

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# DOCUMENTS

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# THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

# STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

**A. D. 1843.**

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*AUGUSTA:*

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



1843.

REPORT  
OF THE  
**ADJUTANT GENERAL**

OF THE  
**MILITIA OF MAINE,**

**DECEMBER 31, 1842.**

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**Published agreeably to Resolve of March 22, 1836.**

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*AUGUSTA:*  
**WM. R. SMITH & Co., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.**

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1843.



## STATE OF MAINE.

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
Augusta, December 31, 1842. }

His Excellency JOHN FAIRFIELD,  
*Governor and Commander in Chief.*

SIR:—Agreeably to the requirements of law, I have the honor herewith to transmit, the annual inspection returns of the Militia of this State for 1842. A duplicate thereof has also been forwarded to the President of the United States.

By the present organization, the Militia of the State, as will be seen by the accompanying abstract, is divided as follows, viz :

9 Divisions ;  
18 Brigades ;  
59 Regiments of Infantry, Light Infantry and Riflemen ;  
9 Regiments and 15 Battalions of Artillery and Cavalry ;  
702 Companies ;  
45729 aggregate military force.

Inspection Returns have been received from all the Regiments excepting the 1st Regiment, 2d Brigade and 3d Division, and the 4th Regiment, 2d Brigade and 4th Division.

Annual Brigade Returns have been received from all the Brigades, excepting the second Brigade, in the seventh Division.

Eight hundred and ninety officers have been commissioned, and six hundred and two discharged the present year.

Twenty seven companies have been disbanded—

Cavalry—4 ;  
Artillery—2 ;  
Infantry—4 ;  
Light Infantry—12 ;  
Riflemen—5.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

Fifteen companies have been organized—

Artillery—2 ;

Riflemen—2 ;

Infantry—11.

Two General and eleven Division Courts Martial have been held during the present year, at which thirty eight officers have been tried, eleven of whom were found guilty ; twenty seven not guilty,—and nine were removed from office. Three hundred twenty six dollars thirty two cents fines and costs, have been imposed, which, the several Division Advocates have been directed to collect.

By a Resolve approved March 18, 1842, the following specific appropriations were made, for the faithful expenditure thereof the Acting Quarter Master General was made accountable, viz :

For purchasing three sets of harnesses for the Artillery companies, in the towns of Gray, Thomaston and Lincoln,	\$240
For repairs of Artillery,	125
For transportation and ordnance stores,	100
For purchase of powder and laboratory stores for the companies of Artillery in the State,	225
For purchase of colors and musical instruments,	200
For labor at the Arsenals at Portland and Bangor,	75
For erecting gun house at Thomaston,	200
	<hr/>
	\$1,165

Under the foregoing appropriations the following expenditures have been made, viz :

For three sets Artillery harnesses for the Artillery companies in the towns of Gray, Lincoln and Thomaston,	231 00
For repairs of Artillery,	56 39
For transportation and ordnance stores,	73 77
For purchase of powder and laboratory stores,	205 07
For purchase of colors and musical instruments,	246 04
For labor at arsenals at Portland and Bangor,	83 16
For erecting gun house at Thomaston,	200 00
Balance unexpended,	69 57
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	\$1,165 00

The accounts of the Adjutant General and Acting Quarter Master General for 1842, have all been examined and settled by the Governor and Council.

The following appropriations are deemed necessary for 1843.

For the erection of gun house at Brewer,	\$400
For purchase of one set of harnesses for Brewer Artillery company,	80
For alterations and repairs of Artillery,	250
For transportation and ordnance stores,	100
For purchase of powder and laboratory stores for the companies of Artillery in the State,	220
For purchase of colors,	350
For purchase of musical instruments,	250
For labor in Bangor Arsenal,	75
For labor in Portland Arsenal,	225
For repairing fence at Portland Arsenal,	30
For purchase of books of tactics for the officers of the Militia,	750
For repairs of gun house at Eastport,	50

I have examined the property in the State Arsenals at Portland and Bangor, several times the present year, and found it generally in a good state of preservation. The keepers of these Arsenals have discharged their duty with fidelity; and from the interest they have manifested, in preserving the property of the State, they have shown themselves worthy the confidence reposed in them.

The amount of property contained in the State Arsenals, is much greater, I apprehend, than is generally supposed. From a careful estimate of the public property in the Arsenal at Portland, excluding large quantities of articles that have been injured by use, there was found to be an amount exceeding \$140,000. In the Arsenal at Bangor, the amount is not far from \$75,000. The amount of property in these Arsenals is annually increasing, by the receipt of arms from the United States. Our proportion of the annual appropriation of Congress, by the Act of 1808, for the supply of arms to the States, is upwards of \$6,000. Eight six pounder brass ordnance, with implements and equipments complete, have

been received from the ordnance department, as our quota of arms for 1842, and deposited in the State Arsenals at Portland and Bangor. As directed by you, I have requested the same for 1843.

A considerable quantity of articles injured and unfit for use, have accumulated in the State Arsenals, which serve to incumber the buildings, and can never be appropriated by the State to any valuable purpose. Would not a disposition of those articles, either at public or private sale, be for the interest of the State? To prevent this large amount of property in the State Arsenals from deteriorating in value, will require constant attention and considerable labor annually to be expended.

At the Arsenals of the United States it is found necessary to examine the arms contained in boxes, once in three or four years. This has also been the practice at the Arsenals of our State. For the last two years, however, in consequence of the inadequacy of the appropriations, but little labor has been expended upon the arms. It is the opinion of the keepers of our Arsenals, and it accords with my own, that at least four thousand of the arms contained in boxes in the Portland, and thirteen hundred in the Bangor Arsenal, should be examined, and put in order the next summer, the estimated expense of which is embraced in the schedule of appropriations.

During the present year I have also visited a number of Artillery Gun-houses. In several of them the property of the State appeared in excellent order; in others it was evidently suffering for the want of proper attention. The amount of property entrusted to the care and use of the Artillery companies in the State, is not less than \$50,000. To prevent this property from being injured either by bad usage or neglect, will require constant supervision.

A gun-house has been erected at Thomaston, from the best materials and in the most thorough manner, for the sum appropriated for that object. Harnesses have been furnished the Lincoln, Gray and Thomaston Artillery companies, for a sum a little less than the amount appropriated.

The gun-house at Wilton, still remains in the joint occupancy of the Wilton Artillery company, and the proprietor of the land upon which the building stands. The proprietor now exacts one hun-



dred dollars for a deed of his land, or the use and control of a part of the gun-house which he occupies as a carriage house. I am informed that this joint tenancy is not only a source of much inconvenience to the Artillery company, but occasions an exposure of the property that should not be permitted longer to exist. The company feel it a grievance that they cannot have the entire possession of the gun-house, as they consider the public property entrusted to them, at present jeopardized beyond their control. As it will require the action of the Legislature, would it not be well to provide for obtaining a conveyance of the lot upon which the gun-house is erected, or authorize its removal to another lot, should one be furnished free of charge to the State?

Some may suppose that the portentous cloud, which for a season overhung our country, threatening almost inevitable collision between this and a foreign power, having passed away, and as the relations between this and other countries, present at the present moment a peaceful and friendly aspect, there is no further necessity for an organized military force. But does this state of things, in fact, justify the abandonment or neglect of the strong arm of our nation's defence?

If the doctrine is a sound one, and dictated by the voice of wisdom and experience, that in peace is the most favored time to prepare for war, ought we to permit this important branch of our government, either from hostile measures or neglect, to become weakened or dishonored? Should it not on the contrary be fostered and elevated by all suitable means and proper encouragement? It is universally admitted, and accords with the experience of all countries and ages, that the enactment and enforcement of judicious laws, are requisite to the good order and well being of society. Without civil law, confusion and anarchy with all their fearful concomitants would prevail; and yet, as much as we are dependant upon the administration of civil law, for the full and unmolested enjoyment of all the blessings of civilized society, that law becomes a mere nullity when from open resistance, or any other cause, it fails of being promptly and effectively executed.

Although the military is held in subordination to civil power, yet, so long as society remains as it is, possessing in a high degree

all the elements of civil discord and domestic convulsions, military power has ever been deemed indispensable to give efficiency to civil enactment. With the increase of population, the dangers arising from domestic difficulties multiply, and the necessity for military force is proportionably increased. The militia has justly been considered the bulwark of our liberties. Upon it we mainly depend for our defence and protection against foreign aggression, as well as for the support of our laws at home; with it are intimately identified the strength, dignity and security of our nation. Its importance is not to be valued merely by the victories it has ever won, but by the numberless calamities it has by its secret power and influence, in giving effect to laws and preserving order in society, undoubtedly prevented.

The genius of our government has ever been opposed to a large standing army. This policy was clearly indicated at our last session of Congress, which by its legislation reduced the number of our regular troops more than one third. For military force we are therefore admonished to rely principally upon a well organized militia, and in proportion to the reduction of the regular troops, in the same ratio consideration and support should be given to strengthen the militia and raise it to a standard of respectability it deserves.

I cannot conceive of any thing more dishonorable to a State than an ignorant, undisciplined and insubordinate militia; and perhaps there is no institution calculated to reflect more honor and credit upon the citizens of a State, and establish for them a character, for patriotism and a liberal public spirit, than a well regulated and thoroughly disciplined militia.

The militia is an institution that always has been, and always will be either an honor or a reproach to a State—a branch of government in which we may justly feel a pride, or one, which will be the object of contempt at home, and burlesque and ridicule abroad. If the honor and dignity of our State are so intimately connected with the character of our militia, shall it not then by all proper means be cherished and sustained? Shall the duty both of the officer and soldier be rendered agreeable and desirable, because it is respectable and honorable, or shall it be considered onerous and hateful, because it is thrown into disgrace and contempt? To

maintain any institution in a neglected and delapidate condition is always found the poorest policy, the most embarrassing and expensive.

Although the right guaranteed to every citizen of our country in being allowed to bear arms, should be regarded as one of the great and valuable privileges of a free republic, yet the duty of bearing arms without a fair compensation, is considered unequal and oppressive. Every individual excepting the officer and the soldier employed by the State, is allowed a fair equivalent for his services. Why should there be an exception to those only who are required to perform military service, which is designed for the protection of our property, as well as the security of our persons? It is an undeniable fact, that military duty is performed almost exclusively by the laboring, and not by the wealthier portions of community. Why then should not property be called upon to contribute its fair proportion for this common benefit? In addition to the performance of military duty, the soldier is required to furnish his own gun and equipments. Is not this all that should be required of him without compensation? For his services let him be fairly paid,—then there would still be an inequality of the burthen imposed, but it would be generally satisfactory to the soldier, and would insure his prompt and faithful performance of duty. If the condition of the treasury will not warrant a full remuneration to be made the soldier for his service, let there be as near an approximation to it, as the finances of the State, having regard to the claims of the soldier, will justify. If this is done, who will be disposed to complain? Certainly not the forty six thousand enrolled militia in this State—certainly not those whose good fortune it is to possess the greater part of the wealth of the State. They of all others would have the least possible grounds to complain of injustice or hardship, for the comparative burthen of this class then, would be far less than that of the soldier.

In the State of New Hampshire the soldier is allowed one dollar and fifty cents for his annual service. In Massachusetts, he receives five dollars per annum. In this State, by the laws that have been in operation, the soldier receives, for furnishing his gun and equip-

ments, and the performance of military duty on three days in a year, the sum of fifty cents. I shall refrain from suggesting any sum that under all circumstances should be allowed the soldier in this State, as it would be arrogating to myself that which is legitimately within the province of the Legislature to determine. And my only apology in urging the consideration of this subject at all is, that I have been impelled to do it from an honest conviction of duty.

I am aware that the Legislature has heretofore acted under a misapprehension in regard to the number in this State, under the old law, who perform active duty, and would be entitled to receive pay. Because there are enrolled in this State about forty six thousand soldiers, that number has often been given, upon which the estimate has been made, of the gross amount that would be annually required from the treasury. On recurring to the annual returns made to this department for the years 1840 and '41, I find that only about twenty thousand soldiers were returned as having been present at the annual reviews; showing the number of twenty six thousand, who, by conditional exemption, or from other modes, avoid the performance of all military duty. By an examination of the accounts allowed the towns for money paid the soldiers for the year 1841, I find the aggregate amount to be little more than \$13,500; showing the number paid to be upwards of 27,000, when from the returns 20,000 only were present at the reviews, and entitled to receive pay. Of the 20,000 soldiers returned to this department as being present at the annual reviews, it is supposed that not probably more than 17,000, at most, performed active duty. If the town treasurers were required to pay the soldiers on the field of parade at the close of the review, instead of paying them on the morning, before marching to the field, this deception which has been so successfully practised by many who appear with the company on the morning of the review, for the purpose of receiving the soldiers' pay, and then disappearing for the remainder of the day, would be entirely obviated.

It is with high gratification that I have witnessed the prompt and efficient manner in which a large proportion of the officers have discharged their duty the present season. Many of them have

manifested a promptitude and zeal worthy of their ranks and commissions. Regarding no time or expense to qualify themselves thoroughly for the performance of their respective duties, they have not only become familiar with the theoretical duty of the officer and soldier, but in an eminent degree, have perfected themselves in all the minutia of military discipline. The example and exertions of those officers have had a most favorable influence in inspiring a military zeal and energy, which has not been confined merely to their respective commands, but has been extensively diffused through other portions of the State. Such praiseworthy zeal and effort to sustain and promote the great interests of this valuable institution, are deserving of high commendation.

The regimental reviews during the present year would compare favorably with those of former seasons. Many of them, for soldier like bearing and military discipline, would even surpass those of any former year. Several of the reviews were conducted as nearly as possible upon the principles and mode of discipline prescribed for the regular army. The officers all appeared in uniforms corresponding with those of the army, and such was the exact performance of the evolutions of the day, and the rigid adherence to all the details of the regulations of the army, that is believed those reviews would not suffer in comparison with troops under the most favored circumstances.

In several regiments the general order issued the present season, prescribing a uniform for officers corresponding with the army, has been promptly carried into effect, with a very salutary influence. The propriety of adopting the army uniform, as well as the army system of tactics, must be very apparent to all who will give the subject the least reflection. If the militia should ever be called into active service with the regular army, it appears desirable that there should be a harmony in the uniform of the officers, as well as in the system of discipline of the soldiers. Besides this consideration, the army uniform is found not only the most elegant and military, but also the most economical. Wherever this uniform has been adopted a new impulse has been given to the military. If officers would command the respect of their soldiers, they must first respect them-

selves. If the officer is ignorant of his duty, and will appear on the day of parade in a citizen's dress, or in a uniform calculated only to excite the ridicule of the soldier, he cannot expect to secure the subordination and respect of those under his command. The only distinction between the officer and soldier, under such circumstances, will be merely that of name. Nothing, perhaps, tends more effectually to the disparagement of the militia, than this delinquency of officers to which I have alluded.

It is with deep regret I am obliged to speak of those officers whose duty has been performed the present year with inefficiency, sluggishness and neglect—although they complain, and justly too, that they are not furnished with the means of military instruction, by which, they can learn their duty; and that the military, does not receive the consideration it deserves; still it is incumbent on them, if they will accept the trust confided to them, to honor their commissions, by using every means in their power to acquire a knowledge of their duty, and to discharge it with fidelity.

It seems to be the great desideratum with certain persons, to accept commissions for the sole purpose of getting rid of military duty the earliest possible moment, and not unfrequently to avoid it altogether. When officers are actuated by such unworthy motives, it cannot be expected they will ever enter upon the discharge of their duty, with that zest, pride and ambition, which are so necessary to their success—but on the contrary their ignorance and indifference, must operate to produce disaffection and insubordination with the soldiers, embarrass those disposed to do their duty faithfully, and bring contempt upon the whole system.

In connection with this, I would respectfully suggest the urgent necessity of making provision for the purchase of Cooper's books of tactics, the system now used by the militia of this and other States. On entering upon the duties of my office there was not to be found a single copy of this book for the use of the department, and I am informed that but a trifling provision has been made for several years, to furnish officers with this guide to their duty. Numerous applications have been made to this department the present year for books of tactics which it has been utterly out of my power to fur-

nish. The prevailing opinion among military men is, that if they are required to perform military duty, the means of instruction, of which a large proportion of the officers of the State are now destitute, should be furnished them by the State. Other States in New England have made provision to furnish every commissioned and non-commissioned officer of their respective States, with a copy of Cooper's tactics, and I have taken the liberty to embrace in the appropriations asked for this department for the current year, a sum which is only adequate to a partial supply to those officers who are destitute of books, and which seems very desirable to be appropriated for the object.

Much complaint has been made the present season from certain Divisions in the State, of inexcusable neglect on the part of officers, in transmitting election returns to this department, and forwarding commissions to persons elected when received from this office. Not unfrequently election returns have not been received at this office until months after the election has taken place; and not until months afterwards, have the commissions reached the individuals for whom they were issued. In some instances, a whole year has interlapsed between the election of an officer and the receipt of his commission. As returns and commissions are usually transmitted by mail, there can be no possible excuse for this dereliction of duty. And while it shows a reprehensible negligence of those in fault, it is fraught with inconvenience to all whose commands it affects, and is a fruitful source of complaint with those immediately interested. It is the imperative duty of officers, to pass all papers coming into their hands, designed for transmission, with the least possible delay. No duty of an officer can be more apparent, and scarcely any one more important. Promptness in the discharge of all military duty is an essential requisite of an officer. By these remarks, I intend no reflection upon any particular officer, as I have not yet been able to ascertain where the difficulty lies, or to whom it is imputable. It is however, very obvious that the delays I have named, which prevent officers from being qualified, to enter upon their duty as early as practicable after an election, must be productive of serious embarrassment, and if persisted in, will ope-

rate deleteriously to the best interests of the militia. It is to be hoped that by prompt attention to duty hereafter, this cause of complaint will be wholly removed. It is due the officers of the State generally to say, that in regard to the transmission of papers to and from this department, the present year, they have performed their duty in a most prompt and business like manner.

As the standing and character of the militia very much depend upon the intelligence and knowledge of military science of the officers, I would suggest the expediency of providing by law, for the instruction of officers, by requiring them to meet annually for military drill and discipline. Officers' drills have been adopted in other States with very beneficial effects. The duty however of furnishing means of imparting scientific instruction to officers, appears to me, particularly to devolve upon the general government. Efforts are now making, I understand, to call the attention of Congress to this subject, and I would suggest the propriety of the passage of resolves by the legislature, urging it upon the consideration of Congress, and recommending the adoption of some uniform system for the discipline of officers throughout the States. In the mean time, is it not practicable for our legislature to establish some mode of instruction, by providing for the annual drill of officers, that would exert a very favorable influence upon the militia of our State? Although there are some officers who by their close application and enterprise in spite of every barrier, will acquire a very thorough knowledge of military science, yet it can scarcely be expected, that officers generally will make the necessary attainments to qualify themselves to discharge their duty efficiently, without suitable means of instruction, furnished at the public expense.

The militia law of the revised statutes goes into operation to-morrow. At the close of the session of last winter, the operation of this law was suspended by an act of the legislature, until the first of January, 1843, and the law existing prior to that, was revived. The subject of establishing some system as a permanent militia law of this State, will be presented for the consideration of the legislature about to assemble.



The law of the revised statutes was enacted at the extra session of 1840, and although more than two years have now elapsed since its enactment, so prominent and obnoxious were considered its defects, that during this period it has had operation only a very few days. So far as I have been able to judge of the merits of this law, I am satisfied that it contains provisions exceedingly objectionable, if not entirely impracticable. In one or more of its provisions it evidently militates with the laws of the United States, and so far as I have been able to learn public sentiment in relation to it, with few exceptions, it is viewed as a system very imperfect, and without important amendments, not such a one as the wants of the militia demand. Many of the incongruities and imperfections of this law, were clearly pointed out in the annual report of my predecessor. A detailed examination of them, therefore, at this time, is unnecessary, as it would be but a mere repetition of what is contained in that report. That provision limiting the term of military office to five years, finds now but few advocates. Such are the meagre inducements offered individuals to receive commissions under the most favorable tenure of office, that in certain instances it has been exceedingly difficult to find suitable persons who could be prevailed upon to accept a military office. So evident is the inexpediency of that provision, which for the brief period it was in force, operated so prejudicially to the interests of the militia, that argument to prove it would be wholly superfluous.

Much opposition has been expressed to that provision of the law which diminishes the number required to perform active duty, by increasing the number of conditional exempts; the operation of which it is supposed will be to disband the present organization of the whole militia of the State, and by extending the territorial limits of companies and regiments, to impose greater burthens on those who are compelled to perform active service. In the sparcely settled portions of the State, where there is now but one company in a town, the soldier under the new organization would be required to travel twice the distance to a company drill he formerly did, and whether it accords with sound policy to impose double duty on one portion of the community for the sake of relieving another portion

from all duty, is a question exclusively belonging to the Legislature to decide.

I would merely suggest, whether, as there appears to be about twenty six thousand, out of the forty six thousand enrolled soldiers in the State, who from exemption and other modes resorted to, avoid military duty altogether, a more gradual reduction, if any is deemed necessary, than that provided by the revised statutes, would not be preferable, and which will prevent the necessity of an entire new organization of the militia of the State.

As it regards the law of 1834, which has been in force the past year, so far as I have been able to judge of its operation, I am confident that its general provisions are favorable to the interests of the militia. This law having been in operation for many years, is well understood both by the officer and soldier, and with slight alterations, I think, would be generally acceptable.

There is one obvious defect both in the old and new law, in relation to the election of officers. The Governor is authorized by the constitution of this State to appoint officers, when the electors refuse or neglect to effect an election. It has frequently been the case, that individuals have been elected to office because it was known by the electors that they would not, if chosen, accept commissions. In such instances the Executive has not felt authorized to exercise his appointing power. There should be a provision in the law, authorizing the Governor to appoint officers in all cases where the electors, after having been allowed a reasonable opportunity, shall fail of making an election of those who will accept.

By the adoption of the bill reported by the intelligent committee on the militia the last winter, providing amendments to the law of the revised statutes, I am of the opinion the principal defects in that law would be remedied, and it would be found a system as perfect, considering the great diversity of feeling and views prevailing upon the subject, as any, the Legislature would be likely to adopt.

There has been much legislation in this State, ostensibly for the purpose of improving and perfecting a system for the organization and discipline of the militia, but which has operated to produce

ambiguity and obscurity in its construction, and in many instances to paralyse the efforts and discourage the true friends of the militia.

The tendency in legislation is to legislate too freely. Perfection in human laws is not to be expected. The provisions of laws that for a long time have been in force, become familiar to those whose duty it is to execute them, as well as those who are obliged to serve under them, and the duty of both is rendered plain. Frequent alterations of laws, therefore, are found inexpedient, and often prove destructive of the very object they are designed to promote.

In pursuance of these views, I have taken the liberty of expressing myself favorably to the law of 1834, rather than the adoption of the law of the revised statutes, without the amendments to which I have alluded, believing the old law has become familiar to all required to perform military duty, and that it is, perhaps, as free from imperfections as any system, which, under existing circumstances could be enacted.

I trust I shall be pardoned for making these suggestions, as they are offered not in a spirit of dictation, but from a strong desire of preventing, if possible, any further decline of this important institution of our State.

I should most heartily rejoice in a system which would harmonize with the views of all who are cooperating to sustain the militia, and elevate it to a position its importance demands, but from all past legislative experience we learn how utterly futile all such expectations are, and how extremely difficult it is to concentrate strength sufficient even among its warmest friends to effect the adoption of any system whatever.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED REDINGTON,

*Adjutant General.*

**SCHEDULE of Public Property in the Arsenal at Portland.**

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
38	42 lbs. Shot.	
226	32 " "	
1548	24 " "	
808	18 " "	
1034	12 " "	
819	9 " "	
1031	6 " "	
2123	4 " "	
728	3 " "	
1836	Double headed Shot.	
21	Cases Grape "	
1	" 32 lb. Strap "	
1	" 8 " Howitzer Shot.	
708	13 inch Shells.	
341	9½ " "	
134	8 " "	
276	6½ " "	
187	5½ " "	
214	4½ " "	
1800	Hand Grenades.	
4	Kegs Powder.	
¼	" " dust.	{ Part used for Portfires and Tubes.
9	Cases 6 lb. fixed ammunition.	
52	" Musket " "	
1	Keg " " "	
3	Boxes fixed hand Grenades.	
18	" Lead Balls.	1800 each.
1	" " "	Broken.
10	Portfires.	
42	Tubes.	
1	Iron 42 pdr. Cannon.	
4	" 32 " "	
22	" 24 " "	
4	" 18 " "	
3	" 12 " "	
2	" 9 " "	
8	" 6 " "	
3	" 4 " "	
1	" 3 " "	
1	" 18 " "	Trunion broken.
2	" 12 " "	Old, on travelling carriage.
2	" 12 " "	" " " "
2	" 6 " "	New, " " "
1	" 4 " "	" " " "
1	" 4 " "	Old, " " "

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
1	Iron 3 pounder Cannon.	Old, on travelling carriage.
1	10 inch Mortar.	Unmounted.
2	Brass 12 pdr. Cannon.	On travelling carriages.
1	“ 6 “ “	New, on travelling carriage.
4	“ 6 “ “	“ unmounted.
6	“ 3 “ “	Old, mounted.
2	“ 6 inch Howitzers.	Unmounted.
2	“ Eprovetts.	
13	Ship Gun Carriages.	
2	Sea coast Gun Carriages.	
40	Trucks for the above.	
4	18 pound travelling Gun Carriages.	Old.
1	6 “ “ “ “	Old.
1	3 “ “ “ “	Old.
8	6 “ “ “ “	New.
4	Elevating Screws.	
11	Ammunition Boxes.	4 Sheet Iron.
7	Sponge Buckets.	
4	Tar Buckets.	Sheet Iron.
29	Trail Handspikes.	
10	Prolongs.	
171	Bricoles.	
11	Vent Covers.	
11	Tompions.	
28	“ Collars and Straps.	
11	Drag Ropes.	New.
61	Sponges and Rammers.	
51	Ladles and Worms.	
3	Sea Sponges.	
14	Sponge Covers.	
29	Implement Straps.	
5	Tongs and Ladles.	For Hot Shot.
	Lot of Wads.	
3	Tarpaulins.	
1	Tumbril.	
1	12 pounder Caisson.	
4	Packing Boxes.	
4	Tangent scales.	
4	Towhooks.	
4	Vent Punches.	
4	Worms and Staves.	
5	Powder Monkeys.	
45	Haversacks.	
22	Tube Pouches.	
13	Portfire cases.	

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
25	Priming Horns.	
25	Portfire Clippers.	
15	Thumbstalls.	
21	Gunners' Gimblets.	
50	Priming Wires.	
34	Lint Stocks.	
19	Portfire Stocks.	
100	Artillery Swords.	One at Augusta.
100	“ Belts.	
60	Yards Match Rope.	
35	“ prepared “	
7	Implement Belts.	
4	Whiffletrees.	
18	Pairs Trace Chains.	
9	Sets Lead Bars.	
1	Swingle Tree.	
21	Pairs Trace Spreads.	
1	“ Pole Straps.	
9	Back Saddles.	
10	Breechings.	
15	Horse Collars.	
50	Pairs Hames.	
24	Back and Belly Bands.	
4	Head Stalls.	
571	Hall's Rifles.	One at Augusta.
571	“ Bayonets.	
571	“ Screw Drivers.	
571	“ Wipers.	
571	“ Spare Flint Caps.	
57	“ Bullet Moulds.	
57	“ Screw Vices.	
571	“ Buff Pouch Belts.	One at Augusta.
571	“ Pouches.	
571	“ Bayonet Scabbards.	“ “ “
571	“ Buff Bayonet Belts.	“ “ “
571	“ Belt Plates.	“ “ “
571	“ Buff Waist Belts.	“ “ “
571	“ Belt Plates.	“ “ “
571	“ Copper Flasks.	“ “ “
50	“ Extra Springs.	
100	Brown Barrelled Short Rifles.	One at Augusta.
100	Screw Drivers.	
100	Wipers.	
10	Screw Vices.	
10	Ball Screws.	

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

21

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
10	Bullet Moulds.	
240	Bright Barrelled Short Rifles.	
240	Bullet Moulds.	
240	Wipers.	
24	Screw Drivers.	
24	Ball Screws.	
36	Powder Flasks.	One at Augusta.
40	Pouches.	
40	Straps.	
6644	Muskets.	Two at Augusta.
6644	“ Bayonets.	“ “ “
56	“ old English.	One “ “
56	Bayonets, “	“ “ “
2	Fifes.	
402	Black Leather Bayonet Belts.	
300	Bayonet Scabbards.	
500	Knapsacks.	
1	Box Flints.	
265	Musket Locks,	
149	Sabres.	One at Augusta.
59	“ Belts.	
250	Pistols.	Two at Augusta,
21	Lances.	
101	Field Tents.	
1	Marquee.	
	Lot of Tent Pins, Poles and Toggles.	
350	Mallets.	
2	Signal Lanterns.	
14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dozen Iron Spoons.	
2	Long handled Fry Pans.	
1	Tea Kettle.	
69	Tin Camp Kettles.	
12	Sheet Iron.	
47	Coffee Pots.	
2	Tea “	
149	Tin Pans.	
347	“ Dippers.	
5	Skimmers.	
6	Tin Basins.	
3	Toast Pans.	
63	Tin Plates.	
166	Flat Square Pans.	
19	Wheelbarrows.	
39	Handbarrows.	
2	Crowbars.	

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
2	Rakes.	
78	Bill Hooks.	
4	Hatchets.	
1	Pick Axe.	
1	Tin Fuse.	
37	Handspikes.	
24	Shovels.	
6	Spades.	
1	Travelling Forge.	
1	Desk and sundry Books.	
1	Stove and Funnel.	
1	Water Pot.	
1	Polishing Lathe.	
2	Bench Vices.	
1	Hand Vice.	
2	Iron Bit-stocks.	
1	Grindstone.	
1	Hand Saw.	
2	Small Saws.	
3	Seives.	
2	Oil Cannisters.	
2	Tackle Blocks.	
1	Tackle and Fall.	
2	Slings.	
1	Plate for Standard.	
2	Ensigns.	
4	Day Flags.	
1	State Brand.	
	Lot Sheet Lead.	
1	Copper Adz.	
6	Powder Measures.	
1	Wooden Bowl.	
1	Set Brass Seals and Weights.	
1	Large Bullet Mould.	
1	Pair Shoe Pincers.	
1	Drawing Knife.	
2	Hammers.	
1	12 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch Former.	
1	Portfire Mould.	
4	Formers.	
1	Pair Steelyards.	
	Bench Tools, Chisels and Gouges.	
1	Tool Chest.	
1	Large Chain.	
1	Ladder.	



NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
1	Box Brimstone.	
1	Glue Pot.	
1	Pendant Halyards.	Worn out.
1	Iron Ladle.	
1	Auger and Gimblet,	
1	Set Callipers.	
2	Pair old Shears.	
1	Gin.	
1	Gun Rimmer.	
1	“ Searcher.	
1	Sling Cart.	
2	Boxes Steel.	
47	Empty Powder Kegs.	
7	Old Muskets.	
22	“ Cartridge Boxes.	
	Lot of old Powder Bags.	Made of Flannel and Paper.
	“ “ “ “ “	“ “ all Paper.
234	Cartridge Box Woods.	
	Lot of old Paint Pots.	
	“ “ “ “ Brushes.	
	“ “ “ “ Bugles.	
	“ “ “ “ Fifes.	
	“ “ “ “ Drums.	
	“ “ “ “ Standards.	
2	Old White-wash Brushes.	
	“ Match Rope.	
1	Pair Smith's Tongs.	
	Old Pump Gear.	
	“ Cedar Posts.	
	“ Topmast.	
	Lot of Tenter Hooks.	
1	Old Milch Pan.	
	Lot of old Gun Screws.	
	Old Wheel Band.	
	Old Iron.	
4	Broken Shovels.	
1	“ Spade.	
133	Old Camp Kettles.	
	Part of an old Gin.	
1	Old Signal Lantern.	
600	Unfinished Powder Horns.	
	Lot of old Drag Ropes.	
	“ “ “ Boxes and Barrels.	
1	Old Dictionary.	
6	Tarpaulins.	

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
10	Empty Bullet Boxes. Lot old Harnesses.	

**SCHEDULE of Public Property in the Arsenal at Bangor.**

2	12 Pounder Iron Guns.	Carriages complete.
1	Baggage Wagon.	Canvass cover.
2	18 pdr. Iron Guns.	Carriages broken.
2	9 " " "	Carriages complete.
2	4 " " "	" "
2	3 " Brass "	Wheels bad.
6	6 " " "	Carriages complete.
1	Powder Proof.	
1	Iron Howitzer.	Mounted, in good order.
1	12 pound Caisson.	
3	6 " " "	
112	12 " Round Shot.	
1885	6 " " "	
570	3 " " "	
1517	4 " " "	
965	Hand Grenades.	
1	Box containing 12 Panes Window Glass.	
1	Lot old Nail Casks.	
1	Stove and Funnel.	
1	Forge and Bellows.	
4	Emery Wheels.	
1	Man Drill.	
1	Screw Plate, Wrench and 6 Taps.	
5	Drills for Lathe.	
2	Gimblets.	
10	Files.	Partly worn.
3	Screw Drivers.	
1	Bench Hammer.	
1	Nail Hammer.	
1	Varnish Brush.	
1	Glue Brush.	
4	Stone Jugs.	
2	Iron Rods or Gun Screws.	
1	Old Tea Kettle.	

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
98	Scabbards and Belts.	Out of repair.
427	Ball Pouches.	
16	“ “	Out of repair.
351	Rifle Belts.	
313	Sword “	
184	Sabre “	
2	Tin Tube Boxes.	
2587	Cartridge “	
5	Yards Match Rope.	
1	Box Flints.	
1	“ Priming Wires and Brushes.	Containing 11 gross.
1	Signal Lantern.	
58	Portfires.	
5	Portfire Clippers.	
9	Artillery Priming Wires.	
4	Gunners' Gimblets.	
9	Fifes.	
4	Drums.	
62	Bricoles.	
8	Gunners' Haversacks.	
6	Ammunition Bags.	
7	Powder Horns and Belts.	
6	Portfire Cases.	
415	Powder Flasks.	
4	Tube Cases and Belts.	
170	Priming Wires and Brushes.	
1	Keg Ball Cartridges.	
345	Flint Caps.	
22	Rifle Bullet Moulds.	
17	“ Spring Vices.	
19	Musket “ “	
35	Buckles.	
267	Artillery Tubes.	
576	Musket Wipers.	
248	Rifle “	
30	Ball Screws.	
51	Iron Tent Pins.	With Wires.
225	Rifle Screw Drivers.	
588	Musket “ “	
11	New Knives and Forks.	
147	Old Case Knives.	
2	Carving “	
1	“ Fork.	
80	Forks.	
1	Pair Brass Candlesticks.	

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
1	Oil Barrel, and small quantity of Linseed Oil,	
8	Paint Pots, and small quantity of Paint.	
1	Keg Powder.	
6	Drum Woods.	Out of repair.
22	Horse Chains.	
1	Set State Brands.	
2	Iron Ladles.	
3	Flesh Forks.	
4	Draw Knives.	
5	Hand Saws.	
1	Iron Square.	
6	Copper Powder Measures.	
1	Broom.	
1	Dust Brush.	
3100	Muskets.	All with Bayonets fixed.
74	"	Without "
449	Hall's Rifles.	With "
73	Spare Bayonets.	
1475	Knapsacks.	In 16 Boxes.
180	Johnson's Rifles.	In 9 Boxes.
1	Box containing apparatus for a 12 Pounder.	With Trace Chains.
86	Cavalry Pistols.	
99	Sabres.	
200	"	In 2 Boxes.
400	Artillery Swords.	" 4 "
100	Bill Hooks.	
33	Boxes containing Cartridges.	In Packs.
13	" 24 lb. case Shot.	6 to the Box.
27	" 18 " " "	6 " " "
11	" 12 " " "	18 " " "
12	" 9 " " "	12 " " "
12	" 6 " " "	28 " " "
8	" 4 " " "	24 " " "
5	" 3 " " "	27 " " "
16	" 6 " Fixed "	18 " " "
14	" 12 " " "	10 " " "
3	" 4 " Strapped Shot.	
21	" Grape Shot.	
19	" Bullets, 100 lbs. each.	18 to the pound.
1	" Buck Shot.	
1	" Loose Bullets.	Various sizes.
2100	Scabbards and Belts.	

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
3	Pair Tin Candlesticks.	
446	Pint Dippers.	
17½	“ “	
1	Pepper Box.	
1	Shaving Dish.	
4	Tin Lanterns.	
3	Long Handled Dippers.	
1	Tunnel and 1 Tin Quart Measure.	
21	Skimmers.	
186	Tin Pails.	
3	Old Tin Bakers.	Worthless.
35	Tin Tumblers.	
2	Wash Dishes.	
1	Tinder Box.	
2	Lamp Trimmers.	
2	Masons' Hods.	
20	Square Bake Pans.	
633	Tin Mess Pans.	
142	Table Spoons.	
9	Tea “	
2	Lead Aprons and Straps.	
21	Lint Stocks.	
6	Portfire Cases.	
1	Iron Ladle.	
6	Tarpaulins.	
36	Spades.	
4	“	Damaged.
156	Iron Shovels.	
9	“ “	Old, damaged.
62	Company Tents.	A part of them damaged.
12	Broad Axes.	
69	Narrow “	
20	Wheelbarrows.	
20	Handbarrows.	
6	Horse Shoes.	
30	Pick Axes.	
1	Grub Hoe.	
812	Wooden Canteens.	Poor.
10	Crowbars.	
1	Box wooden Tent Pins.	
2	Wood Buckets.	
30	Pails.	
1	Box containing 79 Carpenters' Mal-lets.	
10	Drag Ropes.	

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
40	Boarding Pikes.	
54	Hand " "	
1	Garden Rake.	
71	Artillery Rammers, Sponges, Ladles and Worms.	
89	Tent Poles.	
32	Sheet Iron Camp Kettles.	
1	Steamer.	
1	Coffee Mill.	
27	Fry Pans.	
5	Tea Kettles.	
100	3 pint Tea Basins.	
2	Bread Pans.	
336	Tin Canteens.	Imperfect.
1	Small lot Zinc.	
2	Cast Steel Drills.	
1	Back and Belly Band.	
1	Stone Hammer.	
2	Tompions and Straps.	
23	Camp Blankets.	Old.
1	Lot of old Boxes.	
1	" " " Casks.	
5	Augers.	
478	Square Mess Pans.	
1	Tea Cannister.	
3	Old Lamps.	
1	Strainer.	
400	Bricks.	

**SCHEDULE of Public Property in the Arsenal at Bath.**

NO.	DESCRIPTION.
1	9 Pound Iron Cannon.
1	9 " Cannonade.
3	3 " Iron Cannon.
1	Tumbril and Harness.
80	3lb. round Shot (less a few delivered to Troops.)
20	9lb. case Shot.
33	6 " " "
48	3 " " "
40	3 and 6 lb. Cannister Shot.
9840	Musket Ball Cartridges.
23000	" Balls.
12	Sets Harnesses for one horse.
2	Pairs Trace Chains.
8	Halters extra of Harness sets.
4	Ladles and Worms.
5	Rammers and Sponges.
4	Prolongs.
65	Bricoles.
4	Drag Ropes.
9	Haversacks.
8	Lintstocks.
8	Portfires.
3	Priming Horns and Belts.
1	Pair Pincers.
3	Hand Saws.
2	Axes.
1	Tube Box and Belt.
3	Tompions on Guns.
4	Lead Aprons.
4	Swab Buckets.
8	Tin Camp Kettles.
1000	Pistol Flints.

**SCHEDULE of Public Property at Augusta.**

---

Lot of Field tents.  
" " Shovels.

Lot of Axes.  
" " Hatchets.



## Abstract of the Inspection Return of the Militia of the State of Maine, for the year 1842.

	Major Generals.	Brigadier Generals.	Adjutant General.	Hospital Surgeon.	Division Inspectors.	Division Quartermasters.	Aids-de-Camp.	Brigade Majors.	Brigade Quartermasters.	Division Advocates.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Paymasters.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Surgeon's Mates.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Cornets.	Sergeant Majors.	Quartermaster Sergeants.	Musicians.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total Commissioned Officers.	Total Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.	AGGREGATE.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Brigades.	Number of Regiments.	Number of Battalions.	Number of Companies.
General Staff,	9	13	1	1	6	8	31	18	16	9																				112		112					
Cavalry,											3	3	8	9	8	3	3	4	3	31	68		34	2	2	66	125	75	1191	177	1461	1638			4	7	37
Artillery,											4	5	13	13	12	4	3	4	3	37	74			2	1	157	147	127	1538	172	1972	2144			5	8	40
Infantry,											51	54	55	58	50	53	35	54	42	379	390	390		52	46	1463	1546	1068	29076	1611	33251	34862	9	18	59	463	
Light Infantry,																				106	112	109					348	402	328	3434	327	4512	4839				115
Riflemen,																				39	45	45					163	165	133	1544	129	2005	2134				47
Aggregate,	9	13	1	1	6	8	31	18	16	9	58	62	76	80	70	60	41	62	48	592	689	544	34	56	49	2197	2385	1731	26783	2528	43201	45729	9	18	68	15	702

## Arms, Accoutrements and Ammunition.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.				
	BRASS.		IRON.	
	In possession of the troops,	In Arsenal,	Aggregate,	
	2	2	2	12 Pounders.
	37	11	26	6 Pounders.
	20		20	4 Pounders.
	32	8	24	3 Pounders.
	3	3		6 inch Howitzers.
	3	3		Eprovettes.
	1	1		42 Pounders.
	4	4		32 Pounders.
	22	22		24 Pounders.
	7	7		18 Pounders.
	9	9		12 Pounders.
	14	14		9 Pounders.
	20	10	10	6 Pounders.
	6	6		4 Pounders.
	5	5		3 Pounders.
	1	1		10 inch Mortars.
	1	1		10 inch Howitzers.
	214	132	82	Sponges and Rammers.
	200	122	78	Ladles and Worms.
	792	254	538	Bricoles and Drag Ropes.
	182	37	145	Trail Handspikes.
	50	2	48	Lead Aprons.
	114	22	92	Ammunition Boxes.
	44	3	41	Tumbrels or Powder Carts.
	187	8	179	Sets of Harness.
	16319	16319		Rounds of Shot and Shells.
	25335	9877	15458	Muskets.
	24850	10015	14835	Bayonets.
	18886	3030	15856	Cartridge Boxes and Belts.
	17467	3174	14293	Bayonet Scabbards and Belts.
	15024	130	14894	Brushes and Picks.
	39037	11000	28037	Spare Flints.
	123216	123216		Ball Cartridges.
	2799	1542	1257	Rifles.
	1811	1083	728	Powder Horns.
	1623	913	710	Pouches.
	85904	85904		Loose Balls.
	1368	336	1032	Horseman's Pistols.
	2324	848	1476	Swords.
	1982	506	1476	Sword Scabbards and Belts.
	16401	1976	14425	Knapsacks.
	148	56	92	Haversacks.
	700	4	696	Drums.
	514	9	505	Fifes.
	41		41	Bugles and Trumpets.

*Adjutant General's Office, thirty-first day of December, 1842.*

*ALFRED REDINGTON, Adjutant General of the Militia of the State of Maine.*



5	1	1	7	1		1														1	10		
		2	12																			12	
		3	9	1																		10	
		Cavalry,		1	1																		2
		Artillery,		2																			2
	2	1	10	2																		12	
		2	10																			10	
		3	9																			9	
		4	6	1																		7	
		Cavalry,		1																			1
Artillery,		2																			2		
		69	5	1		1														1	77		
6	1	1	9	1	1																11		
		2	13																			13	
		3	11	2																		13	
		Cavalry,		2																			2
		Artillery,		2																			2
	2	1	9																			9	
		2	7	2		1																10	
		3	8																			8	
		Cavalry,		1																			1
		Artillery,		1																			1
		63	5	1	1																70		
7	1	1	4	2	2																8		
		2	4	1	1	1																7	
		3	7	1	1																	9	
		Cavalry,		1																			1
		Artillery,		2																			3
	2	1	7	1	1	1															1	11	
		2	4	2	3		1			1												11	
				29	8	8	2	1			1											1	50
8	1	1	12	2																	14		
		2	4			1																5	
		3	10	1		1																12	
		4	5		4	2																11	
		5	6	2		1																9	
	2	Cavalry,		4																		4	
		Artillery,		3	1																		4
		1	9		1																	10	
		2	5	2	2	1																10	
		3	5	2		1		1														8	
		67	11	7	6	1															92		
9	1	1	8	6																	14		
		2	10	1	1																	12	
		Cavalry,		2	1																		3
		2	1	17		1																	18
			2	11	1																		12
	3		5																			5	
	Cavalry,		1	1																		2	
	Artillery,		3																			3	
			57	10	2																	69	
			530	71	44	17	7	4	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	8	702		

ALFRED REDINGTON, *Adjutant General.*

*Adjutant General's Office,* }  
*Augusta, December 31, 1842.* }

# ABSTRACT ANNUAL RETURN, 1842.

## INFANTRY, LIGHT INFANTRY AND RIFLEMEN.

		Adjutant General.	Hospital Surgeon.	Aids to Commander-in-Chief.	Number of Divisions.	Major Generals.	Aids-de-Camp.	Division Inspectors.	Division Quartermasters.	Division Advocates.	Number of Brigades.	Brigadier Generals.	Aids-de-Camp.	Brigade Majors.	Brigade Quartermasters.	Number of Regiments.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Paymasters.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Surgeons' Mates.	Sergeant Majors.	Quartermaster Sergeants.	Drum and Fife Majors.	Number of Companies.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates exclusive of conditional exempts.	Conditional exempts.	Regimental Bands.	AGGREGATE.	Present.	Absent.	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Iron Ramrods.	Cartridge Boxes and Belts.	Bayonet Scabbards and Belts.	Spare Flint.	Priming Wires and Brushes.	Knapsacks.	Rifles.	Powder Horns.	Pouches.	Drums.	Fifes.	Books of Tactics.	Reports of Decisions of Courts Martial.	Militia Laws.	Books of Enrolment.	Orderly Books.
		1	1	4	9	9	17	9	9	9	17	17	15	17	16	57	52	55	54	57	57	56	45	51	45	44	47	503	460	443	435	1743	1339	1482	22855	3608	13	33117	19839	13278	14339	13694	13805	14375	14371	24837	14370	12675	11197	824	811	569	526	428	426	521	354	361	
<b>SYNOPSIS.</b>		<b>CAVALRY.</b>																																																									
		CORPS.	Number of Divisions.	4	6	28	1226	Regiments.																																																			
			Number of Brigades.					Battalions.																																																			
			Number of Regiments.					Colonels.																																																			
			Number of Battalions.					Lieutenant Colonels.																																																			
Number of Companies.	Majors.																																																										
Total Force.	Adjutants.																																																										
Cavalry,						Paymasters.																																																					
Artillery,						Chaplain.																																																					
Infantry,						Surgeons.																																																					
Light Infantry,						Surgeon's Mate.																																																					
Riflemen,						Sergeant Major.																																																					
						Quartermaster Sergeant.																																																					
						Number of Companies.																																																					
						Captains.																																																					
						Lieutenants.																																																					
						Sergeants.																																																					
						Corporals.																																																					
						Musicians.																																																					
						Privates																																																					
						AGGREGATE.																																																					
						Present.																																																					
						Absent.																																																					
						Pistols.																																																					
						Holsters.																																																					
						Cartridge Boxes.																																																					
						Swords.																																																					
						Sword Scabbards and Belts.																																																					
						Horses.																																																					
						Saddles.																																																					
						Bridles.																																																					
						Breast Plates.																																																					
						Mail Pillions.																																																					
						Valises.																																																					
						Trumpets.																																																					
						Bugles.																																																					
						Reports of Decisions of Courts Martial.																																																					
						Militia Laws.																																																					
						Books of Enrolment.																																																					
						Orderly Books.																																																					
<b>ARTILLERY.</b>		CORPS.	Regiments.																																																								
			Battalions.																																																								
			Colonels.																																																								
			Lieutenant Colonels.																																																								
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Surgeons.																																																											
Surgeon's Mates.																																																											
Sergeant Major.																																																											
Quartermaster Sergeant.																																																											
Number of Companies.																																																											
Captains.																																																											
Lieutenants.																																																											
Sergeants.																																																											
Corporals.																																																											
Musicians.																																																											
Privates.																																																											
AGGREGATE.																																																											
Present.																																																											
Absent.																																																											
Swords.																																																											
Sword Scabbards and Belts.																																																											
Knapsacks.																																																											
Brass 6 Pounds.																																																											
Brass 4 Pounds.																																																											
Brass 3 Pounds.																																																											
Iron 6 Pounds.																																																											
Caissons and Tumbrels.																																																											
Sponges and Hammers.																																																											
Laffles and Worms.																																																											
Ammunition Boxes.																																																											
Tube Boxes.																																																											
Haversacks.																																																											
Lintsstocks & Portfire Stocks.																																																											
Priming Wires.																																																											
Lead Aprons.																																																											
Prolongs.																																																											
Bricoles.																																																											
Water Buckets.																																																											
Sets of Horse Harness.																																																											
Trail Handspikes.																																																											
Drums.																																																											
Fifes.																																																											
Artillery Discipline.																																																											
Rep. of Dec. of Courts Martial.																																																											
Militia Laws.																																																											
Books of Enrolment.																																																											
Orderly Books.																																																											

Adjutant General's Office, thirty-first day of December, 1842.

ALFRED REDINGTON, *Adjutant General.*