

MEMORIAL
OF
ANNA ELLA CARROLL,

ASKING

Compensation for service rendered the United States in the war of the rebellion.

JUNE 8, 1872.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

It is a fact well remembered that in the autumn of 1861 very great solicitude was felt both by the Government and the people in regard to the expedition to open the Mississippi River. It is also remembered that *that* expedition was changed and diverted up the Tennessee River. On whose motion or suggestion that change was brought about is less generally known.

Your memorialist Anna Ella Carroll claims to have furnished this information and plan. From her memorial to your honorable bodies on the 28th of March, 1870, she begs leave to make the following extracts :

Your memorialist being convinced at the inception of the rebellion that it would demand for its overthrow the united exertions of all patriots, of every capacity, hesitated not to devote all her energies wholly to the cause of the Union ; and, to this end, wrote and published, at her own expense, continuously, for the dissemination of information, and as opportunity offered, communicated throughout the struggle important facts and suggestions to those who were officially charged with the maintenance of the Government.

It may be remembered that for some months after the battle of Bull Run the administration were not satisfied that the best plan for the suppression of the rebellion had been advised. In the hope of being useful in this exigency, your memorialist made a tour to the West in the autumn of 1861, and, after careful observation, became thoroughly satisfied that the expedition then in course of preparation to descend the Mississippi *could not succeed*, and from information elicited from steam-boat pilots, and other practical men who were familiar with the topography of that country, she was convinced that the Tennessee River was the only way to penetrate the vitals of the rebellion with our then available forces ; and for the purpose of inducing our Government to adopt the *Tennessee River instead of the Mississippi*, she prepared and placed in the hands of Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, on the 30th of November, 1861, the paper a copy of which is hereto annexed. That distinguished official expressed himself highly gratified, and said he had no doubt but she was right ; and after the success of the expedition he informed her that she had saved the country incalculable millions, and was unquestionably entitled to the thanks of Congress.

On the 5th of January, 1862, she addressed the War Department a second letter, urging an immediate advance up the Tennessee River. On the 14th of May, 1862, she sent a letter to Secretary Stanton advising the occupancy of Vicksburgh. Again, in October, 1862, she addressed the Sec-

retary of War, showing that Vicksburgh could not be reduced by the river expedition. This memorial being referred to the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate they reported unanimously, in January, 1871, in favor of her claim, which was made through the late Senator Howard, but Congress adjourned before the bill was reached.

Since that time new testimony has been secured and new evidence developed, making more manifest the magnitude of the service and strengthening her confidence, as she again appeals to Congress for its adequate recognition. She is permitted to furnish facts and testimony from men of the highest position, of unquestioned integrity, and enjoying the amplest means of information.

The first is Hon. L. D. Evans, present chief justice of the supreme court of Texas, who, in the autumn of 1861, was intrusted by our Government with a confidential mission to the Mexican border on the Lower Rio Grande, and as the success of his mission depended on the movements of the army in the southwest, it became his business to obtain accurate information from the headquarters of the Army, and with this view remained in Saint Louis until some time in November. Judge Evans was cognizant of the time and manner in which your memorialist conceived and perfected the plan submitted to the department, which he fully and faithfully describes.

The next, Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, testifies from his personal knowledge that not only was the information and plan that changed the expedition which was to descend the Mississippi and transfer the armies from Cairo up the Tennessee River to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad furnished by your memorialist and adopted by the Government, but that he himself was sent to the armies of the West for the express purpose of contributing his services in aid of its execution; and that, in the campaigns which followed, the plan of your memorialist was substantially carried out.

Hon. B. F. Wade, Chairman of the "Committee on the Conduct of the War," and afterward President of the Senate, who had necessarily abundant opportunities of becoming acquainted with the facts in the case, and whose unquestioned reputation for probity leaves no doubt concerning any statement he may make, not only recognizes and indorses the claim of your petitioner, but confirms the fact that President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton did also.

The first paper addressed the War Department for a campaign upon the Tennessee River and thence South was placed in the hands of Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, the 30th of November, 1861, and is as follows:

The civil and military authorities seem to be laboring under a great mistake in regard to the true key of the war in the Southwest. It is not the Mississippi, but the Tennessee River. All the military preparations made in the West indicate that the Mississippi River is the point to which the authorities are directing their attention. On that river many battles must be fought and heavy risks incurred, before any impression can be made on the enemy, all of which could be avoided by using the Tennessee River. This river is navigable for medium-class boats to the foot of the Muscle Shoals in Alabama, and is open to navigation all the year, while the distance is but two hundred and fifty miles by the river from Paducah, on the Ohio. The Tennessee offers many advantages over the Mississippi. We should avoid the almost impregnable batteries of the enemy, which cannot be taken without great danger and great risk of life to our forces, from the fact that our boats, if crippled, would fall a prey to the enemy by being swept by the current to him, and away from the relief of our friends. But even should we succeed, still we will only have begun the war, for we shall then have to fight to the country from whence the enemy derives his supplies.

Now, an advance up the Tennessee River would avoid this danger; for, if our boats were crippled, they would drop back with the current and escape capture.

But a still greater advantage would be its tendency to *cut the enemy's lines in two*, by

reaching the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, threatening Memphis, which lies one hundred miles due west, and no defensible point between; also Nashville, only ninety miles northeast, and Florence and Tusculmbia, in North Alabama, forty miles east. A movement in this direction would do more to relieve our friends in Kentucky, and inspire the loyal hearts in East Tennessee, than the possession of the whole of the Mississippi River. If well executed, it would cause the evacuation of all those formidable fortifications on which the rebels ground their hopes for success; and, in the event of our fleet attacking Mobile, the presence of our troops in the northern part of Alabama would be material aid to the fleet.

Again, the aid our forces would receive from the loyal men in Tennessee would enable them soon to crush the last traitor in that region, and the separation of the two extremes would do more than one hundred battles for the Union cause.

The Tennessee River is crossed by the Memphis and Louisville Railroad and the Memphis and Nashville Railroad. At Hamburg the river makes the big bend on the east, touching the northeast corner of Mississippi, entering the northwest corner of Alabama, forming an arc to the south, entering the State of Tennessee at the northeast corner of Alabama, and if it does not touch the northwest corner of Georgia, comes very near it. It is but eight miles from Hamburg to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which goes through Tusculmbia, only two miles from the river, which it crosses at Decatur, thirty miles above, intersecting with the Nashville and Chattanooga road at Stephenson. The Tennessee River has never less than three feet to Hamburg on the "shoalest" bar, and, during the fall, winter, and spring months, there is always water for the largest boats that are used on the Mississippi River. It follows from the above facts that in making the Mississippi the key to the war in the West, or rather in overlooking the Tennessee River, the subject is not understood by the superiors in command.

The second paper, urging an immediate advance up the Tennessee, bears date on the 5th of January, 1862, of which the following is an extract:

Having given you my views of the Tennessee River on my return from the West, showing that this river is the true strategical key to overcome the rebels in the southwest, I beg again to recur to the importance of its adoption. This river is never impeded by ice in the coldest winter, as the Mississippi and Cumberland sometimes are. I ascertained, when in Saint Louis, that the gunboats then fitting out could not retreat against the current of the western rivers, and so stated to you; beside, their principal guns are placed *forward*, and will not be very efficient against an enemy below them. The fighting would have to be done by their *stern* guns, only two, or if they anchored by the stern, they would lose the advantage of *motion*, which will prevent the enemy from getting their range. Our gunboats, at anchor, would be a target which the enemy will not be slow to improve and benefit thereby.

The Tennessee River, beginning at Paducah, fifty miles above Cairo, after leaving the Ohio, runs across south-southeast, rather than through Kentucky and Tennessee, until it reaches the Mississippi line, directly west of Florence and Tusculmbia, which lie fifty miles east, and Memphis, one hundred and twenty-five miles west, with the Charleston and Memphis Railroad eight miles from the river. There is no difficulty in reaching this point any time of the year, and the water is known to be deeper than on the Ohio.

If you will look on the map of the Western States you will see in what a position Buckner would be placed by a strong advance up the Tennessee River. He would be obliged to back out of Kentucky, or if he did not our force could take Nashville in his rear and compel him to lay down his arms.

The next is an extract from the letter to the Secretary of War on the 14th of May, 1862, advising the occupation of Vicksburgh:

* * * * * It will be the obvious policy of the rebels in the event of Beauregard's defeat, to send a large column into Texas for the purpose of holding that country for subsistence, where beef and wheat abound. This can be defeated by strongly occupying Vicksburgh and plying a gunboat to be placed at the mouth of the Red and Arkansas Rivers. * * * *

Whether the impending battle in North Mississippi should occur at Corinth or within the area of a hundred miles, a large part of the enemy's forces will retreat by the Yazoo River and by the railroad to Vicksburgh, on the Mississippi, and will take the railroad through Louisiana into Texas. * * * She also handed Mr. Watson a letter on Monday, giving information that the canoes, skiffs, and other transports had been sent up the Yazoo from Memphis and Vicksburgh for the purpose, undoubtedly, of securing the rebels' retreat from our pursuing Army. * * *

In October, 1862, she wrote the following letter to the Secretary of War, through the hands of Hon. John Tucker, Assistant Secretary, on the reduction of Vicksburgh:

As I understand an expedition is about to go down the river for the purpose of reducing Vicksburgh, I have prepared the inclosed map in order to demonstrate more clearly the obstacles to be encountered in this contemplated assault. In the first place it is impossible to take Vicksburgh in front without too great a loss of life and material, for the reason that the river is only about half a mile wide, and our forces would be in point-blank range of their guns—not only from their water-batteries which line the shore, but from the batteries that crown the hills while the enemy would be protected by the elevation from the range of our fire. By examining the map I inclose, you will at once perceive why a place of so little apparent strength has been able to resist the combined fleets of the Upper and Lower Mississippi. The most economical plan for the reduction of Vicksburgh now, is to push a column from Memphis or Corinth down the Mississippi Central Railroad to Jackson, the capital of the State of Mississippi. The occupation of Jackson and the command of the railroad to New Orleans would compel the immediate evacuation of Vicksburgh as well as the retreat of the entire rebel army east of that line; and by another movement of our Army from Jackson, Mississippi, or from Corinth to Meridian in the State of Mississippi, on the Ohio and Mobile Railroad, especially if aided by a movement of our gunboats on Mobile, the confederate forces with all the disloyal men and their slaves would be compelled to fly east of the Tombigbee.

Mobile being then in our possession with 100,000 men at Meridian would redeem that entire country from Memphis to the Tombigbee River. Of course I would have the gunboats with a small force at Vicksburgh as auxiliary to this movement. With regard to the canal, Vicksburgh can be rendered useless to the confederate army upon the very first rise of the river, but I do not advise this, because Vicksburgh belongs to the United States, and we desire to hold and fortify it for the Mississippi River at Vicksburgh, and the Vicksburgh-Jackson Railroad will become necessary as a base for our future operations. Vicksburgh might have been reduced eight months ago, as I then advised after the fall of Fort Henry, and with much more ease than it can be done to-day.

THE CONCEPTION AND PRESENTATION OF THE PLAN.

Having placed before you the several communications made to the Government in behalf of the Tennessee campaign, your memorialist respectfully and earnestly calls your attention to the following evidence above referred to. The first is the statement of Judge Evans, present chief justice of the supreme court of Texas:

WASHINGTON, *April 27, 1872.*

SIR: Having, been requested to state my knowledge of the Tennessee plan of campaign, I respectfully submit that Miss Carroll was the first to conceive and suggest to the Government the practicability and importance of moving the armies from Cairo up the Tennessee River into Northern Mississippi or Alabama, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

It may be remembered that the rebel power very early in the contest developed a strength and proportion which the country was not prepared to expect. This fact, together with our failure to achieve any early military success, was having a most depressing effect upon the spirit of the country, while the danger of foreign intervention was becoming more and more imminent. Indeed our Government was warned that without some decided military advantage before spring, England and France would acknowledge the independence of the South, and raise the blockade for a supply of cotton. If, then, we would preserve the Union, we must in a very short period gain a strategic position. That would satisfy the country, and convince European powers of the ability of the Government to suppress the rebellion.

To find this decisive point, and the direction in which a blow could be delivered that would insure this result, became in the autumn of 1861 a matter of the most serious military consideration. It was in this exigency that Miss Carroll visited the West in quest of information in aid of the Union, as she stated to me, and as I fully believe.

From early in October to about the 20th of November, 1861, she was at the Everett House, in Saint Louis. I was also in that city, particularly interested in the success of our arms, and conversed almost every day with her upon the military and political situation in that quarter, and especially in reference to the difficulties to be overcome by the expedition preparing to open the Mississippi. I am therefore able from personal knowledge to state the origin of the plan of the Tennessee campaign from its inception to its final draught and presentation to the War Department. The conception which is embodied in this plan occurred to the mind of Miss Carroll about the middle of November, 1861, in conversation with Captain Scott, a pilot on one of the transports connected with the expedition to descend the Mississippi River. She learned some important facts from his wife, whom she met in the hotel, concerning the naval prepara-

tions for the expedition, and requested to see her husband that she might be informed as to the special knowledge and opinions of practical steamboat-men, and on his arrival in Saint Louis, after the battle of Belmont, she sent for him.

When he stated to her that it was his opinion, and that of the pilots generally who were familiar with the western waters, that the naval expedition could not open the Mississippi; that the gunboats were not fitted to fight down that river, and that it was practicable for them to go up the Tennessee, the thought occurred to her that the Government should direct the Mississippi expedition up the Tennessee River to some point in Northern Mississippi or Alabama so as to command the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In a very earnest and animated manner she communicated this thought to me. Being a native of that section, and intimately acquainted with its geography, and particularly with the Tennessee River, I was at once impressed with the tremendous value of her suggestions. She immediately introduced Captain Scott to me with a request that I would interrogate him on all his special facts. He stated the number and strength of the fortifications on the Mississippi, and the impossibility of the gunboats to reduce them, the width and depth of the Tennessee River, and the practicability of ascending with the gunboats to the foot of the Muscle Shoals, but did not think they could pass above.

With the view of ascertaining the practicability of a naval expedition to reach Mobile and ascend the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, I questioned him as to the depth of these waters also. We were so impressed with the fullness and accuracy of his information, that Miss Carroll asked him to write it down for her, to do which he declined from want of education, but finally consented. The same day she writes from Saint Louis to Attorney General Bates, and to Hon Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, suggesting the change of the expedition from the Mississippi to the Tennessee River, and on her arrival in Washington, the latter part of November, she prepared the plan of campaign appended to her memorial, and submitted it to me for my opinion, and, without signature, placed the same in the hands of Hon. Thomas A. Scott to be used by the Government without her name being known in its connection.

She communicated to the pilot, Captain Scott, at Cairo, what she had done, and the probabilities that her suggestions would be adopted by the Government, and requested him to send her from time to time all the information he could gather. He complied with her request, and gave her further important information, from which she prepared a second paper on the Tennessee campaign of January 5, 1862, an imperfect copy of which appears in Mr. Howard's report. I say imperfect, because I have a very distinct recollection of aiding her in the preparation of that paper, tracing with her upon a map of the United States which hung in her parlor, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and its connections southward, the course of the Tennessee, the Alabama, and Tombigbee Rivers, and the position of Mobile Bay; and when Henry fell she wrote the Department showing the feasibility of going either to Mobile or Vicksburgh. She has no copy of this letter, but there is an allusion to it in her letter in the autumn of 1862, on the reduction of Vicksburgh. She has, however, a copy of the letter addressed the Secretary of War on the 14th of May, 1862, in anticipation of overwhelming the enemy at Corinth, advising the occupation of Vicksburgh.

Again, in the autumn of 1862, learning that an expedition was prepared to attack Vicksburgh from the river, she addressed the Secretary of War showing the impracticability of taking Vicksburgh from the river, and stated that the true line of attack was down the Mississippi Central Railroad to Jackson.

NO PREVIOUS CONCEPTION OF THE PLAN.

In conclusion, I will state that having critically examined all the plans of our generals and everything official which has been published by the War Department bearing on this point and every history that has been written upon the war, it is evident that up to the time Miss Carroll submitted her plan to the Government, it had not occurred to any military mind that the true line of invasion was not down the Mississippi River, nor yet up the Cumberland to Nashville and thence overland, but that it was the Tennessee River, and on that line alone, that the Mississippi could be opened and the power of the rebellion destroyed.

It had not been perceived that moving a force up the Tennessee River into Northern Mississippi or Alabama strong enough to maintain itself and command the Memphis and Charleston Railroad would render all the fortifications from Bowling Green to Columbus and from Columbus to Memphis *valueless* to the enemy, and cause their immediate evacuation and bring the whole of the Mississippi Valley under the control of the national arms.

Respectfully submitted.

L. D. EVANS.

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Chairman of the Military Committee of the United States Senate.

ITS ADOPTION AND EXECUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

In proof that the Mississippi expedition was changed and the Tennessee River campaign was inaugurated in pursuance of the suggestions and plan of your memorialist, she offers the following testimony from Hon. Thomas A. Scott, then Assistant Secretary of War:

Hon. Thomas A. Scott, in a letter to Hon. J. M. Howard, United States Senate, 15th of June, 1870, says:

I learn from Miss Carroll that she has a claim before Congress for services rendered in the year 1861, in aid of the Government. I believe the Government ought now to reward her liberally for the efforts she made in its behalf. I hope you will be able to pass some measure that will give Miss Carroll what she is most certainly entitled to.

On the 24th of June, 1870, he addressed Senator Howard as follows:

HON. JACOB M. HOWARD, *United States Senate*:

On or about the 30th of November, 1861, Miss Carroll, as stated in her memorial, called on me as Assistant Secretary of War, and suggested the propriety of abandoning the expedition which was then preparing to descend the Mississippi River, and to adopt instead the Tennessee River, and handed to me the plan of campaign, as appended to her memorial, which plan I submitted to the Secretary of War and President Lincoln, and its general ideas were adopted. On my return from the Southwest, in 1862, I informed Miss Carroll, as she states in her memorial, that through the adoption of this plan the country had been saved millions, and that it entitled her to the kind consideration of Congress.

THOS. A. SCOTT.

Again, on the 1st of May, 1872, Colonel Scott addressed the following to the honorable chairman of the Military Committee of the United States Senate:

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in stating that the plan presented by Miss Carroll, in November, 1861, for a campaign upon the Tennessee River and thence South, was submitted to the Secretary of War and President Lincoln. And, after Secretary Stanton's appointment, I was directed to go to the western armies and arrange to increase their effective force as rapidly as possible. A part of the duty assigned me was the organization and consolidation into regiments of all the troops then being recruited in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, for the purpose of carrying through this campaign, then inaugurated.

This work was vigorously prosecuted by the Army, and, as the valuable suggestions of Miss Carroll, made to the Department some months before, were substantially carried out through the campaigns in that section, great successes followed, and the country was largely benefited in the saving of time and expenditure.

I hope Congress will reward Miss Carroll liberally for her patriotic efforts and services to the country.

Very truly, yours,

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Chairman of the Military Committee, United States Senate.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, SECRETARY STANTON AND HON. B. F. WADE'S
RECOGNITION.

The following letter was addressed your memorialist by Hon. B. F. Wade, when President of the United States Senate:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1869.

MISS CARROLL: I cannot take leave of public life without expressing my deep sense of your services to the country during the whole period of our national troubles. Although a citizen of a State almost unanimously disloyal and deeply sympathizing with secession, especially the wealthy and aristocratical class of her people, to which you belonged, yet, in the midst of such surroundings, you emancipated your own slaves at a great sacrifice of personal interest, and with your powerful pen defended the cause of the Union and loyalty as ably and effectively as it has ever yet been defended.

From my position on the Committee on the Conduct of the War I know that some of the most successful expeditions of the war were suggested by you, among which I might instance the expedition up the Tennessee River.

The powerful support you gave Governor Hicks, during the darkest hour of your State's history, prompted him to take and maintain the stand he did, and thereby saved your State from secession and consequent ruin.

All these things, as well as your unremitted labors in the cause of reconstruction, I doubt not, are well known and remembered by the members of Congress at that period.

I also well know in what high estimation your services were held by President Lincoln; and I cannot leave this subject without sincerely hoping that the Government may yet confer on you some token of acknowledgment for all these services and sacrifices.

Very sincerely, your friend,

B. F. WADE.

On the 28th of February, 1872, Judge Wade addressed the following letter—

To the Chairman of the Military Committee of the United States Senate:

DEAR SIR: I have been requested to make a brief statement of what I can recollect concerning the claim of Miss Carroll, now before Congress. From my position as chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, it came to my knowledge that the expedition which was preparing, under the special direction of President Lincoln, to descend the Mississippi River, was abandoned, and the Tennessee expedition was adopted by the Government in pursuance of information and a plan presented to the Secretary of War, I think in the latter part of November, 1861, by Miss Carroll. A copy of this plan was put in my hands immediately after the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson. With the knowledge of its author, I interrogated witnesses before the committee to ascertain how far military men were cognizant of the fact. Subsequently, President Lincoln informed me that the merit of this plan was due to Miss Carroll; that the transfer of the armies from Cairo and the northern part of Kentucky to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was her conception, and was afterwards carried out generally, and very much in detail, according to her suggestions. Secretary Stanton also conversed with me on the matter, and fully recognized Miss Carroll's service to the Union in the organization of this campaign. Indeed, both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton, the latter only a few weeks before his death, expressed to me their high appreciation of this service, and all the other services she was enabled to render the country by her influence and ability as a writer, and they both expressed the wish that the Government would reward her liberally for the same, in which wish I most fully concur.

B. F. WADE.

To this unequivocal testimony of these eminent men, your memorialist only adds that her claim to having originated this movement receives strong confirmation in the fact that no military man has ever controverted it. No educated gentleman could have been ignorant of the geographical fact that the Tennessee was a navigable river, and ran from the very center of the rebellion north, through the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, but the significance of this knowledge had not awakened the attention of any one, and my special claim to merit is that I was the first to point out to the Government how this knowledge could be made available. In preferring my claim to this, I cannot, by any possibility, detract from our brave and heroic commanders, to whom the country owes so much; and, so far from opposing me, I believe that, as a class, they would be gratified to see me or any one properly rewarded, according to the part performed in this mighty drama.

The following is an extract from the report of Hon. Jacob M. Howard, in Military Committee of the Senate:

From the high social position of Miss Carroll and her established ability as a writer and thinker, she was prepared at the inception of the rebellion to exercise a strong influence in behalf of liberty and the Union. That it was felt and respected in Maryland during the darkest hours in that State's history, there can be no question. Her publications throughout the struggle were eloquently and ably written and widely circulated, and did much to arouse and invigorate the sentiment of loyalty in Mary-

land and other border States. It is not too much to say that they were among the very ablest publications of the time, and exerted a powerful influence upon the hearts of the people.

It will be remembered that at the July session of Congress, in 1861, Mr. Breckinridge delivered in the Senate the representative speech of the South, charging that the North had waged the war, &c. To this speech your memorialist made reply, which was largely circulated under the auspices of the Government, from whom she received cordial acknowledgments.

Hon. Edward Bates, Attorney General of the United States, on the 21st of September, 1861, alludes to it thus:

I have this moment, 11 o'clock Saturday night, finished the reading of your most admirable reply to the speech of Mr. Breckinridge, and now, my dear lady, I have only time to thank you for taking the trouble to embody for the use of others so much sound constitutional doctrine and so many valuable historical facts, in a form so compact and manageable. The President received the copy left for him and requests me to thank you cordially for your able support.

This delay was not voluntary on my part. For some time past my time and mind have been painfully engrossed by very urgent public duties, and my best affections stirred by the present condition of *Missouri*, my own neglected and almost ruined State. And this is the reason why I have been so long deprived of the pleasure and instruction of perusing your excellent pamphlet.

I remain, with great respect and regard, your friend and obedient servant,
EDWARD BATES.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith, another member of the Cabinet, said:

Your refutation of the sophistries of Senator Breckinridge's speech is full and conclusive. I trust this reply may have an extended circulation at the present time, as I am sure its perusal by the *people* will do much to aid the cause of the Constitution and the Union.

Some other publications were prepared by Miss Carroll, under the auspices of the War Department, and for these she preferred a claim of some \$5,000 to re-imburse her for the expenses incurred in the composition, publication, and distribution of the same, which was never fully paid. As evidence of this the following statement from the Assistant Secretary of War is subjoined:

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1863.

All my interviews with Miss Carroll were in my official capacity as Assistant Secretary of War. The pamphlets published were, to a certain extent, under a general authority then exercised by me in the discharge of public duties as Assistant Secretary of War. No price was fixed, but it was understood that the Government would treat her with sufficient liberality to compensate her for any service she might render.

I thought them then, and still believe they were, of great value to the Government, and that she fairly earned and should be paid the amount she has charged, which I would have allowed in my official capacity, and which is certified as reasonable by many of the leading men of the country.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

EXPRESSIONS AND OPINIONS OF EMINENT STATESMEN AND JURISTS.

Some question arising as to the full amount claimed; it was proposed to submit the matter to some distinguished statesmen and jurists, the opinions of some of whom are hereto annexed. The late Hon. Edward Everett, on the 20th of September, 1862, said:

I distinctly recollect that I thought them written with very great ability and research, and as Miss Carroll has unquestionably performed her part of the agreement with fidelity and a truly patriotic spirit, that of the Department, I have no doubt, will be fulfilled with liberality.

Hon. Jacob Collamer, late United States Senator, December 5, 1862, said:

There can be no question of the great intellectual value of these productions, or of their eminent usefulness to the cause of the Union. Were I Secretary of War I would cheerfully pay every dollar charged.

Ex-Governor Hicks, of Maryland, then United States Senator, February 5, 1863, said:

I know if Secretary Stanton could give his attention to your business matter it would be settled to your satisfaction; for he could not express himself stronger than he has done to me of your services to the country. And President Lincoln has talked of you to me several times in the same way, and so have many of the ablest Unionists in Congress.

I said at the War Department to Mr. Watson that I did not pretend to be competent to judge of the money value of literary performances, but I could say that your writings had had a powerful influence in Maryland for good, and that your defense of the war and the administration of Mr. Lincoln did more of itself to elect a Union man as my successor than all the rest of the campaign documents put together.

As you know, I am ready to serve you in any way I possibly can. Your moral and material support I shall never forget, in that trying ordeal, such as no other man in this country ever went through.

Hon. Charles O'Connor, of the New York bar, on the 10th of October, 1862, said:

Without intending to express any assent or dissent to the positions therein asserted, but merely with a view of forming a judgment in respect to their merits as argumentative compositions, I have carefully perused Miss Carroll's pamphlets. The propositions are clearly stated, the authorities relied on are judiciously selected, and the reasoning is natural, direct, and well sustained, and framed in a manner extremely well adapted to win the reader's assent, and thus to obtain the object in view. I consider the charges quite moderate.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson said:

From the opinions of able men, in whose judgment I have all confidence, your charges are moderate.

The late Hon. Horace Binney, sr., of Philadelphia, in October, 1862, said:

No publications evoked by the war have given me greater pleasure. They exhibit great ability and patient investigation, and the pamphlet on the War Powers of the Government has the additional merit of being in advance of any similar one, and rendered a timely and valuable service to the country.

Hon. William M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, on the 4th of October, 1862, said:

I had the pleasure of reading the publication on the War Powers of the Government, and it certainly exhibits very great ability and research.

Of these publications, the report from the Military Committee of the Senate says:

Some of these publications were prepared under the auspices of the War Department, and for these Miss Carroll preferred a claim to reimburse her for the expenses incurred in their publication, *which ought to have been paid*; and as evidence of this we cite the statement from the Assistant Secretary of War:

"In view, therefore, of the highly meritorious services of Miss Carroll, during the whole period of our national troubles, and especially at that *important epoch of the war* to which her memorial makes reference, and in consideration of the further fact that all the expenses incident to this service were borne by herself, the committee believe her claim to be just, and that it ought to be recognized by Congress."

Hon. Judge A. S. Diven, then a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and who had introduced the pamphlet on the *War Powers* to the attention of Congress, on the 9th of January, 1862, said:

I cannot withhold the satisfaction with which I have read your publications, nor forbear the expression of my admiration of your writings. There is a cogency in your powers of argument seldom met with. There is in them so much judicial learning, with so comprehensive and concise a style of communication. Go on, madam, in aiding the cause to which you are devoting your talents; your country needs the labor of all her defenders. The time will come when your labors will be appreciated.

If, upon the consideration of the facts and testimony herein presented, Congress shall find her claim to be just, your memorialist respectfully asks compensation commensurate with the service.

ANNA ELLA CARROLL.

JUNE, 1872.

S. Mis. 167—2