Vicksburg, Miss.
12th Sept. 1863.

Tennessee Dept. of
John A. Rawlins
Brgm 1st H. & A.

(Six enclosures)

Refers because of Mansfield & Jennings (Drugists) to Maj. Gen. Harbord Condy 16th A.C. to whom this subject has been previously referred.

and states the manner in which these parties have presented in trying to evade the just penalty inflicted on them for violation of law and the means employed by their agent in proposing to bribe an officer in the dis charge of his duty.

Rec'd at 6 16th A. C. 20th Sept. 1863.
my leads to establish the justice of Gen. Sherman's acts.
Vicksburg, Miss.
5th Aug., 1863

Mansfield & Co.

State that their Drug store was confiscated by the size of the United States about a year ago by order of Gen. Sherman. Represent that they have suffered great losses and request that they be included in the possession of said store and the said in possession of the Court, return for the express purpose of liquidating their Eastern debts.
Headquarters, Hendersonville.

Victoria, Miss. Aug. 5, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. A. H. Hilburn, Commanding 16th Army Corps, who will please examine into the merits of A. Mansfield, 14th Co. Cer. and report to their H. Qrs., whether the Company should be retained in whole, in part or not at all to what they ask.

U. S. Grant
Maj. Gen.

Ewing 3052
Vicksburg Miss Augt 8th 1863

May Gen W. S. Grant,

Your petitions would respectively beg your clemency in their Case as in the Order of Gen. Sherman Made Sept 20th 1862 wherein their Drug Store was Confiscated to the use of the United States. They have now been out of Business for Nearly Twelve Months and have Suffered greatpearance loss, they now desire to return to their lawful Business again and become reinstated in their Business again in the City of Memphis. They hope to be able to show you that they merit Clemency and desire that you will Reinstatethem to the following effect Mr.

Hay their Drug Store returned to them have the said land in the hands of the Decrated Master which has been placed by the Agent - returned to them for the appropurposes of paying their Eastern debts now in the hands of SIB Blackburn & others. Have these paid at regular rates for the Goods taken out of the
Sand Ford by Requested both from
Subsequent to SaidCApain
and Your Instructions will ever obey

S. Mansfield

The thencontents of Mansfield were
some companions by my side in Memphis
about one year ago. I had engaged in
hurrying to New York for the purpose of
Ladies. The way was changed to
the crime and hypocrisy of Church
pernicious systems devout to the Canon
and interest of the United States.

I am unable to admit that the
change which time and circumstances
have wrought in Memphis, warrant a
remission of part or whole.

If that in Mansfield he permitted
to receive permission of his Debtors
without prest of one of his personal Clerks,
but that he be permitted to apply
this fund in Cash and in the event
of the Grand Executer being from seven
9f months to 2 years in the place
of debt, fully discharged to the stock


if good then or here is our plan.

35. That he make up a bill of the

negligence claims on the basis of the

material damage at Brumley. If the army

can submit it for adjustment to the

General Board of the Army, and it is

Brum to be returned to Memphis to

hear and determine the merits of the

case.

Capt. 15 Army Corps, W. T. Sherman

Aug 8th 1863. Maj E. C. Crowe
To Major Gen. U. S. Grant,
Commanding Dept. of the Tenn.

The petition of Samuel Mansfield and Daniel Jennings, residents of the city of Memphis, and loyal citizens of the United States of America, Humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners were engaged in the drug business under the style of Mansfield & Co. in the city of Memphis, in accordance with the new regulations imposed by the United States.

That on the 27th day of Sept. 1862, your petitioners were arrested by order of Major General Sherman, put into prison, and their store taken possession of, and a government agent put in who still controls the establishment.

That the cause of the arrest was for selling a bill of drugs, of value less than $100, in violation of trade regulations, though as stated by two members of the Board of Trade, these regulations were new and not well understood by merchants.

That your petitioners were sent to Alton, Ill., but the sentence was generously modified by Gen. Sherman at a later period, and we were permitted to return to our families.

Your petitioners desire to draw your attention to the letter accompanying this document from the two acting members of the Board of Trade, also to the exhibits of our business from June the 6th 1862, after Memphis was taken by the United States army, until the 27th instant, and up to the day of our arrest, wherein it will be seen, that the whole amount of sales (from a stock of $50,000) for nearly four months was but $12228, all of which is made a part of this petition.
It is not held by your petitioners that the sentence and course of Gen.
Sherman was not dictated by pure motives, a lofty patriotism, and a
disinterested zeal in behalf of the United States Government,
Nor do your petitioners claim exemption for any infraction of a military
or a Treasury, regulation, if not understood and obeyed, it is our
fault, and we must suffer the penalty, attached,

But we, your petitioners claim that they have been
shamefully misrepresented, by malignant and vigilant enemies, the
public ear has been abused. Every acc has been artfully distasteful,
Every report magnified into actual transgression, fabulous sales, and
fortunes, it is said were made by us, which never had an existence
but in the brain of the malicious inventor.

We had taken the oath of allegiance to the United State
Government, hence the bitterness, hatred and persecution from the
decree, the real source and fountain of every report and base measure,
designed to poison the public mind, and through it the military,

Those reports which were zealously kept after, in our
opinion, prejudiced the military authorities very, much against us,
our Exhibit, which our books show is strictly correct, must convince any,
unprejudiced man, that our sales were small indeed, considering the
stock. And we hereby solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty
God, that we never sold a claim worth of goods knowing they,
were designated for the rebels;

We trust from doing business in this city for twenty
years amounting annually to from $300,000 to $500,000, and with
a credit East good at any time for $200,000, that we have some
character left, and a reputation to maintain unshackled,

The goods we sold, if true, were in violation of trade
regulations, but the purchasers said he lived in Chelsea, a suburb
of Memphis, and that he bought them on speculation as the goods
were daily, raising in value, which occurred daily with every

merchant.
merchants 

It is a common practice, among all jobbers, and speculators, and in what all persons engaged in trade, suppose they have a clear right to do;

Your petitioners most respectfully call your attention to other cases, similar to their own, Tolde. Maj. Ward & Col. Adlum Duggist, in the same business, sold as large a bill of drugs as we, did, were arrested the same day, and sent away, with us; yet they are now and have been for six months in possession of their store without a loss of more than $1000.

Loewenstein Bros., with three immense stores, with an aggregate of less than $100,000, were convicted about two months ago of selling a large bill of assorted goods to a rebel, yet he was fined $200, and continued his business.

J. B. Hasson, Duggist, with a large stock, was convicted of selling a bill of drugs. $1000, to a rebel, whom he would not trade with until he showed his commission as rebel surgeon; yet he was fined $2000, and continued his business without interruption.

These cases are not referred to, in a spirit of complaint, nor do we find fault, or murmur over what is believed to be a just punishment for a grave offense.

But we cannot but feel, in consideration of what others have suffered for precisely the same crime, that we have been sufficiently punished.

It is now nine months since our arrest, a part of the time we spent in Alton, and during this long period the store has been in charge of a Government agent, who could not possibly attend to the varied stock on hand; it of course is depreciating in value as it deteriorates in quality, which is constant; Every thing about the store is going to waste and destruction. The agent, unaided, being utterly incapable of looking after so large a stock,
If your petitioners were reinstated to day, and every request granted, they could not by the strictest economy and the most skilful financial management escape a loss of less than $20,000. To say nothing of our injured credit, derangement of business, and destruction of our chemical manufacturing apparatus, the joint product of a life of incessant toil,

We owe $35,000 to good and loyal men in New York and Phil. on which interest is accumulating, they are in need of their money, and we wish to pay them, and the only available assets we have are in the store now held by the Government, and the money, paid over to the Quartermaster, from the cash sales of the agents.

Your petitioners beg most respectfully to refer you to the letter from the Secretary of War enclosed with this petition, referring the case for final adjustment to you.

Trusting in the justice of the petition, and your high sense of right, that you will receive it graciously and afford us the relief we ask, we humbly pray.

1. That you will reinstate us in our store,
2. That you will order the Quartermaster to pay over the money, paid them by the agent, and arising from the sale of our goods,
3. That you will order payment for the goods taken in requisition from our store prior and subsequent to seizure, for the use of the United States armies,
4. That they may be relieved of the rent of the house for the time it has been held by the Government.

By granting the request of your petitioners, you will place them in a position to save the balance of their stock, and to pay those to whom they are justly indebted. Hoping if you will meet with approval your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) Samuel Mansfield

Daniel Jennings
Exhibit of the
Business done.

from June 6th,
1862, until Sept 27th,
1862. Inclosed.
A

Cash Sales from June 6 to Sept 27 1862


B

Sales of Specific Articles & other Goods accounting for the Above Sales

100 Pints Ytter Detergent 80c.
22 lb. Rope 2 cts.
60 lbs. Molasses 40c.
20 lbs. Raw Sugar 80c.
60 Boxed Home Tobacco 75c.

And Collected together in July 1863. Rs. 168.33.15

All other Sales of Assorted Goods,Such as Drug Medicine, Paint, Oil, Iron, Fancy Goods, Horse Tack, Knives, Books, Prescriptions & Co from the 6th day of June to Sept 27 to include Rs. 1228.67

1877.82 H.797.82

C.

Goods bought & forfeited after the arrival of the Army - The Most of which were in the Office at the time it was later Prodigious of Services from Wilson & Peter Lorinville about 1600.

Do. Do. Do.

Do to King & Others exceeding Rs. 8.50.10

Explanations over
The amount collected from the Rebel authorities was for goods seized by them just before they evacuated Memphis.

For such bills where no check was received or where payments were delayed, they were not put in our regular books, but entered on a memorandum book, and when paid, entered in Cash Sales.

The conclusion from the memorandum book, and the sales of the specific articles in (73) is the reason why our sales show large. The sales occurring months before the entry in some cases. The local stores alone put North after the U.S. Army occupied Memphis, amounting to $16,890.15.

Yet because our Cash Book showed this entry of $16,890.15 it was deemed sufficient evidence of smuggling, or cause to Col. Anthony, good grounds for suspicion.

This holds equally true with the $16,833, collected from the rebels for goods taken as above, the money was paid Mr. Pleasants (our Bookkeeper) but the Cash entry was not made until in July 1862. Yet this was another cause for suspicion, when one moment's reflection, or inspection of the books, by any business man, would convince any person of the utter fallacy of such charge.

The two sums $16,890.15 and $16,833 cannot of course, be included in the account of sales from June 6th until Sept. 27th inclusive. The whole amount during this interval amounted to $12,228.60.

This explanation I hope will prove perfectly satisfactory and clear.
Letter
from G. P. Ware
Member of the Board of Trade in Oct. 1862

(Copy)

Received 16th Oct. 20th Sept. 1863
Memphis, Feb. 1863

This certifies that I was acting as one of the Board of Trade at the time the store of I. Mansfield Co. was seized and closed by order of Gen. Sherman.

And from my knowledge of the said firm, their high standing and good character, and extent of their business, I am firm and unshaken in the belief, that they did not intend to violate the laws of trade, but were induced to sell larger bills than the regulations permitted.

These Regulations it must be remembered were new, and not well understood by many dealers. I believe the statements of Mansfield and Jennings to be true, to wit: that they did not know the goods which they sold, and which caused their arrest, were intended for the rebels. Nor were they, a detective being the purchaser, and he represented himself a resident of Memphis.

Nor do I believe, either one of the
firm of Mansfield &c., would knowingly
violate any existing law of trade, nor
in the remotest degree aid or abet the rebels.
They are both Union men, & Mr.
Mansfield being among the first to take
the oath on the occupation of the City by the
United States forces.

G. P. Hare.
Member Board of Trade
in Oct. 1862,
Memphis, July 14th, 1863

Major Gen. U. S. Grant

Mr. Fr. In closed with this you will receive the petition of Mansfield Jennings praying to be restored to their property, which was taken from them as the petition sets forth.

Mansfield has been to Washington to see Secretary Stanton, who referred him back to you for final adjustment.

There is not a person in the city of Memphis, unless he be a personal enemy, but who would gladly see Mansfield placed in possession of his home. His offense is by no means so great as has been reported by his enemies.

Every body thinks in Memphis that he has been punished enough for what he did. And General Sherman, who arrested him, said that clemency could be extended to him at any time when it was deemed advisable. No man in this city has suffered so much from falsehoods as Mansfield, since he took the oath, he has been pursued
by the recess, with entering vengeance, nothing has escaped their venom and animosity. And as General Sherman is a very impulsive, though a most excellent man, and a high toned patriot & soldier, he may have been slightly influenced by the report against Mansfield, and adjudged him harshly.

Considering his offence, which is truthfully stated in his petition, and what others have done in the face of old and well understood regulations, his punishment and theirs, I really think he deserves all he prays for.

Mansfield and Jennings have always borne a very high character, as honest, reliable business men, with an unlimited credit with those with whom they have dealt for twenty years; their word and honor would never be questioned by any one who knew them.

And they affirm most solemnly, that they never sold a drum with knowing it was to go to the rebels. All men are liable to err, however pure their intentions, and men especially are they liable when beset by a set of jackals, that are striving for the destruction of a victim,
The damage they must sustain by the arrest and loss of the management of their own store, is loss of $20,000, but they did wrong in selling goods in violation of trade regulations, and of course deserved punishment, which they have endured without a murmur.

The cases they refer to in the petition to His Excellency, Mr. Wood, Mr. Bleck, Mr. Scaife, Mr. McLeavitt, and Mr. Hasson, are all familiar to me.

Mr. Wood and Mr. McLeavitt's case was precisely like their own. The latter two were far worse, as it was clearly established in both cases that they knew to whom they were selling, and had been following it up, yet they are in their store.

In the plenitude of your power and elevation of your fame, you can afford to be magnanimous, at least to the deserving. It is safe to lean to the side of mercy, especially after the culprit has been thoroughly punished, and with still better grace, when by doing so, honest, loyal, good men, will get their dues. They owe a large debt each, which they wish to pay, and their creditors want the money.
But they cannot pay them, unless restored to their property.

Daniel Jennings is a native of New York city and always was a good and true man, and Mansfield has taken the oath and is loyal in person.

Their restoration will relieve their pressing want and gladden their crushed heart, and I hope most earnestly that you will send me an order granting the Petition, and place them under lasting obligations of gratitude.

Anything you may feel disposed to grant please address me, as Mansfield Jennings are both sick and incapable at present of attending to any business.

The North is all ablaze over the fall of Richg. May Heaven protect and shield you for fresh glories and still greater, and more, if possible, magnificent achievements.

Respectfully,

A. F. Park

Address.

Dr. A. F. Park.

Memphis.
W. Head Qrs. Dept. Tom. Watseburg Camp. Sept. 12th 1863

Respectfully referred to Col. J.A. Humphreys, Comdy. 14th Army Corps, to whom this subject has been previously referred.

The manner in which these parties have persisted in trying to evade the just penalty inflicted on them for violation of law, and the means employed by their agent in procuring to bribe an officer in the discharge of his duty, only tend to establish the justness of Genl. Sherman's act.

By order of Genl. J.B. Grant

Major Henshaw


[Signature]

[Date: 1863]

[Receipted by Col. E.M. Scott on 10th Aug. 1863]
Letter from the
Hon. B. D. Nabre.
Member of the Board
of Trade

(Copy)
Memphis, April 20th 1863

I was a member of the Board of Trade in this City in connection with Messrs. New and Nogu, at the time S. Mansfield's Drug Store was taken possession of by order of Gen Sherman.

At that time, the laws of trade were new, and imperfectly understood by the merchants & people, every one was liable to violate, when they did not fully comprehend. And the permit system for goods to go to the interior was for a period entirely abolished by Gen Sherman his pickets being the sole judges of the goods that was proper to pass beyond the lines.

Messrs Mansfield & Jennings have always been regarded as gentlemen of unquestionable integrity and spotless character in this Community; Mrs. Jennings is a native of New York City, and was always a devoted Union man, and Mansfield was among the first to take the oath when the U. S. army took Memphis.

B.F. Nichols

Member of the Board of Trade

Oct 1863.
War Department
Washington City, D.C.
May 2°, 1863.

Mr. Mansfield,
Sri

In regard to your claim
that a quantity of Drugs,
Medicine, &c. seized by Genl. Sherman, should be surren-
dered. I am to say that
the Secretary of War declines
to interfere in the matter,
and refers you to the Comman-
der of the Department of
the Mississippi.

Respectfully,
William Whiting
Secty of the War Dept.