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THE UNION ARMY

A HISTORY OF MILITARY AFFAIRS IN THE LOYAL
STATES 1861-65—RECORDS OF THE REGI-
MENTS IN THE UNION ARMY—CYCLO-
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VOLUME I

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts,
Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania
and Delaware

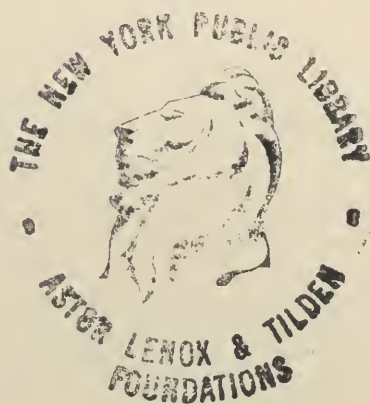
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To the
VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR,
Who Left Their Shops, Fields
and Firesides,
to Preserve the Union Our Forefathers Established,
and
After a Bloody Contest of Four Years
Gave to Their Posterity a Reunited Country,
This Work is Respectfully Dedicated
by the Publishers.

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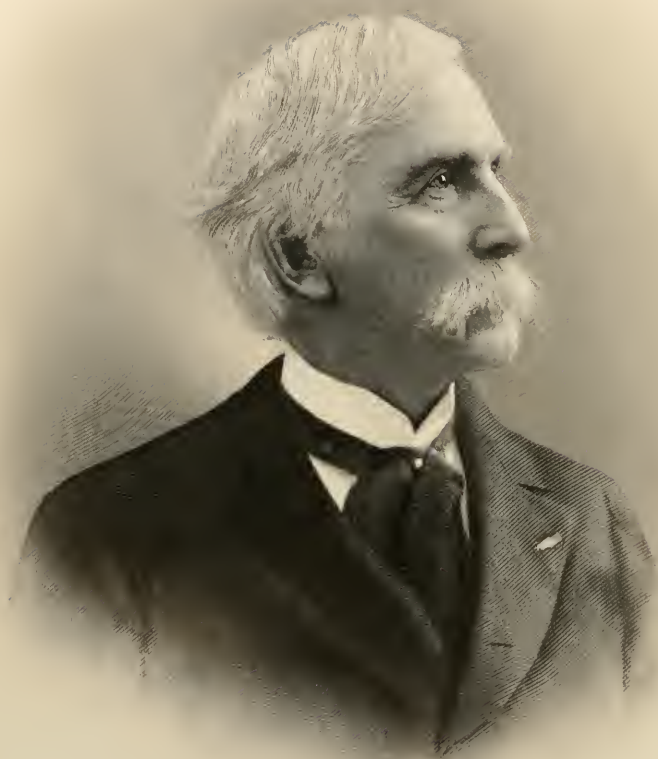
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Biographical.



Joshua L. Chamberlain

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN

Joshua L. Chamberlain, major-general, was born in Brewer, Me., Sept. 8, 1828. His father proposed an army career for him, and sent him at the age of fourteen to the military academy of Maj. Whiting at Ellsworth, Me., where one lasting benefit was the compulsory acquirement of some practical acquaintance with the French language. After some time spent in that institution of learning, and in teaching country school and other remunerative employment, he decided to become a minister of the gospel; and finally, having committed to memory Kuhner's unabridged Greek grammar from alphabet to appendix, he entered Bowdoin college with advanced standing at the age of nineteen. Graduating at the college in 1852, he entered Bangor theological seminary, where, besides conforming to all regulations, he read his theology in Latin and his church history in German, and took up the study of the Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic languages, to which he continued to devote not less than an hour a day for six years. Before his graduation, having written the four sermons required, and occasionally preached them, he received "calls" from three important churches; but the remarkable impression made by his "Master's Oration" at Bowdoin in 1855 on "Law and Liberty" led to his immediate appointment as instructor in the department of natural and revealed religion. The next year he was elected professor of rhetoric and oratory and held this place for five years. In July, 1862, leave of absence for two years was granted him for the purpose of pursuing his studies in Europe, but the serious reverses of the Union army and the critical condition of the country at that time seemed to him a call to service in another field. On Aug. 8 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 20th regiment of Maine volunteers. In twenty days he had the organization complete with full ranks, turned the command over to Col. Ames of the regular army, and set forth for the field. The regiment was assigned to Butterfield's division, Porter's corps, Army of the Potomac. Col. Chamberlain's qualities were tested in the sharp engagement at Shepherdstown ford immediately after the battle of Antietam, in September, and in the terrible experiences of his command in the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg in December he certainly won the master's degree in his military education. He had an arduous part in all the trying operations of that winter

on the Rappahannock. In May, 1863, he was made colonel of his regiment, having already acted in that capacity for three months. At Gettysburg, July 2, he held the extreme left of the Union line, and his conduct on that occasion in the memorable defense of Little Round Top won for him the admiration of the army and public fame, and he was recognized by the government in the bestowal of the Congressional medal of honor for "conspicuous personal gallantry and distinguished service." He was immediately placed in command of the famous "light brigade" of the division, which he handled with marked skill in the action at Rappahannock station. At Spottsylvania Court House in May, 1864, he was placed in command of a "forlorn hope" of nine picked regiments to make a night assault on a hitherto impregnable point of the enemy's works. By remarkable judgment and skill he gained the position, but in the morning it was found to be commanded on both flanks by the enemy in force, therefore utterly untenable, and the withdrawal ordered was more difficult than the advance had been. Shortly afterward came the sharp engagements on the Totopotomoy and the North Anna, and the terrible battles of Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor, in all of which his coolness of judgment and quickness of action drew special commendation. He was promoted to colonel of the 20th Maine on May 18, as stated above, and one month later, in command of a brigade, he made the desperate charge on Rives' salient in the Petersburg lines, where Gen. Grant promoted him on the field to the rank of brigadier-general "for gallant conduct in leading his brigade against a superior force of the enemy and for meritorious service" in that terrible campaign of 1864. In this assault he was seriously wounded and reported dead, but after two months of intense suffering he returned to his command. In the last campaign of the war, with two brigades he led the advance of the infantry with Sheridan, and made the brilliant opening fight on the Quaker road, March 29, 1865, where he was twice wounded (in the left arm and breast), and his horse was shot under him. His conduct again drew attention of the government, and he was promoted to the brevet rank of major-general "for conspicuous gallantry" in this action. On the White Oak road, March 31, although much disabled by wounds, he distinguished himself by recovering a lost field; and in the battle of Five Forks, April 1, his promptitude and skillful handling of troops received special official mention. In the final action at Appomattox Court House, April 9, he was called by Gen. Sheridan to replace his leading division of cavalry, and the first flag of truce from Longstreet came to him. His corps commander says in an official report: "In the final action Gen. Chamberlain had the advance, and was driving

the enemy rapidly before him when the announcement of the surrender was made." At the formal surrender of Lee's army he was designated to command the parade before which that army laid down the arms and colors of the Confederacy. At the final grand review in Washington, his division had the honor of being placed at the head of the column of the Army of the Potomac, and his troops, fresh from the surrender at Appomattox, were received by the thronging spectators as might be imagined. In the reorganization of the regular army at the close of hostilities he was offered a colonelcy, with the privilege of retiring with the rank of brigadier-general, on account of wounds received in the service. Not caring to be a soldier in time of peace, he declined this offer, and was mustered out of military service Jan. 15, 1866. Returning to Maine he was offered the choice of several diplomatic offices abroad, but almost as soon as he was out of the army, he was elected governor of the state by the largest majority ever given in that commonwealth. His administration was very satisfactory and he was continued in that office for four terms. While popular with the people he was in some disfavor with his party because he did not approve the policy of conferring the privilege of the "suffrage" on the lately liberated slaves, holding that reconstruction could only be effected by and through the best minds of the south, a position that history has thoroughly vindicated. In 1871 Gen. Chamberlain was elected president of Bowdoin college, and held that position until 1883, when he resigned, although continuing to lecture on public law and public economy until 1885. He was appointed major-general of Maine militia in 1876, was United States commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1878, and in 1885 he went to Florida as president of a railroad construction company. In 1900 he was appointed by President McKinley surveyor of customs at the port of Portland, and is still the efficient occupant of that position. Thus it will be seen that Gen. Chamberlain is still an active man of affairs. He is in great request as a speaker on public occasions and as a writer he has an extended reputation. He has recently been engaged in writing out his notes on the last campaign of the Army of the Potomac, which he contemplates publishing under the title, "The Passing of the Armies: Last Campaign of Grant and Lee." He also revised and edited the manuscript pertaining to the state military history of Maine, which appears as a part of this publication.

Military Affairs in Maine

1861—65

No one of the loyal states can claim preëminence over the Pine Tree State in its conduct during the Civil war. The universal sentiment of her people was that the Union must be preserved and the supremacy of the law maintained at whatever cost of life and treasure. All the patriotism of their revolutionary ancestors showed forth in the prompt and energetic action taken by her citizens in support of the general government, and in the determination that our institutions should be preserved as handed down by the fathers. The excess of her devotion to the Union, and some of her enormous sacrifices in blood and treasure will be briefly recorded in the following pages. Unnumbered pages would not suffice to tell in detail the splendid history of individual sacrifice and heroism on the part of her citizens during the continuance of the great struggle for the life of the nation.

The distant mutterings of rebellion had been heard for many months, and four of the Southern States had already passed ordinances of secession, while several others were threatening to pass similar ordinances, when the legislature of the State of Maine took steps to assure the government at Washington of its unswerving loyalty, and passed on Jan. 16, 1861, by a large majority, the following joint resolutions:—

“Whereas, By advices received from Washington, and by information received in many other ways, it appears that an extensive combination exists of evil-disposed persons to effect the dissolution of the Federal Union, and the overthrow of the Government; and *whereas* the people of the state are deeply attached to the Union and thoroughly loyal to the government, and are heartily devoted to their preservation and protection; therefore,

“Resolved, That the governor be, and hereby is, authorized and requested to assure the president of the United States of the loyalty of the people of Maine to the Union and the government thereof; and that the entire resources of the state in men and money are hereby pledged to the administration in defence and support of the Constitution and the Union.”

When the news reached the people of Maine that the first gun of rebellion had been fired upon our national flag, and that the United States fort, Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, S. C., had been assaulted and reduced, April 12, 1861, a great wave of patriotic ardor swept over the whole state. Everywhere her sons and daughters were inspired by a spirit of determination to avenge the blow that had been struck, and to aid the government in crushing the treasonable movement. Men forgot their party affiliations, and patriotic assemblages gathered in all the principal places in the state to voice their undying devotion to the Union. All were animated by the same spirit of sacrifice, and active steps were at once taken to form military organizations. The hills and valleys of Maine resounded with martial music and the gleam of bristling bayonets was seen throughout the land. In some towns, in less than twenty-four hours, full companies of volunteers were formed, ready to march. The pulpit and the press united in the demand that the state should do its full share in upholding the government. Banks and private citizens hastened to tender such material aid to the government for war purposes as might be found essential. Mr. Henry B. Humphrey, a wealthy gentleman of Thomaston, offered to arm and equip a company of artillery at an expense of \$15,000. Mothers, wives and sisters were animated by the same loyal spirit, and some of the women of Skowhegan, eager to testify their devotion to the nation, got out a field piece and fired a salute of 34 guns. The first companies to tender their services were the Lewiston Light Infantry, Auburn Artillery, and Portland Rifle Guards. The first named organization was the first to fill its ranks and be accepted and ordered into service by the governor. In Cherryfield, four hours after the enlistment roll was opened, fifty volunteers had entered their names. A poll of a volunteer company in China on the question of an immediate tender of their services to the state, showed no dissenting voice. Many other towns acted with almost equal zeal and promptitude.

The long reign of peace had rendered military organizations unnecessary, and the opening of hostilities found the militia of Maine in a neglected and unprepared condition. There was an enrolled but unarmed militia of about 60,000 men, and not more than 1,200 of these were in a condition to respond to any sudden call to arms in the emergencies contemplated by the constitution of the state. Nevertheless, within two weeks of the president's call for 75,000 volunteers, April 15, 1861, the 1st regiment of infantry was organized under the command of the gallant Nathaniel J. Jackson of Lewiston, and in less than a month the 2nd

regiment was also ready for service, commanded by the brave and lamented Charles D. Jameson of Bangor. Sickness somewhat delayed the departure of the 1st regiment from the state, and the 2nd was the first to start for the seat of war, armed and equipped so well that it received the warm encomiums of Mr. Cameron, the secretary of war.

Maine was most fortunate in having, from the commencement of the war, able and incorruptible chief magistrates, imbued with the loftiest patriotism, and whose great ambition was to furnish men and means for the suppression of the rebellion as promptly and economically as it was possible to do. At the outbreak of hostilities, Israel Washburn, Jr., was in the gubernatorial chair, and labored under almost insurmountable difficulties in his efforts to organize an effective military force from the crude and chaotic elements of the state militia system. He found himself without sufficient authority of law to meet the requisition made on him by the president for a portion of the state militia to be used in suppressing the armed uprising against the Federal government, and on April 16, the day following President Lincoln's first call for troops, he called the legislature in extra session, to convene on the 22nd. He used this language in his proclamation summoning the law-making body:—"The fact that the laws of the United States have been, and now are opposed, and their execution obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by a combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by the laws that are; the fact that a requisition has been made on me by the President of the United States for a portion of the militia of the state to aid in suppressing such combinations, and causing the laws to be duly executed; the fact that I find myself without sufficient authority of law to enable me to respond thereto as the exigency of the case requires,—these facts present in my judgment, one of those extraordinary occasions contemplated in the constitution for the convening of the legislature. In consideration whereof, I, Israel Washburn, Jr., governor of the State of Maine, in virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution to convene the legislature of this state, hereby require the senators and representatives to assemble in their respective chambers at the capitol in Augusta, on Monday, the 22nd day of April instant, at 12 o'clock noon, and then and there to consider and determine on such measures as the condition of the country and the obligation of the state may seem to demand."

The legislature sat for only three and a half days, but during

that time, enacted with commendable promptness and unanimity all laws necessary to enable the state to do its share in meeting the remarkable crisis of the country. An act was passed to receive, arm, and equip ten regiments of volunteers, not to exceed 10,000 men, and authorizing a loan of \$1,000,000 to meet this expense. A bill was also passed to raise a volunteer corps of militia of three regiments, not to exceed 3,000 men, who should be armed, equipped and drilled at the expense of the state, and subject to be called into actual service at the demand of the proper authorities. The volunteers in actual service were to receive two months bounty and the regular pay of \$11 per month. Steps were also taken to place the whole militia force of the state in the most effective condition. The governor was authorized, if in his discretion the public safety should demand it, to make provision for the organization of coast guards to protect the commerce and harbors of the state from privateers. It authorized a loan of \$300,000, in case it was deemed necessary to provide this coast guard. This prompt and patriotic action of the legislature influenced all classes. The ship-builders and ship-owners of the state met and offered their vessels to the government; lumbermen, fishermen, and men of all professions hastened to volunteer their services in the companies which were now being rapidly formed. A general order was at once promulgated calling for 10,000 volunteers, to be organized into ten regiments, without regard to military districts, to be immediately enlisted and mustered into the active militia service of the State.

Strange as it may now seem, the general government believed that the rebellion would be quickly repressed, and the original call for troops on April 15, was for only three months service. The legislative act authorizing these troops to be raised in Maine, caused them to be enlisted for two years unless sooner discharged, and the 1st and 2nd regiments were so enlisted; the former was mustered into the service of the United States for three months, and the latter for two years. On May 3, 1861, the president issued another call for troops. Under this call, and under acts approved July 22 and 25, 1861, 500,000 men were required, orders were issued from the war department, requiring all state volunteers to be mustered into government service for three years. Meanwhile the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th regiments had been organized and enlisted for two years under the above mentioned act of the legislature, when the three years requirement was issued from Washington, which necessitated an amendment in the state's mode of enlistment. The men in the four regiments above mentioned were asked to sign a contract to serve for an additional year, and

those who declined, with the exception of the 1st and 2nd regiments, were discharged.

Such was the zeal of the patriotic citizens of the state, that within a few weeks after the adjournment of the extra session of the legislature, companies had been organized far in excess of the needs of the hour. After sending forward the first six regiments, the last of which was mustered into the service of the United States on July 15, 1861, Gov. Washburn decided to discontinue enlistments in consequence of word received from Washington that no more troops from Maine would be accepted. The following organized companies were now required to disband, or, if they preferred, be placed upon such footing as to drill and compensation, as would measurably relieve them from the sacrifices entailed in keeping up a military organization, and yet secure their services when called for:

Capt. West's, East Machias; Capt. Sawyer's, Dixmont; Capt. Roberts', Dexter; Capt. Boynton's, Newport; Capt. Carlisle's, Bangor; Capt. Cass', Bangor; Capt. Lawrence's, Gardiner; Capt. Norris', Monmouth; Capt. Duly's, Phippsburg; Capt. Jones', Waldoboro'; Capt. Crowell's, Winterport; Capt. Robinson's, Unity; Capt. Jones', China; Capt. Chase's, Fairfield; Capt. McDonald's, Buckfield; Capt. Houghton's, Woodstock; Capt. McArthur's, Limington; Capt. Andrews', Biddeford. Four of these companies elected to maintain their organizations, viz.: Duly's, Jones' of Waldoboro', Robinson's and Andrews, and to devote not less than two days per week to drill and instruction until otherwise ordered, and to be paid pro rata therefor, without quarters or rations. The other companies were given leave of absence, without pay or rations, until called for. Twelve of these commanding officers, together with large portions of their commands, as then existing, subsequently entered the service of the United States in regiments which were later accepted, as was also true of Capt. Hutchin's company, of New Portland, which was also put upon leave of absence.

About this time Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Sherman visited the state and concerted measures with Gov. Washburn in regard to his naval expedition, when it was then learned that more regiments would be required. The work of organizing new regiments was accordingly recommenced with vigor, and four other regiments were speedily mustered into the United States service.

In the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, the troops of Maine bore an honorable and conspicuous part, and despite the reverse suffered by the Union Army of McDowell, won fame

for themselves and glory for their state. Of the Federal troops actually engaged in this fight, nearly one-fourth were from Maine. This disaster to the national forces led to an order by Gov. Washburn directing the enlistment of additional regiments of volunteers. This document recited:—"Whilst observing, with the most grateful pride and admiration, the brave conduct of our regiments already in the field, the governor and commander-in-chief calls upon the loyal men of the state to emulate the patriotic zeal and courage of their brothers who have gone before them. The issue involved is one on which there can be no divided opinion in Maine. It affects not only the integrity of our Union, but the very life of republican government. For the preservation of these, Maine will pour out her best blood, and expend her richest treasure. Having already contributed generously of the flower of her youth and manhood, Maine must send yet more of her stalwart sons, to do battle for the preservation of the Union, and for the supremacy of law."

The recruiting service of the state was again in active operation from this time forward, until the general government relieved Maine from all further participation in the work early in the following year. Many of the states were ahead of Maine at this time in the quota of troops furnished the government, and were still rapidly forming new military organizations, so authority was given Maine by the war department to organize five more regiments of infantry (with power to increase the number to eight), a regiment of cavalry, six batteries of light artillery, and a company of sharpshooters. Many voluntary organizations of an informal nature for military service had been formed in various parts of the state since the outbreak of hostilities; organizations which not only took their rise without compulsion, but were maintained after repeated refusals to their applications for formal enlistment in the service of the state. Not in many years had there been seen such an array of citizen soldiery parading for discipline and review, as was to be observed in the months of September and October, 1861. Little trouble was therefore found in raising these additional troops, together with four companies of coast guards, which served by authority of the war department. All told, the State of Maine raised during the year 1861 sixteen regiments (one of them one of the best cavalry regiments in the service), six batteries of artillery, and a company of sharpshooters, besides four companies of coast guards. This was 2,500 in excess of her quota, and those regiments which had gone forward to the seat of war gloriously maintained the high reputation of the state for bravery and self-possession in the numerous battles.

The elections for state officers and members of the legislature in 1861, on the issue of the vigorous prosecution of the war, sustained the government by a majority of nearly 60,000. Arrangements were made during this year for the erection of a fort at the mouth of the Kennebec river. An appropriation of \$100,000 by Congress had been made for this purpose four years earlier, but Secretary Floyd had refused to take the necessary steps for procuring a title and domain over the land necessary for its location. It is only just to say that the movement to increase the defences of the seaboard cities and towns of the state, originated with Hon. John A. Poor of Portland. His attention was drawn to the subject, early in 1861, and when the official note of Oct. 14, 1861, addressed by Mr. Seward, secretary of state, to the governors of the loyal states on the sea-coasts and lakes, was issued, Mr. Poor laid certain papers before Gov. Washburn, who promptly responded, and sent Hannibal Hamlin, Reuel Williams and Mr. Poor to Washington, as commissioners. They brought the matter properly before the secretary of war, and secured the appropriation. The fort was called Fort Popham, in honor of Gov. Popham, who, in 1608, erected a fort on the same site. Mr. Poor was further employed by Gov. Washburn as commissioner in 1862, and his report of Dec. 12, of that year, was laid before the legislature early in 1863 and printed. At the close of this session, he secured the adoption of vigorous resolutions, addressed to the authorities at Washington, which at once led to the supplying of proper guns and needed armament for the coast defences of the state,—a measure which had been neglected by the ordnance bureau of the United States year after year.

As most of the active militia of the state had been absorbed into the Federal service, it was found necessary to form several companies of home guards for coast defence. Fort McClary, at Kittery, was garrisoned on April 30, 1861; Fort Scammel, in Portland Harbor, on July 22, and Fort Sullivan, at Eastport, on Dec. 4. These companies were organized under the authority of the act passed at the extra session of the legislature, previously mentioned, and were recognized by the national government. Informal organizations of similar corps at Wiscasset and Boothbay were also recognized. Capt. R. H. Tucker, Jr., had command at the former place. Near the close of the year 1862, a patrol guard was detailed from Co. I, Capt. B. M. Flint, of Calais, for that city, to ward off a threatened lawless incursion across the eastern border of the state.

An event of much interest to the people of the state, and to the

nation at large as well, occurred at the beginning of the year 1862, when Mr. Seward, secretary of state, granted permission for British troops to pass across the territory of Maine into Canada. As the movement of British troops to Canada at this time was in connection with the British demand for the release of Mason and Slidell, who had been taken from the British steamer *Trent*, the State of Maine was considerably agitated, and carefully inquired into the matter. The government explained that the principle on which this concession was made to Great Britain was that, when humanity or even convenience, renders it desirable for one nation to have a passage for its troops and munitions through another, it is a customary act of comity to grant it, if it can be done consistently with its own safety and welfare. There was no thought that the State of Maine would feel aggrieved; but if so, the directions would be modified.

During the progress of the war the Confederates made increasing efforts to acquire a navy, and already several powerful vessels flying their flag were inflicting much damage upon northern commerce. In the spring of 1863 rebel privateers appeared off the coast of Maine and attacked a number of vessels. On June 26, 1863, the crew of the Confederate bark *Tacony*, under the command of Lieut. Reade, entered Portland Harbor in the disguise of fishermen, on board a fishing schooner they had recently captured. After the capture of the schooner, their commander had transferred to her his crew and effects, and then burned the *Tacony*. The night after their unsuspected arrival in the harbor, they succeeded in capturing the United States revenue cutter, *Caleb Cushing*, an armed vessel, as she lay at anchor. Inquiry the next morning soon disclosed the method of her disappearance, and a volunteer fleet was sent in pursuit. Being a sailing vessel, the cutter was soon overhauled in the outer harbor. After a brief resistance, the Confederates set the cutter on fire and took to their boats in an attempt to reach the fishing schooner. The magazine of the cutter was stored with 400 pounds of powder, which exploded at 2 p. m. with terrific force, in full view of thousands of citizens who were watching the proceedings from vantage points on the shore. The daring Confederates, 23 in number, were captured before they could reach the schooner, and proved to be from the man-of-war, *Florida*. Their leader held a regular commission from the Confederate government and they could not, therefore, be adjudged pirates. After a short confinement at Fort Preble, they were exchanged. This episode increased the demand for a further strengthening of the state's seaboard defences by the national government, which was induced to act

before the end of the year 1863, and Gov. Samuel Cony thus alluded to the work in his inaugural message: "Upon the call of this state by the resolves of the legislature touching the defenceless condition of her coast and northeastern frontier, and the urgent solicitation of my predecessor, the United States in addition to large expenditures upon the permanent fortifications in the harbor of Portland, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, and the narrows of the Penobscot, has constructed earthworks at Rockland, Belfast and Eastport, at each of which places two batteries of 5 guns each have been mounted, while both at Castine and Machiasport a single battery of 5 guns have been supplied."

A succession of victories by the Union armies in the latter part of 1861 and the earlier months of the following year, in both the east and west, led the North to believe that the Confederacy would soon collapse, and inspired the following resolution on the part of the Maine legislature, Feb. 18, 1862: "Resolved, That the legislature, for ourselves and in behalf of the state, tender to the gallant officers and soldiers of the army, and to the officers and soldiers of the navy of the United States, our warmest thanks for the brilliant victories recently won by their valor and skill in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and that the governor be requested to order a salute to be fired in testimony of our appreciation of the honor and glory which these signal successes reflect on the arms of the Union."

In compliance with this resolve, a salute of 100 guns was fired at the capitol. On April 3, 1862, the adjutant-general of the United States ordered the volunteer recruiting service in Maine to cease and all enlistments were suspended until May 21. Brig.-Gen. Milroy having been defeated on May 8, at the battle of Bull Pasture mountain, W. Va., by the forces under "Stonewall" Jackson, authority was given on the aforesaid date to raise the 16th regiment of infantry for three years service. No further call for troops was intimated.

One of the kaleidoscopic changes incident to the war now ensued. The army under Gen. Banks was routed at Winchester, May 25; Jackson's army escaped from Gens. Fremont and Shields and the genius of the wonderful Southern commander even inflicted a severe defeat on Gen. Shields; a few weeks later came the Seven Days' retreat of Gen. McClellan's army from the Chickahominy to the James, involving a series of terrible battles before Richmond. These events made it apparent that the war was far from ending, and that additional armies must be raised. July 2, 1862, the president issued a call for 300,000 men for

three years, the quota assigned to Maine being 9,609. Within a few weeks a requisition was made upon Maine for her quota under this call, and the 16th regiment then ready, together with the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, authorized by General Orders, and numerous recruits for regiments in the field, furnished by cities, towns and plantations upon requirements based upon population, were accepted in satisfaction of the requisition. Meanwhile, an inspiring appeal to the people of the state had been issued on July 4, 1862, by Gov. Washburn, in which he said: "An additional number of troops is required by the exigency of the public service, and if raised immediately, it is believed by those who have the best means of knowledge, that the war will be brought to a speedy and glorious issue. * * * That her natural interests may be protected and advanced; that tranquility and peace may be restored throughout the land; that the Constitution and the Union, which have been to us all the source of unmeasured blessings, may be preserved; that Liberty, of which they were the inspiration and are the selected guardians, may be saved; and that the light of one great example may shine brighter and brighter, to guide, cheer and to bless the nations; to aid in all these, I invoke the people of this state, a prompt and hearty response to this new demand upon their patriotism. And may they all unite in the work that is before them, each laboring in his own sphere, doing what he can by his example, influence and sympathy—proffering his treasure, his time, his strength, his heart and his highest hopes to the cause of his country.

General orders will be issued immediately, giving authority for raising new regiments of infantry and calling into actual service a portion of the ununiformed militia of the state."

Volunteering in all parts of the state was so prompt that the last of the above regiments, the 20th, was mustered into the service of the United States before the end of August. Before their organization was completed, the president, on Aug. 4, called for 300,000 militia, to be raised by draft, and to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The quota of Maine, under this call, was 9,609, from which some deduction was made on account of the large number of enrolled militia in the merchant marine and the navy. Permission was also given to satisfy the requisition with volunteers, either in whole or in part. On Aug. 9 general orders were issued by the war department, which prescribed regulations for the enforcement of the draft, directed the selection of rendezvous for the troops, commandants for the encampments, and the enrolment of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five; it also di-

rected, provisionally, the appointment of a commissioner from each county to superintend the drafting and hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming exemption from military duty. Under a law enacted by the legislature at its last session, all citizens subject to military duty had been enrolled in June, and only a supplementary enrolment was now found necessary to fulfil the requirements, hence no commissioners were appointed at this time in Maine. The enforcement of the draft was finally ordered for Sept. 10, but it was only found necessary to commence proceedings in a few towns, which were then deficient in their quotas. Under this stimulus, the municipal authorities of these towns, made arrangements to supply their quotas by voluntary enlistment, and without resort to the draft.

Three places of rendezvous were deemed sufficient:—"Camp Abraham Lincoln," at Portland, Col. John Lynch, commandant; "Camp E. D. Keyes," Augusta, Col. George W. Ricker, commandant; "Camp John Pope," Bangor, Col. Gideon Mayo, commandant. At Portland and Augusta, three regiments of nine months' troops were rendezvoused and organized at each encampment, and at Bangor, two regiments. As some of the towns were still deficient in their quotas at the close of October, a general order was issued, appointing a commissioner for each county to make a draft on Nov. 29, if any town should then be found wanting. These commissioners devoted their energies to such good purpose in facilitating enlistments for delinquent towns, that they found it unnecessary, in any instance, to resort to the harsh measures of the draft.

Seventy-seven cities and towns in the state even exceeded their quotas under the calls of July 2 and Aug. 4, sending from one to twenty-five men in excess of the demand, thus relieving other parts of the state. The town of Portage Lake had only one able-bodied man left in it; the town of Saco exceeded her quota under each call by no less than twenty-five men; and the town of Machias not only furnished its full quota with splendid promptness, but declared a willingness to respond to any future calls in like manner. Many towns had more men in the service than were required of them, but these recruits were credited to and received the bounty of other places, their places of residence never receiving the credit they deserved.

The citizens of Maine were divided into three parties at the election which took place on the second Monday of Sept., 1862: viz, the Republican, the Democratic, and the "War Democrats." The Republicans placed in nomination Abner Coburn as their

candidate for governor; the "War Democrats" nominated Col. Charles D. Jameson, colonel of the 2nd Maine regiment; and the regular Democratic party nominated Bion Bradbury, who had previously failed to receive the nomination of the "War Democrats." The convention of the Republican party adopted a series of resolutions, in substance as follows: 1st.—inviting the patriotic citizens of Maine to unite on a simple basis to support the policy and principles characterizing the administration of Abraham Lincoln; 2nd.—that the rebellion must be put down at any cost; 3d.—expressing sympathy with, and praise of the American army and navy, and approving national and state measures for their relief and reward; 4th.—expressing respect for and confidence in the present governor, Mr. Washburn; 5th.—expressing confidence in Hon. Abner Coburn, the nominee for governor. The resolutions adopted by the "War Democrats," expressed "unwavering support to the government in all necessary and proper efforts to subdue the existing rebellion and vindicate the authority of the Constitution and Union over every inch of territory in the United States, and gratitude to our army and navy," but voiced resistance to "all measures and efforts to convert this war for the Union into a crusade for negro emancipation;" approved the "patriotic course of the brave Gen. McClellan," and "viewed with detestation and scorn the wicked attempts of scheming politicians to undermine and weaken him and his army in their brave efforts for the vindication of the Union." The resolutions of the regular Democrats declared among other things, "That the purpose of the Democratic party is the restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution as it is; and to secure these objects we will stand shoulder to shoulder with Union men everywhere in support of the Federal government in maintaining its safety, integrity, and legitimate authority by all constitutional means." The platform recited certain of the Bill of Rights of the Federal constitution, and "condemned and denounced the repeated and gross violation by the executive of the United States, of the said rights thus secured by the constitution; and also repudiated the monstrous dogma that in time of war the constitution is suspended, or its powers in any respect enlarged beyond the letter and true meaning of that instrument;" etc. At the election held on Sept. 8, Coburn received 45,534 votes; Jameson, 7,178, and Bradbury, 32,331, a Republican majority over both the others of 6,025. Four Republican Congressmen, one Democratic Congressman, and a Republican majority of 81 in the state legislature were elected at the same time.

By the close of the year 1862, there had been sent into the field from the State of Maine, twenty-seven regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of heavy artillery, six batteries, and one company of sharpshooters, exceeding 30,000 men. These were all volunteer troops, and were distributed in Virginia on the Peninsula; southwest of Washington; at Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina and Pensacola, Fla., and at New Orleans. In addition to the troops above mentioned, a considerable number were also recruited for regiments in the field, which had become depleted from active service.

The draft was enforced by the general government under the conscription law for the first time in the year 1863. In June of this year, Lee's great army of nearly 100,000 men had crossed the Potomac and his advanced corps under Ewell had entered Pennsylvania. The authorities at Washington were much alarmed by the presence of this army on their north and on June 29 a draft of 100,000 men was ordered by the war department. The draft proceeded in Maine, during the summer months, in a generally peaceable and orderly manner. Maj. J. W. T. Gardiner was appointed acting provost-marshal-general of Maine, and boards of enrolment were organized by the United States in the five congressional districts of the state. The only resistance made to the enforcement of the draft was in the towns of Kingfield, Freeman and Salem, in the 2nd district, when, in July, the malcontents to the number of a few score of men rallied at Kingston and made some show of armed rebellion. This uprising was promptly subdued by a force of men made up of Co. G, 3d division of the state militia (composed chiefly of returned veterans), and a detail of United States regulars; the whole under the command of Post Adjt. Webber, on the staff of Maj. Gardiner. The number of men held for service or accepted as substitutes under the draft, was about 2,500. As many towns had voted in public meeting to pay the commutations of such of their citizens as might be drafted, Gov. Coburn, in view of the trouble which might result from this action, propounded the two following questions to the justices of the Supreme Court: 1.—“Has a city or town any legal right to pledge its credit to raise money for the purpose of paying the commutations of such of its citizens as may be drafted into the service of the United States under the law aforesaid? 2.—Has a city or town any legal right to raise money by taxation to provide commutations for such of its citizens as may be drafted?”

The court ruled that Congress had full power, under the constitution, “to command all the resources of the nation, the lives

of its citizens, to prevent, by any and all proper means, that fearful anarchy which would be so imminent if its dissolution should become an accomplished fact;" that the liability to serve, procure a substitute, or pay the commutation fee, as created by the Enrolment act of March 3 was of a purely personal nature; that this was "an act to raise soldiers, not to raise money," etc. Each of the questions was answered in the negative.

Following the draft, another call for troops was made by the president on Oct. 17, for 300,000 volunteers to serve for three years. This gave rise to an eloquent proclamation from Gov. Coburn which opened as follows: "Of this additional force Maine is expected to furnish her quota, and she will not disappoint that expectation. Now, as heretofore, her patriotic men will respond to the call, and promptly furnish her full share of the force necessary to vindicate the integrity of our government, and maintain the supremacy of the laws of the Union.

"Our people, with almost entire unanimity, have determined that the present rebellion shall be suppressed, and that the Union which it was designed to destroy, shall be maintained. For this purpose they entered upon the contest, and to this end they will persevere until the object be accomplished, and until the world shall be satisfied that free men can endure more, and persevere longer for the preservation of free government, than can the most determined and desperate traitor for its destruction.

"The length of the conflict is not to be measured by years, but by events. Treason is to be put down, and to that end should all the measures of the government be subservient."

Pending the draft in 1863, Gov. Coburn received permission through a general order of the war department, to recruit the 29th and 30th regiments of infantry, 2nd regiment of cavalry, and 7th battery of light artillery, which organizations were termed veteran volunteers, and furnished with "service chevrons" by the war department, to be worn as a badge of honorable distinction, as was done with all men who reënlisted. By the end of the year the above troops were nearly ready for the field and in addition a large number of men were enlisted for regiments already at the front. Ten Maine regiments were mustered out of the service of the United States during the year 1863, the terms of their enlistments having expired, and at the close of the year, there remained in active service sixteen regiments and one battalion of infantry, one regiment and one company of cavalry, one regiment of heavy and six batteries of light artillery, and one company of sharpshooters. In addition to the government bounty of \$402 for veteran recruits and \$302 for new recruits,

Maine offered in October, 1863, a bounty of \$100 to all recruits entering incomplete organizations then in the state, and \$55 to recruits entering regiments or corps in the field; besides this, as in 1862, numerous cities and towns paid extra bounties to recruits enlisted within their limits, anticipating legislative grants for legal authority in such cases. It had been hoped in this manner to escape any resort to the draft in Maine. As in previous years, many of the seafaring population entered the naval service.

When the war broke out, the bonded state debt was in round numbers about \$700,000. This was increased by expenses incidental to the war to \$1,472,000 on Jan. 1, 1863, and during that year there was added a further war debt of \$950,000, making the total debt of the state, on Jan. 1, 1864, \$2,422,000. The legislature of 1863 increased the state tax of that year over the tax of the previous year by the addition of a mill on the dollar of valuation. It also renewed the act of the previous year, exempting for another year the state banks from the severe penalties imposed by their charters in the event of their suspending specie payments. This legislature also remitted one-half of the state tax imposed upon the banks by their charters, as Congress had imposed a tax upon the circulation and deposits of the local banks.

The Republican state convention of 1863 voted unanimously to sustain the national administration in its efforts to subdue the rebellion, and placed in nomination for governor Samuel Cony, who had in the previous year been a prominent member of the party known as "War Democrats," and had made an active canvass of the state in favor of Col. Jameson. The Republicans and the War Democrats united in the canvass this year under the name of the Union party. The Democrats renominated their candidate of the previous year, Bion Bradbury, and adopted resolutions announcing their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, but severely denouncing many of the war measures of the Government. They declared that in the opinion of the convention the war was conducted by the present administration "not for the restoration of the Union, but for the abolition of slavery and the destruction of the Union." In the election which followed on Sept. 14, Cony received 67,916 votes, and Bradbury 50,366—a majority for Cony of 17,550. The Union party also had a majority of 118 on joint ballot in the legislature, elected at the same time.

Among the more important war measures passed by the legislature of 1864 was an act authorizing Maine soldiers in the field to vote for electors of president and vice-president; also a re-