I have the key to an old Summer of 1802

I am studying a Booklet Book called The
Johns Lewis's Journal of his Expedition to the
North. It is a book on the merits of Baytown. I
would like very well to have it in this
and this book, it belongs to J. H. White
my father-in-law. He got it the same day that
I got my Geography, he says that it
does not take it home again if given
to me. I think he will not take it
home, and I will keep it for some
years, and I will try to get some
for me to carry it. He has that the
state of it has offered to give the
Rail Road of Sherman will take
his troops out of the state by Rail
rather than to have them march
the country. The road is now
being. It will have to be about 3 miles
to have it so that engines and
the north can run on it, then
I can study the Geography, and since God is not
it, I have the key to an old Summer of 1802

and a maid comes in every day, all times only
one part to find you with the times we are
getting, that is a hollow adol, and they man
has to be thus, this is, I presume to stop us to
help stop foraging, one in the morning, at noon,
one at street (about five o'clock P.M.) and one
at half past eight P.M. before going to bed we draw
day, a time to spinning, and are drawing more this
morn, what this is for I do not know. I have a half
dix paper of this morn which I intend to send home
I have a one dollar bill of Raleigh money which will
be 40 years old the 3^d day of July next. I had for
three yesterday some padding and molasses, for
supper and breakfast this morn some peat, but
took out molasses, meat, coffee very nice. We had
some beans on hand, but have not cooked them in
at count of the Romans, we hear that Abraham Lin-
coln is dead again, it has been very hot here some
time, the 4th to 5th to 10th below 40 deg. I hope that we
may not be so, when the news comes here one of the
Mr. Roy's wind for the year with the intention of
burning every house in it, for whole day's rest put
into town to keep them safe, more than what they
had in town there which was one whole day. It
was a wonder that some of them did not get
killed in running over the guards, but I guess that
most of the guards wanted them to do so. And
Johnson says the President was some in his town,
but I wish they would be getting us to do some
I want some green corn and peas, before they are
all gone, I probably will help to get some of your
stags, and molasses very nice, new potatoes will
not go bad for an old soldier that has been so
long with-out them. But I guess I have eight or ten
or play on the old table, I do not get that a day, one
this on this table, as by my usual way of working, I
look at the morning paper, a little more, very nice, I
has on the, James' Secretary, 11 o'clock, on the 24th of
the 19th of the inspection at 11 o'clock, on the 24th of
being killed was to inform me this at 11 o'clock, I
killed, I hear that the 1st and 2^d of the 24th of
to guard the male train, I have to be ready, I
to guard the male train, but I do not know, I
The train will be about 5th of the 24th of the 24th of
as probably will be to inform me this at 11 o'clock, I
to guard the male train, but I do not know, I

Raleigh, N. C. Saturday Apr. 22. 1865.

Dear Brother Abby,

It is a beautiful
morning, the birds are singing around
me, and I for want of some thing to
resort to my pen to let you know how
I am getting along, and that I am well.
I hope that you all can say as much, I
am at present thinking what you
all are doing, as what you will do to
whenever the day, whether dragging in what has been
helping you, I feel very sure of being
home in harvest now, perhaps before, I
do not know whether I can do hard
work at present, but think I could soon
break in, driving staves would be hard
enough for the first few days. It is
near at hand at all think, we have ord
enough to last for any thing, but feel for

**TWO WHOLE BRIGADES PUT INTO RALEIGH TO PREVENT THE ILLINOIS
TROOPS FROM BURNING THE TOWN ON LEARNING OF LINCOLNS MURDER.**

"Raleigh, N.C. Saturday, Apr, 22, 8½ oclock A.M. 1865

Dear Brother Ebby. It is a beautiful morning.....Peace is near at hand we all think. We have orders not to forage for any thing but feed for the animals now, a guard is sent into the country every day to pick up men found out forageing. Day before yesterday we had two Grand Reviews, in the forenoon our Brig[ade] under Brevette Gen Thomas, in the after-noon our Div[ision] under Gen Rugar [Thomas H.], yesterday fore-noon from 8 oclock A.M. till 11 oclock A.M., under Major Genl Sherman [Wm.T.]. Now our orders no more Drills or Dress parades until further orders. We are in our beautiful camp yet. I have my tent raised up about 18 inches with rails on the out-side and boarded up nice on the inside and one end. I have two shelves in it a pole with my clothes hanging on it, a bower in front and over the door, the top is covered with pine bows, in front is a rowe of Ceeders set in the ground, just back and under the pine bows is a table and bench where I am writing now. I have been studing the Geopraphy ever since I got it. I have the key to an old Gramar of 1809. I am reading a Baptist Book called Theodosia Ernest or the Heroine of Faith. It is a book on the merits of Baptism. I would like very well to have Father read this book, it belongs to I H White my partner. he got it the same day that I got my Geography. he says that if he does not take it home he will give it to me. I think he will not take it home, and I will take it home if we do not have to march so far that I can not carry it. We hear that the state of N C has offered to fix the Rail Road if Sherman will take his troops out of the state by Rail rather than to have them march through the country. The road is narrow Gauge. It will have to be about 3 inches wider to have it so that engines and carrs from the north can run on it. There is not runing stock enough of the narrow gauge to take the troops. We get full rations and mail comes in every day. We have only one falt to find now with the times we are geting, that is 4 roll calls a day, and every man has to be there, this is I persume to stop or to help stop forageing. One in the morn, one at noon, one at retreat (about five oclock P.M.) and one at half past eight P.M. before going to bed.....I have a Raleigh paper of this morn which I intend to send home . I have a one dollar bill of Raliegth money which will be 40 years old the 2nd day of July next. I had for diner yeasterday some puding and molazses, for supper and breakfast this morn fried hard tack and molazses, meat. Coffee every meal. We have some beans on hand, but have not cooked ththem on account of the Reviews. We hear that Abraham Lincoln is dead again, it has been conterdicted so many times that I do not believe it yet. I hope that it may not be so. When the news came here one of the Ill[inois] Reg's went for the town with the intention of burning every house in it. Two whole Brig's were put into town to keep them out, (more than what they had in town then which was one whole Brig). It was a wonder that some of them did not get killed in runing the guards, but I guess that most of the guards wanted them to do it. Andy Johnson our Vice President was born in this town." Cady then says that he is anxious to be home and get " some green corn and peas....tomatoes, and mellons...new potatoes will not go bad for an old soldier that has been so long with-out them.....Sunday 11½ oclock, A.M. Apr. 23d 1865. We had a co Inspection at 9 this morn. The news of Lincoln being killed was confirmed in the NY Herald that we rec'd yesterday. I hear that the 1st and 2d Div of the 23d Corps is to guard mule train through to Harpers Ferry, if this is so we will have to march, but will probily have our things drawn on the train. It is about 250 miles from here to Harpers Ferry.....James E. Cady."

and money runs a great risk in being
buried in this country. I heard one of our
boys say that one man was selling gold
for 2000 over a \$1, he said he saw
the same and knows that it was
not 2000 premium on the \$1, but
2000 discount. The fellow said he would
not leave a cent of money buried in
this country, that he would give it a
way what he could not, can be before
he would leave it, he said he could pack
2,000 if we packed all the way north
but if we went by cases he could take two
as much, they say had 1,000 in gold worth
5 pounds, I never saw such a gold frame.
The suttry is trading in gold and lead
he takes it in, and does not allow any
more goods than with Greenback, and tell
you that is an awful pile of gold and
silver in this country, and it will
be found, there is a man an allowed
every rod of ground for as far as you can
see, and some of the rods you can not see
for the men, he knows every inch of the
ground as deep as our Gun Roads will
reach, 2,000 \$1 was found on the road before
we here and R, and lots of D, R, they
have gold and silver of another place
town where there is no gold, it is being
prospected, but my sheet is about full, so I
will close. I am in hopes to get letters from
you to night, as a letter is yours due now
I will mail this, yours truly, J. W. G. S. C.

Franklin, N. H., S. Sunday, 6th Feb. 1863

Dear Frank's home,

You see that we have moved
up to R, you certainly mean the 3rd way I have
last evening, (Sunday, 2nd day) about 2 P.M. It
is said to be 50 miles from R, to hear, meant
passed the town of S about 2 miles. The Sun
6th 7th was a hot day as I was saying in her
memoir, 14 men died on the 5th & 6th of being
sun struck, we had two men that came say
was being hot night after getting in to camp
they were over heat, but I have stood the in-
and first rate, there are but few men that
are tougher than I am, but there are a
great many that are stronger, the big
strong men are the ones that give out,
while the smiling sized thin fleshed
ones stand any march. It is reported
that we are ordered to Charlotte, which is
about 50 miles south west of here. It is sa-
id that our ar. M. C. C. Cross and James at Charlotte.

CONFEDERATE GOLD FOR GREENBACKS

Dear Friends at home.....we left R [Raleigh], on wednesday morn the 3d - we got here last evening(Sunday 7thMay) about 2 oclock P.M. It is said to be 80 miles from R.to here,we went passed the town of Greensboro about 2 miles. The 5th 6th 7th were as hot days as I ever saw up in Minnesota. 14 men died on the 5th & 6th of being sun struck, we had twomen that came very near dieing last night after getting into camp, they were over heat, but I have stood the march first rate, there are but fiew men that are tougher than I am, but are a great many that are stronger, the big strongmen are the one's that give out, while the midling sised thin fleshed ones stand the march. It is reported that we are ordered to Charlotte, which is about 85 miles South west of here. It is said that there are 11.000; carrs and engines at Charlotte.....We hear that Gen Thomas [Geo.H.] had a big fight down in Alabama. We passed the building in which some of Gen Johnston's [Joseph E.] musketts were piled up. We got a mail last evening, but I did not get any letter....."May 9th 11 oclock A.M. 1865.....we will get transportation to Charlotte on the Rail Road. Gen. Thomas says that this will be the last trip we will make, but when we leave C [Charlotte] we will start for home, he says we can draw all of the clothing we want - that we will not have to carry it any more. I hear that some of the Cavalry made a very good haul of **Gold and Silver near this town.** They had orders not to burn fences when there was any other wood they could get hold of. They were cutting out a brush pile for wood and found that the ground had been lately dug up. They commenced fealing around with their sabers, they found five boxes of Gold and Silver \$ 84,000 in all of them, it ammounts to the men that dug it up - something like \$ 12,000 a peace, each man hid his share, but the Citizens have been making a mess about it and have found one lot I beleive, I wish that I had 100 in Greenbacks I could get 100\$ in gold for it, these mem all are trading off their gold for eaven dollars in greenback, It is so heavy they cannot carry it. and money runs a great risk in being burried in this country. I heard one of our boys say that one man was selling gold for 20 cts on a \$ 1, he said he saw the bargin and knows that it was not 20 cts premium on the \$ 1, but 80 cts discount, The fellow said he would not leave a cent of money burried in this country, that he would give it a way what he could not carry before he would leave it, he said he could pack 3,000 \$ if we went by carrs he could tice as much, they say that 1,000 \$ in gold weighs 5 pounds, I never saw such a gold panic, the suttler is trading in gold, at least he takes it in, and does not allow any more goods than with Greenbacks, I tell you there is an awfull pile of gold and silver in this country hid, and it will be found, there is a man on allmost every rod of ground for as far as you can see, and some of the rods you can see for the men , we know every inch of the ground as deep as our Gun Rods will reach. 7,000.\$ was found on the road between here and R, and lotts of it at R, the boys have got an idea of another place near town, where there is money hid, it is being prospected, but my sheet is almost full.....James E.Cady"



"Charlotte, N.C. Monday 4:45, oclock A.M. June 19th 1865.

Dear friends at home.....I am glad to hear that the Colts are so large, they must be nice ones. So it is a Mexican Mustang Pony you have got instead of an Indian Pony for me. Well this suits me still better. if he is a real Mexican he can stand the heat, have you ever rode him. how does he ride, well if he does not ride easy I can learn him gaits that will be easy. The Pony I had on the Plains [of Dakota Territory] last summer was a hard riding Pony when I first got him, but I set to work to learn him to ride easy, and I guess the most experianced horseman could not have had any better success than I had with that pony. The boys that rode him from Ft. Rice [D.T.] to Ft. Snelling often speak about my Pony being the easeist to ride in the Co. "Cady then mentions rumors about the 10th and 8th Minn. being discharged which turn out to be false. He was told that the soldiers could keep their "muskets" by paying \$6 and then goes on to say " I have put two 10\$ bills of Confederate in this letter.....Jim says he is going to learn us how to eat Citizens food. he bought us some butter eggs potatoes (new) &c:....we pick some berries plumbs ripe apples &c and live quite well... We had for supper last night potatoes, eggs, fresh beef, soft bread, and blackberries, and our ever indespenciabile Coffee....Brevt Brigadier Gen Thomas is in command of the Division now.....James E. Cady".



and I am out of money so is Richd. Harris.
and for six days he is going to be in
to get a better food. he bought a dozen
butter eggs for a low price. We had
half a loaf bread now, and we had some
hires pears to eat. Apples I don't see
quite well, he has to stay in the service
longer. We had for supper last night 2 pt
atw. eggs, fresh beef, soft bread and black
berries, and we ever indulgentible coffee,
night before last we had beans, and for
our breakfast yesterday morning, we have a little
of pepper and which helps these along, I got
today. I was at dining table for dinner and
after dinner, but I must sleep a while, it
is getting warmer to get breakfast. ^{at 11} 1/2
But Brigadier Gen. Thomas is in command
of the Division now, and Col. Jones
in command of the Brigade. I must
mail this letter.

Yours truly
James E. Cox

Charlotte, N.C. Sunday, 4th Dec^r 1865.

Dear Friends at home,

I rec'd a letter from
Father and Charles last evening, mailed
at Sanford June 8th written Father said the
3^d of June Charles on the 28th of July, you will
see that I am writing very, so get so that in
the month of the 10th or so and then the
end of the day that it is very important
to write, they were yesterday the Thursday
about a 1/4th of 10th of July, yesterday it was
10th, but the 11th of these are in the shade. I do
not hear how they stand at 11th of July which is
the latest part of the day, I am afraid I
will not have a chance to meet you & write
as I wish, I am glad to hear that you
have so many cards, if any day do not tell
me when I submitted that you would have
done before, before I go to bed. I should
very have believed it. I am glad to hear

THE WESTERN MAILS

"fasting and prayers in remembrance of Lincoln"

"Charlotte N.C. Thursday 8:30 A.M. June 1/65

".....we have news now that we are to be mustered out of U.S. service in the field, and are to turn over our guns at our State Capitol, and get our pay and discharge papers there, and that the places for mustering out for the district of N C are Willmington and Newburn, Capt Fullsom of Co C of our reg started last night for Newburn to assist in making out papers, so I guess this news is very reliable. To day is the day appointed by the President for fasting and prayers in remembrance of Lincoln, they are building a platform for the ministers and the officers to speak on.....we have preaching at 10 oclock to day....."

James E. Cady"

I WILL SEND 20 \$ IN CONDEDERATE MONEY

"Charlotte, N.C. Saturday, 3 oclock P.M. June 3d, 1865.

"I was out 3 miles in the country today - got some butter and plumbs mulberries balackberries and cherries, and a few strawberries. We baked some pancakes and cooked up and sweetened our fruit, and had some pan cakes and butter and fruit and coffee &c ; for dinner ... we had the 3d Divi band here, and the officers and ministers talked in turn, and we had a quire of singers, made up of the best singers they cold find, they were all young men. Our capt was one of them. it was very good singing. Monday 11 A.M. oclock, June, 5th/65. The 179 Ohio reg came in yesterday from their trip to sustain the Polls, the people abused the soldiers at first, but afterwards sent in a paper to the Col asking his forgiveness, which was granted of course, the Col told tham that he did not care nor either the soldiers for their railings, after this they used the Yankey soldier as if he was actualy a man, they had heard so much about the Yankes that they were suprised in the way the Y's treated them. I suppose they got the Idea that if they acted as mean as they could it would answer as part pay for the way the Yanks would treat them, but we would have been to such people if it had been in the time of war instead of just after peace, and just when the officers and soldiers were for making friendship instead of conquering the enemy which they had all ready done. It beats all how well the South is conquered, now the rebs in this place dare not even say their soul is their own, they did blame their officers for giving up. They thought they had backing enough, but since we havetheir officers under arest they begin to think we mean to carry out to the uttermost extent the laws, and that we are able to do it; this makes the most of them love the old Government the more, and it has learned the ignorant that the Government is a strong one, and they think that their officers expected what is now in progress to be tried for treason and that they held out as long as they could, feeling that forfeit of life would be the result of failure. The rebel soldiers are the best friends we have, they are in camp buying coffe &c: and every one of us can feed two or three and then have plenty. They come in and eat with us, They see that we have pleanty and to spare, and they want to know if this is the way we have been fead always, and they starving, when we camp in one place, we always get lots of stuff [food] ahead for we do not eat so much as when on the march.....James [Cady]. P.S. I will send 20\$ in Conederate money in this letter."

THE WESTERN MAIIS

Charlotte, N.C. Thursday, 8³⁰^{o'clock} June 6^{o'clock}^{o'clock}. Friday, June 3^{o'clock}, 1865.

Dear Friends,

I recd a letter from Father it is very short here to last evening dated July 15th and recd it as it is the 20th, being eleven days on the road, I am very well at present, I am sorry to hear that Father is lame, and was very much surprised to hear that Mrs. Lane's mother and plumb was dead, I begin to think the Indian lies and stories that we have heard are a hoax as you did not write any thing about them, and especially the part of it that had been in clothe to hearing what this news has been before the 15th of July, gave that the St Paul Express was the first to give it.

Six Months after the Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States of America and the United States



Classification between States and States

20

Will pay **TWENTY DOLLARS** to bearer

RICHMOND, VA September 2^o 1865

Louis Orono *J. Lewis*

XX

THE WESTERN MAILS

Charlotte, N.C. Saturday 5^oclock July 8th 1865
Dear Friends.
I am coming home in a few days. A special order came night before last at eleven o'clock for the immediate muster out of the 8th Minnesota 180th Ohio and 25th Mass. Yesterday they began to make out the Rolls and all of the Discharges are filled out, the boys in the Co that were good writers took hold and made them out. Samuel V. Carr, made mine out, all that is to do

"If you want to see soldiers
come up to Fort Snelling.

" Charlotte, N.C. Saturday, 5 o'clock A.M. July 8th 1865

Dear Friends I am coming home in a few days. A special order came night before last at eleven o'clock for the immediate muster out of the 8th Minnesota 180th Ohio and 25th Mass. Yesterday they began to make out the Rolls and all of the Discharges are filled out. The boys in the Co that were good writers took hold and made them out. Samuel V. Carr, made mine out. All that is to do now with them is to date them and sign them. It is said that transportation will be here on Tuesday. We will be mustered out on Monday. We will leave, if not Tuesday morn, at night, or early Wednesday morn. We will be in the State - to place it at a face estimate in about 20 days. If any of you want to see soldiers come up to Ft Snelling. if you can hear the exact time we will be there, if you come bring transportation for me home. The recruits will go home with us, so Tom Carpenter will be at home with me. I got up this morning before breakfast, I think I will quit for this time. I have not heard from you for over two weeks. I am in hopes to have a letter at Chicago, and if you do not come to Ft. S. to have one there for me. / James / 12 o'clock m. July 8th/65 / I am on Guard today, it is reported that they are going to try to start us on Monday. I have just come off of Post. I will go and mail this letter. Your friend James"

In James's last letter, date lined "Charlotte, N.C. July 8th, 1865", he advised, "I am coming home in a few days. — If you want to see soldiers come up to Ft. Snelling."

So after almost three long years James E. Cady and the Eighth Minnesota came home — home from a long and varied service extending from Fort Snelling to the mouth of the Yellowstone in Montana, to Tennessee, Washington, Fort Fisher, and North Carolina. From Northern Indians to Southern rebels, the Eighth saw a greater variety of service and traveled more miles than any other regiment in the United States Army.