# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# DOCUMENTS

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# THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

# STATE OF MAINE,

A. D. 1859.

AUGUSTA:

STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1859.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

# STATE OF MAINE,

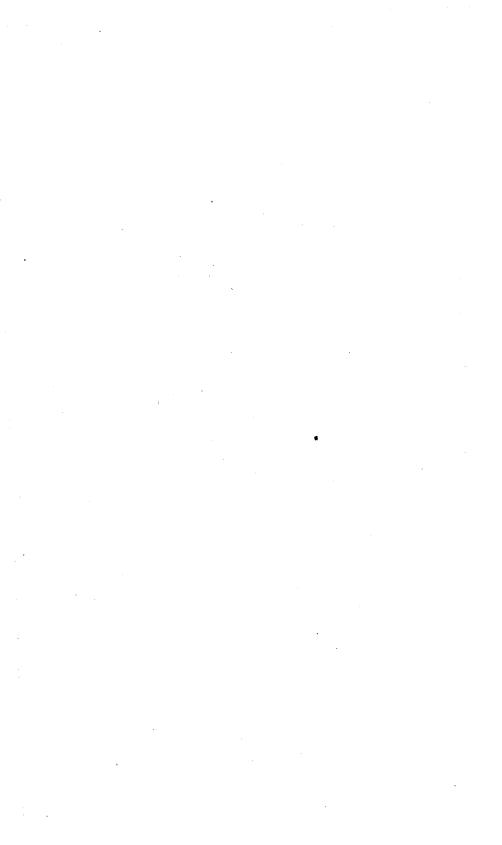
FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31, 1858.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved March 16, 1855.

AUGUSTA:
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1859.



## STATE OF MAINE.

Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, Dec. 31, 1858.

To His Excellency Lot M. Morrill,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

DEAR SIR:—With sentiments of the highest esteem, and in accordance with the provisions of law, I herewith present for your inspection, a statement of the condition of the Department to which I am attached on this 31st day of December, A. D. 1858.

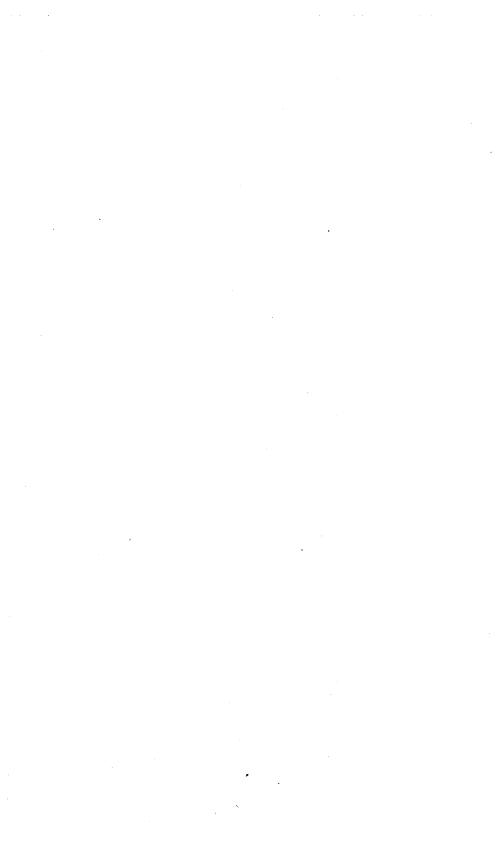
I have the honor to be,

Very truly and respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES W. WEBSTER,

Adjutant General.



### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

Table No. 1.

Return of the Enrolled Militia.

Counties.	1858.	No. of Towns and Plantations not returned
Androscoggin,	2386	3 Towns.
Aroostook,	1182	5 Towns, 19 Plantations.
Cumberland,	7999	1 Town,
Franklin,	2130	3 Towns, 6 Plantations.
Hancock,	3073	7 Towns, 5 Plantations.
Kennebec.	5549	3 Towns.
Lincoln,	5692	4 Towns.
Oxford,	3873	6 Towns, 1 Plantation.
Penobscot.	6478	6 Towns, 3 Plantations.
Piscataquis,	1206	6 Towns.
Sagadahoc,	2136	2 Towns.
Somerset.	4202	3 Towns, 4 Plantations.
Waldo,	4631	5 Towns.
Washington,	3918	9 Towns, 4 Plantations.
York,	6238	5 Towns.
Total,	60,697	110 Towns and Plantations not heard from

By a glance at the footing of delinquent towns and plantations it will be seen that the provisions of the second section of the Militia Law of 1856, is evaded to an extent that demands immediate enforcement or a curative enactment of sufficient potency to ensure a compliance with the full intent and meaning of the aforesaid law, and I herewith insert the entire section that the Legislature in its wisdom may take such action upon this matter as the obedience of law indicates:

"Section 2. All other white male citizens of the United States, residing within this State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, shall be enrolled by the Assessors of the cities, towns and plantations in which they reside. They shall make such enrollments annually, on the first day of May, of all such persons then residing within their limits, and make a list of their names and seasonably deliver the same to the Clerk of their city, town or plantation, to be by him preserved on file in his office. He shall annually, in the

month of May or June, transmit a certified copy of such list to the office of the Adjutant General. Persons so enrolled shall constitute the ununiformed militia of the State.

"Section 5. Any civil officer named in this chapter, who shall neglect or refuse at any time to obey the provisions thereof, shall forfeit and pay not less than twenty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, for the use and benefit of the State."

Table No. 2,

Exhibits a List of Towns and Plantations that have not made returns of the Enrolled Militia.

Counties.	Towns.	Plantations.
Androscoggin,	East Livermore, Leeds, Turner,	
Aroostook,	Ashland, Masardis, Monticello, New Limerick, Orient, Bancroft.	Barker, Crystal, Dayton, Littleton, Hancock, Haynesville, Letter D, Letter G, Limestone River, Madawaska, Van Buren, No. 9, Range 6, No. 11, Range 5.
Cumberland,	Cumberland.	
Franklin,	Avon, New Vineyard, Strong.	Jackson, Rangeley, No. 4, No. 6.
Hancock,	Deer Isle, Eastbrook, Greenfield, Mount Desert, Orland, Sedgwick, Sullivan.	Long Island, Swan Island, No. 2, Grand Falls, No. 7, No. 10.
Kennebec,	Readfield, Windsor, Winthrop.	
Lincoln,	Damariscotta, Dresden, Southport, Monhegan Isle.	

Table No. 2, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Plantations.
Oxford,	Andover, Byron, Hanover, Hartford, Lovell, Roxbury.	No. 5, Ranges 1 and 2.
Penobscot,	Carmel, Corinna, Exeter, Lagrange, Mattamiscontis, Orono, Winn.	Five Islands, Pattagumpus, No. 3, Range 6, No. 7, Range 3.
Piscataquis,	Dover, Elliotsville, Monson, Orneville, Sebee, Wellington.	No. 2, Range 5, No. 6, Range 9.
Sagadahoc,	Bowdoin, Perkins, Woolwich.	
Somerset,	Bloomfield, Hartland, Mayfield.	Forks, No. 1, Range 3, E. K. R., No. 1, Range 3, W. K. R., No. 1, R. 4, E., & No. 1, R. 5, W. K. R.
Waldo,	Belmont, Brooks, Islesborough, Jackson, Searsport.	
Washington,	Baileyville, Beddington, Crawford, Cutler, Jonesport, Machiasport, Marshfield, Milbridge, Topsfield, Wesley.	Big Lake, Danforth, Jackson Brook, Lambert's Lake, No. 7, Range 2, No. 19.
York,	Limerick, Limington, Newfield, Wells.	,

Table No. 3.

Returns of Present and Absent, May Inspection, 1858.

Division.		Co. Letter.	Corps.	Commanders.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
1st Division, Gen. Ricker.	}		Cavalry, Cavalry,	Cyrus Grant, Moses A. Safford,	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 22 \end{array}$	21 30	$\frac{45}{52}$
3d Division, Gen. Heagan.	}		Artillery, Light Infantry,	H. W. Cunningham, Thos. H. Marshall,	41 33	$\frac{14}{27}$	55 60
4th Division, Gen. Titcomb.	<b>}</b>	C,	Riflemen, Riflemen, Light Infantry,	Samuel B. Perry, Lincoln L. Kennedy, H. G. Berry,	38 26 41	14 29 11	52 55 52
5th Division, Gen. Smith.		B, B, A, B, C, E,	Cavalry, Cavalry, Artillery, Riflemen, Riflemen, Light Infantry,	Horace C. Harris, Jeremiah Gray, James S. Nash, Edward M. Patten, William Shaw, Albion Witham, Thos. A. Roberts, Edward F. Kendall, Geo. N. Farnham, Regiment. John G. Richardson, Silas B. Osgood, Thos. J. Southard, N. J. Jackson,	11 27 30 15 38 33 43 37 23 28 21 4 25	23 11 22 6 11 17 12 12 17 14 28 39 15	52 21 49 50 55 49 40 42 49 43
6th Division, Gen. Ludden.	}	Α,	Light Infantry,	Wm. W. Virgin,	28	11	39
7th Division, Gen. Foster.	}	В, В,	Artillery, Artillery, Riflemen, Riflemen, Light Infantry,	Geo. W. Seavey, Chas. B. Paine, Ira Keyes, John B. Leach, Augustus F. Swett,	36 39 22 49 35	21 16 11 11 20	57 55 43 60 55
9th Division, Gen. Cushman.		C, C, D, E,	Artillery, Artillery, Riflemen, Riflemen, Riflemen, Light Infantry, Light Infantry,	James G. Swett, Wm. H. Stinchfield, Samel L. Morris, Ichabod Morrill, John J. Bell, John L. Hodsdon, Michael Boyce,	$ \begin{array}{c c} 38 \\ 36 \\ 37 \\ 17 \\ 40 \\ 56 \\ 21 \\ \hline 1014 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 6 \\ 27 \\ 27 \\ 27 \\ 9 \\ 25 \\ 23 \\ \hline 600 \end{array} $	48 42 64 44 49 81 44 1614

Present, May Inspection, 1,014; Absent, 600; Total, 1,614.

We regret exceedingly to feel obliged to state that several Military Companies in the State have neglected to make to this office their Annual Returns of May Inspection. This remisness and neglect of duty is an evil that should be remedied by prompt obedience to the requirements of law, and cannot be tolerated. The statute upon this point of soldiery duty is explicit, and reads as follows:

"Section 76. Every commanding officer of a company raised at large, shall parade his company on the second Wednesday of May, annually, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of inspection, examination and taking account of all equipments of his men, in order that a thorough inspection may be made of all volunteer companies in the State.

"Sect. 21. The commanding officers of all volunteer companies shall, on or before the first day of July, annually, make out and certify through the proper officers to the Adjutant General, a list of all persons belonging to their respective companies, describing the duties performed by each individual in his company throughout the year."

The returns referred to in the foregoing sections have not been made in accordance with the provisions of *law*, and the commanders of companies, who have neglected this express duty, justly merit the rebuke of the Commander-in-Chief, and a repetition of such remisness should sunder any connection that such delinquent companies now have with the military of the State.

It is sincerely hoped that hereafter no company will allow itself to be placed in the unenviable condition of merited censure, by refusing or neglecting to do what duty demands.

Table No. 4.

Exhibits	$a\ correct$	list of the	e several	Companies,	and the	number
of $m\epsilon n$	attached	to each, o	n duty—	-Fall Encan	ipments,	1858.

Division.	Co. Letter.	Corps.	Commanders.	Present.
1st Division,	Α,	Cavalry,	Cyrus Grant,	27
3d Division,	A, A,	Artillery, Light Infantry,	Henry W. Cunningham, Thos. H. Marshall,	38 46
4th Division,	В,	Riflemen, Light Infantry,	Samuel B. Perry, Hiram G. Berry,	48 45
5th Division,	B, A, B, C,	Artillery, Light Infantry, Light Infantry, Light Infantry,	James S. Nash, Albion Witham, Thos. A. Roberts, Edward M. Kendall,	49 48 48 35
6th Division,	Α,	Light Infantry,	Wm. W. Virgin,	41
7th Division,	B, B, A, B,	Artillery, Riflemen, Light Infantry, Light Infantry,	Chas B. Paine, Ira Keyes, Augustus F. Swett, S. K. Devereux,	44 33 38 40
8th Division,	Α,	Artiflery,	Nath'l H. Holley,	37
9th Division,	B, C, C, D, B, C, E,	Artillery, Artillery, Riflemen, Riflemen, Light Infantry, Light Infantry, Riflemen,	James G. Swett, W. H. Stinchfield, Sam'l L. Morris, Ichabod Morrill, John L. Hodsdon, Michael Boyce, John J. Bell,	35 30 28 55 46 28 43
	Present	, Fall Encampments,	•	882

#### TABLE No. 5.

Exhibits a complete and correct Roster of the Division, Brigade, Regimental and Battalion Field and Staff Officers of the State, existing on the 31st day of December, 1858.

			1
Division.	Officers.	Rank.	Residence.
1st Division,	Ebenezer Ricker, J. B. Bodwell, Samuel Hasty, Horace Bodwell, Edward K. Wiggin, Stillman B. Allen,	Major General, Aid de-Camp, Aid-de-Camp, Division Inspector, Division Advocate, Division Quartermaster,	Acton. Acton. Shapleigh. Acton. Saco. Kittery.
2d Division,	Samuel Wood, Daniel C. Stanwood, Elias G. Hedge, Thomas J. Burgess, Richard B. Caldwell,	Major General, Aid-de-Camp, Division Inspector, Division Advocate, Division Quartermaster,	Winthrop. Augusta. Augusta. Winthrop. Gardiner.
3d Division,	Samuel S. Heagan, Ansel Lennan, Elias Millikin, James K. Killman, F. S. Nickerson, David Boody,	Major General, Aid-de-Camp, Aid-de-Camp, Division Inspector, Division Advocate, Division Quartermaster,	Stockton. Belfast. Burnham. Prospect. Searsport. Jackson.
4th Division,	William H. Titcomb, Samuel Allen, George W. Kimball, Jr., John S. Case, Edwin Flye, John K. Kennedy,	Division Inspector,	Rockland. Thomaston. Rockland. Rockland. Newcastle. Waldoborough.
5th Division,	Wendell P. Smith, Joshua S. Palmer, Edward K. Harding, Lewis Pierce, Charles H. Haskell,	Major General, Aid-de-Camp, Division Inspector, Division Advocate, Division Quartermaster,	Portland. Portland. Bath. Portland. Portland.
6th Division,	Timothy Ludden, Charles E. Bradford, Mandervillo T. Ludden, Rufus Pierce, Sullivan C. Andrews, Benjamin A. Bradford,	Major General, Aid-de-Camp, Aid-de-Camp, Division Inspector, Division Advocate, Division Quartermaster,	Turner. Turner. Turner. Turner. Buckfield. Turner.
7th Division,	Jeremiah Foster, Samuel W. Marsh, Alden Bradford, Arno Wiswell, Daniel Somes,	Major General, Aid-de-Camp, Aid-de-Camp, Division Inspector, Division Quartermaster,	East Machias. East Machias. Eastport. Ellsworth. Mount Desert.
8th Division,	Hannibal Belcher, Leonard Keith, William B. Snow, Clark E. Smith, Columbus Gray,	Major General, Aid-de-Camp. Aid-de-Camp, Division Quartermaster, Division Advocate,	Farmington. Farmington. Madison. Cornville. Wilton.

# Table No. 5, (Continued.)

Divisions.	Officers.	Rank.	Residence.
9th Division,	G. G. Cushman, Charles W. Roberts, Waldo L. Pierce, Charles D. Jameson, George Bradley, Samuel B. Field,	Major General, Aid-de-Camp, Aid-de-Camp, Division Inspector, Division Advocate, Division Quartermaster,	Bangor. Bangor. Bangor. Oldtown. Bangor. Bangor.
2d Brigade, attached to 5th Division,	Samuel J. Anderson, Nathan Barker, Frederick D. Sewall, Charles B. Merrill,	Brigadier General, Aid-de-Camp, Brigade Inspector, Brigade Quartermaster,	Portland. Portland. Bath. Portland.
1st Brigade, attached to 8th Division,	E. G. Savage, John R. Daly,	Brigadier General, Brigade Quartermaster,	Solon. Without Solon. comm'no
1st Brigade, attached to 9th Division,	John L. Hodgdon, James H. Butler, John E. Reynolds,	Brigadier General, Aid-de-Camp, Brigade Inspector,	Bangor. Bangor. Bangor.
1st Regiment, attached to 4th Division,	G. J. Burns, William T. Brown, Jonathan Spear, Davis Tilsen, William Wilson, N. C. Fletcher, William A. Banks,	Colonel, Licutenant Colonel, Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Chaplain, Surgeon,	Rockland. Nowcastle. Rockland. Rockland. Camden. Rockland.
1st Regiment, attached to 2d Brigade, 5th Division,	William P. Stodder, L. DeM. Swett, Josiah Pierce, Jr., W. A. Winship, Samuel H. Tewksbury, George H. Chadwick,	Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Adjutant, Surgeon, Surgeon's Mate,	Portland. Portland. Portland. Portland. Portland. Portland.
2d Regiment, attached to 2d Brigade, 5th Division,	William M. Berry, John H. Kimball, Joseph F. Berry, Zina H. Robinson, A. J. Fuller, A. Burbank, Edward Jessup,	Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Paymaster, Surgeon, Surgeon's Mate, Chaplain,	Bowdoinham. Bath. Bath. Bath. Lewiston. Bath.
1st Regiment, attached to 1st Brigade, 9th Division,	Israel B. Norcross, Lorenzo D. Higgins, Frank Pierce, Samuel Harriman, Augustus C. Hamlin, Edwin S. Turner,	Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Paymaster,	Bangor. Brewer. Bucksport. Bangor. Bangor. Bangor.
Battalion Cavalry, attached to 5th Division,	Jeremiah Butler, George M. Chase, Edward B. Jack,	Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster,	Portland. Richmond. Portland.
Battalion Artil- lery, attached to 9th Division,	Samuel Deering,	Major,	Brewer.

### TABLE No. 6.

# Registers the number of Volunteer Companies in the State, their Denomination, Location and Commanders.

Division.	Co. Letter.	Corps.	Location.	Commanders.
1st Division,	A, A B, A	cavalry, Artillery, Artillery, Artillery, Aight Infantry,	Acton, Biddeford, Kittery, Kittery,	Cyrus Grant. Isaac C. Downes. M. F. Wentworth. Moses A. Safford.
3d Division,	A, L	artillery, aight Infantry, aight Infantry, aight Infantry,	Belfast, Belfast, Brooks, Searsport,	H. W. Cunningham. Thos. H. Marshall. James R. Huxford. Eben. Whitcomb.
4th Division,	A, L B, L E, L B, R	artillery, aight Infantry, aight Infantry, aight Infantry, aithemen, aithemen,	Nobleborough, Newcastle, Rockland, Boothbay, Rockland, Waldoborough,	Joshua Lincoln. S. C. Whitehouse. H. G. Berry. C. B. Fisher. S. B. Perry. L. L. Kennedy,
5th Division,	B, C B, A	avalry, avalry, rtillery, aght Infantry, aght Infantry,	Portland, Richmond, Auburn, Portland, Portland,	H. C. Harris. Jeremiah Gray. James S. Nash. Albion Witham. Thos. A. Roberts.
1st Reg.,	D, L D, L E, L A, R B, R	light Infantry, light Infantry, light Infantry, light Infantry, light Infantry, liftemen, liftemen, liftemen, liftemen, light Infantry,	Portland, Westbrook, Gorham, Portland, Portland, Bath,	Edward F. Kendall. Hiram Jordan. G. N. Farnham. Edward M. Patten. Wm. M. Quimby. John G. Richardson.
2d Reg.,	B, L C, L D, L E, L	dght Infantry, ight Infantry, ight Infantry, ight Infantry, ight Infantry, ight Infantry,	Brunswick, Freeport, Richmond, Lewiston,	John H. Humphreys. Henry Green. Thos. J. Southard. N. J. Jackson.
6th Division,	A, L B, L	artillery, aight Infantry, aight Infantry, aight Infantry,	Paris, Norway, Brownfield, Turner,	S. R. Carter. Wm. W. Virgin. S. B. Bean. Not fully organized.
7th Division,	B, A A, L B, L B, R	rtillery, rtillery, ight Infantry, ight Infantry, idlemen, iflemen,	East Machias, Eastport, Eastport, Castine, Orland, Penobscot,	Geo. W. Seavey. C. B. Paine. Augustus F. Swett. S. K. Devereux. Ira Keyes. John B. Leach.
8th Division,	A, A B, R	rtillery,	Wilton, Canaan,	N. H. Holley. Henry G. Kendall.

Table No. 6, (Continued.)

Division.	Corps.	Location.	Commanders.
9th Division,	A, Cavalry, B, Artillery, C, Artillery, B, Light Infantry, C, Light Infantry, C, Riflemen, D, Riflemen, E, Riflemen,	Bangor, Brewer, Milo, Bangor, Bangor, Veazie, Patten, Carmel,	Not fully organized. James G. Swett. W. H. Stinchfield. Herman Bartlett. Michael Boyce. Samuel L. Morris. Jacob Saunders. John J. Bell.

Table No. 7.

Abstract of Division Field Inspection Returns.

	Commander-in-Chief, and Staff.	Major Generals, and Staff.	Brigadier Generals, and Staff.	Regimental & Battal- ion Officers, and Staff.	Regimental Bands.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Light Infantry.	Riflemen.	Grand Total.
Commander-in-Chief, and Staff,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1st Division, General Ricker, and Staff,	_	6	_	-	-	45	98	-	_	149
2d Division, General Wood, and Staff,	-	5	-	-		-	-	-	-	5
3d Division, General Heagan, and Staff,	-	} . €	-	-	20	_	55	46		131
4th Division, General Titcomb, and Staff,	_		i -	7	20	_	46	45	<b>4</b> 8	172
5th Division, General Smith, and Staff,	-	1	4	13	20	72	52	131	_	297
6th Division, General Ludden, and Staff,	-		3 -	-	-	-	38	41	_	85
7th Division, General Foster, and Staff,	-	1	-	-	-	-	112	78	33	228
8th Division, General Belcher, and Staff,	-		5 2	2 -	-	-	59	-	-	66
9th Division, General Cushman, and Staff,	-		, • 8	6	20	-	103	117	· 83	338
Totals,	8	5 50	) 9	26	80	117	563	458	164	1476

Table No. 8.

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the Militia of Maine.

`																																								
Section	Α.		Commander-in-Chief.	tant General.	Aids to Commander-in-Chief.	Major Generals.	Blon	ion Quar		Division Advocates.			Aids to Brigadier Generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Aojutants.	Cuartermasters.	Chanlains.	Surgeons.	Surgeons' Mates.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeant Majors.	Quartermaster Sergeants	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total Commissioned Officers.	Total Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.	Total Active Militia.	Total Enrolled Militia.	Total Active and Enrolled Militia.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Brigades.	Number of Regiments.	Number of Battalions.	Number of Companies.	Number of Regimental Bands.
General Staff,	•	•	1	1	4	9	9	9	15	8	3 8	3 3	2	٠	•	•	•	•			•			$ \overline{\cdot} $	•	٠	•	·		•			•	•	9	3		•	·	:
Cavalry, .	•					$ \cdot $				.	$\cdot   \cdot$			٠			1	1	٠   .	. .		3	12	1	3	12	12	6	165	15	216	231	]					1	4	
Artillery, .	•					$ \cdot $	$\cdot$	$\cdot$		.   .	$\cdot   \cdot$		$ \cdot $		$\cdot$	1			$\cdot   .$	٠.		11	44	5	4	44	44	33	462	55	591	647					.	1	11	
Light Infantry,						•	-			.   .	$\cdot   \cdot$		$ \cdot $	3	3	4	4	4	4	2 4	2	24	96	4	8	96	96	72	864	150	1140	1290		2658			4		24	
Riflemen, .						$ \cdot $	$\cdot$			$\cdot   \cdot$	$\cdot   \cdot$		.					.	١.			10	40			40	40	30	330	50	440	490							10	
Regimental Ban	ds,					.		$\cdot$		$\cdot   \cdot$	.   .		$ \cdot $				$\cdot$	-	٠   .					.																4
Enrolled Militia,		•		٠				$\cdot \Big $		. .	. .	.				$\cdot \Big $		. .	.   .					$ \cdot $									60,697	60,697						
Total, .			1	1	4	9	9	9 1	'_ L5	8	3 8	3	2	3	3	5	5	5	4 5	2 4	2	48	192	10	15	192	192	141	1821	270	2387	2658		63,355	9	3	4		49	4

## Table No. 8, (Continued.)

### Ordnance, Arms and Accoutrements.

ARTILLERY.-FIELD EQUIPAGE, APPURTENANCES, ETC.

Section B.	Brass 6 Pounders.	Gun Carriages.	Cassions.	Tumbrels.	Sponges and Rammers.	Ladles and Worms.	Amunition Boxes.	Tube Boxes.	Portfire Cases.	Haversacks.	Lintstocks and Portfire 8	Prolongs.	Bricoles.	Water Buckets.	Tar Buckets.	Sets of Horse Harness.	Trail Handspikes.	Non-commissioned Office Swords.	Swords and Belts.	Musketoons.	Muskets and Bayonets.	Sets of Lufantry Equipm	Вінев.	Sets Rifle Equipments.	Drums.	Fifes.	Tents.	Vols. Scott's Tactics.	Militia Laws.
Total,	22	22	16	6	22	22	22	22	22	44	22	24	138	22	22	22	48	3 <sub>1</sub> 55	540	390	160	160	40	40	21	22	48	58	22
CAVALI	RY.—A	RMS A	ND E	QUIPM	ENTS,	ETC.				LIG		INF	ANTI	RY A	ND	RIFI	LEM	EN.—	-ARM	IS A	ND 1	EOUI	РМЕ	NTS,	ET(	o.			
Section C.	Holsters.	Sabres. Sabre Belts.	Muske	Mipers. Ball Screws. Screw Drivers.	Spring Vises.   Cap Pouches.	a Laws.	Section	on D.	Muskets and Bayonets.	Cartridge Boxes and Belts.	Bayonet Scabbards and Belts	Cap Pouches.		Non-commissioned Officers' Swords.	Rifles.	Pouches, Flasks and Belts.	Waist Belts and Plates.	Wipers.	Ball Screws.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vises.	Bullet Moulds.	Fifes.	Tents.	Sets Hardee's Tactics.	Vols. Scott's and Cooper's Tactics.	Militia Laws.	Regimental Colors.	Canteens.
Total,	210 165	190 190	0 52 52	52.2160	6.522	0.26/13	Tota	1,	1960	1440	1440	936	1440	230	610	601	690	480	340	512	46	<b>1</b> 6; 6	1, 6±	311	104	241	221	4	280

TABLE No. 9,

Shows the amount of Ordnance, Arms and Equipments now in the possession of individual Companies, as per May Inspection, 1858.

	A	R	r	ΙI	L	E	$\mathbf{R}$

		 										. 1 1		C K Y	•															
Company Letter.	Towns.	Brass 6 Pounders.	Gun Carriages.	Cassions.	Tumbrels.	Sponges and Rammers.	Ladles and Worms.	Ammunition Boxes.	Tube Boxes.	Portfire Cases.	Haversacks.	Lintstocks and Portfire Stocks.	Prolongs.	Bricoles.	Tar Buckets.	Sponge Buckets.	Sets Horse Harness.	Trail Handspikes.	Swords and Belts.	Non-commissioned Officers' Swords.	Carbines.	Muskets and Bayonets, or Musketoons.	Sets Infantry Equipments.	Rifles.	Sets Rifle Equipments.	Drums.	Fifes.	Tents.	Vols. Military Tactics.	Militia Laws.
A B B A B C	Biddeford, Belfast, Nobleborough, Auburn, Paris, East Machias, Eastport, Brewer, Mito, Kittery, Wilton, Total,	 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 	1 : 1 : 1 : 3	2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2 2 2 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12 32 12 16 16 12 16 16 12	· 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 16	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 4 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	55 64 40 52 60 40 64 40 64	4 9 4 6 4 4 4 4 4 9 4		50 44 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	50 64 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	40	40	1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1	1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 1	9744766.77	5 5 6 4 5 5 3 4 5 4	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

## Table No. 9, (Continued.)

#### CAVALRY.

Company Letter.	Towns.	Horsemen's Pistols.	Holsters.	Sabres.	Sabre Belts.	Vols. Cavalry Tactics.	Musketoons.	Bayenets.	Wipers.	Ball Screws.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vises.	Spare Cones.	Cap Pouches.	Bugles.	French Horns.	Bullet Moulds.	Militia Laws.
A,	Acton, Portland, Richmond, Bangor—not fully organized.	80 80 50	40 50 30	50 60 49	50 60 49	6 6 2	52	52	52	5	50	:	10 :	52	; 1	i i	4 4 4	4 8 7
ي ا		210	120	159	159	14	52	52	52	5	50	4	10	52	1	1	12	19

#### LIGHT INFANTRY AND RIFLEMEN.

													-								
Company Letter.	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Bayonet Scabbards, Belts and Plates.	Cartridge Boxes, Belts and Plates.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Non-commissioned Officers' Swords.	Drums.	Fifes.	Tents.	Sets Hardee's Tactics,	Sets Scott's Tactics.	Militia Law.	Rifles.	Pouches, Flasks and Belts.	Waist Belts, and Plates.	Wipers,	Ball Screws.	Screw Drivers.	Spring Vises.	Bullet Moulds.
B, Kittery, A, Belfast, C, Brooks, (not equipped.) D, Searsport, (not equipped.) A, Newcastle, B, Ikockland, E, Boothbay, (not equipped.) B, Rookland, (Rifle,)	100 100 40	60 120 50 75	60 60 50 75	60 50	60 60 50 75	60 60 50 75	9 11 5 7	2 4 2 2	2 2 2 2	. 6	. 4 2 2	4 4	4 5 4 4	50	50		5 5 5 8	2 4 2 4	3 8 5 10	2 3 2 2 2	· 4 2 4 4

C, Waldoborough, (Rifle,) A, Portland, B, Portland, C, Portland, C, Westbrook, E, Gorbam, A, Bath, B, Brunswick, C, Freeport, B, Richmond, E, Lewiston, A, Portland, (Rifle,) B, Portland, (Rifle,) B, Brownfield, (not equipped.) A, Norway, B, Brownfield, (not equipped.) Castine, B, Orland, (Rifle,) D, Penobsoot. (Rifle,) B, Bangor, C, Veazie, (Rifle,) D, Patten, (Rifle,) E, Carmel, (Rifle,) E, Carmel, (Rifle,) E, Carmel, (Rifle,) E, Carmel, (Rifle,)	56 70	60 40	60 60 72 64 64 60 50 60 	80 60 60 72 64 60 60 60 60 40  100 70 40 60	50 60 60 60 72 64 50 60 60 40 40 40 50	50 50 60 60 140 60 50 61 60 50 60 50 50 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	. 5 44 45 55 44 55 5 5 5 9 44 44 45 4	. 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1	. 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1	1 6 9 9 7 7 100 6 100 15 8 8 11 1 2 12 12	2 2 2 2 4 4 4	4 2 4 2 1 3	. 115541 . 225 . 51 . 4 4 2215 . 5444	80 	50 50 50 50 40	50 64 60 50 50 50 50	4 3 4 3 25 6 60 43 5 70 40	60 - 55 - 44 - 44 - 44 - 51 - 40 - 81 - 81 - 81 - 81 - 81 - 81 - 81 - 8	. 6 . 8 4 5 5 5 10 64 5 3 3 . 46 10 70 . 40 60	3		
Total,	1395	1305	1041	1281	1061	1306	126	33	32	123	55	56	71	504	514	614	369]	200	380	145	74	

During the present year one hundred and seven commissions have been issued from this Department for the various grades of office, and within the same time fifty-two officers have been discharged from duty. (See Table 10.)

TABLE No. 10.

Officers Commissioned.		Officers Discharged.	
Major General, Staff Officers, Captains, Lieutenants,	1 15 14 77	Major General, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Officers, Captains, Lieutenants,	1 1 3 9 38

Table No. 11.

Disbanded Companies, 1858.

Company Letter.	Corps.	Location.	Division.
A, A, B, A, D, A,	Light Infantry, Light Infantry, Light Infantry, Artillery, Light Infantry, Riflemen,	Saco, Augusta, Morrill, Wiseasset, Camden, South Hope,	1st Division. 2d " 3d " 4th " 4th " 4th "

Table No. 12,

Registers the Number and Denomination of Companies raised during the present year.

Division.	Corps.	Where Located.	When Organized.
1st,	Artillery,	Kittery,	May 12, 1858.
8th.	Artillery,	Wilton,	June 29, 1858.
6th,	Light Infantry,	Brownfield,	Sept. 4, 1858.
6th.	Light Infantry,	Porter,	Not fully organized
7th.	Light Infantry,	Castine,	Oct. 20, 1858,
3d,	Light Infantry,	Brooks,	Oct. 16, 1858.
3d,	Light Infantry,	Searsport,	Nov. 27, 1858.
9th,	Cavalry,	Bangor,	Not fully organized

#### ENCAMPMENTS.

#### BELFAST.

In this department of the service there has been an unusual degree of activity. The first clang of arms was heard at Belfast on the 17th of June, the anniversary of that glorious day when Bunker's Hill, mid fire and smoke, thundered defiance to the arrogant mandates of a British Parliament.

Although the circling years,
Have long since mingled dust with dust,
Methinks I see the passing shadow
Of the Immortal Warren,
And hear his accents calm and brave:
For Thee my Country,
For Thee 'tis sweet to die!

On the day to which we have alluded, the Portland Light Guards. (Capt. E. F. Kendall,) by previous arrangements, formed ranks on the banks of the Penobscot, and were received in a becoming manner by the Belfast City Greys, (Capt. Thomas H. Marshall.) Very nearly the same moment, that venerable company, the Brewer Artillery, (Capt. James G. Swett,) with full ranks and heavy Ordnance, presented itself at the same point, and was received with military honors by the Belfast Artillery, (Capt. H. W. Cunningham,) when peal after peal of cannonade uttered anew the booming shout of, Liberty now and forever. The several companies were immediately formed in battalion, and, under the lead of the Portland Brass Band, proceeded at once to the camp ground where tents and marquees had previously been arranged for the accommodation of the soldiery. The troops, on this occasion, were honored by the presence of Colonel William P. Stodder of Portland, Colonel G. J. Burns of Rockland, and Colonels Norcross and Higgins of Bangor. Arrived upon the line the battalion was successfully carried through sundry evolutions of the field, severally, by the gentlemen just named, much to the gratification of the lookers-on, and in a manner. highly beneficial to the rank and file. At twelve o'clock the signal gun announced the hour of rest and rations, when friendly greetings

were exchanged and genial courtesy stood sentinel at every breast and welcomed the approach of man to man. At two o'clock, P. M., the troops were again under arms and subsequently reviewed in handsome style, by Colonel Stodder, attended by Colonels Burns, Norcross and Higgins.

At the close of the review the command was put in column of route and marched through the principal streets of the city, exhibiting a soldierly bearing worthy of emulation. The fervid heat of the sun had began to wane, and the lengthened shadows told the hour of departing day. The musket was stacked—the helmet unclasped and the cap and plume laid aside, while the burning brow of the soldier welcomed the greatful boon of the evening breeze. At nine o'clock, in a beautiful hall richly hung with armorial trapings, might be seen the sylph-like forms and fleecy robes of many a maiden, who, in the joyousness of youth and beauty, had come to garland the assemblage of strong and brave men, and there, mid flashing wit and sparkling eyes, was led the mazy dance till the unwelcome finger of passing time tapped the small hours, and motioned away, away. Aurora never sprinkled her eastern car with brighter gems of sun-light than on the morning of the 18th. The battalion was early in harness, and dress parade was handsomely executed in the public square of the city. At nine o'clock the visiting companies were escorted to the wharf, where they embarked for their homes, amid the cheers of the assembled multitude, while the brazen war-dogs of Capt. Cunningham's command howled a departure that would have done honor to a Crimean Battery.

#### PORTLAND.

Among the many interesting features connected with our encampments during the past season, there are none, perhaps, whose colorings indicate a finer sprinkling of chivalry and *romance* than the white-flag invasion of the Forest City by a battalion of Her Majesty's riflemen from *Montreal*.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 18th of August, a special train of the Grand Trunk thundered its passage along the shores of the Casco, while a heavy cannonade from the summit of Munjoy gave out the cheering notes—They come! They come!

The city was alive with excitement. The troops of the Fifth

Division were in the best possible condition and under the command of Colonel William P.: Stodder, assisted by Lieut. Col. L. DeM. Swett, wheeled their sturdy ranks in the vicinity of the depot in readiness to receive, in accordance with the strictest rules of military etiquette, the visiting corps. But little time was consumed in preparation, when the two battalions took up the line of march for the residence of Major General Smith. Arrived at his quarters, that officer presented himself to the Command, and in a fervid and eloquent speech expressed his pleasure and gratification at the consummation of so desirable a union as that of the military of Her Majesty with the citizen soldiery of his Division. Generals Smith and Anderson, with their respective staff, Lieut. Colonel Dyde, (commandant of the Canadian Militia,) with personal attendants, were now assigned a proper and conspicuous position in the column of route, when the battalion proceeded through several of the principal streets of the city, and wheeled into line in front of the government house. His honor, the Mayor, surrounded by the civil authorities, appeared upon the balcony and in one of his happiest efforts, replete with sound sense and brilliant figures of speech, welcomed the sturdy soldiery of the far North to the freedom and hospitalities of the city. Portland, beautiful Portland, proudest sister in our galaxy of cities, out-did even herself in generous civilities and hospitality towards the war-clad representatives of Britian's Queen.

The authorities, both civil and military, vied with each other in delicate acts of courtesy and kindness, while substantial aid and comfort was tendered with no sparing hand.

At two o'clock, P. M., that beautiful eminence, (Munjoy,) from whose summit no finer view presents itself to the eye, was thronged with an eager multitude anxious to witness the tramp of the warhorse and the steady tread of brave men. The troops of the Fifth Division of Maine Volunteer Militia, with a generosity that was fully appreciated, had planted an efficient guard on the several lines of the encampment, when the Canadian battalion, with a full band, led off by a stalwart Highland piper, (in full costume,) that even the Queen of Scots might have stooped to admire, entered the arena amid the shouts and cheers of assembled thousands.

The line was immediately formed, when the command was given, prepare for review.

Major General Smith, (attended by Brigadier General Anderson and Colonel Dyde,) was now escorted to the front and centre, where he was received in a manner becoming his rank. The review was subsequently performed in accordance with military discipline; at the close of which the field and staff officers assumed a convenient position to watch the evolutions of the corps. We have not sufficient space to go into an elaborate description of the movements of the Canadian battalion, but in the varied exercises, including filings, wheelings, marching, counter-marching, advancing in battalion-line, in charging and firing, there was exhibited a precision and accuracy of execution that called forth the admiration of the mass and the enconiums of military men assembled from different parts of our country. It may not be uninteresting to our readers to glance at a description of the personale of the Canadian troops.

In height, the rank and file are somewhat below the standard of New England troops, but the men exhibit a well-formed, compact physical development, well adapted to the duties of the field and the camp. Uniforms and equipments, black—arms, rifles with bayonets affixed. The officers, with few exceptions, are tall, portly, well formed men, richly clad in scarlet and gold, and in every movement evince the soldier, and in courtly deportment the polished gentleman.

At four o'clock the command was put enroute for the city. Arrived at the City Hall, the soldiery divested themselves of arms and equipments, and, under the directions of commandent Colonel Stodder, proceeded at once to Lancaster Hall, where, in connection with the city government and many other distinguished guests, a sumptuous dinner was discussed, provided by the generosity and liberality of the citizens of Portland.

At the conclusion of grace, by the Rev. Mr. Stebbins, the musketeers and riflemen, and men of sober guise, attacked the viands presented with sharp weapons and keen appetites, in a manner which showed conclusively that the inner man was ready for action and courted the onset. The edibles in a good degree anihilated, and the cloth removed, the regular toasts were pronounced in a clear and distinct manner by Major B. C. Merrill, among which were sentiments appreciative of the British Queen—the President of the United States—the Governor of Maine—the army and navy of Great Britian—the army and navy of the United States—England and America—the volunteer militia of Canada—the volunteer militia of Maine—Montreal and Portland—Canada and the United States—the clergy and the press, with volunteers without number—the regular toasts were responded to in a brief and happy manner by gentlemen appointed for that special purpose. During this feast of reason and flow of soul, the intervals of speech-making were enlivened by the dulcet strains of music from the bands in attendance, trilling the varied scores of God save the Queen—Hail Columbia—Yankee Doodle—Sweet Home, and Old Hundred.

At nine o'clock, by previous and special invitation, the commissioned officers of the two battalions, with a broad margin of the elite of the city of both sexes paid court to Mayor Jewett, and were received by that gentleman and his accomplished lady, in a manner highly indicative of good taste and genial hospitality. On this occasion his honor's residence (as also his beautiful garden,) were flooded with gas-light, and, mid the incense of refined sentiment, the perfume of rare exotics, the sparkling of leaflets, the dazzlings of beauty and the swaying of fleecy robes, one might well have imagined himself an inhabitant of fairy land.

On Thursday the 19th, the assembled military, with many invited guests from the civil corps, made an excursion among the islands, where, if report speaks truly, they had a good time. At eight o'clock the same evening, the visiting troops were escorted to the train by the never tiring soldiery of Portland, and, amid the cheers of a gratified people, took their speedy way to the shores of the deep, broad waters of the St. Lawrence.

#### BELFAST.

Early in the month of July last, an interview was had with Major General Cushman and Colonel Norcross, of the Ninth Division, and with Major General Titcomb and Colonel Burns of the Fourth Division, relative to the assembling of the forces under their command, for camp duty, at no very distant day, at Belfast, where they were to be joined by certain troops of the Third and Seventh Divi-

sions; and it affords us the highest gratification to say that those gentlemen at once conceeded to the proposition submitted with a heartiness of purpose and an energy of action which seldom fails to succeed, whatever may be the object.

On the morning of Tuesday the 31st of August, the sun from his eastern lair threw aside the sable curtain of the night and rose in majesty above the misty vapors that crept in stealthy silence along the waters of the Penobscot. The long expected and anxiously looked for day had arrived, where the bristling bayonets of a full brigade were to glitter amid flashing swords and waving plumes.

At seven o'clock that prince of steamers, the Daniel Webster, came proudly into port, with streamers fluttering and the stars and stripes thrown to the breeze, bearing on his broad deck the First Regiment of the Fourth Division, with bands in full chorus, pouring forth the soul-stirring measures of Washington's Grand March. the same moment in the distance was seen the steamer Terror, with attendant Barges, breasting the wave, bearing along the troops of the Ninth Division, as brave a set of fellows as ever poised a lance At ten o'clock the two regiments were landed, or aimed a rifle. augmented by two companies from the Third and two companies from the Seventh Divisions, when the whole was formed into brigade and marched through the principal streets of the city, and without delay proceeded at once to Camp Morrill, situate at easy distance, and in full view of Waldo's Capitol. By one o'clock the field was dotted with an hundred tents and marquees, and the curling smoke of camp-fires signaled the proud bivouac of a citizen soldiery.

The two regiments were now brought into line in a spirited manner, under the immediate command of Colonel Norcross of Bangor, and Adjutant Tilson of Rockland, who, in the absence of Colonel Burns, assumed that officer's position.

The afternoon was spent in a series of battalion, regimental and brigade evolutions, in which both officers and privates evinced the strongest evidences of military skill and a devotion to the cause. At sunset dress parade was handsomely executed, Colonel Norcross acting as brigade commander.

The troops were now dismissed for the night, when the several companies with unbroken ranks sought their respective localities to

court that repose which dame nature so generously bestows upon the weary. At eight o'clock on Wednesday morning the beat to arms was heard along the line, while the bugle's blast announced the hour of action. Colonel Burns, whose absence has just been noted, had arrived and assumed the command of his regiment, which, up to this time, had been promptly and skilfully marshalled by Adjutant Tilson.

The several battalions were now carried through the manual of arms and sundry evolutions of the line in strict accordance with the tactics of the United States Army, much to the gratification of a host of observers, whose presence added greatly to the brilliancy of the scene. At half-past ten a courier announced to the officer of the day that the brigade was in readiness for review and inspection. Major General Cushman of the Ninth, and Major General Titcomb of the Fourth Divisions, attended by their respective staff officers, with Major General Smith of the Fifth Division, immediately vaulted to the saddle and proceeded to the encampment. Arrived in sight of the field, the roar of heavy ordnance gave token of the approach of the reviewing officer.

On this occasion General Cushman, the senior officer in command, very *generously* and courteously assigned the post of honor to Major General Titcomb of the Fourth Division, who reviewed the troops in a manner that would have done honor to a veteran of the line.

The brigade was minutely inspected by Division Inspector Jameson of Bangor, whose eagle eye at a glance detects both light and shade, and the whole pronounced by that officer in *fine condition*.

At the close of these exercises the troops were brought into close columns of companies on the right, when they were addressed in a spirited manner by General Cushman, General Titcomb and others, at the close of which the brigade was dismissed for rations.

His Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, had been invited by the commandants of this encampment and by the civil authorities of Belfast, to be present on this occasion. By special arrangements he was to arrive at a given point within the precincts of the city at four o'clock, P. M. At three o'clock a volunteer cavalcade of fifty-six horsemen, among whom was the Mayor and several members of the city government, under the command of Major Paul R. Hazeltine, an officer that has done the State good service in the

profession of arms, assisted by Lieutenants Mansfield, Hayford, Burrill and Poor, was in column of route, and finally wheeled into line on the summit of Mount Repose, in readiness to receive his Excellency on his arrival. By direct orders the staff of the Commander-in-Chief had assembled at Belfast in full equipment and well mounted and had attached themselves, with the Adjutant General, to the corps before alluded to, for the purpose of giving his Excellency their personal attendance.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at the point designated at the moment expected, and was met by his staff in a most courteous manner. An elegant charger, richly caparisoned, was tendered him which he accepted, and immediately after was introduced to the cavalcade which acknowledged his presence by doffing the cap and a wave of the hand, highly indicative of that genuine chivalry that marks the bearing of an intelligent, generous and free people.

He was now presented to his Honor, the Mayor, who in a well digested and chaste speech tendered him and his suite the freedom and hospitality of the city. His Excellency responded in his usual happy manner, and expressed himself highly gratified at his reception. And here we may be allowed to say with pleasure and with pride, that the citizens of the place, without distinction of party, vied with each other in those demonstrations of courtly civilities towards so distinguished a guest, in a genial tone of feeling well calculated to sunder that rugged chain of party animosity which divides those of different opinions, nor was there heard on this occasion a discordant clank of a single link, while political creeds and political bickerings were allowed to slumber amid the universal waking of respect for the legitimate head of both the civil and military. The escort was now wheeled into column of sections, and the cortege proceeded in handsome style towards the city.

During the progress of these movements the brigade had been brought into line on Church street, its centre resting on the public square, and at this point had assembled a gallant and well appointed corps of field and staff officers that would have done honor to the battle-field of a conqueror.

Arrived within fifty paces of the brigade line, the cavalcade halted, when ranks were opened right and left, and with uncovered heads, allowed his Excellency and suit to pass and take position immediately in front of the assembled soldiery.

At this moment the command present arms, pealed from the lips of Colonels Burns and Norcross, in bugle tones. The action suited the order—officers saluting. His Excellency was now introduced by the Adjutant General, severally to the officers in command. concourse of spectators at this time was immense, and what, with the glancing of ten thousand eyes, the presentation of arms, the flashing of swords, the waving of standards and plumes, and the cheering of bands, we could but believe that his Excellency had convincing evidence that he was the Commander-in-Chief. honor was now courteously tendered to the Governor and suite, the escort assigned position in line, when the whole wheeled into column of platoons and proceeded through the principal streets, and finally escorted the Governor to his quarters where he was received by Mr. Holmes of the American, with an expression of genial hospitality and kindness that few knew better how to bestow.

The apartments of his Excellency were richly and tastefully arranged, and rare exortics, supplied by delicate hands, gave out a welcome fragrance both pleasing and grateful. After an hour's rest the Governor received the gratulations of a large number of the citizens of the place, and at eight o'clock, on the invitation of Alfred W. Johnson, Esq., met at the residence of that gentleman, many of the field and staff officers of the encampment, also that distinguished Senator, the Hon. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, and a host of the elite of the city.

At nine o'clock the company wended their way to Pierce's beautiful Hall, where was assembled, on the polite invitation of the members of the Belfast Artillery, a gallant corps of stalwart men, aided by numerous bright particular stars of the fair sex, and where the sprightly cotillion and circling waltz gave token that the lords of creation were easily led by soft hands and fairy forms.

At early dawn on Thursday, the camp-ground trembled beneath the roar of heavy ordnance. The sun rose in brilliancy, unobscured by a single cloud, while the cooling west wind fanned the brow of the soldier, and played with the stars and stripes. The two preceding days had been spent as already delineated, and it now remained for the war-eagle to don his richest plumes and utter his most piercing shriek.

At eight o'clock that princely company, the Portland Blues,

(Capt. T. A. Roberts,) presented itself to the brigade line, and was received with three times three.

The most active preparations were now made to place the troops in the best possible condition for the duties of the day. The Hon. Jefferson Davis, by direct invitation from the commandants of the encampment, was tendered the honor of reviewing the brigade, which he accepted with that grace peculiar to the man.

At nine o'clock the united corps of division officers presented themselves at the quarters of that distinguished gentleman, (the residence of the Hon. H. H. Johnson,) and escorted him to the confines of the encampment. This cortege was met at a convenient distance from the parade by the Rockland Guards, (Capt. H. G. Berry,) (a company richly entitled to position in the front rank of M. V. M.,) with a full band, led off by Adjutant Tilson. The escort was gracefully performed, and the soldier that bled at Buena Vista was presented to the line amid the bugle's cheer and the roar of artillery.

Colonel Davis was received with the highest marks of respect, and the honors due his rank and position cheerfully tendered. He now proceeded to review the troops with that air of ease and manliness which attaches to his every movement. The ceremonies of the review concluded, the brigade was formed in close column of companies on the right, when, on the invitation of General Cushman, the guest of the occasion addressed the soldiery in an eloquent and fervid manner, thanking them for the honor and courtesy they had so generously bestowed upon him, and concluded by saying that, "with such troops as are now before me, we may defy the combined forces of the world and chant the song of freedom forever."

That proud array of horsemen that had so recently escorted an honored son of the sunny south to the tented field, now retraced their steps to the city and wheeled their chargers into line at the American House, the quarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency immediately presented himself, attended by his suite, and was received by that brilliant corps with profound respect, amid the most significant demonstrations of loyal courtesy. The plumed phalanx was at once in route, and moved off with that gallant bearing worthy of the occasion.

The brigade which had so lately paid courtly honors to a distin-

guished stranger, now prepared to throw out its most costly banners to welcome its martial leader and the State's Executive.

Adjutant Tillson, at the head of that beautiful and well equiped company, (the Belfast City Greys,) (Capt. Thomas H. Marshall,) attended by a full band, had broken from the line and was advancing in quick time to meet his Excellency and the proud cortege by which he was surrounded. Three heavy companies of artillery posted on the right of the brigade had charged their brazen ordnance to the muzzle. Port-fires (in the hands of stalwart men,) were blazing, and at the word FIRE, the thunder of welcome rocked the camp, and announced the approach of the Commander-in-Chief.

The escort was handsomely performed and his Excellency conducted to the front and centre of the line, where he was received with the highest honors attached to military parade. Arms were presented, swords gleamed, colors waved and bands cheered. Attended by Major Generals Cushman and Titcomb, his Excellency moved to the right of the line, passed along the front around the rear, and again assumed position at the centre, when the brigade was put in motion and passed in review under his immediate inspection.

At the conclusion of the review thus briefly detailed, the brigade was formed in close column, when his Excellency was escorted to the front, and in a speech full of encouraging sentiments and a good sprinkling of martial fire, graciously tendered his acknowledgment for the honors bestowed upon him, and expressed his gratification in having an opportunity to witness so rich a display of that force which guarantees the protection of our rights, our liberties and our National Freedom.

At the close of his last sentence, three hearty cheers from the assembled soldiery, rung out long and loud for the Commander-in-Chief.

By the generosity of the citizens of Belfast, who are seldom outdone in acts of courtesy and kindness, a rich banquet had been furnished upon the field, of which the officers of the encampment were respectfully invited to partake in connection with a large number of guests from the civil departments, including the Mayor and members of the city government. Grace was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Palfrey, after which the viands, constituting the entertainment, were

discussed with a keen relish. The position of his Excellency at table was flanked on the left by Mayor Pitcher and Generals Titcomb and Heagan, and on the right by the Hon. Jefferson Davis and Generals Cushman and Smith.

During the progress of the repast the scene was enlivened by loyal and spirited remarks, and at its close, kindly and patriotic sentiments were given, with glasses filled to the *brim* with the *sparkling beverage* of Heaven's choice gift to man.

The duties of the encampment had been fully and successfully carried out, and a march of the brigade to the city, escorting the Commander-in-Chief to his quarters, was the finale to one of the most interesting military gatherings that has ever occurred in our State.

The troops engaged in this encampment were the B company Artillery, Brewer, (Capt. J. G. Swett;) the Company, Artillery, Milo, (Capt. W. H. Stinchfield;) the B company, Light Infantry, Bangor, (Capt. J. L. Hodgdon;) the C company, Light Infantry, Bangor, (Capt. M. Boyce;) the C company, Riflemen, Veazie, (Capt. Samuel L. Morris,) of the Ninth; the B company, Light Infantry, Rockland, (Capt. H. G. Berry;) the B company, Riflemen, Rockland, (Capt. S. B. Perry,) of the Fourth; the A company, Artillery, Belfast, (Capt. H. W. Cunningham;) the A company, Light Infantry, (Capt. T. H. Marshall,) of the Third; the B company, Riflemen, Orland, (Capt. Ira Keyes;) the B company, . Light Infantry, Castine, (Capt. S. K. Deveraux,) of the Seventh; and the B company, Light Infantry, Portland, (Capt. T. H. Roberts,) of the Fifth Divisions; and it affords us the highest gratification to bear testimony to the soldier-like and gentlemanly deportment of both officers and privates. Not the slightest tint of disorder or insubordination was visible in a single rank, while the full blaze of martial fire beamed in every eye, flashed from every helmet, sparkled on every bayonet and gleamed from every sword.

In concluding our remarks upon this encampment, we should do injustice to our own feelings should we neglect to notice the crowning feature of the last day of duty. The Belfast City Greys, in accordance with their wonted generosity and in keeping with that high tone of martial and civic pride for which that company stands unrivaled, had procured an elegant hall, richly decorated, and had made every arrangement for an evening's entertainment of the most

brilliant hue. Among the especially invited guests were the Commander-in-Chief and suite, Hon. Jefferson Davis, Major General Cushman and staff, Major General Titcomb and staff, Major General Smith, Colonels Burns, Norcross and Higgins, to which was added an untold number of visiting friends and citizens of both sexes. What followed may better be impained than described. Suffice it to say

That skillful fingers trilled the mellow horn, Nor ceased the circling waltz till early morn.

#### BANGOR.

We think we may be allowed to say, without fear of contradiction, that there are few troops on this side or beyond the Rocky Mountains, that possess a greater share of keen personal grit than those of the Ninth Division.

The first of September found them bivouaced at Belfast, where some five or six days were consumed in the duties of the field and camp; and they had hardly arrived at their own lodge and wiped the dust from their brows and the rust from their muskets before we see the announcement:—

# GRAND ENCAMPMENT AT BANGOR, BATTALION, ATTENTION.

One might well have supposed that the command just given had been uttered so often during the encampment to which we have alluded, that the words would have faltered on the tongue; but there is no accounting for consequences when the blood is up. The Bangor Regiment seemed only to have chafed the scarf-skin in their late duty, and were now determined to force the lance to the quick, and the result shows conclusively that that determination was an earnest matter. We had taken quarters at the Bangor, on the evening of the 28th of September, and the first monition of war that greeted us on the morning of the 29th was the appearance of that veteran company of Artillery from Brewer, (Capt. J. G. Swett,) (who showed fire enough in one eye to melt down a six pounder at a glance,) trailing its heavy ordnance along the streets in readiness to open a breach at whatever point demanded.

Anon the Bangor Light Infantry, (Capt. Bartlett,) wheeled its

ranks gracefully into line, panting for action. The Grattan Guards, (Capt. Boyce,) ever prompt in duty, swept by in quick time and assumed position, with six cheers for Amirica and three for St. Patrick. The Veazie, Orland and Carmel Rifles, (Captains Morris, Keyes and Bell,) a dead shot at a long shot, were nodding plumes at easy call. The Bangor and Bucksport fire companies, (Captains Hersey and Snowman,) by invitation, presented themselves in handsome uniform and good equipment, (from the Bangor Arsenal,) and were received by the battalion with distinguished marks of courtesy and respect. The battalion was immediately formed by that experienced and accomplished officer, Major Reynolds, and the command presented to Col. Norcross, when, preceded by the Portland Military Band, proceeded to Camp Kent, where every necessary arrangement had been made for the reception of the troops.

Arrived upon the field, the most active demonstrations of military drill were successfully made with that spirit and promptitude which never fails to elicit the warmest expressions of gratified feeling from every true American. At twelve o'clock the troops were allowed to unclasp the helmet and supply the inner man with needed refreshment consequent upon physical exertion.

At two o'clock the battalion was called to duty, and the afternoon was spent in the performance of some of the most intricate evolutions of the field.

That interesting feature of military display (dress parade,) was executed in handsome style at sunset, when the ranks were dismissed for the night to prepare for the morrow. The brooding night-bird had scarcely fluttered from her leafy covert, when the booming of artillery announced the dawning of another day.

The battalion was formed at eight o'clock, augmented by a well appointed company of volunteers from the city, under the command of Capt. Charles A. Reynolds, and a heavy cavalcade of horsemen led on in gallant style by Capt. E. Andrews. The line now presented, a lengthened front of ten full companies, and the military demonstrations were of that cast as to fore-shadow a brilliant exhibition of martial movement.

Colonel Norcross, with an energy seldom equalled, (assisted by Lieut. Colonel Higgins, who is entitled to much praise for a good share of a like commodity,) threw out his banner for the contest, and in

quick succession the various evolutions of defence, the charge and attack were executed with a precision and accuracy that reflected the highest honors on the commander and the commanded, evincing consummate skill in the officer and a prompt and ready obedience on the part of the private. At ten o'clock, by special appointment, Major General Cushman, attended by a full staff, in full equipment, presented himself in front of the line, amid the roar of heavy cannonade from Capt. Swett's command. The honors due his rank were cheerfully tendered, and subsequently that officer reviewed the troops in strict accordance with military discipline and army regulations. The reviewing officer having assumed the proper position, the battalion was wheeled into column and passed in review, in which movement the ranks exhibited a fine soldierly appearance. The battalion was now inspected by Division Inspector Jameson, at the close of which the command was dismissed for rations.

At two o'cleck the bugle's blast and the rolling drum brought every man to his post. A large amount of duty had been done and it only remained to exchange those civilities of kindly feeling, the legitimate growth of honorable and manly action and to listen to such remarks and sentiments as were expected, particularly from the Commander of the Division, and to make ready for a march into town. The troops were assembled in close columns of companies, when General Cushman was pleased to address them in a feeling, quiet and impressive manner. The occasion was one of deep interest from circumstances which will readily appear. The Reviewing Officer of the day was to take his final leave of the troops of the Ninth Division, and we could but notice that the lips of the venerable General, quivered with emotion as he uttered briefly very nearly the following language:

Brother officers and fellow soldiers: I come before you for the last time. My term of service has nearly expired, and I am soon to lay aside the harness of the *camp*, *never*, in all human probability, to resume it again.

Seven years ago the Legislature of the State honored me with the commission I now hold. At that time, fellow soldiers, you were a mere handful of men, poorly equipped, without a *tent* or a yard of canvass to shield you from the night chill. You have struggled manfully against the *tide* of popular opinion, whose aim has been to lower the dignity of the citizen soldier and to throw contempt upon the exercise of arms. You have breasted the wave of that sickly sentiment which mocks at the exhibition of modern chivalry. You have stood firm as the rock and defied the derisive shafts of small minds. You have nobly borne aloft the banner of your profession, and to-day you stand the monuments of manly pride and manly dignity. That sickly sentiment which has vainly attempted to break your columns and throw its sable pall around your serried ranks, casting its shadows of discouragement on the brow of the soldier, has made its last gasp, and its tongue is silent forever. Officers and soldiers of the Ninth Division, it is to me a source of great gratification that I leave you in a better condition than I found you. You are now well armed and well equipped. Yonder snowy tents and marquees arranged in beautiful order, convince me that you are not forgotten by the State, although her stinted policy towards the soldier still crimsons his cheek.

During the time I have been associated with you, I have endeavored to discharge my duty faithfully and in accordance with my best ability, and I here publicly, in the presence of this concourse of people, tender to you my heart-felt thanks for the courtesy and kindness which has ever marked your deportment towards myself—and in the hope that you may not relax your exertions in the cause in which you are engaged, but will carry it on to a full and complete consummation of its design, I now respectfully take my final leave, presenting to you my hand of friendship, while my lips pronounce what my heart dictates—FAREWELL.

It may, perhaps, be supposed by some that the soldier is not easily moved by expressions of kindness and regard, but allow us to say that at the close of this speech there were tears in more eyes than one. By a simultaneous movement the drapery of the camp was immediately folded and packed, and a few moments sufficed to place the troops in position of route. The word forward was given, when the battalion in quick time took up the line of march and proceeded to the city to exhibit to the citizens, by its presence, an appreciation of that generosity which had been so liberally extended to the soldiery on this occasion, both in friendly countenance and substantial aid. After passing through many of the principal streets the command was haulted at a given point, when, after an appropriate and well timed speech from Colonel Norcross, the line was dismissed.

#### NORWAY.

It is an old adage and a true one, that like begets like; and never was this fact more readily brought home to our mind than when we were notified that the Oxford bears had taken up the martial growl of the Penobscot tigers. That prince of commanders, Captain Virgin, of the Norway Light Guards, was not content to sleep in his lair and allow his distant neighbors to seize all the game, and on the 5th of October we see him with sword and lance, armed cap-a-pie, at the head of as brave a set of musketeers as ever scaled a fortress or pierced a jungle.

By dint of personal energy and exertion, he had drawn to his aid the B company, Artillery, (Captain Nash,) and the A, B and C companies of Light Infantry, (Captains Witham, Roberts and Kendall, of Portland,) a force which for finish of equipment, of drill and of movement, we are proud to believe is seldom equalled.

The Oxford County Agricultural Fair was in the full tide of operation at this time and at this point, and, to say nothing of the innumerable specimens of art and skill exhibited, or of the congregated masses of bleating and looing herds, the whole city was alive with the presence of an intelligent, wealthy and happy yeomanry, with as fine a sprinkling of beauty as ever graced the promenades of Bond street or Broadway. By special invitation the officers of the encampment, among whom was Major General Ludden of the Sixth, and Major General Smith of the Fifth Divisions, with many citizens of the place, assembled at the residence of Lieutenant Noyes, on Tuesday evening, where a most generous and kindly hospitality was tendered them by that gentleman and his accomplished lady. The occasion was a pleasurable one and will long be remembered.

But to return to our legitimate duty as chronicler of the operations of the assembled military.

It were needless to dot the brilliancy of the parade or the skill-ful execution of the various evolutions of the line. With such troops the command was only to be given to be obeyed to the letter. In the absence of battalion officers the several commandants of companies assumed at stated times that duty, and the result proved very plainly that if these gentlemen were denied the use of chargers they were nevertheless certainly entitled to them. At sunrise, on the morning of the 6th, the Auburn Artillery issued a *Procla-*

mation, the pronouncing of which unsealed closed eyes and waked a slumbering camp. At eight o'clock the battalion was in line and ready for action. The weather was delightful, and everything conspired to render the assembling deeply interesting and practically useful.

At ten o'clock, preparations having been fully made, a detachment, under the command of Captain Witham, attended by the Portland brass band, presented itself at the quarters of Major General Ludden, when that officer, attended by his staff, was escorted to the field amid the roar of cannonade. The Reviewing Officer presented himself to the line and was received with the honors becoming his On this occasion Capt. E. F. Kendall assumed the position of commandant of the battalion, and it affords us much pleasure to testify to the accuracy and promptness with which he performed the duty demanded. General Ludden now proceeded to review the troops, and performed that service in a manner highly creditable to military discipline and in strict accordance with the latest regulations of the United States Army. The reviewing officer, having made the circuit of the battalion and scanned with a keen eye the position of both officers and privates, immediately wheeled his charger in front of the centre, when the battalion was thrown into columns of platoons and passed in review under his inspection. ments of the troops on this occasion were truly beautiful, and we say what we mean and mean what we say, when we pronounce this review as a whole not inferior in any point (saving that of numbers) to any that has been had in the State during the past season. the conclusion of the ceremonies just noted, the battalion was brought into close columns of companies, when General Ludden, in an eloquent and well-timed speech, addressed the soldiery within the hearing of an immense concourse of people, which was listened to with significant demonstrations of pleasure. At the close of his remarks the reviewing officer politely introduced the Adjutant General to the command, who occupied a brief space of time in the delivery of such sentiments as the occasion dictated.

After an hour spent in an attack upon the viands of the camp tables, the troops were again called to the line and in a spirited manner boxed the military compass of Winfield Scott so completely that scarcely a *point* was left untouched.

At four o'clock the Norway Guards escorted the visiting companies to the depot at South Paris, when, mid the rumbling of wheels, the snorting of the *iron horse* and the cheers of friends, they were off.



#### SPECIAL ENCAMPMENTS.

In addition to the several encampments of battalions, regiments and brigades, to which allusion has been made, that denomination of duty has been performed by sundry companies in different parts of the State in a highly creditable manner, the returns of which have come to our hand. The A company, Cavalry, (Acton,) attached to the First Division, (Capt. Cyrus Grant,) by a return made to this Department, drew rein on the 5th of October, in accordance with military discipline; and from what we can learn the duty demanded was cheerfully and promptly rendered. On the 12th, the A company, Artillery, (Capt. N. H. Holley,) waked at dawn the sleepers of the beautiful village of Wilton, with a cannonade that echoed along the hills of old Franklin, and announced to many a willing ear that trainin' had begun. A correspondent of the Franklin Patriot speaks in high terms of the appearance of this company, and we feel assured that the ranks under command of Capt. Holley must do their duty and toe the mark.

On the 15th the B company, Artillery, (Eastport,) (Capt. Chas. B. Paine,) went into camp with full ranks and in fine equipment, and spent the day in the exercise of arms, including *target* practice and the most approved movements of company evolutions.

On the 20th the A company, Light Infantry, (Eastport,) (Capt-A. F. Swett,) donned its richest plumes and threw out its best banner to the breeze for a day of duty, bearing on its fluttering folds the significant motto—Dirigo. By a glance at the Eastport Sentinel of the 27th, we are assured that the military of the State can shew few brighter stars of martial promise, than the A and B of the Seventh Division; and from our personal knowledge of the aforesaid companies, we are glad to give our adhesion to the opinion advanced.

#### EXCURSIONS.

There are few conditions in which a military company can be placed, better calculated to develop the martial fire and manly vim of its members than the distant excursion. The very nature of the case demands the most complete subordination to order and command, and the soldier that stoops to do an unmanly act under such circumstances, deserves to be stripped of his plumes, and denied forever after, the honor and privilege of bearing arms. We have no such acts of remissness of duty or impropriety of conduct to register, as attaching to a single rank, or a single man, even, belonging to the volunteer militia of our State. On the contrary, we have the pleasure to point with pride to some bright examples of true martial manliness as exhibited by the corps to which we briefly call attention.

On the 31st of July, the Auburn Artillery, (Capt. Nash,) celebrated its anniversary by an excursion to the Forest City, where it was received by the Portland Light Infantry, (Capt. Witham,) in the most kindly manner and with every demonstration of favor and respect. The latter company tendered the *Auburns* a sumptuous entertainment, which was accepted with that frankness which ever characterizes the true soldier.

At the conclusion of the repast, and after the announcement of many sentiments of welcome, the two companies proceeded to that almost hallowed spot, Munjoy, where several hours were consumed in the duties of the camp and the line. The companies were now dismissed for the night, and were again in gear at 8 o'clock on the following morning.

During the greater part of this day, duty was the watchword and the motto of the soldiery.

At 3 o'clock the visiting companies were escorted to the Depot, and with friendly greetings waved an adieu to its generous entertainers.

The painful and solemn duty of guard was assigned to this company, on that melancholy occasion of the 27th of August, which is but too well remembered to need further notice.

And we are informed by eye witnesses, that never did troops deport themselves in a more becoming manner.

As a climax to the field operations of the military of the State during the past year, we have now briefly to notice the wanderings of a certain company located on the banks of the swift Androscoggin, denominated the Lewiston Light Infantry, (Capt. N. J. Jackson.)

These boys (as we sometimes call them) had been all summer preparing for something in the shape of a *time*, and on the 19th of October we find them *strapped* and *harnessed* for a *tramp*.

It is understood, that with bugles, trumpets and drums, they started on a foot race for Bangor; but, having overtaken the *train* somewhere on the road, concluded to patronize the Iron Horse to check their speed, and cool off.

We are credibly informed that at 7 o'clock they arrived at that city which has no superior in point of genuine hospitality, and were received at the Depot by the Bangor Light Infantry, (Capt. Bartlett,) in just that style of whole-souled chivalry which has always marked its acts of genial kindness.

The task would be a hopeless one should we attempt to follow these *Nimrods* through all their *winding ways*. Suffice it to say, that nothing connected with *stern*, prompt, military discipline was left undone. And we are informed on good authority, that what they failed to do, was not worth doing. Probably no company in the State is better prepared for a rainy day, than the Lewiston Guards.

Its tents and camp equipage are of the first order; and with overcoats made in accordance with army regulations, its members defy the storm, and can look old *Boreas* in the face without blinking.

Every proper and kindly attention was paid the members of this company by the military of Bangor. They were cheered, complimented, and feasted, all of which was borne with becoming gravity. After two days of duty, in which were displayed the highest points of skill and endurance, leave was taken of friends, and the company set their faces westward. Where its present location may be, is a matter of doubt—(on the march, probably.) We have, however, the best of reasons to believe that wherever the Lewiston Guards may conclude to halt, there they will be found ready for duty.

#### DOTTINGS.

Whoever that unfortunate may be, whose duty it is to lay before the public eye an official document, must make up his mind to stand uncovered, as a mark for the aim of any one who chooses to load his carbine for the sport of target firing; and if the unhappy wight escapes a fatal shot, he may consider himself fortunate.

No one may flatter himself, however honest his intentions, that he will be exempted from the castigation of some well-meaning reviewer who thinks at least that his quill sheds nothing but curatives, compounded expressly to heal a sickly composition. In view then of this matter, all we can say is, level your piece handsomely, draw a good sight, and pull trigger manfully.

The sooner the fever of attack is ended, the sooner we shall dismiss the chills.

We are as easily affected perhaps by praise, or dispraise, as most of our compeers, and would most heartily say, (could we have our choice,) let this cumpulsory *cup* of book-making pass.

We have, however, no choice in the premises, and our position reminds us of the anecdote of *Pretty Poll*, who (perched upon the topmast head of the laboring *ship* in a gale of wind) was constantly screaming in the sailors' ears, "we must do our duty," "we must do our duty." So we too must do our duty, whatever may be the consequences. We do not make these remarks with a view to call down the maledictions or encomiums, the censure or praise of the *Press—(far from it.)* We are proud and happy to acknowledge that the public journals of the State, with few exceptions, awarded to our report of '57, a generous and kindly notice, for which we feel under deep obligations, and for which we tender our thanks.

The germ and principle of the subject upon which we propose to make a few dots is coeval with the existence of man, and claims as its legitimate birthright, self-protection and the defence of nations.

From the time when the mighty Joab (to date no farther back) wheeled his serried ranks in the sombre glens of Judea to the present moment, the same innate principle of defence, defiance, and even aggression, lives on, and will live till the sceptre of universal kind-

ness and benevolence supplants the spear of conquest, and the dove of universal peace flutters her snowy wings unscared beside the bloody beak of the war-hawk. It is as utterly useless and puerile to talk about the dismantling of a nation's soldiery, and thereby to win the world to the love and practice of peace, as it is to promise ourselves quiet and undisturbed repose amid the crashings of the stranding ship or the deafening shouts of the savage war-whoop. Belligerency is the incipient condition of mankind, and we draw our first breath with clenched hands. Nor is this principle alone confined to the genus homo. The young eaglet, even, batters his own beautiful cell to gain his right to freedom.

War, war, war, was the meat and drink, the daily food of the ancients, nor have the moderns departed but little from the diet of their progenitors. For six thousand years has the sword and the spear, the javelin and the arrow, the battle-axe and the war-club, the musket and the rifle, gleamed in the sun and flickered in the moonlight. Nations and empires, kingdoms and principalities, crowns and sceptres, have swayed and crumbled beneath the shock of arms, and yet the goddess peace is no less coy to-day than when the Trojan horse concealed his thousand pikes.

That immortal poet whose sublimity of thought has never been equalled, and whose fame will die only when the sun is darkened and the moon turned to blood, has portrayed WAR in a brighter and purer sphere than mortal eyes have yet seen, when his Zophiel, swiftest of cherubim, clad in the azured panoply of the skies, at the head of his myriad host, in the voice of the thunder peal, cried, Arm, Warriors! Arm for Fight!

If, then, the nations of the earth and sublimer powers demand the preparation of defence, how feeble that reasoning must be that would break the sword and shiver the spear, relying alone upon the principle of forbearance to govern mankind.

Annihilate the organization of combined military force, especially in our large cities, and the prisons erected at great cost for the confinement of the burglar, the highwayman and the assassin, would, by the infuriated action of the most damning phase that humanity ever assumes, (the mob.) become a mass of ruins, and the Ermine would pronounce sentence in vain.

Destroy, abolish and cast away the reliable physical force of our country, let bloodthirsty ruffianism, urged on by the maddening demand for gold, we say let these scourges of the world understand that not a sword, a helmet or rifle stands between them and the victims of their avarice, that no strong arm is clothed with power to deal justice for crimes committed, and the quiet citizen becomes an easy prey to ruthless violence, and the homes of the innocent wear but the semblance of protection.

Break down that crushing element of concentrated, chivalric and manly force which says to crime, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther," and the sanctuary of worship will be desecrated, and its sacred vessels melted into coin.

The full, free, manly, physical development of a people, aided by strong and wise laws, with a determined will to do battle with any and every encroachment upon their rights, whether it be from foreign invasion or from the workings and influences of internal violence and corruption, is the surest safeguard against that cringing effeminacy so humiliating to the proud heart of MAN, and so contemptible even in the eyes of the conqueror. Whatever nation or country that would brazen its name on the bright shield of generous and noble action, or engrave its fame in golden letters on the pages of history, must teach their children that courage, bravery, and contempt of luxurious ease and sickly sentimentality, is a cardinal virtue. Whatever nation or country that would ride on the topmost wave of the sea of art, science, intelligence, independence and freedom, must wave its wand of encouragement over that spirit of manliness and heroism which sets up the standard of high moral and intellectual greatness in the social compact, and is ever ready to plant the banner of martial prowess on the outward walls of national defence. Whatever people desires to see a race of heroes and heroines, whose physical development needs no art to conceal deformity, must tell their sons and daughters that hearty, vigorous and useful exercise is the best carmine for pale cheeks, and the healing elixir of feeble health. Perhaps we ought to ask pardon for a seeming digression from our legitimate track; but we are led to these reflections by that alarming exhibition of feebleness which we readily discover in both sexes in our rounds of official duty. to us a source of deep solicitude and anxiety, to see so many stooping figures and wan faces, and so much apparent lassitude in the carriage and deportment, particularly of the young, whose step should be as buoyant as the leap of the antelope and as majestic as the stately march of the forest king.

Much has been said and written in favor of equestrian exercise, not only for its exhilarating influence upon the mind and feelings, but as a promotive of that physical vigor and energy which add lustre and grace to a free and intelligent people. It is well. We go in for it with our whole heart. Community, and even the sturdy and venerable fathers of our annual autumnal fairs encourage it; and we are glad they do. But let not this delightful and healthy exercise be confined to an isolated few. At these joyous gatherings, let the masses come; let fairy forms come in myriads; let them come in battalions, in regiments and brigades; let them come in their choicest robes and richest plumes, and let the prizes be, the lilly of merit and wreath of admiration.

Let no true woman hereafter receive the slender purse of filthy tucre as a reward for an example of chivalric grace and skill. Is there gold to give, let it be kindly tendered to the deserving poor.

Let the lords of creation come, too. Let them rein the fiery courser and curb his proud mettle, instead of standing aloof in mute inaction, allowing the fairest portion of God's works to set an example of heroism which they have not the spirit to imitate. Then will the ennobling object, the physical development of our race, be advanced, and its legitimate fruits, the setting of a brilliant index of prowess amid the ranks of the present generation.

By the foregoing remarks, it will readily be perceived that we believe there is too little attention paid to the development and education of the physical man, without which no nation or people can long sustain that proud supremacy, both in arts and arms, which that force guarantees, however highly the mental powers may be cultivated. The whole aim of the present day seems to be a constant draft upon the intellect, regardless of the enervating results which must, as a natural consequence, fall upon the constitution by an over-taxed brain; and before we close the subject, we hope to recommend a preventive to any farther deterioration of manly strength and manly vim. Unhappily there is, at the present time, a large class of young men in community, (including students

of colleges and other seminaries of learning,) who have no inducements for bodily action, saving those sickly exercises called amusements. And what are those amusements? We will not undertake to enumerate or define the catalogue, as we are quite sure that some, and even many, of them would make but a sorry appearance upon paper. We are not disposed to find fault with the fashionable amusements of the day; and if the young choose to stoop and careen over billiard, cribbage and whist tables with pertinacious industry, they have the right so to do, and must ultimately reap the enervating rewards of such employment. For ourselves, we abrogate the whole matter. We respectfully urge a more active and energetic use of time, and we know of no exercise better calculated to accelerate the life current and give firmness and strength to the muscles than the manly drill of the soldier.

If the time that is now spent in boxing paste-board, tilting cues and shaking dice-boxes, was devoted to the right and left wheel, the forward and the CHARGE, we should see fewer petits and much less of premature old age. We may be taxed with utterly diverging from our legitimate channel of official duty in presenting the foregoing sentences; but if it is our duty and province to furnish the gear for the MAN of WAR, (should the country demand his service,) it is certainly a matter of interest to us and to that country that we find the bone and muscle of sufficient strength and endurance to bear the panoply.

In furtherance of our views touching the subject of military discipline and exercise as a matter highly to be desired, we claim the indulgence to repeat what we said in our Report of 1857, relative to the younger portion of community:

"We trust we shall startle no one when we say that we would have every youth in the land critically instructed in the science of arms. We would make it a part of his education, not with the view or expectation that he is to bivouac on the tented field, to the exclusion of other employment, (unless his country demands the service,) but we would have him taught the elements of the art and discipline of war, if for no other purpose than to develop his muscular system, to teach him to STAND, to WALK, and to be what Nature designed him to be, an erect, firm and energetic man."

We have as yet seen no reason to change our views on this point, and we are glad to believe that the idea has not been entirely overlooked. We are happy and proud to state, that there are two seminaries of learning for boys and young men in the State that have adopted the exercise of the musket thrice in each week, and through the kindness and generosity of the Commander-in-Chief, have been furnished with proper arms, (on loan,) to be returned to the arsenals of the State when demanded; and we have the fullest assurance from the teachers that their pupils have never before conned their lessons so well or exhibited so much of manly obedience and nobleness of deportment.

The military code is one of promptitude, energy and honor, (a motto worth of being worn on the breast of every civilized man.) It may be, and undoubtedly is, sometimes abused—and what institution is not? This abuse does not, however, alter the principle; and we fully believe that should community adopt the idea here advanced there would be much less of sickly indolence, and much less waste of time in pursuits that enervate, and weaken the physical energies of the present race.

There must be a starting point for every movement, and we therefore earnestly and respectfully appeal to the combined wisdom of the state at its next session to adopt such rules and regulations, and offer such encouragement to the Citizen Soldier as will be alike honorable to him and his country. Let him receive such countenance and support from his government, that the blush of neglect will not crimson his cheek—Let him feel that his position is an honorable one, let him feel that the profession of arms is neither mean nor servile—Let him understand that his post is one of honor so long as he honors his post, and that neglect of duty scoops out the grave of future distinction—Let community see also, that your appreciation of vigor, courage and bravery is based upon generosity, patriotism, and love of country, and our desired object of winning a whole people to strong, healthful prowess, will be encouraged, and puny energy and feebleness will throw off the shroud of imbecility and don that armor of proud heroic action, whose every brilliant reflects a star of manly PROMISE.

Our present military organization provides for the payment of certain officers of Volunteer Militia, and for transportation of arms and camp equipage. And I herewith submit an estimate of the amount necessary to meet the demands on the State, which is, as follows:

9	Orderly Officers to Major Generals,	\$20,	<b>1</b> 80	00
3	Brigade Inspectors,	25,	75	00
2	Orderly Officers to Brigadier Generals,	20,	40	00
6	Adjutants,	25,	<b>1</b> 50	00
<b>4</b> 9	Company Clerks,	10,	490	00
4	Band Pay Rolls,	120,	480	00
		-		_

\$1,415 00

The law provides that the Volunteer Militia shall be furnished with tents, camp equipage, and musical instruments, and regiments and batalions with suitable State colors, and in order to sustain our present organization and meet its liabilities, it will be necessary that the following amount be appropriated:

Pay Roll of Officers and Bands,	\$1,415	00
Marquees and Tents,	400	00
Musical Instruments,	<b>1</b> 50	00
Transportation of Ordnance, Arms and Camp Equipage		
for Troops,	400	00.
Transportation of Military Property to be returned to		
Arsenals from Disbanded Companies,	75	00
For painting and repairing Gun Carriages now in the		
possession of the several Companies,	75	00
For cleaning and repairing Arms at the Arsenals the		
coming year,	250	00
Incidental expenses,	1,000	00

\$3,765 00

I therefore recommend an appropriation of \$3,765.00.

There are at the present time in the state eleven companies of Artillery and I respectfully call the attention of your Excellency to the condition of this corps as regards the places of deposit of the ordnance and military munitions committed to their care. There is

but one gun house in the State that can claim to be in proper condition. (I refer to the one at Brewer.)

The several companies (to wit) at Kittery, Biddeford, Paris, Belfast, Nobleborough, Wilton, Auburn, Milo, East Machias and Eastport have either none, or if any, are in such a state of delapidation as to demand immediate repairs; and I sincerely hope that this matter will meet with prompt action on the part of the Legislature.

The State Arsenals at Portland and Bangor are in good condition, and under the supervision of Messrs. Kimball and Record the armament committed to their hands is in a good state of preservation.

During the past season I have visited nearly every company in the State and with few exceptions I have found the armories of the various corps in such condition as to merit the highest praise.

I have the honor to be,

Very truly and respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES W. WEBSTER.

# RETURNS

OF THE

# QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

**DECEMBER 31, 1858.** 

# RETURNS.

# TABLE No. 13.

# Quota of Supplies received from the United States for the year 1858.

	160	Artillery	Musketoon	s.	
	160	"	66	Bayonets.	
	160	44	66	Cases.	
	160	Screw Dr	ivers.		
	160	Wipers.			
	20	Ball Screv	ws.		
	20	Spring Vi	ses.		
	100	Infantry	Cartridge I	Boxes.	
	100	46	4.6	Plates.	
	100	46		Belts, black.	
	100	"	"	Plates.	
-	100	Bayonet S	scabbards,	18 inches, and Frogs, black.	
	100	Waist Bel	ts, 1 1-2 in	nches, black.	
	100	"	Plates.		
	100	Gunslings	١.		
	100	Cap Pouc	hes and Pi	cks.	
	182	Muskets,	Percussion	, bright.	
	182	"	Cases, exti		
	182	"	Screw Dri	vers.	
	182		Wipers.		
	18		Ball Screw		
	18		Spring Vis	es.	

This inventory of armament is equal to 365 Muskets in value, the abovenamed number being the quota assigned the State of Maine for the year 1858.

## TABLE No. 14,

Exhibits a Schedule of Military Property, Arms and Equipments, returned to the State Arsenals from Companies disbanded, or Arms exchanged within the present year.

# From 1) Company Light Infantry, Camden. 40 Brown Barrel Muskets and Bayonets, Percussion Locks. 60 Bright "" ""

- 98 Cartridge Boxes.
- 34 "Plates.
- 97 "Belts and Plates.
- 97 Waist Belts.
- 94 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 55 Cap Pouches.
  - 4 Non-commissioned Officers' Swords.
- 74 Screw Drivers.
- 71 Wipers.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 3 Ball Screws.
- 6 Common Tents.
- 2 New York Tents.
- 103 Tent Pins.
  - 1 Drum.

From A Company Riflemen, South Hope.

- 45 Brown Barrel Rifles.
- 43 Waist Belts.
- 43 Plates.
- 45 Pouch Belts.
- 44 Ball Pouches.
- 43 Copper Flasks.
- 42 Cap Pouches.
- 3 Non-commissioned Officers' Swords.
- 36 Rifle Slings.
- 35 Wipers.
  - 6 Ball Screws.
- 35 Screw Drivers.
  - 4 Bullet Moulds.
  - 4 Spring Vises.

From A Company Artillery, Bowdoinham.

- 2 Brass 6 Pounders and Carriages, complete.
- 1 Tumbrel.
- 2 Sets Artillery Harness, (double.)

# Table No. 14, (Continued.)

- 4 Tarpaulins.
- 4 Portfire Cases.
- 5 Drag Ropes.
- 4 Haversacks.
- 2 Tube Boxes.
- 2 Prolongs.
- 4 Portfire Stocks.
- 4 Camp Kettles.
- 4 Tin Pans.
- 1 Powder Horn.
- 2 Thumb-stalls.
- 27 Bricoles.
- 43 Old Artillery Swords.
- 45 Old Belts.
  - 1 Gunner's Gimblet.
- 46 Musketoons.
- 30 Wipers.
- 30 Screw Drivers.
- 2 Ball Screws.
- 18 Brown Barrel Flint Rifles.
  - 1 Spring Vise.
- 37 Old Rifle Pouches.
  - 7 Cavalry Swords.
  - 4 Rifle Slings.
  - 5 Mallets.
  - 1 Tent.

From B Company Light Infantry, Portland.

- 50 Muskets.
- 50 Bayonets.

From C Company Light Infantry, Portland.

- 75 Flint Lock Muskets.
- 75 Bayonets.
- 20 Percussion Lock Muskets.
- 20 Bayonets.

From A Company Light Infantry, Augusta.

- 60 Flint Lock Muskets.
- 60 Bayonets.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.

# TABLE No. 14, (Continued.)

- 60 Belts and Plates.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Screw Drivers.
- 60 Gunslings.
  - 5 Non-commissioned Officers' Swords.
- 6 Spring Vises.

From A Company Light Infantry, Portland.

- 50 Flint Lock Muskets.
- 50 Bayonets.
- 18 Wipers.
- 45 Percussion Lock Muskets.
- 45 Bayonets.
  - 4 Screw Drivers.

From B Company Artillery, Wilton.

- 2 Iron 6 Pounders and Gun Carriages, complete.
- 1 Tumbrel.
- 2 Double Harnesses.
- 1 Single Harness.
- 12 Bricoles.
- 4 Haversacks.
- 2 Portfire Cases.
- 2 Tube Boxes.
- 4 Drag Ropes.
- 4 Trail Handspikes.
- 2 Ladles and Worms.
- 2 Sponges and Rammers.
- 2 Lintstocks.
- 2 Portfire Stocks.
- 2 Powder Horns.
- 2 Priming Wires.
- 2 Gunner's Gimblets.
- 2 Thumb-stalls.

From A Company Light Infantry, Saco.

- 49 Percussion Lock Muskets.
- 49 Bayonets.

From B Company Light Infantry, Morrill.

- 39 Bright Barrel Percussion Muskets.
- 40 Wipers.
- 47 Screw Drivers.

# Table No. 14, (Continued.)

- 48 Cartridge Boxes.
- 48 Belts.
- 50 Plates.
- 48 Waist Belts.
- 47 Plates.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 50 Old Canteens.
  - 1 Drum.
  - 7 Non-commissioned Officers' Swords.

#### From B Company Artillery, Wiscasset.

- 2 Brass 6 Pounders and Carriages, complete.
- 3 Sponges.
- 2 Worms.
- 2 Lintstocks.
- 1 Portfire Stock.
- 1 Tar Bucket.
- 2 Sponge Buckets.
- 3 Haversacks.
- 2 Portfire Cases.
- 1 Tube Box.
- 2 Tow Hooks.
- 2 Priming Wires.
- 1 Vent Punch.
- 1 Thumb stall.
- 1 Gunner's Gimblet.
- 2 Old Tarpaulins.
- 1 Tangent Scales.
- 1 Pair Gunner's Shears.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 Fife.
- 60 Muskets and Bayonets.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
- 60 Belts.
- 60 Plates.
- 61 Waist Belts.
- 60 Plates.
- 61 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 59 Cap Pouches.
- 6 Non-commissioned Officers' Swords.

# TABLE No. 14, (Continued.)

#### · From B Company Artillery, Calais.

50 Rifles.

44 Wipers.

44 Screw Drivers.

1 Ball Screw.

1 Tumbrel.

From B Company Artillery, Eastport.

60 Muskets.

58 Bayonets.

30 Screw Drivers.

24 Wipers.

3 Ball Screws.

40 Cartridge Boxes and Beits.

39 Cartridge Box Plates.

40 Waist Belts.

39 Bayonet Scabbards.

52 Waist Belts.

93 Plates.

From B Company Artillery, Auburn.

40 Muskets.

40 Bayonets.

13 Common Tents.

1 New York Tent.

50 Artillery Sword Belts.

TABLE No. 15,

Shows the amount of Ordnance, Arms and Equipments and Military Property issued to Companies in 1858: Also, Ordnance in the hands of Citizens.

#### ARTILLERY.

Company Letter. Division.	Towns.		Brass 6 Pounders and Carringes.	s and l	Bricoles,	Prolongs.		dnu	Jarness		Portfile Cases.	20		ire	50 E	Thumb-stalls.	Gunners' Gimblets.	Pouch		Tar Buckets.	Larpaulins,	s and Dayonets	Cartrioge Boxes, Belts & Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Waist Belts.	Gunslings.	Kifles.	Non-com. Officers' Swords.	Military Swords, Belts & Plates.	Drums.	FILES.	76 B	Strew Drivers,		Marquees. Bullet Moulds.
B, 1 Kitter B, 5 Aubur B, 7 Eastpo A, 8 Wilton B, 9 Brewe	n, . rt, .	:	2	2	2 12	2	4 2	2	. 2	2	4 2		2	2	2	2 2		2	2		. 4 . 4 . 4 2 4 . 4	0 0 0	40 40 40	40 40 40 40	40 40 40 40	40 40 40 40		9	64 50	1 1	1 4 1 4	10	10 I 10 I 10 I	0 . 4 6 4 .	. 4

IN HANDS OF CITIZENS. Second Division.—Monmouth, 1 Brass 6 Pounder; Gardiner, 2 Brass 4 Pounders. Fifth Division.—Brunswick, 2 Brass 6 Pounders. Seventh Division.—Calais, 2 Brass 6 Pounders. Total, 5 Brass 6 Pounders, 2 Brass 4 Pounders.

Table No. 15, (Continued.) CAVALRY, LIGHT INFANTRY AND RIFLEMEN.

Company Letter. Division.	Muskets and Bayonets. Cartridge Boxes, Plates and Belts.	Bayonet Scabbards.	aist Bell	Cap Pouches. Gunslings.	Wipers.	Ball Screws.	Screw Drivers.	Bullet Moulds.	Spring Vises.	Rifles.	Ball Pouches.	Powder Flasks,	Pouch and Flask Belts.	on-commissioned ficers' Swords.	Non-com. Officers' Sword Belts and Plates.	Drums.	Fifes.	Common Tents.	Marquees.
A, 3 Belfast,	60 40 40	40	40	40 4 50 .	0 40	40	40	4	• 4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	. 7	1
A, 5 Portland, B, 5 Portland, C, 5 Portland,	50 50 50	:		50 50	1		: }		:			•		:				:	1
B, 7 Castine,	40 40		40 40	40 4	0 40		40 40	3	3										•
A, 6 Norway, E, 9 Carmel,							•			60	60	60	60	5	5			6	1
D, 9 Patten, . E, 5 Lewiston, .	: :			: :	:	:	:	:		40	<b>4</b> 0	40	40	. 5	. 5	. 2		15	1
Total,	330 120	120	120 2	270 12	120	120	120	11	11	100	100	100	100	10	10	4	4	28	5

The following tables exhibit a Return of the Ordnance, Arms, Equipments and other Military Property in the Arsenals at Portland and Bangor, as per Returns of the Arsenal Keepers for the year ending December 31, 1858:

Table No. 16.

Ordnance and Appurtenances.

	Descrip	tion.			Portland Arsen J.	Bangor Arsenal.	Total.
Brass 6 Pounders	and Carria	ges, comp	lete,		7	6	13
Spare Gun Carria	ges, 4 Pour	ders,			2		<b>2</b>
One 12 Pounder (	Cassion, .					1	1
Three 6 Pounder (			•			3	$egin{array}{c} 1 \ 3 \ 5 \end{array}$
Tumbrels					5		
Sling Cart,					1		1
Prolongs, .					36	12	48
Brass Eprouvetts,					2	1	3
Haversacks,					27	25	52
Portfire Cases.					33	17	50
Tube Boxes-tin.					22		22
	her.				20		20
Trace Chains-ne					36		36
" ole		_			15		15
Handspikes,					72		72
Leading Bars,		•	-		12		12
Trace Spreads,		•		,	36		36
Lot of Priming W	lires. (Port	land)—ol	d.		1		
Portfire Stocks.					36	4	40
Lintstocks,			-		18	5	23
Gun Rimmer.					1	-	1
Lot old Ladles an	d Worms. S	Snonges a	nd Rami	ners.	-		
(Portland.)		1. 0		•	1		
Sponges and Ram	mers-new				2	14	16
Lot Hames and H			-old.	sets,		2	2
Portfire Clippers,					11	6	17
Gunners' Shears,					2		
Vent Punches,							2
Gunners' Gimble	ts.				2 7		2 2 7
Large Draft Chai		_			1		1
Bricoles	,				381	140 [	521
Fire Fuse, .					1		1
Artillery Swords,		•			$\bar{3}$	5	8
Cavalry Sabres,		•	•		74		74
Lances, .		•	•		19		$i\bar{9}$
Horse Pistols,	•	•	•	•	12		12

Table No. 17.
Small Arms, Accountrements, Etc.

Description.	Portland Arsenal		Total.
Bright Barrel Muskets, Flint Locks, .	. 534	205	739
" Percussion, .	. 292	600	892
Brown " "	. 45		45
" " Flint Locks, .	. 300		300
Old English " " .	. 52		52
Sets Infantry Equipments complete, (new,)	. 60		60
Bayonet Scabbards,	. 133	168	301
Gunslings,	222		222
Cartridge Boxes,	$\frac{276}{276}$	138	409
" Belts and Plates, (white,)	. 37	138	178
" " (black,)	. 205	55	260
Waist Belts, (white,)	. 17	78	98
" (black,)	203	107	31
Cap Pouches.	355	_~,	35
Ball Pouches,	. 197	)	19
Non-commissioned Officers' Swords,	43		4:
Belts, .	. 48	1	4
Wipers,	129		12
Ball Screws,	31	l	3
Drums,	. 14	8	2
Fifes,	. 10		ī
Brown Barrel Rifles, Percussion Locks, .	230	7	23
" " Flint " .	. 157	'	15
Bright " " Percussion " .	75		7
Brown " " (Minnie,)	. 10		l i
Waist Belts, (black,)	168	1	16
Powder Flasks, (copper,)	: 195	-	19
Spring Vises,	26		2
Wipers,	. 144	1	14
Bullet Moulds,	93		9
Ball Screws.	37	1	3

Table No. 18.

# Camp Equipage.

Description.	Portland Arsenal		Total.			
Small Tents, Poles and Pins,				63		63
Bell Tents, Poles and Pins,				5		5
New York Tents, Poles and Pins				31	ļ	31
Marquees-Poles and Pins,	٠.			5		5
Dippers, Tin,		•		276		276
Small Pans, "				73	}	73
Large Pans, " .				50		50
Coffee Pots, " .				29		29
Tin Plates,				21		21
Skimmers, Tin,				4	{	4
Toast Pans. "				3	ł	3
Camp Kettles, " .				46		. 46
Iron Fry Pans,	•	•		6		6

Table No. 19.

#### Miscellaneous Articles in Portland Arsenal.

# Description.

	İ	
1700	Percussion Caps.	
	Pair Steps.	
	Ladder.	
4	American Ensigns.	
	Doxen Flags.	
	Hatchets.	
1	Axe.	
4	Handsaws.	
$ar{2}$	Small Saws.	
-	Grind Stone.	
ī	Portfire Former.	
	Desk.	
	Chest.	
_	Stove.	
	Lathe.	
	Planes.	
	Sieves.	
_	Pair Steelyards.	
	Set Scales and Weights.	
	Spades.	ı
	Shovels.	ĺ
1	Copper Standard Plate.	i

2 Signal Lanterns. 10 Canteens. 6 Old Casks. 14 Packing Boxes. 5 Boxes Musket Cartridges. 1 Cask 1 Copper Adz. 6 Powder Measures. Tunnels. 1 Bowl. 1 Box Flints. 146 Mallets. 1 Table for Tent. 4 Smiths' Bellows. 37 Handbarrows. 6 Wheelbarrows. 34 Powder Horns. 2 Large Bench Vises.1 Small Bench Vise. Lot of Bench Tools.

1 Large Bullet Mould.

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

#### TABLE No. 20.

## Miscellaneous Articles in Bangor Arsenal.

#### Table No. 21.

# Military Articles in the Adjutant General's Office.

#### Description. 13 Non-com. Officers' Swords. 1 Four Pounder Brass Cannon. 12 Muskets and Bayonets. 4 Artillery Swords. 1 Carbine. 3 Cavalry " 1 Colt's Revolver Pistol. 2 Musketoons. 12 Cavalry Pistels. 1 Minnie Riffe. 2 Regimental Flags. 1 Powder Flask. 5 Common Rifles. 1 Drum. 1 Cap Pouch. 1 French Horn. 2 Cartridge Boxes. 1 Bassoon.

I herewith furnish a statement of the Ordnance and Arms belonging to the State, in accordance with the best information within my power, and may be considered reliable:

TABLE No. 22.

#### Ordnance.

Location	Brass 6 Pounders.	Brass 4 Pounders.	Brass 3 Pounders.			
In Arsenals,		•	•	13		
possession of Troops, . possession of Towns, .	•		•	20 5	2	
Rotunda of Capitol, . Adjutant General's Office,	•	:	•	2	1	
Total,				40	3	

## Muskets and Rifles.

• A CONTROL OF CONTROL			Locatio	on.			Carbines.	Muskets.	Musketoons	Riffes.	A TOTAL
posse	ssion ssion	of Troc of Dist General	anded		nies.	•	1	2028 $2120$ $1460$ $12$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 442 \\ 80 \\ 2 \end{array}$	479 610 620 6	
Total,		•				•	1	5620	525	1715 7	861

# Cavalry and Artillery.

Location.	Colt's Revolvers.	Pistols.	Sabres.	Sabre Belts.	Artillery Swords.	Holsters.
In Arsenals, possession of Active Companies, possession of Disbanded Companies, Adjutant General's Office,	13	12 210	77 190 16		8 540 108 4	210
Total,	14	222	283	267	660	210

## JAMES W. WEBSTER,

Adjutant and Acting Quartermaster General.

Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, December 31, 1858.