

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

Charles F. Rice

DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE,

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

A. D. 1840.

AUGUSTA:

WM. R. SMITH & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1840.

REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
MILITIA OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 31, 1839.

Published agreeably to Resolve of March 22, 1836.

AUGUSTA:
SMITH & ROBINSON,.....PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1839.



STATE OF MAINE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Augusta, December 31, 1839. }

His Excellency JOHN FAIRFIELD, *Governor and Com-
mander-in-Chief:*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor of making herewith the General Inspection Return of the Militia of the State, for the year 1839. A duplicate thereof will be made to the President of the United States.

The number of the Militia, as appears by this return, is forty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-three, being an increase from the return of 1838, of one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, and a larger number than ever before returned.

The military force is composed of the following corps, viz :

Cavalry, one thousand six hundred and twenty-two,	1,622
Artillery, two thousand one hundred and thirty-three,	2,133
Infantry, thirty-five thousand one hundred and fifteen,	35,115
Light Infantry, four thousand eight hundred and sixty-six,	4,866
Riflemen, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven,	1,897
	<hr/>
Aggregate,	45,633

The number of Companies returned this year is the same as in 1838, and forty-seven more than 1837. The following Regiments, Battalion and Company were not returned up to the first day of November, viz:

1st Regiment of Infantry, 2d Brigade, 1st Division,	
Regiment of Cavalry, 1st Brigade, 2d Division,	
2d Regiment of Infantry, 2d Brigade, 4th Division,	
1st Regiment of Infantry, 1st Brigade, 5th Division,	
Battalion of Artillery, 1st Brigade, 6th Division,	
Company of Cavalry, 2d Brigade, 6th Division,	
2d Regiment of Infantry, 2d Brigade, 7th Division.	
Number of Companies returned this year,	533
Number not returned,	159

Whole number of Companies, May 1, 1839,	692
---	-----

Of the Companies not returned this year, seventy-seven, or about one half, were returned in 1838, and the others in previous years, as stated in the table annexed.

Annual Brigade Returns have been received this year from all of the Brigades, and an abstract return of the Inspection by the Brigade Majors, is annexed to this report. By this inspection it will be perceived, that of the forty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-three, including officers, enrolled in the Militia, only twenty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-nine were actually in the field, performing duty at the annual inspection by Regiments.

Twenty-two new Companies have been ordered to be organized during the past year, viz:

Artillery, one company,	1
Infantry, seven "	7
Light Infantry, six "	6
Riflemen, eight "	8
Total,	22

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT. 5

Nine Companies have been disbanded, viz:

Infantry, one company,	1
Light Infantry, seven, “	7
Riflemen, one “	1
	—
Total,	9

Ten hundred and twenty-three officers have been commissioned the past year, and five hundred and fifty have been discharged.

There have been only one General and two Division Courts Martial held this year, and five officers only have been tried, all of whom were found guilty of charges preferred. Three were dismissed the service and two were reprimanded in orders. Fines were imposed to the amount of thirty-five dollars, and orders have been issued to the Division Advocate for the collection thereof. The pay rolls of the cost of these Courts will be presented to the Legislature for examination and allowance.

The following appropriations for military purposes were made by the last Legislature, and for the expenditure thereof the Acting Quartermaster General was made accountable, viz:

For the erection of a gun house in Garland,	250 00
For the erection of a gun house in Lincoln,	250 00
For the erection of a gun house in Frankfort,	300 00
For the erection of a gun house in Phillips,	200 00
For the erection of a gun house in Warren,	250 00
For repair of the gun house in Turner,	200 00
For repair of the gun house in Boothbay,	60 00
For repair of the gun house in Farmington,	100 00
For finishing the gun house in Bowdoinham,	87 92
For finishing the Arsenal in Bangor,	500 00
For repair of the Arsenal in Portland,	600 00
For alteration and repair of Artillery,	900 00

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

For transportation and laboratory stores,	300 00
For musical instruments and colors,	700 00
For labor in taking care of military property in the Arsenals,	300 00
For removing military property from Portland to Bangor,	200 00
For harnesses, tumbrils and apparatus for new companies of Artillery in Bowdoinham, Frankfort, Garland and Phillips,	1000 00
And there were appropriations in 1836 and 1837, For the erection of a gun house in Bangor,	400 00

Gun houses have been erected in Garland, Lincoln and Bangor, and repairs made on the one in Farmington, for the appropriations respectively; and Agents have been appointed to superintend the erection of those in Frankfort, Phillips and Warren, and for the repair and finish of those in Turner, Boothbay and Bowdoinham.

A large part of the sum appropriated for finishing the Arsenal at Bangor has been expended, and the balance, together with a further sum will be required to complete the buildings and fences. Over five hundred dollars of the amount assigned for repair of the Portland Arsenal, has been expended for that purpose, and a further sum will be necessary to rebuild the fence round the lot. The appropriation for alteration and repair of Artillery has been expended on the carriages and apparatus belonging to companies in York, Freeport and Turner; and from the state of decay in which this property was found to be, an unusual amount of repairs was necessary to render it serviceable. The expenditure on this account has exceeded the appropriation more than two hundred dollars.

A small balance remains of the sum appropriated for transportation. The sum assigned for purchase of musi-

cal instruments and colors has been expended. A balance remains unexpended of the appropriations for repair of arms and for removing military property from Portland to Bangor, but it will be wanted the ensuing year. Of the appropriation for equipping new companies of Artillery, the sum of five hundred and thirty four dollars has been expended, leaving four hundred and sixty six dollars, which will be sufficient to equip two new companies now organized in the towns of Orland and Limerick, and which have not been armed.

Pursuant to a Resolve of the Legislature passed March 2, 1839, I have caused the State's gun house in Castine, together with the lot on which it stood, to be sold at public auction, and the net proceeds thereof has been paid into the Treasury.

Accounts of all the expenditures beforementioned, have been audited and settled by the Governor and Council.

The following appropriations for military purposes are deemed necessary for the ensuing year, viz :

For alteration and repair of Artillery,	900 00
For transportation and laboratory stores,	300 00
For musical instruments and colors,	700 00
For erecting a magazine, shed and fences at the Bangor Arsenal, and for purchase of a small piece of land adjoining the Arsenal lot, in addition to the unexpended balance,	1,200 00
For the erection of a gun house in Orland,	250 00
For the erection of a gun house in Limerick,	250 00
For the purchase of books of instruction for the use of officers of the Militia,	2,000 00

The Arsenal at Bangor having been so far completed as to answer for use, I have caused a portion of the military property to be placed therein. I have several times

visited the Arsenals at Portland, Bangor and Bath, and find that proper care has been taken of the public property. The present and late military store-keepers at Portland have faithfully performed all the service required of them, and the keeper of the Bangor Arsenal has faithfully discharged his duty. An inventory of all the military property of the State is annexed to this report.

The amount of the State's proportion of the annual appropriation by Congress for arming the Militia, under the Act of 1808, for the years 1837 and 1838, is twelve thousand and seventy eight dollars. This amount, together with the sum of five thousand eight hundred and sixty nine dollars of the State's proportion for the year 1839, I have received from the War Department of the United States by your order, in brass six pounder field artillery, with their carriages and apparatus complete; being in value seventeen thousand nine hundred and forty seven dollars.

The field tents which had been delivered to the volunteer companies, under Resolve of the Legislature of 1836, were called in by general orders of February 21, 1839, and they were in most cases returned. A small number have been lost, or are not accounted for.

There is, in many parts of the State, much dissatisfaction with the present Militia Law. There can be no doubt that the present laws are not in accordance with public sentiment, and it is a subject of deep regret that Congress has not made such changes in the general Militia Laws, as the present condition of the country and popular opinion seem to demand. It has generally been supposed that the State could do nothing materially to improve the Militia system, until the National Government should have made a thorough revision of the laws, and adopted such alterations

as are required by the condition of society at the present time. Although action by Congress is highly desirable, and demanded by the public voice from almost every quarter, yet the difficulties in arranging a system which will meet the approbation of the public or of a majority in our National Legislature, are so great, it is perhaps not to be expected that anything effectual will soon be done to improve our present militia laws by the general government, although a strong appeal is annually made to Congress by the President and Secretary of War, as well as by many of the States through their Legislatures or Executive. But I am of opinion that our State could do much to equalize the burden, as well as to improve the system, even under the present laws of Congress.

The objections to the present system are generally, as I apprehend, that too large a portion of the citizens are enrolled, and that those of whom military service is required, are not remunerated for the expense to which they are liable in arming themselves, and for their time devoted to the public in the performance of military duty. These were the objections brought against the present laws by the members of a respectable Military Convention which assembled at the Capitol in June last, and in which I fully concur. I believe the public generally are satisfied, that it is not necessary to enrol, arm, and instruct in military knowledge, so great a portion of our population as is embraced between the ages of eighteen and forty-five; and although a State may not have a right to alter the law with regard to the *enrolment*, yet she can excuse from *arming* and exempt from the performance of *military duty*, such portion of her citizens as she may deem proper. If, therefore, the Legislature should exempt all under the age of twenty-one years, and all over the age of thirty,

the objection that too great a number are required to do military duty would be obviated. The number which would remain subject to the performance of duty would probably be amply sufficient for every purpose for which we should ever want a military force, and the duty would then be performed by a class of men better qualified for the service, and a class who generally have more taste or inclination for a military life than any other. This course would relieve all minors, (or their parents or masters) from the expense of arming themselves, and from the expenditure of time in the performance of duty. In case this class of our population should not be sufficiently numerous to answer the demand for military service, which could never happen except in time of war, those above the age of thirty could be called to the field, and as they would have been instructed until they arrived to the age of thirty, they would be every way qualified to discharge the duty of soldiers, although exempt from the performance of such service at parades and meetings for instruction after they arrived to that age. I have before suggested this in my annual communications to the Executive, and it was also mentioned by the intelligent officer who held the situation of Adjutant General the last year. Should the Legislature adopt this course, and in addition, encourage volunteer companies by accepting seven years duty of members of such corps, at any period after they arrive at the age of eighteen years, I am convinced that the objection as to the number of whom military duty is required in time of peace, would be obviated in such manner as to give general satisfaction.

With regard to the compensation for the expense of arming and for time devoted to military duty, great diversity of opinion exists. Many object to any remuneration

being made to the soldier, on the ground that all have hitherto performed the service, and to make the burden equal, all should hereafter do the same. This to my mind is not just to those who are now required to perform military duty. If duty has been required of persons enrolled in the militia in former times, without allowing them an equivalent, it does not, as it appears to me, afford sufficient reason to adopt or continue a like injustice to those of whom service is now required. The principle that the expense of government ought to be paid by the citizens equally in proportion to their several ability, should, as it strikes my mind, extend to the preparation for military protection, as well as to any other service. But those who contend that the expense attending our militia should be remunerated by the State, differ as to the manner in which it shall be paid. Many are of opinion that the arms should be furnished by the State. It appears to me this is not the best way. Should the arms be furnished at the public expense, the probability is that in a very short time they would be rendered useless from want of proper care, as it is usual for people to pay less regard to property furnished in that way than to that purchased by themselves. Again, those enrolled in the militia, many of them, are frequently changing their residence from one part of the State to another, and some leave the State every year. Some are leaving the ranks from their age, and others are arriving at the period to be enrolled. The constant change, and the rapid depreciation in the value of the arms, from the causes stated, would, in my opinion, render it much more expensive to arm the militia at the public charge, than it would be for each person to furnish himself. It has been suggested, that by having an arsenal for each Company in which to

deposit the arms, the evils before named could be prevented, as the commanding officers of companies, or the towns, could be made accountable for their safety and preservation from injury. This would probably preserve the arms, but it would wholly change the character of our military establishment, and defeat the object intended by its creation. Our militia should be composed of citizens of the soil, with arms constantly in their possession, or under their immediate control; and it is also desirable that they should be in the habit of their frequent use, in order to enable them to acquire the necessary skill in their management. But if the arms should be stored in an arsenal, and the soldier permitted their use only on days of military instruction, our militia would cease to be the independent yeomanry of a free republic, and become little better than the serfs and hirelings of despotic Europe.

But the soldier should be compensated for the expense of equipping himself, and he should receive yearly from the State a sum sufficient to remunerate him. He would then have his arms constantly in his possession, take proper care to preserve them—would frequently and habitually use them in the various forms of sport, and be at all times prepared to defend his country from invasion or to enforce the laws of the land; receiving from the public a just compensation for the expense incurred in preparing himself to render the necessary protection to the State.

It appears to me that the soldier should also receive compensation in some form, and to a reasonable extent, for the time he necessarily devotes to the public in obtaining military instruction. I think it would be doing no more than justice to those of whom military duty is re-

quired, to allow them some equivalent, either by way of remission of other burdens, or by compensation in a more direct form, on condition that the duty is faithfully performed.

By the return of the Brigade Majors this year, it appears that less than twenty-three thousand men appeared and performed duty at the annual reviews, although all between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five are required to perform this service. Should those only between the ages of twenty-one and thirty be obliged to do duty, the number would probably be from twelve to fifteen thousand.

In this connexion it may be remarked, that in order to render our militia effective, some further measures should be adopted for their instruction. If competent instructors should be furnished for the officers, and the troops required to perform duty, several days in succession annually, our militia would soon arrive to such state of discipline as would render it adequate to the discharge of every duty which our country might ever require.

By a Resolve of the Legislature of March 23, 1839, the sum of two thousand dollars was allowed for the purpose of procuring books of instruction in military tactics, for the use of the officers of the militia; but as no provision therefor was made by any appropriation Act, no expenditure could be made, and consequently this department has been unable to furnish officers with such books the last year.

At the several reviews which I have witnessed the past year, and which were in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions, the appearance of the troops was highly creditable to both officers and men; and although the expense incurred by the militia under the present system is deemed by them unequal and unjust, it is believed that

the service has generally been performed, and that such knowledge has been acquired as would be highly valuable should they be called upon to enforce the laws or protect the soil of our State.

At most of the reviews which I have attended, I witnessed personally the inspection of the troops, and it appeared that this duty was faithfully performed by the several Brigade Majors.

The Land Agent, while in the performance of duty required of him by a Resolve of the Legislature of January 24, 1839, directing an arrest of trespassers on the public lands, having been seized and transported beyond the limits of the State, by persons claiming to act under authority of the government of the province of New Brunswick; a letter having been received by you from Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of that Province, dated February 13, 1839, requesting a recall of the civil force on the Aroostook, and notifying the Executive that military force would be used to support the authority and enforce the jurisdiction of Great Britain over the territory, in case the request should not be complied with by Maine; and the proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor aforesaid, of that date, threatening the State with military invasion unless the civil force sent to protect the public property should be recalled, also having been received, you issued a General Order dated February 16, 1839, directing a detachment of one thousand men to be made from the third Division, with instructions to proceed without delay to the Aroostook country, and give the civil force there such aid as would enable it to carry into effect the object contemplated by the Resolve aforesaid. This order was promptly obeyed, and the troops assembled at Bangor and Lincoln on the twenty-first of February; and

as soon as the necessary arrangements were completed, took up their march for the Aroostook, under command of Major General Hodsdon.

A General Order issued February 19, 1839, directing a detachment of ten thousand three hundred and forty three officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, to be made by draft from the several Divisions, who should hold themselves in readiness for an immediate call into the service of the State.

The Legislature by Resolve of February 20, 1839, directed a military force to be stationed on the Aroostook River, west of the east line of the State, and also on the St. John if found practicable, at such points as might be best adapted to prevent depredations on the public lands, and to preserve the timber already cut by trespassers and to prevent its removal out of the State. The sum of eight hundred thousand dollars was appropriated to carry the Resolve aforesaid into effect. In pursuance thereof a General Order issued on the twenty-second day of February, calling into service the draft made from the first Brigade of the second Division in obedience to orders of February 19th, being in number eight hundred and sixty four, including officers. This detachment assembled at Augusta on the twenty-fifth day of February, and as soon as properly organized, proceeded under command of Brigadier General Bachelder, to join the command of General Hodsdon on the Aroostook.

General Hodsdon was directed by instructions dated February 25th, to establish military posts with the force under his command, at several specified points on the Aroostook, and also on the Saint John, if, on a careful and thorough examination, he might deem it practicable. He was also instructed to protect the soil of the State

from all encroachment by armed men, whether in the form of plunderers of the public domain, or the organized military array of any foreign power. And he was charged to maintain the integrity of the territory of the State, up to the line as established by the treaty of 1783, and to permit no military or other force to infringe upon the soil of Maine.

The detachment from the third Division, organized into one company of Cavalry, one company of Artillery, four companies of Light Infantry, four companies of Riflemen and four companies of Infantry, and numbering, including all officers, one thousand and sixty nine, proceeded by way of Houlton, to the Aroostook country, where except the Cavalry and a force left at the Presque Isle of the Saint John, the several companies arrived from the eighth to the sixteenth of March. Two companies were left on the Presque Isle of the Saint John, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Cummings, to guard a defile necessary to be passed near the mouth of the river. This post is twenty-five miles north of Houlton, on the Bridgewater Academy grant, and a little south of Mars' Hill. It is within a few rods of the east line of the State, and a hill a short distance from the camp was occupied by the sentinels both of our troops and of the troops of New Brunswick. The companies stationed here erected camps for their own accommodation.

A military post was established near the mouth of the Presque Isle of the Aroostook, fifty miles north of Houlton, on letter G, second Range. Three companies of the detachment from the second Division, were soon after ordered to this post, which, with two companies left from the third Division, were placed under command of Major Wood. They at first occupied camps which had been

erected by the acting Land Agent, and afterwards they prepared others more suitable for their use.

The remainder of the detachment from the third Division with the exception of one company, and including the Artillery, proceeded to Fort Fairfield, on the Aroostook, near the east^d line of the State, on letter D, first Range, sixty-two miles north from Houlton by the route taken, where temporary works had been throw up by the acting Land Agent, and where others were erected by the troops. The Fort here was furnished with two six and two four pounder field artillery. One company to guard a depot of provisions, was stationed at Fairbanks', at the west termination of the present road leading from Fort Fairfield to the Presque Isle of the Aroostook, on letter F, second Range, two miles from the post at the mouth of the last named river, and fourteen by way of the Aroostook and the mouth of the Presque Isle, from Fort Fairfield. A line of videttes was established with the Cavalry, from Bangor to Houlton, and from Mattawamkeag Point to township number Ten on the Aroostook road, which, in connexion with the mail and expresses from Bangor to Augusta, furnished daily and the most rapid communication between the Executive and the several detachments of the army.

The detachment from the second Division, composed of one company of Artillery, one company of Light Infantry, one company of Riflemen, and nine companies of Infantry, proceeded by way of Bangor and the Aroostook road, to township number Ten on that road at the junction of the St. Croix and Aroostook rivers, where it arrived on the fifteenth and sixteenth days of March, and occupied temporary works which had been erected by the Land Agent's force. The Artillery, which remained at this post, were

furnished with two four pounder field ordnance. This post is one hundred and thirty miles northerly from Bangor, and fifty-two by way of the Aroostook river west south west from Fort Fairfield. The troops immediately proceeded to erect suitable camps and other necessary buildings.

The proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, before referred to, having directed a draft from the militia of that Province from the County of Carleton, to be held in readiness for actual service, it was deemed proper to station a small force on our eastern border, to observe the movements of the militia of that portion of the Province. Orders therefore issued February twenty-second, for calling into the service, from the seventh Division, four companies of Infantry and one company of Light Infantry, numbering with the officers three hundred and sixty-nine. This force assembled at Calais on the third and sixth days of March, and was comfortably quartered in that town. Major General Foster was placed in command of this post, with instructions to resist any attack which might be made by a military force from any foreign power, and to protect the eastern frontier as far north as the head waters of the St. Croix; and with discretionary authority to call into service an additional number of troops from his Division, should he have good reason to apprehend an attack from such superior force as might, in his opinion, justify a further call. He was also particularly charged to suffer no act of aggression to be committed against any foreign power by any part of the military force of the Division under his command.

A letter having been received by you from Sir John Harvey, dated February 18, 1839, in which he *demand*ed an *immediate withdrawal* of the armed civil force then on

the Aroostook, and *threatening* to take *military possession* of the territory, unless the demand was complied with, and rumors of the arrival of British troops into the Province of New Brunswick from the West Indies, as well as the march of a Regiment from Canada towards our north-eastern frontier, rendered it expedient in the opinion of the Executive to order an additional force to that border. Consequently General Orders issued on the twenty-seventh of February and on the first of March, calling into the public service from the fifth Division, two companies of Light Infantry and one company of Riflemen; and from the sixth Division, one company of Artillery, one company of Light Infantry, one company of Riflemen, and eight companies of Infantry, numbering, including officers, ten hundred and thirty-seven. These troops rendezvoused at Augusta on the sixth and seventh of March, where they remained in quarters until discharged. These orders also directed a detachment to rendezvous at Skowhegan on the twelfth of March, of one company of Artillery, one company of Light Infantry, and eight companies of Infantry, numbering, including officers, seven hundred and forty-three. The orders however, for the detachment from the eighth Division to rendezvous, were countermanded by orders of March eighth.

No attempt was made from the Province of New Brunswick, to enforce the jurisdiction of Great Britain over the territory of the Aroostook, or to disturb the military possession by the troops of Maine. On the twenty-third day of March, the Legislature resolved, that whenever the Governor should be fully satisfied, either by the declaration of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, of otherwise, that he had abandoned all intention of occupying the disputed territory with a military force, and of attempt-

ing the expulsion of those acting under the authority of Maine, that then, the exigency which called forth the militia having ceased, the Governor should be authorized to withdraw the troops, leaving the Land Agent with a sufficient *posse*, armed or unarmed, as the case might require, to carry into effect the Resolve of January twenty-fourth.

Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, on the twenty-third day of March, concurred in a proposition made by Major General Scott, whereby he declared that it was not his intention, without new instructions from his government, to seek to take military possession of the disputed territory, or to seek by military force to expel therefrom the armed civil posse or the troops of Maine. Having received the beforenamed declaration of Sir John Harvey, on the twenty-fifth day of March, the exigency for calling the military force into the service of the State having ceased, and in pursuance of the authority given by the Resolve of March twenty-third, beforementioned, you directed, by General Orders of March twenty-fifth, that the troops on the northeastern frontier should make immediate preparation for their return from the Aroostook; and as soon thereafter as a suitable civil force should be organized under the Land Agent to enable him to protect the timber and other public property, to return to the City of Bangor, there to be discharged. On the same day orders were issued for the discharge of the troops stationed at Augusta, and they were accordingly discharged and paid on the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth days of March. On the thirtieth of March orders issued directing one company of Light Infantry, one company of Riflemen, and two companies of Infantry to remain on the Aroostook waters,

until a sufficient civil force for the protection of the public property should arrive under the Land Agent; and that the military force, except the four companies named, should immediately return to Bangor.

On the fourth of April General Orders issued for the discharge of the companies stationed at Calais, and they were discharged and paid on the fifth.

On the eighth of April the two companies of Infantry left on the northeastern frontier, were ordered to return to Bangor.

The troops, with the exception of the two Light Companies left at the Aroostook, arrived at Bangor without delay, and the several companies were discharged and paid from the thirteenth to the twenty-sixth of April.

The company of Light Infantry and the company of Riflemen, left at the Aroostook, having been relieved by the civil force under the Land Agent, returned to Bangor, where they arrived on the tenth day of May, and were discharged and paid on the eleventh and thirteenth days of that month.

The troops called into the public service at the several times beforementioned, numbered, including officers, three thousand three hundred and thirty-nine, and they were in • service different periods, from twenty-one days, to two months and twenty-five days.

The amount paid by me as acting Quarter Master General and as acting Pay Master General, for the military expenses under the Resolves of February twentieth, up to the twentieth day of December instant, including the purchases by James L. Child, Esquire, in Boston, is two hundred twenty six thousand seven hundred sixty-three dollars and thirty-five cents. There are a few soldiers yet unpaid, and there are some other claims not yet settled,

which will be paid at this office when presented. A large number of towns have accounts for transportation, provisions, and camp equipage, furnished the troops when ordered into service, which must be presented to the Legislature.

Officers who were ordered to call the several drafts into service, including those who were detailed for public duty, have performed many arduous and important services, in preparing the detachments for the field, and for which they have received no compensation. There being no allowance fixed by law for this service, and as in most cases I could have no personal knowledge of the amount or value of the duty performed, I have declined paying these bills in the few cases which have been presented, but have advised the persons interested to apply to the Legislature, believing that an examination by a *special* committee would be more satisfactory to the officers as well as to the Legislature, than a settlement of them at this office. In addition to those claims, all officers in the State have been called upon for extraordinary service, in making the draft of February 19, 1839, of ten thousand men. No legal provision is made for compensation for this duty, and nothing has been paid them. The officers not only devoted much time, but many of them incurred necessarily considerable expense, as was the case with those before named, and I am unable to perceive why a reasonable compensation should not be made them. I would respectfully suggest, that the Legislature be requested to examine these two classes of claims; and will remark, that the duty was in most cases promptly performed, and in such manner as to entitle them to remuneration for their time and expenses.

The militia called into the public service, have received

the same pay and allowances as are paid and allowed to the army of the United States, as was directed by a Resolve of the Legislature of March twenty-first, with an addition to the non-commissioned officers and privates of two and a half dollars to their monthly pay, agreeable to the provisions of the Resolve of March twenty-fifth.

As it is expected that the military expenses incurred by the State, for the protection of her territory, will be paid by the general government, I have prepared the accounts with a view to their being presented to Congress for allowance; but they cannot be completed until the claims of the towns and others beforementioned shall have been examined and approved by the Legislature. I shall have them arranged in proper form, and in season to be acted upon at the present session of Congress.

The amount of warrants drawn in my favor, of the appropriation for the protection of the northeastern frontier, including the amount paid from the Treasury for the purchases by James L. Child, Esquire, and including the sums received by me for sales of stores, is three hundred twenty two thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars, leaving an amount in my hands of ninety-six thousand one hundred one dollars and sixty-five cents, which will more than pay all the remaining military expenses incurred under the appropriation.

My account of these expenditures has been examined by the Governor and Council.

The expense of the military operations the past year is necessarily very great. It was an unusual season of the year for such operations, and it was of the utmost importance to furnish the troops with such means of subsistence and comfort, as would best preserve their health, and render them servicable to the State. The expense of

transportation was very heavy, and much more so from the want of roads of any kind in a large portion of the country travelled over, except such as were made at the time by the troops. But it is fully believed, considering the circumstances under which the campaign was prosecuted, that the cost cannot be deemed unreasonable.

Much credit is due the troops for the prompt manner in which they obeyed the call made for their services, and for the zeal manifested by them in the discharge of their duty. They have given sure evidence, that Maine can ever rely with perfect confidence on the patriotism of her citizen soldiery, for protection from all foreign encroachment on her rights, and the preservation of her entire territorial limits.

Great effort was made to preserve the health of the troops; and although sickness in various forms prevailed to a limited extent in each of the detachments, and a few deaths occurred in several, yet it is believed there was less disease and suffering, than is usual with the same number of persons at that time in the year, employed in the ordinary occupations of civil life.

I have the honor to be,

With entire respect,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. THOMPSON, *Adjutant General.*

Abstract of the INSPECTION RETURN of the Militia of the State of Maine for the year 1839.

	Major Generals.	Brigadier Generals.	Adjutants General.	Division Quarter Masters.	Division Inspectors.	Division Advocates.	Aids-de-Camp.	Brigade Majors.	Brigade Quarter Masters.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Pay Masters.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Surgeons' Mates.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Cornets.	Sergeant Majors.	Quarter Master Sergeants.	Musicians.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total Commissioned Officers.	Total Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers and Privates.	AGGREGATE.	No. of Divisions.	No. of Brigades.	No. of Regiments.	No. of Battalions.	No. of Companies.
General Staff,	8	14	1	8	8	8	32	15	13																				107		107					
Cavalry,										4	4	9	10	9	4	3	5	3	33	76		37	3	5	46	120	68	1183	197	1425	1622			4	7	39
Artillery,										4	3	11	11	11	4	3	4	3	35	75			3	6	134	138	125	1563	164	1969	2133			4	9	39
Infantry,										50	51	55	57	53	54	49	57	53	387	417	407		53	55	1453	1569	980	29208	1690	33318	35008	8	16	58		457
Riflemen,																			41	44	44				147	145	119	1357	129	1768	1897					44
Light Infantry,																			104	112	109				345	404	289	3503	325	4541	4866					113
Aggregate,	8	14	1	8	8	8	32	15	13	58	58	75	78	73	62	55	66	59	600	724	560	37	59	66	2125	2376	1581	36814	2612	43021	45633	8	16	66	16	692

ABSTRACT. [CONTINUED.]

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

		ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.																																						
		BRASS.						IRON.																																
In possession of the troops.		12 Pounds.	20	4 Pounds.	3	6 inch Howitzers.	42 Pounds.	32 Pounds.	18 Pounds.	12 Pounds.	9 Pounds.	6 Pounds.	Sponges and Rammers.	Ladles and Worms.	Bricoles and Drag Ropes.	Trail Handspikes.	Lead Aprons.	Ammunition Boxes.	Tumbrils or Powder Carts.	Sets of Harness.	Rounds of Shot and Shells.	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Cartridge Boxes and Belts.	Bayonet Scabbards and Belts.	Brushes and Picks.	Spare Flints.	Ball Cartridges.	Rifles.	Powder Horns.	Pouches.	Loose Balls.	Horseman's Pistols.	Swords.	Sword Scabbards and Belts.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Drums.	Fifes.	Bugles and Trumpets.
In Arsenals.	2	17	22	22	3	3	1	4	22	7	8	7	202	129	557	142	43	74	35	146	16319	25035	25603	18597	16339	16280	32719	101544	2728	1673	2062	85904	1331	2435	2343	17255	89	690	591	32
Aggregate.	2	37	22	22	3	3	1	4	22	7	8	7	202	129	557	142	43	74	35	146	16319	25035	25603	18597	16339	16280	32719	101544	2728	1673	2062	85904	1331	2435	2343	17255	89	690	591	32

Adjutant General's Office, thirty-first day of December, 1839.

A. B. THOMPSON, Adjutant General of the Militia of the State of Maine.

			1	5	2	1														11			
			2	8		2														10			
			3	9																10			
			4	1		1				1	1									12			
				4																2			
				4																4			
				74	9	4	3		1					1	2				3	1	98		
5	1		1	6	2															1	9		
			2	13																	13		
			3	8	2																10		
				1						1											2		
			2	1					1												2		
				11	1																12		
			2	9																1	10		
				9																	9		
			4	7																	7		
				1																	1		
				2																	2		
				62	9	2		1		1											2	77	
6	1		1	9	1																1	11	
			2	12		1				1												14	
			3	10	2																1	13	
				3																		3	
			2	10	2																	2	
				9	1																	10	
			2	6	2																	10	
			3	6	2																	8	
				1	1																	1	
				1																		1	
				60	9	1				1												2	73
7	1		1	5	2			1														8	
			2	7																		7	
			3	9																		9	
				1																		1	
			2	3	3																	3	
				8	3																	1	
			2	5	3	5	3		1													2	
				33	5	5	3	1		1												3	
				3																		51	
8	1		1	13	1																	14	
			2	4	2		1															7	
			3	6	1	2			1													2	
			4	10	1																	12	
			5	7																		11	
				3																		8	
			2	4																		1	
				8																		4	
			2	4																		4	
				8																		8	
			2	9	1																	10	
			3	6	1	1																8	
				3																		3	
				2																		3	
				75	7	3	1		1													5	
				533	77	20	11	3	3	4	2	3	4	3	1	2	4	2	20	6	92		

Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, Dec. 31, 1839.

A. B. THOMPSON, Adjutant General.

SCHEDULE of Public Property in the Arsenal at Portland.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
1	Iron 42 pound Cannon.	
4	" 32 " "	
22	" 24 " "	
2	" 18 " "	
3	" 9 " "	
8	" 6 " "	
1	" 4 " "	
1	" 3 " "	
1	" 3 " "	Trunion broken.
3	" 18 " "	Mounted on traveling carriages.
2	" 12 " "	" " "
4	" 12 " "	New. " with apparatus complete.
5	" 4 " "	" on traveling carriages.
2	" 6 " "	" with apparatus complete.
1	" 10 inch Mortar.	
2	Brass 12 pound Cannon.	" on traveling carriages.
6	" 6 " " New.	{ Mounted on traveling carriages with apparatus complete.
2	" 6 " "	Mounted, unserviceable.
1	" 6 inch Howitzer.	Mounted.
1	" 6 " "	
2	" Eprovettes.	
7	Gun Carriages.	Traveling.
1	Gun Carriage.	Unserviceable.
1	Sling Cart.	"
2	Tumbrels.	
1	Travelling Forge.	
12	Fort Gun Carriages.	
1	" " "	In pieces.
2	Sea Coast Gun Carriages.	
1	Gin.	
	Sundry parts of Gun Carriages.	Old.
	Lot of Wheel Bands, &c.	Unserviceable.
6	Forge Bellows.	"
23	Wheelbarrows.	Old.
37	Handbarrows.	
1	Copper Adze.	

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
7	Ladles, Worms and Sponges.	Unserviceable.
6	Powder Measures.	Various sizes.
48	Empty Powder Casks.	
1800	Hand Grenades.	
708	13 inch Shells.	
341	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
134	8 " "	
274	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
187	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
214	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
38	42 pound Shot.	
226	32 " "	
1548	24 " "	
808	18 " "	
1023	12 " "	
819	9 " "	
1580	4 " "	
1071	6 " "	New.
545	4 " "	"
728	3 " "	"
1836	Double headed Chain Shot.	Weight 5663 pounds.
6644	Muskets.	Two at Augusta.
56	"	English.
7	"	Unserviceable.
571	Hall's Rifles.	With equipments complete
340	Rifles.	One at Augusta.
50	Rifle Bullet Moulds.	
36	" Flasks.	
50	" Spring Vices.	
500	" Screw Drivers.	
500	" Wipers.	
40	" Flasks.	
40	" Pouches.	
40	" Straps.	
500	Musket Wipers.	
570	" Screw Drivers.	
57	" Ball Screws.	
57	" Spring Vices.	
265	" Locks.	
402	Rifle Bayonet Belts.	
398	Bayonet Scabbards.	
53	Sabre Belts.	

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
100	Artillery Sword Belts.	
250	Cavalry Pistols.	Two at Augusta.
149	Cavalry Sabres.	“ “
100	Artillery Swords.	
22	Cartridge Boxes and Belts.	Unserviceable.
106	Field Tents.	
1	Marquee.	Old.
2	Tarpawlins.	“
2	Tackle Blocks.	
373	Mallets.	
306	Flannel Cartridge Bags.	
	Lot of Paper Bags.	
2	Signal Lanterns.	
1	“ “	Old.
1	Desk and sundry books.	
1	Water Pot.	
2	Seives.	
78	Bill Hooks.	
332	Cartridge Box woods.	
21	Pikes.	
1	Gun Rimmer.	
1	“ Searcher.	
59	Rammers, Ladles and Sponges.	
2	Rakes.	
4	Tongs and Ladles.	
3	Sea Sponges.	
35	Priming Wires.	
2	Oil Canisters.	
	Lot Paint Pots.	
32	Bricoles.	
6	Leather Powder Bags.	
5	Powder Monkeys.	
5	Tube Boxes.	Old.
10	Powder Horns and Belts.	
6	Horse Collars.	Old.
40	Back and Belly Bands.	
5	Breechings.	Old.
5	Pack Saddles.	“
44	Pair Wooden Hames.	
4	Whiffle Trees.	
1	Pair Pole Straps.	
4	Iron Shovels.	Broken.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
2	Iron Spades.	Broken.
4	Hatchets.	
1	Pick Axe.	
18	Pair Trace Chains.	
2	Crows and Bars.	
3	Match and Portfire Stocks.	Old.
20	Trace Spreads.	Wood.
37	Handspikes.	
1	Swingletree.	
	Lot Tent Pins.	
	Lot Toggles.	
3	Boxes Hand Grenades.	Fixed.
40	Cases Fixed Ammunition.	For Muskets.
8	“ “ “	New. 21,672 Cartridges.
25	“ Grape Shot.	
3	Empty Canisters.	
18	Boxes Lead Balls.	1800 each.
1	“ “ “	Broken.
2	Boxes Steel.	
600	Powder Horns.	
133	Tin Camp Kettles.	Old.
	Lot of Harnesses.	“
1	Tackle and Fall.	
2	Slings.	
	Lot of Drag Ropes.	Old.
1	Small Saw.	
1	Ball Mould.	Copper.
1	Plate for Standard.	
1	12 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch L. V, Former.	
2	Ensigns.	Old.
4	Day Flags.	
	Lot of Sheet Lead.	
1	Polishing Lathe.	
1	Grindstone.	
2	Large Vices.	
1	Hand Vice.	
2	Iron Bit Stocks.	
	Lot of old Poles.	
1	Stove and Funnel.	
3	State Brands.	
1	Ladle for Shot.	
	Lot of old Brushes.	

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
1	Pair Scales with Weights.	Brass.
1	Pair Shoe Pincers,	
1	Drawing Knife.	
1	Portfire Mould.	
1	Hammer.	
1	Handsaw.	
	Lot of Bench Tools.	
	Lot Chisels and Gouges.	Old.
1	Tool Chest.	
1	Large Chain.	
1	Ladder.	
22	Iron Trucks for Gun Carriages.	
	Lot of Wads.	
	Lot of Bugles.	Old.
10	Portfire Clippers.	
	Lot of Old Standards.	
4	Formers.	Copper.
1	Jack.	Iron.
1	Pair Steelyards.	
1	Box Flints.	
1	“ Brimstone.	
1	“ Tent Pins. ●	
57	Bullet Moulds.	
300	Equipments for Hall's Rifles.	Complete.
500	Buff Bayonet Belts.	One at Augusta.
500	Belt Plates.	“
500	Buff Pouch Belts.	“
500	Bayonet Scabbards.	“
500	Rifle Pouches.	“
500	Buff Waist Belts.	“
500	Belt Plates.	“
500	Spring Flasks.	“
50	Extra Springs for Flasks.	
71	Rifle Pouches.	
71	Buff Pouch Belts.	
71	Rifle Bayonet Scabbards.	
71	“ “ Buff Belts.	
71	Belt Plates.	
71	Copper Flasks.	
1	Case Howitzer 3 inch Case Shot.	
1	Case 32 lb. Strap Shot.	

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
9	Cases 6 lb. Fixed Case Shot.	Carriages Complete.
10	Empty Bullet Boxes.	
1	6 lb. Gun Carriage.	
3	Drums.	
6	Fifes.	
3	Brass 6 lb. Cannon.	
48	Bricoles.	
6	Lintstocks.	
6	Gunner's Haversacks.	
6	Portfire Stocks.	
4	Tube Pouches.	
6	Priming Wires.	
6	Portfire Cases.	
6	Gunner's Gimblets.	
6	Thumbstalls.	
6	Portfire Clippers.	
6	Prolonges.	
6	Sponge Covers.	
6	Tompions.	
6	Vent Covers, leather.	
6	Sponge Buckets.	
6	Pr. Ladles and Worms.	
12	Implement Straps.	
6	Tarpawlins.	
6	Priming Wires.	
6	Sponges and Rammers.	
6	Leading Bars.	
6	Elevating Screws.	

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 Augusta, Dec. 31, 1839. }

A. B. THOMPSON,
Acting Quarter Master General.

SCHEDULE of Public Property in the Arsenal at Bath.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Iron 9 Pr. Cannon, carriage, limber, ammunition boxes, harnesses and apparatus complete.
1	9 Pr. Cannonade, carriage and apparatus complete.
3	Iron 3 Pr. Cannon, carriage, limber, ammunition boxes, harnesses and apparatus complete.
1	Tumbrel and Harness.
4	Collars.
5	Headstalls.
19	Halters.
2	Pr. Hames.
16	Belts.
10	Bands.
9	Haversacks.
80	Bricoles.
4	Prolonges.
8	Drag Ropes.
9	Portfire Stocks.
8	Lintstocks.
4	Sponge Pails.
5	Tube Boxes.
21	Tubes.
7	Powder Horns.
15	Priming Wires.
6	Gimblets.
1	Gouge.
1	Auger.
2	Hammers.
1	Chisel.
23	Portfire.
3	Saws.
2	Axes.
1	Pr. Nippers.
3	Boxes Canister Shot.
	Lot Double Headed Shot.
	Lot Round Shot.
2	Nippers for hot Shot.
	Lot Grape Shot.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.
	Lot Wadding.
2	Hatchets.
8	Chains.
4	Worms and Spoons.
5	Sponges and Rammers.
40	Case Shot.
10	Boxes Bullets, 1800 each of 18 to lb.
896	Packs Cartridges and Balls, of 12 to the pack.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Augusta, Dec. 31, 1839. }

A. B. THOMPSON,
Acting Quarter Master General.

SCHEDULE of *Public Property at Augusta.*

NO.	DESCRIPTION.
7	Long handled Fry Pans.
15	Fry Pans and Spiders.
3	Tea Kettles.
76	Tin Camp Kettles.
12	Sheet Iron Kettles.
52	Coffee Pots.
149	Tin Pans.
291	Tin Dippers.
6	Skimmers.
12	Tin Basons.
1	Wash Dish.
1	Tin Pail.
116	Tin Plates.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gross Iron Spoons.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Doz. Tin Tumblers.
3	Toast Pans.
20	Spades.
2	Shovels.
19	Narrow Axes.
9	Hatchets.
180	Tents.
	Tents--left by the Troops belonging to the towns.
512	Tin Canteens.
1	Pr. Prolonges.
1	Bugle.
18	Drums.
29	Fifes.
2	Casks Powder.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 Augusta, Dec. 31, 1839. }

A. B. THOMPSON,
Acting Quarter Master General.

SCHEDULE of Public Property in the Arsenal at Bangor.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.
6	Brass 6 lb. Cannon with Carriages complete.
2	Iron 18 lb. " " " imperfect.
2	" 9 lb. " " " "
2	" 4 lb. " " " complete.
2	" 12 lb. " " " "
4	Caissons.
1	Baggage Wagon.
100	12 lb. Shot.
2041	6 lb. "
1526	4 lb. "
572	3 lb. "
19	Boxes Lead Balls, 18 to lb., 100 lb. each.
1	Box Buck Shot, 100 lb.
952	Grenades.
32	Cases Fixed Ammunition.
13	" Case Shot, 24 Pdr.
26	" " " 12 "
25	" " " 9 "
30	" " " 6 "
8	" " " 4 "
5	" " " 3 "
4	Cases Strap Shot, 3 "
21	Cases Grape Shot.
2120	Muskets.
2147	Bayonets.
395	Hall's Rifles.
387	Bayonets.
1692	Musket Bayonet Scabbards with Belts.
2352	Cartridge Boxes with Belts.
52	Cartridge Boxes.
351	Rifle Bayonet Scabbards.
384	Rifle Ball Pouches.
353	Rifle Belts.
199	Cavalry Sabres.
51	Cavalry Pistols.
105	Sabre Belts.
320	Sword "

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.
13	Drums.
15	Fifes.
377	Powder Flasks.
130	Priming Wires and Brushes.
448	Screw Drivers.
554	Ball Screws and Wipers.
419	Musket Flint Caps.
22	Musket Spring Vices.
1304	Musket Balls, 18 to lb.—(loose.)
1837	Musket Flint.
340	Tin Canteens.
812	Wooden Canteens—some imperfect.
201	Camp Kettles.
1	Tinder Box.
659	Mess Pans.
409	Artillery Swords.
396	Sword Belts.
12	Gunner's Haversacks.
10	Powder Horns.
16	Portfire Cases.
7	Lintstocks.
9	Portfire Clippers.
10	Priming Wires, (for Artillery.)
14	Portfire Stocks.
6	Tompions and Straps.
6	Lead Aprons.
62	Bricoles.
65	Rammers, Ladles and Sponges.
8	Tube Boxes and Belts.
6	Ammunition Pouches.
75	Portfires.
20	Yards Match Rope.
5	Handsaws.
100	Flannel Cartridge Bags.
77	Mallets.
1	Box Tent Pins.
6	Gunner's Gimblets.
6	Thumb Stalls.
6	Sponge Cases.
10	Iron Crow bars.
57	Narrow Axes—old.
9	“ “ new.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.
12	Broad Axes.
1	Iron Maul.
1500	Knapsacks.
16	Rifle Bullet Moulds.
16	Rifle Spring Vices.
221	Rifle Ball Screws.
186	Rifle Flint Caps.
200	Rifle Screw Drivers.
499	Rifle Balls.
572	Tin Pt. Dippers.
5	Augers.
1	Nail Hammer.
13 ¹ / ₂	Casks Powder—in city Powder House.
34	Wooden Pails.
17	Wall Tents.
27	Field Tents.
52	Spades.
28	Pick Axes.
1	Grub Hoe.
26	Empty boxes.
7	Tarpawlines.
2	Draw Shaves.
190	Iron Shovels.
18	Coffee Pots.
32	Coffee Pots—old.
96	Square Mess Plates.
392	Square Mess Plates—old.
95	Round Mess Plates—old.
102	Tin Basons—old.
2	Tin Wash Basons—old.
22	Fry Pans.
2	Tin Lanterns.
2	Tin Candle Sticks.
3	Tin Lamps—imperfect.
2	Tin Lamp Trimmers.
35	Tin Tumblers.
1	Tin Tea Canister.
1	Tin Pepper Box.
21	Tin Skimmers.
3	Tin Bakers—imperfect.
1	Tin Tunnel.
5	Tea Kettles.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Tinder Box.
2	Firkins.
1	Iron Square.
1	Screw Driver and File.
3	Flesh Forks.
6	Horse Shoes.
193	Case Knives.
90	Forks.
274	Table Spoons.
9	Tea Spoons.
1	Coffee Mill.
1	Horn Lantern.
5	Drag Ropes.
200	Rifles.
6	Powder Measures.
33	Boarding Pikes.
25	Handspikes.
1	Box Case Shot.
1	Box Trace Chains and Bill Hooks.
17	Wheel Barrows.
12	Hand Barrows.
1	Composition Bullet Mould.
23	Camp Blankets.
1	Mortar.
1	Powder Proof.
9	Yds. Flannel.
295	Artillery Tubes.
5	Pr. Butts.
2	Brass Candlesticks.
2	Files.
1	Box containing apparatus for 12 Pdr. Guns.
1	Set State Brands.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 Augusta, Dec. 31, 1839. }

A. B. THOMPSON,
Acting Quarter Master General.