

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

TRENTON:
1866.



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REPORT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 31, 1865.

To His Excellency,

JOEL PARKER,

Governor of New Jersey.

SIR: Being required by law to report "all proceedings relative to the military force ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, upon requisition of the President of the United States," together with "the general state of the militia, as also any improvements to advance the discipline and benefit of the militia," I beg leave to submit the following report of military transactions through this department since the date of my last annual report.

The clerical force has been much reduced, and it is expected to reduce the business of this office to a peace footing at an early day.

The duties of the office for the past two years may be classed under three heads.

1st. The organization of troops for the United States service, and duties connected with them while they continue in such service.

2d. Those connected with the State pay provided by the Legislature of this State for families of volunteers.

3d. Those connected with the militia in the State.

The regiment of cavalry awaiting muster at the date of my last report, was mustered into the United States service, and left the State on the tenth day of April, 1864, and after a tedious march of ten days, through an almost incessant rain-storm, arrived at Annapolis, Maryland, in good condition, and was attached to the Ninth Army Corps; subse-

quently this regiment was attached to the Cavalry Corps, and served with that Corps in the Middle Military Department, and before the city of Richmond. This organization was the Third Cavalry, and the Thirty-sixth Regiment furnished by this State for the general service, between the 17th of April, 1861, and the 17th of April, 1864.

On the twenty-fourth of April, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, endeavor was made to raise a regiment of Heavy Artillery. The attempt failed, for the following reasons: Recruiting was dull at the time the order was received—the conditions of the order provided that the regiment should be filled to a maximum strength of seventeen hundred and thirty-eight men, within twenty days from the date of the order, and if this was not accomplished the individual recruits were to be transferred to other artillery or to infantry organizations, as their services might be required; recruitment for this service was not to postpone draft—and the several sub-districts of the State were to be credited only with those men enlisted prior to the draft. While the former presented no inducement to the recruit, the latter condition had no attraction for those endeavoring to avoid compulsory service: notwithstanding, therefore, the exertion that was made, but few recruits arrived at the rendezvous, and the few willing to enter the service preferred enlisting for veteran organizations.

As soon as it became apparent that a regiment could not be raised within the specified time, information to that effect was forwarded to the War Department and instructions requested; it was stated that one regiment of Heavy Artillery could be raised if time was allowed—that the men willing to enlist in that arm of the service feared being transferred to infantry, and required a promise that they would be transferred to other Artillery organizations should a transfer become necessary. Answer was returned that the time could not be extended, and no pledges could be made as to transfer of men. Recruiting warrants issued for this service were immediately revoked, and preparation made to comply with the

request of the President for men for one hundred days service.

On the fifteenth of the following month the President requested to be informed what force could be raised in this State for a term of one hundred days' service, and within what time that force could be put into the field.

The militia force of the State had been so much depleted by the repeated calls made upon it, that the regiments had become skeleton organizations, the largest portion of the enlisted men having volunteered for three years' service.

Under these circumstances it was impossible to say how soon these skeleton regiments could be recruited to the minimum strength required for service in the United States army. Answer was therefore immediately made, stating the facts and that if it was the desire of the President that troops should be raised in this State for one hundred days' service, every exertion would be made at once to raise as large a force as might be required from the State, and forward the same as expeditiously as possible. Every exertion was made to comply with the request of the President, but at the expiration of the time specified, it was found necessary to consolidate the organizations partially completed, and one regiment was finally presented for muster. Much embarrassment was experienced by reason of the disposition on the part of many persons throughout the State to discourage short enlistments. While the opinions held by these gentlemen may have been correct, yet their action at this time was unwise in the extreme, for a large number of men recently returned from service, were at the time in the State, many of whom might, perhaps, have been induced to enlist for a term of one hundred days' service, who would not have enlisted for a longer period, and regiments composed of such material would not have been liable to the objections which might generally be urged against organizations enlisted for short term of service; proper discrimination in the appointment of such regiments would have secured an effective force. The fact was apparent that the President of the United States wished to put

into the field as expeditiously as possible a large number of troops. Had this State furnished more regiments of the same character as the one forwarded, the army could have had no better troops, for when this regiment reached the army, the men recognized as veteran were sent to the front and served their term of enlistment with credit to themselves and satisfaction to those under whom they served. The difficulty attendant upon raising troops under this call was owing to other and more immediate causes. The system of recruitment was altered, quarter-master and commissary stores could not be issued until regimental organization was complete—much of the expense incident to the recruiting these troops fell upon individuals with no certainty of reimbursement—no bounty was given recruits for these organizations, nor were their services to be credited upon the quota of the State as assessed for draft, volunteering in this service did not exempt the recruit himself from draft, which was at the time in progress of completion under the calls of February and March. In addition to this, recruiting was being vigorously prosecuted by local authorities throughout the State in order that compulsory service might be rendered unnecessary in their respective localities. To accomplish this purpose large local bounties were offered to volunteers enlisted and mustered to the credit of the respective sub-districts, but no authority existed to pay local bounties to recruits not immediately and directly credited. Although it was anticipated that men recruited under this call would eventually be credited to the State, they could not be credited under the existing orders.

During the following autumn three additional regiments were organized and credited upon the call of July of that year. Two of these regiments were recruited under Orders 131 War Department, series of 1863, the remaining one under Orders 243, series 1864; the reasons for recruiting and organizing the latter regiment under different methods from that adopted for former regiments were obvious, but having been submitted to your Excellency at the time and received your sanction,

they need no repetition here. The State rendezvous at Trenton, under the command of Colonel William J. Sewell, and at Newark, under command of Colonel Hiram Van Buskirk, received the recruits, and the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth regiments were organized under the supervision of those officers; the Fortieth Regiment was shortly after organized under the immediate superintendence of Colonel Stephen R. Gilkyson. These regiments, three companies organized to fill vacancies in veteran regiments, and one company forwarded for temporary service in the State of Maryland, comprise the new organizations raised by the State since the date of my last report, viz: five regiments, from thirty-six to forty inclusive, and four companies, making a total of forty regiments, and five batteries furnished by the State for the United States service. Of these, two battalions, nineteen regiments, and five batteries were in service on the first day of January, 1865. During the past year all these troops, with the exception of one regiment, have been returned to the State and mustered out of service.

A large proportion of the recruits for service, during the period covered by this report, were volunteers for regiments in the field. In this class of recruits the people of the State felt special interest, and every encouragement was given to such enlistment. The term of service of the regiments that entered the service from this State, during the first year of the war, expired in 1864, and while many of the enlisted men of those commands, availing themselves of the opportunity offered by the War Department in 1863, had re-enlisted in accordance with General Orders 191, yet the larger number had not so elected; and as the time approached for the return of these regiments, it became a matter of serious interest as to the disposition that would be made of the re-enlisted men. It was to be feared that consolidation might become necessary—the men be separated, and perhaps be forced to do duty in organizations other than those from this State; and in order to prevent this result it was advisable to keep the old organizations up to a minimum strength, in

order that effective battalions might be maintained after those enlisted in 1861 should have been discharged. In this effort the State was successful. The batteries were recruited to a maximum strength and the additional officers appointed in accordance with Orders 110, series of 1863. While the manner in which these regiments were numerically sustained was all that could be expected, the class of men recruited reflected great credit upon the State. Represented as she has been in almost every important engagement of the war, New Jersey has had no cause to be ashamed of any of her troops; and, while the dashing bravery or cool courage exhibited by these soldiers upon the field of battle should cause the people of this State to feel proud of their record, their well-merited reputation for steadiness and discipline will cause the State to be ever respected, and should be gratefully remembered.

The reception given the troops upon their return from service was alike gratifying to the soldiers and creditable to the citizens of the State. Whenever the arrival of a regiment was announced, a substantial repast was furnished by the ladies of Trenton, after partaking of which the regiment, preceded by music, marched through the streets of the city, and was warmly received by the citizens, who came from their houses and places of business to welcome the veterans home; subsequently a collation was provided, and the regiment received by the Governor on behalf of the State. In the city of Newark, also, and in fact throughout the whole State, great interest was manifested in the returned soldiers, and wherever they appeared they received a hearty welcome. In this connection I would report, that it was unnecessary, in any single instance, to take action under the instructions of the Adjutant General of the army, which required that all officers guilty of neglect while on duty with their command in the State, should be reported for dismissal; on the contrary, too much praise cannot be given to the officers and enlisted men attached to these returned commands for the soldier-like conduct exhibited by them while in the State awaiting final muster.

During the past four years the relations between this office and the troops in the field have been of the most intimate character, and I cannot dismiss this subject without thanking the officers of the several organizations from the State, for the uniform courtesy and good feeling manifested in their intercourse with the office.

The State had no immediate control over the troops upon their return, I have therefore no report to make on the subject. Twenty-three regiments and detachments, and five batteries, arrived in the State between the 4th of June and the 1st of November, 1865. The muster-out rolls of these organizations and parts of organizations have been received, and filed in this office.

In addition to the recruitment that has been mentioned, naval and marine enlistments have been reported to the number of four thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to February 1st, 1865.

It is impossible to report with accuracy the number of negroes who left this State for organizations from the State of Pennsylvania, but it will not vary materially from three thousand and ninety-two men.

Applications were received during the months of July and August, 1864, for authority to recruit in the rebel States, by virtue of the act of Congress authorizing such recruitment.

This recruitment was conducted under instructions from the War Department of date 9th July, 1864, and the State had no control in the matter; the instructions, however, required that the recruiting agent should have certain credentials from the Executive of his State before he could be recognized by the War Department; the applications spoken of were therefore in the form of petitions for such credentials.

The following letter from your Excellency, in answer to a petition of this description from the township of Alexandria, was adopted as an order to govern the action of this Department in all similar cases:

I have received your petition recommending William H. Dawes as a suitable person to recruit for your township in the rebel States, and requesting me to give him the proper credentials.

I have concluded to comply with your request, and will give him a letter that will procure his recognition by the United States officials of the department to which he desires to go, as the agent, not of the State of New Jersey, but of the township of Alexandria. The men he may recruit will be credited to your township, and he must look to you for compensation for his services.

The law of Congress authorizing the State executives to appoint agents to recruit in the rebellious States, leaves it optional with each executive to determine what course to adopt. In the exercise of that discretion I have decided not to appoint such agents for the State of New Jersey.

The Legislature has not entrusted me with money for the purpose of paying bounties, or defraying the expenses of such agents; and even if I had control of funds for such purpose, I have no power to authorize recruiting outside the limits of the State of New Jersey. Such power, if it resides anywhere, is vested in the government of the United States. The general government has heretofore exercised that power, and I am at a loss to know why Congress should ask the executive of the States to recruit outside of their jurisdiction, while within the State limits the whole business of recruiting has been assumed by the general government.

When I appoint an agent to transact business for the State of New Jersey, I expect to protect him while in the discharge of his duties. I cannot give protection to agents appointed to recruit in the rebel States. My letter of authority would not insure their treatment as prisoners of war. * * * * *

* * * Each sub-district is responsible for its own quota of men, and I recognize the right of the people of each district to raise their own men in their own way. I will not, therefore, interpose my individual opinion in opposition to the will of the people of any locality to prevent them from availing themselves of the law of Congress to fill their quotas and avoid a draft.

Without any knowledge, desire or action on my part, I have been made the medium through whom the people, who desire to recruit in this way, may attain the object: and I will, on petition of the proper authorities of any sub-district, give to such person as may be named, credentials to procure recognition from the United States authorities.

The power of such agents to recruit is derived from the law of Congress, and to the General Government they must look for protection. I hope that all the districts in this State will be able to fill the quota with volunteers, and that there may be no further drafting in New Jersey.

Several agents received the necessary credentials and left

the State, but they soon returned, having been unsuccessful in their undertaking.

Surgeons and nurses have been forwarded to the army from time to time as their services were required, and hospital and sanitary stores transported for the use of the sick and wounded.

The gentlemen comprising a commission forwarded by order of your Excellency to the army in the west, returned with much valuable information respecting the troops from this State serving in that army; the money forwarded at the same time was thankfully received by the soldiers.

The State Agency located in the city of Washington has been very actively employed during the past two years, and being in constant communication with the troops, has been the means of relieving many of the wants of the soldiers in hospitals. In this connection, I would call your attention to the fact that seven thousand seven hundred and forty-two men from organizations of this State, were admitted into the Washington hospitals from the date of the establishment of this agency to the first of September, 1865; since the return of our troops the agency has been principally employed in the settlement of their accounts with the United States government, and collecting the pay and bounty due them.

In addition to the daily routine of business connected with the troops, semi-annual registers have been issued regularly from this office, and monthly statements for each month to August, 1865, inclusive. During the past year alphabetical lists have been made of the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth regiments, of all negro volunteers whose enlistments could be obtained, of all volunteers for the navy, and for miscellaneous organizations, two thousand single muster-out rolls have been received, compared with the muster-in rolls and the records of the men perfected, in addition to the twenty-three regiments and parts of regiments, and the five batteries already spoken of as having returned to the State. New rolls for State pay have been prepared and duplicates furnished the Comptroller; State pay rolls of seven regi-

ments and two batteries have been rewritten and copied into new books ; as an index to the amount of business performed in this office during the past year, I would report that in this one branch of the business, in addition to a large number of communications written in answer to inquiries and not deemed of sufficient importance to copy, seven thousand letters have been written on important matters of which copies have been kept, filling fourteen letter books.

The books containing the rolls of thirteen regiments and five batteries have been posted, every man accounted for, and the accounts closed : the same disposition is being made of the remaining rolls, but this being a matter requiring time and great care, it cannot be hurried.

The number of commissions issued during the war to organizations in active service is three thousand nine hundred and eighty-one ; the places of officers have been filled in nearly every instance, by promotion for meritorious conduct in the field ; the plan having been strictly adhered to of promoting upon the nomination of the commanding officers of the regiments.

I would respectfully recommend in this connection, that the Legislature be requested to make an appropriation for a history of the State during the war, and that a suitable person be appointed to compile the same : this work, in addition to other valuable matter, should include a complete history of each regiment sent from the State, from its organization to its final muster ; reports of engagements in which these troops participated, interesting statistics, and much other information valuable to the people of the State might be obtained from the records of this office.

The system adopted for the transmission of money from the troops in the field to their families in the State, has been in successful operation under the immediate supervision of Colonel Jonathan Cook, who has disbursed during the past year, through this office, two hundred and thirty-eight thousand, eight hundred and forty-nine (\$238,849) dollars. During the year 1864, eight hundred and twelve thousand,

eight hundred and ninety-two (\$812,892) dollars. During the year 1863, nine hundred and sixty-two thousand, one hundred and ninety-six (\$962,196) dollars. During the year 1862, two hundred and sixty-two thousand, and fifty-two (\$262,052) dollars, making a total disbursement of two millions, two hundred and seventy five thousand, nine hundred and eighty-nine (\$2,275,989) dollars.

Great credit is due Col. Cook for the manner in which he has performed the trust imposed upon him ; the system under his management has proved eminently satisfactory.

The amount of money paid by the various townships and counties of the State in local bounties, is calculated to be between twenty-three and twenty-four millions of dollars.

In the spring of 1863, Congress passed an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," commonly known as the conscription act, and during the summer months of the year while the enrollment under the conscription act was being completed, and until the Provost Marshal General should be prepared to commence the draft, volunteering in lieu of draft was permitted, and the number that would be required of this State was assessed at 8,783. In October of the same year, under the call of the President for 300,000 men, another assessment was made upon the State of 9,441. Volunteers were being received under the assessments, and no draft had taken place in the State under the conscription act, at the date of my last report.

On the 1st of February, 1864, the President ordered that a draft be made on the tenth day of the ensuing March, for five hundred thousand men, crediting and deducting therefrom as many as may have been enlisted into the service prior to the first day of March and not heretofore credited. This may be denominated a call for the year 1863, for although proclaimed in 1864, the call had reference to the assessments and credits of 1863, and was in its practical effect a call for 200,000, in addition to the 300,000 called for in October of that year. The number of men assigned the State in July, 1863, was an assessment on the total call of the President, which was expected, that call was now made for 500,000,

deducting the credits for men furnished under the assessment. The quota of this State therefore was her proportion of 500,000 men, in addition to any deficiency due from her as found in the settlement made May 26, 1863. This quota was assigned to the several Congressional Districts of the State, in proportion to the number of men enrolled in the district as the quota of that district. The quota so found was sent to the several Provost Marshals, to be assigned in like manner by the Board of Enrollment upon the respective sub-districts of the State as the quota of such sub-district.

A deficiency of 12,504, charged against this State in the settlement of May, 1863, was added to her quota on this call. The particulars concerning this alleged deficiency, and the injustice of the demand, is treated of at length in my report for the year 1863, and will only be briefly alluded to in this connection. This was an alleged deficiency of service due from the State during the years 1861 and 1862. No quotas were assessed at that time, but in preparing the credits prior to draft the department had calculated the amount of service due from each State during these years, and credited that State with the number of men sent. The principle upon which this calculation was made, presumes a state of affairs which did not exist in the year of 1861, viz: That each State was allowed to send her full quota, and if she did not or could not, the men were still in the State to be furnished by draft; whereas, in this State, numbers were obliged to seek service elsewhere and have been credited to the service due from other States, although furnished by this State.

New Jersey not only furnished all the troops required of her during the years of 1861 and 1862, but all that it was possible to have accepted by the General Government. The Governor from time to time importuned the War Department to receive more troops from this State. The Secretary of War, writing in May, 1861, to His Excellency Governor Olden, says: "It is important to reduce the number allowed to the State rather than enlarge it, and in no event to exceed it."

An order from the War Department made it necessary to

present to the mustering officer the order of acceptance from the War Department, before troops could be mustered into the United States service. An order of acceptance was therefore obtained in every instance before New Jersey commenced raising troops, and these orders of acceptance were sought for, and in many instances reluctantly given.

The reason the State of New Jersey sent no more troops during these years is well known, and the attention of the authorities at Washington was called to it by his Excellency Governor Olden.

In a letter to the Secretary of War, speaking of the number of regiments he had just put in the field, he said: "I have not called out more because I have not been authorized to do so by you, but if the occasion required their services, this State would willingly furnish twice as many regiments to serve during the war." Governor Olden could have fulfilled the offer made by him in his letter to the Secretary of War, and was anxious at the time to do so.

He was not only not allowed to do it, but was complimented for performing his duty, and not accepting volunteers without authority, and thereby annoying the War Department to the delay and detriment of public business.

Under these circumstances, to require the State to furnish the alleged deficiency, was manifestly unjust. To demand the men at this time was severe in the extreme; for while the requisite number could have been readily obtained in the year 1861, the State could ill afford to lose them now. To recruit this number of men during the year 1864, would have cost over six millions of dollars in local bounties, which would have been unnecessary if the government had accepted the offer of Governor Olden.

This was a matter, therefore, of much importance to the people of the State, and your Excellency deemed it proper to visit the city of Washington, and have an interview with the President of the United States upon the subject. During this interview the following memoranda was handed the President, and a full explanation given him of the circumstances which caused your visit.

I understand the account now stands with New Jersey about as follows :

The recent order of the President is for draft (after deducting credits, &c.,) for 500,000 men.	
New Jersey's quota of that number is about	16,000
<i>To be credited</i> , all raised last summer, about	5,000
Since then, about	6,000
	----- 11,000
Deficiency, about	5,000
But it is said that there was a former deficiency, under Governor Olden, of, about	12,000

And if that is insisted upon the deficiency would be now, about 17,000

I learn to-day, for the first time, that it is in contemplation to include that 12,000 in the draft ordered in March.

Mr. President: It is unjust to require, and draft for, the old deficiency, for the following among other reasons, viz:

1. Because at that early day (under Governor Olden) no quotas were assigned to States, and the State of New Jersey was not informed of the full number of men it is now said she was liable to furnish.

2. She raised then, in full, all calls made upon her, and two regiments over.

3. Governor Olden urged the Secretary of War to accept more regiments, and he declined to do so.

4. At the time (when Governor Olden could not obtain permission to raise more men) a large number of regiments were raising, under authority of Secretary of War, in New York and Pennsylvania, and during the furor for volunteering, then existing, nearly 12,000 men went from New Jersey to those and other States, and enlisted in their regiments.

I ask the President that allowance be made to New Jersey for those men. New Jersey at that time could and would have raised the men if permitted to do so, and they were lost to New Jersey regiments, but are in the service of the United States.

If the President is not prepared to cancel that deficiency, I ask that no draft be ordered for any part of that 12,000 men, until a statement of facts be fully made, and evidence offered on the subject to the President.

JOEL PARKER.

The result of the interview was satisfactory, inasmuch as the President ordered that this deficiency should be suspended.

The quota of the State under this call was 16,759, and after deducting credit for men reported to have been mustered into the United States service, and not before credited, the remainder, 8,861, was the number required to be raised: this quota was larger than had been expected, no credits having been given for veteran volunteers. Over two thousand men had re-enlisted at this date, and the records of the State were sufficiently accurate to have given proper credit to the respective sub-districts for these men. This quota was apportioned among the sub-districts on the basis of the revised enrollment; but while this revision was being perfected, quotas for sub-districts were assessed, by order of your Excellency, upon the basis of the old enrollment, in order that the people of the State might have time in which to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistment. This assessment did not purport to be accurate, for the order from this office making the assignment, stated that the quotas when prepared for draft would slightly differ from those published, when they were calculated upon the revised enrollment.

The county of Bergen, and the township of Branchville, in the county of Somerset, furnished the number published in the first instance, and when the quotas were subsequently announced, it appeared that those localities were assessed a few more men, but upon representation of the facts being made they were not required to furnish the additional number. The total revised enrollment was 103,296; the quota upon this call, therefore, was 16.22 per cent. of the total number enrolled.

On the 4th of March the draft, which had been ordered to take place on the 10th, was postponed; and on the 14th of the same month call was made for an additional 200,000 men. The quota of this State was 6,704, and the deficiency under the call of February 1st being 7,520, made a total of 14,224 men required, and from this number was to be deducted credits for veteran volunteers. It has been already mentioned that the records of this office were complete with respect to these re-enlistments, and, therefore, no difficulty was experienced in properly crediting the same, when credit was ordered in

accordance therewith. The number of re-enlistments credited at this time was 2,838, and on the 1st of July this number had increased to 2,954. Credit was given under this call for men reported subsequent to the date of assigning quotas under call of February 1st, for 500,000 ; also, for seamen whose names were borne on the enrollment lists and credited by virtue of a law of Congress to that effect, while in such districts as had not, on March 1st, filled the quota under the call of February, the deficiencies were added to the quotas assigned.

The number of volunteers furnished for the quarter ending April 1st, was seven thousand three hundred and seven (7,307), and it was therefore confidently expected that a draft would not become necessary.

On the 1st of July, 1864, the State had furnished thirty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-nine (33,599) men for three years' service, and a deficiency existed of six thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight (6,978), this deficiency being the difference between the quotas assigned since May 26, 1863, and the number of men furnished by the State for the corresponding period.

To this date the credits for men furnished by the sub-districts of the State had been kept in this office ; a debit and credit account was kept with each township and ward in the State, and books prepared for that purpose, which contained on the one hand the quota on each call, and on the other the name of each recruit credited. No erasures whatever were made in these books, and alterations only allowed upon positive and sufficient evidence of fraud or mistake in enlistment, and then, by tracing a light line through the recruits' name, and all the circumstances which led to the alteration noted opposite the name, under the head of remarks. These accounts were kept at all times open for the inspection of those interested.

On the 16th of July these accounts were transmitted to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for this State, accompanied by a letter, informing him that the accounts of credits forwarded embraced all men furnished by the respec-

five townships from the 26th of May, 1863, to June 30, 1864; a statement was forwarded at the same time containing the credits from July 1st to 16th, inclusive, as far as reported to this office.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, it is provided "that all persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or state, by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to February 24, 1864, shall be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district or state in which they respectively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War." The credits due this State under this act were determined by a commission of two, of whom the State named one, and the Secretary of War the other; one thousand nine hundred and five (1,905) recruits of this class were credited by the Commission, and this number on the 1st of February, 1865, had increased to four thousand eight hundred and fifty-three (4,853) exclusive of substitutes. Another call was made on the 18th of July for 500,000, and draft ordered to take place in the following September for any deficiency due at that time. The quota of the State was fifteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-one (15,891). The number of men furnished on this and the preceding call, was nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty-four (19,184); of these, three hundred and forty-five (345), were drafted men, four thousand eight hundred and sixteen (4,816) were substitutes, six (6) representative recruits, and the remainder volunteers.

On the nineteenth of December another call was issued by the President for an additional three hundred thousand (300,000) men. The quota for this State was announced at eighteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (18,969). This comprised the fourth call made during that year. The total number called for was one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000), and the total required from this State fifty-one

thousand and forty-nine (51,049). But as already stated, the call of February was in its practical effect a call for the year 1863, so also the call of December 19 may be properly considered a call for the year 1865, for the four calls covered the enlistments for the last three years of the war. Under the call of the President of the United States of July 18, 1864, for 500,000, the quota of this State was published as 15,894. Under the call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000, the State was assessed 18,969. This discrepancy naturally excited surprise, and under orders from your Excellency, I examined the subject, and on the 6th of January, 1865, made special report as follows :

“No alleged deficiency is called for, and the calculations appear to be correct, but the explanation of this disproportionate assessment upon the State is found to exist in the principles upon which the calculation is based.

1st. That one three years enlistment is equal to three one year enlistments.

2d. The method in which credit is given for excess of years service.

The call of the President is for 300,000 men, but the principles adopted in proportioning this number to States, and crediting them for excess of service, is practically making the call for 300,000 men and excess of years service due the respective states for men furnished under call of July 18, 1864, which in the United States may amount to a call for over one million of men.

That this may appear more clearly, I would respectfully call your attention to the requisition of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, and the understanding under which that requisition was filled.

In July, 1864, a balance was struck between the several states and the United States, upon the basis of three years' service, and deficiencies charged and excesses credited. A call was then made for 500,000 men, and quotas assessed thereon, proportioning the same equally among the respective states. The states were required to fill these quotas by men for one year's service, but if men for two and three year's service were sent, credit was to be given upon a future call to the State, for the additional years of service.

These quotas having been filled, a call is now made for 300,000 men, and it becomes necessary to give these credits for excesses. This has been done in the following manner: After ascertaining the excess of years service due the several States, the total excess is added to the number of men to be raised under the call of December, and

then apportioned to the various States according to the number of men enrolled in each. Each particular excess is then deducted, leaving the number of men to be raised by each State. Under this mode of calculation New Jersey is called upon for double her quota on 300,000, while the State really has an excess of years service to her credit.

The assumption that in an active campaign, where troops are sent to the front, one three years man is worth three one year men, enlisted during three successive years, is, I think, erroneous. For example: A State sending one thousand three years men is credited upon a subsequent call with an excess of two thousand years service, making a total credit of three thousand years service, while a State sending one thousand one year men must send for three successive years one thousand men, to be entitled to the same credit. In the third year the latter has one thousand men in the field fit for duty, while the former has perhaps not more than three hundred—regiments returning to be mustered out after three years service with not over that ratio, so great is the mortality from all causes in the army. In other words, States sending three years men receive credit in the second and third years for men who have been killed and disabled in the first, and in the third year for those killed and disabled in the first and second. States sending one year men receive no such allowance, but at the end of the first and second years are obliged to send full quotas, whether they have lost one-third, one-half, or the whole number originally sent.

Two men fighting side by side are killed, one State has credit for one for three years, while the other State must fill his place certainly once and perhaps twice.

Therefore, if it be for the benefit of the service that the term of enlistment be for three years, this should be the standard of enlistment for the United States service, and not be brought in as a matter of credit between the several States.

The manner in which excess of years service is allowed in computing the quota of States, *i. e.* by adding the excess of years service of all the States to the number of men required by the call, and proportioning then this aggregate upon the respective States, in proportion to the number of men enrolled in the State, after which from the quota thus found the State is given credit for its particular excess—does great injustice to the States furnishing one year men.

They were only required to send one year men, and if they sent men for longer service they were to be credited therefor; it never was understood that they were to suffer for not sending two and three years men, but if credit for their respective excesses was given directly to the States, on a call for 300,000 men the credits would amount to

more than the number of men called for, and the Government would be largely indebted to individual States. Therefore, if 300,000 men are to be raised and the credits for years service cancelled at the same time, by this method of computing, they must be raised exclusively from those States which have sent one year men, adding very considerably to their quotas, while they have at the very time their full proportion of men actually in service. In other words, although New Jersey has an excess of years service, the State is obliged to raise more than her proportion of the call because she is not in excess as much as some other States.

Provision was made in the "Act for enrolling and calling out the nation forces," and the amendments to the same to prevent this mode of assessment by providing that the quotas under each call made by the President of the United States should be assessed upon the districts equally in proportion to the number of men enrolled in each, and credits were then to be given upon this for any men that had been furnished in excess of former quotas.

The mode adopted has the effect to raise the 300,000 men called for, and by taking the excess into the calculation, to pay off the whole debt now due the respective States upon such excess. I do not know the excess due all the States, but the call thus assessed may be in its practical results a call for over a million and a half of men. While the President has only called for 300,000 men, the practical result in New Jersey is to make her pay a proportion under her enrollment of over half a million of men, while she has an excess of years service credited to her.

If the desired end is to cancel all credits and raise 300,000 men, a much more direct method would seem to be for the President to call for a number of men equal to the excess due the States, and the number of men now required, and then deduct credits: but as the act for calling out the National forces makes one year the basis, it would perhaps be preferable to give credit for three years men upon the basis of one year's service, giving credit for one year upon their enlistment, giving credit again at the expiration of the first year for those still in service, and so again at the expiration of the second year.

To explain more fully the position taken in the latter part of the foregoing report, the following statements and examples were furnished:

The Solicitor of the War Department, in an opinion dated August 1, 1864, after preliminary remarks as to how the accounts between the United States and the respective districts are to be balanced, prior to the assignment of quotas under the call of July 18, 1864, proceeds

to give the manner in which, in accordance with law, that call must be distributed. He says: "A new call is now made for 500,000 men. This number will be distributed among the districts, &c., as required by law, in strict proportion to the number of military forces enrolled therein. That distribution having been made, each district will be charged in account with its quota in the first instance. But in some districts troops have already been furnished in excess of all former quotas. Each district must have its separate account made up, either by crediting the excess or charging the deficit of years, * * * and the *excess* of men over former calls will be deducted from, or the deficiency in former calls will be added to, and constitute part of the respective quotas now to be obtained."

Another call is now made under the same law, and as the account is kept by States, and districts within States, it would be naturally expected that the number required under this call would be distributed in accordance with the principles enunciated in the opinion quoted above, *i. e.*, in strict proportion to the number of men enrolled in the respective States, each State being charged with its quota in the first instance, and any excess or deficiency of years' service on the former call being deducted from or added to the present quota.

The following example will illustrate the effect of this principle: Suppose the enrollment of the United States to have been in July last three millions, the enrollment of a particular State ninety thousand, and the quota of that State under the call of July 18, fifteen thousand. Suppose this quota to have been filled with four thousand five hundred three years men, five hundred two years men, and ten thousand one year men. Multiply the number of three years men by three, the number of two years men by two, and add to the products thus obtained the number of one year men; from this total deduct the quota assigned to the State, and the balance is the number of years service to be carried to the credit of the State upon a future call. In this case the excess (or credit) would amount to nine thousand five hundred years service.

The quota of the same State under a call for three hundred thousand men, with the enrollment as supposed above, would be nine thousand, which should be the number charged in the account, but there being already a credit to the State of an excess of nine thousand five hundred years' service, no men could be required. But the mode of calculation adopted by the War Department, in assigning quotas under the call of December 19, 1864, produces a very different result, for the reason that the number distributed by this latter method is a much larger one than is required by law to be distributed.

In the case before mentioned, the credit for excess of years' service

was nine thousand five hundred. Suppose this excess to be added to excesses due other States, making a total excess of seven hundred thousand due from the United States to the respective States, on the call of July 18, 1864, to be credited to those States on a future call. Under this new mode of calculation, this total excess (700,000,) is to be added to the number of men called for (300,000.) This number (1,000,000) is then distributed, and not the number called for by the President.

The quota, in the case supposed, would by this mode of calculation be thirty thousand, from which deduct the particular credit of nine thousand five hundred, and there remains twenty thousand five hundred as the quota required: and the State, which under the former calculation would have one thousand to its credit, must under this new system, furnish over twenty thousand men.

But it may be urged that the plan is just, though apparently otherwise, inasmuch as it equalizes the time of service throughout the loyal States, and is founded upon the principle that one three years' enlistment is equal to three one year enlistments.

This suggestion would perhaps have some force, had the call of the President been for one million of men, but cannot be urged when the call is for three hundred thousand.

It may be further suggested that even by this mode of distribution no more than three hundred thousand men are raised: but this is not strictly correct, for the three hundred thousand are raised and in addition thereto the credit of seven hundred thousand is cancelled. In other words, by this method the quota of a State is her proportion on one million instead of on three hundred thousand, the subsequent deduction of the particular credit due the State not having the effect of a full credit, as it is not deducted from the number assessed upon the State under the President's call.

In the opinion of the Solicitor the object of the law is to obtain the required number of men, and to equalize the burden of raising the same, but from an examination of the mode of assessment adopted it does not appear that the whole of the object is effected. The last two calls of the President were within one year, the number called for being eight hundred thousand. Under these calls, not only are eight hundred thousand men raised but a debt is paid by the United States to the several States of seven hundred thousand, making the total thus obtained one million five hundred thousand.

The difference between the number called for and the number obtained must be felt somewhere, for the government obtains seven hundred thousand more than are called for, and if this number represents years service, the same have been credited to some States,

and therefore must be furnished in men by other States under this call, and thus it happens that excessive quotas are assessed upon certain States, and the purposes of the law, as expounded by the Solicitor are by no means carried out, for a great many more men are obtained than are called for, and the burden of raising them is very unequally distributed. For example, suppose two States, of equal enrollment, each furnish fifteen thousand men under the call of July: one sends her men for one year and the other for three years. Under the call of December 19, the latter pays her debt in years service; but as more men are required the former has an additional quota assessed upon her, and must therefore furnish in one year more than twice as many men as the former. This inequality must of necessity fall upon those sections least able to bear it, for where the option is given to furnish volunteers for one, two or three years, and a draft is pending for one term of one year's service, volunteers for three years can be much more readily furnished from the floating population found in the more populous States, than from the agricultural districts where the population is of a more permanent character.

The quota of 18,969, was revised, and reduced to 11,695, and this number was subsequently reduced, by the allowance of twenty-two credits to the third and fifth sub-districts of the fourth district, which had been suspended.

The total number of men raised under this call, was ten thousand nine hundred and thirty-six (10,936).

The following statement exhibits the number of men called for, and the number of men furnished by this State, and the the term of enlistment, from April 17th, 1861, to April 30th, 1865:

Number men furnished for four years	- -	155	
“ “ “ “ three “	- -	42,573	
“ “ “ “ two “	- -	2,243	
“ “ “ “ one year	- -	16,812	
“ “ “ nine months	- -	10,787	
“ “ “ three months	- -	3,105	
“ “ “ one hundred days	- -	700	
“ “ “ not classified	- -	2,973	
		<hr/>	
Credited to State	- - - -	79,348	
Furnished but not credited	- - -	8,957	88,305
		<hr/>	
Total number of men called for			78,248
			<hr/>
Surplus over all calls			10,057

The total number of men called for in this exhibit does not include the alleged deficiency of 12,504 previously treated of in this report, but is the number actually called for during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864. Since your interview with the President this deficiency has been carried on both sides of the account, as temporarily suspended, but is omitted in this exhibit, for the obvious reason that the number does not affect the general balance. The militia forwarded for service in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and Jersey men in organizations of other States, as far as can be ascertained, are included in the term "furnished, but not credited."

The duties connected with the State Bounty are perhaps more important, and are certainly surrounded by greater difficulties than any portion of the business of this department. During 1861, when our troops were easily accessible, and but few changes were taking place in the regiments, it was a comparatively easy task to keep the records correct, but when active operations in the field commenced, when the regiments were almost constantly on the move, and the casualties were daily becoming more frequent, this became a matter of great difficulty, and the original State Bounty Act made no adequate provision for the probably unforeseen exigencies of the case. The State originally depended for information as to changes in the regiments, upon the company and regimental commanders, who, when it was possible, made returns of all deaths, discharges, desertions and enlistments in their respective commands, but as their duties increased in the course of active field operations, many of them found it impossible to give that attention to this matter which the interests of the State required, while in many cases men absent sick in hospitals had died or been discharged, no information of which had ever reached their officers, and which had not been and could not be by them reported. It soon became apparent that from these causes some thousands of dollars were being paid monthly by the State to the families of men whose connection with our regiments had ceased, and who were not, under the law, entitled to the State bounty.

A supplement to the original act, approved March 19, 1862, partially remedied this difficulty. This supplement authorized the Adjutant General, with the approval of the Governor, to establish such rules and regulations, and to incur such expenses as were necessary to produce the needed information, and to secure the proper distribution of the bounty.

It was found that the manner in which the necessary information was transmitted to the several paymasters, was loose in the extreme, and from the want of centralization in the system, opportunity was given to practice fraud upon those agents without fear of detection. Under authority of the supplement alluded to, roll books were prepared of each company, and persons employed to visit the regiments once in every month and note all changes that had occurred. The United States hospitals were visited regularly, and monthly returns made of all deaths, desertions and discharges that had taken place among the troops from our State. The information thus collected was immediately entered upon the records of this office, furnished to the State Treasurer, and distributed to the proper county officers.

An immense amount of time and careful labor was involved in the successful carrying out of the system as re-organized, but a calculation based upon the results attained shows a great benefit to the State, and a saving of large amounts of money; a saving of thirty thousand dollars per annum was made within sixty days after the inauguration of the system.

The regulations adopted for obtaining the information necessary for perfecting the State pay rolls, continued in force until the month of April, 1864, at which time the army crossed the Rapidan, and passes could not be obtained to visit the troops. Direct communication with the troops was prohibited at a time when daily changes were occurring in the condition of the men, and great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the information requisite to the prompt discharge of the duties connected with this relief fund, and great circumspection became necessary in the examination of claims for State payment; for information concerning the troops

was forwarded in letters, also in the form of certificates of commanding officers. These were in many instances written in pencil upon scraps of paper, and brought to the office by strangers, and sometimes by interested parties. False certificates were presented, purporting to be signed by company officers, certifying to the fact that the person named in the certificate was present doing duty with his company, and in some instances fictitious certificates of marriage were presented in support of claims for State bounty. These attempts at fraud were easily detected, and invariably frustrated. Subsequently, upon receiving direct returns, the respective rolls were critically examined, and I have failed to discover a single instance where the attempt was successful. It is believed that the greatest possible degree of correctness in the rolls has been secured, and calculation which has been frequently made, shows that the average amount of money paid on account of the families of volunteers has varied with the average of enlistments. Payment has been discontinued to the families of those volunteers who have returned and were mustered out during the past year, and is at present being made only to the families of members of the Thirty-fourth regiment, and of miscellaneous organizations. It is required of this latter class, that upon every pay day they furnish evidence that the husband or son on whose account pay is claimed is in the service at the time of payment.

The law authorizing the payment of State bounty and pay was passed during the extra session of the Legislature in 1861, and provides, first—"That the sum of six dollars per month be allowed and paid to the families of such married persons of the militia of this State, and to the widowed mothers of such persons without families, dependent upon them for support, as have been or shall be mustered into the service of this State or the United States." Second—"That the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates mustered into the service of this State or the United States from the militia of this State, shall be increased at the rate of four dollars per month; and the State of New Jersey

guarantees to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, on his honorable discharge from the service of this State or the United States, the aforesaid sum of four dollars per month in addition to the pay now allowed by law ; *provided*, that if the United States shall increase the pay of such portion of the militia of this State mustered into the service of the United States, the State of New Jersey will allow and pay such amount to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private as shall make the said increased pay equal to four dollars per month." The Supreme Court, in giving interpretation to this law, was of the opinion that the benefits of the act were confined to those organizations of volunteers or militia that were raised in the State by State authority, including all troops accepted by the State, whether previously resident here or not, and that the first section of the act extended only to families or widowed mothers having their permanent residence in this State at the time of the enlistment of the volunteer.

The original State pay rolls were prepared in accordance with the opinion given by the Supreme Court of the State, and contained the names of those in State organizations who had families or widowed mothers entitled to the benefits of the act. These rolls were forwarded to the clerk's office of the county in which the respective families or widowed mothers resided, and payment made upon the same. Alterations were made from time to time, as the change of the condition of the men, or the change of residence of the families demanded, the names of deserters, discharged and deceased soldiers were dropped, and additions made, as the exigencies of the service required. Alteration or correction of the rolls was made invariably under written instructions from this office, where every attention was paid to meet the convenience of the recipients of the bounty and to promote the expeditious payment of the money. Owing to the expeditious manner in which these corrections were sometimes made, and the names of deceased soldiers stricken from the rolls, the families of those who died in the service suffered materially, for

this State pay was discontinued at the time when all pay from the United States had ceased, and before the family could derive any benefit from the back-pay, bounty or pension that might be due for the services of the deceased. The attention of the Legislature was called to this fact, and a supplement to the original act was passed by that body and approved April 14, 1864, which provides that the pay of six dollars per month be continued to the families and widowed mothers of those who die while in the military service of this State or of the United States, for the space of six months after the death of such persons; *provided*, that such persons are not and shall not at the time of their death be under punishment for any military offence, under sentence of a court martial involving loss of pay; and that if a pension shall have been or shall be paid by the United States to such family or widowed mother before the expiration of six months from the date of the death of such persons, then and in that case the payment authorized by this act to be made, shall cease from and after the date of the first payment of such pension, and that the act should take effect immediately.

Immediate action was taken under this supplemental law, and its provisions are still enforced; the respective paymasters being held responsible that the payment shall cease, upon the receipt of pension from the United States, before the six months expire.

The provisions of the original act were materially extended by a further supplement approved March 31, 1865. The important bearing of this last supplemental act upon the duties of this office, is my excuse for calling your attention to the preamble, and enactment therein contained, as follows:

“Whereas, by the act to which this is a supplement, it is among other things provided that the sum of six dollars per month shall be allowed and paid to the families of such married persons of the militia of this State, and to the widowed mothers of such persons without families, dependent upon them for support, as have been or shall be mustered into the service of the United States; and inasmuch as there are

many worthy and deserving females to whom the provisions of said act are not applicable, therefore be it enacted, &c., that the sum of six dollars per month shall be allowed and paid to the mothers of such persons of the militia of this State without families, as have been or shall be mustered into the service of the United States, where such mothers are dependent on such person so mustered in for support, whether the husband of such mother be living or not; provided the husband of such mother has abandoned her, and left her without support, or is insane, or from any other cause neglects, refuses, or is unable to support her." The second section provides for the payment of six dollars per month to the families of men mustered into the service of the United States, notwithstanding the date of marriage shall be subsequent to the enlistment. The third section extends the payment of six dollars per month to the families or dependent mothers of naval recruits, credited to the State. The fourth section extends the provisions of the original act to negroes, their families or dependent mothers; and the fifth section of the act provides that this act shall take effect immediately.

The radical change made in the original act by this supplement involved an amount of work and annoyance in the preparation of pay rolls which would scarcely be credited. Those provided for in the first section of the act were to be *dependent mothers*, while the remaining sections provided payment for recruits in organizations, over which the State had no control whatever, and from which no requisite information could be obtained. It was true that the records of this office contained the names of those enlisted in the naval and marine service as well as the negroes mustered to the credit of the State, but they contained no information concerning the condition of the men, whether married or single, or having dependent mothers resident in the State at the date of enlistment; and at this time it was impossible to find the men to obtain the requisite information from—some were on the ocean, while others were scattered over the whole United States. It was a matter of great doubt as to how many

of those enlisted were in the service at the date of the passage of the act providing for their payment. Many claims were made for pay from the date of enlistment, on the ground that the law was retrospective in its action, and in many instances when the man on whose account the payment was claimed had not been heard from since the date of his enlistment. These were some of the difficulties attendant upon the practical working under the law ; and while they were all promptly overcome, I allude to them in this connection simply for the purpose of explanation, as it is to be regretted that the difficulty in identifying the recruits, and in obtaining the requisite proof to warrant payment, caused some delay in the execution of the wish of the Legislature.

The amount of money paid single men upon their honorable discharge has varied with the allowance of pay received by them while in the United States service. It will be observed by reference to the law that no specified sum was to be paid to this class of men ; the State guaranteed that the pay received by them should be at the rate of four dollars per month more than that paid by the United States at the date of the passage of the original act. Private soldiers in the army received eleven dollars per month at that time ; therefore, the State pay for these soldiers was four dollars per month ; when the pay of the army was increased to thirteen dollars the State paid two dollars ; and when, subsequently, the soldiers' allowance of pay was increased to sixteen dollars, the pay from this State ceased.

No money has been paid on this account since May 1st, 1864.

The amount of money paid by the State to her soldiers and their families, or dependent mothers, has been :

DECEASED AND DISCHARGED.					
1861,	-	-	-	-	\$23,651.10
1862,	-	-	-	-	26,341.15
1863,	-	-	-	-	141,631.61
1864,	-	-	-	-	237,745.10
1865,	-	-	-	-	126,471.67
					555,840.63

FAMILIES AND DEPENDENT MOTHERS.

1861,	-	-	-	-	\$78,773.70
1862,	-	-	-	-	362,369.35
1863,	-	-	-	-	523,723.23
1864,	-	-	-	-	380,463.05
1865,	-	-	-	-	416,204.62
					<hr/> 1,761,533.95
Total Disbursement,	-	-	-	-	2,317,374.58

The commission appointed by the Legislature to revise the militia system of the State, was occupied in that work during the summer and autumn of the year 1864, and after a careful revision of the whole subject, reported to the following Legislature an act entitled "An Act for the more effectual organization of the Militia," which was approved and passed by that body at its last session. The law as presented, while it greatly improved the system, was not entirely satisfactory to the Commission. The gentlemen composing the Commission would have preferred abolishing the present system and organizing under new laws, but it was deemed inexpedient to attempt such total revolution at this time, therefore what was essential to the practical working of the present system, was provided for by new enactment, and it was made the duty of the Adjutant General to cause the existing militia laws of the State to be properly compiled, and an index prepared, and the whole published in a suitable form for distribution, and also in the laws for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

I regret to report that owing to the complicated character of the existing militia laws, the great amount of labor required in comparing the several parts of the different acts, the great care and nice discrimination necessary to distinguish how far the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-five were in conflict with the multiform acts hitherto in force, the length of time consumed in submitting the compilation to the examination and criticism of those whom long experience had made thoroughly familiar with the militia law

of the State, and in thoroughly revising the whole upon the varied suggestions made in regard thereto, it was found impracticable to prepare the law for publication at an earlier day. The law, however, is now prepared and in press. A copy of the law, with the index, will be found annexed to this report.

Owing to the delay incident to the compilation of the Military Laws of the State, little has been transacted in the militia during the past year, but forms are being prepared, and it is expected to reorganize the different commands under the new law at an early day. The members of the reserve militia were organized during the year 1864, but their services not being required, they were disbanded the same year. The annual encampment of the Rifle Corps was ordered at Somerville for the year 1864, and at Jamesburg for the year 1865. The conduct of the troops while in camp has been spoken highly of. In anticipation of the provision of the recently compiled law, inefficient companies of the militia have been disbanded during the past year, and the effective companies organized into one Corps; this Corps organized under an act authorizing an organization of forty companies to be known as the "New Jersey Rifle Corps," consists of thirty-five companies, is under Brigade organization, and is commanded by Brevet Major General Theodore Runyon.

Respectfully submitted,

R. F. STOCKTON, JR.,

Adjutant General,

New Jersey Militia.

APPENDIX.

ORGANIZATION OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Name and Rank.	Date of Com.	Co	Remarks.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
Andrew J. Morrison,	4 Nov. 63		
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>			
Charles C. Suydam,	1 Jan. 64		
<i>Majors.</i>			
Siegfried Von Forstner,	27 Dec. 63		
William P. Robeson, jr.,	28 Dec. 63		
S. V. C. Van Rensalaer,	28 Dec. 63		
<i>Adjutant.</i>			
William J. Starks,	27 Nov. 63		
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
John H. Bailey,	27 Nov. 63		
<i>Commissary.</i>			
George Patten,	29 Jan. 64		
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
William W. Bowlby,	7 Nov. 63		
<i>Assistant Surgeons.</i>			
Lawrence O. Morgan,	18 Dec. 63		
Samuel A. Phillips,	13 Feb. 64		
<i>Chaplain.</i>			
John H. Frazee,	3 Mar. 64		
<i>Captains.</i>			
T. Malcolm Murphy,	12 Jan. 64	A	
Albert S. Cloke,	25 Jan. 64	B	
John B. Hartman,	21 Jan. 64	C	
Michael Mitchell,	2 Dec. 63	D	
Daniel R. Boice,	29 Dec. 63	E	
Charles D. Morrison,	12 Jan. 64	F	
Thomas R. McClong,	6 Jan. 64	G	
Ethan T. Harris,	6 Jan. 64	H	
Albert Hertzberg,	2 Dec. 63	I	
Frederick W. Schafer,	29 Dec. 63	K	
Fred'k W. K. Knoblesdorf,	5 Jan. 64	L	
John Stull,	12 Dec. 63	M	

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Name and Rank.	Date of Com.	Co	Remarks.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
John S. Hough,	12 Jan. 64	A	
Alexander A. Yard,	12 Jan. 64	B	
William Lecbleider,	21 Jan. 64	C	
James H. Donnelly,	5 Dec. 63	D	
Daniel Buckley,	12 Jan. 64	E	
Henry A. Vanness,	12 Jan. 64	F	
William M. Scott,	6 Jan. 64	G	
Barnet Birdsell,	6 Jan. 64	H	
William Stulpnagel,	2 Dec. 63	I	
Otto Siebeth,	29 Dec. 63	K	
Emil Walpel,	5 Jan. 64	L	
Henry S. Stull,	12 Dec. 63	M	
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>			
John T. Tomlin,	12 Jan. 64	A	
Augustus C. Stickle,	25 Jan. 64	B	
William Reeves,	21 Jan. 64	C	
George R. Wadleigh,	25 Jan. 64	D	
James O'Sullivan,	29 Dec. 63	E	
Michael T. Dwyer,	12 Jan. 64	F	
Gilbert Tice,	26 Jan. 64	G	
John Bamford,	19 Dec. 63	H	
Oscar Krahmer,	2 Dec. 63	I	
August Bulow,	29 Dec. 63	K	
Adolph Bulow,	5 Jan. 64	L	
James V. Gibson,	12 Dec. 63	M	

ORGANIZATION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. 37

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Name and Rank.	Date of Com.	Co	Remarks.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
E. Burd Grubb,	23 June, 64		
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>			
John S. Barlow,	23 June, 64		
<i>Major.</i>			
John Danforth,	24 June, 64		
<i>Adjutant.</i>			
Parker Grubb,	23 June, 64		
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
J. Warner Kinsey,	23 June, 64		
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
Henry C. Clark,	24 June, 64		
<i>Assistant Surgeons.</i>			
Morton Robinson,	23 June, 64		
Elwood P. Hancock,	23 June, 64		
<i>Chaplain.</i>			
<i>Captains.</i>			
Roderick B. Seymour,	23 June, 64	A	
Daniel J. Pierman,	23 June, 64	B	
James Withington,	23 June, 64	C	
Michael E. Devinney,	23 June, 64	D	
William F. Riker,	23 June, 64	E	
William N. Hancock,	23 June, 64	F	
George Eggers,	23 June, 64	G	
George Smith,	23 June, 64	H	
Lewis A. Rites,	23 June, 64	I	
		K	
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
Chauncey Holt,	23 June, 64	A	
Henry H. Waters,	23 June, 64	B	
Peter Wilkes,	23 June, 64	C	
Charles D. Goldenberg,	23 June, 64	D	
John Kelt,	23 June, 64	E	
John H. Schreiner,	23 June, 64	F	
Jonathan T. Crane,	23 June, 64	G	
Jonathan Maguire,	23 June, 64	H	
Henry C. Woodward,	23 June, 64	I	
		K	
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>			
William Muirheid,	23 June, 64	A	
Theodore Douglass,	23 June, 64	B	
John Farrell,	23 June, 64	C	
Morris C. Stafford,	23 June, 64	D	
Lewis C. Grover, Jr.,	23 June, 64	E	
Theodore B. Munn,	23 June, 64	F	
Frederick Kraus,	23 June, 64	G	
William H. Stiles,	23 June, 64	H	
Michael H. Johnson,	23 June, 64	I	
		K	

38 ORGANIZATION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Name and Rank.	Date of Com.	Co	Remarks.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
William J. Sewell,	31 Aug. 64		
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>			
Ashbel W. Angel,	3 Oct. 64		
<i>Major.</i>			
William H. Tantum,	23 Sept. 64		
<i>Adjutant.</i>			
Edwin G. Smith,	23 Sept. 64		
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
Israel Wells.	22 Sept. 64		
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
Richard Thomas, Jr.,	19 Sept. 64		
<i>Assistant Surgeons.</i>			
Israel Hart,	22 Sept. 64		
William S. Combs,	23 Sept. 64		
<i>Chaplain.</i>			
Charles R. Hartranft,	10 Jan. 65		
<i>Captains.</i>			
Thomas J. Swannell,	20 Sept. 64	A	
George W. Day,	8 Sept. 64	B	
Henry S. Spaulding,	10 Sept. 64	C	
Jacob D. Wilson,	20 Sept. 64	D	
William W. Abbott,	26 Sept. 64	E	
George Gilson,	20 Sept. 64	F	
James B. Minturn,	24 Sept. 64	G	
Abraham M. Browning,	29 Sept. 64	H	
George W. Cubberly,	8 Sept. 64	I	
Thomas Cunningham,	12 Sept. 64	K	
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
Joseph E. Jones,	20 Sept. 64	A	
Charles W. Kitchen,	8 Sept. 64	B	
L. Clinton McMahon,	10 Sept. 64	C	
John N. Cottrell,	20 Sept. 64	D	
William M. Craft,	26 Sept. 64	E	
Andrew Brown,	20 Sept. 64	F	
Luzerne Bartholemew,	20 Sept. 64	G	
Daniel P. Yates,	29 Sept. 64	H	
John Worthley,	8 Sept. 64	I	
Albert E. Hand,	12 Sept. 64	K	
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>			
John Grant,	20 Sept. 64	A	
Henry Dubs,	8 Sept. 64	B	
William D. Jackson,	10 Sept. 64	C	
Joseph T. Hayes,	20 Sept. 64	D	
Green Vanderbilt,	26 Sept. 64	E	
John N. Anderson,	20 Sept. 64	F	
Sylvester J. Shuck,	20 Sept. 64	G	
Joseph M. Stanford,	29 Sept. 64	H	
George B. Bergen,	8 Sept. 64	I	
Isaac Wooliver,	12 Sept. 64	K	

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Name and Rank.	Date of Com.	Co	Remarks.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
Abram C. Wildrick,	23 Sept.	64	
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>			
James H. Close,	22 Sept.	64	
<i>Major.</i>			
William D. Cornish,	22 Sept.	64	
<i>Adjutant.</i>			
George S. Smith,	13 Oct.	64	
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
Ezra Drake,	1 Oct.	64	
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
George R. Sullivan,	28 Sept.	64	
<i>Assistant Surgeon.</i>			
George W. Douglass,	24 Sept.	64	
<i>Chaplain.</i>			
Edward D. Crane,	3 Oct.	64	
<i>Captains.</i>			
Herman Reutter,	1 Oct.	64 A	
Charles Bruere,	29 Sept.	64 B	
Edwin W. Heppes,	20 Sept.	64 C	
Fowler Merrill,	29 Sept.	64 D	
Peter F. Rogers,	19 Sept.	64 E	
John Hunkle,	21 Sept.	64 F	
James Peters,	16 Sept.	64 G	
George W. Harrison,	20 Sept.	64 H	
Gustavus Dupins,	29 Sept.	64 I	
David S. Allea,	19 Sept.	64 K	
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
Sedgwick R. Bennett,	1 Oct.	64 A	
William H. Ogden,	29 Sept.	64 B	
Joseph H. Jenkins,	6 Oct.	64 C	
Charles C. McCoy,	29 Sept.	64 D	
Henry M. Heinold,	19 Sept.	64 E	
William H. Behrens,	21 Sept.	64 F	
Henry Reynolds,	16 Sept.	64 G	
Joseph W. Nason,	20 Sept.	64 H	
Richard M. Johnston,	29 Sept.	64 I	
Jacob McConnell,	19 Sept.	64 K	
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>			
Charles Sidel,	1 Oct.	64 A	
Sigmond Gnam,	29 Sept.	64 B	
Albert R. Marsh,	6 Oct.	64 C	
Alasco C. White,	29 Sept.	64 D	
John J. Sloate,	19 Sept.	64 E	
Charles Sange,	21 Sept.	64 F	
Charles Marsh,	16 Sept.	64 G	
Peter Clute,	20 Sept.	64 H	
Andrew J. McManus,	29 Sept.	64 I	
John Shippee,	19 Sept.	64 K	

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Name and Rank.	Date of Com.	Co.	Remarks.
<i>Colonel.</i>			
Stephen R. Gilkyson,	7 Mar.	65	
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>			
Samuel J. Hopkins,	14 Mar.	65	
<i>Major.</i>			
J. Augustus Fay, Jr.,	16 Feb.	65	
<i>Adjutant.</i>			
George W. Breen,	28 Mar.	65	1st Lt. Co. E.
<i>Quartermaster.</i>			
J. Warren Kinsey,	20 Feb.	65	
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
Charles E. Hall,	14 Feb.	65	
<i>Assistant Surgeons.</i>			
Harmon Heed,	2 Mar.	65	
Elias Wildman,	3 Mar.	65	
<i>Chaplain.</i>			
<i>Captains.</i>			
John Edlestein,	22 Oct.	64 A	
Samuel W. Downs,	28 Mar.	65 B	1st Lt. Co. II.
George Eggers,	19 Jan.	65 C	
Maurice C. Stafford,	26 Jan.	65 D	
Joseph A. Schnetzer,	3 Feb.	65 E	
Charles E. Grant,	9 Feb.	65 F	
Elwood Lippincott,	15 Feb.	65 G	
Andrew J. Mandeville,	22 Feb.	65 H	
Ezra Stewert,	2 Mar.	65 I	
John W. Goodenough,	10 Mar.	65 K	
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
Charles A. Galluba,	22 Oct.	64 A	
Jonathan Maguire,	12 Jan.	65 B	
Henry C. Woodward,	19 Jan.	65 C	
Harrison Shaff,	26 Jan.	65 D	
George W. Breen,	3 Feb.	65 E	
Chauncey Holt,	9 Feb.	65 F	
John B. Lyman,	15 Feb.	65 G	
Samuel W. Downs,	22 Feb.	65 H	
William H. Stiles,	2 Mar.	65 I	
Walker A. Newton,	10 Mar.	65 K	
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>			
Gustavus L. Freche,	22 Oct.	64 A	
Edwin Hedden,	12 Jan.	65 B	
Joseph F. Mount,	19 Jan.	65 C	
Samuel Phillips,	26 Jan.	65 D	
James Phillips,	3 Feb.	65 E	
T. Fletcher Jacobs,	9 Feb.	65 F	
John M. Peters,	15 Feb.	65 G	
George A. Beldin,	22 Feb.	65 H	
Stephen H. Marsh,	2 Mar.	65 I	
Peter Rudranff,	10 Mar.	65 K	

ORGANIZATIONS IN SERVICE JANUARY 1, 1865—Continued.

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Call under which recruited and organized.</i>	<i>Date of muster in U. S. service.</i>	<i>Place where mustered into service.</i>
Thirty-eighth (38th) Regiment.		October 3d, 1864.	Trenton, N. J.
Thirty-ninth (39th) Regiment.		Organized under G. O. 243, and forwarded to the field by companies, last company organized March 10, 1865.	Newark, N. J.
Fortieth (40th) Regiment.			Trenton, N. J.
Battery A, or First Battery.	Re-enlisted under G. O. War Department.		In the field.
Battery B, or Second Battery.	" " " "	September 11th, 1863.	In the field.
Battery C, or Third Battery.	July 18th, 1863.	September 16th, 1863.	Trenton, N. J.
Battery D, or Fourth Battery.	" " " "	September 8th, 1863.	Trenton, N. J.
Battery E, or Fifth Battery.	" " " "		Trenton, N. J.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

FOR THE YEAR 1866.

TRENTON, N. J.:

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1867.

