

companies went into the 18th Louisiana Cavalry Battalion, and one went into a new regiment placed under Ogden's command.

Red River Scouts Battalion

COMPANIES AND THEIR COMMANDERS

- Company A.* Willis A. Stewart.
- Company B.* James Cassidy.
- Company C.* Norman White.

This battalion is sometimes referred to as the Red River Sharpshooters, or the Steamboat Battalion. Companies A and B were formed at Shreveport in 1863, possibly as early as the summer, by the mounting of men who had served as crewmen on steamboats. No information exists on the date of the formation of Company C. General Edmund Kirby Smith formed the companies to act as rangers or pickets along the Red River. No field officer was ever appointed to command the battalion. On November 3, Companies A and B received orders to report to General Richard Taylor at Alexandria. Taylor apparently stationed Company A on the south side of the Red River and Company B on the north side to help scout in the vicinity of the lower Black and Ouachita rivers. By early March, 1864, both companies were near Marksville. Most of Company B again moved across the Red River, but a small detachment made up part of the garrison of Fort DeRussy when Federal forces captured it March 14. Company A fell back through Alexandria and Natchitoches to Shreveport as the Federal army advanced up the river. Company B continued scouting and picket duty on the north side of the river during the early stages of the Red River Campaign. The sources do not mention the battalion again until April, 1865. At that time, according to reports, Companies A and C were in southern Rapides and Avoyelles parishes doing picket duty and breaking up the illegal cotton trade with the enemy. The battalion probably disbanded in that area in May, 1865, but one source places Company B at Shreveport at the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

III/Infantry

1st Regiment Regulars

COLONELS. Adley H. Gladden, promoted brigadier general September 10, 1861; Daniel W. Adams, promoted brigadier general May 23, 1862; John A. Jacques, cashiered February 13, 1863; James Strawbridge.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS. Daniel W. Adams, promoted colonel September 10, 1861; John A. Jacques, promoted colonel May 23, 1862; Fred H. Farrar, Jr., died January 3, 1863; James Strawbridge, promoted colonel February 13, 1863; F. M. Kent, died April 2, 1864; S. S. Batchelor.

MAJORS. Charles M. Bradford, resigned July 23, 1861; John A. Jacques, promoted lieutenant colonel September 10, 1861; Fred H. Farrar, Jr., promoted lieutenant colonel May 23, 1862; James Strawbridge, promoted lieutenant colonel January 3, 1863; F. M. Kent, promoted lieutenant colonel February 16, 1863; S. S. Batchelor, promoted lieutenant colonel April 2, 1864; Douglas West.

COMPANIES AND THEIR COMMANDERS

- Company A.* Fred H. Farrar, Jr., promoted major September 10, 1861; Taylor Beatty, resigned February 13, 1863; W. A. Reid.
- Company B.* John A. Jacques, transferred to Company D; Thomas Overton, resigned May 21, 1861; P. H. Thompson, resigned February 24, 1862; James Cooper.
- Company C.* F. M. Kent, promoted major January 6, 1863; Charles H. Tew.
- Company D.* John A. Jacques, promoted major August 23, 1861; James H. Trezevant.
- Company E.* William H. Scott, died December 18, 1861; Edward C. Preston, absent; Thomas Butler.
- Company F.* James Strawbridge, promoted major May 23, 1862; James W. Stringfellow.

Company G. J. Thomas Wheat, killed April 6, 1862; William H. Sparks, killed July 28, 1864; J. C. Stafford?

Company H. S. S. Batchelor, promoted major February 16, 1863; Charles H. Tew.

Company I. Douglas West, promoted major April 2, 1864; J. C. Stafford.

Company K. Charles Taylor, died May 8, 1863; Robert C. Kennedy.

This regiment was organized February 5, 1861, as part of the Louisiana State Army and transferred to Confederate service on March 13 with about 860 men. The regiment received orders in early April to report for duty at Pensacola, Florida. Only three companies—A, B, and C—had completed recruiting at that time, so the governor called upon volunteer units to fill out the regiment's organization. Five companies responded and went to Pensacola with the three companies already mentioned. There the men spent the next several weeks drilling. By late May, the remainder of the 1st Regulars' companies had reported to Pensacola. The five volunteer companies formed themselves into the 1st Louisiana Infantry Battalion and left under orders for Virginia. During the summer and fall of 1861, the regiment continued to drill. The companies took turns manning the heavy artillery batteries around Pensacola. Two companies participated in the action on Santa Rosa Island, October 8–9. The regiment took part in the defense of Fort McRae and Fort Barrancas, November 22–23, when the Federals bombarded them from Fort Pickens. On February 26, 1862, the regiment received orders to go to Corinth, Mississippi. The men occupied Purdy, Tennessee, during a Federal expedition toward that town, March 9–14. A detachment of the regiment pushed back an enemy force marching toward the Memphis and Charleston Railroad near Yellow Creek, March 14–15. The regiment suffered heavy casualties during the opening attack at the Battle of Shiloh, April 6. By the end of the day, the regiment had only 101 men remaining present for duty. The regiment participated in the operations around Corinth from April 29 to June 11 and retreated with the army to Tupelo. When General Braxton Bragg led the army by rail via Mobile to Chattanooga in July, the regiment marched with the army's wagon trains overland to the Tennessee city. The regiment made up part of General Jones Withers' division during the

invasion of Kentucky, August 28–October 19. Withers' Division marched to support other Confederate troops near Lexington on October 7 and missed the Battle of Perryville the next day. Retreating with the army, the regiment went into camp at Tullahoma, Tennessee. The men participated in attacks at the Battle of Murfreesboro on December 31, 1862, and January 2, 1863; 102 men were killed, wounded, or missing. During the spring and summer of 1863, the regiment acted as support for the army's reserve artillery. The regiment was consolidated with the 8th Arkansas Infantry and fought in the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19–20. With fewer than 100 men present for duty, the regiment was assigned as headquarters guard for the army during the Chattanooga Campaign. The men remained on this duty at Dalton, Georgia, during the early spring of 1864. Assigned to General Randall L. Gibson's Louisiana brigade in April, the regiment participated in the various marches of the Atlanta Campaign, May–July, but saw very little fighting until the Battle of Ezra Church on July 28. The men marched with the army on its invasion of Tennessee and fought at Nashville, December 15–16. Following the Tennessee Campaign, Gibson's brigade went to Mobile, Alabama, in February, 1865. There the regiment was consolidated with the 16th and 20th Louisiana regiments and 4th Louisiana Battalion and fought at Spanish Fort, March 27–April 8. The men surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama, on May 12, 1865. The regiment lost 176 men in battle—52 by disease, 2 by accident, 1 by murder, and 2 by execution.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Moore, Waldo W., ed. "Infantry Captain Describes Confederate Invasion of Kentucky in Autumn of 1862." *North Louisiana Historical Association Newsletter*. VII (1967), 7–15.

1st Regiment

COLONELS. Albert G. Blanchard, promoted brigadier general September 21, 1861; William G. Vincent, dropped April 28, 1862; William R. Shivers, retired 1864[?]; Samuel R. Harrison, resigned June 8, 1862; James Nelligan.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS. William G. Vincent, promoted colo-

broadside of four howitzers into them, which they returned with such vigor that the boat was obliged to back off in order to reload her guns. She succeeded, however, after a short engagement, in dispersing them, giving them grape and canister to their entire satisfaction. No one was hurt on the gunboat.

THE CONDITION OF THINGS IN TWO CONQUERED CITIES.—A correspondent of the Mobile Register has recently visited Memphis and St. Louis, "running the blockade for that purpose. His account of the condition of those cities is melancholy in the extreme. Of Memphis, he says:

Upon finding my worthy and faithful Memphis friend whose hospitality I enjoyed, he informed me of the necessity of our taking alternate guard over his house during the night, as the soldiery who were to march on the following morning had promised to burn the "Secesh town" up, and the execution of the threat was rendered more than probable by the fact, that for a week back not a night had passed without proof of their incendiarism, and on the night previous eleven houses had been burned and robbed by these lawless soldiers.

Before bedtime we could distinguish the lights of half a dozen conflagrations, and at midnight a scoundrel attempted to fire the house we were slumbering in, who, when detected, feigned intoxication, and decamped, having first scattered a mess of beans about, to enable him to recognize the place, and on the succeeding night to consummate his fiendish purpose. Suffice it to say, that on Tuesday night fourteen houses, of various descriptions, were burned by this unlicensed mob from the abolition camps, and as many more houses robbed, according to the statement of their own morning papers. So soon as a house would be fired, a crowd of soldiers would rush into it and the adjoining ones; the worthy occupants of which would be humanely aiding their unfortunate neighbors; and commence an indiscriminate plunder; destroying whatever proved to be to them useless or immovable. Five unsuccessful attempts were made to burn the Washburn House, a Southern hotel, the proprietors of which were accused of being and boarding "Secesh." Such is a truthful picture of my first night under the boastedegis of the star spangled banner.

In speaking of the lamentable condition of things in St. Louis, and in most sections of the State of Missouri, he remarks thus:

To all outward appearance, St. Louis is a thoroughly subjugated city—the careless observer must regard it as such. A few hours' familiar intercourse with the people will alter that impression. You may soon learn that the city is garrisoned in various localities. That an overbearing soldiery, at whose head blood-thirsty tyrants stand ready at the signal to carry death and desolation to the house of the Southerner. You may learn that Government patronage and Government business is all that leads activity and a seeming cheerfulness to the city; and you may learn that but yesterday an assessment of \$500,000 was made upon Southern States' rights men for the support of the tyranny which oppresses them. You may learn, too, that every able bodied man has been drafted into a military organization known as the enrolled State militia, and drilled with the understanding that they are to keep the Southern army from the city and the State. You will learn that these men are drilled by companies,

Bequeathed him by God
With the seal of His hand.

Oh! star of the oppressed!
"Beautiful star!"
Now shining through mists
And the horrors of war;
Still glow with that light
Thou hast borrowed from Heaven,
'Till from our fair land
The last tyrant is driven;—
'Till soft as the splendor
Of yon gentle moon,
Or brilliant as noonday
When greeting the sun,
Thou wilt shine as a beacon,
All freemen to guide
To a land where no tyrant
'Dare ever reside!
Oh! then brightest star,
Through ages to come,
We can claim thee with pride
As the place of our home.

List of Casualties

In the 1st Regiment Louisiana Infantry in the Battle of Murfreesboro', Dec. 31, 1862

Field and Staff—Lieut Col F H Farren, wounded severely and left at Murfreesboro'; Adjutant—Lieut Adolph Kent, killed; Color-Sergt A J Bryant, slightly wounded.

Company A, Capt Taylor Beatty, commanding. Killed: 1st Lieut Blaise C Cenas, Privates Barrelli, Epstein and Heaney. Wounded: Sergeant Logan, severely; Privates Burk, Hern, Traybold and Wallace, severely; Jas Taylor, Henry and Belmer, slightly.

Company B, Capt Jas Cooper, commanding.—Wounded: Corp. Place, severely; Privates McLaughlin, Flynn and Devine, severely; Sergeants Shehan and King, slightly; Private Hendricks, slightly.

Company C, 2d Lieut W R Grivot, commanding.—Killed: Private Michael Hogan. Wounded: Privates Farley, mortally; Hogan, Bennett and Coleman, severely; Sergt Boyle, Corporal Casey, Privates Betance, Kelly, Wolf and Malone, slightly.

Company D, Captain James H Trezevant, commanding.—Killed: Sergt Ingersoll. Wounded: Private Harrington, severely; Captain Trezevant and Private Hamburger, very slightly.

Company E, Capt E C Preston, commanding.—Killed: 2d Lieutenant P W Barharin and Private Mahony. Wounded: Private McKenna, severely; Sergt Plummer, slightly.

Company F, Capt J W Stingsfellow, commanding.—Killed: Private McDermott. Wounded: 1st Lieut W A Reid, severely; 2d Lieut F H Perkins, slightly; Privates Mink, severely; Farrell, Buttle, Shannon, Powell, Bartlett, Galpin, Bradford, slightly.

Company G, Capt W H Sparks, commanding.—Killed: 2d Lieut J Bringier Trist and Private Zeluski. Wounded: Privates Kearney, Fishman, Cotton, Cook, severely; Cannon and Tuck, slightly.

Company H, 2d Lieut Wm E Huger, commanding.—Wounded: Lieut Huger, lost a leg; Corp'l Haley, severely; Sergt Hosea, mortally; Corp'l's Maher, Leslie, Privates Bell, Keller, Wehl, Marsellus and Ebearer A J Ottersen, slightly.

Company I, Capt Douglas West, commanding. Killed: Privates J W Reese and Reilley. Wounded: Sergeants Robb, Glats and Hickey, and Privates Hickey, Ginnegan, slightly; Pat Kelly, severely.

Company K, 1st Lieut Wm Quirk, commanding. Wounded: Private McGrail, mortally, and Simon Egan Jensen, slightly.

RE-VACCINATION.—A paper on re-vaccination was recently presented to the Academy of Medicine at Paris, in the name of Dr. Vlemmicks, one of its corresponding members. The author gives an account of the experiments instituted at Gaud, by Dr. Denobole, with a view to ascertain the advantages arising from a repetition of vaccination at various periods of life. The results arrived at are—that between the ages of twenty and forty re-vaccination only takes effect upon four out of one hundred patients, while the proportion of those on whom it takes effect between the ages of forty and

Views on Daily Work
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