

# Louis Kurz

Captain

**Co. E 96th Regiment N.Y.S.N.G.**



Residence: New York, NY

Private

1862-1863

1-year Enlistment

New York 3rd German Rifles, 103rd New York Infantry Regiment

Captain

7/14/1864 96th Regiment, New York National Guard (N.Y.S.N.G.)

# Presentation sword



This is a High-Grade Staff & Field sword presented to Captain Louis Kurz by the members of Company E 96th Regiment N.Y.S.N.G. on February 6, 1865.



*Presented to  
Capt. Louis Kurz  
by the members of  
Comp E 96th Regt. N.Y.S.N.G.  
N.Y. February 6th 1865*



The sword is Clauberg made with a German Silver grip with a standing Lady Liberty under a field of 13 stars, and a single ruby-red gem stone on the opposite side.



The guard has a sculpted American Eagle, and a Jung Frau face on the pommel, and an Eagle quillon.





The blade is Clauberg maker marked with IRON PROOF on the top spine and Gold-Washed etching of and American Eagle and US. It was never sharpened and has some area of dark spots, but no rust or pitting. The Gold-Wash etching is 98% complete with some wear on the side with the US, and some patina over the Gold- Wash at the base of the blade.





The blue steel scabbard has mounts with Lady Liberty; a stack of arms; and a flag bearing soldier.





# Louis Kurz

**Louis Kurz** lived at 307 Third Street New York City and immigrated from Germany and was naturalized in October 24, 1854. New York City records show he enlisted into the 103rd New York Infantry Regiment in 1862 and discharged in 1863. The Seward Infantry and the **New York 3rd German Rifles** were combined to form the 103rd New York Infantry Regiment in March 1862. In 1864, Louis Kurz reappeared as a Captain in the **96th Regiment, New York National Guard (N.Y.S.N.G.)**.

The 96th was called up for 100 days of service during the American Civil War and mustered out earlier on July 23, 1863, and called up again for the 100-day period specifically from September 2, 1864, to November 13, 1864. The 96th New York Infantry Regiment was part of the Union Army during the American Civil War, and specifically, between September 2, 1864, and November 13, 1864, the regiment was engaged in siege operations against Petersburg and Richmond.

Captain Kurz remained with the 96th Regiment, New York National Guard (N.Y.S.N.G.) through 1867, but as is with most soldiers in a New York State National Guard units, their names are not in the Civil War data-base and muster sheets are unavailable. This makes it difficult to know exactly when initially promoted to Lieutenant or where and how they served.

K620

Family Name <b>KURZ</b>		Given Name or Names <b>LOUIS</b>	
Title and Location of Court <b>COMMON PLEAS COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.</b>			
Date of Naturalization <b>OCT. 24-1854</b>	Volume or Bundle No. <b>136</b>	Page No. <b>-</b>	Copy of Record No. <b>309</b>
Address of Naturalized Person <b>307 THIRD ST, N.Y. CITY</b>			
Occupation <b></b>	Birth Date or Age <b></b>	Former Nationality <b>GERMAN</b>	
Port of Arrival in the United States <b></b>	Date of Arrival <b></b>		
Names, Addresses and Occupations of Witnesses To Naturalization			
1	<b>ISAAC KURZ, 307 THIRD AVE, N.Y. C.</b>		
2	<b></b>		

# 103rd New York Infantry Regiment

This regiment, Col. Baron Fred. W. Von Egloffstein, was organized in New York city March 1, 1862, by the consolidation of the 3d Regiment German Rifles, Col. Casper Schneider, with the Seward Infantry, Colonel von Egloffstein. It was mustered in the service of the United States between November, 1861, and March, 1862, for three years.

Company C was mustered out May 8, 1862. At the expiration of its term of enlistment the men entitled thereto were, under Col. William Heine, honorably discharged at New York city, and the regiment retained in service, but March 4, 1865, consolidated into three companies, A, B and C. The companies were recruited principally: A, Grenadiers, in New York city; B, C— Corps d'Elite—D, E, F — **3d German Rifles**, G, H, I and K — Baker's Rifles and New York Battery, at Elmira.

The regiment left the State March 5, 1862; served at Washington, D. C, from March 6, 1862; at Norfolk, Va., from March 21, 1862; in the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, Department North Carolina, from April, 1862; in 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 9th Corps, from July, 1862; at Suffolk, 7th Corps, Department of Virginia, from April, 1863; on the Peninsula, Va., in 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 7th Corps, in June and July, 1863; in the Department of the South, in Alford's Brigade, ad Division, 18th Corps, from August, 1863; same brigade, Vogdes' Division, 10th Corps, from October, 1863, on Folly and Little Folly Island, S. C.; in 2d Brigade, De Russey's Division, 22d Corps, from August, 1864; in 1st Brigade, Provisional Division, with the Army of the Shenandoah from September 22, 1864; in the 1st Brigade, Ferrero's Division, Army of the James, at Bermuda Hundred, Va., from December, 1864; in the Department of Virginia from April, 1865; and it was honorably discharged and mustered out, under Capt. Wm. Redlich, December 7, 1865, at City Point, Va.

During its service the regiment lost by death, killed in action, 1 officer, 48 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 3 officers, 13 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 3 officers, 100 enlisted men; total, 7 officers, 161 enlisted men; aggregate, 168; of whom 5 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy.





# 103rd New York Infantry Regiment

## “Seward Infantry”

### During the time Kurz served with this unit

The 103rd New York Infantry Regiment lost 5 officers and 61 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 2 officers and 100 enlisted men to disease during the Civil War.

1861	
November- March	Organized at New York City
1862	
March 5	The 103rd New York Infantry Regiment left for Washington, D.C. under the command of Colonel Baron Frederick Von Egloffstein, Lieutenant Colonel Kasper Schneider and Major Julius C. Kretschmar
March 6	Duty in the Defenses of Washington
March 21	Moved to Norfolk, Virginia and attached to the Department of Virginia
May 8	Company C mustered out
April	To New Berne, North Carolina and assigned to 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Department of North Carolina
April 4	Major Kretschmar was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Captain Benjamin Ringold of Company A was promoted to major.
April 13	<b>Action at Gillett's Farm, Pebbly Run</b>
April 27	<b>Haughton's Mills</b>  The regiment lost 2 men killed or mortally wounded, and 3 officers and 3 men wounded. Colonel Von Egloffstein was badly wounded and eventually forced to resign due to his wound.
June	Lieutenant Colonel Kretschmar was listed as absent due to illness. Despite a surgeon's certificate that he was sick with typhoid fever and dysentery he was listed as AWOL for July – September.

July 2-6	Moved to Newport News, Virginia and assigned to 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac. Major Ringold commanded the regiment with both Colonel Von Egloffstein and Lieutenant Colonel Kretschmar on medical leave.
August 2-6	To Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg, Virginia.
August 31-September 3	Moved to Washington, D.C.
September 6-22	<b>Maryland Campaign</b>
September 14	<b>Battle of South Mountain</b>
September 16-17	<p><b>Battle of Antietam</b></p> <p>The 103rd New York Infantry Regiment took part in the in the charge on Burnside's Bridge. Captains Henry Sand and Williams Brandt and 36 enlisted men were killed or mortally wounded, 1 officer and 58 men were wounded, and 20 men were missing.</p> <p><b>From the War Department marker for Fairchild's Brigade at Antietam:</b></p> <p><i>On the morning of the 17th, Fairchild's Brigade moved from its position southeast of the Burnside Bridge, down the left bank of the Antietam, which it crossed at Snavelly's Ford about 1 P.M., and forced the right of Toombs' Brigade from its position on the high ground above the ford and, moving up the right bank of the creek, formed line on the left of Willcox's Division a short distance northwest of the bridge. About 3 P.M. the Brigade, under a heavy fire of Artillery from Cemetery Hill and the adjacent heights, advanced from the ridge 450 yards east of this, reached the open fields west and gained the high ground about 400 yards northwest of this point, forcing the Brigades of Kemper and Drayton through the streets of Sharpsburg. Its position being endangered by the advance of A.P. Hill on its left and rear, it was withdrawn by the ravines to the Sharpsburg Road and thence to the bank of the Antietam near the Burnside Bridge.</i></p>
September-October	Duty at Pleasant Valley, Maryland.
October 27-November 19	Movement to Falmouth, Virginia.
November	Lieutenant Colonel Kretschmar resigned for medical reasons, having been absent since June, but was listed as dismissed. Major Ringold was promoted to colonel.



December 12-15	<b>Battle of Fredericksburg</b> The regiment lost 5 men killed, 10 men wounded and 10 men missing
<b>1863</b>	
January 20-24	<b>“Mud March”</b>
February 6-9	Moved to Newport News, Virginia.
March 13	To Suffolk
April 12-May 4	<b>Siege of Suffolk</b> Assigned to 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 7th Corps, Department of Virginia
April 24	Edenton Road
May 2-4	Suffolk
May 3	<b>Providence Church Road</b> Colonel Ringold, 1 other officer and 4 men were killed or mortally wounded, and 1 officer and 13 men were wounded.
June 24-July 7	<b>Dix's Peninsula Campaign</b> The regiment was commanded by Colonel Wilhelm Heine.
July 1-7	Expedition from White House to South Anna River
July 28	Ordered to Folly Island, South Carolina and assigned to Alvord's Brigade, Vodges' Division, Folly Island, South Carolina, 10th Corps, Department of the South
August 14-September 7	<b>Siege operations against Forts Wagner and Gregg on Morris Island and against Fort Sumter and Charleston, South Carolina</b>
August 17-23	<b>Bombardment of Fort Sumter</b>
September 7	<b>Capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg</b>
September	<b>Operations against Charleston and duty on Folly Island, South Carolina</b>



30	76	Louis Kunz	Private	E. 103d Regt	1862	1863	1	-	-
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Page No. 1  
 Supervisor's District No. 1  
 Enumeration District No. 860

Eleventh Census of the United States.

SPECIAL SCHEDULE.

SURVIVING SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, ETC.

Persons who served in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States during the war of the rebellion (who are survivors), and widows of such persons, in City of New York, County of New York, State of New York, enumerated in June, 1890. Geo Hoffman Enumerator.

From Schedule No. 1.	House No.	Family No.	NAMES OF SURVIVING SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS.	Rank.	Company.	Name of Regiment or Vessel.	Date of Enlistment.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Service.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Yrs.	Mon.	Days.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	10	Frank Haanagel	Private	A	4	Calumet	Aug 1861	1861	1 4 -
13	26	Robert Wright	Private	A	26	6th Regt	Jan 1864	1864	1 10 -
25	60	William A. Widom	Private			Marine Corps	June 21 1861	July 29 1864	4 1 8
21	46	Adolph Kaub	Private				1861	1861	
24	57	Herman Elmholtz	Private	K	4	6th Regt	Jan 27 1864	April 26 1865	1 8 -
30	76	Louis King	Private	E	103	6th Regt	1862	1863	1 - -
27	71	William H. Brown	Private	2	1	1st Regt	1861	May 30 1864	- 6 -
38	87	George Mathews	Private	C	15	4th Regt	1864	1865	- 6 -
42	102	Freda Bennett	Private	A	17	6th Regt	1863	1864	3 - -
44	114	Ellen Widom	Private	B	2	1st Regt	1863	1864	1 6 -
55	125	Ambron Weber	Private	B	3	1st Regt	1861	1864	6 - -
58	133	Mary Widom	Private				1861	1861	
Post-office Address.			Disability Incurred.			Remarks.			
10			11			12			
1	2908	3rd Ave				Discharged for disability			
2	2920	3rd Ave							
3	2952	3rd Ave							
4	2944	3rd Ave	Wounded foot			Received in hospital and			
5	2950	3rd Ave				Papers misplaced			
6	2964	"				Papers misplaced			
7	2958	"							
8	657	Bergen Ave	Wounded						
9	713	Bergen Ave				Discharged			
10	717	Westchester Ave	Wounded in left leg						
11	656	Bergen Ave							
12	667	Bergen Ave				Papers lost			

# 96th Regiment N.Y.S.N.G.

## Key Points:

- **100-Day Service:** The 96th Regiment was part of the New York National Guard called up for a 100-day period.
- **Initial Mustering Out:** The regiment had previously been mustered out in July 1863.
- **Second Call Up:** They were called up again for the 100-day service in September 1864.
- **Mustered Out Again:** The regiment was mustered out on November 13, 1864, completing their 100-day term.
- **Purpose of 100-Day Service:** The 100-day service was a common arrangement to provide short-term reinforcements during the war.



C.—*Ninety-fifth Regiment*—Continued.

Names.	Officers.	Date of rank.	Letter of company.	Arm of service.	Residence.
Patrick Brady.....	Captain.....	Oct. 14, 1863	....	Infantry ...	New York.
James Shields.....	1st Lieutenant..	do	....		do
John E. O'Brien.....	2d Lieutenant..	Nov. 9, 1863	C		do
Thomas Hayden.....	Captain.....	Oct. 15, 1863	....		do
James McGovern.....	1st Lieutenant..	do	....		do
John W. Rourke.....	2d Lieutenant..	Nov. 9, 1863	D		do
Hugh O'Reilly.....	Captain.....	Oct. 16, 1863	....		do
Charles O'Reilly.....	1st Lieutenant..	do	....		do
Wm. C. Burnett.....	2d Lieutenant..	do	E		do
Valentine Brown.....	Captain.....	Oct. 17, 1863	....		do
Richmond O'Donnell..	1st Lieutenant..	July 19, 1864	....		do
James O'Reilly.....	2d Lieutenant..	Oct. 17, 1864	F		do
Vacant.....	Captain.....	.....	....		
do.....	1st Lieutenant..	.....	....		
do.....	2d Lieutenant..	.....	G		
Homer P. Franklin..	Captain.....	July 14, 1864	....		do
Vacant.....	1st Lieutenant..	.....	....		
do.....	2d Lieutenant..	.....	H		
Total of regiment—275.					

*Ninety-sixth Regiment—Second Brigade—First Division.*

Field officers:					
J. D. Krehbiel.....	Colonel.....	Aug. 22, 1863	....	Infantry ...	New York.
Julius Korn.....	Lt. Colonel.....	do	....		
Ernest C. Bernot.....	Major.....	Feb. 19, 1864	....		
Company officers:					
Christian Roerich.....	Captain.....	Oct. 18, 1863	....		do
Henry Stern.....	1st Lieutenant..	do	....		do
August Albright.....	2d Lieutenant..	do	A		do
Vacant.....	Captain.....	.....	....		
J. Ulrich Meyer.....	1st Lieutenant..	May 20, 1864	....		do
Charles A. Tamm.....	2d Lieutenant..	Oct. 21, 1863	B		do
Fred. W. Rotteck.....	Captain.....	July 14, 1864	....		do
Vacant.....	1st Lieutenant..	.....	....		
do.....	2d Lieutenant..	.....	C		
Andrew Stauf.....	Captain.....	Oct. 30, 1863	....		do
John C. Attwater.....	1st Lieutenant..	Feb. 13, 1864	....		do
John M. Voltz.....	2d Lieutenant..	do	D		do
Louis Kurz.....	Captain.....	July 14, 1864	....		do
Louis Stroebe.....	1st Lieutenant..	do	....		
Edward Braun.....	2d Lieutenant..	do	E		
John M. Schmidt.....	Captain.....	Oct. 20, 1863	....		do
Philip Zandt.....	1st Lieutenant..	do	....		do
Francis Maly.....	2d Lieutenant..	do	F		do
F. E. Kohlberger.....	Captain.....	April 22, 1864	....		do
August Neuss.....	1st Lieutenant..	do	....		do
G. M. Ezellius.....	2d Lieutenant..	do	H		do
Godfried Strauss.....	Captain.....	Nov. 9, 1863	....		
George Schubard.....	1st Lieutenant..	do	....		
Charles Traub.....	2d Lieutenant..	do	I		
Edward B. Maher.....	Captain.....	Aug. 9, 1864	....		
Charles Rahe.....	1st Lieutenant..	do	....		
William Arpken.....	2d Lieutenant..	do	J		
Total of regiment—566.					



# *Ninety-sixth Regiment—Second Brigade—First Division.*

Field officers:					
J. D. Krehbiel .....	Colonel .....	Aug. 23, 1863	.....	Infantry ...	New York.
Julius Korn .....	Lt. Colonel .....	do	.....		
Ernest C. Bernet ....	Major .....	Feb. 19, 1864	.....		
Company officers:					
Christian Roerich ....	Captain .....	Oct. 18, 1863	.....	do	
Henry Stern .....	1st Lieutenant ..	do	.....	do	
August Albrecht ....	2d Lieutenant ..	do	A	do	
Vacant .....	Captain .....				
J. Ulrich Meyer .....	1st Lieutenant ..	May 20, 1864	.....	do	
Charles A. Timm ....	2d Lieutenant ..	Oct. 21, 1863	B	do	
Fred. W. Rotteck ...	Captain ..	July 14, 1864	.....	do	
Vacant .....	1st Lieutenant ..				
do .....	2d Lieutenant ..		C		
Andrew Stauff .....	Captain .....	Oct. 30, 1863	.....	do	
John C. Attwater ....	1st Lieutenant ..	Feb. 13, 1864	.....	do	
John M. Voltz .....	2d Lieutenant ..	do	D	do	
Louis Kurz .....	Captain .....	July 14, 1864	.....	do	
Louis Stroebe .....	1st Lieutenant ..	do	.....		
Edward Braun .....	2d Lieutenant ..	do	E		



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ADJUTANT GENERAL  
OF THE  
STATE OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 12, 1865.

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VOLUME I.

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ALBANY:  
C. VAN BENTHUYSEN, PRINTER.  
1865.

# State of New York.

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No. 22.

## IN ASSEMBLY,

January 12, 1865.

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### COMMUNICATION

FROM THE GOVERNOR, TRANSMITTING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
ALBANY, *January 12, 1865.* }

*To the Assembly:*

I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Adjutant General of this State.

R. E. FENTON.



# REPORT.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,  
STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
ALBANY, December 31st, 1864. }

To His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,

*Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces of the State:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency my annual report for the year 1864, exhibiting, as much in detail as may be necessary for public information, the transactions of the Department during the past year. I have not deemed it essential to burden the report with the details and all the correspondence necessarily occurring in the varied duties incident to the raising of troops and the organization and services of the militia. The reports of the Inspector General, Commissary General, Engineer-in-Chief, Surgeon General, Quartermaster General and Paymaster General, so intimately connected with this office, together with the reports of the Major Generals commanding divisions, and their officers, will give important and interesting information of the military affairs of the State. The tables appended, relating to this subject, as well as the reports, made by the Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General of the State, are full and explicit.

## VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

The raising of volunteers during the past year has been chiefly confined to the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General, Washington city. To the Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General, and to the Provost Marshals throughout the State, have been entrusted the complicated duties of sending volunteers, as well as drafted men, to the field. The number of men called for by the President from the State, under his proclamation of February 1st, 1864, was 81,993. The call of March 14th, 1864, was for 32,794. These quotas have been completed, leaving a balance in favor of the State on July 5th, 1864, of 5,251 men. The quota of the State under the proclamation of the President of the United States of July 18th, 1864, was 89,318. This quota, by volunteering and by the draft just finished,

has been filled. The State authorities were granted especial permission by the War Department to raise two regiments of infantry and one hundred independent companies. But in organizing and completing these, difficulties were encountered, as the machinery of the Provost Marshals' offices gave greater facilities to citizens who were acting as recruiting officers. Seventeen thousand two hundred and sixty-one (17,261) men have been sent to the field during the year who were recruited under the immediate supervision of the State authorities. (See appendix.) The enlistments in the various arms of the service within the State will be satisfactorily ascertained from an examination of the reports of the Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General. (See appendix.) No exertions have been spared in this Department to give a cordial co-operation to the General Government, and care was taken, in the progress of the draft, that law and order were strictly observed.

Eighty (80) volunteer organizations have returned to the State within the last year. (See appendix.) These regiments had been in service three years. When mustered, they numbered from 900 to 1,000 men each; upon the expiration of their term none exceeded 300 men. About one-half their number re-enlisted. The decimated ranks showed the character of their services, and their shattered banners were evidences of devotion to the country and to the State.

Twenty thousand five hundred and eighteen (20,518) veteran soldiers have been mustered into service during the past year. Men who have served two or three years and re-enlisted, are designated as "veterans," and form a most valuable and efficient part of the army. Mingling with the recruits, they impart their spirit and experience, and by example prepare companies and regiments for immediate duties in the field. Much labor has been bestowed in preparing a complete and permanent record of this class of soldiers. A series of books have been opened in which the names are alphabetically arranged, and the congressional district, county and town are given, to which each man is credited.

The muster roll office, connected with this department is also a valuable depository of information relating to the volunteer service. Prior to June 11th, 1862, credits to districts, counties, and towns were not known in the State. It was not until quotas were assigned under the orders for a draft that these were essential in relieving portions of the State from the demand made. Men were enlisted without regard to their residence or place of abode. The War Department, up to the period referred to, gave the State credit for all men furnished from the commencement of the rebellion without regard to localities, when it was found that 4,651 men had taken the



field, over and above the calls made by the President of the United States, which have been credited to the State at large, on subsequent calls. Books have been opened in the muster-roll office, commencing June 12th, 1862, in which every soldier's name is recorded, as well as the date of his entry into service, the regiment to which he belonged, and the Congressional district, county and town, from which he was enlisted or drafted.

The muster-rolls filed in the Department previous to June 11th, 1862, and those subsequently deposited, are now being printed as fast as practicable, under the appropriation for that purpose approved April 10th, 1863. These rolls are generally badly and hastily written, upon coarse and perishable paper, and when destroyed, the soldier has no evidence of his entry into service. The volumes, as fast as they are finished, are deposited in the offices of the county clerks in the State, and in the public libraries, as well as in schools and colleges. Two hundred sets were authorized by the Legislature, comprising six volumes of about seven hundred pages each, to a set. I would suggest that the number be increased to eight hundred sets, so that every State and Territory could have the work in their libraries, as well as in the important institutions of learning. The citizens of New York and their descendants, however remote from the place of their birth, will find a record honorable to themselves, to the State, and to the country.

Among the volunteers from this State in the field, there has been a complaint in regard to enlistments, and appeals have been made to your Excellency for redress. In the year 1862 there were thirty-eight regiments, whose terms of service were two years. Recruiting officers in the State, enlisting men for these regiments, assured the recruits that they could enter the service for the unexpired term, which was from fourteen to sixteen months, and that they would be discharged at that time, and receive the one hundred dollars bounty with those who had served two years. So soon as this was discovered, the following order was promulgated by the authority of the War Department:

*Orders, No. 4.*

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL  
RECRUITING SERVICE NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, }  
ALBANY, N. Y., February 5, 1862. }

All men enlisting in the volunteer regiments in this State, whose term of service is two years, will be required to enlist "for two years or the war."

(Signed)

J. T. SPRAGUE,  
Major 1st Infantry United States Army,  
Superintendent General Recruiting N. Y. S. Volunteers."

This settled the question, and all men who entered a two years' regiment were enlisted for "two years or the war."

On the 20th of April, in the presence of your Excellency and the Senate and Assembly, the following battle-flags were presented to the State, and deposited in the Bureau of Military Statistics. In that department a history of each is preserved.

Colors of the	10th Regiment New York Volunteers	1
do	12th do do	1
do	13th do do	3
do	14th do do	1
do	16th do do	2
do	17th do do	3
do	18th do do	1
do	24th do do	1
do	26th do do	1
do	27th do do	1
do	28th do do	Guidon.
do	29th do do	3
do	32d do do	2
do	34th do do	1
do	37th do do	3
do	38th do do	2
do	59th do do	3
do	61st do do	1
do	64th do do	1
do	75th do do	2
do	76th do do	1
do	77th do do	1
do	80th do do	1
do	91st do do	1
do	96th do do	1
do	97th do do	1
do	104th do do	1
do	130th do do	1
do	140th do do	1
do	177th do do	2
do	3d Artillery do	Guidon.
do	7th Battery do	2
do	11th do do	3

The reports accompanying these tattered banners have passed through this Department, and are replete with incidents and events during the war, which will be invaluable to the historian in awarding the State of New York her full share of patriotism and renown. Arrangements are now made so that hereafter regiments in the field will have a color, bearing the arms of the State, to replace those worn out in service.

The publisher of the proceedings of the formal presentation of



trophy flags has voluntarily offered to print ten thousand (10,000) copies of the foregoing, relying upon the generosity of the Legislature for his pay. It will be in this manner that the presentation of trophies can be made from year to year, and a historical record preserved in the Bureau of Military Statistics.

In connection with the volunteer enlistments, there were called into service twelve thousand volunteers, for one hundred days, upon the application made by the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, as follows :

“ WASHINGTON, *July 5, 1864.*

“ To His Excellency Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR :

“ The President directs me to inform you that a rebel force, variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand men, has invaded the State of Maryland, and have taken Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry, and are threatening other points ; that the public safety requires him to call upon the State Executives for a militia force to repel this invasion.

“ He therefore directs me to call on you for a militia force of twelve thousand men from your State, to serve not more than one hundred days, and to request that you will, with the utmost despatch, forward the troops to Washington, by rail or steamboat, as may be most expeditious.

“ Please favor me with an answer at your earliest convenience.

(Signed)

“ EDWIN M. STANTON,

“ *Secretary of War.*”

To which you replied:

“ STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
“ ALBANY, *July 5 1864.* }

“ Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War :*

“ Your despatch received. I will do what I can. Orders sent to commanders of the regiments of State National Guard.

(Signed)

“ HORATIO SEYMOUR,

“ *Governor, &c.*”

In response to which, the Hon. E. M. Stanton telegraphed :—  
“ Thanks for your telegram just received. It is not probable that your emergency troops will be required over sixty days, perhaps not so long.” Steps were immediately taken to bring these troops into the field at the earliest moment, under the following order :

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
ALBANY, July 9, 1864. }

*General Orders, No. 13 :*

I. The President of the United States having called for twelve thousand (12,000) men from this State, to serve for one hundred days, it is determined to send volunteers from throughout the State in order to relieve those organizations which have heretofore so promptly responded. To effect this, the National Guard is to be filled to its maximum strength.

When organizations are efficient, volunteers will be asked for; accordingly, Major-General Charles W. Sandford, commanding 1st Division National Guard of the State of New York, Head-quarters New York City, will call for three thousand five hundred (3,500) volunteers, to serve one hundred days, as the quota from his command, and cause these troops to take the field as early as practicable, by regiments.

II. Major-General H. B. Duryea, commanding the 2d Division, National Guard, of the State of New York, head-quarters, Brooklyn, L. I., will furnish one thousand eight hundred and fifty (1,850) volunteers from his command, as the quota from the Second Division, and despatch them to the field by regiments.

III. Clothing will be furnished by Brigadier-General S. V. Talcott, Quartermaster-General, No. 51, Walker street, New York city. Arms and accoutrements by Brigadier-General James A. Farrell, Commissary-General, State arsenal, corner of 35th street and 7th Avenue, New York City. Application for subsistence before muster should be made upon Brigadier-General William Hays, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, New York city. After muster, upon Colonel A. B. Eaton, U. S. Commissary Department, No. 6 State street, New York. Transportation will be furnished by Major Stewart Van-Vliet, U. S. Quartermaster, No. 6 State street, New York.

IV. Commandants of regiments will give the necessary orders forbidding clothing, arms and accoutrements, belonging to the State to be taken to the field.

V. Reports will be made to these head-quarters as early as practicable, naming the regiments volunteering, that orders may be given to the proper departments to meet necessary demands.

VI. Regiments as fast as organized will proceed to Washington city and report for orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,

*"Adjutant General."*

The Appendix gives the regiments and number of men mustered into service. The term of these regiments was short, but their duties were arduous and responsible, and at all times were distinguished for good conduct and discipline.

From the remote stations and active duties of many regiments,

and batteries of artillery, it has not been practicable to obtain returns of the respective arms of service now in the field belonging to the State. But few returns have been received. This neglect is seriously felt, and it is to be regretted that there is no authority here to compel commanders to forward a monthly return.

In no instance have the troops from the State faltered in the discharge of their duties. In every climate, at all seasons of the year, they have met the enemy in battle, and encountered sickness, privation and fatigue, with resolution and fortitude. The files of this Department bear testimony to this in the reports of the regimental, brigade, division, and corps commanders.

The "New York State Soldier's Depot" No. 52 Howard street, New York city, has fulfilled every expectation for which it was created, amply remunerating the State for its liberal bounty. Here the soldier has always found a resting place and a home, and relatives and friends have obtained accurate information of fathers, husbands, brothers, and children. Fifty-three thousand (53,000) soldiers have passed through the institution within the last twelve months. Most of these were sick or wounded, others on the way to and from the field, discharged, or on furlough. The institution was opened on the 11th day of May, 1863, under an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) approved April 24th, 1863. The total number of soldiers which have been received at the depot during the twenty months of its existence is 68,527. The expenditures have been made with care and economy, and its charities could have been enlarged, had the fund permitted, to the great benefit of the soldier, and to the honor of the State.

In the coming twelve months further demands will be made upon the liberality of the State. The appropriation is nearly exhausted, and there are expenses, in the coming six months which should be promptly met. I would recommend that the institution be maintained, and that a liberal appropriation be made to continue its benevolence and usefulness. The annual report of the board will give a more enlarged and interesting detail in reference to its wants and usefulness.

#### MILITIA.

The militia of the State has received particular attention during the past year, as well as causing much solicitude upon the part of your Excellency for its efficiency and organization. The following proclamation of July 14th had a beneficial effect, and caused citizens to realize its importance:



*Proclamation.*

## STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
ALBANY, July 12, 1864. }

On the 8th inst. I ordered that the several military companies be increased to the maximum numbers, I now appeal to the people of New York to carry out this order by joining the National Guard, or by such other measures as will give that organization the number required by law. Unless this is done at once, I cannot respond to the call now made by the President of the United States. The National Constitution declares that a well regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State. If we had heeded this truth, we should not have been exposed to invasion, to the disgrace of riots, and to the hazards of still greater calamities. The negligence and false economy which led us to disregard this warning have been fearfully punished. The cost of arming and equipping the National Guard would have been trifling compared with the amount which New York must now pay as its quota of the expense of driving back the armies which now threaten the National Capital.

Let us be warned by the error of the past. I implore all citizens to lay aside passion and prejudice, and unite in carrying out a law clearly demanded by the honor, the interest and the safety of the State and Nation. In many parts of New York this duty has been utterly neglected, and the burthen of answering calls for the militia has been thrown upon a few sections of the State.

In this time of civil war, we are perplexed with many questions which are beyond the grasp of any mind. We see them from different stand-points, and reach conflicting conclusions. It is only ignorance and bigotry which will make these differences and views occasions for controversy and reproach. However we may differ upon other points, there should be no conflict of opinion as to the duties we owe to the State and National Governments. These are clearly set forth in the Constitution of our country, in the following terms:

Article 6, subdivision 2.—“This Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authorities of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.”

Article 13, section 2, provides, for the purpose of defining the limits of the authority of the General Government, “The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties made under their authority.” Article 10 of the amendments declares: “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

Every good citizen will yield an equal respect and obedience to

each of these provisions. When either of them are disregarded, our country will be overwhelmed with anarchy and confusion.

I exhort all not to allow their passions, their prejudices and suspicions to increase the dangers which overhang us. Let us cordially unite in measures essential to the preservation of the National unity, the power of our State, the peace and good order of society. Foremost among them is the organization of those liable to duty, without respect to creed or political opinions, into local military companies. In order to meet the constitutional demands of the General Government, to secure the enforcement of the laws of the State, and afford security to the lives and homes of our citizens, this must be done at once.

(Signed)

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Organizations were applied for by intelligent and enterprising men, and granted; but when reporting their completion, neither arms, equipments or clothing were to be obtained.

The military appropriations of 1863 were but sufficient to defray the expenses of the various departments. The quiet that has prevailed throughout the State during the past year, the obedience to law, and absence of commotions, may be attributed to the readiness and efficiency of that portion of the State National Guard which has been properly armed and equipped. Commanders of all grades have realized their responsibilities, and at all times have, in the midst of excitement and alarm, counselled moderation and forbearance, at the same time sternly denounced disorder, and stood ready to maintain the law and punish the offenders.

There are in the State 314,308 men liable to bear arms. The State has at its disposal fourteen thousand one hundred and thirty-one (14,131) men uniformed and equipped. The military experience disseminated through the State by discharged officers and men who have been two or three years in service, makes the present an appropriate time to bring the militia to a high state of perfection. These officers and men, after being disciplined themselves in mind and habit, have a more enlarged and a better appreciation of our institutions, and are well calculated to instruct the men placed under their command. A State with an efficient military organization adds to her respectability among her associates, and gives to her citizens and her institutions harmony, pride and character. In the future events of our country, a well organized militia will be found essential for the maintenance of law, and in the security of life, personal rights and property. The promptness of the military organizations in our cities and country towns in the execution of orders during the past year must satisfy all citizens of their usefulness. At no period in the history of the State has it been so manifest that a well organized body of military men was required for the public good. Dur-

ing the month of June a rebel force entered Pennsylvania, and it was for a time believed, judging from the past, that their march would be uninterrupted, and result in the capture of Harrisburg, one hundred and twenty-five miles from Elmira in this State. A cavalry raid would have devastated the frontier and penetrated some distance into the interior. The release of the ten thousand rebel prisoners at Elmira was well worthy of the enterprise. To avoid, as far as practicable, such a disgrace, arms and ammunition were deposited at the Corning Arsenal, near Elmira, and the commanders of militia regiments in the counties of Chemung and Steuben were ordered to look well to their frontier, and to assemble their regiments and repel any intrusion upon the State. The following letter, together with others of a similar character, written to the various commanders early in the spring, anticipated this event:

ALBANY, *March 29th*, 1864.

Colonel—I am instructed by His Excellency, Governor Seymour, to call your attention to the exposed condition of that section of country extending from Binghamton to Elmira, to the raids of a rebel force.

Your regiment being more organized than any in that quarter, you are desired to keep it to a full standard, if possible, and give the necessary precaution to all citizens of the necessity of holding themselves in readiness to repel any invasion of the State, however formidable.

Arms and ammunition are now being deposited at the State arsenal at Corning to meet all emergencies. Information has been received at these head-quarters which leads to the belief that the enemy may attempt an invasion of the State.

I am, Colonel,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,

*Adjutant General.*

The recommendation of your Excellency to the Adjutant General, U. S. A., March 17th, 1863, that the militia of the city of New York be permitted to occupy the forts in the harbor, has been partially complied with. On the 21st of April last, the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, sent the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, *April 21st*, 1864.

His Excellency Governor SEYMOUR, *Albany, N. Y.*:

It is desirable to furnish General Grant with all the veteran force at the disposal of the government. General Dix has been instructed to forward from New York all the United States troops that can be spared, and the President requests that you will furnish one or two regiments of your city militia to act as guard for deserters, stragglers, &c., and for limited special duty. They would render a very mate-



rial service to the country at the present juncture, and General Dix has been instructed to call on you for such militia force as may be used for the above specified purpose. Please inform me if you can answer his call. The service would be for three months unless sooner discharged.

(Signed)

E. M. STANTON,  
*Secretary of War.*

To this the following reply was sent:

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
ALBANY, *April 22d, 1864.* }

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

In reply to your telegram of the 21st inst., which is just received, I am instructed by His Excellency, Governor Seymour, to state that the regiments of State militia required by you will be promptly furnished for the purpose indicated.

(Signed)

JOSIAH T. MILLER,  
*Inspector General, S. N. Y.*

On the 23d of April Major General Dix made the request:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, }  
NEW YORK CITY, *April 23d, 1864.* }

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR, *Governor of New York:*

SIR—I am authorized by the President of the United States to call on you for a militia force to occupy the defences of this harbor. If you see no objection, I should be glad to have Major General Sandford ordered to detail one or more regiments for service, as they may be required. Only one will be needed at present, to be mustered into the service of the United States for thirty days.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN A. DIX, *Major General.*

Colonel Charles H. Burtis commanding 15th regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, was detailed and mustered into service for sixty days. Detachments of the command occupied forts Richmond, Hamilton, and Sandy Hook. Upon the expiration of their duty, the sixty-ninth regiment, National Guard, Colonel James Bagley, was mustered into service for ninety days, and ordered to the forts under the following instructions transmitted to Major General Sandford.

ALBANY, *June 28th, 1864.*

Major General CHARLES W. SANDFORD,

*Commanding 1st Division, N. Y. S. N. G., New York city.*

GENERAL.—I am instructed by His Excellency, Governor Seymour to express his desire that you detail from your command one regiment of infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States

[Assem. No. 22.]

for thirty days, to date from the 5th proximo, which is to be posted in the harbor of the city of New York, and will be reported to Major General John A. Dix, commanding the Department of the East, as early as practicable, so that there may be no delay in relieving the 15th regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, now on duty at Fort Richmond, New York harbor; at the time referred to.

If the regiment designated can muster into service four hundred men, it will be taken as a regiment, with the expectation of having it recruited to seven or eight hundred men. If this cannot be done, please detail an efficient colonel and cause his regiment to be filled up by detachments from other regiments under your command.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,

*Adjutant General.*

These regiments became well instructed in the use of artillery, and familiar with the most effective method of defending the harbor in the event of an attack. If this plan is continued by the general government, the city of New York will have a well instructed soldiery, ready at all times to repair to the forts. Instructions were sent to Major General Duryea to have a regiment in readiness upon the expiration of the term of service of the sixty-ninth.

ALBANY, *October 7th 1864.*

Major General H. B. DURYEA,

*Commanding 2d, Division N. G. S. N. Y., Brooklyn N. Y.*

GENERAL.—The 69th regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, now at Fort Richmond, is for the present, to be replaced by a detachment of regular troops. From information received from Major General Dix, it is probable that a regiment of National Guard will be required to man the fortifications in the harbor of the city of New York. The regiment relieved came from the First Division, and I am instructed by His Excellency, Governor Seymour to call upon you for the detail to which you are next entitled, as commander of the Second Division.

Will you please take the necessary preparatory steps to accomplish this, and inform this department of your progress. General Dix does not say positively that they will be required, but remarks, that when the regiment is wanted due notice will be given, when I will inform you by telegraph.

Major Horace A. Sprague commanding a Battalion of Artillery, Brooklyn, has made application for service at Elmira. This cannot be granted, but as his corps is well organized, might it not be made useful in the duty referred to?

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,

*Adjutant General.*

From reports received at these Head Quarters during the month of August, it was manifest that there was a class of men in Canada who were threatening a hostile invasion on our frontier. These men were of a lawless character, without money or occupation, many, deserters from the United States army, willing to embark in any enterprise to plunder for daily subsistence. Though not formidable in numbers, the absence of organization caused them to be more feared by the isolated farmer and the citizens of small towns, than if they appeared in large bodies and under a recognized leader. It was imperative that immediate steps should be taken to punish these marauders. The general government had not the troops on the frontier, and the State was necessarily dependent upon her militia for defence. The correspondence here given, to different commanders of New York State National Guard, will better convey to the public the usefulness, as well as the necessity of arming and equipping the militia of the State.

ALBANY, *August 10, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HENRY L. LANSING,

*Commanding 31st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y.*

GENERAL.—The reports made at these head quarters lead to the belief that there are bands of lawless men hanging upon the frontier, threatening to make incursions in the vicinity of Buffalo. I am instructed, by His Excellency Governor Seymour, to call your attention to this, and to urge the utmost vigilance among the troops under your command, so that, in the event of any disturbance, a sufficient number of men may be at hand to put it down.

The three regiments now being organized at or near Buffalo, namely, the 98th, 94th and 65th, have been directed to complete their organizations at once, and await further orders. Instructions have been given to have all the disposable arms, and a sufficient amount of ammunition, sent to Buffalo without delay.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding in future, and for the immediate expenses incident to the service of the 74th, 65th, and 98th Regiments, National Guard, now ordered to complete their organizations, and to be held in readiness for immediate service, it will be necessary that due care be taken in the expenses incident to this service. You will please cause each company to be regularly mustered on muster-rolls, and mustered by the officer you see fit to appoint.

In regard to subsistence, proper measures should be taken. To this end a contract must be made to subsist these troops, which should not exceed thirty or forty cents a day. Uniforms cannot be had at present.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,

*Adjutant General.*



ALBANY, August 12, 1864.

Major General JOHN A. DIX,

*Commanding Department of the East, New York City.*

GENERAL.—Measures are now in progress to call into the service of the State as many regiments of the National Guard, as can be made efficient, on the northern frontier. I am directed, by His Excellency Governor Seymour, to request that instructions be given to the proper authorities at Buffalo and Sackets Harbor, so as to enable the troops called into the field to occupy the United States barracks at these places.

The 74th and 65th Regiments are nearly completed, and the use of the quarters desired will add materially to the comfort and efficiency of the men.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,  
*Adjutant General.*

ALBANY, August 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General HENRY L. LANSING,

*Commanding 31st Brigade N. G. S. N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y.*

GENERAL.—I am instructed, by His Excellency Governor Seymour, to direct that you at once organize as infantry, from your command, one company of reliable, experienced and efficient men, to take post at the State Arsenal near Buffalo, N. Y., for its protection; the company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant, forty privates, two musicians, four sergeants, and four corporals, to be mustered into the service of the State until discharged. Pay and subsistence will commence upon the day each man is mustered into service. Arms and accoutrements will be issued upon application to the military storekeeper at State Arsenal, Buffalo, N. Y. Suitable arrangements should be made by contract to subsist the command, subject to your approval.

Please forward a copy of the muster roll to these headquarters.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,  
*Adjutant General.*

ALBANY, September 2d, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. FARRELL,

*Commissary General S. N. Y., New York City:*

GENERAL.—I am instructed by His Excellency Governor Seymour to direct that you send to the Military Storekeeper at Dunkirk the following ordnance and ordnance stores, viz: Two twenty-pounder Parrott rifled iron guns and two ten-pounder Parrott rifled iron guns,

with equipments complete; also thirty rounds of ammunition complete for each gun. If you have not the ammunition on hand, purchase it, and transmit it as early as possible.

I am, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,

*Adjutant General.*

ALBANY, September 20th, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. L. LANSING, *Buffalo, N. Y.:*

GENERAL—Use all the armament belonging to the State in Buffalo to resist the pirates who have captured the steamer on Lake Erie. Give such orders to the company on duty at the arsenal as may be necessary. Order out as many men of your command as may be wanted. Please report events promptly. Take from the arsenal what may be required. By order

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,

*Adjutant General.*

ALBANY, September 20th, 1864.

Colonel D. S. FORBES,

*Commanding 68th Regiment N. G., Fredonia, N. Y.:*

Look out for the pirates on Lake Erie. Use all the means in your power to resist them. Send to Buffalo, if necessary, for arms, cannon and ammunition. Look to Dunkirk. By order

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,

*Adjutant General.*

The arsenal at Buffalo was well supplied with munitions of war. The annual report of Brigadier General Henry L. Lansing, commanding 31st Brigade National Guard of the State of New York, will detail the prompt and formidable means for the defence of Buffalo and its vicinity. The harbor of Dunkirk offered inducements for the refugees who captured the steamer off Johnson's Island, September 18th, 1864. The armament sent from the State arsenal, New York city, gave to the citizens of that town ample means of defence, supported as it was by the 68th regiment National Guard, Colonel D. S. Forbes commanding, who was instructed to drill his regiment in the use of these guns, and to have his command in readiness for active service.

The Legislature of the State passed an act, approved April 27th, 1863, appropriating one million of dollars for the "defence of the harbor of New York and the frontier." The latter being threatened, and the necessity arising for a militia force to be called into service, well armed, and the military appropriations not being adequate to the emergency, a communication was addressed to Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, one of the commissioners under the law, as to the expedi-

ency of appropriating a sufficient amount of this fund for the defence of the frontier, of which the following is a copy:

ALBANY, August 15th, 1864.

HON. E. D. MORGAN, No. 54 Exchange Place, New York City:

SIR—Information has been received at these headquarters as to the exposed condition of the Northern frontier and the probability of incursions by a class of men from Canada, who might individually cause much injury, and, if combined, form an efficient body of men. This frontier is exposed and needs protection. The State has not the means on hand, under the military appropriations, to defray the expenses incident to the purchase of arms, nor for the payment and subsistence of men.

To meet the present demand, three regiments are ordered to be in readiness for active service, but these are without arms and accoutrements. A guard of fifty men is now on duty at the State arsenal near Buffalo. The arms for these troops, as well as subsisting them, must be paid for immediately, and it is as well to make preparations accordingly.

The one million dollars appropriated by the Legislature April 27th, 1863, for the "protection of the harbor and frontiers of this State," would seem to be the source from which funds should be obtained to meet this emergency.

His Excellency Governor Seymour desires me to write you upon the subject, with the wish to obtain your acquiescence in the course adopted in defraying the expenses occurring in the employment of a force for the "protection of the frontier."

It is suggested that the present might not be an inappropriate time for purchasing say ten thousand stand of arms and accoutrements, to be deposited along the frontiers, as one of the efficient means of defence.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,  
*Adjutant General.*

This was the commencement of the correspondence upon a subject which has caused, and is still creating, much anxiety and apprehension. The marauders were in small parties, and the inhabitants of the frontier were liable at any moment to be robbed, and their property committed to the flames. The accompanying correspondence will show that timely measures were adopted by your Excellency to ensure protection:

ALBANY, October 5th, 1864.

Brigadier General HENRY L. LANSING, commanding 31st Brigade  
*N. G. S. N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y.:*

General—I am strongly impressed with the necessity of having in the city of Buffalo a well organized and efficient battalion of artillery consisting of about two hundred and fifty (250) experienced



and respectable men. To this corps there should be assigned a sufficient number of heavy guns to meet all emergencies which might arise on Lake Erie and along the frontier of Canada. Please look into this matter as early as practicable, and let me know as to the probability of having this body of men organized without delay.

I am, general,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,

*Adjutant General.*

ALBANY, October 6th, 1864.

Brigadier General HENRY L. LANSING, *commanding 31st Brigade N. G. S. N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y.:*

General—In regard to the volunteer battalion of artillery for duty at Buffalo, which I wrote you briefly about yesterday, I propose to call it "The Buffalo Battalion of Frontier Artillery," New York State National Guard.

This corps to consist of one major, four captains, six first lieutenants and six second lieutenants, ten sergeants, ten corporals and two hundred privates, to be armed with two twenty-pound Parrott guns and four ten-pounders, and with muskets and accoutrements, to be used when necessary. The uniforms furnished by the State to be neat and appropriate. The officer commanding should be one of high character and experience, and the subordinate officers, as well as the privates, ought to be men living in Buffalo and its vicinity, who have a personal interest in the place, and in the security of the city, at the same time extending their observation along the frontier.

Please take the necessary steps to have the command organized, when orders will be issued, so as to have the battalion completed before the close of navigation. It is to be understood that the battalion is to form part of the New York State National Guard.

It seems to me that there must be in Buffalo a large number of enterprising young men who, with a competent commander, and encouragement, could make an excellent body of volunteer soldiers, which could always be in readiness to meet emergencies.

I am, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,

*Adjutant General.*

ALBANY, Oct. 22, 1864.

Major-General WILLIAM S. FULLERTON,

*Commanding 7th Division N. G. S. N. Y., Sparta, N. Y.:*

General—I am instructed by His Excellency, Governor Seymour, to call your attention to the recent invasion of the frontier of a neighboring State by armed men from Canada.

He desires you to exercise a proper vigilance to prevent a repetition of such acts, and wishes you to enjoin upon all citizens the

necessity of organising and arming themselves as far as in their power.

Please keep this Department promptly informed.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,  
*Adjutant-General.*

ALBANY, Oct. 22, 1864.

Major-General LEVI H. BROWN, *commanding 4th Division N. G. S. N. Y., Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y.:*

General—I am instructed by His Excellency, Governor Seymour, to call your attention to the recent inroad upon the frontier of an adjoining State by bodies of armed men from the Canadas. He desires you to exercise due vigilance to prevent a repetition of such outrages and to enjoin upon all citizens to organize and arm themselves as far as in their power.

Five hundred (500) stand of arms and twenty thousand (20,000) rounds of ammunition have been sent to Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Fuller, commanding 32nd regiment National Guard of the State of New York, Plattsburg, to be distributed in such a manner as circumstances may require. He has been directed to send two hundred stand of arms and six thousand (6000) rounds of ammunition to Ogdensburgh, N. Y. The arms and ammunition should be so distributed as to give protection to the entire line of frontier within your command.

Please keep these headquarters promptly informed of everything that transpires.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,  
*Adjutant General.*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,  
STATE OF NEW YORK:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

ALBANY, October 26th, 1864.

To His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR, HOR. EDWIN D. MORGAN,  
HOR. LUCIUS ROBINSON, *Harbor Defence Commissioners State of New York:*

Gentlemen—The recent outrages committed in the town of St. Albans, Vermont, render it imperative that immediate steps be taken for the protection of the northern frontier of the State of New York.

It is well known that the Canadas are overrun by reckless and lawless men, without occupation, willing to embark in any enterprise that will insure to them their daily bread. To this class may be added rebels from the South, under the authority of the rebel government, who are seeking opportunities of retaliation, and instigate adventurers to unite with them in plundering defenceless inhabitants in the towns and country.

The affairs of our country call for a different force than that which has heretofore been stationed along this frontier. Companies of artillery and infantry have been posted in towns and barracks, which

gave ample protection to all around them; but, at the present time, the farmer, with his family and his supplies for the approaching winter, require as much protection as the banks and mercantile interests in the populous towns. At any hour his buildings may be fired and he and his family driven from their home, when he finds himself beyond assistance or redress.

The approaching season calls upon the State authorities for prompt and efficient action; the ice will soon form a bridge upon which these bands of Confederate soldiers, united with the idle and the dissolute, can cross from the Canadian to the American shores, harra's our citizens, and destroy property without being intercepted or punished.

The northern frontier of the State extends from Rouse's Point, Clinton county, to Buffalo, Erie county, a distance by the traveled route of about five hundred (500) miles. At the towns of Plattsburgh, Champlain, Malone, Ogdensburgh, Sackett's Harbor, Cape Vincent, Oswego, Rochester, Niagara, and Buffalo, there should be stationed an infantry or artillery force of from one to two hundred men, as circumstances might require, to act promptly in repelling a large organised body of men.

Such a force, however, is not to be the most dreaded. It is the small bands of desperate men, who, in squads of six, eight, or ten, come stealthily at night, rob, fire, and murder the remote settler, and flee with their booty, unpunished, to the Canada shore. Such a mode of warfare is alarming, and will, in a short time, drive every farmer to the neighboring town for protection, leaving his house in flames, and himself and family without subsistence, clothing or shelter.

To meet this state of things, which may well be apprehended, I would recommend that an organised force of mounted men, each armed with a musket and a revolver, should constantly patrol the intermediate country between the posts, extending their observation to the banks of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. The General Government will no doubt perform its part of the duty; but it is no less imperative that the State of New York should do hers.

Arms and ammunition have been sent to Plattsburgh, Champlain, Malone, Ogdensburgh and Oswego, and the officers commanding militia in these sections of the State have been called upon to be vigilant. But without funds and equipments adequate to the emergency, their exertions will avail but little. The military appropriation is but barely sufficient to meet the daily demands of this Department.

I would further suggest, that the force of mounted men above referred to, not to exceed one thousand (1000), be called into service, to be distributed along the frontier as his Excellency, Governor Seymour may direct. To arm these men and the militia which are to act as an auxiliary force, it will be necessary to purchase one thousand (1,000) revolvers, two thousand (2,000) muskets and accoutrements, and a proper amount of ammunition. The militia regiments with their present equipment, with that which is to be purchased, will be made efficient, when their commanders would be instructed to hold themselves in readiness at all times for active service. In connection with



this, there would necessarily be the expenses of subsistence and transportation. The pay of the militia force when called into service would be governed by the militia law. In order to secure an efficient mounted force, it would be necessary to pay each man so much per day, as to cover the services of themselves and horses, as well as subsistence.

I have given but a brief outline of the means of defending the northern frontier, leaving the details to the Adjutant General's Department, under the orders of his Excellency the Governor, to meet such emergencies as may arise. It is impracticable at the present moment to anticipate when and where the blow may be struck. The citizens are alarmed, but their exertions cannot accomplish much unless organized and equipped, and placed under competent commanders.

The act of the Legislature passed April 27th, 1863, appropriated one million dollars (\$1,000,000) for the defence of the harbor and frontier of the State of New York. I would respectfully suggest, for your consideration, as to whether a part of this fund might not be appropriated to meet the present emergency, and thus secure immediately the organization of a body of men to repel and punish the invaders.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

(Signed,)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,

*Adjutant General.*

Dispatches were sent to Major General William C. Brown, commanding 6th division; Major General William S. Fullerton, commanding 7th division; to Brigadier General John A. Green, commanding 24th brigade; Lieutenant Colonel William A. Fuller, commanding 32d regiment; Major J. Wilmott Smith, commanding 33d regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Claudius Hutchins, commanding 34th regiment; Colonel Alonzo B. Randall, commanding 48th regiment, Oswego, directing them to have their commands in readiness to repel and punish the enemy. The muskets and ammunition sent from the State arsenal in the city of New York to these different points, together with the readiness of their militia mustered into service at Buffalo, and the heavy armament at Dunkirk, manned by the 68th regiment, Colonel David S. Forbes, gave to this entire line for the present, confidence and security.

The outrage committed at St. Albans, Vermont, on the 21st of October, in firing the town, murdering the inhabitants, and robbing the banks, was but a diversion from the frontier of the State of New York to that of the State of Vermont.

Excitement in that quarter became prevalent, and a general apprehension was entertained of the approach of a large body of organized men. Intimations were soon after received by the mayor of Buffalo, from the United States Consular Agent at Toronto, Canada, that a

body of one hundred armed men had started with incendiary materials for the purpose of burning the city of Buffalo. The citizens and militia were under arms continually, and the utmost vigilance was exercised night and day. To meet this movement, so formidable from its secret character, its lawless members, and paucity of numbers, Brigadier General Lansing was ordered on the 4th November to call into service four companies New York State National Guards, from the 65th and 74th regiments, for thirty days service. Major General John A. Dix, commanding Department of the East, New York city, was applied to, to send, if possible, a regular force for the protection of the towns of Plattsburgh, Champlain and Malone, as follows:

ALBANY, *October 27th, 1864.*

Major General JOHN A. DIX,

*Commanding Department of the East:*

General—In the absence of His Excellency Governor Seymour, I would ask your immediate attention to the exposed condition of the northern frontier of this State to the incursions of marauders from Canada, particularly in the section of country around the towns of Malone, Champlain and Plattsburgh. A number of citizens, individually and in committee, have been here, anxious that some efficient steps be taken without delay for their security. At this time there are small bands of suspicious characters loitering about the frontier and in the small towns, and serious apprehensions are entertained that some combined movement is contemplated.

I have sent arms and ammunition to various points from Plattsburgh to Oswego, and ordered the commanders of the regiments of the National Guard of the State of New York in that quarter to be in readiness and vigilant at all times.

I would commend to your special consideration the gentlemen, Messrs. Platt and Norton, who will hand you this letter. They come here to see Governor Seymour upon the subject, fully accredited by the citizens of Plattsburgh and others residing in that vicinity.

If in your power to comply with their request in stationing a body of efficient troops along the line referred to immediately, it will give the citizens confidence, and may be the means of preventing depredations by marauders from the Canadas, if such a movement be contemplated.

I am, General,

With much respect,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,

*Adjutant General.*

Detachments of regular troops immediately after took post at important points, and had a tendency to deter further depredations, and to give quiet to the inhabitants. So soon as this was attained, and the expense being so much larger than was warranted by the

military appropriations, Brigadier General Lansing was instructed to muster the State troops out of service. (See following letter of November 8th.)

ALBANY, November 8th, 1864.

Brigadier General HENRY L. LANSING,

*Commanding 31st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y.:*

General—It is understood that the General Government has made arrangements for the protection of the northern frontier, by ordering there a sufficient number of troops, and placing Major General Peck, U. S. Vols., in command. You must see at once the impropriety of having a body of State troops in service when the authorities at Washington have taken the matter in charge; more than all, it is impracticable for the public good to have two independent commands in the field, each endeavoring to accomplish the same purpose. The service does not seem to be of such a character as to render it necessary that the State troops should be placed under the command of General Peck.

In this view of the case, His Excellency Governor Seymour suggests that it might be more judicious to dispense with calling into service for the present the four companies now being mustered at Buffalo for the 65th and 74th regiments. It is difficult to judge here of the actual state of affairs along the frontier, but it is proper that the General Government should have the entire control.

I am, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,

*Adjutant General.*

The four companies of the 65th and 74th regiments, were mustered out of the service on November 20th. The presence of a regular force at Buffalo, Niagara and Oswego, and the militia organizations at Malone, Champlain and Plattsburg, were considered sufficient for the present, in giving protection to the frontier.

The majority of the commissioners for the expenditure of the fund appropriated for the defence of the harbor of New York and frontier of the State, did not consider it applicable for that purpose, in answer to the communication addressed to them of October 26th. Though quiet is at present restored, much apprehension prevails. The inhabitants do not feel secure in their lives, nor in the safety of their property! So accessible as the State is in that quarter, and inhabited by a wealthy population, there is every temptation to rob and to murder. The organizations in Canada are formidable. Preparations will deter these marauders and defeat their purposes. Mounted men, supported by an infantry force, are indispensable. The State of New York should protect her own frontier, and the citizens have a right to demand it. The creation of a force recommended in my



communication of the 26th of October to the Commissioners, would do this effectually; independent of the security, it will be the means of preventing those irritating questions of national comity and law, which often lead to unfortunate and embarrassing results.

The progress which has been made during the past year in filling up the National Guard, both by volunteering and by draft, has been most satisfactory. Many of the old organizations have added to their strength by the formation of new companies in vacant districts; and several new organizations have also been perfected, making the total State force, by the last inspection 45,910. This force is divided into regiments, battalions and batteries, as follows:

- 108 regiments.
- 2 battalions.
- 5 batteries.

The number of new organizations formed during the year is 23 regiments, 2 battalions and 3 batteries. The number of new companies created is 235.

Books of tactics have been distributed to all organized regiments, and a new edition of the General Regulations for the government of the National Guard has been issued, containing such modifications as were necessary to adapt them to the provisions of the existing militia law.

During the past summer the biennial enrollment of the reserve militia has been made, which shows the aggregate number of persons liable to military duty by the laws of the States, and not in the National Guard, to be 314,308. By the enrollment during the past year a correct enumeration of the persons liable to military duty has been obtained, and thus enabled the filling up the National Guard either to the minimum or maximum strength. Another object of the enrollment contemplated by the militia law was to obtain the information necessary for imposing the military fine of one dollar, under statute of April 23d, 1862, section 15. It was not the intention of the law that such fine should be paid in lieu of military services which the citizen is required to perform to the State. The fine, if collected, as it might and ought to be, the sum obtained thereby would go far towards defraying the expenses of the National Guard organization. Under the enrollment of 1862, the number of persons subject to military duty, deducting those exempted by the statute, was 298,527. The Legislature of 1863, however, remitted the fine of one dollar for non-attendance at the parade in Sept. 1862, and also provided that the annual parade in 1863 should be dispensed with. Thus, for two years, these fines have been lost to the State treasury, and a large number of persons who should have performed military duty have been relieved therefrom without

being subjected to any pecuniary penalty. This is manifestly unjust towards those who do duty in our State organizations, while it deprives the treasury of a considerable sum which might be realized for the payment of military expenses. It may be urged that the property of the State should bear the burden of such expenses, as in cases of riot or civil commotion. This, to a certain extent, is just and proper; yet military service is a personal duty which the citizen owes the State for the execution of laws, the protection of life and liberty, as well as property, and whether rich or poor he should not be relieved therefrom by any subterfuge or delinquency on the part of public officers in executing vigorously, and without partiality, the provisions of the law. The supervisors of some towns have declined or postponed imposing the tax of one dollar, under section 15, for non-appearance at parades during the past year, in expectation that the Legislature will interpose in behalf of the delinquents. If such leniency is granted, it will be the means of destroying the basis upon which the militia of the State depends for efficiency.

Five thousand uniforms have been furnished during the year to the National Guard regiments. These are in addition to those issued to regiments whose uniforms have been worn out in the service of the United States, under provisions made by the Legislature for that purpose.

Arms and accoutrements have been furnished by the Commissary General, upon the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, to the extent of the limited means in hand, a full statement of which will be found in the report of that officer.

No encampments of the National Guard have been ordered during the year past, for drill and instruction, the State not having the necessary camp equipage to give effect to the discretion vested in the Commander-in-Chief to order camps of instruction. Such an assemblage of troops will be of great benefit.

The military information now diffused through the State by discharged officers and soldiers from the general service, could be made available, and a concurrence of action, as well as personal association between officers and men, would be the means of harmonizing discordant feelings, give dignity and character to the profession, thus creating a high-toned spirit of emulation for efficiency and subordination.

The number of commissions issued to officers of the National Guard during the year past, has been 1,865. There have been commissioned in the volunteer service since April 15, 1861, to the present time, 2,282 members of the National Guard.

From observation and practice during the past year, in the various

demands made upon the militia of the State for active service, I have no hesitation in saying, that the militia law of April 23d, 1862, requires but slight, if any, amendments in order to effect its operation. The system framed, if properly encouraged by the fostering care of the Legislature, and enforced with justness and promptness by commanding officers, cannot fail to furnish the State with an ample military force, well organized and instructed, sufficient for any emergency.

With the draft ordered, to fill the National Guard to its minimum standard, August 18, 1864, there arose many questions relating to the position of its members. The most important of which was, whether a drafted member of the National Guard who had a substitute mustered into the service of the United States, would be liable to serve in a State organization? Every citizen capable of bearing arms is bound to defend his fireside and the soil of his State, and so long as he is present, the State claims his services in the military organization to which he belongs. In the event of his regiment, or company, being mustered into the service of the United States, he is then exempt, as he has a representative in the public service, but until this is the case, he has no claims to exemption.

#### CALLS AND QUOTAS.

On the 15th of April, 1861, the President issued his proclamation, calling for seventy-five thousand (75,000) men to suppress the rebellion.

On the 16th of April, the Legislature, then in session, passed the act entitled, "An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence."

Recruiting under the proclamation and law immediately commenced, and in one week from the passage of this act, one hundred and fifty-five (155) companies were recruited, and orders for their inspection, with a view to their acceptance into the service of the State, were issued.

The quota of the State of New York under this call for 75,000 men, was originally fixed at 13,280, but by an arrangement between the board of State Officers and the Secretary of War, thirty-eight (38) regiments were sent to the field, amounting in the aggregate to 30,950 officers and men.

After the reverse at the first battle of Bull Run on the 22d of July, Congress passed a law authorizing the President to call out 500,000 volunteers. Of this number, New York furnished 97,601.

On July 2d, 1862, a further call was made for 300,000 men to serve for three years. This call was in response to a communication addressed to the President by the governors of Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,



Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Michigan, "that he would at once call upon the several States for such numbers of men as in his judgment might be necessary to garrison and hold all cities and positions that have been captured, and speedily put an end to the rebellion existing in the southern States."

The quota of the State was set down at 59,705.

On the 9th of August there was a further call for 300,000 men, to serve for nine months. The quota of New York for this call was also 59,705. Recruiting was immediately commenced to supply the quota of the State under both calls, on the plan laid down by my predecessor, in general orders No. 52, of establishing regimental camps throughout the State, the formation of military committees in each senatorial district, and the bounties offered by Governor Morgan in his proclamation of July 17th, 1862. The proportion this State was called upon to raise, was in the field before the end of the year. The total number furnished in 1862, amounted to 71,483.

Under the draft ordered in July 1863, and the call of the President for 300,000 men, of October 17th, of the same year, New York sent to the field 46,365 men. The quota under this call was considered excessive, and, upon the application of Your Excellency, the Secretary of War appointed a commission, consisting of William F. Allen, of New York, John Love, of Indiana, and Chauncey Smith, of Massachusetts, to examine into and report as to the correctness of the quota assigned to this State. Their report, which was approved by the President, fixed the quota at 52,863, a reduction of 7,515 on the quota under this call, as it was at first assigned.

The calls of 1863, were merged into those of February 1st, 1864, for 500,000 men, and March 14th, 1864, for 200,000 men, and credited on the quotas under these calls, and on the 1st of July 1864, there was a surplus over all calls, to the credit of the State, on the books of the Provost Marshal General, of 5,251.

On July 18th 1864, the President made a further call for 500,000 men. The proportion to be supplied by this State was 89,318. This quota has been filled, and on the 1st of December, there remained an excess of 5,301, over all calls up to that date.

The act of Congress, of February, 1864,—amending the Enrollment Act—provided that all enlistments in the navy, from the breaking out of the rebellion to the date of the passage of the act, should be counted on the quotas of the several States. A commission was appointed to determine how many this State was entitled to. The commissioners reported that 27,746 had been enlisted in this State, and that number was credited on the call of July 18th, 1864, for 500,000 men. Of these navy credits 18,948 were allowed the city of New York; 6,046 to Brooklyn; and the remainder to the other

portions of the State. In addition to this number, the City of New York had been credited on this call with 529 men enlisted in the navy, from February 25th, to April 6th, which had not been previously allowed.

The total number of men credited to the State by the War Department in 1864, is 156,436.

The total number sent from the State since April 15th 1861, including navy recruits, and exclusive of militia, is as follows :

In the year	1861	128,551
"	" 1862	71,363
"	" 1863	46,280
"	" 1864	156,436
		<hr/> 402,630

Add militia for short term of service on extraordinary calls for which no credit is allowed by the General Government :

In the year	1861	7,334
"	" 1862	8,588
"	" 1863	13,971
"	" 1864	5,178
		<hr/> 35,071

Total 

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437,701

#### CONCLUSION.

In the details given of the troops sent into the service of the United States, consisting of volunteers and drafted men, since April 15th, 1861, to the present period, there is, unavoidably, a repetition of much information, which has already been given to the public; but it has been my desire to arrange this in a condensed and proper manner, in order that a record may be preserved, without overlooking the vast accumulation of papers in this Department upon the subject. It shows a highly patriotic devotion to the State and to the cause of a common country. It will be seen that 437,701 men have been sent to the field armed and equipped, commencing April 15th, 1861, and ending December 31st, 1864. The State has received credit during the past year for 156,436 men. There has been sent to the field during the years 1863 and 1864, under the immediate supervision of this Department, 56,490 men. 29,843 commissions have been issued during the first period mentioned; 7,206 commissions were issued during the year 1863, and 8,367 during the year 1864, making a total during your Excellency's administration of 15,573. Forty-five officers, commanders of regiments, have fallen in battle since January 1st, 1864. (See appendix IX.)

The State should in some way or other, in her legislative capacity,  
[Assem. No. 22.]

acknowledge, as well as reward, these patriotic officers and soldiers. It cannot in any more appropriate and acceptable manner do this than by making liberal appropriations for the relief of destitute families, as well as for the sick and wounded. The sympathies of our citizens are constantly awakened by the appeals of widows and orphans begging their bread in the streets from day to day, while the crippled soldier limps from door to door asking shelter and food. Judicious legislative action can distribute the bounty of the State in such a manner as to give permanent relief to these suppliants, who have strong claims upon our sympathies and our liberality. The sooner the necessities of this war are met by ample provision for this class, with more confidence can we look to the success of our armies in the field, and a final solution of the difficult questions before us. Bounties and miscellaneous charities aggravate the burdens of the conflict. A settled and well established system can alone mitigate the trials and responsibilities incident to this great civil conflict. The drafted soldier, as well as the volunteer, will then perform his duty with alacrity, feeling that whatever may be his fate in the struggle for national existence, ample provision will be made for those he has left behind.

Another feature in this service is *promotion*. No army can be efficient without rewards, and the great incentive to a soldier is in the assurance of attainment of rank. In the issuing of commissions seniority has been adhered to as a general rule, and when departed from it has been for good causes, after diligent inquiry and investigation. Military service has been the basis upon which commissions have been predicated, and though a junior has in some instances been promoted over his senior, it is seldom that a cause of complaint has arisen, as no class of men have so correct an appreciation of each others merits as the soldier in the field. Political partisanship is soon lost sight of among men who are struggling in the face of death for their country; and a corresponding sentiment should prevail, as well as be cherished among those who are to sit in judgment upon their acts.

It has been my endeavor to collect and arrange the records of this department in such a manner as to preserve in a proper and concise form the history of these officers and soldiers. At some future time, when the nation rewards its defenders in the way of pensions and other gratuities, the files of the office will secure to the widow and to the orphan a competence verified by testimony in the archives of the State. The work is in progress, and only requires the encouragement of the Legislature to perfect it in a most satisfactory manner.

I would again urge the necessity of equipping and uniforming the militia of the State. The situation of our country, and the defence-



less condition of the frontier, demand it. The subject has been so often referred to by your Excellency, it is unnecessary for me to repeat the reasons or to represent the necessity, as experience from day to day confirms the wisdom and forecast of your suggestions.

In the absence of a State military school the elements of military instruction should be introduced into our colleges and common schools. The arms of the State might be loaned to these institutions, bonds be given for their security, from which they could be taken at any time to meet the public wants—the young men of this State soon become a part of the reserve militia, and many would aspire to become members of the National Guard if proper incentives were presented in the way of equipment and discipline. It is better to have such a number guided by the courtesies and discipline of military instruction, however limited, than congregated in crowds at the annual parades an undisciplined and ungovernable assemblage. Our youth should be taught that the musket is more than a holiday toy. Its proper use is the representative of an intelligent, free and enlightened power. It supports the Constitution of our country, gives security to property and homes, and maintains the dignity of the State.

The details of this Department have been complicated and laborious, and in the discharge of the varied duties it has required industry and intelligence. I have at all times been aided by officers detailed from the National Guard, and by a sufficient number of clerks to ensure the prompt dispatch of business, and the accurate completion in recording papers. The work is unremitting, and it has been done by the officers and clerks employed, with fidelity. The pay allowed is not a fair and just equivalent for the duties imposed, and I would respectfully recommend that an additional compensation be allowed to the officers, clerks and messengers, employed during the past year, of such an amount as will be a proper remuneration for their services.

My intercourse with the different departments connected with this office, as well as with the commanders of the New York State National Guard, has been most satisfactory and agreeable. The harmony which has existed, the cheerful obedience to orders, the absence of all motives other than for the public good, have ensured efficiency and success.

This is my closing report. In thus terminating my official intercourse, I can but tender to your Excellency my acknowledgements for your uniform courtesy, to which I am indebted, as well as the State and War Department, for any success which may have attended the execution of my duties during the past two years. To-morrow my successor will assume the duties of this Department.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, *Adjutant General.*

(A.)

REPORTS OF DIVISION AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS AND BRIGADE INSPECTORS.

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REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES W. SANDFORD,  
COMMANDING FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD OF  
THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y., }  
NEW YORK, *December 20, 1864.* }

To Brig. Gen. J. T. SPRAGUE,

*Adjutant General of the State of New York :*

General—During the present year 1864, the First Division has performed a large amount of duty.

In addition to the usual parades and drills, the reception of regiments returned from the war, and funeral honors to a great number of our gallant sons who have fallen in battle in defence of the Union, this division has again been called upon to send regiments to the field, and to maintain peace and order at home.

On the 26th of April last, pursuant to orders from General Headquarters, I detailed the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Col. Oakley, to report to Major General Dix for thirty days duty in the harbor defences.

On the eleventh of May last, upon a requisition from Commissary General Farrell, and a telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, a detachment of the Eighth Regiment, Colonel Varian, was detailed for guard duty at the State Arsenal, in the seventh avenue, and continued on that service until the sixth day of June last.

On the 29th of June last, upon request of Major General Dix, and pursuant to directions from the Commander-in-Chief, the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Bagley, was directed to report for duty in the harbor of New York, to Major General Dix, for sixty days ; which period was afterwards extended, with the assent of the regiment, to one hundred days.

★ On the ninth of July last, under a requisition for 12,000 men from the President of the United States upon the Governor of the State of New York, for the defence of our national capital, and pursuant to orders from the Commander-in-Chief, the following regiments of this division were detailed for duty, and directed to report to Major General Halleck at Washington city, viz :

The Fourth regiment, Colonel Teller.

The Sixth regiment, Colonel Mason.

The Eleventh regiment, Colonel Maidhoff.

The Eighty-fourth regiment, Colonel Conkling.

The Ninety-third regiment, Colonel Chambers.

The Ninety-sixth regiment, Colonel Krehbell.

The Ninety-ninth regiment, Colonel O'Mahony.

Of these regiments the Eighty-fourth, Colonel Conkling, and the Ninety-third, Colonel Chambers, proceeded forthwith to the field, and were on duty for 100 days in Maryland and Virginia, with credit to themselves and to the State.

→ The Eleventh regiment, Colonel Maidhoff, refused to go, alleging that they were not liable to duty out of the State, and the departure of the other regiments was arrested by orders from the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of differences with the War Department respecting the liability to the pending draft of the members of these 100 days regiments, during their absence from the State.

Colonel Maidhoff was arrested and tried by court martial for disobedience of orders, and being found guilty was sentenced to be cashiered and incapacitated for one year from holding any military commission.

This sentence upon appeal to the Commander-in-Chief was reversed, and Colonel Maidhoff restored to duty; the Commander-in-Chief at the same time censuring the Colonel and the officers and soldiers of the 11th regiment for the want of zeal and alacrity in the discharge of their duty.

On the second day of August last, pursuant to telegraphic orders from General Headquarters, the 77th regiment, Colonel Lynch, and the 99th regiment, Colonel O'Mahony, were directed to report to Major General Dix for immediate service at Elmira.

These regiments departed without an hour's delay, and performed efficient and arduous service for one hundred days at the depot of rebel prisoners at Elmira.

On the 8th of August last, the 102d regiment, Colonel Wilsey, was also detailed for duty for one hundred days at Elmira, and although but partially organized when the order was issued, the greater part of the regiment took the cars for Elmira on the 9th of August, and the residue followed in a few days.



The number of men from these regiments mustered into the service of the United States for one hundred days, and who continued during the whole period, amounted to 2,472, viz:

From the 69th regiment.....	512
84th do .....	674
93d do .....	404
77th do .....	223
99th do .....	315
102d do .....	344
	<hr/>
	2,472
	<hr/>

All these regiments received well merited commendations from the officers of the General Government, under whom they served, for their zeal, efficiency and good conduct whilst in the service of the United States.

Two division parades have taken place during this year.

One on the 30th day of March last, upon the occasion of the opening of the Metropolitan Fair, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, when the division paraded upwards of 8,000 men, and the customary parade of the 4th of July, in celebration of the anniversary of our independence.

The reports of the annual brigade inspections, which have already been transmitted to you, show a gratifying increase in the division, notwithstanding the large numbers who have entered the volunteer service as officers and soldiers of the General Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. W. SANDFORD,  
*Major General.*

#### REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL H. B. DURYEA, COMMAND- ING SECOND DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD, OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. Y. S. M., }  
BROOKLYN, December 15th, 1864. }

Brigadier General JOHN T. SPRAGUE, *Adjutant General S. N. Y.:*

General—I have the honor to report that during the year 1864 the annual division meeting of officers, for theoretical instruction, was held in the city of Brooklyn.

Also, that in June and July of this year, in obedience to orders of the Commander-in-Chief, a regiment from this division, comprised of detachments from the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th regiments, National Guards, under the command of Col. Burtis, of the 15th regiment, performed duty in the service of the United States as a guard at Fort

Tompkins, Staten Island. The duty was, as I learn, most satisfactorily performed, and continued for thirty days.

In pursuance of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, in compliance with a requisition of the President, two regiments of National Guards from this division, viz.: the 56th, Col. John Q. Adams, and the 28th, Col. D. A. Bokee, were detailed for duty in the service of the United States for one hundred days. The service was voluntary, and to be at any place to which the regiments might be ordered by the Secretary of War. They were ordered to Elmira, and employed in guarding rebel prisoners.

These regiments were in part made up of volunteers for this special duty, and rendered efficient and valuable service, which was highly appreciated by the United States authorities.

The portion of the division in the city of Brooklyn has been called upon frequently during the year to furnish guards at the armories and arsenals in this city. This duty has at times been performed at the recommendation of the police authorities, and at others by the request of the Commissary General of the State, and with the understanding, approved by the Commander-in-Chief, that the guards should be paid by the State for their services.

The measure was one of precaution merely, but seemed called for by the agitated state of the public mind, at one time caused by the march of the rebels into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the attack upon the defences of Washington; and at another time by apprehension of a disturbance in the enforcement of a draft, then announced to be made; and afterwards by the discovery or supposed discovery of rebel plots for the destruction of the northern cities.

It was supposed that in case of any public disturbance, from whatever cause, which should have an organized plan of action, that the arms of the National Guards, in the various places of deposit, would be first seized by the insurgents before any other act of violence should be committed or warning given to the authorities; and it was therefore regarded as a prime necessity that these arms should be effectually secured in advance of any outbreak.

The events of the last year, and of the present one, had made it obvious that the material for agitation, riot and arson was in our midst, and might at any moment assume activity.

While there was no open demonstration nor evidences of imminent danger, such as would justify a formal call for military assistance, the judgment of the civil authorities was that common prudence demanded that the armories and arms should be guarded; and I was informed that the police force of Brooklyn was too small in number to permit a detail from that body for the purpose.

Under these circumstances I deemed it to be my duty, in the exer-

cise of the powers conferred on me by law, to order such small guards from the 5th and 11th brigades, in this division, as seemed to me reasonable and proper, at the regimental armories and arsenal in Brooklyn, and I continued them until the civil authorities supposed that they might be dismissed with safety.

The office of the guards was in the first instance and primarily to protect the military property of the State, and the service was rendered upon the understanding that the Governor would recommend payment for the same by the State.

Yours very respectfully,

H. B. DURYEA.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL S. S. BURNSIDE, COMMANDING FIFTH DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH DIVISION N. G. OF S. N. Y., }  
ONEONTA, October 29th, 1864. }

To Brig. Gen. JOHN T. SPRAGUE, *Adjutant General* :

General—In pursuance of the regulations governing the military forces of the State of New York, I beg leave to submit the following report, exhibiting the situation of the forces of the 5th division.

Since my last annual report, I have devoted a large portion of my time in organizing, drilling and disciplining the companies and regiments in this division, believing that the safety of the State and her citizens depend upon an efficient and reliable militia.

When demands were made by the General Government upon the Commander-in-Chief of this State for troops to protect the capital and to resist the invaders, and he promptly ordered a draft to fill up the ranks of the National Guard to the maximum number, I immediately ordered a meeting of the officers of the division to be held at Cooperstown "for instruction in the evolutions of the line." That at said meeting two regiments were designated for immediate service, and measures were taken to complete the enrollment and to proceed at once to draft to fill up the companies to the maximum number. The commandants of brigades, regiments and companies promptly drafted the requisite number of men, and this division now consists of four brigades, fifteen regiments, with from six to ten companies in each regiment, a force of from ten to twelve thousand men, composed of men in the prime of life, athletic and intelligent. That the draft caused no excitement, but was very cheerfully submitted to, and the men drafted have added character and influence to the service.

I have attended the drills, inspections and reviews of four regi-



ments during the months of September and October of the present year, to wit: the 27th and 100th regiments in the 18th brigade, and the 39th and 41st regiments in the 17th brigade, accompanied by my staff.

These regiments had been but recently reorganized under General Order No. 21 of June, 1863, and had only a few days before received their arms from the State. That no uniforms have been furnished to the companies except fifty-four uniforms furnished to Company B, 41st regiment.

The rapid improvement in military knowledge acquired within the short time that they were drilled, called forth the commendation of all who witnessed their exercises.

The reviews were well conducted by the officers in command, and met my fullest expectations for the time spent in drill by the officers and soldiers.

The organization in this division, being exclusively a rural district, the officers and men widely separated from each other, the obstacles we have had to encounter during the drafts by the United States, under all these circumstances the organization is a decided success.

An officer of the army who accompanied me at the reviews publicly stated that these regiments were composed of far better material than the rank and file of the United States troops.

To the Commander-in-Chief and his staff we are indebted for our organization. They have aided us to the extent of their power and means provided by the Laws of the State, and the officers have unanimously exerted themselves to carry out the orders and instructions received from the department, believing that no political or partizan question has ever been raised or mooted by them, but the sole and only purpose of all has been to furnish to the State and nation a reliable and effective force ready for all emergencies, to protect the lives, property and rights of our citizens against all who are inclined to molest them.

Trusting that the people's representatives in future at the head of our State Government will provide means and give the organization, so well begun, their fostering care, and thereby secure to the State what it has so long stood in need of, a force ready for service when required by the proper authorities.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, General, yours, &c.,

S. S. BURNSIDE,

*Major General, 5th division.*

## REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES YATES, COMMANDING SECOND BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE N. G. S. N. Y., }  
NEW YORK, *December 1st, 1864.* }To Brig. Gen. JOHN T. SPRAGUE, *Adjutant General*:

Sir—Herewith I transmit the reports of the commandants of regiments of this brigade. The brigade has been on duty twice during the year. It was designed to have exercised a part of it in evolutions of the line on the 27th of October last, but the detail of one of the regiments for the escort of a returned volunteer regiment prevented the exercise. The field and staff officers have been examined in theoretical instruction on two consecutive days, as prescribed in general regulations.

I beg leave to call the attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the report of Colonel Frederick A. Conkling, commanding the 84th regiment.

This regiment very promptly answered the call of the President of the United States, and for one hundred days the officers and men were subjected to very severe duty, in consequence of which many are still in hospitals. Colonel Conkling and the entire rank and file deserve very great credit for having faithfully performed the laborious duties imposed upon them. Their march on two occasions would have been creditable to veterans.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

CHARLES YATES, *Brig. Gen.*

HEADQUARTERS 84TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., }  
NEW YORK, *December 1st, 1864.* }

Brig. Gen. CHARLES YATES,

*Commanding 2d Brigade 1st Division N. G., S. N. Y.*

General—I have the honor to submit the following report of the drills, parades, garrison and field service of this regiment for the past year:

The regiment comprises ten companies, each of which was regularly drilled, once a week, during the winter and spring months, in accordance with the infantry tactics of the United States Army. About one hundred and fifty recruits joined the regiment within the period referred to.

Pursuant to division and brigade orders, the regiment paraded April 4th, with full ranks, in honor of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair. In the same month a battalion drill was held at the State Arsenal corner of 7th Avenue and 35th street.

Commodore William D. Porter having departed this life on May 1st, while sojourning in this city, this regiment furnished a guard of honor for his remains, while they lay in state at the City Hall and the entire regiment paraded as a funeral escort on the occasion of his obsequies.

The regiment paraded on July 4th, the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

The invasion of the State of Maryland by the rebel army, in the month of June, was followed by a call from the President of the United States for one hundred days men. In pursuance of this call Major General Charles W. Sandford, commanding first division N. G. S. N. Y., issued the following order :

MILITIA DIVISION N. G., S. N. Y., }  
NEW YORK, July 9th, 1864. }

★ *General Order No. 24 :*

Pursuant to a requisition of the President of the United States and general orders from Governor Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State of New York, the following regiments of this division are detailed for immediate duty on the fortifications at Washington city viz :

- 
- The Fourth regiment, Colonel Teller.
  - The Sixth regiment, Colonel Mason.
  - The Eleventh regiment, Colonel Maidhoff.
  - The Eighty-fourth regiment, Colonel Conkling.
  - The Ninety-third regiment, Colonel Chambers.
  - The Ninety-fifth regiment, Colonel Pinckney.
  - The Ninety-sixth regiment, Colonel Krehbell.
  - The Ninety-ninth regiment, Colonel O'Mahoney.

Commandants of regiments will make requisitions for any ammunition, clothing and equipments through Lieut. Colonel Townsend, the division Quarter Master at No. 28 and 30 Reade street, who will also furnish requisitions for transportation to Washington.

Commandants of regiments upon their arrival at Washington will report to Major General Halleck. The Brig. Generals of this division will promulgate this order.

By order of, Maj. Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.  
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, *Division Inspector.*

Owing to the temporary absence of the Colonel from the city, this order did not reach him until a late hour on Saturday night. On Monday morning ensuing, the regiment was ordered to assemble at their Armory for the purpose of receiving their uniforms, arms and accoutrements, and also to march the next day (Tuesday July 12) at precisely 4 o'clock P. M.



The railroad communication between this city and Baltimore having been interrupted by the operations of the enemy, the regiment embarked on board the U. S. transport Merrimack, lying at the foot of Canal street.

On the following day the regiment, numbering 692 officers and men, was mustered into the service of the United States for the term of one hundred days; and arrived safely in Baltimore at 5 o'clock P. M. of Thursday July 14th. From this point the regiment was forwarded by railroad to Washington city, where it arrived the next morning, and reported to Major General C. C. Augur, commanding the defences of Washington.

The regiment was first ordered to encamp near Fort Richardson in Virginia, and to report to Brig. Gen. G. A. De Russey.

On the following day (July 16th) it was ordered to proceed to Fort Lyon, where it remained for two days, and was then ordered to move to Arlington Heights.

On July 22d, the regiment occupied a position on the Columbia turnpike, and there established the advanced infantry pickets of the defences of Washington, south of the Potomac.

On the night of Wednesday, August 10th, the Colonel received orders to march, by way of the Chain Bridge, to the Great Falls of the Potomac. Camp was accordingly broken on the following morning, and at noon of the 12th August, the regiment was encamped at its new post. Thursday was one of the most oppressive days of the season, and the command suffered severely in consequence. Many of the men who had been prostrated by sun-stroke, were sent to hospital. Of this number several were subsequently removed to their last resting place, while others were discharged from the service of the United States on account of physical disability.

At Great Falls the regiment again formed the advanced infantry force. While here a spy was captured, who was tried by a court-martial and condemned to be hung. He confessed that he held a commission in White's Virginia cavalry. On his person were found the names of all the officers of the 84th regiment, a description of all the picket stations, and of the camp, besides a topographical map of the adjacent region.

An extensive contraband trade in quinine, powder, percussion caps &c., which had been for a long time carried on by means of the numerous fords of the Potomac, was effectually broken up; and the regiment received the thanks of many citizens for the protection afforded them against the depredations of bands of horse thieves and guerrillas, who were supposed to be connected with White's and Moseby's regiments.

Three companies of the regiment were constantly detached for

picket duty, two of which were stationed on the line of the Potomac river and of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and one at Offutt's cross-roads. The entire length of the picket lines, including river canal and roads, was not much short of twenty-five miles.

Notwithstanding the strictest attention was paid by the surgeon and officers to the health of the men, the sick list increased with alarming rapidity. Within three weeks after the arrival of the regiment at Great Falls more than one-fourth of the entire force was reported unfit for duty. The companies on picket on the river and canal suffered most, but remittent and typhoid fevers were by no means confined to those which were thus exposed.

On the 23d day of September the regiment was ordered to proceed, via Washington, to Winchester, Va. It accordingly left Great Falls at three and a half o'clock P. M., and reached the Washington railroad station, a distance of nearly twenty miles, at eleven o'clock P. M. of the same day. On the following morning the regiment was embarked on the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and at noon started for Harper's Ferry. On arriving at the latter place, Brig. Gen. Stevenson, commanding the department, pursuant to instructions received by telegraph from Washington, ordered the regiment to bivouac for the night on Bolivar Heights. The 1st Ohio independent battery, consisting of six guns, was ordered to report to the Colonel, and the regiment marched at daylight on the following morning for Martinsburg, where it arrived the same evening, and reported to Brig. Gen. Neal.

No transportation whatever, not a single wagon or ambulance was furnished for the march. The consequence was that for four days the officers and men were without tents and camp equipage; and as the weather was stormy, much suffering, especially among the convalescents, ensued.

While at Martinsburg, besides furnishing a picket guard, amounting at times to eighty or one hundred men, with a full complement of officers, daily requisitions for fatigue duty were made upon the regiment. Not unfrequently these requisitions called for "every available man in camp."

The regiment, having completed its term of service, was relieved from duty on the 20th of October and ordered to return to New York, and to be there mustered out of the service of the United States. This was accordingly done on the 29th of the same month, or one hundred and ten days from the date of departure for the seat of war.

While in active service the regiment lost twelve of its members, including one commissioned officer, by death. Three more who had contracted the seeds of disease in the field have since fallen. Of



those who were left behind in hospital several, at the last accounts, had continued to languish on beds of sickness with, it is feared, but faint hopes of recovery.

The weekly drill of the companies will be resumed from this date.

I have the honor to remain, General,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. CONKLING,

*Col. Commanding 84th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.*

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM HALL, COMMANDING THIRD BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS 3D BRIGADE N. G. S. N. Y., }  
NEW YORK, December 23d, 1864. }

J. T. SPRAGUE, *Adjutant General State of New York, Albany:*

Dear Sir—I have the honor to report to you the condition of the 3d brigade N. G. S. N. Y., consisting of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 37th and 55th regiments, under my command.

In June last a drill of the brigade was held at East New York, at which I had executed eighteen evolutions, and some of them were done most creditably.

The annual inspection of the several regiments comprising this brigade was held on the 24th and 25th of October last. The 7th regiment, Col. E. Clark, inspected 792, officers and privates, reported absent 253; total, absent and present, 1,045. The 8th regiment, Col. J. Varian, inspected 596, officers and privates, absent 170; total, 766. The 9th regiment, Col. Wilcox, inspected 105, officers and privates, absent 106; total, 211. I would state regarding this regiment that it has only lately been organized, having been formed out of the old 9th regiment, which was at the war and was known as the 84th regiment New York volunteers. The material in this regiment is excellent and it only requires a continuation of the energy already displayed to make it one of the best regiments in the State organization. As their arms and uniforms have not yet been issued to them, although repeatedly promised, they were inspected without them. The 37th regiment, Col. Ashley, inspected 399, officers and privates, and 147 absent; total, 546. This regiment met with a very serious loss during the last summer, their armory having been totally destroyed by fire which, of course, destroyed all their arms and equipments. On that account they were inspected without them. The 55th regiment, Col. E. Le Gal, inspected 259, officers and privates, 138 absent; total, 397. This regiment needs new arms; those

[Assem. No. 22.]



they are now using are in a most wretched condition and would be very dangerous if used with ball. The total strength of the brigade is 2,965, officers and privates, and I feel confident, from present appearances, that before the next annual report it will be increased to 3,500.

I have the honor to remain

Yours, most respectfully,

WM. HALL, *Brig. Gen.*

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN A. GREEN, JR.,  
COMMANDING TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE NATIONAL  
GUARD, OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS FRONTIER DEFENCE,  
24TH BRIGADE, 6TH DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,  
SYRACUSE, *November 30th, 1864.*

TO JOHN T. SPRAGUE, *Adjutant General of the State of New York:*

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report: The strength of the 24th brigade, as will appear by the inspection returns made to your Department, is as follows:

Five regiments of infantry, viz:

The 48th, 51st, 75th, 85th, 88th.....	3,935
One battery of artillery.....	152
One battalion of cavalry.....	193
Total .....	4,280

Showing an increase of twelve hundred and five (1205) since my last report, notwithstanding the following enlistments into the federal service from this brigade during the year:

48th regiment, commissioned officers.....	16
do non-commissioned officers and privates.....	100
51st regiment, commissioned officers.....	21
do non-commissioned officers and privates.....	150
75th regiment, commissioned officers.....	4
do non-commissioned officers and privates.....	125
85th regiment, commissioned officers.....	3
do non-commissioned officers and privates.....	81
88th regiment, commissioned officers.....	1
do non-commissioned officers and privates.....	123
Total.....	641
Commissioned officers.....	53
Non-commissioned officers and privates.....	588
	641

Many of the men thus enlisted from this organization in the federal service, were men originally indisposed to take any part in the pending war. Many of the officers who went from the National Guard into the federal service at once received higher position, and have since attained further promotion. The organization of the National Guard is thus proven to be a school in which military tastes are formed; and positive advantage accrues therefrom to the federal service in time of war.

The regiments forming the brigade have had each from three to five battalion drills during the year. On the 5th day of May last a general order was issued, directing company drills for each company in the several regiments once in each week for six months thereafter, which order has been substantially complied with. Delinquents from these weekly drills have been reported for trial by court martial. I may remark, in this connection, that these drills have contributed largely to the efficiency and discipline of the brigade. Besides the regular annual inspection and review, there were regimental parades of all the regiments in June and July. The annual inspection took place during the month of October. The 51st, 75th and 85th regiments of infantry, and battery "A" of artillery, were inspected by my chief of staff, and reviewed by myself, in this city on the 24th day of October last. The 48th regiment was inspected on the 28th of the same month at the city of Oswego, and the 88th by battalion at Fulton and Central Square, in Oswego county, on the 19th and 29th of October. For the detail of such inspection, I beg to refer you to the report of my brigade inspector on file in your department.

Twice during the past year the regiments have been, in obedience to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, held in readiness for immediate service outside the department.

On the 15th day of August last, in obedience to orders received from the Commander-in-Chief, I assumed military charge of the northern frontier of the State, extending from the east line of the county of Monroe to the west line of the State of Vermont, embracing the counties of Wayne, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oswego, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton. Orders were at this time issued to the officers of the National Guard within the district named, with the exception of the counties of Onondaga and Oswego, to report the condition and strength of their commands, and to use vigilance in the detection of any contemplated invasion from the Canadian provinces. Reports received from officers outside of the 24th brigade, showed that their forces were very meagre and inadequate for the defence of the frontier. Many of the regiments existed only in name; others constituted little more than a nucleus for a more perfect orga-



nization. A detailed report of the same will doubtless be furnished you by the commandants of the several organizations.

On the 4th day of November last, it being reported that an invasion from the Canadian provinces was likely to be made within this department, I directed Major Hunt of my staff to proceed to Ogdensburgh and investigate the condition of affairs in that vicinity and report the same. Upon the arrival of Major Hunt at Ogdensburgh he reported to me that intense excitement existed in that vicinity and along the whole frontier. From among the associated press dispatches at that time, reference is made to the following:

"OGDENSBURGH, *November 3—5 P. M.*

"A large number of armed men are on the island above and below this place. A considerable number of strangers have been in town all day. A raid on the town is feared. Business is entirely suspended and every one is arming. A tug has been sent to reconnoitre. Three men have been arrested for firing in the street. Soldiers have been sent for."

Arrangements were at once made with the telegraph lines reaching to the important points along the frontier, to hold themselves in readiness to keep direct communication open with these headquarters. By my direction, Major Hunt sent scouts along the St. Lawrence river and frontier, and such other precautionary measures were taken to guard against attack as was at that time deemed necessary. Major Hunt was also directed to and did visit the Canada shore in person to gather such information as it was possible to obtain relative to any anticipated invasion. Orders were issued at this time for the 33d regiment, 15th brigade, Major Smith commanding, to hold itself in readiness for immediate service. A section of artillery was also ordered forward to Ogdensburgh. The 48th and 51st regiments, of the 24th brigade, being at available points for quick transportation to any place along the frontier, where they might be most needed, were held in readiness for active service. At Oswego, also, considerable excitement existed, and Major Sullivan of staff was ordered, upon request of the board of trade of that city, to make a detail from the 48th regiment to patrol the docks along the river and lake shore in that vicinity. I deem it my duty, in this connection, to call especial attention to the exposed condition of the frontier embraced in the command, and the inadequacy of sufficient force outside of the 24th brigade district, and along the frontier for its defence. Attention is also invited to the fact that after the closing of the St. Lawrence river by ice, raids can be more successfully attempted; and that unless great vigilance is exercised by the military authorities, there are portions of the frontier, within this department, where



a raid may at any time be as successful as that made upon St. Albans in Vermont.

Trouble being apprehended in this city, upon the requisition of the mayor, a force was detailed from the 51st regiment, and was on duty at the armory here from the 5th to the 9th day of November to assist in the preservation of the peace.

Every company in this brigade district has a well arranged armory and a suitable drill room. So far as practicable, officers have been secured who have had actual experience in the field. In all cases experienced men have been preferred for positions of command. This fact, together with the regular drill and discipline of the several companies, have awakened an esprit-de-corps and a spirit of emulation among the several companies and regiments, which has kept their ranks reasonably full, notwithstanding the numerous enlistments into the federal service.

The city of Syracuse being an important central point, at which many railroads converge, and from which, in case of need, troops can be readily moved in any direction, and especially towards the exposed frontier along the St. Lawrence river, it has been deemed of the highest consequence to maintain here a most effective force, and corresponding exertions have been made to that end, in which I have been thoroughly aided by the field and line officers of the 24th brigade.

I have the honor to be, General,

Yours very truly,

JOHN A. GREEN, JR.,

*Brigadier General Commanding.*

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REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY L. LANSING,  
COMMANDING THIRTY-FIRST BRIGADE, NATIONAL  
GUARDS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS 31ST BRIGADE, N. Y. S. N. G., }  
BUFFALO, November 25th, 1864. }

General—I have the honor to submit the following report of the dispositions made with my brigade, and its services during the past year. In November last, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, at the request of Major General Dix, and on account of attempts by rebel sympathisers in Canada to release the prisoners on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, the 74th regiment of this brigade was mustered into the service of the United States for thirty days, and was stationed at the Arsenal in this city, to protect the property of the State therein stored, and to be ready at a moment's warning to move to any part of the frontier that might be threatened. The regiment mustered over

four hundred men, performed its duty well, and was mustered out at the expiration of the term of service.

In July the President of the United States, called for twelve thousand one hundred days men from the State of New York. By invitation of the Governor I attended a meeting of general officers at Albany, on the 6th of July, and made known to him the depleted condition of my brigade, owing to the large number of young men joining the volunteer service, and suggested to his Excellency, the propriety of ordering a draft to fill the regiment from the reserve of the first class, and in the event of calling on my brigade, for one regiment to fill the quota, named the 98th, a new regiment recently organized as the one most likely to respond promptly. His Excellency approved the selection, and orders were received designating the 98th regiment, Colonel George Abbott, as part of the quota from the 8th division. That regiment, seven companies, three hundred strong, left Buffalo for Elmira on the 10th day of August; it was there duly mustered into the service of the United States for one hundred days, and has been stationed there, guarding prisoners at that depot; its term of service has expired, but it is not yet mustered out, and is still performing guard duty at Elmira.

On the 17th and 18th days of August, Assist. Adjutant General Stonchouse inspected the 74th and 65th regiments, as those regiments were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States: I beg leave to refer to his report.

Owing to the great anxiety of the people along the frontier, growing out of threatened raids by rebels and vagabonds from Canada, the Governor on my request, directed me in orders dated August 15th, to muster into the service of the State for ninety days, one company of the 74th regiment of fifty men, and keep them on duty at the Arsenal. Accordingly, orders were issued to Capt. James Worthington of the 74th, to fill up his company and prepare for muster immediately. With great alacrity the Captain went to work and in a few days with the energetic assistance of his Lieutenants Kelly and Graham, he was in camp on the parade in front of the Arsenal, with his command complete. This small force armed, clothed and subsisted by the State, was of great service in quieting the minds of the community, and in showing the turbulent, that the authorities of the State were ready, and determined to uphold the law and maintain order. The company was mustered out on the 20th of November instant, the expiration of its term of service.

The officers of the 74th regiment in August last, applied to the Governor for permission to volunteer into the United States service for one year, but, owing to representations made by the county bounty committee, the 65th regiment was selected for this service;



subsequently the Governor changed the order and issued one to both the 65th and 74th to prepare for muster into the United States service for one hundred days. The officers of these regiments opened recruiting offices and spent time and money in endeavoring to fill up their commands.

The order as to the 74th was afterwards rescinded, and the 65th regiment only allowed to go into the United States service: the 65th regiment was mustered into the United States service for one year, thus relieving our citizens from a draft. About seven hundred men of that regiment joined the army of General Grant in October, under the command of Lieut. Col. Myers, and have taken part in one or two battles before Petersburg.

On the 19th September a telegraphic dispatch was received here, stating that rebel pirates had seized two steamers in lake Erie near Kelly's Island, with the intention of arming them and preying on the commerce of the Lakes. Much excitement was occasioned in consequence, a meeting of citizens was called at the Board of Trade rooms to take measures to protect the harbor of Buffalo; at that meeting I offered in behalf of the Commander-in-Chief to furnish armament and ammunition and artillery men for a steam tug, if the citizens would charter one. The tug was chartered and armed and cruised all night in the lake outside the harbor, with instructions to hail every vessel coming in and ascertain her character before allowing her to enter the harbor. This was faithfully performed, and in the morning, word having been received of the recovery of one steamer and the sinking of the other, with the escape of the rebels to their dear friends in Canada, the tug was discharged, and the armaments returned to the Arsenal.

On Sunday, October 30th, a dispatch was received by the Mayor of this city, from the consular agent at Toronto, Canada, stating that one hundred armed men, rebels and rebel sympathizers, had left Toronto for Buffalo or Detroit; that they were prepared with incendiary materials, and were determined to destroy everything in their course. Immediately upon being made acquainted with the dispatch, I ordered the 74th regiment, then on its way to the arsenal, after attending the funeral of Brigadier General Bidwell, to remain under arms, and ordered Col. Rogers to detail the several companies of the regiment for patrol duty about the harbor and down the river. For three nights this regiment, aided by volunteers from the gallant Tigers, Light Guard and Continentals, performed guard duty without a murmur; they knew they would get no pay, but they felt the necessity of the duty being performed, and they cheerfully and willingly braved the rain storm and the bitter cold, without overcoats or blankets.



Too much praise cannot be awarded them for their good conduct on this occasion. Feeling that it would be unjust to the men and officers of the regiment to keep them on duty without pay, I relieved the regiment and applied to the Governor for permission to muster into the service of the State four companies of the National Guard. This was granted; but before the companies were completed orders were received to muster them out of service, which was done on the 12th instant.

The experience of the past year has satisfied me that we want on this frontier a battalion of artillery fully equipped and adequately sustained by the State. The plan proposed by you, General, in a recent communication, to organise such a battalion, meets with my unqualified approval; it is just what we want; an efficient, movable force, ready at a moment's warning, to open its batteries on hostile vessels coming down the lake, or moving up the river, or to throw its grape and canister into the ranks of rebel vagabonds, or use them to disperse a riotous mob.

Citizens will not aid in these matters as they should; in time of danger they want the guard always ready and prepared; but when the danger is over they too often turn a cold shoulder to the militiaman.

The State, General, must do more for us; we should have two full regiments of infantry here in Buffalo, beside the battalion of artillery.

Instead of this we have but the skeleton of two regiments, without any trained artillerists. Why is this? The answer is plain; because the service is sometimes hard, always expensive, no pay attached to it, no benefit, expected to be ever ready, and never thanked; and barely recognised as officers and soldiers save on holidays and at funerals. This feeling and this treatment keep out of the service hundreds of young men who would otherwise join it cheerfully.

Something must be done to elevate the character of the service and to compel better treatment on the part of citizens; the latter should be taxed annually a sufficient sum to enable the State authorities to maintain, in the highest state of efficiency, fifty thousand officers and soldiers of the National Guard. The Guard has done nobly in the past; it has furnished many officers for the volunteer service; many of them are now in the field at the head of brigades, regiments and companies, battling manfully to restore this Union; and many, alas, have given up their lives to the country they loved so well. From this brigade many gallant fellows have gone forth, never to return. Amongst those who have fallen in defence of the old flag, I may mention without injustice to any, Captains Edward Drew, Jerry Washburn, Daniel Blatchford, Frank T. Johnson, Lieutenant Cottier and Brigadier General Daniel D. Bidwell, who was

captain of Co. D., 74th regiment, with Lieutenant Colonel Geo. W. Johnson, who was his lieutenant. These brave men have left a memory behind them that will be ever green, and will add luster to the annals of our State. I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY L. LANSING,

*Brigadier General Commanding.*

To Brigadier General JOHN T. SPRAGUE,

*Adjutant General S. N. Y.*

REPORT OF COLONEL H. M. WEED, COMMANDING THIRTEENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

RICHMOND COUNTY, *December 6th, 1864.*

Major J. J. VAN NEST, *1st Brigade N. Y. N. G. :*

Sir—I transmit herewith the inspection return of the *Seventy-third* Regiment N. Y. N. G., held on the 28th day of November last. Only two companies appeared on the ground in uniform, viz: companies A. and G., the former without muskets and the latter with rifles in a totally unserviceable condition, neither company was properly equipped with the proper number of belts, boxes, &c., owing to the armories having been broken into some time ago and robbed of their contents by a mob. The clothing of these two companies are in a pretty tolerable good condition, but lack uniformity, their drills are regularly kept up and all that is needed to perfect their organization, and make good companies of them is the rendition of some aid by the State in the shape of arms, equipments and clothing.

The other two companies, viz: E. and F., were only represented by their officers, without uniform, the clothing heretofore possessed by them is entirely worn out. Company E. also, are without muskets and equipments for the same reason stated above. Their drills are however not kept up, but there is reason to believe that if the necessary facilities was afforded by the State, that they would very soon perfect their organization—and that other companies also would spring up on the Island.

The few muskets that are left are unfit to use, and they have been condemned years ago by the brigade inspector.

I would therefore request that the present neglected condition of this regiment be represented at head quarters, and that some steps be taken to re-organize it and place it upon a better footing.

I am yours respectfully,

H. M. WEED, *Col. 73d Regiment.*

M. P. O'BRIEN, *Adjutant.*

REPORT OF MAJOR CHAS. TRUMBULL WHITE, BRIGADE  
INSPECTOR SECOND BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD STATE  
OF NEW YORK.HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE N. G. S. N. Y., }  
NEW YORK, December 1st, 1864. }

To Brig. Gen. JOHN T. SPRAGUE,

*Adjutant General State of New York.*

General—In accordance with regulations, I have the honor of enclosing herewith the annual inspection return of this brigade, comprising the 4th regiment of artillery and the 5th, 6th, 12th, 84th and 96th regiments of infantry.

Owing to illness, I was unable to attend to the inspections personally, which were, therefore, made by Capt. H. C. Landon, of the brigade staff. The inspections took place on the 27th of October, and I make the following observations relative to the regiments from notes furnished me by Capt. Landon.

The 4th regiment of artillery was found in good condition, both in point of discipline and equipment, and has steadily improved under the careful attention and management of the commandant, Col. Daniel W. Teller. The uniforms of the regiment are private property, and not as suitable for service as the fatigue uniform of the U. S. artillery, with which it would be desirable that the men should be supplied. The guns (six-pounders rifled) were duly inspected and found in want of repairs, owing to shrinkage of the wood work of the carriages. They also require a better supply of buckets, rammers, sponges, &c. The harness is in good order.

The 5th regiment, Col. Louis Burger commanding, made its usual creditable appearance, and proved that in drill and numbers it was still advancing. The uniforms, which belong to the regiment, are much worn by use, both in the State and United States service. I would recommend that the men should be supplied with the State uniform.

The soldierly bearing and precision of the 12th regiment as it appeared on parade was most commendable. The uniforms and equipments were in good order, and the character of the regiment in general gave ample evidence of the capability and attention of the commandant, Col. W. G. Ward.

The 84th regiment, under command of Col. F. A. Conkling, was one of the first regiments of this division to respond to the call of the President for "one hundred days' men" and among the earliest in the field. I am told that it has performed most arduous service in a very creditable manner, and from its alacrity to enter upon, and zeal and fidelity in the discharge of, its duties, reflects great credit upon its officers and men. It being absent at the time of the brig-



ade inspection, the numerical condition of the regiment, as shown in my report, is from returns furnished me by Col. Coukling.

The 96th regiment, though of recent organization, promises most fairly, and when fully uniformed and equipped will doubtless take a prominent position among the regiments of this division. The faithful performance of duty upon the part of the commanding officer, Col. J. B. Krebbiel, added to his experience in service, must insure a marked and steady improvement in the command. The regiment has only received a portion of the necessary uniforms and equipments from the State, and it is hoped that it will not be obliged to wait long for the remainder, as its growth and prosperity is much impaired by any delay.

Permit me to add in conclusion that in point of numbers, efficiency and discipline, this brigade has made a considerable and gratifying progress since my last report.

I remain, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. TRUMBULL WHITE,

*Major and Inspector Second Brigade N. G. S. N. Y.*

#### REPORT OF MAJOR R. TAYLOR, BRIGADE INSPECTOR FOURTH BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

##### *To the Adjutant General :*

Sir—Pursuant to brigade orders, the 22d and 69th regiments of the 4th brigade assembled on Washington Square, on the 31st of October, and the 11th regiment on the 18th of November, for annual review and inspection, at which latter date it was expected the 93d and 95th regiments would be present.

The 22d regiment, consisting now of eight companies, turned out in stronger force than at the annual inspection last year when it had ten companies—I and K having been disbanded in the meantime. The total number present, including its magnificent band of thirty-six pieces, was 436. The absentees numbered 113. The entire strength of the regiment is 549. By the next annual inspection it is confidently believed that it will double this number, as each company has resolved itself into a committee of the whole on recruiting, as Lieut. Col. Cox, commanding, so happily expressed it when accounting for the increase over last year. The arms used by this regiment belong to the State; the equipments and uniforms are the private property of the members. All are in perfect order and ready for any emergency.

The 69th regiment, with a muster roll of nearly 500 members,

presented itself for inspection with only 240, officers and men, including a band of twenty-four pieces. Only one company of the eight battalion companies present had the requisite number on the ground to entitle it to legal continuance. Nearly as many members of the regiment absented themselves from the most important parade of the year as were present, showing an indifference in their duty to the State and country not warranted by any circumstances in the experience of the regiment. In view of this neglect it would be well, perhaps, to consolidate the companies, making only five. The troop of horse that has so long been attached to this regiment might, with advantage to the service, be joined to some other body of horse, unless it shall increase its numbers within the coming year, which has remained at about twenty ever since its organization. Attached as I am to this regiment from long military association, it is with regret I witness such indifference to duty, and with mortification that I am thus obliged to acknowledge it. The arms and equipments of the 69th are State property. They are in excellent condition, particularly the muskets, which are entirely new. The knapsacks remaining in the regiment are very much worn and should be replaced by new ones of modern construction.

Owing to a breach of military discipline, the line officers of the 11th regiment were placed under arrest, and as their trial was being proceeded with at the time of inspection in October, the inspection of this regiment, as well as that of the 95th, which was waiting for uniforms, was postponed to the 18th of November, at which date the 11th presented itself in as strong force as could be expected after being without company officers to carry on the drills for a period of nearly four months. Four hundred and fifty-five was the entire number present out of an aggregate strength of 659—the absences being 204. With the number present is included a band of thirty pieces and a detachment of eight sappers and miners. The regiment made a creditable appearance and performed all the movements incident to a review with precision and regularity. A simple movement, however, which was attempted after inspection, revealed the fact that any suspension of drill, company or regimental, even for a brief period, is followed by a forgetfulness of the simplest movements. The arms and equipments of this regiment are State property and were in excellent condition.

The 93d nor the 95th regiments were not inspected, owing to non-receipt of uniforms as expected from the State.

Efforts are now being made for a restoration of the 79th regiment (the Highlanders) which, it is believed, will result in bringing together the living few of its former members, as well as a large accession of new men. I respectfully suggest the propriety of reim-



bursing this regiment for the uniforms that were worn by it on the occasion of its going to the field in '61. All the other regiments that responded to the call of the government, rendering only a three months' service, have been so reimbursed by the State. When an impartial history of the great rebellion in this country shall be written, the services rendered by this regiment in its suppression will form a glorious page, at once interesting for the noble sacrifices it made in behalf of a government each member had taken an oath to protect, maintain and defend, when he renounced allegiance to a king and the country of his birth.

Experience proves the correctness of my views heretofore expressed on the mistaken policy of furnishing uniforms to the militia or National Guard of the State. Those regiments which furnish their own uniforms are the most thriving and reliable. In lieu of giving uniforms the State had better give a certain sum per man per annum, basing the sum upon the number of parades the man shall make of four or five hours' duration, the number of parades not to be less than six, and the allowance for each to be one dollar. By this means each member of a company in each regiment would receive sufficient to reimburse him for the cost of uniform, which, it is calculated, will last about three years, if used only for parades and drills.

The total strength present at inspection of the three regiments amounted to 1,174; their aggregate strength, present and absent, amounted to 1,717.

The General commanding the brigade attended the inspection, accompanied by a full staff and three volunteer aids.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. TAYLOR,

*Major and Brigade Inspector Fourth Brigade N. G. S. N. Y.*  
New York, December 5th, 1864.

#### REPORT OF MAJOR DAVID J. DEAN, BRIGADE INSPECTOR 5TH BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS, 5TH BRIGADE N. G. S. N. Y. }  
BROOKLYN, November 1st, 1864. }

J. T. SPRAGUE, *Adjutant General.*

I have the honor to submit herewith the inspection return of this brigade, comprising the 13th, 14th, 28th, and 70th regiments, and 1st battalion of heavy artillery.

The 13th regiment was inspected on the 25th October.

This regiment, within the past year, has received a new stand of arms, and has adopted the state uniform of blue, instead of the grey



formerly worn by them, and presented a very neat appearance, every man being perfectly equipped, all arms and equipments in good order.

The regiment is commanded by Colonel John B. Woodward, an officer who has no superior in the service as a tactician, and whose attention to the internal affairs and discipline of his command, attests a zeal equal to his ability.

In the review and inspection, the prescribed forms were observed with minute exactness ; the field movements were executed with perfect steadiness and precision, evincing a knowledge and discipline of both officers and enlisted men, such as can be attained only in the drill room and on the field. I have to regret that the numbers of this command are not larger, but the interest and zeal in recruiting now manifested among its members, I think, justifies the expectation that the next inspection return of the regiment will show one of the largest, as it is now one of the best, in the state service.

The 14th regiment returned from a tour of service of three years in the United States army, in May last, bringing with them a record of glory whose brightness is unsurpassed, and having achieved a name and history for the "Brooklyn 14th," which shall endure as long as the history of our country is read. The regiment now consists of twenty-nine commissioned officers and 121 enlisted men, under the command of Colonel E. B. Fowler, whose valor and ability have been tested upon the many battle fields where he has led them. No inspection of the regiment was held, for the reason that it is without arms or uniforms, save those remaining from their late campaign. The veteran officers of the regiment retain their commissions, and are anxious and zealous to proceed to recruiting, and assure me that they can fill the ranks of the command at once, if the state authorities will furnish their regimental uniforms, such as have been worn by them in their campaigns, and to which is attached so many proud reminiscences. I earnestly hope that their request will be complied with, and that this regiment may be the nucleus of a valuable and efficient corps, which shall worthily sustain the battle-worn standard of the "Brooklyn 14th."

The 28th regiment was inspected on the 26th of October. This regiment is an excellent body of men, has a new stand of arms, in good order, but is sadly in need of uniforms. Since the breaking out of the present war, they have performed two tours of duty in service of the United States ; they have never received the state uniforms, while regiments organized since the 28th have been uniformed by the State.

I regret to perceive that the impression is beginning to obtain among officers and enlisted men, that their just claims are not considered by those who have in charge the matter of uniforming the

National Guard, and I hope that a prompt consideration and response to their application will disprove that impression.

In July last, when this brigade was called upon to furnish one regiment for a tour of one hundred days in the United States service, Colonel D. A. Bokee, of the 28th regiment volunteered to raise the men required; he organized a regiment which has been mustered into the service of the United States, and is now stationed at Elmira, under his command, numbering 28 commissioned officers and 229 enlisted men, designated as the 28th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; this is a temporary organization, to expire with the term of service for which they are mustered. Col. Bokee is entitled to great credit for the zeal and perseverance exhibited by him in organizing this regiment for the field.

The 70th regiment, cavalry and artillery, Col. William J. Cropsey, was inspected on the 24th October. The regiment presented a very fine appearance, especially the larger companies of cavalry, commanded by Capt. McCarty and Capt. Fric.

The numbers of this regiment are increasing, for which much should be accredited to the ability of Col. Cropsey and his attention to the interests of his command.

The 1st battalion of heavy artillery consists of four companies doing duty as infantry, under command of Major Horace A. Sprague; two of the companies of the battalion, commanded respectively by Capt. Chappel and Capt. Smith, numbering 6 commissioned officers and 70 enlisted men, volunteered into the service of the United States, in the regiment organized by Col. D. A. Bokee, and are now at Elmira.

This was the first inspection of the command; the appearance of officers and men gave promise of the skill and discipline which Major Sprague is so competent to impart. I hope that my next return will show this battalion increased to a full regiment, a smaller proportion of "absent," and a greater proportion of "present."

I remain respectfully, yours,

DAVID J. DEAN,  
*Brigade Inspector, 5th Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.*

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REPORT OF MAJOR D. H. MEEKS, BRIGADE INSPECTOR  
OF THE 6TH BRIGADE, NATIONAL GUARD OF THE  
STATE OF NEW YORK.

JAMAICA, Dec. 9th, 1864.

*To the Adjutant General, Albany, N. Y.:*

Sir—Enclosed I beg to hand you inspection returns of the 15th and 89th regiments. The return of the 16th regiment has already been forwarded to you by the lieutenant colonel commanding.

In the 15th regimental district, sufficient men have been drafted to fill up the regiment to the maximum, and they are now waiting examination. During the last summer this regiment, with portions of others, consolidated with it, performed garrison duty at fort Tompkins, Staten Island, for thirty days, with great satisfaction to the commander of the department, and equal benefit to itself.

In the 16th regimental district also, the requisite men have been drafted, and the regiment is progressing favorably. Colonel Wagstaff has temporarily entered the government service, on the staff of General Morris, stationed at Baltimore. The superior qualification of this officer, will be made apparent in his new position.

The 89th made its first parade on the 30th November and appeared exceedingly well, under the command of the lieutenant-colonel, the colonel, A. A. Degrauw, having absented himself on the occasion. Uniforms and equipments are wanted for those requiring them, after which drills will be more promptly attended. A rigid enforcement of the militia law, on the part of the commandants of regiments and companies is also called for.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. H. MEEKS,  
*6th Brigade Inspector.*

REPORT OF MAJOR G. F. VON BECK, BRIGADE INSPECTOR  
OF EIGHTH BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE  
OF NEW YORK.

RONDOUT, *December 14, 1864.*

*To the Adjutant General of the State of New York:*

General—I have the honor to report the condition and the annual service of the 8th brigade in the 3d division of the N. Y. S. N. G.

This brigade is composed of the 20th, 21st and 86th regiments.

The 86th was ordered for service by special order No. 394 from general headquarters, dated Albany, Sept. 15th, 1864, it was ordered to appear for drill and parade at the village of Cairo, Greene county, on the 3d day of October last, and continue to the 8th of that month, both days inclusive.

This order was obeyed and the regiment was during six consecutive days in active service; they were duly inspected as the annexed report will show.

From their inspection in September the regiment has increased from seven to nine companies, and forms now an effective force of 528 men rank and file.

The 21st regiment was ordered out for the annual parade and inspection by Brigadier General Samson, to appear at Poughkeepsie on the 4th and 5th days of October last. This order was obeyed by seven



companies—as the report shows, the three other companies having been disbanded; this regiment has decreased in number, it is laid to the fact that many of its members have enlisted as volunteers, and are now in the army.

Of the 20th regiment there is but one of its flank companies left, the rest are in the field under the command of Colonel J. J. Hardenbergh. This flank company are light dragoons, and are mounted.

The companies of the 20th and 21st regiments are efficient in drill; the 86th has greatly improved for a new regiment, and a continuation of their company drills, as is contemplated this winter, will render this regiment equally good.

With due respect, your obedient servant,

G. F. VON BECK,

*Brigade Inspector, 3d Brigade 3d Division.*

REPORT OF MAJOR BENJAMIN HASKELL, MAJOR AND  
INSPECTOR ELEVENTH BRIGADE, NATIONAL GUARDS,  
STATE NEW YORK.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, 11TH BRIGADE N. G., S. N. Y. }

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. }

BROOKLYN, November 28th, 1864. }

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, *Adjutant General, Albany N. Y. :*

General—In compliance with statute and regulations, I have the honor of reporting to you the result of the late annual inspection ordered by Brig. Gen. Jesse C. Smith of the eleventh brigade.

The inspection of the brigade took place at East New York, 31st day October, 1864.

The 23d regiment under the command of Colonel Calvin E. Pratt, inspected four hundred and twenty-six (426) officers and privates, an increase of fifty-six on last years inspection. Two hundred and fourteen (214) officers and privates absent—Total six hundred and forty (640), showing the flattering gain of one hundred and five in the total numbers—due to the active exertions of those connected with the regiment.

The 47th regiment Colonel Jeremiah V. Meserole, inspected two hundred and ninety-eight (298) officers and privates present—absent one hundred and seventy-three (173), making in all four hundred and seventy-one (471), an increase of thirty-three members compared with previous inspection. It is due to the regiment to say that the reason of the large number of absentees was owing to the fact that the members did not receive the new uniforms in place of those worn out in the United States service in time for inspection day.

[Assem. No. 22.]

The 52d regiment commanded by Colonel Matt. W. Cole, inspected one hundred and ninety-three (193) officers and privates—absent one hundred and twenty-one (121), officers and privates; total three hundred and fourteen (314)—an excess of seventy-one (71) over last year.

The 56th regiment Colonel John Q. Adams, was inspected at Elmira N. Y. being in the United States service and the result as furnished me by Colonel Adams shows four hundred and forty-two (442) officers and privates were inspected—absent one hundred and fifty (150), total strength five hundred and ninety-two—increase of one hundred and seventy in total over last year.

Battery "A" Light Artillery—Captain Edwin O. Hotchkiss inspected thirty-two (32) officers and privates—absent seven (7) officers and privates, total thirty-nine (39).

Every year since the organization of this brigade the whole or part of it has been called into the United States service, this year, during the summer the 56th regiment alone was called upon for one hundred (100) days service. Colonel Adams will make to the department a detailed report of its term of service.

During the year a battery of light artillery, known as Battery "A" was organized and attached to this brigade. The company is already considered a valuable acquisition to the brigade and State.

The arms belonging to the State are all in perfect order, the several regiments employ armorers to keep them in good condition ready for use if needed.

I exceedingly regret being obliged again to refer to the derelictness of company officers in not making their returns properly. Good officers in other respects seem not to have the faintest idea of the importance of rendering prompt correct inspection returns.

Brig. Gen. Jesse C Smith, commanding the brigade was present and with his staff was inspected.

I am, General very respectfully,

Your obed't servant,

Major BENJAMIN HASKELL.

*Brigade Major and Inspector 11th Brigade N. G. S. N. Y.*

REPORT OF MAJOR E. W. LEWIS, BRIGADE INSPECTOR  
SIXTEENTH BRIGADE, NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF  
NEW YORK.OFFICE OF BRIGADE INSPECTOR, }  
16TH BRIGADE N. G. S. N. Y. }

SACKETS HARBOR, December 15th, 1864.

*To the Adjutant General of said State :*

Sir—No general reviews and inspections have been ordered or held in this brigade during the present military year. The colonels of the different regiments have manifested commendable zeal by endeavoring to complete, arm, and uniform their several regiments. But their progress has been impeded by opposition from the very source of the origin of our present militia system, which was so ably advocated by General Hillhouse in 1862. The militia force so readily sent to the front at the call of the President for seventy-five thousand in the spring of 1861; the militia force so soon furnished to protect Washington when Banks retreated before Jackson; and the militia force so soon furnished to protect Pennsylvania, when Lee was advancing upon that State, are evidence of the utility and necessity of an organized militia.

Short sighted ones have held that the militia must not be strengthened, because it would weaken the general government. But such argument is fallacious. There is no instance where a well organized militia has ever failed to strengthen a war force, when called into duty.

Suppose we have *War* with England or France? (and thousands on both sides of the Atlantic intend it), we will send our regulars and volunteers to the "south front," while a well organized militia in the north would have but little more to do than to "give notice to quit"—and "the powers that be" in the provinces would soon cease. Cannot a man instructed in military matters, fight as well, whether he be militia or volunteer?

The northern frontier is comparatively defenceless. Yet we have been forewarned—by the loss of the Chesapeake—by the occasion for Lord Lyons to communicate to Secretary Stanton the intention by refugees in Canada to invade the United States—by "the lake Erie plot to take Johnson's Island"—by the late burning of steamers on Lake Erie—by the late raid on "St. Albans."

These disclosures together with the fact that alarm and excitement extend along the whole frontier, steamers going guarded with armed force, and the information discovered by the interception of the famous "Delisle Letters"—as well as the fact that the British provinces are filled with thousand of refugees from the south, and "skedadlers" from the north, *all* desperate, and ready to be set on by the Roebucks of the provinces as well as those "hat ome"—are sufficient



of themselves besides the many other reasons to cause at least two companies of militia well supplied to be stationed at every principal place along the frontier to guard the same. And also to practice lake and sea-coast artillery duty under thorough inspection and drill. These companies to remain a month, and then replaced by companies taken from regiments contiguous to these parts, would supply a sufficient guard of our frontier, and the officers and men become improved in army duty.

Then the "volunteers and regulars" could be spared for the "south front."

Such militia, if needed south to aid in driving out another foreign power from this continent, would be better prepared for duty than those "freshmen" conscripted from their immediate homes, with their thumbs in their scared mouths, to be led by "green-horns" into slaughter-pens of the present desperate south.

The main qualification necessary, is for men to understand drill and army duty, and not so much stress as to whether they be "volunteer," "regular," or "militia," or who they voted for.

If there be true loyalty, let it be exhibited by respect to the Constitution in establishing "a well regulated militia."

Military men of the past generation have long foreseen and prophesied the mortifying results of the apathetic condition into which our State has fallen, in regard to the provisions of constitutional law which support a state militia system as one of the fundamental institutions of government, either *state* or national.

It is the MORAL as well as the physical powers of a well organized state militia, which is felt in the execution of law, preserving order, preventing and quelling invasion and insurrection.

When it is known by instigators of mobs, riots, and those who resist the execution of legal process, that there is a well organized military power at hand, but little or no danger may be apprehended.

Every citizen owes as much of his military service to his government as is necessary to preserve it, as sacredly as he owes his taxes for its support.

With high regard, &c.

E. W. LEWIS,

*Inspector, 16th Brigader, N. G. S. N. Y.*

REPORT OF MAJOR JAMES L. GILBERT, BRIGADE INSPECTOR SEVENTEENTH BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD STATE OF NEW YORK.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE BRIGADE INSPECTOR  
OF THE 17TH BRIGADE, N. G. N. Y. S.,  
GILBERTSVILLE, OTSEGO COUNTY, November 20, 1864. }

*To the Adjutant General of the State of New York:*

I have the honor of enclosing herewith my annual inspection report and return of the 17th brigade.

This brigade is made up from Herkimer and Otsego counties, and so far as relates to the latter I have to say that the 39th and 41st regiments are fast filling up under the new order of the Commander-in-Chief, and are in a highly prosperous condition.

The 39th regiment, commanded by Col. Myron J. Hubbard, had one year ago but five companies, and in all but 204 men; it now has ten companies and 822 men; and I judge from the inspection return of the colonel that the regiment is well supplied with Enfield rifles.

I regret to say that being absent on business in Washington (as a member of our town war committee), I failed to get notice of the review of this regiment, which came off at Cherry Valley on the 13th of October.

The parade of the 41st regiment took place at Oneonta from the 18th to the 21st of October. Major General S. S. Burnside and staff were in attendance. The review and inspection came off on the 21st and I venture to say that a better disciplined regiment, considering the time for practice, can hardly be found in the rural districts of the State.

The parade lasted four days, and all seemed to feel the importance in this time of war, of becoming good soldiers.

This regiment had, one year ago, four companies and but 148 men; it now has eight companies and numbers 742 men; and all the companies are well armed with either Springfield or Enfield rifle muskets.

The commandants of regiments having failed to report the ununiformed militia, I am unable to give you the number attached to their respective regiments.

The stimulus given to the National Guard of this State by the very inadequate appropriations of the Legislature last year, I regard truly wonderful; and in view of the vast importance of a well-organized force to defend our long line of frontier, I can but hope that our next Legislature will do more than any preceding one, for the State Militia.

If to save the State from invasion by a foreign foe, or from insurrection and riot from foes within, be not inducement sufficient for our people in peace to prepare for war, then let the prompt reply and

response of the State militia to the call of our sister State of Pennsylvania, when threatened by devastation and ruin by the rebel forces of Lee be the motive to inspire them.

This "cruel war" still rages; and in my view, the man who fires on the United States flag forfeits even the right to live under it, and ever after has no right to wife, children nor property.

I trust, then, this war will continue until the last rebel lays down his arms; and sooner than make any dishonorable peace with the vile Jeff. Davis crew, I say fight on till sun, moon and stars go down, out of sight, evermore.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

JAMES L. GILBERT,

*Major and Inspector of the 17th Brigade.*

REPORT OF MAJOR JOSEPH JULIAND, 2ND, BRIGADE INSPECTOR NINETEENTH BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD STATE OF NEW YORK.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE OF THE BRIGADE INSPECTOR

OF THE 19TH BRIGADE, N. G. N. Y. S.,

BAINBRIDGE, CHENANGO COUNTY, December 20, 1864. }

*To the Adjutant General of the State of New York:*

Dear Sir—In compliance with my duties, I herewith transmit to you my annual inspection return for this brigade. The 76th regiment, commanded by Col. Wm. Lansing, was ordered to parade at Cortland October 28th, 1864, for drill, review and inspection. By reference to returns you will find the number present to be very creditable, considering it one of the most rainy days ever known. The state of the weather being such, no parade was attempted. The several company rolls were called, number present credited, &c. Capt. Todd of Cortland, Co. F, has brought his company by hard work and patient drilling, to be the most perfectly drilled company in the district; and the perfect marching, notwithstanding the tremendous rain, showed them something besides "fair weather" soldiers. The whole regiment is without uniforms or muskets—line officers excepted, who are fully equipped. But the fine appearance of the men, from Colonel Lansing and staff to the men just drafted to fill the ranks, gave me the impression that this regiment might easily be one of the first regiments in the brigade. I cannot close my report of the 76th regiment without a word of thanks to Capt. Swan, now proprietor of the Messenger House, Cortland, formerly of the 27th regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers, for his politeness to the Brigade Inspector, and the generous tender



of his house to the 76th regiment. The fine brass band from Marathon, attached to this regiment, was present. The 43d regiment, commanded by Col. George F. Graves, held their annual parade on the 15th and 16th days of November, at Oxford, Chenango county. In the absence of the Brigade Inspector that regiment was inspected by Col. Graves. The returns please find enclosed. This regiment is very fortunate in the selection of its commanding officer. A more energetic, thorough working man than Col. G. is rarely met. The brass band attached to this regiment is one of the finest in the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH JULIAND, 2ND,  
*Brigade Inspector 19th Brigade.*

*To the Adjutant General State of New York:*

The whole number of men enrolled in the 19th brigade, as reported to me by the Colonels commanding are as follows:

42d regiment,	1st Assembly district,	Madison county.....	2,367
43d do	2d do	Chenango do .....	.....
76th do	Cortland county.....		1,731
103d do	1st Assembly district,	Chenango county.....	888
105th do	2d do	Madison do .....	2,277

The above are men not belonging to uniformed companies, or exempt, but are liable to draft, &c. This number includes the two classes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH JULIAND, 2ND,  
*Brigade Inspector 19th Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.*