

THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
The Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War,
BY
BRIG. GEN. FRED C. AINSWORTH,
CHIEF OF THE RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
AND
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not in any event despair; but believing that God himself has so organized human society and interests as to implant forever in truth an irresistible power, even if you abandon us we will fearlessly struggle on to the consummation of our own destiny.

With assurances of my high regard and esteem, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

[NOVEMBER 21, 1861.—For Bragg's circular with reference to the reorganization of his old regiments for the war, see Series I, Vol. VI, p. 770.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, November 22, 1861.

His Excellency T. O. MOORE,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Louisiana Militia:

SIR: I respectfully transmit my annual report of the condition of the militia of this State: The two regiments of regulars of the State army, organized by virtue of the ordinance, No. 12, of the convention of the 5th of February, 1861, were transferred to the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, in conformity to the ordinance of the 13th of March, 1861. I have the honor to annex a list of the officers at the time of the transfer, and the promotions and appointments which have taken place since the transfer. (See Document A.*) These regiments are in active service of the Confederate States, the artillery stationed in the various forts of this State and the infantry at Pensacola. The appointment of Col. A. H. Gladden to a brigadier-general's commission, Confederate Army, has placed the regiment under the command of Col. Dan. W. Adams. At the time of the transfer the regiment of infantry was incomplete, yet progressing rapidly in recruiting men. This regiment was suddenly called to Pensacola. To complete these companies it became necessary to call upon volunteers. Five companies tendered their services and were accepted—the Orleans Cadets, of New Orleans, Capt. C. D. Dreux; the Louisiana Guards, of New Orleans, Capt. S. M. Todd; the Crescent Rifles, of New Orleans, Capt. S. W. Fisk; the Grivot Guards, of La Fourche, Capt. N. H. Rightor; the Shreveport Grays, of Caddo, Capt. J. H. Beard. They were with the regiment stationed at Warrington up to June last, when the regiment having received its complement of regular companies, these companies were relieved from duty at Warrington. They formed themselves into a special battalion, under the command of Lieut. Col. Charles D. Dreux and Maj. N. H. Rightor, and were ordered to Yorktown, Va. Lieutenant-Colonel Dreux was killed whilst in the performance of his duties and the battalion is now under the command of Lieut. Col. N. H. Rightor.

On the 18th of April, 1861, a requisition from the Secretary of War for 3,000 infantry for twelve months' service was received. The following order was issued:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, April 17, 1861.

The President of the Confederate States having made a requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana for 3,000 infantry to serve for twelve months unless sooner

* Omitted.

discharged, I, Thomas O. Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby proclaim that volunteers will be received in accordance with the requisition of the President of the Confederate States, each company to be composed of not less than sixty-four privates, four sergeants, four corporals, one captain, one first and one second lieutenant. Captains of companies volunteering for the service will address Adj. Gen. M. Grivot, at New Orleans, La., and hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice, subject to the orders of the Governor.

By order of Thomas O. Moore, Governor and commander-in-chief:

M. GRIVOT,
Adjutant and Inspector General of Louisiana.

As soon as this proclamation made its appearance in all parts of the State companies were organizing and tendering their services; in less than five days the number of troops offering exceeded 5,000. This requisition did not state whether they were to be received by companies, battalions, or regiments. A subsequent requisition for 5,000 additional troops, received on the 21st of April, 1861, gave the authority to organize them into battalions and regiments. Under this requisition the following proclamation was issued:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, April 21, 1861.

The President of the Confederate States having made a requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana for 5,000 infantry to serve for twelve months unless sooner discharged (this force being in addition to the 3,000 already called for), I, Thomas O. Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby proclaim that volunteers will be received in accordance with the requisition of the President of the Confederate States, each company to be composed of not less than sixty-four privates, four sergeants, four corporals, one captain, one first and two second lieutenants. Volunteers will be received by companies, battalions, or regiments. Those offering will address Adj. Gen. M. Grivot, at New Orleans, La., stating the force of their command, will remain in the parish in which they form, perfect themselves in the drill, &c., and hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice, subject to the orders of the Governor. The Governor appeals to the patriotic citizens of this State to respond to his proclamation for the protection of the rights of the South.

By order of Thomas O. Moore, Governor and commander-in-chief:

M. GRIVOT,
Adjutant and Inspector General of Louisiana.

On the 23d of April the following order was issued:

ORDER } HDQRS. LOUISIANA MILITIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 105. } *New Orleans, April 23, 1861.*

Four regiments of infantry will be received and mustered into the service of the Confederate Army under the requisitions by companies as soon as presented. Companies or battalions will rendezvous at the city of New Orleans without delay and report to the adjutant-general.

By order of Thomas O. Moore, Governor and commander-in-chief:

M. GRIVOT,
Adjutant and Inspector General of Louisiana.

The troops were arriving rapidly. It was found expedient to establish a camp in the neighborhood of the city, and by Order No. 188, issued on the 29th of April, 1861, Camp Walker was established on the Metairie Course under the command of Brig. Gen. E. L. Tracy, First Division, Louisiana Militia, detailed for that purpose. The number of troops increasing, the fear of disease in camps, and owing to the scarcity of water, it was deemed advisable to transfer the camp to Tangipahoa, on the Jackson railroad. This camp was called Camp Moore. The First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers was organized on the 25th of April by the election of Albert G. Blanchard as colonel,

William G. Vincent lieutenant-colonel, and William R. Shivers as major, and transferred to the Confederate States on the 29th of April and ordered to Virginia. Colonel Blanchard has since been appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent elected colonel of the regiment. The Second Regiment was organized with Lewis G. De Russy as colonel, John Young as lieutenant-colonel, and I. T. Norwood as major, mustered into service on the 11th of May, 1861, and ordered to Virginia. Colonel De Russy having resigned, Capt. William M. Levy was elected to fill the vacancy. The Third Regiment was organized with Louis Hébert as colonel, S. M. Hyams as lieutenant-colonel, and W. F. Tunnard as major; was mustered into service on the 11th of May, and ordered to Arkansas, and from thence to Missouri. It participated in the battle of Oak Hills, performing deeds of valor. The Fourth Regiment organized with R. J. Barrow as colonel, H. W. Allen as lieutenant-colonel, and S. E. Hunter as major. The Fifth Regiment organized with Theodore G. Hunt colonel, Henry Forno lieutenant-colonel, and W. T. Dean major. At this period, while other regiments were in process of organization, the companies having mustered into the State service, to be transferred to the Confederate States for the period of twelve months under the proclamations after the transfer of the Third Regiment, a communication from the War Department was received declining to accept any more regiments unless for the term of the war. To this communication Your Excellency earnestly protested, and urged upon the Secretary of War the necessity of accepting the regiments already organized for the twelve months' service, but with no success. The following order was then issued:

ORDER } HDQRS. LOUISIANA MILITIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 359. } *New Orleans, May 15, 1861.*

I. The commander-in-chief has been officially notified by the Secretary of War that no more twelve-months' volunteers will be received from Louisiana into the service of the Confederate States. The Secretary of War has called upon this State for 3,000 volunteers to serve during the war. The commander-in-chief confidently expects that among the twelve-months' volunteers mustered into the service of the State he will experience no difficulty in promptly supplying the new requisition. The following rules will be observed among the troops now in the service of the State:

II. Full regiments of volunteers for the war will be received in preference to battalions, and battalions in preference to companies.

III. If more than one full regiment volunteers for the war, the regiments so volunteering will be transferred to the Confederate States, according to their respective numerical designations.

IV. If full regiments do not present themselves for the war, then battalions which may be formed by the commissioned officers of five companies will be received, and two battalions will be joined by the commander-in-chief to form a regiment and an election for field officers will be ordered.

V. If neither regiments nor battalions volunteer, then companies will be received and afterward formed into battalions or regiments, as the case may be, and an election for field officers will be ordered.

VI. All companies or parts of companies refusing to volunteer for the war will immediately disband, and deliver up their arms and equipments to their captains, who will be held responsible for them.

By order of Thomas O. Moore, Governor and commander-in-chief:

M. GRIVOT,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

This act of the Secretary of War created considerable excitement, both at the camp and in the country. The men who had volunteered, sacrificing their all, believed they were being trifled with, and had the effect of disorganizing the whole system for a while. After some difficulty the Fourth Regiment was accepted for the twelve months'

service and was transferred on the 25th of May, 1861. All the influence that could be brought to bear upon the War Department was exercised by Your Excellency to obtain the acceptance of the Fifth Regiment, and all the corps at Camp Moore, for the twelve months' service, but with no success. Still entertaining hopes that the Secretary of War would reflect upon the injury about to be inflicted upon the troops by not accepting their services except for the war term, would reverse and order them to be received, as originally mustered in, for twelve months, [you] granted a delay by Order No. 440, in which the companies were to decide whether they would volunteer for the war or be disbanded. This delay was extended to the 25th of May. This delay having expired, and the companies still refusing to muster in for the term of the war, were disbanded. On the 26th of May (Sunday) Your Excellency received a dispatch from the War Department announcing the fact that the regiments and companies would be accepted for the twelve months' term. It was received at a late hour; the morning train of the Jackson railroad had left. Upon application to Capt. J. S. Williams, superintendent of the road, he kindly offered his services to convey by an express train to Camp Moore the orders countermanding the disbanding of the troops; but it was too late—the mischief had been done. A large number of companies had been disbanded and were on their way home. Shortly after it was ascertained that twelve-months' troops would be received, both in the country and city, the organization recommenced with redoubled vigor.

The Fifth Regiment, which had received a check, completed its organization and was mustered into service on the 25th of May, 1861, and was immediately ordered to Virginia. The Sixth Regiment, organized with I. G. Seymour as colonel, Louis Lay as lieutenant-colonel, and S. L. James as major, was mustered into service on the 4th of June, 1861, and ordered to Virginia. The Seventh Regiment, organized with Harry T. Hays as colonel, Charles De Choiseul as lieutenant-colonel, and D. B. Penn, major, was mustered into service on the 5th of June, 1861, and ordered to Virginia. The Eighth Regiment, organized with Henry B. Kelly as colonel, F. T. Nicholls as lieutenant-colonel, and J. B. Prados as major, was mustered into service on the 15th of June. The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments were engaged in the memorable battles of Bull Run on the 18th and of Manassas on the 21st of July, 1861, and rendered important service. The Ninth Regiment, organized with Richard Taylor as colonel, E. G. Randolph as lieutenant-colonel, and N. J. Walker, major, was mustered into service on the 6th of July, 1861, and ordered to Virginia. The Tenth Regiment, organized with Mandeville Marigny as colonel, J. C. Denis as lieutenant-colonel, and Felix Dumonteil as major, was mustered into service on the 22d of July, 1861, and ordered to Virginia. The Eleventh Regiment, organized with S. F. Marks as colonel, Robert H. Barrow as lieutenant-colonel, and E. G. W. Butler as major, was mustered into service on the 18th of August, 1861, and ordered to Columbus, Ky. This regiment was in the battle of Belmont, and was mainly instrumental in gaining the victory. Major Butler fell while gallantly leading his men. The Twelfth Regiment, organized with Thomas M. Scott as colonel, Wade H. Hough as lieutenant-colonel, and John C. Knott as major, was mustered into service on the 13th of August, 1861, and ordered to Columbus, Ky.

The Thirteenth Regiment organized with R. L. Gibson as colonel, Aristides Gerard as lieutenant-colonel, and A. P. Avegno as major;

transferred to the Confederate service on the 9th of September, 1861; stationed for a long time at the fortifications below the city, and on the 22d of November was ordered to Columbus. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments were so designated by the War Department, and are composed of the troops known as the Polish Brigade. They were not mustered into service of the State and transferred to the Confederate States, and consequently I have no record of their names, of the companies or officers, or number of men composing it. The Sixteenth Regiment was organized with Preston Pond, jr., as colonel, Enoch Mason as lieutenant-colonel, and Daniel Gober as major; was mustered into Confederate service on the 29th of September, 1861. The Seventeenth Regiment organized with S. S. Heard as colonel, Charles Jones as lieutenant-colonel, and R. B. Jones as major; mustered into the Confederate service on the 29th of September, 1861, and is now at Camp Moore. The Eighteenth Regiment, organized with Alfred Mouton as colonel, Alfred Roman as lieutenant-colonel, and Louis Bush as major, was mustered into the Confederate service on the 5th of October, 1861, and is stationed above Carrollton. The Nineteenth Regiment organized with B. L. Hodge as colonel, J. M. Hollingsworth as lieutenant-colonel, and —— major, and is stationed at Camp Moore. Five companies in May last organized as a special battalion, with C. R. Wheat as major, was accepted and mustered into service on the 6th of June, 1861, and ordered to Virginia. This battalion was in the battle of Manassas, and is reported as having performed deeds of valor. The foregoing regiments and battalions have been fully armed and equipped.

I annex a list of the regiments and battalions mustered into the State service and transferred to the Confederacy, with the names of the companies, the parishes from which they come, the names of the officers, and the number of men of each company, amounting to a total of 19,152 men. (See Document B. *) The President having the appointment of surgeons and quartermasters, the names of these do not figure therein. The names of some officers of companies do not appear on the list, owing to the fact that the changes being made by promotion or otherwise the officers to fill the vacancies were elected after the transfer to the Confederate States. On the 19th of April, 1861, the Secretary of War made a requisition for the First Company Louisiana Foot Rifles, under command of Capt. Henry St. Paul, which had been accepted for service. By Order No. 95, of that date, this company was transferred, but as no rolls of the officers and men composing the company were left with me, I am unable to state its force. Several other companies volunteered their services to the War Department direct and were accepted. I have no record of their officers and number of men. The parishes bordering on the Gulf coast were unprotected, and the enemy's fleet had been committing depredations and threatening attacks. Major-General Twiggs, commanding the department, deemed it necessary to call for troops to be stationed at the forts and at various points, so as to guard and protect the coast. Eighteen companies have been transferred for that purpose and are now in the active service of the Confederacy. Companies have been mustered into the service for service within the limits of the State. This necessitated the establishment of a camp of instruction in the vicinity of New Orleans. The location was selected near Carrollton, on the Carrollton railroad, and was called Camp Lewis.

* Omitted in view of the recapitulation following (p. 752).

It is under the command of Brig. Gen. C. A. Labuzan. I annex a list of the force stationed there, marked Document C.*

A recapitulation of the forces as above stated shows:

Regiment of artillery (regulars).....	740
Regiment of infantry (regulars).....	1,033
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Regiments Louisiana Volunteers	14,949
Wheat's battalion	415
Dreux's battalion.....	480
Fourteen companies transferred to the Confederate service for State service	1,231
Four companies of Orleans Artillery.....	304

Number of troops in service of the Confederate States.....	19,152
Thirteen companies for service within the State, at Camp Lewis	1,050

Total number of troops thus far organized by the State

20,202

(I can only approximate the number of the troops volunteering independently into the Confederate service.)

One company Orleans Chasseurs.....	95
Sulakowski's regiment (14th Regiment).....	850
Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford's regiment (15th Regiment)	450
Pointe Coupée Light Artillery.....	90
Washington Artillery	320
Crescent Blues	80
Donaldsonville Artillery.....	85
Marion Infantry.....	129
Watson Artillery.....	100
Carroll Guards.....	75
Jackson Regiment.....	450
Zouaves.....	650

Total.....

3,375

Which would make a force in the field from the State of Louisiana.....

23,577

It became necessary in order to prevent trafficking between the enemy's fleet and a large number of small boats and luggers trading in the various bays, bayous, lakes, &c., in the parishes bordering on the sea-shore, to issue an order to arrest all offenders. To this effect on the 12th of June Capt. A. O. Murphy was appointed and placed in charge of the schooner Antonio, and a sufficient crew, with full authority to arrest all persons dealing with the enemy, or persons of a suspicious character, found within the limits of Barrell Keys and Texas, and who could not prove themselves loyal to the government. A similar authority was given to Capt. R. G. Darden, of Thibodeaux, who, in conjunction with Captain Murphy, visited all the bayous, bays, and lakes, and has made some important arrests. Great benefit has been derived by the State from the zeal and activity with which these gentlemen performed the arduous duties imposed upon them, Captain Murphy being alone in the service at present.

On the 14th of January, 1861, an order issued for the organization of the militia throughout the State. Considerable opposition was made thereto. Owing to the impracticability of the law of 1853, officers met with serious difficulties in compelling attendance at drills and obedience to their orders, the fine imposed, or intended to be imposed, upon delinquents being of so small an amount, and the mode pointed out for its collection being unconstitutional, that the organization was turned into a farce. In many parishes, however, no objections were raised, and as far as practicable the militia was organized. The times requiring that something should be done for the protection of the

* Omitted in view of the recapitulation following.

State, and that a prompt and thorough organization should be had, the following order was issued:

ORDER } HDQRS. LOUISIANA MILITIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 1147. } *New Orleans, September 28, 1861.*

1. Major-generals of divisions will, on receipt of this order, proceed immediately to the effective organization of the militia within the limits of their command.

2. In their respective regiments colonels will cause the census of all persons subject to militia duty to be taken by the company officers within the company beats. There will be two lists; on the one will be placed the names and residence of all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five subject to militia duty, and on the other, which shall be designated as the "black-list," will be placed the names and residence of all persons between the ages above mentioned subject to said duty who shall in any way attempt to evade the performance thereof, their aiders, abettors, and advisers, or who shall in any manner obstruct the officers in the execution of their functions. Such persons shall be marked and designated as suspicious and enemies to the South.

3. No volunteer companies, unless organized and commissioned by the Governor, shall be recognized. Such organizations shall be allowed five days from the promulgation of this order to apply for commissions. No home guards or companies organized for service only within the limits of a town, city, or parish will be acknowledged, except companies or corps the members whereof are subjects of a foreign prince or government, or composed exclusively of persons over forty-five years.

4. In the regiments of the First Division captains of companies will make, within three days after the receipt of this order, a true and correct return of the census thus made, through the proper channel, to the major-general. In the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Divisions the returns of the census shall be made in a similar manner by captains within ten days after the receipt of the order.

5. Immediately after the returns have been made the colonels of the regiments of the First Division will order daily company drills, after 3 p. m. (Sundays excepted), with full power and authority to the captains or other officer in command of the company to compel obedience to the orders and to enforce strict military discipline. The colonels shall order, at such time and place as they may deem proper, at least once a week, battalion or regimental drills. In the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Divisions colonels will order company drills at least twice a week, giving the captains full power and authority to enforce obedience to the orders and also strict military discipline; and colonels shall order battalion or regimental drills at such time and place within the regimental bounds as they may deem proper, at least three times a month. Should any person refuse to obey any order thus given, or neglect to attend, without good and valid cause, the drills above mentioned, they shall be noted and marked as suspicious, and treated accordingly; and it is the duty of all captains and colonels to report to headquarters without delay the name and residence of the delinquent.

6. At company, battalion, or regimental drills, or for the performance of any duty ordered, or for musters and reviews, companies and corps shall report themselves present, with such arms as they may possess, whether muskets, rifles, or shotguns, until it shall be in the power of the State to furnish other arms.

7. Every officer who shall neglect or refuse to carry out the object of this order, or shall fail to comply promptly with any order given by his superior, who shall fail or refuse to attend drills, musters, parades, and reviews, without good and sufficient cause, shall be immediately placed under arrest and court-martialed.

8. Any person subject to militia duty who shall refuse or neglect to perform such duty, or to attend company, battalion, or regimental drills, musters, or parades, besides being marked as suspicious, shall be subject to the fines imposed by the act of 1853 for each and every offense.

9. In the First Division a permanent general court-martial will be established by the commander-in-chief, with power to convene at least once a week, in the city of New Orleans; and in the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Divisions there shall be a permanent general court-martial, which shall convene at such place as the commander-in-chief may designate, three times a month, for the trial of all officers delinquent.

10. Major-generals and all other officers in command of divisions are strictly charged with the execution of this order, and will enforce it to the fullest extent. They will make a report to the adjutant-general the return of the militia force within their respective commands without delay.

By order of Thomas O. Moore, Governor and commander-in-chief:

M. GRIVOT,

Adjutant and Inspector General Louisiana Militia.

This order has met with success. Officers proceeded with activity to the organization, both in the city and country. Companies daily present themselves for commissions for their officers. It only remains to arrange them in battalions and regiments, which will be done in a very short time. I herewith annex the returns of the militia of the State so far as received. Only a few of the officers have complied with that portion of the order. I hope soon, however, to be able to report to the Legislature a full statement of the militia force. In the First Division the returns show a force of (see Document D*) 30,499; Confederate Guards (see Document F*), 752; making a total of that division of 31,251.

The following parishes have made their returns, to wit:.

Parish of Iberville	634
Parish of Natchitoches	1,031
Parish of Livingston	754
Parish of Saint Tammany	442
Parish of Saint Charles	210
Parish of Washington	441
Parish of Carroll	691
Parish of East Baton Rouge	1,200
Parish of East Feliciana	495
	5,898

The militia law should be revised and amended. One more stringent should be adopted. Officers should have full powers to compel obedience to orders and attendance to drills, musters, and reviews. Heavy fines should be imposed in times of peace on delinquents, and if the fine be not paid, then imprisonment for a certain term. These apparently harsh measures would seldom be resorted to, for persons subject to militia duty would obey and conform to the laws if they are made to understand that the law is to be no longer a farce. In times of war, when troops for State service are mustered in, or whenever any portion of the militia is called out by the Governor for the performance of any active duty, they should be subjected to the strict and rigid rules and regulations of war. It is only by strict discipline that any good results can be obtained from troops. Where every man in a company believes he is at liberty to do as he pleases, and there is no law to reach him, he will not be a good soldier, and he deters others from the path of duty. Volunteer corps should be encouraged. They should be formed into battalions or regiments, belonging to some brigade, and not claim to be totally independent of superior officers. No higher privileges should be granted or allowed to one corps over another. The adjutant-general should have authority to administer oaths. This would obviate considerable difficulties to officers applying for commissions. The State arsenal is in need of the necessary tools, &c. I would recommend an appropriation of \$300. An appropriation of \$2,000 should be made to meet the contingent expenses of the office of the adjutant-general. This office requires a large quantity of books and stationery, and the adjutant-general is compelled to furnish blank reports and returns for the militia throughout the State. Some persons were charged with the taking of the census of the militia in the regimental beats, and have presented a claim for their services. It is for the Legislature to say whether a remuneration should or should not be granted them. The various newspapers of the city and country have for years past published all orders emanating from the various corps,

* Omitted.

and have received no pay. These notices fill up a column or two of the paper, is an expense in the setting up of the type, and I deem it but just the publishers should be remunerated. I therefore cheerfully recommend an appropriation to meet the expenses of publication of these notices.

On the 17th of November, 1861, an order was issued for a review of all the volunteer and regular militia of the First Division, under command of Maj. Gen. John L. Lewis. The troops assembled on Canal street on Saturday, the 23d of November, 1861, were passed in review by Your Excellency, accompanied by Maj. Gen. M. Lovell, commanding Department No. 1, C. S. Army; Brigadier-General Ruggles, C. S. Army, and staffs. This assemblage was the largest and most imposing that had as yet taken place. The troops appeared in full numbers and displayed discipline and a drill which could have been scarcely anticipated from the short period in which they have been drilling. The force out on that occasion is estimated at a very large figure. The complete returns of the various companies have not yet been received, and I cannot give official returns, but will make a supplemental report as soon as received.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. GRIVOT,
Adjutant and Inspector General of Louisiana.

[NOVEMBER 25, 1861.—For message of President Davis, in relation to the admission of Missouri into the Confederacy, see Series I, Vol. LIII, p. 757.]

NOVEMBER 25, 1861.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
President of the Congress:

I have the honor herewith to transmit a communication* from the Provisional Governor of Kentucky informing me of the appointment of commissioners on the part of that State to treat with the Government of the Confederate States of America for the recognition of said State and its admission into the Confederacy. Also a communication from the president and members of the convention which declared the separation of Kentucky from the United States and adopted the provisional government as therein recited. Two of the three commissioners thus appointed have presented their credentials and submitted a proposition to enter upon negotiations for the admission of the State of Kentucky into the Confederacy. Before entering upon such negotiation I have deemed it proper to lay the case before Congress and ask its advice. The history of this controversy involving the State of Kentucky is so well known to the Congress that it is deemed unnecessary to enter here into a statement of the various stages through which it has passed. It may, however, be proper to advert to the fact that in every form in which the question has been presented to the people of Kentucky we have sufficient evidence to assure us that by a large majority their will has been manifested to unite their destinies with the Southern States whenever, despairing of the preservation of the Union, they should be required to choose between association with the North or the South. In both the communications presented will be found a powerful exposition of the misrepresentation of the people by the government of Kentucky, and it has

*See Johnson to Davis, November 21, p. 743.