

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# DOCUMENTS

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# THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

# STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

**A. D. 1844.**

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*AUGUSTA:*  
WM. R. SMITH & Co., PRINTERS.

1844.

REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

MILITIA OF MAINE,

DECEMBER 30, 1843.

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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.

1844.



## STATE OF MAINE.

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
Augusta, Dec. 30, 1843. }

HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD KAVANAGH,  
*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

SIR:—Agreeably to requirements of law, I have the honor herewith to transmit, the annual inspection returns of the Militia of this State for 1843. A duplicate thereof has also been forwarded to the President of the United States.

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

- 9 Divisions ;
- 18 Brigades ;
- 60 Regiments of Infantry, Light Infantry and Riflemen ;
- 9 Regiments and 11 Battalions of Artillery and Cavalry ;
- 671 Companies ;
- 44665 Aggregate military force.

Inspection returns have not been received from the 1st Regiment and the Battalion of Artillery in the 2d Brigade, 1st Division—the 1st Regiment in the 1st Brigade and the 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, in the 2d Division—the 2d Regiment in the 2d Brigade, 4th Division—the company of Cavalry in the 1st Brigade, 5th Division—the 1st Regiment and the company of Cavalry in the 1st Brigade, 7th Division—the 3d Regiment and the Regiment of Cavalry in 1st Brigade, 8th Division.

Annual returns have been received from all the Brigades except the 2d Brigade in the 1st Division.

Eight hundred ninety nine officers have been commissioned, and seven hundred fifty five discharged the present year.

Forty companies have been disbanded—

- Cavalry—4 ;
- Infantry—5 ;
- Light Infantry—24 ;
- Riflemen—7.

Twenty one companies have been organized—

- Cavalry—1 ;
- Artillery—1 ;
- Infantry—4 ;
- Light Infantry—9 ;
- Riflemen—6.

One General and seven Division Courts Martial have been held during the present year, at which twenty two officers have been tried, sixteen of whom have been found guilty, and eight were removed from office. Two hundred and ninety dollars fines and costs have been imposed, which the several Division Advocates have been directed to collect.

By a Resolve approved March 24, 1843, the following specific appropriations were made, and for the faithful expenditure thereof the Acting Quarter Master General was made accountable, viz :

For the erection of gun-house at Brewer,	\$300 00
For purchase of one lot of harness for Brewer Artillery company,	80 00
For transportation and ordnance stores,	100 00
For purchase of powder and laboratory stores for the companies of Artillery in the State,	220 00
For labor in Bangor Arsenal,	75 00
For labor in Portland Arsenal,	75 00
For repairing fence at Portland Arsenal,	30 00
For repair of gun-house at Eastport,	50 00
For repair of gun-house at Calais,	75 00
For repair of gun-house at Orland,	50 00
For the erection of gun-house at Bristol,	250 00
Unexpended balance of 1842,	70 11

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\$1,375 11

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

5

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

For the erection of gun-house at Brewer,	\$300 00
For the purchase of one set of harness for Brewer Artillery company,	77 00
For transportation and ordnance stores,	100 59
For purchase of powder and laboratory stores for the companies of Artillery in the State,	224 47
For labor in Portland Arsenal,	60 71
For labor in Bangor Arsenal,	42 71
For repairing fence at Portland Arsenal,	25 69
For repair of gun-house at Eastport,	50 00
For repair of gun-house at Orland,	50 00
For the erection of gun-house at Bristol,	250 00
For repairs of Artillery,	39 24
For repair of gun-house at Calais,	75 00
Paid Treasurer of State,	79 70
	<hr/>
	\$1,375 11

The accounts of the Adjutant General and Acting Quarter Master General for 1843, have all been examined and settled by the Governor and Council, and the unexpended balance of the appropriations for 1842 and '43, being seventy nine dollars and seventy cents, has been paid in to the Treasurer of State.

The following appropriations are deemed necessary for 1844:

For the erection of gun-house at Bethel,	\$250
For alterations and repairs of Artillery,	150
For transportation and ordnance stores,	100
For purchase of Colors,	350
For purchase of musical instruments,	200
For labor in Bangor Arsenal,	75
For labor in Portland Arsenal,	75
For repairing fence at Bangor Arsenal,	15
For purchase of books of tactics for the officers of the Militia,	500
For powder and laboratory stores for the companies of Artillery in the State,	250

I have examined the public property in the State Arsenals several times during the present year. Of the appropriations for labor in the Arsenals, sixty dollars seventy one cents of the seventy five dollars appropriated, only, have been expended at the Portland, and forty two dollars seventy one cents of the seventy five dollars appropriated, at the Bangor Arsenal.

The expenditures for labor in the Arsenals the present year have been judiciously and economically made. By the economy and industry of the keepers of the Arsenals, who have faithfully discharged their respective duties the present season, a further expenditure was not deemed necessary to keep the public property in a good state of preservation.

An appropriation for labor in the Arsenals equal to the amount appropriated last winter, is presumed sufficient for all necessary purposes the coming year.

The amount of property in the State Arsenals exceeds two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, which constantly requires careful attention, and considerable labor annually to be expended, to prevent it from deteriorating in value.

I have visited, also, several of the Artillery gun-houses during the present year, and found the public property in most of them, in good order; in one it was evidently suffering from inattention and bad usage.

A gun-house has been erected in Brewer the past season, 23 feet by 45; another in Bristol, 22 by 35, two stories high, from the best materials and in the most thorough manner, for the sums appropriated for those objects.

A harness for the Brewer Artillery has been furnished for a sum a little less than the amount appropriated.

The gun-house at Wilton still remains in the joint occupancy of the proprietor of the lot and the Wilton Artillery company, much to the annoyance of the latter and the exposure of the State's property. I will again call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of making provision either for extinguishing the title to the lot upon which the building stands, or for removing it to another lot, which is offered without expense to the State.



Six six-pounder brass ordnance, with implements and equipments complete, have been received from the Ordnance department, as our quota of arms for 1843, and deposited in the Portland Arsenal. As directed by you, I have requested for our quota of arms for 1844, Johnson's common brown Rifles, with bayonets and percussion locks.

There are those who pretend, (and I doubt not honestly,) that the maintenance of any military force is not only absolutely useless, but fraught with consequences pernicious and immoral—who contend that *forbearance* should be the great and only protecting power of our country. Under this banner of passive submission, they are prosecuting a most sanguinary war against all military organization, and take special pleasure in directing their artillery of ridicule against the citizen soldier. In the zeal of their warfare they spare not even those who periled their fortunes and their lives to redeem our land from foreign servitude, but make them illustrious only in deeds of cruelty. To this sentiment, with difference to its advocates, I offer an unqualified dissent. The time may come when the implements of war may safely be converted into implements of husbandry; when a sound morality, and universal sense of justice will govern mankind in all the relations of society—but such are not the characteristics of the present age, or the morality of the society in which we live.

Can it be believed that the present state of society, particularly in our villages and cities, possessing as it does all the elements of disorder, is such as to render it safe to dispense with all military organization?—on the contrary are not instances daily occurring conclusively showing how utterly impotent and unsafe would be any other reliance for the security of either life or property?

At one time we witness a savage onslaught made upon a religious institution; its buildings fired, and its inmates scarcely escaping the violence of an infuriated mob—dwellings are pulled down, and the defenceless occupants beaten and pursued to the forest, where they have found their only place of safety, and nothing but military array and the ball and bayonet, could for a moment arrest the fiendish ferocities, and give to civil law its rightful supremacy.

And are there at this time no alarming agitations in our country?—no exciting topics discussed with inordinate zeal and angry feeling?—no apprehensions of civil convulsions? Are all our domestic relations harmonious and tranquil? Rather is there not now as ever a disposition in man to encroach on his fellow man? Is he not now as ever, the author of violence, oppression, servitude and death to his fellow man? Are not the deeds of the assassin and incendiary, borne to us on every wind? Is it not a fact no less true than lamentable, that crime of every character, instead of diminishing in our country, is fearfully increasing and multiplying?

With these facts staring us in the face, is it not folly to talk of destroying our military organization, and relying for our security entirely on passive submission? We may just as well abolish our courts of justice, pull down our jails and penitentiaries, repeal our penal code, and rely for justice and protection upon moral suasion.

While these things exist, is there any security, but in our arms and our concentrated power and skill to use them? The military department may properly be termed the peace department—when civil law is trampled upon, the peace of society disturbed, property destroyed, life put in jeopardy, and tumult and anarchy rule the day, it is then the military interposes, violence is stayed, mobs are dispersed, and order and tranquility are again restored.

Is there nothing to fear from foreign aggression? Have we any guaranty in the history of other nations, that we can always rely upon their magnanimity and even handed justice, without the power to command it? On the contrary, is not all past history replete with encroachments of nation upon nation? And are there not questions complicated, and of vital importance, existing between this and a foreign power, with whom we have more than once contended, yet to be settled by amicable adjustment or sanguinary conflict? Does not the voice of united millions of her down trodden subjects proclaim her continued acts of tyranny and oppression? And what response is she now giving to the long forbearance, the protestations and earnest entreaties of this outraged but generous and noble hearted people? Nothing but stern denials to demands of justice and humanity, and unabated cruelty and oppression. When we

look to the policy of her foreign relations, we see it governed by her own cupidity, violent, overbearing and monopolizing. Can we doubt that her present apparently pacific policy towards our nation, is not measurably induced by a knowledge of the strength of our naval and military force, the power and valor of which she has seen and felt? Destroy this force, we invite injustice and aggression, and render less feasible an honorable adjustment of those disputed questions.

This is the only civilized nation where every individual is guaranteed the right of keeping and bearing arms. It is a right confined exclusively to a republican government, and is vitally opposed to despotisms and monarchies. In all monarchical and despotic governments military power is concentrated in the governmental troops—the people are not allowed the privilege of possessing and bearing arms in the defence of their liberties. This is the prerogative of freemen, the great distinguishing privilege of an American. It is this, that raises him in dignity and power far above the citizens of any other nation. Destroy this right and we destroy at a blow a prominent feature in the republicanism of our institutions. Should we not regard it, then, as a privilege and an honor, of which every American may boast, that ours is the only government on earth where every individual is guaranteed the right of being a holder of arms, a defender of the institutions of his country and the integrity of her soil.

Here we boast of enjoying the blessings of self-government, and in what do they consist but the right to make our own laws, and the right to enforce them? Any infringement of either of these rights is an approximation to monarchy. The vitality and sovereignty of civil law is derived from and dependent upon military law. Take away from the people military power, or vest it in a few, you deprive them the right of enforcing their own laws, and consequently impair the right of self-government. Hence in the formation of our government, military power was vested in the citizen soldier, and not in a governmental army, constituting that the only organized military force of the country. Viewed in this light, the position of the citizen soldier is high and enviable, and one that should be

looked upon as dignified and honorable. He who regards it a dishonor to bear arms, forgets that he reflects upon the most important feature of our republican government, and treats contemptuously one of the highest privileges enjoyed by freemen. The right to bear arms should be regarded as sacred and indispensable to a free republic, and every measure calculated to abridge it or bring it into contempt, should be viewed with jealousy, and resisted in the outset. Our Militia has well been considered the bulwark of our liberties, the strong arm of our nation's defence. Shall this strong arm of our nation be permitted to wither and decay, or shall it by proper attention be cherished and invigorated? Shall we rely upon our citizen soldiery, and make our Militia an institution efficient and valuable, or shall we, by neglect, suffer it to become degraded and finally overthrown, substituting in its stead a splendid and cumbrous standing army?

Many of the Reviews the present season were of a high military order, and in advance of any of former years. The uniforms of the officers were neat and elegant, corresponding with the general order, and the discipline and manœuverings were worthy of veteran troops. Both officers and soldiers proved themselves familiar with their duty, and emulated each other in accuracy and promptitude in the discharge of it. Such military exhibitions are creditable to the citizen soldier and honorable to the State. Too much commendation cannot be bestowed upon those, to whose worthy efforts and patriotism we are indebted for these rich displays of military science and discipline. Many of the officers of our State discover a military zeal and patriotism that regard neither expense, labor or sacrifice, to raise the Militia to a standard of usefulness, worthy of their commissions and the institution with which they are connected. Within the commands of these officers the annual Reviews are always of a military character, commanding applause. No spirit of insubordination, no unwillingness to do service is seen there, but on the contrary an actual zest and pleasure in performing all the duty required. These worthy examples show, too, what the Militia of our State, by proper exertions, is capable of attaining, and to what it should attain.

Other reviews the past season were of a character less flattering, being distinguished mainly for the apathy and insubordination of those called to service, and the utter incapacity and want of military spirit of the officers. Careless and deficient in their uniforms, ignorant of their own duty as officers, they could neither impart instruction to others, or command the respect due to their rank.—Such inefficient and unworthy attempts at military service are sure to degrade the Militia, and eventually to bring the whole system into contempt and ridicule. Why is it that military pride and enthusiasm are seen in one section of the State, and supineness and aversion in another? Is it not mainly imputable to the officers in commission? Intelligent and spirited officers always command a willing and spirited soldiery. Ignorant and incompetent officers, as surely, a soldiery lax and unwilling. How important, then, it is, that officers should qualify themselves thoroughly in a knowledge of military science and discipline, and learn the whole duty of the soldier and officer, both practically and theoretically. This knowledge is to be attained only,—suitable means of instruction being first procured—by persevering study. Were all the military officers of our State accomplished in a knowledge of their duty, and prompt in the discharge of it, the holding a military commission would be considered one of the highest honors in the gift of the State, and our military would soon be found one of the most valuable institutions of our country.

I am aware that many officers regard their commissions with too great indifference, altogether as an unworthy and trivial matter. Every commission should be viewed by the officer as imposing in him an honorable confidence, a high and important trust which should be discharged with alacrity and fidelity. In the words of the lamented and patriotic Lincoln, "Military commissions should be considered as the hallowed muniments of an honest and popular credit, to last to future times."

A large portion of the volunteer corps of Maine, is not surpassed in military appearance and discipline by any in New England. During the past summer, several of our companies were present at an interesting celebration in a neighboring State, and united with

independent companies from New York and New England, in the grandest military exhibition perhaps ever witnessed in our country. The position our companies occupied on that occasion, was both honorable to themselves and to our State. No citizen of Maine could have witnessed their gentlemanly and soldierlike appearance, their elegant uniforms and their perfect discipline, without feelings of pride, that his State was so honorably represented. Those who had heretofore caricatured and ridiculed the Militia of our State, were first and loudest in their encomiums; frankly admitting the injustice they had done us.

By an order of Council passed the 19th of June last, no independent company will hereafter be organized, unless as many as sixty four names are borne upon the petition applying for the organization. This requisition I consider judicious, and cannot fail of rendering our independent corps still more respectable and effective. It is a decided objection to many of the existing companies that they number so few effective privates. The companies to be organized under the order of Council alluded to, will have an unquestioned superiority in point of respectability over many of those of a prior date. This, it is hoped, will tend to excite emulation in the officers now honored with commissions, and operate to increase and strengthen their respective commands. A large number of independent companies have been disbanded the past summer, principally owing to the smallness of the number to which they were reduced; others may soon expect the same fate, unless immediate and successful efforts are made to add to the number performing active duty.

A spirit of disorganization, and a determination to avoid the performance of all military duty, has prevailed in certain sections of the State for several years. Shall this state of things longer be permitted to exist? While full military duty is cheerfully performed in the greater portion of the State, shall it be by an open resistance of laws, avoided in another portion? The officers whose commands cover the disaffected districts, may not be wholly censurable for a failure to enforce the law; the blame rests partially upon those who tolerated its first indications. If this spirit had

been sternly rebuked at its dawn, it could never have sufficiently strengthened to have gained a triumph in a single instance. Having been for some time permitted to exist, and not unfrequently countenanced by those from whom we should expect a worthier example, it is now more difficult to be removed. There is yet, however, sufficient energy and power in our laws, to compel the performance of military duty required by law, and it is the imperative duty of all officers holding commissions, at all times effectually to exercise it. It must be regarded as a reflection upon any officer, ever to allow a spirit of disorganization to prevail, counteracting the operation of law, within his command. Shall it be said there is a spot within the boundary of Maine, where her laws are not and cannot be enforced?—where a lawless resistance shall triumph over the sovereignty of her laws? Such an admission would be a reproach to our State,—a stigma upon those who claim to be her citizens. I am free to confess that our Militia does not receive the high consideration it deserves, that our laws may be onerous and obnoxious, imposing burthens unequal, and often requiting the soldier only with neglect or insult, instead of a fair equivalent for his services; but as long as they continue upon our statute books, they should be willingly and promptly obeyed,—and the only legitimate mode for the soldier to seek redress, is by application to the Legislature.

By the general order prescribing the uniform of officers, every platoon officer is required to provide himself with a chapeau and two epaulets. In several of the Divisions this provision of the order is strictly observed, and there is not a single failure of an officer, to appear on duty with an uniform in all respects such as is required. In other Divisions very little or no attention is given to the provisions of the order, particularly as regards the chapeau and the epaulet. There is no apology for this unpardonable neglect of officers, and it ought not longer to be tolerated. It is the imperious duty of the general and field officers, having first complied with the requirements of the general order themselves, to insist upon the strict observance of it by the officers of platoons. When an individual

accepts of a military commission, he does it with a full knowledge that he is to uniform himself agreeably to the regulations of the general order, and any neglect of it, after a reasonable time has been allowed, should not be permitted to pass with impunity.

The Militia law of this State, which is the law of the Revised Statutes amended, corresponds in its prominent features with the law of 1834. How far it will be useful to alter the present law, belongs exclusively to the Legislature to determine. The frequent alterations of any law evidently operates deleteriously, and perhaps in regard to none more so, than the Militia. So inconstant and capricious has been the legislation, heretofore, in framing and perfecting the Militia system of this State, that but little confidence can be placed in its stability; and not unfrequently individuals refuse commissions, from apprehensions that the whole system may be either wholly exploded or materially altered at the very next session of the Legislature. This is offered by many officers as a justification in not providing themselves with uniforms, as required by the general order. They say if they go to the expense of procuring uniforms, it may be only for a season, the present organization may be disbanded, and an entirely new system, or none at all, substituted. While such is the impression, no officer will prepare himself to enter upon the discharge of his duty, with that interest and pride so necessary to his success.

Stability in the system is a desideratum with the soldier and the officer. It will give to it strength and efficiency, and command for its provisions a more willing and rigid observance. Certain amendments to the existing law are manifestly called for, which I shall be happy to communicate to the Legislature through their committee, to whom will be confided the interests of the Militia. The reduction of the pay of Adjutants and other staff officers, has given universal dissatisfaction. Its operation has been obviously seen, in the unwillingness on the part of those officers to discharge the duties incumbent upon them, with their accustomed promptness and fidelity. The compensation they are now allowed is wholly disproportioned to the amount of labor performed. It is believed that,



if the various duties of those officers, and the expense and labor involved in the performance of them, had been duly appreciated, the Legislature would not have permitted a reduction of compensation.

In certain sections of the State there is evidently a newly awakened military spirit, which promises well for the cause of the citizen soldier, and if encouraged, will be diffused throughout the Militia of the State. This is principally to be credited to the exertions and enterprise of the officers in command. In several instances they have provided themselves with competent military instructors, and by frequent meetings for drill and discipline, have made respectable attainments in military science and in a knowledge both of the officer's and soldier's duty. Were these voluntary drills of officers more general, they would have an important bearing upon the interests of the Militia, and their influence would soon be favorably felt in every Brigade and Regiment in the State.

In connection with this, I would urgently recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the expediency of providing by law for the drill of officers. Wherever this system has been adopted it has had a most salutary influence, and the character of the Militia has been materially advanced. It is preposterous to suppose that an individual, merely by receiving a military title, without instruction or study, is qualified to take the command of troops and discharge the duties devolving on an officer. Just as well might we require a school boy, having never learnt his alphabet, to instruct in reading and writing. Schools for the instruction of officers in military science, are as necessary as schools for the instruction of children in the various branches of education. Were the field and platoon officers of Regiments and Brigades, required to meet at least on three days in the year, for instruction and drill, it would have a most powerful influence in elevating the character of the Militia of our State.

In my last annual report, I endeavored to present the claims of the citizen soldier; I am again constrained by a sense of justice to the soldier, as well as by repeated solicitations, to speak in his behalf. While every other individual in the employment of the

State receives a fair equivalent for his services, the soldier feels that he is forgotten, and the service he renders the State is almost entirely overlooked; he looks upon the mere pittance now allowed him, as wholly inadequate to the duty he performs. I can only add, that equal justice would seem to require equal consideration to all in the service of the State. To the Legislature it belongs, to estimate the value of the soldier's duty and provide for him as justice demands. Although the right to hold and to bear arms is esteemed one of the most valuable privileges enjoyed by the citizens of a free republic, the labor performed by the soldier is none the less deserving of requital. If the framers of our laws and those that administer them, are fairly compensated for their services, should not those whose duty it is always to be prepared to enforce them, and protect our lives and property, be also remembered?

I will again call the attention of the Legislature to the subject of procuring books of tactics, to be distributed among the officers of our State. Call after call has been made upon this department the present season, for books of instruction, which I was not authorized to furnish, and as they were not to be obtained without sending out of the State, many of the officers were unable to furnish themselves, and are now destitute of any guide to their duty. How is it to be expected that officers can know any part of their duty, without some means of instruction, and is it not surprising that our Militia is not even in a lower and more degraded condition, considering that so great a portion of our officers are destitute of the very means of learning their duty. A small appropriation would supply the deficiency of books, and both officers and soldiers would view it in the light of encouragement, and derive from it essential advantage. It is confidently hoped that so important and necessary an appropriation will not longer be withheld.

A number of our Regiments have been destitute of colors for several years. I would respectfully suggest whether it is not due to every Regiment to be furnished with a set of colors. The law of this State and the United States, expressly provides that each Battalion of Artillery and Cavalry, and every Regiment of Infantry,

shall be furnished with the State colors. How can they longer be withheld? If the State refuse, on her part, to do what her laws require of her, it can scarcely be expected that the soldier will cheerfully do what is required of him. The example of a State, disregarding the provisions of her own laws, is obviously pernicious, and affords to the soldier just cause of disaffection and complaint. Nothing can be more unmilitary than the parade of a Regiment without her flag, and perhaps nothing tends more to dishearten the soldier and degrade the Militia, than to be required to perform duty under such unsoldierlike and mortifying circumstances.

In the establishment of our boundary line, Maine has recently embraced within her jurisdiction, a population wholly unaccustomed to our language, our laws and our institutions, and in a condition requiring military force to control and protect them. Demand has been made by our citizens in the eastern section of the State, upon the general government, for troops of the army to be stationed in the vicinity of this population, for their protection. The response to this application was a refusal to comply with its request. Does it not become us, under these circumstances, to look to our Militia to supply this exigency, and by adopting suitable measures, to strengthen and perfect our military organization so as to render it more effective and equal to any emergency?

None but those who are opposed to all forcible resistance, can for a moment doubt the necessity of some sort of a military organization. The question arises, can we adopt any system more equalizing in its tendencies, more in harmony with the republican institutions of our country, and better adapted to our territorial relations, than the present Militia system of our State, modified and perfected as it may be? Shall military duty be confined to a standing army, or a small extraction of the soldiery, or shall it be done by a larger proportion of the whole? Is not the latter more in accordance with the genius of our government, the principles of our institutions, and the public sentiment of our State? This is a question exclusively within the province of the Legislature to determine.

To provide a system of military organization is the sole prerogative of the National and State Legislatures. To execute its provisions is the peremptory duty of those honored with commissions of office. It is the privilege of the former to command, the duty of the latter to obey.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

**ALFRED REDINGTON,**

*Adjutant General.*



## Arms, Accoutrements and Ammunition.

		ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.		
Aggregate,	In Arsenal,	In possession of the troops,	BRASS.	
			IRON.	
2	2		12	Pounders.
47	13	34	6	Pounders.
20		20	4	Pounders.
22	6	16	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	12	8	6	Pounders.
6	6		4	Pounders.
5	5		3	Pounders.
1	1		10	inch Mortars.
1	1		10	inch Howitzers.
212	132	80		Sponges and Rammers.
201	122	79		Ladles and Worms.
714	254	460		Bricoles and Drag Ropes.
170	37	133		Trail Handspikes.
53	2	51		Lead Aprons.
104	22	82		Ammunition Boxes.
46	3	43		Tumbrils or Powder Carts.
194	8	186		Sets of Harness.
16360	16360			Rounds of Shot and Shells.
100	100			Pounds of Cannon Powder.
26090	9877	16213		Muskets.
24899	10015	14884		Bayonets.
18047	3030	15017		Cartridge Boxes and Belts.
17868	3174	14694		Bayonet Scabbards and Belts.
14859	130	14729		Brushes and Picks.
38603	11000	27603		Spare Flints.
123216	123216			Ball Cartridges.
2745	1542	1203		Rifles.
1888	1083	805		Powder Horns.
1667	913	754		Pouches.
85904	85904			Loose Balls.
1282	336	946		Horseman's Pistols.
2291	368	1443		Swords.
2013	506	1407		Sword Scabbards and Belts.
16448	1976	14472		Knapsacks.
146	56	90		Haversacks.
685	7	678		Drums.
487	13	474		Fifes.
35		35		Bugles and Trumpets.

*Adjutant General's Office, thirty-first day of December, 1843.*

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



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			2																	2
			64	8	1														1	74
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		3	8	2	1															11
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		1	7																	7
		2	6	2																8
		3	9																	9
			1																	1
			1																	1
			54	11	2	1														68
7	1	1		4	2	2														8
		2	5			1	1												1	8
		3	5	3		1														9
				1																1
	2		3																	3
		1	7	1		1													1	10
		2	8		2															10
8	1	1	28	9	4	5	1												2	49
		2	8	4	1															13
		3	6																2	6
		4		10	1		1													14
		5	6	2	2		1													11
			6	1	2		1													10
				4																4
	2		2	2																4
		1	9	1																10
		2	8	1		1		1											1	11
		3	6	1	1			1												9
			3																	3
			2																	2
			56	26	5	2	4	1											3	97
9	1	1	8	3																11
		2	9	3																12
					1															3
	2		1																	1
		1	17	3	1															21
		2	8	4																12
		3	4	1																5
																				1
			1																	1
			3																	3
			53	14	2															69
			443	141	28	20	9	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	9671

ALFRED REDINGTON, *Adjutant General.*

*Adjutant General's Office,* }  
*Augusta, December 31, 1843.* }



# Abstract Annual Return

## 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 Quartermaster's.	Division Advocates.	Number of Brigades.	Brigadier Generals.	Aids-de-Camp.	Brigade Majors.	Brigade Quartermaster's.	Number of Regiments.	CORPS.																																			
															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.										
1	1	4	9	9	17	9	9	9	17	17	17	17	17	54	INFANTRY.	51	50	53	50	50	51	45	45	43	40	37	73	336	309	302	284	1194	891	920	17472	2682	7	24769	15168	9601	10116									
															LIGHT INFANTRY.														*357																					
															RIFLEMEN.														68	64	65	63	251	237	240	2194														
																													25	24	24	24	94	82	105	925														
1	1	4	9	9	17	9	9	9	17	17	17	17	17	54		51	50	53	50	50	51	45	45	43	40	37	73	450	390	391	371	1539	1210	1265	20591	2682	7	29161	18096	11055	12049									

### SYNOPSIS.

CORPS.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Brigades.	Number of Regiments.	Number of Battalions.	Number of Companies.	TOTAL FORCE.
Cavalry,			4	4	24	1129
Artillery,			5	6	30	1728
Infantry,	9	17	54		*16 †5 336	24769
Light Infantry,					68	3114
Riflemen,					25	1278
	9	17	53	10	504	32018

\* Light Infantry.

† Riflemen.

### CAVALRY.

Regiments.	Battalions.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Paymasters.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Surgeons' Mates.	Sergeant Majors.	Quartermaster Sergeants.	Number of Companies.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	AGGREGATE.	Present.	Absent.	Pistols.	Holsters.
4	4	4	4	8	8	8	4	4	4	3	4	4	24	23	44	24	82	62	45	794	1129	697	432	926	663

### ARTILLERY.

Regiments.	Battalions.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Paymasters.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Surgeons' Mates.	Sergeant Majors.	Quartermaster Sergeants.	Drum and Fife Majors.	Number of Companies.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	AGGREGATE.	Present.	Absent.	Swords.	Swords Scabbards and Belts.	Knapsacks.	Brass 6 Pounders.	Brass 4 Pounders.	Brass 3 Pounders.
5	6	5	5	11	11	11	5	5	5	5	4	4	8	30	27	53	110	107	105	1247	1728	1226	502	918	948	153	26	16	10

\* 16 Light Infantry and 5 Rifle companies were returned with the Infantry.

# Return, 1843.

## TRY AND RIFLEMEN.

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.
682	7	24769	15168	9601	10116	10082	10032	10147	10156	17237	9742	10033	564	395	391	363	290	301	246	278	209	225
		3114 1278	2055 873	1059 405	1865 68	1644 22	1616 92	1591 130	1592	2918 520	1587 211	1331 306	9 575	9 336	9 327	77 32	52 26	42 15	30 12	60 23	48 20	46 17
682	7	29161	18096	11055	12049	11748	11740	11868	11748	20675	11440	11670	1148	740	727	472	368	358	288	361	277	288

## CAVALRY.

Present.	Absent.	Pistols.	Holsters.	Cartridge Boxes.	Swords.	Sword Scabbards and Belts.	Horses.	Saddles.	Bridles.	Breast Plates.	Mail Pillions.	Valises.	Trumpets.	Bugles.	Books of Tactics.	Reports of Decisions of Courts Martial.	Militia Laws.	Books of Enrolment.	Orderly Books.
697	432	926	663	398	508	508	551	551	551	461	748	447	13	14	12	10	24	12	12

## TILLERY.

Swords.	Swords Scabbards and Belts.	Knapsacks.	Brass 6 Pounders.	Brass 4 Pounders.	Brass 3 Pounders.	Iron 6 Pounders.	Caissons and Tumbrils.	Sponges and Rammers.	Ladies and Worms.	Ammunition Boxes.	Tube Boxes.	Haversacks.	Lint Stocks and Portfire Stocks.	Priming Wires.	Lead Aprons.	Prolonges.	Bricoles.	Water Buckets.	Sets of Horse Harness.	Trail Handspikes.	Drums.	Fifes.	Artillery Discipline.	Reports of Decisions of Courts Martial.	Militia Laws.	Books of Enrolment.	Orderly Books.
918	948	153	26	16	10	30	58	58	60	56	55	74	76	59	55	55	327	37	130	99	32	19	22	19	31	25	26

returned with the Infantry.

Adjutant General's Office, thirty-first day of December, 1843.

ALFRED REDINGTON, Adjutant General.