

THE  
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE  
OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE  
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY  
The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

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SERIES I—VOLUME XXIV—IN THREE PARTS.  
PART I—REPORTS.

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WASHINGTON:  
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1889.

for his gallantry, coolness, and excellent judgment in the management of his command in the most critical position during the entire day. Lieutenant-Colonel Adaire, commanding Fourth Mississippi, is also entitled to high commendation.

The members of my staff also merit my thanks for their promptness and gallantry; but I must especially mention Capt. S. D. Harris, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. P. Hamilton, aide-de-camp, and Capt. A. B. Watts, volunteer aide, who were frequently exposed to the hottest fire, and discharged their duties with the coolness which belongs to veterans of a hundred battles. The latter (Captain Watts) had 3 horses shot under him, and was himself severely wounded in the arm. He merits more than my own praise.

The losses in the brigade were as follows: Killed, 12; wounded, 48; missing, 27. Total loss, 87 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. BALDWIN,  
*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

Maj. R. R. HUTCHINSON,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General, General Bowen's division.*

No. 33.

*Report of Col. Isham W. Garrott, Twentieth Alabama Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, Stevenson's Division.*

CAMP NEAR WARRENTON, May —, 1863.

SIR: By order of Brigadier-General Barton, commanding Stevenson's division, nine companies each of the Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Regiments Alabama Volunteers left camp, near Warrenton, about 7 p. m. on the evening of April 29; crossed the Big Black at Hankinson's Ferry that night, and continued the march next day in the direction of Grand Gulf. When we arrived within 4 miles of the latter place, we were directed to move toward Port Gibson; crossed Bayou Pierre on the suspension bridge between Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, and halted a little beyond, where the men, who had been without food all day, obtained raw rations and immediately proceeded to cook them. Before the cooking was done, however, the order to march was given, and the troops proceeded down the bayou to a point 5 or 6 miles in front of Port Gibson, where we were formed in line of battle on the night of the 30th, the brigade having marched 40 miles in twenty-seven hours.

The troops slept on their arms until aroused by the fire of artillery on our left about 2 o'clock next morning, when they promptly fell into line. An officer sent by General Green stated to General Tracy that General Green had sent him to ask at least one regiment and one section of Captain [J. W.] Johnston's battery to re-enforce him on the left, strenuously urging that if the left was not sustained the right would be cut off from all chance of retreat, and stating to General Tracy that it was General Green's opinion that he could not sustain his position on the left fifteen minutes unless re-enforced. General Tracy reluctantly ordered the nine companies of the Twenty-third Alabama (then on the field) and two of the four guns of Captain Johnston's battery to his relief. This was about sunrise, and before the infantry had become en-

gaged. The balance of the brigade then on the ground—consisting of nine companies each of the Twentieth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Alabama Regiments—were then placed in the position for battle pointed out by General Green, who, as understood, was sent by General Bowen to discharge this duty. The battery was placed on the ridge about the center of our line and near some negro houses. The Thirtieth Alabama was posted on either side of the battery. The left wing of the Twentieth Regiment formed line on their right, stretching out obliquely to the front to a skirt of woods on the east side of the ravine, which is west of the negro houses. Two of the four remaining companies of the Twentieth Regiment were posted at very long intervals, and the other two were deployed as skirmishers to protect our right flank, the distance between the right flank of our little force and Bayou Pierre, which was intended to be protected by these four companies, being not less than 800 yards. The nine companies of the Thirty-first Alabama Regiment were placed in line on Colonel [Charles M.] Shelley's left, in a gorge or ravine grown up with reeds, bushes, and some few small trees. The distance between the left flank of this last regiment and the nearest troops on its left was at least 1 mile.

The battle was commenced on the right a little before 7 o'clock in the morning, the enemy first attacking the center of our brigade with artillery and small-arms. The attack was coolly and promptly met by the section of Captain Johnston's battery above mentioned and the Thirtieth Alabama Regiment. The contest here soon became warm and bloody. The battery was in range of the enemy's sharpshooters, and in a short time a number of the officers, men, and horses had been killed or wounded.

A little before 8 o'clock our brave and gallant commander, General Tracy, fell near the front line, pierced through the breast, and instantly died without uttering a word. The command of the brigade then devolved upon the undersigned, and the fight was continued by our troops with unabated ardor. I knew nothing of the plan of battle except what I had casually learned that morning from General Tracy, the substance of which is hereinbefore stated. The enemy was in our front, and I knew of no order to retire. A messenger was immediately sent to the commanding general for instructions, who, on account of the distance to be traveled, did not return until about 11 o'clock, when he brought the order that our position was to be held at all hazards.

In the mean time the fire of the enemy had become much heavier, and the Thirty-first Alabama and the left wing of the Twentieth had become engaged. Skirmishing had also been for some time kept up with the detached companies on the right. Two other pieces of Captain Johnston's battery had arrived on the field, and had been ordered to relieve the two which had been placed in position in the morning. Two of the four pieces had by this time been disabled. Lieutenant [Philip] Peters and several men had been killed and others had been wounded, and a considerable number of the horses were disabled. Captain Johnston had exhibited distinguished gallantry, and his command had bravely stood by their guns; but by 10 o'clock the enemy's fire of artillery and sharpshooters had become so deadly that it seemed impossible for them to remain longer on the field without being sacrificed, and I ordered them to retire, which they did with the only two pieces capable of being carried from the field. The enemy had massed heavy forces in front of our center and of the left wing of the Twentieth Regiment, and they had for some time been receiving a deadly fire. The enemy had even attempted more than once to charge this position in heavy force, but as

siana was, by direction of General Bowen, posted on the extreme right of my position, on a ridge separated from the remainder of the command by a deep wooded hollow. This regiment was not actively engaged during the day, but was within reach of the enemy's artillery. It maintained its position until the command was drawn off. The Fourth Mississippi was placed on the left of the center, its right forming part of the defense of the triangular wood, separated from the Seventeenth Louisiana by a deep ravine, the left extending along a skirt of woods which bounded on the side next to us an open field, forming a re-entering angle, the whole front of the regiment covered by skirmishers. The Forty-sixth Mississippi was posted on a hill 600 or 800 yards in rear of the front, on the left of the main road, as a reserve, and to support a battery placed there. The Seventeenth Louisiana and Fourth Mississippi were soon actively engaged with the enemy's skirmishers; the former the most warmly, as it occupied the key to our position. Two pieces of artillery placed upon the ridge where the Forty-sixth Mississippi was stationed, although nearly out of ammunition, opened upon the enemy's advance in front of the Fourth Mississippi, and checked their progress. The number of pieces at this point was afterward increased to six, but their fire, though accurate and effective, was necessarily slow and at long intervals, from scarcity of ammunition. The fire was kept up with but little intermission along our front until between 3 and 4 p. m., when, no progress having been made by the enemy, General Bowen directed me to make an effort to advance and try their strength.

I therefore placed the Forty-sixth Mississippi in an open field on a hillside, to the right of the road and of the Seventeenth Louisiana, covered by a company of skirmishers. The ground was too much intersected by hollows, woods, and deep ravines to admit of simultaneous action; but I started the Fourth Mississippi across the open field in front of its left, covered by three companies of skirmishers, with instructions to dash across the space to the woods beyond, and seize and hold the position. The Seventeenth Louisiana was directed to debouch from the wood in the same manner, but their position was so much cut up by ravines and other irregularities of ground that no line of battle could be formed, and companies were compelled to act independently. The Forty-sixth Mississippi was directed to rush across the field and up the slight acclivity on which they were placed, and possess themselves of the woods in front. Before the dispositions could be entirely completed, the enemy opened a sweeping fire of grape and shrapnel, completely enfilading the road and covering all approach from my center and right. The Fourth Mississippi had commenced the movement as directed, and started across the field under a heavy fire of musketry, but before the other regiments could be placed in motion it was compelled to retake its position, having found, as reported, two brigades of infantry opposed to its left. It was then evident to me that an attempt to move forward would result in the destruction of the entire command without accomplishing the object. I therefore reported the condition of affairs to General Bowen, who directed me to relinquish the attempt. The Forty-sixth Mississippi was then returned to its former position, but afterward, from representation from Colonel Richardson that his right was menaced, four companies of this regiment were sent forward to the right of the road and of his position, where they remained until the command was about to be drawn off. The enemy opened at this time a concentrated fire upon our battery posted on the hill. Their skirmishers advanced against the Fourth Mississippi. Our batteries checked their advance, but in so doing killed and wounded several of our own men,

which compelled the Fourth Mississippi to take a position a little in rear of their former one, to avoid the fire of our guns. Everything then remained in the center as first placed in the morning, when I was directed by General Bowen first to fall back to a commanding ridge about half a mile to our rear, and before this movement was completed to retire across the Bayou Pierre, designating the lower bridge across the main stream, about 3 miles below the town, as the place of crossing, and a road which led directly from the right of the new position I was taking as the route.

In falling back, the Thirty-first Louisiana, on my right, was nearly intercepted. The troops of our right as well as left wing having been drawn off, the enemy occupied the road I was designated to take, and were at least 1 mile nearer the bridge than my command. The regiments were drawn off in good order in successive *échelons*, alternately facing the advancing enemy, the artillery, being out of ammunition (one section having only three rounds left), retiring first.

At 9 p. m. I passed through the town of Port Gibson; crossed the south fork of Bayou Pierre, and followed the route I had come in the morning. I was induced to this departure from the route suggested by a conviction that the other course would involve the capture of my command. The enemy pressed closely upon our rear until near the town, when they allowed us to continue our march undisturbed. At midnight I crossed the north fork, rested two hours, and believing it to be the policy of the enemy to pursue us rapidly, burned the bridge; then continued the route, turning to the left after marching 3 miles, and taking the shortest road to the position occupied by General Bowen, on the right bank of Bayou Pierre, opposite the railroad and suspension bridges, which had been destroyed.

I arrived at this point and formed a junction at 9 a. m., Saturday, having marched 21 miles since we left the battle-field. At this point we remained all that day in position and until 2 o'clock the following morning, when a retreat was ordered to the Big Black.

The command reached Vicksburg at 5 o'clock Monday evening, having in less than five days marched over 100 miles, besides being engaged with the enemy more than ten successive hours. The men marched in better order and with less straggling than I ever before observed in any troops; and while their indomitable steadiness and courage on the battle-field is worthy of all commendation, their patient and cheerful endurance of fatigue and an unusual march bespeaks the highest quality of soldiers.

It would be a most agreeable duty to mention individual instances of courage and gallantry were it not that when all did so well it is difficult to distinguish without doing injustice to many. To the reports of regimental commanders I respectfully refer for the names of their officers whose conduct was most particularly noticed. I cordially indorse their favorable mention.

As regiments, the Seventeenth Louisiana, Colonel Richardson, and the Fourth Mississippi, Lieutenant-Colonel Adaire, were so posted as to bear the severest part of the conflict, especially the Seventeenth Louisiana, which was constantly and fiercely engaged nearly the whole of the time we were in position. The regiments both deserve the highest praise. The other regiments (Thirty-first Louisiana and Forty-sixth Mississippi) also performed their parts well, and to my entire satisfaction, but, not being in a position to engage the enemy directly, were not tried in the same ordeal.

Colonel Richardson, Seventeenth Louisiana, deserves especial notice

win, in his advance, recaptured two pieces of artillery that had been captured by the enemy, but the horses having been nearly all killed, and he having to fall back at double-quick, was compelled to leave them on the field.

This regiment fought bravely, and Colonel Erwin showed great coolness of judgment and quick perception in getting out of this difficulty. This was the last regiment to leave the field.

My force when attacked by the enemy did not exceed 800, and, after being re-enforced by the Twenty-third Alabama, did not exceed 1,100, and with this force I maintained my position against a force of the enemy (as subsequent [events] have proven) of at least 7,000 from 12.30 o'clock until about 10.30. My men becoming exhausted, and being out-flanked at both flanks, were compelled to fall back. In this engagement my command was made up of troops from Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama, and each seemed to vie with the other as to who should carry off the palm. Without any distinction, I have simply to say, all fought well, and did their duty. All stood at their posts until ordered to leave.

Having received no reports from the Sixth Mississippi, Twenty-third Alabama, or either of the batteries, I am unable to state their losses, but from the length of time they were under a heavy fire they must be very great. The most of these troops were new to me, yet they fought most gallantly and did honor to the States they represent, and will do to rely upon in any emergency.

The Alabama regiment and Sixth Mississippi made a gallant charge in front of the enemy's battery under a heavy fire, General Bowen leading the Alabama regiment.

Colonel [Robert] Lowry, of the Sixth Mississippi, deserves the highest commendation for his coolness and promptness in executing every order.

The Hudson and Anderson batteries did all that the most sanguine could expect.

The Arkansas troops were exposed to the heaviest charges made by the enemy, yet they stood like heroes at their posts, repulsing at least a dozen heavy charges, each charge having been made (as I learn) by fresh troops.

Our loss, without including that of the batteries, Sixth Mississippi, or Twenty-third Alabama, is 222, as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
6th Missouri.....	4	32	46
21st Arkansas.....	1	11	23
12th Battalion Sharpshooters.....	1	8	17
15th Arkansas Infantry.....	1	37	57
Total.....	17	83	122

Doubtless many or nearly all of those reported missing are killed, yet we have no means of ascertaining what has been their fate.

Although all the troops under my command stood to their posts and fought with a desperation unequalled, and particular mention of any might be thought an invidious discrimination, yet I feel it my duty to mention Capt. Griff. Bayne, commander of the Twelfth Battalion Sharpshooters, as having acted pre-eminently gallant, and after skirmishing with the enemy and holding him in check from 12.30 o'clock until about

8 p. m., fell, severely, if not mortally, wounded. I recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Department.

I cannot refrain from mentioning the conduct of the Sixth Missouri Infantry. It has been my fortune to be with this regiment in every engagement in which it has participated since we crossed the Mississippi River, and on each occasion have I been struck by their gallant conduct, and in this engagement, though I expected much of them, they more than came up to my expectations. Colonel Erwin was notified to march at 10 a. m., and was on the field (8 miles distant) by 1 p. m. They went into the fight with about 400 men; were so nearly surrounded as to have to cut their way out, and lost only 82 men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. E. GREEN,

*Brigadier-General, Second Brigade, Second Division.*

Capt. R. R. HUTCHINSON,

*Asst. Adjt. Gen., Bowen's Division, Army of the Mississippi.*

No. 32.

*Report of Brig. Gen. William E. Baldwin, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, Smith's Division.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SMITH'S DIVISION,  
*Dr. Naylor's, Nine Miles Southeast of Vicksburg, May 9, 1863.*

MAJOR: I have the honor respectfully to report the movements of my command during the five days succeeding the night of the 29th ultimo, and also the part taken by this brigade in the action near Port Gibson on the 1st instant.

In compliance with orders from division headquarters, my command, consisting of the Seventeenth Louisiana, Colonel [Robert] Richardson; Thirty-first Louisiana, Lieutenant-Colonel [S. H.] Griffin; Fourth Mississippi Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel [T. N.] Adaire; Forty-sixth Mississippi Infantry, Colonel [C. W.] Sears, marched through Vicksburg, en route for Hankinson's Ferry, on the Big Black, on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, at 9 p. m. We crossed the Big Black next day between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p. m., and there awaited orders. These were received soon after sunset from Brigadier-General Bowen, commanding at Grand Gulf, who directed me to proceed immediately to Port Gibson, and there take position on the Rodney road. I marched until midnight, and then halted the command until morning at the suspension bridge over the north fork of Bayou Pierre.

Starting soon after daylight the next morning (Friday, the 1st instant), we had marched but 4 or 5 miles when the sound of firing was heard in advance. The pace was accelerated, and soon couriers arrived in quick succession, announcing that our troops beyond Port Gibson were engaged with the enemy, and urging our speedy arrival. The brigade passed through the town at a rapid pace, and thence marched in double-quick about 2 miles southwest, on the Rodney road, when we found our troops falling back from all points, pressed by greatly superior numbers. The regiments were at once assigned positions to check the advance of the enemy. The Seventeenth Louisiana was directed to occupy a wood on the left of the main road, which was much broken by ravines, and formed a salient angle with our general line. The Thirty-first Loui-

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On May 20, the Seventeenth Louisiana had to mourn the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel [Madison] Rogers, at the time temporarily in command of his regiment. He was a brave, able, and efficient officer, and a great loss to his command and the service.

On June 27, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin, commanding the Thirty-first Louisiana, was killed while watching the operations of the enemy from the trenches. One of the best field officers it has ever been my good fortune to meet, his imperturbable coolness and gallantry on all occasions, his watchful vigilance and sound judgment, united with more than ordinary ability as a tactician and disciplinarian, rendered his loss irreparable to his regiment and a serious blow to the service.

The next day (June 28) Lieutenant-Colonel Adaire, commanding the Fourth Mississippi, was severely wounded. He displayed during the entire operations (until disabled) the highest qualities of a soldier, and merits especial notice.

Colonel Richardson, Seventeenth Louisiana, conducted himself, as usual, with great judgment, discretion, and gallantry. For nearly three weeks in command of the brigade during the most critical period, I commend him most warmly to the notice of the major-general commanding, who was personally and directly cognizant of his conduct during the time mentioned.

Colonel Sears, Forty-sixth Mississippi, merits favorable notice for his conduct during this trying time.

Major (afterward Lieutenant-Colonel) [W. A.] Redditt and Captain (afterward Major) [D. W.] Self, Seventeenth Louisiana; Major (afterward Lieutenant-Colonel) [J. W.] Draughon and Captain (afterward Major) [R. D.] Bridger, Thirty-first Louisiana (officers assigned to a higher rank, to fill vacancies by virtue of seniority); Lieutenant-Colonel [W. K.] Easterling and Major [W. H.] Clark, Forty-sixth Mississippi, and Captains [J. B.] Moore and [T. P.] Nelson, acting field officers of the Fourth Mississippi; also Captain Wofford, of Withers' artillery, acting chief of artillery for the brigade, all merit high commendation for courage, faithfulness, and good conduct in the discharge of their respective duties. Other officers deserve mention, but not coming so directly under my personal observation, reference is made to reports of regimental commanders.

The members of my staff generally deserve to be mentioned favorably: J. W. Benoit, assistant adjutant-general, Capt. S. D. Harris, assistant inspector-general, and Maj. H. B. Whitfield, brigade commissary, had the most arduous duties to perform, which were executed with commendable diligence.

Maj. A. G. Scott, brigade quartermaster, and Lieut. T. A. Burke, ordnance officer, performed their duties faithfully.

Lieut. P. Hamilton, aide-de-camp; Cadet Thomas Harrison, acting aide-de-camp; C. A. Withers, J. D. Shute, and J. M. Clark, volunteer aides, were always on the alert to discharge any duty and to encounter any danger.

Reports of regimental commanders comprising minor details, with full returns of the strength of the command engaged, with lists of killed, wounded, and missing, will be forwarded so soon as completed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. BALDWIN,  
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

## ADDENDA.

JULY 3, 1863.

I object to a surrender of the troops, and am in favor of holding the position, or attempting to do so, as long as possible.

W. E. BALDWIN,  
Brigadier-General.

Abstract from statements of ordnance and ordnance stores lost and destroyed in the First Brigade, Smith's Division, during the siege at Vicksburg.

Ordnance and small-arms.	Destroyed.*	Captured.†	Total.
<b>Guns and howitzers:</b>			
30-pounder Parrott.....	1		1
3-inch rifles.....	1	1	2
Whitworth gun.....	1		1
32-pounder gun.....		1	1
24-pounder howitzer.....		1	1
12-pounder howitzers.....		2	2
6-pounder guns.....		5	5
<b>Small-arms:</b>			
Perussion muskets, caliber .69.....		1,467	1,467
Enfield rifles, caliber .57.....		500	500
Mississippi rifles, caliber .54.....		50	50
Rifled muskets, caliber .57.....		121	121

No. 90.

Report of Brig. Gen. F. A. Shoup, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

DALTON, GA., April 11, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit, inclosed, the report of operations of my brigade during the siege of Vicksburg. Before leaving Vicksburg, I rendered a report to Major General Smith, which was lost. I was directed by General Pemberton some time ago to make another and send it to you direct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
F. A. SHOUP,  
Brigadier-General.

General S. COOPER,  
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SMITH'S DIVISION,  
Vicksburg, Miss., July 8, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my brigade during the siege of Vicksburg:

On May 18, I was ordered to send a regiment of my command on the Graveyard road, to a point near Willis', to cover a foraging party col-

\* The 30-pounder and Whitworth burst; trunnions knocked off 3-inch rifle.  
† Also 112,530 rounds of small-arms ammunition.

Burgin's battalion, under command of Brig. Gen. J. V. Harris, of the State service, also a battalion of stragglers from General Loring's division, commanded by Major Stevens, were directed to report to me, and were placed temporarily in reserve. During the day the following pieces of light artillery were placed in position on my line: One 30-pounder Parrott gun, manned by a detachment from a Missouri battery (this gun burst on the evening of Friday, and was replaced by a 32-pounder smooth-bore, served by a detachment from Captain [J. P.] Lynch's company, First Tennessee Artillery); one Whitworth gun, which also burst the first day; one 24-pounder howitzer, two 12-pounder howitzers, two 6-pounder guns, and two 3-inch rifled guns, served by Wofford's company, Withers' regiment light artillery, and three 6-pounder guns, served by a detachment of Guibor's artillery company, the whole under the immediate direction of Captain [J. L.] Wofford as chief of artillery for the brigade. One of the 3-inch rifled pieces was disabled by a trunnion being knocked off early in the siege. With the exception named, no other damage was done to my artillery during the siege except such as was immediately repaired.

In the afternoon of the 19th (Tuesday), the enemy made two demonstrations upon my line, one upon my left and the other upon my extreme right, both of which were gallantly repulsed by the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Louisiana Regiments. Late in the evening of the same day, Brigadier-General Vaughn, commanding on the left, sent word that the enemy were massing troops opposite his position and desiring reinforcements. I immediately hastened to his support a Missouri regiment, of Colonel [F. M.] Cockrell's brigade, which was temporarily in reserve in my rear, and Major Stevens' battalion. The latter did not return to my command during the siege. The same night I removed the Thirty-first Louisiana to my extreme right, holding them there as a reserve, replacing them in the trenches by Brigadier-General Harris' command of State troops.

The next morning (Wednesday, the 20th), one regiment of State troops (Colonel Robinson's) was ordered by Major-General Smith to the trenches on the river front of the city, the Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana, Colonel [Allen] Thomas, being directed to report to me in their place. The Seventeenth Louisiana, on my right, being too weak to occupy fully the portion of the line assigned to them, I relieved them by the Thirty-first Louisiana, a larger regiment, placing the former in reserve. Nothing of interest occurred during this or the next day. The enemy was busy erecting batteries and placing guns in position in front of our line, keeping up an incessant fire of sharpshooters. Our trenches were rapidly completed and strengthened, and traverses erected as positions subject to an enfilading fire were developed.

On Friday evening, the 22d, a vigorous attack was made on General Shoup's line and my right, which was gallantly repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, who left the ground in our front covered with their dead. In the early part of this day I was disabled by a wound, and compelled to relinquish the command until June 13, when I returned to duty. The command during the interval devolved first on Colonel Thomas, Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana, but his regiment being returned to General Shoup's brigade next day, Colonel Richardson, Seventeenth Louisiana, succeeded, and to his report, which will accompany this, respectfully refer for details of operations during my absence.

From this time, with but few exceptions, the daily operations were very similar. A constant fire of artillery was kept up with considerable

briskness early in the morning and late in the evening, slackening and sometimes altogether ceasing during the seven or eight middle hours of the day, and kept up during the night at regular but longer intervals. The enemy's skirmishers occupied every cover in our own front, and opposite my right were enabled to approach to within sight or within 100 paces. Upon no position of the line could a head be exposed a moment above the parapet without being a target for the enemy's bullets.

On June 20, at daybreak, the enemy opened their heaviest artillery fire, and though this was kept up incessantly with the greatest rapidity for five or six hours, and continued with a little less vigor during the entire day, but little damage was done to our works, and our casualties were but 2 killed and 5 wounded. The greater portion of our losses during the siege was caused by the fire of small-arms. The enemy had constructed a covered way, connecting his batteries on the hills opposite the left, by way of the valley in our front, with those opposite my right. From this they commenced an approach opposite the right of the Thirty-first Louisiana, where the valley was narrowest, ascending a spur which led from the ridge occupied by our defenses. To obstruct their approach in case of an attempt to storm, a row of palisades had been placed some 20 yards in front of our trenches at this point, and a ditch excavated behind these to shelter an advanced line of sharpshooters as an additional obstacle. Their work silently progressed without impediment until about June 25; then, when they had approached to within 60 or 70 yards, their boldness invited our attention. Procuring a dozen hunting rifles, these in the hands of experienced marksmen rendered their approach very slow and cautious. The 3-inch rifle piece was brought to bear at 700 yards' distance with same effect on their works, and afterward a position was excavated on the site of Riddle's house, concealed from view, for the 24-pounder howitzer, which was completed on the night of the 3d instant. This gun, bearing at 150 yards with a plunging fire directly on their work, would have effectually destroyed it had not the termination of our defense prevented its being used.

On the night of the 3d instant, I was summoned to a council of general officers and brigade commanders, to consider terms of capitulation offered by the commander of the Federal forces. The result of this deliberation and the terms obtained next day require no report from me. My command marched over the trenches and stacked their arms with the greatest reluctance, conscious of their ability to hold the position assigned them for an indefinite period of time.

During the whole siege the entire command had exhibited the highest degree of patience, fortitude, and courage, bearing deprivations of sufficient food, constant duty in the trenches under a broiling sun by day and heavy fatigue and picket duty at night without a murmur, willing to bear any hardships, confident in sustaining the brunt of any assault, in the hope of anticipated relief and ultimate triumph. The command was daily aroused and under arms at 3.30 a. m., to guard against surprise, and nightly our pickets were in advance of our defenses and nearly contiguous to the sentinels of the enemy.

All the regiments of my command and the artillerists deserve the highest commendation for their good conduct during the siege and the preceding operations.

The loss in killed and wounded was severe. Not being able to give the names nor the exact numbers at this time from absence of reports of regimental commanders, these will be the subject of a supplemental report.

mand was kept all the time in readiness for an immediate movement, supplied with two days' cooked rations in haversacks, two days' rations in regimental wagons, and two days' supplies in hands of brigade commissary.

On the 11th, I was directed to send a regiment to picket the crossing of the Big Black at Hamer's Ferry, and sent the Thirty-first Louisiana on this duty. The same night I was ordered by Major-General Stevenson, commanding the right wing of our army, to move to the Vicksburg and Hall's Ferry road, and relieve General Buford, who was directed to move east. The movement was made immediately that night. Lieutenant [C. E.] Hooker, with four pieces from Ridley's battery; Withers' artillery, reported to me for duty. I made my headquarters near Mr. D. Whitaker's. The Thirty-first Louisiana, left on picket, was returned, and the next two days were spent in reconnoitering the ground in my front in the direction of Hall's Ferry, and in making dispositions for defense.

On the 14th, I received a communication from Brigadier-General Tilghman, whose headquarters were at Mr. Hubbard's, on the Baldwin's Ferry road, advising me that his command was ordered to Big Black Bridge.

On the 15th, orders were received from Major-General Forno, commanding the district, directing me, in compliance with instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding, to move to Mount Alban and "to guard all approaches to Big Black Bridge, particularly from the river;" that I should be assigned the command of all troops guarding the Big Black Bridge and its approaches, front and rear. Colonel [T. N.] Waul, with his Texas Legion, had reported to me just before the reception of this order. I had directed him to occupy the position just vacated by General Tilghman, but on the receipt of this order I moved at once to Mount Alban, leaving Colonel Waul at the point I had just left. My command reached Mount Alban at 6 p. m., when I received a dispatch from Brigadier-General Vaughn, commanding at Big Black Bridge, advising me that one regiment of his command had been ordered to Edwards Depot. In accordance with previous instructions, I forwarded Lieutenant Hooker, with his four pieces of artillery, to report to General Vaughn, and went myself the same night to consult with the latter and ascertain the means of defense at this point. Lieutenant-Colonel [W. N.] Brown, Twentieth Mississippi, commanding battalion of mounted men, was also directed to report to me. I ordered him to leave sufficient pickets for observation at Hall's and Hankinson's Ferries, and to report to me with the remainder of his command at Mount Alban. The Fourth Mississippi was held in readiness to move at a moment's notice to support General Vaughn, at the bridge.

On Saturday, the 16th instant, on receiving information from General Vaughn that the enemy were supposed to be advancing, I forwarded the Fourth Mississippi to him, and on the evening of the same day marched with the Seventeenth Louisiana and Forty-sixth Mississippi to Bovina, leaving the Thirty-first Louisiana at Mount Alban. That night rumors came of a disaster to our troops across Big Black Bridge, at Baker's Creek.

Early the next morning (the 17th), I received verbal directions from the lieutenant-general commanding to concentrate all of my command at Bovina, including the Fourth Mississippi, at the time detached to support General Vaughn at the bridge. The latter could not be brought off, being, when the orders reached General Vaughn, warmly engaged with the enemy. Before the last order could be entirely executed, I was

directed to proceed to Big Black and there take position on the left of the bridge, to cover the crossing of our troops from the left bank; also to place the cavalry at my disposal above and below the bridge, to watch the approaches from Haynes' Bluff on the left, to Baldwin's Ferry on the right. I sent Major [W. A.] Rorer, Twentieth Mississippi, to the left with three companies, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brown with seven companies to the right. Starting immediately, I had proceeded but a short distance toward the bridge when further instructions were brought by Col. Jacob Thompson, inspector-general, to cross the bridge and defend from the other side the crossing, which was already attacked by a larger force of the enemy, before whom our troops were about to give way. I hastened to march in the quickest time, but arriving at the river found our troops already on this side, having been compelled to leave in disorder, and the bridge on fire. General [S. D.] Lee's brigade was being posted on the left of the bridge. I posted my command on the right, collecting the scattered remnants of the Fourth Mississippi, which had succeeded in crossing. This regiment had gallantly held its position on the other side until left alone by other commands adjoining. The enemy opened a brisk fire of artillery, which was returned by a few of our pieces from this side. After the lapse of about two hours, an order was received from the lieutenant-general commanding directing me to cause all troops at this point to move immediately in the direction of Vicksburg, with the exception of my own command, which was to remain until all had moved, and bring up the rear "in good order." This was executed. My command started at 12 o'clock. At Bovina I met Colonel [H. B.] Lyon, Eighth Kentucky Mounted Regiment, whom I directed to cover the rear, adopting such measures, in case of their advance, to hold the enemy in check as circumstances should indicate. I reached Vicksburg at sunset, and was then directed to proceed to the Warrenton road and take position in the defenses of our extreme right, looking to the rear.

On Monday, the 18th instant, at 10 a. m., two of my regiments were moved back to their old camping ground near the graveyard, on the north of the city. Two hours later the remainder of the command was directed to move in the same direction. Between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m. I was directed by Major-General Smith to occupy the outer line of defenses covering the left of the main works.

My command had scarcely got in position when the enemy appeared, and at once deployed his sharpshooters, opening a brisk fire, which we were unable to return with effect. They soon placed artillery in position, and the fire was vigorously kept up until night. Two pieces of Ward's battalion had been placed on my extreme left. Two more pieces were sent to me, to be placed behind epaulements erected for the service of guns on my line, but the enemy's sharpshooters were enabled to approach so closely that I was confident no piece could be served longer than ten minutes. Major [J. W.] Anderson, chief of artillery of the Second Brigade, was mortally wounded while passing around a parapet to select a position for the guns. The same night I received orders to evacuate the outer line at 3 a. m., and occupy the inner and principal line of intrenchments, my right resting on Riddle's house. This was done, and at broad daylight my command was in the new position, the right wing of the Seventeenth Louisiana (my right) being on the right of Riddle's house, to connect with General Shoup's brigade. Work was immediately commenced strengthening the defenses on all the unprotected intervals. Two regiments of Mississippi State troops, to wit, Colonel [H. C.] Robinson's regiment and Lieutenant-Colonel [T. A.]



supported by the First Missouri, in reserve, received the charge with a withering fire, and after the second volley the enemy fled in confusion, leaving five colors on the field, and the ground strewn with the dead and wounded. One or two feeble attempts to rally were easily repulsed, and the day closed with the artillery and sharpshooters keeping up a continuous and heavy fire.

The 20th and 21st were spent by the enemy in erecting new batteries and keeping up from daylight till dark the heaviest possible firing, both of musketry and artillery.

The 22d passed in the same manner until about 2 p. m., when a column was discovered advancing against the right of Shoup's brigade. It was immediately driven back. Another then approached on the right of the center. This was dispersed without great effort and with considerable loss. Again the enemy appeared in increased force on my right and Forney's left. He was promptly repulsed with heavy loss. This terminated the day's operations, with the exception of the same heavy fire of musketry and artillery kept up until dark along my entire front. After these several decided repulses, the enemy seemed to have abandoned the idea of taking by assault, and went vigorously at work to thoroughly inspect and attack by regular approaches; and the history of one day is pretty much the history of all.

For the more particular description of operations you are respectfully referred to the daily reports of operations handed in during the siege. While the opposing force was running new parallels, establishing new works for heavy guns, and gradually nearing our lines, we were strengthening our positions, protecting the men with traverses and bomb-proofs from the terrific fire of shot and shell constantly poured in upon them, and which only ceased at times when the enemy seemed to have temporarily exhausted their supplies of ammunition. The fire of the enemy was only occasionally replied to, except when there were indications of an assault, or it became necessary to retard or stop operations on some particular work. The limited amount of ammunition on hand rendered this course necessary, though I am inclined to think caution in this respect was pushed rather to an extreme, and that a little more firing would have proved beneficial.

Toward the close of the siege the attack was mainly carried on by mining. Along my front the enemy exploded no mines on us. On the contrary, counter ones were prepared, and, when their galleries approached within proper distance, were charged and fired, and, it is believed, with all the desired effect.

The good conduct of both officers and men during the forty-seven days in the trenches is worthy of special praise. Neither one nor the other could have behaved better; and all credit is to be accorded the brigadier-generals and their staffs for their vigilance, activity, and heroic example set to their soldiers.

Brigadier-General Baldwin received a severe wound early in the siege, but reported for duty before its close, and, together with General Shoup, receives my special acknowledgments for gallant services.

The heaviest and most dangerous attack was on the extreme right, and nobly did the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth], and Thirty-first Louisiana repel and endure it. The casualties among the officers of these regiments indicate the nature of the defense required. In the Twenty-sixth Louisiana, Major [W. W.] Martin, 1 captain, and 2 lieutenants killed; Col. W. Hall severely wounded. In the Twenty-seventh Louisiana, Lieutenant-Colonel [L. L.] McLaurin, 1 captain, and 1 lieutenant killed; Col. L. D. Marks, dangerously,

Major [A. S.] Norwood, 1 captain, and 1 lieutenant severely wounded. In the Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth], 1 lieutenant killed and 3 lieutenants wounded. In the Thirty-first, Col. [S. H.] Griffin killed.

Circumstances arising out of Lieutenant-General Pemberton's orders have prevented my obtaining reports from Brigadier-Generals Baldwin and Vaughn; hence, to continue the enumeration further is impossible at present, and from the same cause my report is probably less complete than if—since my arrival from Vicksburg, where I was detained until the 1st instant—time and opportunity had been afforded me for hearing from my division brigadiers.

Of the following-named officers composing my staff I have to speak in terms of unqualified satisfaction; all did their duty intelligently, fearlessly, promptly, and efficiently: Lieutenant-Colonel [Edward] Ivy, chief of artillery; Major [J. G.] Devereux, assistant adjutant-general; Major [J. F.] Girault, inspector-general; Major [T. C.] Fearn, division quartermaster; Captain [M.] McDonald, ordnance officer; Lieutenant [G. H.] Frost and Lieutenant [B. M.] Harrod, aides-de-camp, and Captain [Edward] Hobart, volunteer aide-de-camp. Also Surgeon Whitfield, acting division surgeon.

To the brave Colonel Marks and his gallant regiment (Twenty-seventh Louisiana) belongs the distinction of taking the first colors, prisoners, and arms lost by the enemy during the siege. The conduct of the entire division was most exemplary, and its courage and cheerfulness increased, if possible, from day to day under the hardships and privations of the siege.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
M. L. SMITH,  
Major-General, C. S. Army.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 89.

*Report of Brig. Gen. W. E. Baldwin, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SMITH'S DIVISION,  
Vicksburg, July 10, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor respectfully to report the operations of my command immediately preceding and during the siege of Vicksburg, which terminated on the 4th instant. The brigade consisted of the following regiments, to wit: The Seventeenth Louisiana Infantry, Colonel [Robert] Richardson; the Thirty-first Louisiana Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel [S. H.] Griffin; the Fourth Mississippi Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel [T. N.] Adaire; the Forty-sixth Mississippi Infantry, Colonel [C. W.] Sears. To these other troops and artillery were temporarily attached, which will be noticed in their proper sequence.

On Monday evening, May 4, the brigade had returned from the expedition to Port Gibson, which formed the subject of a previous report.

Next evening, the 5th instant, in compliance with orders from division headquarters, I moved the command about 5 miles southeast of the city, on the Baldwin's Ferry road. Here we remained until Friday morning, the 8th, when I was again directed to move to Dr. Nailor's, 10 miles from Vicksburg, on the Warrenton and Hall's Ferry road. The com-

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,  
June 15, 1863.

MAJOR: Nothing unexpected has occurred during the past twenty-four hours along my front. The enemy is gradually approaching redan on the right of the stockade; counter-works to meet him are being constructed. Artillery firing on my right has been heavy since 12 m. last night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
M. L. SMITH,  
Major-General.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,  
June 20, 1863.

MAJOR: The enemy made no new demonstration on my front yesterday. They continue work in the vicinity of the redan, apparently constructing something similar to a third parallel. It was the intention to explode one of the mines last night, but there being no indications of the enemy working in immediate proximity, it was deferred.

The pickets in front of the center report that the long-roll was beaten in the enemy's camp about 2 o'clock this morning; also that the sound of wagon or artillery carriage wheels was heard at the same time. Heavy cannonade along the whole line commenced at daylight; still continuing.

It is probable that the force in front of me has diminished, but I am unable to ascertain with any certainty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
M. L. SMITH,  
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,  
June 22, 1863.

MAJOR: The last twenty-four [hours] have passed about as usual. Considerable sharpshooting on my right. Casualties rather greater in number than for some days. An attempt was made to spring one of our mines last night, which failed from some peculiarity which exists in the igniting of powder in tubes. The trains are being reprepared. No essential progress has been made by the enemy in their work of approach that can be perceived.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
M. L. SMITH,  
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,  
Asst. Adj. Gen., Dept. of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,  
June 27, 1863.

MAJOR: Nothing of interest has transpired along my front during the past twenty-four hours, with the exception that the mines near the

stockade were sprung last night about 2 o'clock. The explosion took the proper direction, and it is thought the enemy suffered. Our works remain perfect.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
M. L. SMITH,  
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, August 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit a brief report of the operations of my division during the recent siege of Vicksburg.

The line of defense surrounding the city was divided into three commands, corresponding with the army division, one of which was assigned to me, and constituted the left of the line. The left of my division rested on the river above the city and extended to the right about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, where it touched Major-General Forney's command. The division consisted of three brigades; General Shoup, commanding the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana, on the right; General Baldwin, commanding the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Louisiana, the Fourth and Forty-sixth Mississippi, occupying the center; General Vaughn, commanding the Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second Tennessee, and Mississippi State troops, under Brigadier-General Harris, together with a detachment of Loring's command, on the left.

The works occupied by me, and which may be termed my front, were along a narrow ridge, and consisted of a line of rifle-trenches, with points prepared for field artillery. This point was rather strong, although parallel with it, and some 600 yards distant, ran another ridge of the same elevation, and in every respect similar, which was occupied by the enemy, and afforded excellent positions for their batteries as well as sharpshooters, and, when prepared with field-works looking in our direction, became itself as difficult to assail as our own line. Many advantages would have resulted from occupying this parallel ridge, and it was included in the system of defense; but, increasing as it did the length of the entire line of defense, was abandoned for want of sufficient force to occupy it.

The enemy made his appearance before the works on my right early in the afternoon of May 18, and immediately attacked the position with artillery and infantry. They were first met by the Twenty-seventh Louisiana, subsequently by the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Louisiana and Forty-sixth Mississippi, in advance of the line, and held at bay until dark terminated the attack. During the night of the 18th, my troops and artillery were all withdrawn within the main lines, and placed in positions from which they were never for an instant dislodged during the entire siege.

On the 19th, the enemy's main forces arrived, and proceeded at once to make a direct assault on my right. The first effort was directed against the center of Shoup's brigade; but being exposed to a heavy and well-directed fire, the enemy broke and fled. Reforming again, a second advance was attempted against my extreme right, and a bold effort made to rush over and into the works. The assaulting column seemed to consist of six or seven regiments, and was formed behind an elevation, concealing it from sight. After coming into view, it moved confidently and determinedly forward. The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Louisiana,

## RIVER BATTERIES.\*

Col. ED. HIGGINS.

- 1st Louisiana Artillery, † Lieut. Col. D. Beltzhoover.  
 8th Louisiana Heavy Artillery Battalion, † Maj. F. N. Ogden.  
 22d Louisiana, † Capt. Samuel Jones.  
 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, † Col. A. Jackson, jr.  
 Tennessee Battery, Capt. J. B. Caruthers.  
 Tennessee Battery, Capt. T. N. Johnston.  
 Tennessee Battery, Capt. J. P. Lynch.  
 Vaiden (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. S. C. Bains.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- 54th Alabama (detachment), Lieut. Joel P. Abney.  
 City Guards, Capt. E. B. Martin.  
 Signal Corps, Capt. C. A. King.

## No. 72.

## Summary of the Casualties in the Confederate forces during the siege of Vicksburg.

[Compiled from the reports, and incomplete.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.				
Stevenson's division:										
Barton's brigade	1	6	0	20	20	5	5	31		
Cumming's brigade	3	21	22	4	70	74		96		
Lee's brigade	3	67	70	10	137	147	1	6	7	224
A. W. Reynolds' brigade	4	10	14	25	25	1	13	14	53	
Waddell's battery		9	0	2	28	30			39	
Texas Legion	10	37	47	37	153	190	1	7	8	245
Total	18	150	168	53	433	488	3	31	34	688
Forney's division:										
Hebert's brigade	25	194	219	39	416	455	21	21	635	Nominal list.
Moore's brigade	8	113	121	20	284	304			423	Nominal list.
Total	33	307	340	59	700	759	21	21	1,120	
Smith's division:										
Baldwin's brigade										Not reported
Vaughn's brigade										Not reported.
Shoup's brigade	12	95	107	11	188	199			306	Shoup's report.
Total	12	95	107	11	188	199			306	
Bowen's division:										
Cockrell's brigade			113		446				559	Cockrell's report.
Dockery's brigade										Not reported.
Total	24	106	190	35	450	494	74	74	758	Pemberton's report.
Grand total			805		1,938		129	2,872		

\* The troops in this command paroled as of Moore's brigade.

† Bond's, Bruce's, Butler's, Capers', Grayson's, Haynes', Lamon's, and Robertson's companies.

‡ Barrow's, Grandpré's, and McCrory's companies.

§ P. A. Gomez's, Marks', Morlot's, and Theard's companies.

|| Disnukes', Neyland's, Norman's, and Parks' companies; Caruthers', Johnston's, and Lynch's companies attached.

¶ Covering May 19-June 13.

## OFFICERS REPORTED KILLED.

Cumming's Brigade.—Thirty-ninth Georgia, Lieut. J. R. Redmond.  
 Lee's Brigade.—Twentieth Alabama, Col. Isham W. Garrett; Forty-sixth Alabama, Lieuts. J. K. P. Cotton and J. T. House.

Reynolds' Brigade.—Third Tennessee, Maj. J. C. Boyd, Capt. B. F. Gaddis, and Lieut. J. H. Cody; Forty-third Tennessee, Capt. Sterling T. Turner, Lieut. Wilson Clepper, and Asst. Surg. W. R. Johnson; Third Maryland Battery, Capt. F. O. Claiborne.

Waul's Texas Legion.—Maj. Allen Cameron and Capts. Samuel Carter and J. A. Ledbetter.

Hebert's Brigade.—Staff, Col. Charles H. Herrick; Third Louisiana, Capts. J. E. Johnson and John Kinney and Lieut. A. S. Randolph; Twenty-first Louisiana, Capt. J. Ryan and Lieut. G. H. Mann; Twenty-second Louisiana, Capt. F. Gomez and Lieut. R. E. Lehman; Thirty-sixth Mississippi, Maj. Alexander Yates and Capt. J. S. Tatom (Capt. T. J. Christian and Lieut. A. T. Murrell died of wounds); Thirty-seventh Mississippi, Lieut. J. F. H. Truseall; Thirty-eighth Mississippi, Capt. L. M. Graves and Lieut. H. Lanehart (Capt. W. A. Selph died of wounds); Forty-third Mississippi, Lieut. M. D. L. Hodo; Seventh Mississippi Battalion, Capt. S. C. Pearson and Lieut. J. C. C. Welborn (Capt. W. T. Baylis died of wounds); Appeal Battery, Capt. W. N. Hogg and Lieut. R. S. Walker; Emanuel's battery, Capt. T. K. Emanuel; Pointe Coupée Artillery, Lieut. O. D'Antigue.

Moore's Brigade.—Forty-second Alabama, Lieut. Capers W. Bodie; Thirty-fifth Mississippi, Capts. S. R. Coopwood and H. M. Walsh and Lieut. G. Moody; Fortieth Mississippi, Maj. R. B. Campbell; Second Texas, Capt. A. F. Gammell and Lieut. Robert S. Henry (Lieut. William F. Kirk died of wounds).

Baldwin's Brigade.—Thirty-first Louisiana, Col. S. H. Griffin; Fourth Mississippi, Capt. William H. Adaire.

Vaughn's Brigade.—(No report.)

Shoup's Brigade.—Staff, Capts. Louis Florence and J. E. Spencer; Twenty-sixth Louisiana, Maj. W. W. Martin, Capt. Felix G. Winder, and Lieuts. M. Arnaud and Peter Ferrier; Twenty-seventh Louisiana, Lieut. Col. L. L. McLaurin and Lieut. George Harris (Col. L. D. Marks mortally wounded); Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana, Capt. F. Newman and Lieuts. B. F. Millett and J. G. Sims.

Cockrell's Brigade.—Second Missouri, Lieut. Col. P. S. Senteny; Sixth Missouri, Col. Eugene Erwin and Lieuts. John T. Crenshaw and John Roseberry.

Dockery's Brigade.—Brig. Gen. Martin E. Green.

## No. 73.

## Reports of Maj. Samuel H. Lockett, C. S. Engineers, Chief Engineer.\*

GAINESVILLE, ALA., July 26, 1863.

SIR: I herein have the honor to submit my report of the engineer operations during the siege of Vicksburg.

Our army fell back to the city on Sunday, May 17, and were put in the trenches in the following order, viz: Major-General Stevenson occupied the line included between the railroad and the Warrenton road, on the south, General Forney the line between the railroad and the Graveyard road, and General Smith the line from the Graveyard road to the river front, on the north.

On the 18th, I made a careful examination of the entire line, and made the following dispositions of the engineer officers under my command, to facilitate the operations of strengthening and repairing the works: Captain [Powhatan] Robinson, Engineers, was assigned to the line commanded by Major-General Stevenson, and had under him, as assistants, the following officers, viz: Capt. J. J. Conway, Twentieth Mississippi, detailed assistant engineer; Actg. Lieut. A. W. Gloster, assistant engineer; Actg. Lieut. R. R. Southard, assistant engineer; Capt. James

\*The daily reports of Major Lockett, Captains Robinson and Wintter, Lieutenant Donnellan, and Messrs. Ginder and Vernon, being covered by this report, are omitted.

## No. 71.

Organization of the Confederate Army of Vicksburg, Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton commanding, July 4, 1863.\*

## STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON.

*First Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON.

40th Georgia, Lieut. Col. R. M. Young.  
41st Georgia, Col. William E. Curtiss.  
42d Georgia, Col. R. J. Henderson.  
43d Georgia, Capt. M. M. Grantham.  
52d Georgia, Maj. John Jay Moore.  
Hudson's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. Milton H. Trantham.  
Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Company A (section), Lieut. John Yoist.  
Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Company C, Capt. Alexander Clust.

*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. ALFRED CUMMING.

34th Georgia, Col. James A. W. Johnson.  
36th Georgia, Maj. Charles E. Broyles.  
39th Georgia, Lieut. Col. J. F. B. Jackson.  
56th Georgia, Lieut. Col. J. T. Slaughter.  
57th Georgia, Col. William Barkuloo.  
Cherokee (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. M. Van Den Corput.

*Waul's Texas Legion.*

Col. T. N. WAUL.

1st Battalion (infantry), Maj. Eugene S. Bolling.  
2d Battalion (infantry), Lieut. Col. James Wrigley.  
Cavalry battalion, Lieut. Thomas J. Cleveland.  
Artillery company, Capt. J. Q. Wall.

*Attached.*

1st Tennessee Cavalry (Carter's regiment), Company C, Capt. R. S. Vandyke.  
Botetourt (Virginia) Artillery, † Lieut. James P. Wright.  
Signal Corps, Lieut. C. H. Barrot.

## FORNEY'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY.

*Hébert's Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. LOUIS HÉBERT.

3d Louisiana, Maj. David Pierson.  
21st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. J. T. Plattner.  
36th Mississippi, Col. W. W. Witherspoon.  
37th Mississippi, Col. O. S. Holland.  
38th Mississippi, Capt. D. B. Seal.

43d Mississippi, Col. Richard Harrison.  
7th Mississippi Battalion, Capt. A. M. Dozier.  
2d Alabama Artillery Battalion, Company C, Lieut. John R. Selater.  
Appeal (Arkansas) Battery, Lieut. R. N. Cotten.

\* The commanders are given as indicated by the paroles.  
† Paroled as the Thirty-first Regiment, and so known prior to June, 1863.  
‡ Assignment uncertain.

*Moore's Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. MOORE.

37th Alabama, Col. J. F. Dowdell.	40th Mississippi, Col. W. B. Colbert.
40th Alabama, Col. John H. Higley.	2d Texas, Col. Asbbel Smith.
42d Alabama, Col. John W. Portis.	Alabama battery, Capt. H. H. Sengstak.
1st Mississippi Light Artillery,* Col. William T. Withers.	Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Company B, Capt. William A. Davidson.
35th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. C. R. Jordan.	

## SMITH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. M. L. SMITH.

*Baldwin's Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. W. E. BALDWIN.

17th Louisiana, Col. Robert Richardson.  
31st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. James W. Draughon.  
4th Mississippi, Capt. Thomas P. Nelson.  
46th Mississippi, Col. C. W. Sears.  
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Thomas F. Tobin.

*Vaughn's Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. J. C. VAUGHN.

60th Tennessee, Capt. J. W. Bachman.  
61st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James G. Rose.  
62d Tennessee, Col. John A. Rowan.

*Attached.*

14th Mississippi Light Artillery Battalion, Maj. M. S. Ward.  
Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Capt. J. S. Smyth.  
Signal Corps, Capt. Max. T. Davidson.

## BOWEN'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN.

*First (Missouri) Brigade.*

Col. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.

1st Missouri, Col. A. C. Riley.  
2d Missouri, Maj. Thomas M. Carter.  
3d Missouri, Maj. J. K. McDowell.  
5th Missouri, Col. James McCown.  
6th Missouri, Maj. S. Cooper.  
Guibor's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. Cornelius Heffernan.  
Landis' (Missouri) battery, Lieut. John M. Langan.  
Wade's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. R. C. Walsh.

*Second Brigade.*

Col. T. P. DOCKERY.

15th Arkansas, Capt. Caleb Davis.  
19th Arkansas, Capt. James K. Norwood.  
20th Arkansas, Col. D. W. Jones.  
21st Arkansas, Capt. A. Tyler.  
1st Arkansas Cavalry Battalion, Capt. John J. Clark.  
12th Arkansas Battalion (sharpshooters), Lieut. John S. Bell.  
1st Missouri Cavalry, Maj. William C. Parker.  
3d Missouri Cavalry, Capt. Felix Lot-speich.  
3d Missouri Battery, Capt. William E. Dawson.  
Lowe's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. Thomas B. Carron.

\* Batteries A, C, D, E, G, and I. Battery L (Vaiden Artillery) reported in Higgins' command, and Batteries B, F, and K at Port Hudson, La.  
† Under Vaughn's command.

THE  
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE  
OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE  
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY  
The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

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SERIES I—VOLUME XXIV—IN THREE PARTS.  
PART III—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

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WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1889.

**FORNEY'S DIVISION.**

*Hébert's Brigade.*

3d Louisiana.  
21st Louisiana.  
36th Mississippi.  
37th Mississippi.  
38th Mississippi.  
43d Mississippi.  
7th Mississippi Battalion.  
2d Texas.\*  
Appeal (Arkansas) Battery.

*Moore's Brigade.*

37th Alabama.  
40th Alabama.  
42d Alabama.  
1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery.  
Emanuel's (Alabama) battery.  
Sengstak's (Alabama) battery.

**SMITH'S DIVISION.†**

*Baldwin's Brigade.*

17th Louisiana.  
31st Louisiana.  
4th Mississippi.  
35th Mississippi.\*  
40th Mississippi.\*  
46th Mississippi.  
Tobin's (Tennessee) battery.

*Shoup's Brigade.*

26th Louisiana.  
27th Louisiana.  
28th [29th] Louisiana.

**BOWEN'S DIVISION.**

*Cockrell's Brigade.*

1st Missouri.  
2d Missouri.  
3d Missouri.  
5th Missouri.  
6th Missouri.  
Guiber's (Missouri) battery.  
Laudis' (Missouri) battery.  
Wade's (Missouri) battery.

*Gates' Brigade.*

1st Missouri Cavalry.†  
3d Missouri Cavalry.†  
Dawson's (Missouri) battery.  
Lowe's (Missouri) battery.

List of commands which crossed the Mississippi River and returned to their homes after the surrender of Vicksburg.

Organization.	Commanding officer.	Division.	Brigade.	Remarks.
15th Arkansas	Col. Squire Toome	Bowen's	Doekery's	Exchanged.
19th Arkansas	Capt. J. K. Norwood	do	do	Do.
20th Arkansas	Col. D. W. Jones	do	do	Do.
21st Arkansas	Capt. A. Tyler	do	do	Do.
12th Arkansas Battalion.	Lieut. J. S. Bell	do	do	Do.
3d Louisiana	Major D. Pierson	Forney's	Hébert's	Not exchanged.
17th Louisiana	Col. R. Richardson	Smith's	Baldwin's	Do.
36th Louisiana	Lieut. Col. W. C. Crow	do	Shoup's	Do.
27th Louisiana	Capt. J. P. Hatch	do	do	Do.
28th [29th] Louisiana	Col. A. Thomas	do	Baldwin's	Do.
41st Louisiana	Lieut. Col. J. W. Draughon	do	do	Do.
1st Mississippi Lt. Art'y. Bat. E.	Col. A. Smith	Forney's	Moore's	Exchanged.
2d Texas	do	Stevenson's	do	Do.
Waul's (Tex.) Legion	do	do	do	Do.

Official:

WEST STEEVER.  
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

MARCH 14, 1864.

\* In Moore's brigade at Vicksburg.  
† Vaughn's brigade, consisting of the Sixtieth, Sixty-first, and Sixty-second Tennessee Regiments, was reported at Brandon, Miss., July 16.  
‡ Dismounted.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., September 12, 1863.

General S. COOPER, Richmond:

I inclose you to-day an article published by Lieutenant-General Pemberton's adjutant-general, in which it is asserted that that officer's official report of his campaign has been made. As it should have been made to me, I respectfully request that, if it has been received, you have it transmitted to me.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MONTGOMERY, September 12, 1863.

General S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR: I respectfully transmit herewith two articles published in a newspaper of this city by Lieutenant-General Pemberton's assistant adjutant-general, W. H. McCardle.

My object in doing so is not to bring to the notice of the War Department the official impropriety of such a publication at a time when an investigation of the matters in question had been ordered by the President, but to point out an untruth and a great exaggeration by this anonymous writer.

The first is the assertion that the battle of Baker's Creek was fought "in obedience to positive orders."

Lieutenant-General Pemberton had received but one positive order from me. That was to march 20 miles to the east, to attack, in conjunction with our troops at Jackson, a Federal force at Clinton. He reported to me his determination not to obey, but to substitute a movement 9½ miles southward. Some three hours before the engagement, he acknowledged the receipt an hour and a half before of a note desiring him to move to the north of the railroad, that our troops might unite. He expressed no intention of fighting, and said nothing of the probability of an action.

The second is the statement that—

Major-General Van Dorn took 6,000 cavalry from the Department of Mississippi to that of Tennessee.

Lieutenant-General Pemberton was desired to order Major-General Van Dorn to report to me with the cavalry he had led to Holly Springs, which was about 3,000. The number was increased by Lieutenant-General Pemberton, but I suppose not more than 1,000, as his effective total in Tennessee was generally about 3,200.

I therefore accuse this officer of publishing a false statement of a military matter about to be investigated by a military court. His position in the Adjutant-General's Department makes it certain that his misstatements were intentional.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsements.]

Respectfully submitted to the President for his information.

S. COOPER.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

General Johnston's charges against an officer of his command should be tried by a court. General Beauregard's report will be referred to Ordnance Bureau.

J. D. [DAVIS.]

Received September 22.

MORTON, August 17, 1863. (Received Richmond, August 19.)

General [S.] COOPER :

I have received a copy of Special Orders, No. 184, directing a court of inquiry to meet at Montgomery on 15th instant.

I respectfully suggest that as the investigation ordered cannot be full without my constant presence, which would make attendance to command of department impossible, it be postponed until my duties, in the opinion of the War Department, will not prevent my attendance.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

RICHMOND, VA., August 20, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON :

You will be relieved from duty with your command while your constant presence is necessary with the court of inquiry, and will turn over your command to the next ranking officer, Lieutenant-General Hardee.

S. COOPER.

GAINESVILLE, August 20, 1863.

PRESIDENT COURT OF INQUIRY, *Montgomery, Ala.* :

I have received no official notification of the court of inquiry, and hope no proceedings will be taken until I am present.

J. O. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. PAROLED PRISONERS, *Demopolis, August 27, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,

*Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army :*

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith a partial list of prisoners paroled at Vicksburg.\* Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith was left at that place, with orders to obtain complete rolls of all prisoners paroled there, and to transmit them to me. The result, as shown by the inclosed communication from Major Devereux, assistant adjutant-general, has been a failure, nearly all the rolls having been lost. Every effort has been and will be made to recover them, which failing, I see no means of replacing them except by obtaining copies of their lists from the Federal authorities.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

[Inclosure.]

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., August 25, 1863.

Maj. R. R. HUTCHINSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General :*

MAJOR: I have the honor to respectfully report that Major-General Smith, being at present confined to his room by sickness, and having been equally unwell since his departure from Vicksburg, sends me to communicate to you the fact of his having accomplished the purpose for which he was ordered to remain in Vicksburg; that all the sick and wounded whose condition allowed of their removal were sent to Mobile by water transportation, and that the number who were not in condition

\* Not found.

to be removed amounted to about 400. A sufficient number of medical officers were retained at Vicksburg to care for our sick. Surgeon Darling, the senior surgeon, was instructed to move the convalescents from the enemy's lines as rapidly as their numbers made such removals practicable. It is impossible to furnish the details of the dispositions made of the sick, &c., as the papers containing them, I regret to say, were lost at Mobile. I have the honor to transmit herewith the rolls of part of the sick paroled. The rolls of the remainder of the paroled were unfortunately lost with the documents referred to above. When the baggage and the general and his staff were transferred from the steamer Keys to the wharf at Mobile, the box containing them was taken by some unauthorized person, and not delivered. After the most diligent search and inquiry, the publication of the loss in the newspapers, the offer of a large reward, a personal inspection of the steamboat and railroad depots, public and private warehouses, express offices, public and private wharves, the hotels and hospitals, and after consultation with the quartermaster, the police, and the wharf-master, the services of a detective having proved unsuccessful, the search was abandoned as ineffectual. Selma, Montgomery, Point Clear, and Fort Morgan were embraced in the search, but without success. I have reported these matters verbally to Major-General Stevenson, who, after communicating with Lieutenant-General Pemberton, has ordered me to Richmond, whither I proceed to-day, to confer with Mr. Commissioner Ould in regard to the missing papers.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. DEVEREUX,

*Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

*Organization of the Confederate Army of Vicksburg, Demopolis, Ala., August 29.\**

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

*Barton's Brigade.*

40th Georgia.  
41st Georgia.  
42d Georgia.  
43d Georgia.  
52d Georgia.

*Cumming's Brigade.*

34th Georgia.  
36th Georgia.  
39th Georgia.  
56th Georgia.  
57th Georgia.

*Lee's Brigade.*

20th Alabama.  
23d Alabama.  
30th Alabama.  
31st Alabama.  
46th Alabama.

[A. W.] *Reynolds' Brigade.*

3d Tennessee (Provisional Army).  
31st Tennessee.  
43d Tennessee.  
59th Tennessee.

*Artillery.*

Botetourt (Virginia) Artillery.  
Cherokee (Georgia) Artillery.  
3d Maryland Battery.  
Waddell's (Alabama) battery.

\*According to memorandum found in the Pemberton papers; but see Colonel Steever's memorandum, p. 1060.

back to-day to Hamel's. I think I will be pursued by the jayhawkers, and have a chance of capturing them in the cane. I have sent a scout over the lake to-day, and, if he reports favorable, I shall risk consequences and try to bag them to-night.

CROWE.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding.

C. L. STEVENSON.

Abstract from return of the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. S. Army, commanding, for March 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
First District (Ruggles).....	152	1,809	2,262	3,051
Second District (Stevenson):				
Stevenson's division:				
Division staff.....	11		11	11
Barton's brigade.....	150	2,450	3,514	4,492
Tracy's brigade.....	159	2,414	3,274	4,163
Taylor's brigade.....	169	2,509	3,463	4,889
Reynolds' brigade.....	183	2,422	3,006	3,633
Total Stevenson's division.....	681	9,795	13,268	16,708
Smith's division:				
Division staff.....	9		9	9
Baldwin's brigade.....	100	1,300	2,061	3,064
Vaughn's brigade.....	111	1,187	1,721	2,427
Lee's brigade.....	182	2,169	3,321	3,656
Hobert's brigade*.....	198	1,765	2,656	4,505
Total Smith's division.....	600	6,421	9,768	13,661
Forney's division:				
Division staff.....	8		8	8
Bowen's brigade.....	130	2,318	2,068	3,018
Green's brigade.....	197	1,853	2,523	3,328
Total Forney's division.....	395	4,169	5,499	6,954
Total Second District.....	1,676	20,285	28,535	37,323
Third District (Gardner)†.....	1,360	14,921	20,388	20,728
Fourth District (John Adams).....	53	378	535	980
Fifth District (Chalmers).....	82	780	936	1,472
Loring's command:				
Staff.....	8		8	8
Tilghman's brigade.....	230	2,540	3,294	5,246
Moore's brigade*.....	144	1,805	2,598	3,904
Featherston's brigade.....	158	2,234	2,039	3,626
Total Loring's command.....	540	6,678	8,839	12,784
Grand total.....	3,878	44,051	61,405	82,318

\* Of Maury's division.

† Embracing Beall's, Buford's, Gregg's, Maxey's, and Rust's brigades, at Port Hudson, La. See Series I, Vol. XV, p. 1032.

Organization of the troops in the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, commanding, April, 1863.\*

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SETH M. BARTON.

40th Georgia, Col. Abda Johnson.  
41st Georgia, Col. W. E. Curtiss.  
42d Georgia, Col. R. J. Henderson.  
43d Georgia, Col. Skidmore Harris.  
52d Georgia, Col. C. D. Phillips.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TRACY.

20th Alabama, Col. Isham W. Garrott.  
23d Alabama, Col. P. K. Beck.  
30th Alabama, Col. C. M. Shelley.  
31st Alabama, Col. D. M. Hundley.  
46th Alabama, Col. M. L. Woods.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

34th Georgia, Col. J. A. W. Johnson.  
36th Georgia, Col. Jesse A. Glenn.  
39th Georgia, Col. J. T. McConnell.  
56th Georgia, Col. E. P. Watkins.  
57th Georgia, Col. William Barkuloo.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS.

3d Tennessee (Provisional Army), Col. N. J. Lillard.  
31st Tennessee, Col. W. M. Bradford.  
43d Tennessee, Col. James W. Gillespie.  
59th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. W. L. Eakin.

Artillery.

Maj. J. W. ANDERSON.

Alabama Battery, Capt. James F. Waddell.  
Botetourt (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. W. Johnston.  
Cherokee (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. Max Van Den Corput.  
3d Maryland Battery, Capt. F. O. Claiborne.

Cavalry.

Carter's 1st Tennessee Cavalry, Company C, Capt. R. S. Vandyke.

SMITH'S DIVISION.‡

Maj. Gen. M. L. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. E. BALDWIN.

17th Louisiana, Col. R. Richardson.  
31st Louisiana, Col. C. H. Morrison.  
4th Mississippi, Col. P. S. Layton.  
46th Mississippi, Col. C. W. Sears.  
1st Mississippi Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. N. J. Drew.  
Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Capt. J. S. Smyth.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VAUGHN.

79th [60th] Tennessee, Col. J. H. Crawford.  
80th [62d] Tennessee, Col. John A. Rowan.  
81st [61st] Tennessee, Col. F. E. Pitts.  
1st Mississippi Light Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Robert Bowman.  
14th Mississippi Light Artillery Battalion, § Maj. M. S. Ward.

\* Day of the month not given in the original roster, but a copy of it is indorsed as received headquarters Department of the West, April 20, 1863.

† Army of East Tennessee, headquarters Vicksburg. Composition the same as reported for March 31.

‡ At Vicksburg. Return for March 31 reports Hobert's brigade (Maury's division) as of this division; reports G. O. Haynes' (Mississippi) cavalry company and J. L. Wofford's battery as in the First Brigade, and gives no artillery in Second Brigade.

§ C. B. Vance's and J. H. Yates' batteries.



plan could be made by a few more heavy guns planted at the point indicated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HIGGINS,  
Colonel, Commanding.

(Indorsement.)

Approved, and respectfully recommended.

STEPHEN D. LEE.

HDQRS. SMITH'S DIV., Vicksburg, February 12, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, Commissary of Subsistence, Jackson :

DEAR SIR: I have received yours in relation to putting the mills on board the steamboat Scotland. I am informed that the corn received at Haynes' Bluff for this department is in a rotting condition, having been exposed to the rains, and kept in a leaky cotton-gin, where it has not even an opportunity to dry after being soaked by the late rains.

Captain Brooks, owner of the steamboat Edward J. Gay, is now here, and says he will send the boat down to Haynes', to serve as a store-boat, for the same price quartermaster's department pays for the Scotland. The Gay is a larger and better boat, and has an engine to which we can attach the mills at once. Major Scott, assistant commissary of subsistence of General Hébert, will have the stores put on her at once, and I think we ought to secure her at once, as the quartermaster's department will take her, if we do not. Answer this immediately on receipt, as Mr. McFarland has already left here for the purpose of having the Gay sent down to the Bluff for the quartermaster. I think it will be to the interest of the Government to secure her at once, in more ways than one.

T. B. REED,  
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

HDQRS. SECOND DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND EASTERN LA.,  
Vicksburg, February 13, 1863.

Lieutenant TAYLOR, Aide-de-Camp :

LIEUTENANT: The following is the information called for in your note of to-day :

Mississippi troops.	Aggregate effective present.	Brigade.
First Light Artillery .....	789	Lee's.
Third Infantry .....	572	Not brigaded.
Fourth Infantry .....	455	Lee's.
Seventh Battalion .....	170	Hébert's.
Thirty-fifth Infantry .....	414	Moore's.
Thirty-sixth Infantry .....	312	Hébert's.
Thirty-seventh Infantry .....	420	Do.
Thirty-eighth Infantry .....	264	Do.
Fortieth Infantry .....	217	Moore's.
Forty-third Infantry .....	483	Hébert's.
Forty-sixth Infantry .....	407	Lee's.
Second Regiment State troops .....	106	
Second Battalion State troops .....	88	

NOTE.—Companies A and G, First Mississippi Light Artillery, are detached with General Hébert's brigade; the Second Regiment and Second Battalion State troops are serving with Hébert's brigade.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON,

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. —.

CHATTANOOGA,  
February 13, 1863.

The special order, No. —, assigning Brigadier-General Chalmers to duty in the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana is hereby revoked. He will report to General Braxton Bragg for duty.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Va., February 14, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, Comdg., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The Department refers to you complaints of the president and directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company upon the management of that railroad by quartermasters acting under the authority of orders of Lieutenant-General Pemberton. These complaints are exhibited in a letter from the superintendent of the railroad,\* which is inclosed, and have vent also in an article published in the city papers of the city of Mobile.\*

The Department addressed telegrams to Lieutenant-General Pemberton and to Quartermaster Mims on this subject. Lieutenant-General Pemberton replied:

I have forbidden the shipment of corn and meat to private parties in Mobile and elsewhere out of the department, because I need it all for subsistence of troops and people of the State. Mobile must get supplies by Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. Mississippi navigation is cut off from this place.

Quartermaster Mims telegraphs:

General Pemberton issued a circular on December 12, disallowing any railroad to transport forage beyond the limits of this department, or private parties within it, until that belonging to Government was transported. Every pound then, as now, was required for the army. It was to secure it against the competition of speculators, especially on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, as well as to insure transportation, which before the order was continually complained of by quartermasters. No private party, upon a showing that his corn was for private use, has been denied transportation.

The order of General Pemberton has been in operation for above two months, and has been continued, notwithstanding the orders that have been given on the subject of transportation, in the appointment of Colonel [W. M.] Wadley, and other orders since that time. The assumption, you observe, appropriates the control over the railroad system of the State, and creates an embargo upon the domestic trade of an entire people. These are the highest powers of sovereignty, and are not to be justified unless upon an urgent and present necessity. The reasons assigned by General Pemberton are, however, recognized as very cogent, and their sufficiency must be judged by you.

The complaints of the conduct of the quartermasters in the department of Lieutenant-General Pemberton have been incessant. Imputations upon their integrity have come again and again to the Department. The subject is one of painful interest and importance, and is submitted to you for observation, and to take such measures to reconcile the apparently conflicting interests of the two communities and military departments as may be proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON.

\* Not found.

## SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

## STEVENSON'S DIVISION.\*

*First (Barton's) Brigade.*

40th Georgia.  
41st Georgia.  
42d Georgia.  
43d Georgia.  
52d Georgia.  
Botetourt Virginia Artillery.

*Second (Tracy's) Brigade.*

20th Alabama.  
23d Alabama.  
30th Alabama.  
31st Alabama.  
46th Alabama.  
Waddell's Alabama battery.

*Third (Taylor's) Brigade.*

34th Georgia.  
36th Georgia.  
39th Georgia.  
56th Georgia.  
57th Georgia.  
Cherokee Georgia Artillery.

*Fourth (A. W. Reynolds') Brigade.*

3d Tennessee (P. A.)  
31st Tennessee.  
43d Tennessee.  
59th Tennessee.  
3d Maryland Battery.  
Vandyke's Tennessee cavalry company.

## SMITH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH.

*Lee's Brigade.*

17th Louisiana.  
26th Louisiana.  
28th Louisiana.  
31st Louisiana.  
4th Mississippi.  
46th Mississippi.  
1st Mississippi Light Artillery.  
Haynes' cavalry company.  
Smyth's Mississippi cavalry company.

*Vaughn's Brigade.*

79th [60th] Tennessee.  
81st [61st] Tennessee.  
80th [62d] Tennessee.

*Beltzhoover's command.*

27th Louisiana.  
1st Louisiana Heavy Artillery.  
8th Louisiana Heavy Artillery Battalion.  
1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery.  
Anderson's artillery detachment.  
Bains' artillery company.  
Wade's Missouri battery.  
Sappers and Miners (one company).

## MAURY'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY.

*Hébert's Brigade.*

3d Louisiana.  
21st Louisiana.  
2d Mississippi Regiment, State troops.  
2d Mississippi Battalion, State troops.  
3d Mississippi.  
7th Mississippi Battalion.  
36th Mississippi.  
37th Mississippi.  
38th Mississippi.  
43d Mississippi.  
Yazoo Rangers.  
1st Mississippi Light Artillery, Batteries G and H.  
Appeal Arkansas Battery.  
Tobin's Tennessee battery.

*Moore's Brigade.*

37th Alabama.  
40th Alabama.  
42d Alabama.  
35th Mississippi.  
40th Mississippi.  
2d Texas.

\* Or First Division Army of East Tennessee.

## DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.\*

Maj. Gen. FRANKLIN GARDNER.

*Beall's Brigade.*

27th Alabama.  
31st Alabama.  
6th Alabama Battalion.  
11th Arkansas.  
14th Arkansas.  
15th Arkansas.  
16th Arkansas.  
17th Arkansas.  
18th Arkansas.  
22d Arkansas.  
1st [8th] Arkansas Battalion.  
1st Mississippi.  
39th Mississippi.  
1st Mississippi Light Artillery (three batteries).†

*Gregg's Brigade.*

9th Louisiana Battalion.  
3d Tennessee (Volunteers).  
10th Tennessee.  
30th Tennessee.  
41st Tennessee.  
50th Tennessee.  
51st Tennessee.  
1st Tennessee Battalion.  
Brookhaven, Miss., Light Artillery.

*Miscellaneous.*

9th Louisiana Battalion, Partisan Rangers.  
9th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion.  
Garland's (Mississippi) cavalry battalion.  
Johnson's cavalry company.  
Lewis' infantry.  
English's Mississippi battery.

## FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.‡

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS.

1st Mississippi Battalion, State troops.  
Bolen's (Kentucky) cavalry company.

## LORING'S DIVISION.§

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM W. LORING.

*Tilghman's Brigade.*

50th Alabama.  
8th Kentucky.  
14th Mississippi.  
20th Mississippi.  
23d Mississippi.  
26th Mississippi.  
Hedden's battery.  
McLendon's (Mississippi) battery.

*Rust's Brigade.*

35th Alabama.  
4th Alabama Battalion.  
9th Arkansas.  
3d Kentucky.  
7th Kentucky.  
15th Mississippi.  
22d Mississippi.  
31st Mississippi.  
33d Mississippi.  
1st Mississippi Battalion.  
Hudson's battery.

\* Or Third Military District; headquarters at Port Hudson, La.  
† Abney's, Bradford's, and Herod's.  
‡ Taylor's brigade and Waddell's battery ordered to Vicksburg.  
§ Cavalry attached to Loring's division and Van Dorn's cavalry command not accounted for on original.

order a steamboat to be turned over to me, that I may send up Deer Creek and the Yazoo immediately and secure corn, which is already engaged up there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
T. B. REED,  
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

VICKSBURG, January 31, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, Jackson:

Got salt at Bolton for 25. Shall I bring it here or send it to you? Six hundred beavers came yesterday. Mr. Kerr reports very small supply at Edwards. See that some more are sent by next week. I want funds badly to send up Yazoo; can you send some to-morrow?

T. B. REED,  
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Richmond, Va., January 31, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, Commanding:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 14th instant, containing a statement of the rules you have established for suppression of trade with the enemy, has been received. The power to seize private property as being illegally employed has been regulated by law, and a statement of the laws will be the readiest mode of ascertaining the extent of the power.

By an act of Congress of 21st May, 1861, the exportation of cotton or cotton yarn otherwise than through a Confederate port was prohibited, and marshals and officers of the revenue were directed to prohibit and prevent all violations of the act. If any person should violate or attempt to violate this act, the cotton or cotton yarn thus illegally exported or attempted to be exported, was forfeited to the use of the Confederate States. The person guilty was liable to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, by the sentence of a competent court. The informer was entitled to half the proceeds of the articles forfeited. Any justice of the peace, upon an affidavit of a violation or attempt to violate the act, may issue his warrant and cause the cotton or cotton yarn specified in the affidavit to be seized and retained until an investigation can be had before the courts of the Confederate States. Every steamboat or railway car which may be used with the consent of the owner shall be forfeited in like manner to the use of the Confederate States. (See Acts of Provisional Congress, No. 177.)

Act No. 201, passed August 2, 1861, extended the provisions of the act of May to embrace tobacco, sugar, rice, molasses, sirup, and naval stores.

An act of April 19, 1862 (Acts of Congress, first session, chap. 58, p. 46), rendered it unlawful for any person by himself or his agent to transport to any port or place in the Confederate States which may be in the possession of the enemy, or to sell in the same, any of the articles before mentioned. This act extended the forfeiture so as to include the value of the thing transported.

The proper mode of proceeding under these acts is to libel the goods taken in the district court of the Confederate States. An order of seiz-

ure is issued by the judge upon the exhibition of the libel, and the property is condemned upon proof of the facts charged. A suit in the same court may be brought against those who have succeeded in evading the vigilance of the officers. If this property has become the property of any of the officers of the United States or the camp followers, or is found in their camps, magazines, &c., it will fall under the fifty-seventh article of the Articles of War.

As trading with an enemy is prohibited by the general laws of nations, the property thus acquired may be treated as still belonging to the enemy, and is disposable as other property taken in war. The act of sequestration provides for the disposition of property of this description.

This statement of the laws in force will sufficiently enable you to act so as to carry into effect their object.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, for Secretary of War,  
J. A. CAMPBELL,  
Assistant Secretary of War.

Abstract from return of the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. S. Army, commanding, for January 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
First District (Ruggles) .....	137	1,290	1,717	3,119	Headquarters, Columbus, Miss.
Second District (Stevenson):					
Stevenson's division .....	634	8,429	10,775	16,785	Headquarters, Vicksburg.
Smith's division .....	465	5,824	8,516	10,520	
Maury's division .....	417	5,049	7,471	11,584	
Total Second District .....	1,516	19,302	20,762	38,889	
Third District* (Gardner) .....	1,019	11,353	15,602	20,733	Headquarters, Port Hudson, La. Headquarters, Jackson, Miss. Cavalry not accounted for. No report received.
Fourth District (John Adams) .....	22	80	172	388	
Loring's division .....	483	5,715	7,413	10,032	
Van Dorn's cavalry .....					
Grand total .....	3,157	37,740	51,966	73,161	

Organization of the troops in the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1863.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES.

13th Alabama Battalion, Partisan Rangers.	White's Mississippi cavalry company.
3d Mississippi Battalion, State troops.	2d Tennessee Cavalry.
4th Mississippi Cavalry.	Owens' Arkansas battery.
5th Mississippi Regiment, State troops.	Thrall's Arkansas battery.
Gillely's Mississippi cavalry company,	Rice's Tennessee Heavy Artillery.
State troops.	Heavy Artillery Battalion.
Warren's Mississippi Partisan Rangers.	

\* Known also as the District of Louisiana, or Gardner's division.