

The Kentucky State Guard.

THE MILITIA.

THE passage of a Militia law by the Legislature of the State of Kentucky having attracted considerable attention to the subject, a few words relative to the workings of the Militia system in other countries may not be inappropriate.

The Militia, according to Webster, are bodies of soldiers enrolled for discipline, but not engaged in actual service except in case of emergency; being thus distinguished from regular government soldiers, whose sole occupation is war or constant military duty. The Militia of a country are the able-bodied men organized into companies, regiments, and brigades, with officers of all grades, and required by law to attend military exercises on certain days only, but at other times being left at liberty to pursue their usual occupations as civilians.

In "merrie England" during the days of the Saxons, the only military force was a sort of Militia: certain given tracts of land being required to contribute for the general protection a given number of men. Subsequent to the Norman conquest, land-holders were compelled to provide men and arms for the defense of the realm in case of invasion being made, or threatened, in proportion to the value of their estates. The men thus obtained by levy were obliged to march to any part of the country that might be threatened by danger. This continued until the reign of Edward III, when it was decreed by law, that no man thus forced to service should be compelled to go out of the county in which he resided, except in times of great and actual public danger. One of the greatest calamities that ever befell England had its chief origin in the mustering of the Militia; viz: In 1641 the British Parliament got under its control the entire military force of England, and in 1642 the two houses passed a bill decreeing that all control of the Militia, and of all forts, garrisons, and castles, should be vested in commissioners. King

Charles I. refused to ratify the bill. Parliament immediately issued orders to call out the Militia. The King thereupon issued commissions to some of the nobility, authorizing them to muster the Militia, and thus by this collision of high authorities was caused a war that for several years made the land desolate.

The military system of Prussia has been by some considered as an approximation to our Militia, but it is not so,—as, before a man is entitled to the major portion of his time, he must serve a long apprenticeship, thus making the system more like the regular enlistment system of our country and England as to time, except that the Prussian is obliged to buckle on his armor and go to the wars, whether he will or no. Every Prussian must serve his king three years,—after that he is compelled to serve but two weeks in each year, unless war should take place, in which case he is forced at once into the standing army, as no substitutes are allowed, or exemptions made.

Charles II. of England, re-established the national Militia, himself being Commander-in-Chief, the lords-lieutenant having charge under him of raising the Militia in their several counties. Such had been the case from the time of Philip and Mary until the troublous days of the 1st Charles. Now, however, the property liability was changed,—all persons having a yearly income of £500, or an estate worth £6000, were obliged to provide a man for the cavalry. Those whose income was not less than £200 per year, or who possessed £2400 in money or property, were *expected* to furnish a foot soldier, and those who were possessed of a less amount of the “root of all evil,” were required to club together, in proportion to their relative wealth, and furnish a man, either for the foot soldiery or cavalry. The Militia thus raised were mustered by regiments and drilled *en masse*, once each year, for four days; in addition to this, there were minor musters by companies. After a time these musters were discontinued (excepting in the city of London); this was owing chiefly to the expense attending them.

During the reign of the 2d George, in 1756, Parliament, fearing that the French were inclined to become gay filibusteros, and annex their estates and goods, again re-organized the national Militia.

All laws upon the subject were repealed in the second year of George III; a new act regulating the entire management and command of the force was passed, and, although since that day, many new regulations have been adopted, the law is still the same in many of its main points.

As the English law stood ten years ago, no person under the age of eighteen or over the age of forty-five years, was liable, whatever might be his pecuniary condition. Any person having two children was exempt, if he was not worth £100. All persons worth £100 and over, no matter how large their families might be, were liable,

unless disqualified by being married, in which case, he was allowed to procure a substitute.

Physical disqualification on the part of men not worth £100, were, if certified to by a surgeon, sufficient to exempt them. Any individual, once having, upon an order for calling out the Militia, been drawn by ballot, is thereafter exempt from taking a chance in the ballot. So, in summing up the matter, we find, that in England and Ireland, the term Militia-man is used to designate those men who have been chosen by ballot to serve when called upon, for a certain term of years, within the boundaries of the kingdom; for, unlike the regular troops, the yeomanry, or Militia cannot be sent out of the country, being called out only as a domestic guard, to protect their own homes and firesides, and expected in times of peace to do duty but twenty-eight days in the year.

In England, and in fact every other country, the Militia have been, by trained soldiery, looked upon with contempt, and considered as being in battle rather in the way of than as an aid to skilled troops. But, although as a general rule, such is the case, still there have been glorious exceptions. During the Revolutionary war, raw, undisciplined Militia, when fighting in defense of their liberty, proved more than a match for the trained and hired soldiery of the English king—each man bearing within his bosom the soul of a hero, hoping that if he might not live to conquer, he might die battling manfully for his rights, and sleep the sleep that knows no waking,

"With his hand on the dented blade,
And the stars and the stripes around him!"

It is not, however, with the Militia of cornstalk guns and "hay and straw foot" notoriety that we shall have to deal, but with the volunteers, or citizen soldiery,—men who pursue their usual occupations, but at the same time, by regular and systematic training, perfect themselves so thoroughly in the art of war as to become quite as effective and valuable a part of our national bulwark as are the regular troops. Until within a very few years, the policy of England has been to discourage the volunteer Militia. Now, the government, having become thoroughly awakened to the importance of an efficient volunteer corps, has changed its system of action, and by every means in its power, is endeavoring to encourage the subjects of the Queen in their organization of volunteer corps. At this time, no country on earth can boast of a more efficient body of soldiers, independent of the regular troops, than England, in her Victoria Rifle and other similar corps. There, all classes from nobles to peasantry have become imbued with the military spirit.

In many of the Eastern States, the Militia or volunteer soldiery exceed in numbers the whole of the regular army of the United States, yet the question is often asked, "What is the necessity of having these annual or semi-annual reviews of the Militia? there is no danger of invasion, or civil war, all is quiet and at peace, and likely so to remain."

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and when a nation, or a country is known to be in a state of preparation, or readiness for any emergency that might by any combination of circumstances arise, they will be treated with courtesy, and those very nations, that might otherwise be disposed to make war upon them, will take a sober second thought before doing so, if they do not altogether abandon it.

There can be no military organization so effective as that which is now being matured into strength and permanency in this our native land. The men who compose this force, are many of them wealthy, and most all are men of standing. They are induced to support and join in this movement from a feeling of patriotism, and a whole-souled love of country; having their interests also at stake, they will enter into the fray, when needs be, with a will.

Within the past year many of the Western States have taken steps for the full and efficient organization of a Militia force. The Legislature of Alabama appropriated \$200,000 for this purpose alone. In the State of Massachusetts, so fully had the people become impressed with the necessity of an efficient volunteer organization, and so great were the inducements held out to those who volunteered, that a law was passed limiting and specifying the number of volunteers that should be received in each county. In Pennsylvania, each member of the volunteer corps is paid by the State so much per diem for every day that he serves as a member of such corps, and in addition to this, the State furnishes uniforms.

Our own lawgivers, considering the old adage of "in time of peace prepare for war," as being sound doctrine, set themselves earnestly to work, to perfect a system which should comprise within its provisions all of the excellent qualities of the laws of other states and countries, and at the same time be freed from their objectionable provisions. After long and mature deliberation, they gave to the world the lately approved Militia Bill, providing for the organization of the "KENTUCKY STATE GUARD." This bill is, viewed in all its bearings upon the subject, most emphatically "the one thing needful."

Many, even of our own countrymen, claim that citizen soldiers will never prove efficient, and that the better classes will not join in the movement; but, judging the future by the progress made during the past four months, we will, ere another year has

passed away, have in the KENTUCKY STATE GUARD, one of the best drilled and most thorough military organizations in the world.

We look upon war as a science, a profession, in which to excel requires the study of a lifetime, and which should, by those destined to high command, be followed without any dividing interests; and honestly believe, that for those who cannot avail themselves of such thorough and undivided study of the art of "glorious war," the provision of our military bill, regarding the annual and semi-annual encampments and reviews, for the perfecting of officers, and in the future encampments the private also, of the various volunteer companies in the U. S. service drill, is the best plan that could have been devised. By these meetings the ambition of the military will be thoroughly aroused, and each company will attend with the fixed purpose of endeavoring, at least, to surpass the other by their skill at arms, and the result will be that all concerned will be benefited.

Each American considers himself as a sovereign in the land, and per consequence a portion of the national bulwark. He feels, therefore, when he buckles on his armor, that he is fighting his own battles, and this thought, though he may lack skill, and be a novice in the art of war, causes him to strike with a will, and he takes to war as naturally as a cat takes to milk.

Some of our European brethren formerly thought that the private citizens of a country were incapable of defending it; although they acknowledged that in the early ages of civilization the citizens of their own and other lands, would, when necessity required, turn into soldiers and back again to the private citizen, with great readiness and with benefit to the country; still they claimed that in those ages, war was as much a part of the aim and object of every man's life as were the gentler occupations and professions of the civilian, but that now it were folly to expect such a state of affairs under a monarchical government. In a Republic it might answer, for the reasons given before; under a Monarchy, the subjects, being heavily taxed for the support of the army, depend upon "the powers that be" to defend them in case of civil outbreak or foreign invasion; sitting back as lookers on, with a "*It's none of my business, I'm only a passenger, and fare's paid through*" sort of expression upon their countenances. There an immense standing army has ever been considered as an indispensable luxury, and as the only means by which a country could be defended.

Our English brethren of bovine proclivities, were not, until lately, of a volunteering disposition; they did not take to war kindly, and when ordered out as Militia, under the severe penalties of the law, they obeyed with reluctance; the task was considered as a forced one; and consequently, not entering upon their duties with a will, they

made but slight progress in learning the duties required of soldiers, and thus caused English Militia to be looked upon with distrust. With us the penalty inflicted for non-fulfilment of the requirements of the Militia law, has ever been so trifling as to be looked upon as merely nominal, being but a fine of a few cents per annum.

THE KENTUCKY MILITIA LAW.

Having glanced hastily at the workings of the various systems, we shall now consider the KENTUCKY MILITIA LAW and the organization of the KENTUCKY STATE GUARD. The act of our State Legislature, entitled the MILITIA LAW, was approved March 5th, 1860. The Inspector-General and Staff received their commissions sixty days thereafter, on the 5th day of May, 1860. S. B. Buckner, a graduate of West Point, and for several years Instructor of Military Tactics at that post, and an old and tried soldier of the Mexican war, also the framer of the present admirable Militia law of Kentucky, having been appointed the Commander-in-chief of the Kentucky State Guard, by Gov. Beriah Magoffin, to the post of Inspector-General, proceeded to appoint as his Staff, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-chief, the following officers: Ben. Hardin Helm, Assistant Inspector-General; Frank Tryon, Assistant Quarter-Master General; C. D. Pennebaker, Assistant Pay-Master General.

Immediately after these appointments were made, the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD, }
LOUISVILLE, May 5th, 1860. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

1. By direction of the Commander-in-chief, the undersigned, having been commissioned Inspector-General, hereby assumes command of the Kentucky State Guard.
2. The head-quarters are established, until further orders, at Louisville.
3. In a few days, instructions will be issued relative to the formation and organization of companies, preparatory to their being mustered into the State Guard.

BEN HARDIN HELM of Louisville is hereby appointed Assistant Inspector-General.

S. B. BUCKNER, *Inspector-General*

OFFICAL.

Louisville having thus for the present, at least, been chosen as the headquarters of the Kentucky State Guard, order No. 2, giving full instructions for the information and guidance of all military associations wishing to connect themselves with the Kentucky State Guard, was published by order of the Inspector General. On the 21st of May, 1860, order No. 3, giving brief instructions for the use of Captains of companies, was published. This was designed merely to answer until the new Manual should be issued.

May 22d, 1860, order No. 4 was issued, calling the attention of military officers to some of the most important provisions of the new law.

July 18th, 1860, order No. 5 was published, defining the styles and colors of the uniform. The full-dress coat being a frock of "cadet" gray cloth, trousers same cloth, and patterned after those of the French infantry of the line. The epaulette was not to be worn, but in its place a shoulder strap was adopted, thus doing away with the square-shouldered appearance, caused by the epaulette, and allowing the symmetrical bend and form of the shoulder to be seen. The fatigue dress is exactly similar to that of the French Chasseurs a Pied.

Kentucky State Guard.

LIST OF OFFICERS to SEPTEMBER 4th, 1860.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. B. BUCKNER, *Inspector-General, and Commander of the Kentucky State Guard.*

STAFF.

Col. BEN. HARDIN HELM, *Assistant Inspector-General, Assistant Adjutant-General.*
 Col. FRANK TRYON, *Assistant Quartermaster-General, Assistant Commissary-General.*
 Col. ISAAC W. SCOTT, *Assistant Surgeon-General.*
 Col. CHAS. D. PENNEBAKER, *Assistant Paymaster-General.*
 Col. SAMUEL GILL, *Chief Engineer.*
 Maj. JAMES A. BEATTIE, *Judge-Advocate.*
 Capt. PHILIP VACARO, *Captain in the Subsistence Department.*
 Rev. JAMES CRAIK, D. D., *Chaplain.*

MAJORS.

T. H. HUNT	Louisville Battalion	May 25th.
H. McDOWELL	Bourbon Battalion	June 23d.
P. B. HAWKINS	Green River Battalion	23d.
A. BUFORD	Lexington Battalion	23d.
WM. E. WOODRUFF	Marion Rifle Battalion	Aug. 15th.

CAPTAINS.

ALEX. CASSEDAY	<i>Citizen Guards</i>	Louisville	May 5th.
A. L. SYMMES	<i>National Blues</i>	Louisville	8th.
JNO. B. MAJOR	<i>Governor's Guards</i>	Frankfort	14th.
W. H. STORY	<i>Union Greys</i>	Georgetown	17th.
JOHN H. MORGAN	<i>Lexington Rifles</i>	Lexington	9th.
S. D. BRUCE	<i>Lexington Chasseurs</i>	Lexington	9th.
JAS. McDERMOT	<i>Jackson Guards</i>	Louisville	11th.
H. H. CULBERTSON	<i>Woodford Blues</i>	Versailles	11th.
M. H. CAFER	<i>Hardin Co. Light Infantry</i>	Elizabethtown	15th.
SANFORD GOINS	<i>Governor's Red Artillery</i>	Frankfort	15th.
J. C. WICKLIFFE	<i>Nelson Greys</i>	Bardstown	15th.
E. H. HOBSON	<i>Greensburg Guards</i>	Greensburg	10th.
W. G. WELCH	<i>Shelby Guards</i>	Simpsonville	19th.
H. B. THEOBALD	<i>Owentown Guards</i>	Owentown	22d.
PHIL. LEE	<i>Bitter Water Blues</i>	Shepherdsville	14th.
JOS. B. WATKINS	<i>Citizen Artillery</i>	Louisville	5th.
L. B. OFFUTT	<i>The Kentucky Guards</i>	Leesburg	12th.
H. McDOWELL	<i>Harrison Rifles</i>	Cynthiana	14th.
THOS. H. HAYS	<i>Salt River Rangers</i>	Pitts Point	15th.
WM. E. RUSSELL	<i>Adair Guards</i>	Columbia	19th.
WM. J. BRAMLETTE	<i>Flat Rock Greys</i>	Flat Rock	19th.
W. LINDSAY	<i>Clinton Rifles</i>	Clinton	19th.
E. G. HALL	<i>Henderson Guards</i>	Henderson	22d.
SAM'L K. HAYS	<i>Kentucky Greys</i>	Covington	23d.
T. W. OLDS	<i>Jessamine Rifles</i>	Nicholasville	26th.
J. M. FITZ-HENRY	<i>Uniontown Riflemen</i>	Uniontown	30th.
JOSEPH W. STEARS	<i>Bourbon Rangers</i>	North Middleton	12th.
WM. H. TAULBEE	<i>Morgan Legion</i>	Morgan Co.	June 1st.
H. L. TAYLOR	<i>Clinton Guards</i>	Albany	4th.
JNO. C. LEWIS	<i>Wolfe Rangers</i>	Wolfe Co.	9th.
JEAMES A. BUCKMAN	<i>Beechfork Rangers</i>	Fredericktown	9th.
W. S. PIERCE	<i>Mountain Rangers</i>	West Liberty	9th.
N. A. PARKER	<i>Trimble Rifles</i>	Bedford	9th.
JAS. B. HARVEY	<i>Co. A. Marion Rifles</i>	Louisville	12th.

Camp Boone—Kentucky State Guard.

15

LLOYD TILGHMAN.....	<i>Paducah City Guards</i>	Paducah.....	June 16th.
W. C. WHITAKER.....	<i>Minnie Greys</i>	Shelbyville	9th.
ELLIS L. AKER.....	<i>Louisville Life Guards</i>	Louisville.....	21st.
J. NEWCUM.....	<i>Mt. Vernon Guards</i>	Mt. Vernon.....	25th.
L. C. WEBSTER.....	<i>Winchester Guards</i>	Winchester	26th.
J. B. HARRIS	<i>Bozzaris Greys</i>	Germantown	July 4th.
JAMES S. WITTINGTON.....	<i>Woodford Greys</i>	Mellville.....	7th.
M. BRENT PERKINS	<i>Pulaski Sentinels</i>	Somerset	7th.
H. M. BUCKLEY	<i>New Castle Guards</i>	New Castle	14th.
L. P. LOVETT	<i>Co. B. Marion Rifles</i>	Louisville.....	17th.
WM. BROWN.....	<i>Kentucky Light Infantry</i> ...	Warrentown	24th.
C. N. KNAPP.....	<i>Washington Riflemen</i>	Louisville.....	Sept. 3d.
P. B. HAWKINS.....	<i>Warren Voltigeurs</i>	Bowling Green...	
J. P. NICKOLS.....	<i>Glasgow Guards</i>	Glasgow.....	Aug. 24th.
J. S. NORRIS.....	<i>Henderson Cavalry</i>	Henderson	25th.

LIEUTENANTS.

<i>Citizen Guards</i> ..Louisville.			
1st..J. H. MORTON MORRIS	2d..ROBERT BIGGS	3d..JOHN M. SEMPLE.	
<i>National Blues</i> ..Louisville.			
1st..W. L. CLARKE	2d..	3d..T. E. ELLIOTT.	
<i>Governor's Guards</i> ..Frankfort.			
1st..D. W. LINDSEY.....	2d..GEO. W. MORRIS	3d..GEO. B. BARNLEY.	
<i>Union Greys</i> ..Georgetown.			
1st..G. F. ALLGAIAR.....	2d..S. W. LONG	3d..JOHN FOSTER.	
<i>Lexington Rifles</i> ..Lexington.			
1st..THOS. B. MONROE	2d..CHAS. CANNON	3d..W. McCracken.	
<i>Lexington Chasseurs</i> ..Lexington.			
1st..J. C. COCHRAN.....	2d..W. T. MATHENEY.....	3d..C. H. HARVEY.	
<i>Jackson Guards</i> ..Louisville.			
1st..PAT BANNON.....	2d..D. P. MAXCY	3d..T. FLYNN.	
<i>Woodford Blues</i> ..Versailles.			
1st..W. H. CRESSY	2d..JOSEPH C. BAILEY.....	3d..WM. G. STONE.	
<i>Hardin Co. Light Infantry</i> ..Elizabethtown.			
1st..M. R. McCULLONG	2d..CHAS. H. THOMAS	3d..L. B. MILLER.	
<i>Governor's Red Artillery</i> ..Frankfort.			
1st..C. T. EGBERT.....	2d..G. R. VALLANDINGHAM ...	3d..F. M. CHAMBERS.	

Camp Boone—Kentucky State Guard.

<i>Nelson Greys</i> ..Bardstown.		
1st..N. A. CROUCH	2d..HOWARD HYNES	3d..W. N. BRECKHAM.
<i>Greensburg Guards</i> ..Greensburg.		
1st..C. D. MOORE	2d..JNO. A. ADAIR.....	3d..BEN. B. SCOTT.
<i>Shelby Guards</i> ..Simpsonville.		
1st..JNO. G. JONES	2d..R. H. GEORGE	3d..J. L. GREGG.
<i>Owenton Guards</i> ..Owenton.		
1st..R. H. MUNDAY	2d..J. B. ROBERTS	3d..J. M. CRAIGMYLE.
<i>Bitter Water Blues</i> ..Shepherdsville.		
1st..A. H. FIELD.....	2d..J. W. ROGERS.....	3d..J. W. HOAGLAND.
<i>Citizen Artillery</i> ..Louisville.		
1st..JAS. A. DUNWOODY	2d..L. C. DUVAL.....	3d..JNO. H. WELLS.
<i>Kentucky Guards</i> ..Leesburg.		
1st..JAS. T. BROCK	2d..A. M. ANDERSON	3d..J. W. HILL.
<i>Harrison Rifles</i> ..Cynthiana.		
1st..JOS. DESHA.....	2d..JNO. A. FRAZIER	3d..W. H. ROBERTS.
<i>Salt River Rangers</i> ..Pitts Point.		
1st..F. H. FOSTER	2d..B. R. MYERS.....	3d..JNO. H. HOLAWAY.
<i>Adair Guards</i> ..Columbia.		
1st..W. H. SPENCER	2d..JAS. W. ATKINS	3d..WM. S. TURPIN.
<i>Flat Rock Greys</i> ..Flat Rock.		
1st..H. T. WILSON.....	2d..N. W. FOWLE.....	3d..J. T. DEGARNETT.
<i>Clinton Rifles</i> ..Clinton.		
1st..S. W. PENNICK.....	2d..T. L. DODGE.....	3d..P. W. GAILBRAITE.
<i>Henderson Guards</i> ..Henderson.		
1st..R. T. GLASS	2d..JAS. H. HOLLOWAY	3d..GEO. L. DIXON.
<i>Kentucky Greys</i> ..Covington.		
1st..ALFRED MARTIN.....	2d..J. W. LEHMAN	3d..JAS. W. SYRACH.
<i>Jessamine Rifles</i> ..Nicholasville.		
1st..GEO. M. WETMORE	2d..WM. H. PARRISH	3d..H. H. DANIEL.
<i>Uniontown Riflemen</i> ..Uniontown.		
1st..J. A. MCKEARNEY.....	2d..W. S. PHILLIPS	3d..CHAS. H. HAMELTON.
<i>Bourbon Rangers</i> ..North Middleton.		
1st..J. T. FARRIS.....	2d..H. C. HUTCHCRAFT	3d..J. B. STIVERS.
<i>Morgan Legion</i> ..Morgan Co.		
1st..DAVID J. LYKENS.....	2d..W. B. LYKENS	3d..THOS. BRISTOW.
<i>Clinton Guards</i> ..Albany.		
1st..W. D. HOPKINS	2d..WM. PERKINS.....	3d..J. P. MILLER.

Camp Boone—Kentucky State Guard.

17

<i>Wolfe Rangers.. Wolfe Co.</i>		
1st.. Wm. BRISTOW.....	2d.. Jos. R. LAWSON.....	3d.. CALEB MAY.
<i>Beechfork Rangers.. Fredericktown.</i>		
1st.. F. M. HILL.....	2d.. R. W. WATHEN.....	3d.. L. A. HAMILTON.
<i>Mountain Rangers.. West Liberty.</i>		
1st.. Jno. T. HAZELINGG.....	2d.. MILTON B. COX	3d.. Jno. M. PERRY.
<i>Trimble Rifles.. Bedford.</i>		
1st.. W. L. GARRIOTT.....	2d.. Jas. L. HALL.....	3d.. A. W. SMITH.
<i>Co. A. Marion Rifles.. Louisville.</i>		
1st.. R. G. HAWKINS	2d.. J. N. SHEPHERD.....	3d.. J. H. WEINADEL.
<i>Paducah City Guards.. Paducah.</i>		
1st.. Jno. S. SHIELD.....	2d.. E. GRAHAM ATKINSON....	3d.. D. C. WILCOX.
<i>Minnæ Greys.. Shelbyville.</i>		
1st.. R. T. OWEN	2d.. W. B. ALLEN	3d.. Jno. T. DAVIS, JR.
<i>Louisville Life Guards.. Louisville.</i>		
1st.. Jno. B. McKOWN.....	2d.. J. W. LOONEY.....	3d.. A. B. WYNNE.
<i>Mt. Vernon Guards.. Mt. Vernon.</i>		
1st.. W. A. BROOKE.....	2d.. N. WHITTAKER	3d.. GEO. W. PAYNE, JR.
<i>Winchester Guards.. Winchester.</i>		
1st.. G. M. JACKSON.....	2d.. NELSON T. BUSH	3d.. H. S. PARRISH.
<i>Bozzaris Greys.. Germantown.</i>		
1st.. J. M. NOLEN.....	2d.. J. R. WILSON	3d.. E. J. THOMPSON.
<i>Woodford Greys.. Mellville.</i>		
1st.. Jas. W. SMITH	2d.. S. J. MILES.....	3d.. Jos. GORBUTT, JR.
<i>Pulaski Sentinels.. Somerset.</i>		
1st.. ALFRED L. ALLCORN.....	2d.. JOHN W. COLYER.....	3d.. H. B. SMITH.
<i>New Castle Guards.. New Castle.</i>		
1st.. Jos. BUNKER	2d.. BEN B. GRAY	3d.. R. L. SHOUSE.
<i>Co. B. Marion Rifles.. Louisville.</i>		
1st.. J. R. PEACH	2d.. J. H. KEMP.....	3d.. Wm. MANGAN.
<i>Kentucky Light Infantry.. Warrentown.</i>		
1st.. Jas. T. JOHNSON	2d.. W. S. SPAULDING.....	3d.. W. C. HIGGINBATHAM.
<i>Washington Riflemen.. Louisville.</i>		
1st.. PETER EMGE.....	2d.. FRED. BUCKNER	3d.. CARL KUHL.
<i>Warren Voltigeurs.. Bowling Green.</i>		
1st.. C. R. EDWARDS	2d.. CHAS. E. McLANE	3d.. W. LeROY DULANEY.
<i>Glasgow Guards.. Glasgow.</i>		
1st.. WILLIS G. THOMPSON	2d.. ROCH F. ROBB.....	3d.. (No election).
<i>Henderson Cavalry.. Henderson.</i>		
1st.. S. M. ELAM.....	2d.. S. S. HICKS.....	3d.. J. R. WHITE.

On the 11th of August, 1860, Inspector-General Buckner issued a circular to all captains and officers of companies then comprising the Kentucky State Guard, directing them to meet at Louisville on Thursday, August 23d, 1860, for the purpose of attending an encampment of officers, to be held upon the grounds of the South-Western Agricultural Association, the use of which had been courteously proffered for that purpose by the Directors. In honor of, and as a token of respect to, that gallant pioneer of Kentucky civilization, Daniel Boone,—a man whose memory is revered by all true Kentuckians, and whose life was spent in one long encampment, in which the thorns of camp life were ever presented, whilst the roses were but seldom seen—this, the first encampment of the Kentucky State Guard, was styled "Camp Boone."

The true military spirit seemed, judging by the number of companies that were, in the short space of four months, enrolled in the Kentucky State Guard, to have been thoroughly awakened. As will be seen by reference to the official list, companies numbering, including rank and file, over three thousand men, had been formally accepted; and we feel safe in saying that on the occasion of the next annual encampment, the Kentucky State Guard will number at least eight thousand men.

As no provision had been made by the State for defraying the expenses of this encampment, the citizens of Louisville were appealed to, and with their accustomed liberality they responded to the call, subscribing over \$1500 in money, and about \$2000 in provisions and other munitions of war.

A number of tents were kindly furnished by the Guthrie Greys of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Chicago Light Guards of Chicago, Ill. These, with the tents of the Citizen Guards, National Blues, and Marion Rifle Battalion, of Louisville, together with those belonging to the Kentucky State Guard, numbering in all one hundred and twenty tents, offered ample accommodations and comfortable quarters for all.

A lovelier spot for an encampment could not have been found, than the capacious grounds of the South-Western Agricultural Association. The central avenue, shaded as it is by hundreds of our native forest trees, formed an exquisitely beautiful place for morning and evening drill and parade and the civilians' promenade; there, lovely ladies and gallant cavaliers "most did congregate," regretting only in the midst of their pleasures, that like all earthly things they would shortly end, and the time would soon come in which they must hie away to the heated and dusty city, leaving these shaded walks and fragrant bowers behind them, to be classed among the things that were. On the east of this, the grand avenue, was situated the camp proper. On the west, the noble amphitheatre loomed up, reminding one, by its size, as seen by Luna's rays through the foliage, of the Colliseum of our Roman ancestors. Beyond this, on

the north, lay, like a vast plain, the Review ground, of size sufficient to allow of the advantageous display of 10,000 troops. Here the magnificent band from Newport Barracks nightly discoursed eloquent and soul-inspiring music to thousands of entranced and enraptured listeners.

THURSDAY, August 23, 1860.

The first day of the encampment, officers reported themselves at headquarters at 12 o'clock M. The stars and stripes were displayed at the flag staff in front of the General's marquée; and thus camp Boone was inaugurated.

According to the regulations contained in General Order No. 6, the officers were temporarily organized into infantry companies, and commenced the duties of private soldiers; that being in the estimation of their superior officers the most efficacious mode of instructing and perfecting them in a knowledge of their duties as soldiers and commandants of companies.

In the organization of the camp for the first day, the following officers were appointed:

MAJ. HUNT, <i>Officer of Day.</i>	CAPT. SAM. K. HAYS, <i>Officer of Guard.</i>
CAPT. JOHN H. MORGAN, <i>1st Lieut.</i>	CAPT. J. R. PEACH, <i>2nd Lieut.</i>
CAPT. J. M. McDERMOTT, <i>3rd Lieut.</i>	

It may be as well to remark here, *en passant*, that during the first three days of the encampment, Capt. ALEX. CASSEDAY of the Citizen Guards acted as Assistant Inspector-General in the place of BEN. HARDIN HELM, he being reported absent. The following Special Orders of the day were issued for the government and regulation of the camp, during its continuance.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD, } CAMP BOONE, August 23, 1860. }

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 6.

1. The first encampment of the Kentucky State Guard, known as camp Boone, will be held on the grounds of the South-Western Agricultural Society, and will begin at noon on the 23d inst., and close Thursday morning, the 30th inst.

2. The officers will be temporarily organized into two companies of Infantry, under the command of the two senior officers of Infantry present, and will be instructed practically during the encampment in the schools of the soldier and of the company.

3. For the purpose of theoretical instructions in the same schools and in the school of the battalion, the companies will be subdivided into sections of convenient size, under the proper instructors, and will recite on the Infantry Tactics at such hours as will not interfere with the daily drills or other duties.

4. The following will be the hours for the different signals:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Reveille, 5 o'clock A. M. | 4. Surgeon's call, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ A. M. |
| 2. Fatigue call, immediately after Reveille. | 5. Breakfast call, 7 A. M. |
| 3. Signal for squad drill, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. | 6. Signal for company drill, 8 A. M. |

Camp Boone—Kentucky State Guard.

7. Morning parade, 9½ A. M.

8. Guard mounting, 10 A. M.

9. Dinner call, 1 P. M.

10. Battalion drill, 4 P. M.

11. Fatigue call, 5½ P. M.

12. Evening parade, 6 P. M.

13. Signal for supper, after parade.

14. Tattoo, 9½ P. M.

15. Taps, 10 P. M.

The Band will practice usually at and after guard mounting, at parades, and after 7 P. M.

5. Orderly hours, for the transaction of business at Headquarters, will be from 7½ to 8, and 10 to 11 A. M.

6. Officers of the day will usually be detailed from the Majors and senior Captains; officers of the guard, from the junior Captains and Lieutenants; officers of police, from the company officers.

7. The guard will consist of two commissioned officers, two Sergeants, two Corporals, and as many privates as may be necessary to supply sentinels for the camp.

8. The three privates of the guard who shall, after inspection by the Adjutant, be pronounced most soldierly in their appearance, instruction, and equipment, will be chosen as sentinels for the color line, and a fourth will be ordered to report for duty to the Commander of the encampment.

9. The commander of each company will, at the hours of fatigue call, leave the tents of his company and the company grounds thoroughly policed.

10. The officer of police will supervise the police of the company grounds, and will have all the camp grounds within the chain of sentinels placed in perfect order. All the servants in camp will be placed under his orders for this purpose.

11. All lights in the company tents or grounds, except lights in officers' tents, will be extinguished at taps, and none will be permitted there during the rest of the night.

12. Tickets for the railroad will be given to company commanders, who will issue them only to enable members of their commands who may have received permission to visit the city and to return to camp.

13. No member of the command, except officers, will be permitted to leave the fair grounds without the written permission of his company and battalion commander, and must report at the main guard before leaving. Officers must not absent themselves from camp without the permission of their battalion commanders.

14. Visitors to the encampment will be permitted to pass the chain of sentinels between reveille and tattoo, except at hours which may interfere with the drills or parades. The officers of the guard will see that all persons not connected with the military leave camp at tattoo.

15. Sentinels will be instructed, while strictly performing every military duty, to show every civility and respect to visitors. Any rudeness on their part to unoffending citizens will be visited with punishment. They will enforce their orders with strictness, but at the same time in a manner which will not be unnecessarily offensive.

16. The trees, houses, and all property on the grounds, are placed under the protection of the guard and of the officers and soldiers of the encampment. The Commanding General is confident that the generosity of the Society which has placed its grounds at our disposal will not be abused.

17. The boundaries of the fair grounds are fixed as the limits of the encampment, under paragraph 49, article 6, of the militia law. The chain of sentinels will be established within those limits in such positions as may be most suitable.

S. B. BUCKNER, *Inspector-General.*

FRIDAY, August 24, 1860.

The officers to whom were assigned the guard of the camp, were
MAJ. H. McDOWELL, *Officer of Day.* LIEUT. LINDSEY, *Officer of Guard.*
LIEUT. BRINKER, *Lieut. Guard.*

The officers (for the present, privates) were busily engaged in their military studies and practice, seeming to enter heart and soul into the arduous task assigned them.

There was a great increase in the number of visitors, and the grounds presented quite a lively and gala-day appearance.

SATURDAY, August 25, 1860.

As the guard of this day, the following officers were named:
MAJ. P. B. HAWKINS, *Officer of Day.* LIEUT. EDWARDS, *Officer of Guard.*
LIEUT. W. S. CLARKE, *Lieut. Guard.*

In compliance with instructions contained in General Buckner's Order, the companies from a distance,—Union Greys, Warren Voltigeurs, Lexington Rifles, Newcastle Guards, Shelby Guards, and the companies composing the Louisville Battalion, and Marion Rifle Battalion,—assembled in front of the Court House, in the city of Louisville, at 3 o'clock P. M., from thence they paraded through some of the principal streets to the Depot of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, where they took the cars for the camp ground. On their appearance they were welcomed in so hearty a manner as to entitle it to be styled the first military ovation given at camp Boone. At this time the officers assumed the positions to which they were, by rank, entitled, and the privates commenced the duties of a camp life. The first night of the private soldiers in camp passed off pleasantly.

SUNDAY, August 26, 1860.

About one o'clock this morning, the long roll was beat. This roll is seldom heard except upon the battle-field, and there only in cases when imminent danger threatens the camp, and it becomes necessary to alarm and call out the entire force. But a few seconds elapsed until every man in the camp appeared, dressed and ready to take his place in the ranks. A fire had broken out in the buildings belonging to the grounds, and this had caused the alarm. Great excitement prevailed when it was discovered that the SOYERIAN INSTITUTE was in flames. From the *chef d'œuvres* of culinary art that had been daily compounded in and brought forth from this temple of science to gladden the hearts of the Sons of Mars, it was sacred in their eyes, and

they labored with a will until the fire-king was subdued, and the hall, with its belongings, saved, having sustained but little injury from the war of the elements—fire and water.

The superintendence of watch and ward for the day were assigned to
CAPT. A. G. SYMMES, *Officer of Day*. CAPT. SAM. K. HAYS, *Officer of Guard*.
LIEUT. OWEN, *Police Guard*.

The duties of the day commenced. At 8 o'clock A. M., extra trains were started on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and by 10 o'clock the mimic battle field was crowded with spectators, about 3500 persons being present to witness the morning parade, at the sight of which they expressed themselves highly delighted. After parade and mounting of the guard, religious services were held under the trees in front of the cottage at the end of the grand avenue, fronting the entrance to the grounds. Comfortable seats had been there provided for such of the military as felt devoutly inclined. The camp stools from the officers' *marqués* had been placed in the most eligible situation beneath the wide-spreading branches, for the occupation of the ladies—"God's best gift to man."

The Rev. Dr. Craik, Rector of Christ church, and Chaplain of the State Guard delivered a most eloquent discourse in his usual happy and impressive manner, taking for his text the first part of the first verse of the 12th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews,—“Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses.” He introduced his subject by the assertion that all truly great men were religious and devout. Without this element of character, to give firmness and elevation, true greatness is impossible. The development of the moral and religious capacities of man is essential to seriousness, force, strength, and constancy. Without it he is the slave of passing expediency and of brute passion. The few irreligious men who had made their mark and left a name in the world, could be fairly characterized by two words—SMARTNESS AND LITTLENESS. And all that they did achieve was in virtue of the better principles in which they had been reared, and by which their characters had been early formed, and in spite of their subsequent deficiency of religious principle and feeling. All history was appealed to in proof of these positions, but the example of Washington was especially urged as an illustration of the elevating power of true religion. Religious devotion was declared to be the pre-eminent feature of his character; especially when we consider the age of dissoluteness and irreligion in which he lived, the age of Louis XV, of Frederick and of the French Encyclopædists. During the greater part of his service as Commander of the Virginia forces in the French and Indian war, Washington acted as the Chaplain of his army,

and was the constant leader of the devotion of the troops in the beautiful service of the Church; and he issued an order affixing the most infamous military punishment to all violations of the third commandment,—to the ungentlemanly practice of profane swearing.

Wellington was also cited as another modern instance of true greatness under the ennobling power of religion, while his opponent Napoleon, the most illustrious example of mere intellectual greatness that the world has seen, for lack of religious principle, was mean and contemptible in some of the most sacred and concerning relations of life.

The remainder of the discourse was designed to illustrate these introductory sentences.

The services were concluded by a song of praise to the Lord God of Hosts. Many of the best voices amongst the soldiery assisted, while the ladies, in sweet, soft tones, like angels' voices, aided in swelling the hymn of praise and thanksgiving, making it ascend still more sweetly and holily, like incense, to the throne of the Most High.

Upon the close of divine service, the drum and fife sounded the call to dinner. The companies were ordered into ranks, and marched in regular order off to the Floral Hall of the Horticultural Society, which had been fitted up for a dining saloon; the galleries being reserved for the use of the officers, whilst high and low privates were supplied with their rations "way down below." A great number of ladies and gentlemen partook of dinner with the military, both officers and privates doing all in their power to please and entertain their citizen-guests. The day was most lovely; and visitors occupied themselves intently in viewing the brilliant scenes, returning at night to their homes, bearing with them pleasing remembrances of the sunny-side of camp life, without having had a single glance of its stern realities to lessen their happiness.

MONDAY, August 27, 1860.

CAPT. W. S. WELCH, *Officer of Day.* CAPT. E. G. HALL, *Officer of Guard.*

CAPT. J. P. NUCKOLS, *Lieut. Guard.*

Nothing occurred during the day to vary the monotony of camp life.

TUESDAY, August 28, 1860.

Early this morn, or rather last night in the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal," a terrific storm of thunder and lightning, ending in a drenching shower, passed over the camp, causing many a youthful scion of Mars to shake in his shoes, and wish, like Baillie Nicol Jarvie, he had "nae went a-sojering," but remained within hearing of the

well-known town bells, and not forsaken the comforts of home, to camp out in a "heavy wet," as this indeed proved to be to those who, ignorant of the *modus operandi* of camp life, had neglected to entrench their tents. But leave we awhile the youthful soldiery, whose military ardor and clothing had been both, by the treacherously leaking o'erpassing clouds, considerably dampened, to see Aurora, Goddess of Morn, usher in old Sol with "shining morning face," to pursue in unclouded brilliancy his daily course throughout the heaven's broad expanse of hue cerulean. Bright and gloriously beautiful was the scene, kind-omened harbinger of a joyous ending to the festivities of this the fête day of young camp Boone. The daily arrangements of the camp were perfected by the appointment of

CAPT. SAM. K. HAYS, *Officer of Day*. CAPT. J. B. HARVEY, *Officer of Guard*.

LIEUT. R. RICHARDSON, *Lieut. Guard*.

The time passed off quietly, and without the occurrence of any incident worthy of note, until the arrival of Gov. B. Magoffin, which was announced by the firing of a salute of fifteen guns from the field battery. The Governor reviewed the troops, as the different companies marched past him in excellent order in common and quick time; afterwards going through a number of difficult and beautiful field evolutions with such celerity and precision as to elicit the warmest commendation from the Governor, who spoke in the most complimentary terms to General Buckner, in relation to the military skill displayed by each and every company upon the grounds. After the Governor, Inspector-General Buckner reviewed the force in the most thorough manner, putting them through all the complex and intricate manœuvres of the battalion drill; and, notwithstanding that all this took place in a drenching rain, it seemed not to discomfit the gallant soldiers in the least, for they performed every evolution with as much coolness and precision as though the surroundings had been of the most comfortable and desirable character. The entire display was highly creditable to the companies on parade, as well as the source of great gratification to the inspecting officers.

At the conclusion of the review, the troops were dismissed. Gladly and speedily did they seek their quarters, to be called therefrom quickly by the rat-tat-too of the drum announcing supper. The call was not long unheeded; for a charge was made with a will upon the "chicken fixens and little doins" which had been bounteously supplied by Quarter-Master General Frank Tryon; the mention of whom, as inspector of the *cuisine* was proof conclusive of the excellence of the repast; at least so thought the troops, as they evinced by the eagerness of the charge made upon the viands,—a charge which has no parallel in history, unless it be that of the "light brigade," the gallant "six

hundred." With the usual routine incident to camp life, the day closed. Gov. Magoffin, wishing to test for himself the virtues of "the spice of life," tried, for "variety," the merits of a shakedown in camp, by roosting out with the boys. He enjoyed the scenes hugely; and, we doubt not, had he tested the pleasures of camping out on the opening night, he would have taken a season ticket for lodgings in the "cloth house."

WEDNESDAY, August 29, 1860.

The officers on duty were,

CAPT. JNO. H. MORGAN, *Officer of Day.* LIEUT. D. W. LINDSEY, *Officer of Guard.*

CAPT. W. S. PHILLIPS, *Lieut. Guard.*

With military exercises and preparation for review, the day was taken up till 5 o'clock P. M., when General A. S. Johnson of the U. S. army, late of Utah, made his appearance, accompanied by Major Brooks of U. S. army, and Gov. Magoffin and suite; they were all splendidly mounted and handsomely uniformed. Their appearance was announced by the firing of a grand salute from the field battery. General Johnson proceeded to review the troops, and the perfection they gave evidence of in all that pertains to thorough and well trained soldiers, elicited the warmest commendation from the veteran officer. He congratulated them upon having in Inspector-General Buckner, so thorough a disciplinarian and so well-skilled an officer.

Immediately after supper, crowds of servants were dispatched to clear Floral Hall of all the appurtenances of the *cuisine*. As soon as this was accomplished, sundry of the junior officers superintended the erection in the centre of the hall of a magnificent pyramid, composed of knapsacks, banners, muskets, rifles, swords, and pistols, shakoes and military hats, *ad libitum*. They were most tastefully arranged, surmounted by the stars and stripes, and formed, together with the design elaborated with the same materials upon the walls, ornaments unique and at the same time characteristic of the place and the occasion. Over a thousand lamps were then lit, adding new beauty to the scene, and causing it to rival in brilliancy the fairy temples of our childhood's tales. Then, with music and dancing, merry laughter and witty repartee, song and jest, bright-eyed houris and heavily-bearded soldiers, whiled away the fleeting hours until the day lapped two full hours upon its successor, at which time Sam'l Gill, the ever gentlemanly and accommodating Superintendent of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, came out with an extra train, to carry those who were so inclined unto their homes.

In a few short moments, bright-eyed lasses and stately matrons, soldiers and civilians, were cheerily "riding on a rail" (not *a la Lincoln*) Louisvillewards, bearing

with them pleasing memories of life at camp Boone, and filled with bright anticipations of pleasures in store for them at the next Annual Encampment of the Kentucky State Guard.

On Wednesday night in camp, all the companies, after supper and previous to the ball, visited the *marqué* of Gen. Buckner. As each company came in front of the *marqué* they halted, presented arms, and gave three cheers and a tiger. The General acknowledged the compliment by a few appropriate remarks, and the captains severally responded. They then paid the same compliment to the other officers, visiting in turn every *marqué*.

On Thursday morning the tents were struck, and camp Boone formally evacuated. Amongst other ceremonies which custom has caused to be considered as imperative duties, was the burial of the noblest Roman of them all,—the chief of the Bourbons, old king Alcohol's heir, the right Honorable Sir John Barleycorn. A crystal vase was produced (in vulgar parlance, Black Betty), which emitted from its depths a fragrant odor far more welcome and familiar than that borne from fields of roses;—it was the bouquet of Old Bourbon, the wine of Kentucky, a spirit so precious that gray-haired, mustachioed soldiers, and young men, novices in the arts of war, stood around with sorrow depicted on their mournful faces, as with due solemnity the precious casket was consigned to mother earth. They then marched into the city, and, after parading through several streets, were finally dismissed.

It is conceded by all that the Encampment was a complete success, having succeeded far more fully in effecting the purpose for which its projectors designed it than even their most sanguine expectations had led them to anticipate. General Buckner has, by his patient and unceasing attention to the duties of his office, and by his gentlemanly deportment in his intercourse both with soldier and civilian, won golden opinions from all who know him. As Assistant Inspector-General, Ben. Hardin Helm proved himself to be the man for the place; no more so, however, than our young friend Capt. Alex. Casseday, who so ably fulfilled the duties of the office during the first three days of the Encampment. Long may the gallant Quarter-Master General, Col. Tryon, *wave*; no one could have attended to the duties of the office with greater promptitude and efficiency than himself; and we are sure that all will join in drinking, “‘Here’s a health to thee,’ Frank.—Try on ever as faithfully to fulfill your duties in whatever you may be engaged, as you did at camp Boone, and your efforts will most assuredly be rewarded by the victor’s crown.”

And who was there on that ground that did not know Philip, “the old Guard?” Col. Tryon was most fortunate in being assisted by Phill Vacaro as Quarter-Master

Staff Sergeant (now Captain; see Staff List). With such a couple to do the honors, we wonder not that the Quarter-Master's marqué should have been continually thronged with visitors, and many of them ladies.

Col. C. D. Pennebaker as Paymaster had quite an easy time; the duties of the office being merely nominal.

Major Thos. H. Hunt is a noble looking officer, and well worthy of the office to which he was elected by the battalion.

Everything during the encampment passed off harmoniously; officers and privates seemed to endeavor to comply with all the requests of the commanding officer. And there was much friendly strife; but all the companies acquitted themselves so admirably as to leave no room for comparison.

Superintendent Samuel Gill, of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, was universally commended for the disposition he evinced to accommodate the visitors to the camp, by altering the time of running, and running trains at unusual hours, solely to please the public; as, for instance, on Tuesday night he sent a special train to camp to bring some officers and the members of the Newport Band, under Sergeant Horn, into the city, that they might serenade some of Kentucky's lovely daughters, ere their departure.

In addition to the officers already mentioned, Major Bosley, Col. Guthrie, Sergeant Bucaro, Messrs. Tait and Ehrman of the Guthrie Greys, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Wallace of Crawfordsville, Ind., Capt. C. Warton and J. C. Barclay, of the Chicago Zouaves, Capt. John Kohllepp of the W. Guards, Major M. W. Barr of the Invincibles, and several officers of the Louisville Flying Artillery, as represented at camp Tippecanoe, were present.

Cranmer

INDEX OF PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

- No. 1. First View of Camp Boone, looking North.
" 2. Second View of Camp Boone, looking North-East.
" 3. Dress Parade.
" 4. Guard Mounting.
" 5. Visit of the Governor to Major Hunt.
" 6. Street Scene after Parade.
" 7. Visit of Commissioned Officers to Capt. Hays.
" 8. Street Scene after Parade.
" 9. Visit of the Governor to Col. Frank Tryon.
" 10. Meeting of Officers after Parade.
" 11. Street Scene after Parade.