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No. 1.

LETTERS FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Letters from the Secretary of War, to—

- Colonel E. V. Sumner, May 23, 1856.
- General P. F. Smith, June 22, 1856.
- General P. F. Smith, September 3, 1856.
- Governors of Kentucky and Illinois, September 3, 1856.
- Major W. H. Emory, September 3, 1856.
- General P. F. Smith, (telegraph,) September 9, 1856.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 23, 1856.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant, this day submitted to me by the Adjutant General, has been read, with its enclosures.

You have justly construed your instructions, and your course is approved. The zeal manifested by you to preserve order and prevent civil strife between our fellow citizens in Kansas receives full commendation; but you have properly refused to interpose the military power of the United States, except under the circumstances and conditions contemplated in your instructions, authorized by the laws of the United States, and warranted by the genius of our political institutions. It will be equally within your province to maintain the supremacy of the law and the duly authorized government of the Territory, from whatever source they may be assailed, whenever the government shall require your aid in the manner specified in your instructions; and for the great purpose which justifies the employment of military force, it matters not whether the subversion of the law arises from a denial of the existence of the government, or whether it proceed from a lawless disregard of the rights to protection of persons and property for the security of which the government was ordained and established.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF'N DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Colonel E. V. SUMNER,
*Commanding First Régiment Cavalry,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 27, 1856.

SIR: You will receive special order No. 67, of this date, assigning you to the command of the department of the west, and, in addition to the general duties which that position will devolve upon you, your attention is especially directed to the present disturbed condition of the inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas. Enclosed you will find a copy of a proclamation of the President of the United States, and of a letter of instructions directed to the commanding officers of Forts Leavenworth and Riley, to which you are referred for the views of the Executive, and for the government of your conduct in the contingencies therein contemplated; and if, in such contingencies, you should be called upon to use any portion of the troops under your command to aid the civil authorities in arresting offenders, a detachment of troops for that purpose will be directed to accompany the civil officer charged with the process, and to aid him in the execution of his duties, both in making the arrests and in conducting prisoners to places where they may be safely kept by the civil authorities.

In discharging the delicate functions arising from the peculiar con

dition of affairs in Kansas, you will carefully abstain from encroaching in any degree upon the proper sphere of the civil authorities, and will observe the greatest caution to avoid any conflict between the civil and the military power.

You will report directly to this department, and communicate frequently and fully in regard to the progress of events.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF'N DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Brev. Brig. Gen. P. F. SMITH,
United States Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 3, 1856.

SIR: Your despatch of 22d August, and its enclosures, sufficiently exhibit the inadequacy of the force under your command to perform the duties which have been devolved upon you in the present unhappy condition of Kansas, by the orders and instructions heretofore communicated. To meet this exigency the President has directed the governor of the Territory to complete the enrolment and organization of the militia, as you will find fully set forth in the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of State; and the President has directed me to say to you, that you are authorized, from time to time, to make requisitions upon the governor for such military force as you may require to enable you promptly and successfully to execute your orders and suppress insurrection against the government of the Territory of Kansas, and, under the circumstances heretofore set forth in your instructions, to give the requisite aid to the officers of the civil government who may be obstructed in the due execution of the law. Should you not be able to derive from the militia of Kansas the adequate force for these purposes, such additional number of militia as may be necessary will be drawn from the States of Illinois and Kentucky, as shown in the requisition, a copy of which is here enclosed.

The views contained in your instructions to the officers commanding the troops, under date of August 19, are fully appropriate, and accord entirely with the purpose of the Executive as to leave but little to be added in relation to the course which it is desired you should pursue. The position of the insurgents, as shown by your letter and its enclosures, is that of open rebellion against the laws and constitutional authorities, with such manifestation of a purpose to spread devastation over the land, as no longer justifies further hesitation or indulgence. To you, as to every soldier, whose habitual feeling is to protect the citizens of his own country, and only to use his arms against a public enemy, it cannot be otherwise than deeply painful to be brought into conflict with any portion of his fellow-countrymen. But patriotism and humanity alike require that rebellion should be promptly crushed, and the perpetration of the crimes which now disturb the

peace and security of the good people of the Territory of Kansas should be effectually checked. You will, therefore, energetically employ all the means within your reach to restore the supremacy of the law, always endeavoring to carry out your present purpose to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood.

In making your requisition for militia force you will be governed by the existing organization of the army and the laws made and provided in such cases. When companies, regiments, brigades, or divisions are presented to be mustered into the service of the United States, you will cause them, before they are received, to be minutely inspected by an officer of your command appointed for the purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF'N DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Major General P. F. SMITH,
Commanding Department of the West.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 3, 1856.

SIR: You will repair to the Territory of Kansas and deliver the despatches this day handed to you for General P. F. Smith, commanding department of the west, and for his excellency John W. Geary, governor of that Territory; after which you will communicate to each of them the wish of the department, that you should be fully informed in relation to the condition of affairs in the Territory, and have such facilities to make observations as will enable you, upon your return, to give more full and minute information to the department than it can readily derive through the medium of correspondence. Although you are not restricted as to time, it is desirable that you should return to this city as early as is consistent for the fulfilment of the purpose for which you are sent out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF'N DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Major WILLIAM H. EMORY,
United States Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 3, 1856.

SIR: To suppress insurrectionary combinations against the constituted government of the Territory of Kansas and to enforce the due execution of the law against armed resistance, I am instructed by the President of the United States to make this his requisition upon you for two regiments of foot militia to be furnished to Major General Persifer F. Smith, of the United States army, commanding the mil-

tary department of the west, whenever the exigencies of the public service shall induce him to call upon you for the said troops, to be employed for the purpose above indicated within the limits of said Territory. Each regiment to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, (the last named to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiments,) one sergeant major, and ten companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and seventy-four privates.

General Smith will be instructed, whenever he may call upon you for these troops, to detail an officer from his command to inspect and muster them into the service of the United States at such points as may be designated by your excellency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF'N DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

[The same to the governor of Illinois.]

[By telegraph.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 9, 1856.*

Your letter of August 29 received.

Have the despatches borne by Major Emory reached you? It is the purpose of the President to secure to you all the military force necessary to maintain order and suppress insurrection, and that no military operations shall be carried on in the Territory of Kansas otherwise than under your instructions and orders. You will not permit the employment of militia, or of any armed bodies of men, unless they have been regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

The governor of the Territory will be instructed on this point.

JEFF'N DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

General P. F. SMITH,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.

Letters from the Adjutant General to—

- Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, July 5, 1856.
- Brevet Brigadier General W. S. Harney, July 16, 1856.
- Colonel E. V. Sumner, August 28, 1856.
- Brevet Major General P. F. Smith, September 26, 1856.
- Brevet Major General P. F. Smith, September 29, 1856.
- Brevet Major General P. F. Smith, November 13, 1856.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1856.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th ultimo, reporting your march to Le-compton, in compliance with the requisition of Governor Shannon, and subsequent movements, has been laid before the Secretary of War, who approves the course adopted by you on the occasion.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Second Dragoons, Fort Riley, Kansas Territory.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 16, 1856.

GENERAL: Your special order, No. 32, of the 30th ultimo, directing the first regiment of cavalry to patrol the Oregon route, has been received and laid before the Secretary of War, by whom I am instructed to say that the state of affairs now existing in Kansas Territory renders it inexpedient to withdraw the first cavalry therefrom at present.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY,
United States Army.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 28, 1856.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant, in relation to the employment by you of the military force under your command to disperse the assembly recently convened at Topeka, Kansas Territory, has been laid before the Secretary of War, and by him returned to this office with the following endorsement:

"The President's proclamation having been sent from this department to Colonel Sumner as a part of his instructions, a general reference to that paper is no compliance with the requirement of the letter addressed to him, dated July 21, 1856. If any portion of that proclamation was understood as directing military officers to use the force under their command for the dispersion of an 'illegal legislative body,' that part of the proclamation should have been specially cited.

"If the 'serious consequences' anticipated by the colonel commanding first cavalry from the convention of the free State legislature of Kansas had been realized, it might have been necessary for him to use the military force under his command to suppress resistance to the

execution of the laws, and he would have had no difficulty in finding his authority both in the President's proclamation and in the letter of instructions which accompanied it. But if the exigency was only anticipated, it is not perceived how authority is to be drawn from either, or both, to employ a military force to disperse men because they were 'elected and organized without law.'

"The reference to the dissatisfaction of the Missourians seems to be wholly inappropriate to the subject under consideration, and the department is at a loss to understand why that reference was made; the more so, because, in answer to an inquiry from Colonel Sumner, he was distinctly informed, by letter of March 26, 1856, that the department expected him, in the discharge of his duty, to make no discrimination founded on the section of the country from which persons might or had come.

"JEFF'N DAVIS, *Secretary of War.*

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 27, 1856.*"

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,

Adjutant General.

Colonel E. V. SUMNER, *1st Cavalry, Syracuse, N. Y.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 24, 1856.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 10th instant, relative to the state of affairs in Kansas Territory, with the accompanying reports and correspondence, has been laid before the Secretary of War, and by him returned to this office with the following endorsement:

"The only distinction of parties which, in a military point of view, is necessary to note, is that which distinguishes those who respect and maintain the laws and organized government from those who come for revolutionary resistance to the constituted authorities and laws of the land. The armed combination of the latter class came within the denunciation of the President's proclamation, and are proper subjects upon which to employ the military force.

"Instructions of the Executive for the complete organization of the militia of the Territory, and the authority given to the general commanding to make requisition for such of that militia as he might require, did not look, under the circumstances, to the delay incident to total disbandment and new organization of the militia. And it is to be feared that with the time thus lost will pass the opportunity for that full protection of unoffending citizens, and for that exemplary vindication of the supremacy of the law which the reputation and dignity of the government demand.

"The requisition for a heavy field-battery was anticipated, and such one as within described was some time since ordered to be sent to Fort Leavenworth. The defect of the prairie gun-carriages having

been discovered, new carriages of greater strength have been constructed, and will probably soon be received.

"Instructions have been given for the supply of the requisite number of horses, and for the recruits for the mounted regiments, as recommended.

"The address and good conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Cooke is fully appreciated and highly approved.

"The department has unabated confidence in the zeal and singleness of purpose with which the general commanding devotes himself to the delicate duty with which he is charged, and is encouraged by his assurances to hope that his success will be as great as the exigence requires.

"JEFF'N DAVIS, *Secretary of War.*

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 23, 1856.*"

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Maj. Gen. P. F. SMITH, *United States Army,*
Commanding Department of the West, Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 29, 1856.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 15th instant, enclosing several communications relative to the state of affairs in Kansas Territory at that time, has been laid before the Secretary of War, and by him returned to this office, with the following endorsement:

"Authority has been given to cover all the wants which have been communicated in relation to arms and ammunition. The requisitions were not only anticipated, but in some respects exceeded.

"Orders have been given for the purchase of horses and enlisting recruits, as recommended. The horses heretofore purchased under a previous authority, though intended for the mounted riflemen, may be assigned to the dragoon and cavalry regiments, if the wants of the public service should require it. The authority given to make requisitions on the governor of the Territory for such part of the militia as may be required in military operations was intended to avoid the delay which is represented as the consequence of drawing additional troops from Illinois and Kentucky.

"JEFF'N DAVIS, *Secretary of War.*

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 27, 1856.*"

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. P. F. SMITH, *U. S. Army,*
Commanding Department of the West,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 13, 1856.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 14th ultimo, enclosing several communications relative to the state of affairs in Kansas Territory at its date, has been duly laid before the Secretary of War, and by him returned to this office, with the following endorsement:

"*Read.*—The discrimination and good judgment displayed by Lieutenant Colonel Cooke receives unqualified commendation. Embarrassed, as he naturally was, by the seeming conflict between the letter of the governor, addressed to him on the 28th September, and the circular letter of September 30, the course which Lieutenant Colonel Cooke pursued manifests that energy and great discrimination which, under the circumstances, could alone have prevented a secret armed invasion and further disturbances to the peace and good order of Kansas.

"JEFF'N DAVIS, *Secretary of War.*

"WAR DEPARTMENT, November 8, 1856."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. P. F. SMITH, *U. S. Army,*
Commanding Department of the West,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

No. 2.

REPORTS FROM COLONEL E. V. SUMNER.

Colonel E. V. Sumner to Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the West, May 23, 1856.

Colonel E. V. Sumner to Col. S. Cooper, May 23, 1856, enclosing—

Hon. Wm. A. Howard to Col. E. V. Sumner, May 16, 1856.

Col. E. V. Sumner to Hon. Wm. A. Howard, May 16, 1856.

Hon. Wilson Shannon to Col. E. V. Sumner, May 21, 1856.

Hon. Wilson Shannon to Col. E. V. Sumner, May 21, 1856.

James McIntosh to Col. E. V. Sumner, May 21, 1856.

Colonel E. V. Sumner to Major J. Sedgwick, May 22, 1856.

Colonel E. V. Sumner to Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the West, May 28, 1856.

Colonel E. V. Sumner to Col. S. Cooper, May 28, 1856, enclosing—

Hon. Wilson Shannon to Col. E. V. Sumner, May 27, 1856.

Colonel E. V. Sumner to Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the West, June 2, 1856.

Colonel E. V. Sumner to Col. S. Cooper, June 2, 1856, enclosing—

Hon. Wilson Shannon to Col. E. V. Sumner, June 1, 1856.

Major John Sedgwick to Col. E. V. Sumner, June 1, 1856.

Captain E. W. B. Newby to Hon. W. Shannon, May 31, 1856.

- Colonel E. V. Sumner to Col. S. Cooper, June 8, 1856, enclosing—
 Hon. Wilson Shannon to Col. E. V. Sumner, June 4, 1856.
 Hon. Wilson Shannon to Col. E. V. Sumner, June 4, 1856.
 Colonel E. V. Sumner to Hon. W. Shannon, June 4, 1856.
 Hon. Wilson Shannon to Col. E. V. Sumner, June 4, 1856.
 Proclamation of Hon. Wilson Shannon, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, June 4, 1856.
- Lieut. Col. P. St. George Cooke to Col. S. Cooper, June 18, 1856.
- Colonel E. V. Sumner to Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the West, June 23, 1856.
- Colonel E. V. Sumner to Col. S. Cooper, June 23, 1856, enclosing—
 Hon. Wilson Shannon to Col. E. V. Sumner, June 14, 1856.
 Hon. Wilson Shannon to Col. E. V. Sumner, June 14, 1856.
- Colonel E. V. Sumner to Col. S. Cooper, June 30, 1856, enclosing—
 Hon. Wilson Shannon to Col. E. V. Sumner, June 23, 1856.
 Hon. Wilson Shannon to Col. E. V. Sumner, June 23, 1856.
 Colonel E. V. Sumner to D. Woodson, esq., Acting Governor of Kansas Territory, June 28, 1856.
- Colonel E. V. Sumner to Col. S. Cooper, July 1, 1856, enclosing—
 Colonel E. V. Sumner to D. Woodson, esq., Acting Governor of Kansas Territory, July 1, 1856.
 Daniel Woodson, esq., to Col. E. V. Sumner, June 30, 1856.
- Colonel E. V. Sumner to Col. S. Cooper, July 7, 1856, enclosing—
 Proclamation of Daniel Woodson, esq., Acting Governor of the Territory of Kansas, July 7, 1856.
- Colonel E. V. Sumner to Adjutant General of the army, with endorsement of Secretary of War, August 11, 1856.
- Colonel E. V. Sumner to Adjutant General of the army, August 31, 1856.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T., May 23, 1856.

SIR: On the requisition of Governor Shannon, I detached Major Sedgwick, this morning, with four companies, to proceed to Lawrence, Lecompton, and Topeka, to preserve the peace, maintain the laws, and protect peaceable citizens in their persons and property.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Department of the West.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY,
Fort Leavenworth, May 23, 1856.

COLONEL: I enclose a requisition from Governor Shannon of the 21st instant. Major Sedgwick will march this morning with four companies.

I also forward several letters that I have recently received from the governor and others, and my instructions to Major Sedgwick.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel 1st Cavalry.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General U. S. Army.

FRIDAY MORNING, *May 16, 1856.*

MY DEAR SIR: I send up a copy of the marshal's reply to the citizens of Lawrence; also of letter of citizens to me, which left there at 12 o'clock.

We of course cannot go back there; and if we could, it would avail nothing. I feel embarrassed at troubling you so often with communications upon which I suppose you can take no action; but I trust the interests of humanity will suggest a sufficient apology.

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,
WM. A. HOWARD.

Colonel E. V. SUMNER, *Fort Leavenworth.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Leavenworth, May 16, 1856.

SIR: I have just received your note dated this day. The people of Lawrence have never received any encouragement from me that United States troops would be placed in Lawrence to keep the peace, and prevent illegal acts. On the contrary, a committee that called on me to ask for protection were expressly told that the affair was in the hands of the governor, that he alone had the power to call out the troops, and if they had any application to make it must be made to him.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,
E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

Honorable WM. A. HOWARD,
Kansas Commission.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T., May 22, 1856.

Official:

R. RANSOM, JR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lecompton, K. T., May 21, 1856.

DEAR COLONEL: The United States marshal will probably get through serving his process, as far at least as he can, on to-day or to-morrow.

The grand jury of the United States district court had found bills of indictment against some seven or eight for treason in conspiring to overturn the government of the United States in this Territory.

Several of these persons thus charged are in Lawrence, and will be arrested this day or to-morrow. The marshal will then dismiss the posse. The moment he does this, I desire to make a requisition on you for three companies—one to be stationed at or near Lawrence, one at or near this place, and the third at or near Topeka, in order to preserve the peace, and secure the due execution of the laws.

The more I see, and the more I reflect on the plan that we talked over when you were here for preserving the peace and good order in this Territory, the more I am convinced of its necessity; yet this cannot safely be done until the posse of the United States marshal is dismissed, which I hope will be to-day or to-morrow. I will send a special despatch as soon as this takes place. My object in dropping you these hasty lines is to advise you of my intentions, so that you can be prepared to move without delay.

Yours, with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

Colonel SUMNER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lecompton, K. T., May 21, 1856.

SIR: The United States marshal has made all the arrests in Lawrence that can, in his judgment, now be made, and dismissed his posse. The sheriff has also got through making arrests on warrants in his hands, and I presume by this time has dismissed his posse. In view of the excitement and present state of feeling in the country, and for the purpose of securing the safety of the citizens both in person and property, as well as to aid in the execution of the laws and preservation of the peace of the Territory, I think it necessary to have stationed at or near Lawrence one company of United States troops, a like company at or near this place, and a like company at or near Topeka. I have therefore to ask you to detach from your command three companies, one to be stationed at or near each place above designated.

It is important that this should be done with as little delay as possible. Some three or four arrests have been made by the United States marshal of persons charged by the grand jury of the United States district court with the crime of high treason. Bills of a similar character have been found in the same court against others. The armed organization to resist the laws would seem to be broken up for the present, so far as the town of Lawrence is concerned; but there is danger that this formidable organization may show itself at some other point, unless held in check by the presence of a force competent to put it down. The only force that I feel safe in using in these civil commotions is the troops of the United States; and by a prompt and judicious location of these troops at proper points in the Territory,

feel confident that order will be restored, the supremacy of the law maintained, and a civil war prevented.

Yours, with great respect and esteem,

WILSON SHANNON.

Colonel SUMNER.

CAMP AT MAJOR CLARK'S,
(Near Lecompton,) K. T., May 21, 1856.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for your information, that I called on the governor yesterday evening to ascertain if my detachment would be required here beyond the 24th instant, when my rations would be consumed. He told me that it would be necessary for me to remain at present, and said, in addition, that he would either to-day or to-morrow call upon you for three or four companies, to be stationed at different points in the Territory—naming Lawrence, Lecompton, and Topeka. I will give you a brief account of how matters stand at present. There are probably from five to seven hundred armed men on the pro-slavery side organized into companies, most of which marched last evening with the United States marshal of the Territory for Lawrence. For the last two or three days these men have been stationed between Lawrence and Lecompton, stopping and disarming all free-State men, making some prisoners, and in many cases pressing the horses of free-State settlers into service.

I have heard also of a good many men of the pro-slavery party being stopped near Lawrence, but I do not think they have detained any of them. Night before last two of the free-State men were killed by some of the pro-slavery party; in one instance this result (so far as I can ascertain) was brought about by a party not stopping when challenged by a pro-slavery patrol; and in the other instance, it appears a patrol from Lawrence challenged two pro-slavery men, when shots were exchanged, and a free-State man was killed, and a pro-slavery man was wounded.

I relate these occurrences as I heard them in Lecompton. With such a class of men as there are in this Territory, excited as they are, and arrayed against each other, great excesses will be committed; and already persons who have taken no interest in the struggle, but quietly living on their claims, have been molested, and their personal property taken away and destroyed. I believe the governor's intention is, as soon as the marshal succeeds in making his arrests, (which will probably be by this evening,) to place this portion of the Territory under strict military police, and I think strong measures will have to be taken to prevent outrages. The last rumors from Lawrence were, that a great many persons had left, and that they did not intend to make any resistance. Even if they do not, I think probably that some portion of the town will suffer; for instance, the Free-State Hotel and the printing office. It is very doubtful if such a body of excited men will go there and be governed and checked by the marshal.

If my detachment is to remain here beyond the 24th, I would respectfully request you to direct the commissary to send me hard bread instead of flour, and one day in three or four, pork. I can get fresh beef in town daily. In case you send part of the regiment, it is proper for me to add, that they will be able to procure fresh beef daily at Lawrence or Lecompton; of Topeka I know nothing. The boats at Lecompton are miserable, and any body of fifty horsemen would be delayed probably a day in crossing. The road through Lawrence would therefore, be much the shortest in the end. I send this express to-day, as I understand the roads are very heavy, and that it may possibly take three days to reach here with wagons.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, your obedient servant,

JAMES McINTOSH,

1st Lieut. 1st Cavalry, Commanding Detachment.

Col. E. V. SUMNER,

1st Cavalry, Commanding Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY,

Fort Leavenworth, K. T., May 22, 1856.

MAJOR: In compliance with a requisition of Governor Shannon you will march to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, with C, E, F, and K companies.

Company C will be stationed near Lawrence, F and K near Lecompton, and E near Topeka. The object of this movement is to preserve peace in the Territory, to maintain the laws, and to protect the persons and property of peaceable citizens.

You will report to the governor, and receive his orders; but in executing these orders you will bear in mind that, under the orders of the President, you will be held responsible for the manner in which it is done.

You will please use the utmost circumspection, and avoid, if possible, collisions with the people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,

Colonel 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

Major J. SEDGWICK,

1st Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Leavenworth, K. T., May 23, 1856.

Official:

R. RANSOM, JR.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY,

Fort Leavenworth, May 28, 1856.

SIR: I have to report that a requisition was received from Govern

Shannon last night for two more companies, and they will march immediately.

No one can say what the end will be.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,

Colonel 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Department of the West.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY,

Fort Leavenworth, May 28, 1856.

COLONEL: I received last night the enclosed requisition from the governor.

Two more companies will march immediately for Lawrence.

From present appearances, it looks very much like running into a guerilla warfare. If the matter had been taken in hand at an earlier day, as I earnestly advised the governor, the whole disturbance would have been suppressed without bloodshed.

At that time we held a high moral position in the Territory that would have looked down all opposition from all parties. As the affair now stands, there is great danger of our being compelled to use force. In the event of my receiving General Harney's orders to move before the governor is willing to have the troops withdrawn from their present stations, what shall be done?

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,

Colonel 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

COLONEL S. COOPER,

Adjutant General U. S. A.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Lecompton, K. T., May 27, 1856.

SIR: I received last night, about 12 o'clock, reliable information by a special despatch from Ossawatomie, in the county of Franklin, that on last Saturday night five persons had been taken out of their houses and cruelly murdered; that it seemed to be a regular system of private assassination which the free-State party had adopted towards their opponents. Under these circumstances, I am compelled to send into that country Captain Weans with his whole command, who is stationed at Lawrence, leaving that place without any force. I have to ask you, therefore, to send me two more companies, with directions for them to camp at or near Lawrence until they receive further orders.

Yours, with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

Colonel SUMNER.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 2, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with a requisition from Governor Shannon, received this morning, two more companies will leave this post this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the West, St. Louis, Mo.

NOTE.—I leave this morning for the scene of the difficulty. One of my detachments has been fired upon; one man and two horses wounded.

Very respectfully,

E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T., June 2, 1856.

COLONEL: I enclose another requisition from the governor. Two more companies will march immediately.

I shall go out myself to-day to confer with the governor, and to place the troops where they will have the most influence in repressing these disorders.

If the armed civil posses had not been allowed to act, as I earnestly advised the governor, these disturbances would not have happened. As the matter now stands, no man can see the end of them.

The firing upon the troops is a very serious affair.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel First Cavalry, Commanding.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, United States Army.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Leecompton K. T., June 1, 1856.

SIR: I desire to obtain from you two more companies—one to strengthen Captain Newby, at Lawrence; the other Captain Wood, Franklin county, south of Lawrence. Both these commands are too weak to deal with the armed bodies of lawless men by which they are surrounded.

Major Sedgwick will communicate to you more detailed information as to what has transpired.

Yours, with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

Colonel SUMNER.

CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON, K. T., *June 1, 1856.*

COLONEL: I enclose herewith a copy of a despatch received last night by the governor from Captain Newby. I returned from Topeka on the 30th ultimo, and found that the governor had sent an order for Captain Walker to join him, (with the strongest company,) and, with the marshal, to proceed to make some arrests, some eight or ten miles from this place, and, after making the arrests, to join us at this camp in the course of the night. If I had been here at the time, I should have ordered Captain Newby up; but as the governor had given the order, and as Mr. McIntosh had joined him, I concluded to make no change. I saw the governor this morning. He said he could not dispense with any of the troops here, and should ask you to send him two more companies—one to join Captain Wood, the other Captain Newby.

At Topeka everything was perfectly quiet. No one would suppose that any disturbances existed. Mr. Crittenden and ten men have gone with the Indian agent, to be absent for ten or twelve days. The governor spoke of ordering Captain Sturgis to Lawrence; but reflecting that court met to-morrow at Tecumseh, (five miles from Topeka,) and that the grand jury would probably find bills against some of the citizens, he concluded to leave the company at that place. Considerable alarm was created in town last night by two or three armed parties coming in, supposed for the purpose of burning some of the buildings. They were fired on, and chased out. A patrol was sent out from our camp, but found everything quiet.

Captain Wood reports large armed bands prowling in his vicinity. He ordered them to disperse, which they did; but it is so easy for them to reassemble, he thinks they may have done so. The governor says his information reports they are organized with cannon, &c., &c. There are so many rumors afloat, and so little truth in them, that it is difficult to separate them from falsehood. There are undoubtedly many outrages committed daily; some of them of the most atrocious character.

There are several cases of measles in companies "F" and "K," and one in "G." With this exception, the health of the troops is good. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major First Cavalry.

Colonel E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

CAMP NEAR LAWRENCE, K. T.,
May 31, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this morning information reached me that a family living six miles west of Lawrence were attacked and driven from their home. I immediately sent a non-com-

missioned officer and two privates with instructions to repair to the place and inquire into the state of affairs, and report immediately to me. One of the men returned in about three hours, and reported that one of the party sent by myself was badly wounded, and also two out of the three horses were wounded. I, on receiving the information, repaired with ten men of my command to the place of conflict. On arriving there, I found that a party of men had fired from a house and wounded one man and two horses. The men, however, that fired the shots, were not to be found. I was enabled, however, before I left, to apprehend one of the party, who, upon examination, confessed that he was engaged in the firing. I have him in close confinement in the camp, waiting your orders in the case.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 E. W. B. NEWBY,
Captain First Cavalry.

Hon. W. SHANNON,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

A true copy.

J. B. McINTYRE,
Lieutenant First Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY,
Fort Leavenworth, June 8, 1856.

COLONEL: I have just returned to this post to prepare the last two companies of my regiment to take the field. On the 5th instant, as soon as I received the enclosed proclamation, I moved from Leocompton with about 50 men to disperse a band of freesoilers who were encamped near Prairie City; this band had had a fight with the pro-slavery party, and had taken 26 prisoners. As I approached them they sent out to request me to halt; which of course was not done, and the leaders then came out to meet me, as I was advancing. They yielded at once, and I ordered them to release all prisoners, and to disperse immediately, which was complied with. While engaged at this camp in seeing my orders carried into effect, I received intelligence that two or three hundred of the pro-slavery party, from Missouri and elsewhere, were approaching, and I immediately turned my attention to them. I found them halted at two miles distance, (about 250 strong) and, to my great surprise, I found Colonel Whitfield, the member of Congress, and General Coffee, of the militia, at their head. I said to these gentlemen that I was there by order of the President, and that the proclamation of the governor, to disperse all armed bodies assembled without authority; and further, that my duty was perfectly plain, and would certainly be done. I then requested General Coffee to assemble his people, and I read to them the President's despatch and the governor's proclamation.

The general then said that he should not resist the authority of the general government, and that his party would disperse, and shortly

afterwards they moved off. Whether this is a final dispersion of these lawless armed bodies, is very doubtful.

If the proclamation of the governor had been issued six months earlier, and had been rigidly maintained, these difficulties would have been avoided. As the matter now stands, there is great danger of a serious commotion.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,

Colonel First Cavalry, Commanding.

Colonel S. COOPER,

Adjutant General, U. S. A.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lecompton, K. T., June 4, 1856.

SIR: I desire to have carried out the following plan, with the view of preserving the peace and good order of this Territory :

1st. A detachment of troops to be stationed at or near the town of Franklin, to protect that place from attacks which have been repeatedly threatened, and for the purpose of repelling any armed force which may approach from below, with the view of attacking or molesting the citizens of Lawrence.

2d. A similar detachment to be stationed at or near Mr. Tehay's, which is eight miles up the Wakarusa valley from Franklin.

3d. A similar detachment to be stationed at or near Mr. Buckley's, at Hickory Point, about eight miles distant from Blanton's Bridge.

4th. A similar detachment to be stationed at or near St. Bernard, in the southern part of this (Douglas) county.

Directions have already been given to Captain Wood to station a portion of his command at this place.

5th. A detachment of troops to be sent forthwith to Palmyra, or the place where the difficulties occurred the day before yesterday, with orders to despatch all armed bodies of men who are threatening the peace of the country, and who are not organized under the law. They should be compelled to give up to the owners all horses or other property taken or pressed into their service, to discharge and set at liberty all prisoners by them taken and held; and if they refuse to disperse, force should be used to compel them to do so, and they should be deprived of their arms. All armed bodies of men not acting under the law should be dispersed, and, if they reassemble, should be dispersed. This is not applicable to citizens organized into military bodies under the law and legally called out, or to those who in good faith have associated themselves together merely to repel a threatened attack on themselves or property, and not for any aggressive act.

6th. All notices given to citizens or persons found in the Territory to leave the country, or their houses, or any particular locality, are to be considered and treated as violations of law, as tending to breaches of the peace, and to excite violence and disorder.

7th. For carrying out the above plan no distinction or inquiry is

to be made as to party; but all parties and persons are to be treated alike under like circumstances.

8th. All law-abiding citizens, no matter to what party they may belong, must be protected in their persons and property; and all military organizations to resist the execution of the laws, or to disturb the peace and good order of the Territory, must be dispersed.

Yours, with respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

Colonel SUMNER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lecompton, K. T., June 4, 1856.

SIR: It is said there are about three hundred free-State men in Prairie City, fortified and prepared to fight. Captain Pate and some twenty or thirty prisoners are said to be confined at this place.

This place is near Palmyra, and a little south of the Santa Fé road.

Yours, &c.,

WILSON SHANNON.

Colonel SUMNER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY,
Near Lecompton, June 4, 1856.

GOVERNOR: I will march the moment I receive the proclamation. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,

Colonel 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

His Excellency W. SHANNON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T., June 8, 1856.

Official:

E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel 1st Cavalry.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lecompton, K. T., June 4, 1856.

SIR: I have just received reliable information from Franklin that that place was attacked last night by a body of armed men numbering about one hundred and fifty, and that one man in Franklin was mortally wounded, and some five or six taken prisoners.

I have also reliable information that the house of Lakago is to be attacked this night, and a messenger has been sent in for aid.

Unless prompt measures are taken, the citizens of the Wakarusa valley will all be butchered by this lawless band of assassins.

The troops must move at once, or the people will rise in mass to defend themselves and their friends, and Missouri will pour into this Territory her thousands.

I do hope you will adopt prompt measures to put a stop to these outrages—to defend Franklin and Lakago house.

Any delay in planting the military posts at the places I have designated will lead to fearful consequences. A few days' delay will supersede the necessity.

The proclamation is being now set up; I will soon send you a number of copies.

Yours, with respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

Colonel SUMNER.

N. B. The bearer of this will pilot a detachment to Lakago house. This is one of the places where I proposed to station a detachment of troops.

It seems these lawless men attack and shoot down our citizens in view of the United States troops.

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

Whereas information has been received by us that armed bodies of men exist in different parts of this Territory, who have committed, and threaten to commit acts of lawless violence on peaceable and unoffending citizens, taking them prisoners, despoiling them of their property, and threatening great personal violence:

It appearing, also, that armed combinations have been formed for the avowed purpose of resisting the execution of the territorial laws and preventing the execution of any process by the officers of this Territory:

It appearing, further, that individuals as well as associated bodies of men have assumed to themselves the power of notifying citizens of the Territory to leave their abodes, and in some cases to quit the country, under threats of inflicting severe penalties on those who do not comply:

Now, therefore, I, Wilson Shannon, governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this my proclamation, to command all persons belonging to military organizations within this Territory, not authorized by the laws thereof, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that these military organizations for such purposes are illegal, and, if necessary, will be dispersed by the military force placed by the President of the United States at my disposal for the purpose of preserving the peace and enforcing the laws of the Territory; that steps have been taken to dis-

perse all unlawful military organizations which are threatening the peace of the country and the good order of society, and to disarm them should they reassemble.

All civil officers of the government are required to be vigilant in enforcing the laws against such offenders, and in protecting the citizens, both in their persons and property, against all violence and wrong.

I further declare that all notices given to citizens, or persons found in the Territory to leave the same, or their houses, or any particular locality, are unauthorized by law and highly reprehensible, as tending to breaches of the peace and violence and disorder.

I further declare that all law-abiding citizens of the Territory without regard to party names or distinctions, must be protected in their persons and property; and that all military organizations to resist the execution of the laws of the Territory, or to disturb the peace thereof, must be dispersed. And all aggressing parties from without the Territory must be repelled. That the military force placed under the control of the executive of this Territory is ample sufficient to enforce the laws and to protect the citizens in their rights.

I further declare that, in carrying out this proclamation, no distinction or inquiry is to be made as to party, but all persons of all parties are to be treated alike under like circumstances.

Obedience to the laws, and consequent security of the citizens of Kansas, are primary objects; and all lawless violence within the Territory, in whatever form it may manifest itself, must be repressed, and the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 11th of February last will be strictly enforced, and a requisition has been made on Colonel Sumner for a sufficient military force to insure obedience to this proclamation.

I call on all good citizens to aid and assist in preserving the peace, repressing violence, and in bringing offenders to justice, and in maintaining the supremacy of the law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the [L. S.] seal of the Territory to be affixed, this 4th day of June, 1856

WILSON SHANNON.

By the governor:

DANIEL WOODSON, *Secretary.*

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 2D DRAGOONS,
Camp near Tecumseh, K. T., June 18, 1856.

SIR: On the 12th instant I received a requisition from Governor Shannon, dated Fort Leavenworth, June 11th, to report to him forthwith at Leecompton with all my disposable force, as large bodies of men were collecting south of the town of Lawrence, threatening the peace of the whole Territory.

On the 13th, early, I marched from Fort Riley with 134 rank and file, 124 horses, (all I had,) and one 6-pounder, and arrived in the

vicinity of Lecompton on the 15th, (90 or 95 miles.) I saw on the road no excitement, and no symptoms of disorder. I rode into Lecompton next morning. Governor S. was absent, attending to some private matters in the vicinity. I heard on all sides that the state of affairs was improving; Mr. Secretary Woodson expressed to me his opinion that the military were powerless for good, and stating an example to show that they did *harm* by malefactors taking advantage of the protection of their vicinity to commit midnight outrages. He also stated that there was no doubt that a force of Missourians who had lately crossed into the Territory, and which was the occasion of the call upon me, had retired over the river.

Governor Shannon returned in the afternoon. He informed me that a week or ten days before the Missourians had come over; that Colonel Sumner had taken nearly all his force in their direction, and that he had not received official information of the result, but expected it certainly that night or next morning. I returned to camp and visited him next day (yesterday) at noon. He had no information.

I conversed freely with the governor on the employment of a large military force, legally so powerless under the usual circumstances, and asked him if he did not think a called session of the district court, for the trial and prompt punishment of the numerous prisoners, would be more effectual? He agreed with me, and observed that Judgeecompte had not empannelled a jury in the Territory.

The disorders in the Territory have, in fact, changed their character, and consist now of robberies and assassinations, by a set of bandits whom the excitement of the times has attracted hither.

I told the governor that from my very long service on the frontiers of Missouri I was well known to its citizens, and that they had trust and confidence in me; that I had a strong conviction that, by reserving myself from the petty embroilments of armed constabulary duty, I should be able, in a real crisis, to exercise a very beneficial moral influence; that I had brought nearly all my officers, and a large detachment of un instructed recruits had just gone up, which made my turn important, to prepare for whatever might be required of me; and that, as it appeared there was nothing for me to do, I should return. He only replied that he had rather I should not go until he heard further. I told him that I should move my camp, then, less than ten miles that afternoon, and that if anything extraordinary came to light I could easily inform me before this morning; he assented, and two days after I marched here, nine or ten miles; and, nothing having occurred, shall proceed to my post. I left a company of 1st cavalry at Lecompton.

I will only add that the Secretary of War's letter of February 15th constitutes the total of my instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,

Lieutenant Colonel commanding 2d Dragoons.

Colonel S. COOPER,

Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington city.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY,
Fort Leavenworth, June 23, 1856.

SIR: I returned to this post last night. I have been busily engaged in dispersing armed bodies of both parties, and have been so fortunate as to do it without meeting with resistance.

I have stationed five companies, in two camps, near Westport, to prevent any further inroads from that part of Missouri.

I do not think there is an armed party in the Territory, with the exception of a few freebooters, who may be together in small numbers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Col. 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Department of the West, St. Louis, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY,
Fort Leavenworth, June 23, 1856.

COLONEL: I returned to this post last night. On the 14th inst. I concentrated several companies at Palmyra, on the Santa Fé road, and moved down that road, towards the Missouri line. I met two armed parties on their way into the Territory—one from Missouri and one from Alabama, but they both returned into Missouri.

I do not think there is an armed body of either party now in the Territory, with the exception, perhaps, of a few freebooters, who may be together in small numbers. These fellows belong to both parties, and are taking advantage of the political excitement to commit their own rascally acts.

I have stationed five companies near the Missouri line, to indicate plainly to all that the orders of the President and the proclamation of the governor will be maintained.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Col. 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

Col. S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lecompton, K. T., June 14, 1856.

SIR: I received the enclosed by despatch from the fort, together with a telegraphic despatch from the President.

The latter is almost verbatim a copy of the one I received on a boat in passing up the river to the fort.

The President evidently expects that the most energetic measures will be adopted to preserve order in the Territory, so that no citizen shall have any just cause to complain.

Yours, with respect,

WILSON SHANNON

Col. SUMNER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

June 14, 1856.

SIR: I send you two copies of the proclamation—all I can find. The complaints of robberies on the roads near Westport are distressing.

I hope you will clear those roads and drive those people back at once.

Yours, &c.,

W. SHANNON.

Col. SUMNER.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Leavenworth, June 30, 1856.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward, herewith, two letters from the governor, with a copy of my letter to Daniel Woodson, esq., acting governor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,

Col. 1st Cavalry, Comdg.

Col. S. COOPER,

Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Lecompton, K. T., June 23, 1856.

SIR: I am compelled to visit St. Louis on official business which can no longer be postponed. I will be absent probably about ten days, but I will return as soon as my official duties will permit. In the mean time I deem it of the utmost importance, that the whole of your disposable force should be stationed at suitable points in that portion of the Territory which has been most disturbed, and which is still threatened with further disturbance. Your knowledge of the country, and the difficulties which have heretofore existed, will enable you to dispose of your command so as to be most effective in preserving the peace. It is important, I think, to retain one company midway between Lawrence and Franklin, one near Palmyra or Hickory Point, one in the Osawatimie country, and to station two companies at Topeka previous to the 4th of July next, the time fixed for the assembling of the legislature under what is called the free State constitution. It is doubtful whether this pretended legislative body will reassemble, as many of the free State party are hostile to such a step; but it is true, on the other hand, that there is a number of that party who are zealously urging the members of that body to meet on the 4th proximo, and enact a code of laws to be at once put in force at all hazards. Now, should this policy be adopted in the present excitable state of the country, I have no hesitation in believing that it would produce an outbreak more fearful by far in its consequences than any which we have heretofore witnessed. The

peace and quiet which now prevail throughout the whole Territory would be destroyed for the time being, and the whole country greatly agitated. These unfortunate results must be avoided if possible. I need not say to you that if this legislative body should reassemble on the 4th next, that those within and without the Territory who seem to desire to bring about a conflict of arms between the two parties, would eagerly avail themselves of such an occasion to reorganize their military companies and commence hostilities against their political opponents. Indeed, it is impossible to doubt that if this body meets, enacts laws, and seeks to enforce them, civil war will be the inevitable result. Two governments cannot exist at one and the same time in this Territory, in practical operation; one or the other must be overthrown, and the struggle between the legal government established by Congress, and that by the Topeka convention would result in civil war, the fearful consequences of which no one can foresee. Should this body reassemble and enact laws, (and they have no other object in meeting,) they will be an illegal body, threatening the peace of the whole country, and therefore should be dispersed. Their meeting together as legislators, and enacting or attempting to enact laws, will be in direct violation of an express statute. I beg leave to call your attention to the 23d section on page 280 of the Territorial Statutes. That section prescribes: "That if any person shall take upon himself any office or public trust in this Territory, and exercise any power to do any act appertaining to such office or trust without a lawful appointment or deputation, he shall upon conviction be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year."

It will not be claimed that the members of this so-called legislative assembly have any *lawful appointment* or *deputation*—that is, that they were elected or appointed in pursuance to any law. The organic act prescribes the mode by which the members of the legislative assembly shall be elected, &c. There is no pretence that the body in question claims its power or its existence from the organic act. These men have therefore no "*lawful appointment*," and if they exercise the functions of legislators within this Territory, they violate the provisions of the above-recited act. There can be no mistake therefore, in considering them an illegal body, assuming the office of legislators in this Territory in violation of law; and, as such, when the peace and tranquillity of the country require it, as they obviously do in this case, they should be dispersed.

Should, therefore, this pretended legislative body meet as proposed you will disperse them, peaceably, if you can, forcibly, if necessary. Should they reassemble at some other place, or at the same place, you will take care that they are again dispersed. The civil authorities will be instructed to co-operate with you, if it is found necessary, in order to break up this illegal body, and to institute proceedings against the several members under the above statute. But it is hoped and believed that no such step will be required. If rumor is to be credited, there is danger that armed aggressive parties may enter the northern part of the Territory with the view of sustaining this pro-

tended legislative body and the party who are resisting the execution of the territorial laws. Instructions heretofore given, and by which you have been governed in dispersing all organized bodies of armed men threatening the peace of the country, are applicable to these armed aggressive parties from the north, which, should they enter the Territory, you will disperse, and, if necessary for the peace and security of the country, disarm.

Should the command of Colonel Cooke be necessary to be called out in my absence, you will notify Colonel Woodson of the fact, and he will promptly issue his requisition as acting governor upon him.

I have the honor to be yours, with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

Col. SUMNER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lecompton, K. T., June 23, 1856.

SIR: Yours of this instant is received. I am just packing up to start for St. Louis. It is impossible for me at this time to make the new arrangements you suggest before leaving. I do hope it will be in your power to attend in person to this Topeka legislature. I feel well assured that they will not be able to obtain a quorum to transact business. But should we be disappointed in this, I think it is a matter of the utmost importance that you should be present. You understand the whole matter, and can do more with those people than any one else. It will be exceeding bad policy to reduce or withdraw either of the regiments in this Territory. It is only the presence of the troops in the country, and the knowledge that they can and will be used if occasion requires it, that keeps the country quiet at this time. I will write the President and so state. The peace and quiet of this Territory is certainly vastly more important than any object to be accomplished by General Harney. I will certainly be back in ten days, and I hope at least that no change will be made in the programme until I return. Should such be the case, it might bring on difficulties from which it will be exceedingly difficult to extricate the country. I beg of you to make no change until I return.

Yours, with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

Col. SUMNER.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY,
Camp on Cedar Creek, June 28, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have sent Major Sedgewick with two companies to Topeka to prevent the assembling of the so-called Topeka legislature.

I am decidedly of opinion that that body of men ought not to be permitted to assemble. It is not too much to say the peace of the country depends upon it. In this affair it is proper that the civil

authorities should take the lead, and I would respectfully suggest whether it will not be better (if you find they are bent on meeting) to have a justice of the peace and the marshal in person join Major Sedgewick, and have writs drawn and served on every one of them the moment they get together. I suppose it would be a bailable offence. If you think there is a possibility of having any difficulty in carrying out this measure, I will thank you to apprise me of it in time for me to get there; for it is right that I should take all the responsibility whenever we have to use force.

I do not think they will assemble when they find we are determined not to permit it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Col. 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

D. WOODSON, Esq.,
Acting Governor of Kansas.

I have reason to expect important orders from Washington in a few days.

E. V. S.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T., June 29, 1856.

Official:

R. RANSOM, Jr.

HEADQUARTERS 1st CAVALRY,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T., July 1, 1856

COLONEL: I enclose a letter from the acting governor, with my reply thereto. I shall march in a few hours to Topeka. If they persist in assembling as a legislature, and should be supported by any considerable number of people, it will be a difficult and delicate operation to disperse them. I shall act very warily, and shall require the civil authorities to take the lead in the matter throughout. If it is possible to disperse them without violence it shall be done.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

Col. S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS 1st CAVALRY,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T., July 1, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, dated yesterday. I shall march in a few hours for Topeka, with a company of cavalry, and

shall have another company march from the camp at Cedar creek, making four companies in all that will be concentrated at Topeka.

I shall move up on the north side of the Kansas river, to intercept any bodies of men that may be coming from the north. I shall be in camp at Topeka on the 3d instant. I deem it very important that the civil authorities should take the lead in this matter, and I will sustain them in all that is right. I should wish Mr. Donaldson, the marshal, to be there in person.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

D. WOODSON, Esq.,
Acting Governor.

A true copy :

E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel 1st Cavalry.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lecompton, K. T., June 30, 1856.

DEAR COLONEL: Your despatch of the 28th came to hand last evening. There is now no ground to doubt that the bogus legislature will attempt to convene on the 4th proximo at Topeka, and the most extensive preparations are being made for the occasion. The country in the vicinity of Topeka is represented to be filled with strangers, who are making their way towards that point from all directions. Last evening I received information, through a gentleman residing in Lawrence, that a despatch had been received in that place the night previous, to the effect that General Lane was on his way to Topeka with a very large force, and was then somewhere between that place and the Nebraska line.

Upon receiving this information, I sent a despatch to Colonel Cooke, requesting him to place all his available forces in the field at once, and scour the country between Fort Riley and the crossing opposite Topeka, placing a detachment at all the principal crossings below Fort Riley and above Topeka, for the purpose of intercepting the invaders and driving them back.

It is deemed important that you should be at Topeka in person with at least two more companies, if they can be spared from other points. Judge Cato will be on the ground, and I have addressed a letter to the United States district attorney, Colonel Isaacs, requesting him to come over at once, and attend in person to getting out the necessary legal processes.

With sentiments of esteem, I am, very respectfully, yours,

DAN. WOODSON,
Acting Governor Kansas Territory.

Col. E. V. SUMNER, 1st Cavalry,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.

Colonel Sumner will please see that the United States district attorney, Colonel Isaacs, receives the despatch forwarded by the messenger who takes this to him.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
St. Louis, July 3, 1856.

COLONEL: I informed you by telegraph on the 1st instant of my arrival here, and having assumed command of the department on that day. I go up to Fort Leavenworth to-day, no boat having left yesterday. I do not regret the delay, for I learned, after my despatch of the 1st to you, that Governor Shannon was still here, and I saw him twice yesterday. He is awaiting the arrival of his family, which he expects in a day or two, and will then return to Kansas.

The persons chosen under the new constitution as members of the legislature of the "State of Kansas" were adjourned to meet on the 4th of July, and their assembling, if it takes place, may cause some disorders; but I have no means of knowing what probability there is of it. I presume, if the governor thought there was anything serious to be apprehended, he would not be absent from the Territory; so that I think there is not much probability of violence on that occasion.

With regard to the general affairs of the department, I can give no information of value before I have the assistant adjutant general's books and papers at Fort Leavenworth; everything seems to be well arranged and conducted.

As a new fiscal year has begun without any appropriation, and the entire responsibility of all kinds is placed on the department commanders, especially in the new quartermaster's department regulations, I think it proper to say that I shall incur no responsibility for expenditures, no matter how pressing the necessity, that are not fully authorized by law and provided for by appropriations, but will await directions from higher authority.

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,
PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Major General Commanding Department.

Col. S. COOPER,
Adjutant General U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T., July 7, 1856.

COLONEL: I returned from Topeka yesterday, and have the honor to submit the following report:

I concentrated five companies of my regiment at Topeka on the 3d instant, and brought up two pieces of artillery on that night. I was informed on my arrival that the legislature would not meet if I would give an order forbidding it. I said that that was the province of the

governor, and that he would issue a proclamation to that effect, and that I was particularly anxious that they should yield to it, and not compel me to use force. On the morning of the 4th the proclamation (enclosed) was read to the people by the marshal, and also that from the President. A part of the members complied with them, and did not assemble; but a number of both houses determined to meet at all hazards, and I was obliged to march my command into the town, and draw it up in front of the building in which the legislature was to meet. I then went into the house of representatives, which had not organized, and said to them that, under the proclamations of the President and the governor, the Topeka legislature could not assemble and must disperse. They had the good sense to yield at once, and to say that they should not array themselves against the authorities of the United States. I then went into the upper house, or council, and made a few remarks to them, and they at once coincided with the lower house; and thus the Topeka government was brought to an end. There were about five hundred men present, and it was a more delicate affair from the fact that it happened amidst the festivities of the 4th of July. I consider myself very fortunate in having accomplished my object without using an angry word or receiving one in the slightest degree disrespectful.

I have this moment received General Harney's order for my regiment to patrol on the Oregon route till further orders. In my letter to you of the 28th of May last, I asked you what should be done in the event of my receiving orders from General Harney to move before the Kansas difficulties were settled. To this I have received no reply; and if I do not receive orders from your office that conflict with General Harney's orders by this day's mail, or that of the 9th instant, I shall feel it to be my duty to disregard at once all Kansas affairs, and concentrate my regiment at this post immediately to prepare for the march.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,

Colonel 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

Col. S. COOPER,

Adjutant General U. S. Army.

PROCLAMATION.

By the acting governor of the Territory of Kansas:

Whereas we have been reliably informed that a number of persons, claiming legislative powers and authority over the people of the Territory of Kansas, are about to assemble in the town of Topeka for the purpose of adopting a code of laws or of exercising other legislative functions, in violation of the act of Congress organizing the Territory, and of the laws adopted in pursuance thereof, and it appearing that a military organization exists in this Territory for the purpose of sustaining this unlawful legislative movement, and

“thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority;” and whereas the President of the United States has, by proclamation, bearing date the 11th February, 1856, declared that any “such plan for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action, will constitute the fact of insurrection,” and therein commanded “all persons engaged in such unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes; and whereas satisfactory evidence exists that said proclamation of the President has been and is about to be disregarded by the persons and combinations above referred to:

Now, therefore, I, Daniel Woodson, acting governor of the Territory of Kansas, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, and in pursuance of the aforesaid proclamation of the President of the United States, and to the end of upholding the legal and constitutional authority of the Territory, and of preserving the public peace and tranquility, do issue this, my proclamation, forbidding all persons claiming legislative powers and authorities as aforesaid, from assembling, organizing, or attempting to organize, or act in any legislative capacity whatever, under the penalties attached to all wilful violators of the laws of the land and disturbers of the peace and tranquillity of the country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Territory this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

[L. S.]

DANIEL WOODSON,
Acting Governor of Kansas Territory.

The proclamation of the President and the order under it require me to sustain the executive of the Territory in executing the laws and preserving the peace.

I therefore hereby announce that I shall maintain the proclamation at all hazards.

E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, K. T.,
July 7, 1856.

Official—true copy.

E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel 1st Cavalry.

FRENCHMAN'S ISLAND,
Oneida Lake, N. Y., August 11, 1856.

COLONEL: I see in the proceedings of the Senate a letter addressed to me by yourself, dated July 21, 1856, containing the Secretary of

War's remarks on my report of the dispersion of the Topeka legislature. As it will be some time before that letter will reach me from Fort Leavenworth, I think it better to address the department at once on this subject.

The free State legislature of Kansas, elected and organized without law, was considered by the governor and myself as "insurrectionary," and under the President's proclamation of February last, we felt bound to suppress it. If it had been suffered to go on it must have led to the most serious consequences. Even if they had not attempted to put their laws in force, the very enactment of them, together with the other proceedings of an organized legislature, would have encouraged the free State party in a still more decided resistance to the laws that the President had determined must be maintained. Under these circumstances I felt it to be my duty to maintain the proclamation of acting Governor Woodson. The marshal was sent into Topeka to read this proclamation, and also the President's, and I had previously informed the people that I was very anxious that they should comply with them and not compel me to display force on the occasion. When the marshal returned to my camp he reported to me that the legislature would assemble in defiance of the proclamations. I knew there was a large body of men there to sustain this act. I was therefore compelled to march a command into the town and say to the members of the legislature that they could not organize and must disperse. A convention or mass meeting was in session there at the time, and a committee waited upon me to inquire if I intended to disperse them. I said "No, by no means; our citizens have a right to assemble in convention whenever they please. It is only the illegal legislative body with which I have anything to do." I regret that I have been misunderstood by the government. From beginning to end I have known no party in this affair. My measures have necessarily borne hard against both parties, for both have, in many instances, been more or less wrong. The Missourians were perfectly satisfied so long as the troops were employed exclusively against the free State party; but when they found that I would be strictly impartial, that lawless mobs could no longer come from Missouri, and that their interference with the affairs of Kansas was brought to an end, then they immediately raised a hue and cry that they were oppressed by the United States troops.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel 1st Cavalry.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

[Endorsement.]

The President's proclamation having been sent from this department to Colonel Sumner, as a part of his instructions, a general reference to that paper is no compliance with the requirements of the letter addressed to him, dated July 21, 1856. If any portion of that proclamation was understood as directing military officers to use the

force under their command for the dispersion of an illegal legislative body, that part of the proclamation should have been specially cited.

If the "serious consequences," anticipated by the colonel commanding 1st cavalry from the convention of the free State legislature of Kansas had been realized, it might have been necessary for him to use the military force under his command to suppress resistance to the execution of the laws, and he would have had no difficulty in finding his authority, both in the President's proclamation and in the letter of instructions which accompanied it. But if the exigency was only anticipated, it is not perceived how authority is to be drawn from either, or both, to employ a military force to disperse men because they were "elected and organized without law."

The reference to the dissatisfaction of the Missourians seems to be wholly inappropriate to the subject under consideration, and the department is at a loss to understand why that reference is made; the more so, because, in answer to an enquiry from Colonel Sumner, he was distinctly informed, by letter of 26th March, 1856, that the department expected him, in the discharge of his duty, to make no discrimination, founded on the section of the country from which persons might or had come.

JEFF'N DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 27, 1856.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1856.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant, reporting your return to Fort Leavenworth and the measures adopted by you, under the proclamation of the acting governor of Kansas Territory, dated July 4, 1856, has been received and laid before the Secretary of War, by whom it has been returned to this office, with the following endorsement which is communicated to you for your information and government:

"The communication of Colonel Sumner, and the proclamation enclosed, indicate that circumstances, not disclosed in previous reports, existed to justify him in employing the military force to disperse the assembly at Topeka. Though thus indicated, it is not yet made fully to appear that the case was one in which, by his instructions, he was authorized to act, viz: that the governor had found the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and the powers vested in the United States marshal, inadequate to effect the purpose which was accomplished by the employment of the troops of the United States. Colonel Sumner will be called upon to communicate upon this point.

"JEFF'N DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 19, 1856.*"

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. COOPER, *Adjutant General*

Colonel E. V. SUMNER,

1st Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *August 31, 1856.*

COLONEL: I received yesterday your letter of the 28th instant, with the Secretary of War's endorsement on my letter in reference to the dispersion of the Topeka legislature. In reply I would respectfully refer to my remark in that letter, that both acting Governor Woodson and I did consider the Topeka government "insurrectionary" under the proclamation of the President, and under that proclamation we felt bound to suppress it. Surely, were we not bound to consider it so, when the principal officers of the Topeka government had been arrested for treason by the highest judicial authority in the Territory, and were still held as prisoners under that charge, with the sanction of the government? It is true we might have waited till the action of this legislature had led to some overt act of treason; but, as I understood the letter of instructions of February 18, 1856, it was expected that peace would be maintained in the Territory by the moral force of the presence of the troops; and in order to do this, it was necessary to be very vigilant in anticipating combinations that would have become uncontrollable. When the circumstances arose that compelled Governor Shannon to issue his proclamation placing himself between two parties, and calling upon me to maintain it, I dispersed immediately several large armed bodies of both parties; and that, too, when they were on the point of coming in collision.

Under that proclamation all things had become quiet, with the exception of a few brigands, belonging to no party, who were prowling about the Territory.

All this was done by the moral influence of the troops alone, for happily not a shot was fired. I supposed that my letter of the 11th instant would be satisfactory; but as it is not, I would respectfully refer to the proclamation of acting Governor Woodson, a copy of which was forwarded to the War Department, and which was issued expressly to prevent the assembling of the Topeka legislature, declaring, among other things, that this unlawful legislative movement was insurrectionary. He made no written requisition upon me to enforce it to which I can refer; for the reason that he was personally present in my camp desiring the interposition of the troops, as the marshal had returned, and informed us that he had read the proclamations to the people, and that they would be disregarded. Under these circumstances could I have acted differently without a palpable violation of my letter of instructions of February 18, 1856, which requires the commanding officer to interpose the troops whenever called on by the governor to do so?

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel First Cavalry.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General U. S. A.

REPORTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

- July 14, 1856: From General P. F. Smith.
 July 26, 1856: From General P. F. Smith.
 August 1, 1856: From General P. F. Smith.
 August 1, 1856: From General P. F. Smith.
 August 6, 1856: From General P. F. Smith.
 August 11, 1856: From General P. F. Smith.
 August 22, 1856: From General P. F. Smith, enclosing—
 Letter from Governor Shannon to General Smith, August 17, 1856.
 Letter from General Smith to Governor Shannon, August 19, 1856.
 Letter from Major John Sedgwick to Major George Deas, August 17, 1856.
 Letter from Major George Deas to Major John Sedgwick, August 18, 1856.
 Letter from Major George Deas to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, August 18, 1856.
 Instructions of General Smith, August 19, 1856.
 Letter from W. Richardson to General Smith, August 18, 1856.
 Argus, extra, August 18, 1856.
 August 29, 1856: From General P. F. Smith, enclosing—
 Letter from Captain D. B. Sacket to Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Johnston, August 24, 1856.
 Letter from Dan Woodson to General Smith, August 26, 1856.
 Proclamation of acting governor of Kansas, August 25, 1856.
 September 10, 1856: From General P. F. Smith, with endorsement of Secretary of War, enclosing—
 Letter from Major George Deas to Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Johnston, August 24, 1856.
 Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major George Deas, August 24, 1856.
 Letter from Major George Deas to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, August 28, 1856.
 Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major George Deas, August 27, 1856.
 Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major George Deas, August 30, 1856.
 Letter from Major H. H. Sibley to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, August 30, 1856.
 Letter from Major George Deas to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, August 30, 1856.
 Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major George Deas, August 31, 1856.
 Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major George Deas, September 2, 1856.
 Letter from Daniel Woodson to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, September 1, 1856.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Daniel Woodson, September 2, 1856.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Daniel Woodson, September 1, 1856.

Letter from Daniel Woodson to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, September 1, 1856.

Letter from Captain D. B. Sackett to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, September 1, 1856.

Letter from Major George Deas to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, September 2, 1856.

Letter from Major George Deas to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, September 3, 1856.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major George Deas, September 3, 1856.

Letter from H. M. Moore to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, September 3, 1856.

Letter from chief of Delaware nation to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, September 3, 1856.

Letter from Major George Deas to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, September 5, 1856.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major George Deas, September 4, 1856.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Johnston to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, September 4, 1856.

Letter from Major George Deas to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, September 6, 1856.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major George Deas, September 5, 1856.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major George Deas, September 7, 1856.

Letter from Captain D. B. Sackett to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, September 6, 1856.

Letter from Lieutenant G. B. Anderson to Lieutenant T. J. Wright, September 6, 1856.

September 10, 1856: From General P. F. Smith, enclosing—

Letter from Captain G. H. Stewart to Captain H. W. Wharton, September 1, 1856.

Letter from Captain G. H. Stewart to Captain H. W. Wharton, August 27, 1856.

Letter from Captain G. H. Stewart to Adjutant General, (extract,) with endorsement of Secretary of War, September 8, 1856.

Letter from Captain H. W. Wharton to Major George Deas, September 27, 1856.

September 15, 1856: From General P. F. Smith, with endorsement of Secretary of War, enclosing—

Letter from Captain D. B. Sackett to Lieutenant T. J. Wright, September 9, 1856.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major F. J. Porter, September 13, 1856.

Letter from Captain W. J. Newton to Lieutenant T. J. Wright, September 10, 1856.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major Deas, September 10, 1856.

Inaugural address of Governor John W. Geary, September 11, 1856.

Proclamation of Governor John W. Geary, September 11, 1856.

September 17, 1856 : From General P. F. Smith, with endorsement of Secretary of War, enclosing—

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major F. J. Porter, September 16, 1856.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Governor J. W. Geary, September 16, 1856.

Letter from Captain T. J. Wood to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, September 16, 1856.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Captain T. J. Wood, September 14, 1856.

October 14, 1856 : From General P. F. Smith, with endorsement of Secretary of War, enclosing—

No. 1. Letter from General Smith to Governor Geary, September 22, 1856.

No. 2. Letter from Major F. J. Porter to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, September 26, 1856.

No. 3. Letter from Major F. J. Porter to Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Johnston, September 29, 1856.

No. 4. Letter from General Smith to Governor Geary, September 28, 1856.

No. 5. Letter from Governor Geary to General Smith, October 4, 1856.

No. 5. Letter from Green P. Todd to Captain Sturgiss, October 6, 1856.

No. 6. Letter from Major F. J. Porter to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, October 5, 1856.

No. 7. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major F. J. Porter, September 27, 1856.

Orders No. 11, September 26, 1856.

Letter from Lieutenant T. J. Wright to Lieutenant Colonel George Andrews, September 26, 1856.

No. 8. Letter from Major F. J. Porter to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, October 8, 1856.

No. 9. Letter from Major F. J. Porter to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, October 8, 1856.

No. 10. Letter from Major F. J. Porter to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, October 10, 1856.

No. 11. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major F. J. Porter, September 20, 1856.

No. 12. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major F. J. Porter, September 24, 1856.

No. 12. Letter from Governor Geary to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, September 23, 1856.

No. 13. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major F. J. Porter, September 28, 1856.

No. 14. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major F. J. Porter, September 29, 1856.

No. 15. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major F. J. Porter, October 3, 1856.

Proclamation of Governor Geary, September 30, 1856.

Letter from Governor Geary to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, September 28, 1856.

No. 16. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major F. J. Porter, October 7, 1856.

No. 17. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major F. J. Porter, October 8, 1856.

No. 17. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Johnston, October 7, 1856.

No. 18. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to Major F. J. Porter, October 10, 1856.

No. 18. Letter from William J. Preston to Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke, October 10, 1856.

No. 18. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke to William J. Preston, October 10, 1856.

November 11, 1856: From General P. F. Smith, enclosing—

Letter from Governor Geary to General Smith, November 11, 1856.

Orders No. 14, November 12, 1856.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, July 14, 1855.

COLONEL: I arrived here on the evening of the 7th instant. Major Deas, with the office books and papers, has not yet arrived. I delayed writing since my arrival because Colonel Sumner goes on leave tomorrow, and will convey the letters in one-third of the time required by mail.

Colonel Sumner had already dispersed the people assembled at Topeka on the 4th of July to organize a government in opposition to that established by law; he succeeded in his object without resorting to any violence, and since then no active measures have been taken by the opposing parties in the Territory; but lawless people from each are leading over the country, robbing, and even murdering, and nothing but the display of military force prevents the violent of both sides from resuming, their organizations when most lamentable collisions must follow.

If, however, they are repressed for a few weeks their numbers will dwindle away, and the funds by which they are supported (furnished from without) will be exhausted, and the Territory then left, in a great measure, to those who actually reside in it; but among them the seed lately sown will long produce bitter fruit.

If I hear of any new violence threatened from any quarter, I will take prompt and effective measures to support the civil authority in the suppression of it.

On the 28th of June, at Iowa City, Colonel Lane raised \$2,000 by subscription, and had about two hundred and fifty men, whom he said he would march, with a large reinforcement from Chicago, across Iowa to Council Bluffs. I presume he found more difficulties than he anticipated, for I have not yet heard of his arrival on the Missouri.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

Col. S. COOPER,

Adjutant General of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, July 26, 1856.

COLONEL: Everything has been tranquil in the department since I assumed the command. In the Territory of Kansas there have been no disturbances, but emigrants are coming in armed, as though they were prepared to begin again when an opportunity offers.

* * * * *

With high respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

Lieut. Col. S. THOMAS,

Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army.

[Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, August 1, 1856.

COLONEL: * * * * *

Judge Lecompte, of the United States district court of this Territory, had heard that a party of men who had come from Iowa with Lane had threatened to prevent his holding a court in Doniphan county, where some indictments of persons accused of usurpation of office in the Territory were to be tried. At his request a company has been sent to take a position convenient to the place of holding the court, (Whitehead, four miles above St. Joseph,) to act under his authority in securing the peaceful administration of justice.

I hear of no disturbance anywhere in the Territory.

* * * * *

With high respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

Col. S. COOPER,

Adjutant General of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, August 1, 1856.

COLONEL: Things remain apparently quiet in Kansas Territory, and fear of no threatened hostilities from Indians.

The judge for the United States court for this Territory (Kansas) heard that threats were made that a term of his court, to be held at Whitehead, in Doniphan county, near St. Joseph, would be prevented from sitting, by violence from a party of men just conducted from Lane to the Territory, and that the execution of the process of the court would be resisted by the same party. At his request I have detached a company of the 1st cavalry to station itself near the place where the court is to be held, and to act under the judge's authority in defending the administration of justice.

Captain T. J. Wood's company marched this morning for this purpose.

* * * * *

With high respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

Lieut. Col. L. THOMAS,

A. A. General, Headquarters of the Army, New York City.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, August 6, 1856.

COLONEL: Major Deas arrived here a few hours after my last communication was written. Nothing of interest has happened since. In the instance of Governor Shannon, some change has been made in the disposition of the troops along the eastern line of the Territory. I do not see the necessity of any change; but as it was made before I heard of it, I would not remove the companies again.

To-day a deputy of the marshal came with a letter to the chief marshal from the governor, directing him to remove the prisoners under the guard of Captain Sacket's company (Robinson and others) to this Territory. I informed the marshal that I would not receive them here; it would only give rise to a clamor against the military imprisonment of persons, and there is no place here to put them without displacing some of the garrison. I told him that if the governor should procure a house fit for a prison and put the accused there under the charge of a civil officer, I would furnish such a guard as would insure their safe custody. I would not notice reports I see in the papers of committees that have been applied to me for protection and my refusal to grant it, and other such things, if I did not see that the objects for which such reports are circulated are being carried out by members of Congress in resolutions of inquiry. The whole are gross fabrications; there is no foundation for any of them.

The only applications made were by individuals asking me to send them with them to recover property they alleged to have been ille-

gally taken from them. I referred them to the civil authority for redress; but told them if the civil authority found itself too weak to enforce its writs, assistance would be furnished them. There has been two such applications by individuals, and one for an escort to accompany him to the judge of the United States court of the Territory, (about 3 miles off;) but as he rode by the judge's door to call on me, I declined, as he evidently was not sincere in his application.

The troops have not done any act since I have been here that looks the least like any attempt to interfere with a citizen, except that of guarding the prisoners charged with treason and in the custody of the marshal.

* * * * *

With high respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Department

Colonel S. COOPER,

Adjutant General of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, August 11, 1858

COLONEL: I have received a letter from Governor Shannon, asking me to take the field with the whole disposable force in the Territory to prevent the ingress of "Lane's party" by the northern boundary of the Territory. The information given to the governor has been exaggerated and is, to my knowledge, so incorrect, that I deem it making a movement that would introduce as much disorder as experienced six weeks ago. Captain T. J. Wood, with his company of 1st cavalry is upon the northern frontier, and I shall depend on his regiment to govern my action.

Some of the companies along the Kansas were sent by the commanding officer there, at the governor's request, to break up camps of armed men at several places he designated. On the arrival of the troops at the points designated not only were no camps found, but none had ever existed there, or anywhere else in their neighborhood. I know that each party is trying to engage the action of the troops in expelling their adversaries, and I place no dependence on the reports that do not come from what I consider good authority.

* * * * *

With high respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Department

Colonel S. COOPER,

Adjutant General of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T., August 22, 1856.

COLONEL: Late in the evening of the 18th instant I received from Major Sedgewick and from Governor Shannon the letters enclosed.

I had heard previously various rumors of outrages committed by bands of armed men about the neighborhood of Lawrence, and had seen handbills published in other towns purporting to give an account of them; and messengers came to me on two occasions to relate what they had seen of an attack on Lecompton on the morning of the 16th; but as all this must have happened near some of Major Sedgewick's posts, and I received no information from him, and as much of the information I had received I knew to be false, I placed no confidence in it whatever, especially learning that up to the 17th no attack at all had even then been made on Lecompton. Major Sedgewick alludes in his despatch enclosed to an attack on Franklin. This is all the information I have as yet on the subject that is authentic; the date and particulars are yet unknown. But on the assurance of both the governor and Major Sedgewick that there are eight hundred armed men assembled in Lawrence, who can be increased in twelve hours to twelve hundred, and that it is expected they would attack and destroy the capital of the territory, Lecompton, I have ordered Lieut. Col. Johnston, 2d cavalry, to go there with all the troops at his post, except a small company, and have ordered all the men from Fort Riley, except a small garrison, to the same place. I have sent down to have all the troops, recruits, or others at Jefferson barracks, to be sent here, and will send them and any companies of the 6th that may arrive to reinforce the command on the Kansas, if necessary. A large force may prevent any violence; a small one might tempt to the commission of it.

I enclose my instructions to the officer who may command the troops. He is to confine his action to the cases specified in the Constitution and provided for by the acts of Congress of February 28, 1795, and March 3, 1807. I could not tell that Congress had this session restricted the action of the troops—as far as was in their power, that is—to the constitutional provision.

I enclose also a communication from an officer of the militia on the northern border of the Territory, showing how contradictory and inconsistent are the accounts spread over the country; for the party that Lane brought from Iowa is on the northern border and on the Kansas at the same time.

Colonel Sumner's regiment cannot now muster four hundred men, including Captain Stewart's company, on its way to Fort Laramie, and a detachment under Lieutenant Wheaton, *en route* for Fort Kearney with the Sioux prisoners.

Lieut. Col. Cooke's six companies have a little more than one hundred horses.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
 PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

Col. S. COOPER,
Adjutant General of the Army.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lecompton, K. T., August 17, 1856

SIR: This place is in a most dangerous and critical situation at the moment. We are threatened with utter extermination by a large body of free State men.

The report of Major Sedgwick, which will accompany this, will give you the particulars of the various outrages which this body of armed men have perpetrated within the last few days. I have just returned from Lawrence, where I have been this day, with the view of procuring the release of nineteen prisoners that were taken. I saw that place at least eight hundred men, who manifested a fixed purpose to demolish this town. I know that they intend an attack, and that, too, in a very short time. I have correct information that there are five hundred men over in the Ossawatimie country, some forty miles south; about three hundred in the valley of the Wakarusa, and a large body above this place, variously estimated at from three to six hundred. They can concentrate at this place, in a very short time, some fifteen hundred or two thousand men, well armed, with several pieces of artillery. It would seem that the business of "wiping out," as it is called, of the pro-slavery party has been commenced. This heavy force has most unexpectedly sprung into existence, and made its appearance within a few days past. The women and children have been mostly sent across the river, and there is a general panic among the people. The force here is small—say eighty or a hundred dragoons, and some hundred and twenty citizens poorly armed, and badly supplied with ammunition. Under these circumstances, I have to request you to send from the fort all your disposable force. A few companies of infantry would be very desirable, and some light artillery. Permit me to express the hope that whatever force you can dispatch to the relief of this place will be sent as soon as possible. Delay may be ruinous.

Yours, with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

General P. F. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, August 19, 1856

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, by Major Sedgwick's express. I have sent Colonel Johnston down to Lecompton, with all the troops here, except a small company, and have ordered Colonel Cooke to send from Fort Riley all the men there, except a small garrison. There is no infantry within reach.

I have given to the commanding officer of this force instructions founded on those of the Executive to Colonel Sumner, and signed by myself.

It will be necessary that you should make some arrangements

the custody of the prisoners that will take them out of the hands of the troops.

A small guard cannot be left with them safely; a large one cannot be spared, and they cannot be marched with the troops, whose movements they would retard and embarrass.

After the many false reports that have been brought here, under the sanction of the civil officers in the country, I can place no more reliance on such information, and will only act on official reports from officers or intelligence from persons I know personally to be reliable. And as my own action and responsibility is to depend on the value of all such information as to its truth, I must have it before me before I can judge of the confidence to be placed in it.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

To his Excellency WILSON SHANNON,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON, K. T.,
August 17, 1856.

MAJOR: As the governor wishes to communicate with the general commanding the department, I avail myself of the opportunity to report, that within the last few days parties of armed men have been assembling in various places, committing many depredations, and now become so bold as to attack a house within two miles of the troops. After the attack on Franklin by the free-soilers they attacked a camp said to contain about forty, who had banded themselves together for protection. After dispersing them and burning the house, they marched on this town. The governor requested me to move in with all the disposable force I had, which amounted to only thirty men. After remaining in town till after daylight, I returned to my camp, and had just reached it when I heard the report of a sally, and soon ascertained that the house of Colonel Titus, in which he had twenty men, was the place attacked. I placed my command between the house and town, and, the governor soon after joining us, we moved in the direction of the place attacked. By this time the house had been destroyed, one man killed, Colonel Titus and one other dangerously wounded, the others carried off prisoners.

This morning I received from the governor a communication directing me to proceed to Lawrence and demand the prisoners, and, in case of refusal, to take them by force, firing upon the resisting party. I immediately called upon the governor, and at the suggestion of Dr. Rodrigue, a gentleman of high standing, we proceeded to Lawrence, and had an interview with the persons holding the prisoners. After a long consultation, (in which I took no part,) the governor made an arrangement to exchange some that he held, and some other stipulations.

I believe that there are eight hundred men (armed) in Lawrence,

which can be increased in twelve hours to twelve hundred; they are in a state of high excitement, almost uncontrollable, and I believe they will attack this town and destroy it, if every part of the agreement is not carried out, which I fear cannot be done. I think if any troops are needed it will be a larger number than I have at my disposal. At the request of the governor I have ordered Captain Andrews' company from the Wakarusa, and Captain Newby's from Palmyra, to this camp. They arrived yesterday. This increases my effective force to about ninety.

I should very much like to have the advice of Colonel Johnston for a few days. I would also say that I have received no instructions how to act in a conflict with citizens, or when an officer is authorized to fire upon them, except the President's proclamation of February 16, 1856.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major 1st Cavalry.

Major GEORGE DEAS,
Adjutant General, Department of the West.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, August 18, 1856.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th instant, and to inform you that Captain Howe's company of artillery and two companies of cavalry will leave this post to-morrow morning to join you, and that all the disposable force at Fort Riley has been directed to proceed without delay to Lecompton.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE DEAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Major JOHN SEDGWICK,
First Cavalry, Lecompton.

P. S.—Captains De Saussure and Beall have been directed to join you.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, August 18, 1856.

SIR: The general commanding the department directs that you will, with the utmost despatch, organize a force of one complete squadron of dragoons, to be selected from the most efficient for mounted service, to proceed to the town of Lecompton, the seat of government in the Territory, now threatened with attack and destruction. The remainder of your command, with the exception of the dismounted men of the two weakest companies, who will be left as the guard to the

post, will accompany the squadron on foot as riflemen, the officers to be mounted. On arriving at Lecompton the officer in command will report the presence of the troops to the executive of the Territory of Kansas, and will then be governed by the instructions which will be sent from these headquarters. The senior officer present with the force to be concentrated at or near Lecompton will command the whole.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE DEAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. P. St. G. COOKE,
Second Dragoons, Fort Riley, K. T.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, August 19, 1856.

Instructions for the officer in command of the detachment of United States troops ordered to assemble in the neighborhood of Lecompton, the capital of Kansas Territory, on the requisition of the governor thereof, to repress insurrection.

SIR: The whole of the 1st regiment of cavalry (except one company at Fort Leavenworth and one at Fort Kearny,) with Captain Howe's company of the artillery, and a squadron of the 2d dragoons, and a detachment of dismounted men of the same regiment, will be assembled under your command, and will be re-inforced, if necessary, by such detachments of infantry and recruits as may arrive here in time.

This force you will keep concentrated as much as possible, making no detachments except as scouts and patrols, unless in case of absolute necessity, of which you will be the judge; and all the men, horses, and arms will be kept in a perfect state of readiness for instant action at all times.

The governor of the Territory has required the presence of these troops to aid the civil authority in suppressing insurrection, and in protecting the peaceable inhabitants of the Territory from the lawless violence of armed bodies which he represents as arrayed for that purpose.

That you may have a distinct idea of your powers and duties in this position, the following official instructions from the Executive of the United States are referred to, and you will be governed entirely by the rules therein laid down:

First. The proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 11th day of February last.

Second. The instructions of the Secretary of War to Colonel E. V. Sumner and Lieut. Col. Cooke, dated the 15th of February.

Third. A letter from the Adjutant General of the army to Colonel Sumner, dated March 26, 1856, in answer to a request of the latter to know the views of the department in relation to the course to be pursued towards armed bodies coming into the Territory, particularly the following paragraph:

"It is only when an armed resistance is offered to the laws, and

against the peace and quiet of the Territory, and when, under such circumstances, a requisition for military force is made upon the commanding officer by the authority specified in his instructions, that he is empowered to act."

And last. To the following extract from the instructions of the Secretary of War to the general commanding the department, dated the 27th June last:

"Enclosed you will find a copy of a proclamation of the President of the United States, and of a letter of instructions directed to the commanding officers of Forts Leavenworth and Riley, to which you are referred for the views of the Executive, and for the government of your conduct in the contingencies therein contemplated; and if, in such contingencies, you should be called upon to use any portion of the troops under your command to aid the civil authorities in arresting offenders, a detachment of troops for that purpose will be directed to accompany the civil officer charged with the process, and to aid him in the execution of his duties, both in making the arrests, and in conducting prisoners to places where they may be safely kept by the civil authorities. In discharging the delicate functions arising from the peculiar condition of affairs in Kansas, you will carefully abstain from encroaching upon the proper sphere of the civil authorities, and will observe the greatest caution to avoid any conflict between the civil and military power."

As a great responsibility will rest on the officer in command of the troops, he must, in assuming it, act on his own judgment and on information perfectly satisfactory to his own mind. After the examples we have had daily, of late, of the gross falsehoods, misrepresentations, and exaggerations spread over the country under what was said to be the most reliable authority, it will not be safe to trust to any intelligence the source and channel of which are not satisfactory to yourself.

You have the entire command and control of the troops, and are in no case to commit them to any other than the regular military authority. Send, as soon as your command is assembled, and weeks thereafter, field returns of its strength, even though the commanding general should be absent from Fort Leavenworth. Send also topographical sketches of the country around you, with distances marked.

To avoid weakening your command, you will hire such expressmen as you may think necessary, and will keep a constant communication with the headquarters.

In conclusion, the general begs and directs you to avoid as long as possible any appeal to arms; use every endeavor in your power to bring those who are in opposition to the law to a sense of their error, especially avoid *small* conflicts, and consider the shedding of a fellow-citizen's blood as the greatest evil that can happen except the overthrow of law and right which must end in civil war. But when the necessity of action and the employment of force does unhappily arise, employ it at once with all the power and vigor at your command, but continue it only until you have suppressed the insurrection, and then interfere to prevent any cruelty from others. The governor of the Territory should, if possible, take means to keep the prisoners as

rested under his authority, and such as hereafter may be taken. Their custody embarrasses the troops and diminishes their efficiency.

With respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION KANSAS MILITIA,
Doniphan county, Kansas, August 18.

SIR: In addition to the extra herewith enclosed, I have received reliable information that a state of actual war exists in Douglas county, and that in other parts of the Territory within this division robberies and other flagrant violations of law are daily occurring by armed bodies of men from the northern States. In the absence of all information from the governor of the Territory, I have taken the liberty of exercising the authority in me vested in cases of invasion, by ordering out the entire strength of my division to rendezvous at various points of the division to receive further orders.

The object of this is to ask of you, as commandant of this district, how far your orders require interference with the militia of the Territory, and whether or not their being thus assembled to repel such invasions is in violation of your instructions.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON,
Major General First Division Kansas Militia.

Brigadier General PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Commanding, Leavenworth, K. T.

ARGUS—EXTRA.

Important from Kansas.—Civil war and rebellion.—Women and children flying from their homes for their lives!

WESTON, August 18, 1856.

From sources of unquestioned credit we have learned, and now chronicle, the following highly important and exciting news from Kansas Territory.

The notorious Jim Lane is now at the head of from 600 to 1,000 armed outlaws and robbers, busily engaged in the work of destruction and devastation on the south side of Kaw river, in the neighborhood of Leecompton. Their depredations thus far have resulted in the breaking up and total destruction of the Georgia settlement on the Meridocene, a large settlement of Alabamians in the same neighborhood, an attack upon the town of Franklin, robbery of the post office at that place, and violent abuse of the postmaster and his wife; the burning of the town, or at least the best portion of it; robbery of citizens of

everything on which hands could be laid. It seems that these cowardly assassins, in an attack on a log cabin containing fourteen armed men, met with quite a warm reception. With about 200 men they made three assaults, and each time were driven back with a loss of killed and wounded that have since died, amounting to 26 in number. Failing in the third assault, these chivalrous demons then proceeded to the prairie, loaded a wagon with dry hay, and, pushing it before them to the doomed house, set the hay on fire, which soon fired the house, and compelled its brave occupants to surrender; but without the loss of a man! Having subdued the defenders of Franklin, the abolitionists then turned their attention to the destruction of isolated houses and residences of pro-slavery settlers, whom they have sworn to drive out of the Territory or exterminate. Having found by experience that the inhabitants of these houses are dangerous customers to deal with, they made their assault upon them with cannon, planted at a safe distance, out of rifle shot. Colonel Titus' house fell first, and it is believed that he fell a bloody sacrifice in its defence. Secretary Woodson's house was bombarded and burnt next; Colonel Clark almost simultaneously shared the same fate, the colonel and his family having just barely made their escape as the inhuman bandits applied the torch. In every direction the black smoke was seen last Saturday night ascending from private dwellings. Secretary Woodson has either been killed or is a prisoner in the hands of the abolitionists; Colonel Titus is undoubtedly killed, together with many others who bravely fought for their homes and their families.

Colonel Clark is now here with his family, where he has sought an asylum from the merciless fury of the abolition outlaws. Governor Shannon, when last heard from, had fled from Lecompton, and was wending his way on foot towards the Missouri, to escape the vengeance of his pursuers. To sum up the whole the facts are these: The whole pro-slavery party south of Kaw river have either been killed or have fled to places of safety. All the pro-slavery towns in Douglas county have been pillaged and destroyed; women have been violated, and children driven from their homes to make room for bloody monsters. Robinson and the other prisoners in the custody of the law have been rescued, and the reign of terror has been regularly installed. So sudden and unexpected has been the attack of the abolitionists that the law and order party was unprepared to effectually resist them. To-day the bogus free State government, we understand, is to assemble at Topeka. The issue is distinctly made up: either the free State or pro-slavery party is to have Kansas.

Above, fellow-citizens, we have given you the facts, as far as we have learned them, of this recent unprovoked, inhuman, and unparalleled attack upon the peaceable citizens of Kansas Territory by a band of as arrant traitors as ever cursed the soil of any country; an attack premeditated and planned in the north to destroy your rights, or to dissolve the Union. Even now, while we write, our beloved Union purchased by the blood of our ancestors, may be no more. Missourians! the war rages upon your borders—at your very threshold! Your brethren and friends in Kansas are this day being butchered and driven from their homes, and they now call upon you for succor and

protection. The Constitution of your country, and the laws under which you have so long lived, as well as your own rights, menaced by as reckless and abandoned a foe as ever erected its bloody crest to disturb the repose of society, demand that you should rise up as one man and put an instant and effectual quietus to the hired tools of abolition, disunion, and aggression, now roaming rampant over the plains of Kansas with firebrand and sabre.

Citizens of Platte county! The war is upon you, and at your very doors. Arouse yourselves to speedy vengeance, and rub out the bloody traitors. Recollect that, although this unholy and unnatural war is carried on in Kansas, it is against you and your institutions. By a prompt and vigorous action you may put it down and save the Union; but if you lay supinely on your backs, and allow the black treason to get a firm hold in Kansas, you will find, when it is too late, that you have allowed the golden moments to pass, and a long and bloody war, involving all the States of the Union, will be inaugurated; and then you will have to fight, not for your rights, but for your very existence; not for the Union and Constitution—for they will have been destroyed in the onset—but for some sort of an existence among the nations, either as slaves or abject dependants of some power, perhaps, of Europe. While you are inert, the powers of the Union, north and south, will be slowly mustering for the mighty conflict that is to follow; and all Europe will look on with satisfaction at the termination of this republic and the end of liberty. Rouse up, then, and strangle the demon of disunion and destruction. Patriotism and the love of country, law and liberty, demand it at your hands.

Still later.—A despatch, extra, just received this morning from Independence, signed A. G. Boone and others, corroborates the above statements.

Lecompton is burnt down.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, August 29, 1856.

COLONEL: Lieutenant Colonel Cooke, 2d dragoons, arrived at Lecompton about five days since, and took command of the troops assembled there; their strength is about five hundred men. Since the companies began to be assembled there, all has been quiet in that neighborhood; but armed men have been collecting near the border, and the neighboring State of Missouri has been excited by reports exaggerated to the highest degree, that the men who were conducted to the Territory by Lane, joined to others already in it, and of the same party, were engaged in robbing, murdering, and driving out of the Territory all those who were of different opinions from themselves, and expeditions seem to be preparing on all hands to enter the Territory and revenge the wrongs inflicted on their friends. Exaggerated and false as many of these rumors have been, there is some truth in the foundation of them. A large number of the men brought by Lane from the east have entered Kansas in small parties, and with

their arms concealed. They arrived mostly at Lawrence, where they completed their organization. They robbed all the country within their reach of the horses, and finally attacked the house of the postmaster at Franklin, probably with a view of getting possession of some arms issued to the militia, and deposited there. They wounded some and made prisoners of others defending the house, and set fire to it, having robbed the post office. A detachment of the opposite party captured some of these, and held them as prisoners. Shortly afterwards a party, regularly organized into three companies, marched from Lawrence and attacked the house of Colonel Titus, near Lecompton—about two and a half miles from it—killed one man, wounded Colonel Titus and another, and took them and 19 others prisoners. Governor Shannon made an exchange of the prisoners taken at Franklin for Colonel Titus and his companions. As soon as these facts were made known to me, which was after the capture of Colonel Titus, I ordered all the troops disposable to this neighborhood, and since then there has been no further act of violence, but tranquillity is not likely to continue. I do not think it was proper to prevent citizens from the neighboring border of Missouri coming over to aid and protect their relatives and friends from the outrages offered by the parties from Lawrence and Topeka. On the contrary, I should consider it a duty they owed. But many who entered with that view are now preparing for other operations, and just at this juncture Governor Shannon was reported to have resigned his office, and left the executive duties to the secretary of the Territory, who became acting governor. Of this I had no official information until yesterday, when a communication from the acting governor of the Territory, about the keeping of the prisoners under indictment, made me indirectly acquainted with it, and to-day I received from an officer a proclamation of the acting governor, calling out all the military force of the Territory, which I enclose. In the force thus called out, and which will be acting under the regular government of the Territory, will undoubtedly be incorporated all the parties that come armed from Missouri, raised under the excitement I have already spoken of, and when they feel themselves strong enough they will, undoubtedly, attack their opponents, who are prepared to resist them. As the army can only act in aid of, and subordinate to, the civil authority, it cannot array itself against the representatives of that very authority, and I see no way in which it can prevent a collision brought about by the government of the Territory itself, and in the exercise of its functions. It is a gross absurdity to pretend that the men brought in here lately are *bona fide* settlers; they are hired and paid to get possession of the country, but the result will be a national calamity. When blood is shed once it will be impossible to say where it is to stop.

In regard to the prisoners under the hands of the troops, placed there for their security by the United States marshal for the Territory, an embarrassment has arisen in this. The marshal has not paid for their subsistence, and the persons who contracted to board them refuse to do so any longer. Captain Sackets, in whose charge they are, cannot do it, and unless some provision is made they must be placed again in the hands of the marshal, who will have no place to keep

hem, and may be obliged to turn them over to a guard of the territorial militia. As soon as affairs approach nearer a crisis, I will move to the seat of the disturbance with all the force I can collect, but I cannot oppose it to the action of the regular territorial authorities.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.
 Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General of the army.

IN CAMP, NEAR LECOMPTON,
August 24, 1856.

COLONEL: I am requested by Mrs. Gains Jenkins to address you with respect to the pay for boarding the prisoners now under my charge.

Mrs. Jenkins has been boarding the prisoners since the 26th of May. On the 22d June Marshal Donaldson paid her sixty dollars; since that date nothing has been paid, and there is now due her the sum of "two hundred and seventy-two dollars."

A letter has been sent to Marshal Donaldson asking for funds; his reply was, to the person who delivered the letter, "that he had no money and could not raise any."

Mrs. Jenkins does not feel willing to board the prisoners much longer, without the least prospect of pay.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. B. SACKET,
Capt. 1st Cav., comd'g prisoners in camp.

Lieut. Col. J. E. JOHNSTON,
First Cavalry, Commanding.

LECOMPTON, KANSAS TERRITORY,
Executive Office, August 26, 1856.

SIR: In reply to your letter to Governor Shannon, requesting him to make some provision for keeping the prisoners now in charge of the army near this place, I have to say, that those prisoners are in the custody of the United States marshal for the Territory, Colonel J. B. Donaldson, and that the executive has no power to interfere with his duties.

Colonel Donaldson is, I understand, at Leavenworth city at this time.

Very respectfully, yours,

DAN. WOODSON,
Acting Governor Kansas Territory.

Brigadier General SMITH,
Commanding Army of the West.

Proclamation by the Acting Governor of the Territory of Kansas

Whereas, satisfactory evidence exists that the Territory of Kansas is infested with large bodies of armed men, many of whom have just arrived from the States, combined and confederated together, and amply supplied with all the munitions of war, under the direction of a common head, with a thorough military organization; who have been and are still engaged in murdering the law-abiding citizens of the Territory, driving others from their homes and compelling them to flee to the States for protection, capturing and holding others as prisoners of war, plundering them of their property, and in some instances burning down their houses and robbing United States post offices and the local militia of the arms furnished them by the government, in open defiance and contempt of the laws of the Territory and of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the civil and military authority thereof; all for the purpose of subverting by force and violence the government established by law of Congress in the Territory.

Now, therefore, I, Daniel Woodson, acting governor of the Territory of Kansas, do hereby issue my proclamation, declaring the said Territory to be in a state of open insurrection and rebellion; and I do hereby call upon all law-abiding citizens of the Territory to rally to the support of their country and its laws, and require and command all officers, civil and military, and all other citizens of the Territory to aid and assist by all means in their power in putting down the insurrectionists, and bringing to condign punishment all persons engaged with them, to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights to all peaceable and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be attached the seal of the Territory of Kansas. Done at [L. s.] the city of Leocompton this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-six and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

DANIEL WOODSON,
Acting Governor Kansas Territory

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, September 10, 1856.

COLONEL: The events that have transpired in the Territory of Kansas since my last communication, and which are connected with the operations of the army, will be found recited in full in the reports and correspondence enclosed herewith in documents numbered from one to sixteen inclusive.

In explanation of the position of affairs lately and now, I may remark that there are more than two opposing parties in the Territory. The citizens of the Territory who formed the majority in the

Organization of the territorial government and in the elections for its legislature and inferior officer, form one party. The persons who organized a State government and attempted to put it in operation against the authority of that established by Congress, form another party, at the head of which is a former Senator from Missouri, and which is composed in a great part of citizens from that State who have come into this Territory armed, under the excitement produced by reports exaggerated in all cases and in many absolutely false, form the third. There is a fourth, composed of idle men congregated from various parts, who assume to arrest, punish, exile and even kill, all those whom they assume to be bad citizens; that is, those who will not join them or contribute to their maintenance. Every one of these has, in his own peculiar way, (except some few of the first party,) thrown aside all regard to law, and even honesty, and the Territory under their sway is ravaged from one end to the other.

Among those who have entered from Missouri are many who were led by the false report spread among them, and came here hastily, as they supposed, to protect their neighbors from murder. Many of these have returned, having discovered the fraud practised on them, and that their leaders had motives personal and peculiar to themselves, in which the honor of the government and the good of the country had no share. Lieutenant Colonel Cooke, you will perceive, thinks they are generally disbanding and going home. But I think some intend remaining, and the most urgent efforts are making by the leaders of this party, by the same means they used at first, to draw in reinforcements to keep up and even augment their strength.

The party organized at Topeka set themselves up openly in opposition to the law and constitution, and you see their last reinforcements are everywhere called "Lane's regiment" among their own friends and newspapers. Until the day before yesterday I was deficient in force to operate against all these at once; and the acting governor of the Territory did not seem to me to take a right view of affairs. If Mr. Atchison and his party had had the direction of affairs, they could not have ordered them more to suit his purpose. I approve, therefore, highly of Colonel Cooke's refusal to send a command to Topeka, which not only would or might have resulted in the death of two or three hundred citizens on the mere vague denunciation of the acting governor, but would have insured the absence of the troops from the neighborhood of Lawrence at the time when the Missourians and Kansas militia, under the authority of the acting governor, proposed attacking it. The position of the troops between Lawrence and Leecompton, while concentrated, is such as to keep the main bodies of both parties in check. It could not, however, prevent a detachment from being made from the Missourians to attack a party under Brown, at Ossawatomie, where thirteen men of the latter were killed. Though there is nothing to regret as to those who suffered, yet the act was a grossly unlawful act, and deprives those who took part in it of all consideration for the future.

The day before yesterday, the four companies of the 6th infantry, under Captain Todd, arrived; this is a fine battalion, nearly full, and enables me to extend the plan of operations. Governor Geary, too,

arrived yesterday, and one very great cause of embarrassment is removed, for we shall act *entirely* in concert. Major Emory, 1st cavalry, also arrived with him, with the despatches from the Secretary of War.

After consultation with the governor, we think it will be unnecessary to call out the militia of other States, and this is to be first reorganized after being entirely disbanded.

The governor permits me to join his entreaties with mine, that funds be sent to the quartermaster here to buy horses to mount the 2d dragoons and the 1st cavalry, and to fill these regiments with recruits. If the funds are deposited with the quartermaster, I can send officers of the regiments to buy them in Missouri, especially as many are now on the border. And a few officers recruiting for the regiments will soon fill them up at St. Louis and in the western States. I would urge, too, very earnestly, that a new battery of 12-pounder and 24-pounder howitzers be sent, with full harness and equipments, and the 6-pounder battery now here be turned into the arsenal—it is worn, and in constant need of repairs. A battery of small pieces on prairie carriage would be of the greatest service, but the axles of the carriage must double the strength they are now. I do not advert to the hostilities of the Cheyenne Indians here, because *every effort* will be used to settle affairs in this Territory, without reference to other operations. The plan agreed upon by Governor Geary and myself will surely succeed, and, I think, without other force than we have, with 750 additional horses for the two regiments. The ruin of horses in the 1st cavalry last fall is greater than could be supposed, and many now here must be condemned.

You will see by the enclosed papers that a party from Lawrence threatened to attack Leecompton, and were prevented by Lieut. Col. Cooke. The embarrassments arising from the combinations of different parties can hardly be estimated away from here; but the arrival of Governor Geary puts an end to them. I approve most fully of Lieut. Col. Cooke's conduct in all these difficult matters, and hope the President will take the same view of it.

I beg to assure the Secretary that I am aware of the importance of the crisis, and shall venture everything to secure the supremacy of the constitution and laws.

There is a fact that has struck me as a coincidence, if nothing else, that the moment it was ascertained in Washington that the army appropriation bill would fail, the outrages and devastations of the party opposed to the laws here began as though they thought they could no longer have the army to interrupt them.

I had ordered Major Deas to St. Louis to inspect some horse shoes &c., in the quartermaster's store, reported unserviceable, but I now direct him to proceed to Washington with these despatches, and one from Governor Geary. I refer to him for many details, and as fully advised of the state of affairs here; he has my views and plans to present to the department. As Major Emory will probably visit Leecompton in a day or two to complete his information, it will still be some days before he can start on his return, and in the meantime the department will be prepared, by Major Deas' information, to see clearly the position of things here. I entertain, myself, not the

slightest doubt as to the result. Surely the governor and myself, animated by the same desire of restoring the dignity of the constitution and laws, and acting in perfect concert to that end, can, as soon as the requisite force is organized and the plans ready for execution, overcome the temporary reign of violence and disorder, and restore to the people of this beautiful country the peaceful rule and administration of the laws.

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Depar't.

Col. SAMUEL COOPER,

Adjutant General of the Army.

[Endorsed.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

September 23, 1856.

The only distinction of parties which, in a military point of view, it is necessary to note, is that which distinguishes those who respect and maintain the laws and organized government from those who combine for revolutionary resistance to the constitutional authorities and laws of the land. The armed combination of the latter class come within the denunciation of the President's proclamation, and are proper subjects upon which to employ the military force.

Instructions of the executive for the complete organization of the militia of the Territory, and the authority given to the general commanding to make requisition for such of that militia as he might require, did not look, under the circumstance, to the delay incident to a total disbandment and new organization of the militia; and it is to be feared that with the time thus lost will pass the opportunity for that full protection of unoffending citizens, and for that exemplary indication of the supremacy of the laws which the reputation and dignity of the government demand.

The requisition for a heavy field-battery was anticipated, and such a one as within described was, some time since, ordered to be sent to Fort Leavenworth. The defect of the prairie gun-carriages having been discovered, new carriages of greater strength have been constructed, and will probably soon be received.

Instructions have been given for the supply of the requisite number of horses, and for the recruits for the mounted regiments, as recommended.

The address and good conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Cooke is fully appreciated and highly approved.

The department has unabated confidence in the zeal and singleness of purpose with which the general commanding devotes himself to the delicate duty with which he is charged, and is encouraged by his assurances to hope that his success will be as great as the exigency requires.

JEFF'N DAVIS,

Secretary of War.

[No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, August 24, 1856.

SIR: The newspapers received by the boats from St. Louis yesterday evening assert that the President has directed the prosecution against prisoners in the case of Captain Sacket to be discontinued. As their means of receiving intelligence by telegraph are much more prompt than any at our disposition, they may be correct; and if so, the order directing a "nolle prosequi" to be entered would reach you through the civil officers of the Territory. Under these circumstances it will be prudent to retain possession of the prisoners until the time has elapsed in which such order might be received. If received, the General directs that the prisoners should not only be released, but should be protected by a sufficient escort from your command to such place, within a reasonable distance, as the majority of them may indicate, in order to secure them from any violence in the present unsettled state of the country, and to carry out *bona fide* the kind intentions of the President.

By the same papers it is asserted, with great probability, that Congress adjourned on the 18th instant, without passing the army appropriation bill, and that the President re-assembled both houses by proclamation on the 21st.

This communication will be considered as strictly confidential until you shall receive the order to release the prisoners, or further orders from these headquarters; and it will be turned over as such to your successor, if you should be relieved from command.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEORGE DEAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. JOS. E. JOHNSTON, *1st Cavalry,*
Commanding Troops near Lecompton.

[No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Lecompton, August 24, 1856.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report my arrival at 8.30 this morning my detachment having marched from Fort Riley about noon the 20th instant. The march was much retarded by hard rains, and being accommodated to the gait of the dismounted men.

The last company of the 1st cavalry arrived in the vicinity about noon. The whole force will be concentrated in one camp at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

The General's instructions, dated August 19, are received.

I enclose a field return for my command of this afternoon.

I have witnessed no disorders, but there is much uneasiness and apprehension among actual settlers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons.

Major GEORGE DEAS, *Assistant Adjutant General,*
Department of the West, Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

[No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, August 28, 1856.

SIR: It has been rumored for several days past that large numbers of persons from the State of Missouri have entered Kansas, at various points, armed, with the intention of attacking the opposite party and driving them from the Territory, the latter being also represented to be in considerable force.

If it should come to your knowledge that either side is moving upon the other with the view to attack, it will become your duty to observe their movements and prevent such hostile collisions. But it will not be within the province of the troops to interfere with persons who may have come from a distance to give protection to their friends or others, and who may be behaving themselves in a peaceable and lawful manner.

The General commanding directs that you will make every exertion in your power, with the force under your orders, to preserve the peace and prevent bloodshed. And you will interfere in all instances, as before directed, without regard to the party from which the hostile movements may emanate.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
GEORGE DEAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
2d Dragoons, commanding U. S. Troops,
In camp near Leecompton, K. T.

[No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
August 27, 1856.

MAJOR: An express goes chiefly for documents necessary to making muster-rolls in the 1st cavalry.

There is little change in the affairs here. I have, however, reason to believe that Lane passed down to Lawrence, within two days, with several hundred men.

Some chief men, amongst others Babcock, postmaster of Lawrence, have been up, endeavoring to sound my objects and intentions. They express apprehension of being starved out, by their supplies being cut off from Missouri.

It is known, I suppose, that the territorial militia had been ordered out, north and south, by the acting governor.

I enclose some requisitions to supply losses in crossing the Kansas by company "G," 4th artillery, which I request may be sent out.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons.

Major GEORGE DEAS, *Assistant Adjutant General,*
Department of the West, Fort Leavenworth.

[No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
August 30, 1856.

MAJOR: Your letter of August 28th was received the same night.

Under my instructions, I could not prevent sudden and partial encounters and outrages, and only by accident collision of main bodies; for with the information of their approach, would come one truth among a hundred false reports.

I received yesterday forenoon a requisition from the acting governor for assistance to a deputy of marshal and sheriff to make legal arrests. I sent Brevet Major Sibley with three platoons 2d dragoon and enclosed his report of the result.

I have just returned from Lecompton.

Brigadier General Marshall, from the Blue, has arrived there with two hundred and fifty mounted militia, northern division. I asked Governor Woodson what he was going to do with the militia; he answered, suppress the insurrection, as soon as enough of them were collected. He said that Marshall had reported to him that fully fifteen hundred armed organized men had passed down from the north.

As advised, I cannot interfere with the movements of the Kansas Territory militia. They are called out by the territorial executive; if formally or illegally, I am not the judge.

The acting governor informed me that the marshal Donalson, there present, had called on him for assistance to make another attempt to serve writs to-morrow (Sunday) in Lawrence, including two more men illegally detained. For reasons, I induced a postponement of the call on me until to-morrow for Monday morning early.

My present judgment is, that my whole force should go, if only to prevent probable bloodshed; but this would probably lead to the evasion of the criminals. I should place the main force in a commanding position, and give the immediate assistance of a small party. If this party is resisted, fired on, I see no other than the necessary course of attacking the crowd—the town.

A Mr. Hutchenson, merchant of Lawrence, and two others, called on me yesterday for assistance to go to Leavenworth to recover property, wagons, &c.—drivers believed killed or prisoners. I answered, if they sought redress through the civil authorities, and I was applied to by them for assistance, I should give it, and would not otherwise under instructions and law.

I hear nothing particularly of the approach of Missourians, and begin to believe they are not coming; they probably cannot starve out the opposite party, but subject them to great privation, including breadstuffs.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons, Commanding.
 Major GEORGE DEAS, *Assistant Adjutant General,*
Department of the West, Fort Leavenworth.

DRAGOON CAMP,
 Near Lecompton, August 30, 1856.

COLONEL: Agreeably to your written instructions of yesterday's date "to proceed immediately with seventy-five of my squadron to assist the deputy marshal of the Territory and sheriff of this county in the execution of certain writs," &c., viz: writs of habeas corpus for one Marks, and another, unlawfully detained in the town of Lawrence, and also writs against James H. Lane and Captain Walker, and others, I proceeded to the town of Lawrence.

Forming my command upon the edge of the town, I detached an officer with ten men as a safeguard to the marshal. They were immediately surrounded by a crowd of men estimated from 350 to 400, with shouts and groans and denunciations of the marshal and the laws of Kansas. His authority having been read, as also the writ of habeas corpus, the two men unlawfully detained presented themselves. They stated that they had been set at liberty the moment my command appeared in sight. The marshal then returned to the main force with the escort and the two persons thus delivered to him, when it was ascertained that the most conspicuous person in the crowd and the one most active in suppressing the excitement—volunteering to hunt up and deliver the horses belonging to the prisoners—was Captain Walker. General Lane was also said to be in the crowd. This information was derived from the men delivered into my hands. The marshal said he had not recognised either. The marshal then asked for a larger force to protect him in making a search for those men for whom he had writs. I gave him thirty men, under Lieutenant Green, who had previously accompanied him, and who, having seen Walker in this camp a few days before, now that this name was for the first mentioned as a person against whom a writ had been issued, recognised the person most conspicuous and officious in the crowd, as the same, and proffered to point him out. The second search was unsuccessful. I then marched my whole command through the town, uninterrupted, to water, and back again; Lieutenant Green riding by his (the marshal's) side to point out Walker, but he did not appear in the street.

Though a stranger in the town, I am satisfied there must be an excess of five or six hundred men over the permanent population. The ruins of a large stone hotel destroyed some months since have been used to construct a rude bastion of four sides, some forty yards

in extent, the salients pierced for four guns each. The rubble stone of which this work is constructed would withstand but a shell or two, and the splintered rock would prove more destructive to the occupants than the shot. Besides this, there are two trifling earth-works—one a complete circle, with a shallow ditch—at the head of the main street entering the town.

I have no positive information of the fact, but I have every reason to believe the permanent population would gladly be rid of the adventurers crowding the streets.

I have thus given you an account of the manner in which the duty devolved upon me was executed. I have also endeavored to give you, as requested, an idea of the state of affairs in the town of Lawrence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

*Captain and Brevet Major 2d Dragoons,
Commanding Squadron 2d Dragoons.*

Lieut. Col. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,

Second Dragoons, Commanding.

[No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, August 30, 1856.

SIR: It appears that the acting governor of Kansas has called out the militia of the Territory to suppress insurrection, &c., and by virtue of which proclamation it is understood that that description of force is now in the field. I am instructed by the commanding general to say that the troops under your command will not be used in any manner to interfere with the operations of the militia, whatever they may be, acting as they will be under the constituted authority of the Territory.

The General desires that you will occasionally send out detachments, of at least the strength of a company, to cover a large extent of country, and with a view to gather reliable information as to what movements are taking place by the armed bodies of men who are here reported to be in various quarters and in considerable numbers. The people in this vicinity are all in arms, and reports are continually received that they are to be attacked; but in no instance, as yet, have their apprehensions been realized, nor can any reliance be placed on these idle stories. The General expects from you full information in regard to whatever may come under the observation of your command.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. DEAS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. P. ST. GEO. COOKE, 2d Dragoons,

Commanding U. S. Troops, in camp near Lecompton, K. T.

[No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
August 31, 1856—night.

MAJOR: I have just received yours of yesterday. Mine of yesterday (No. 4) should have been received long before your express man left Fort Leavenworth. I enclose a copy. I also enclose a field return for the end of the month; also a sketch of the country drawn by Lieutenant E. Gay, 2d dragoons.

A large additional force of militia joined at Lecompton to-day—said to be 400. I have also nearly certain information that some 200 new men from the north crossed the Kansas in the Pottawatomie reservation yesterday, and have gone down towards Lawrence.

I anticipated the last letter of instruction as to the militia, and under disagreeable circumstances a house was ransacked and stable burnt between my camp and Lecompton. I sent a lieutenant and party of the guard to protect them against a mob. It was reported to have been done by the militia—*certainly* by people from Lecompton surrounding camps. I also sent a hasty note to the governor in the nature of a remonstrance. The governor answered, that General Marshall said, if done by the militia it was against his orders; that he would inquire into it and correct it. The party was then withdrawn. Soon after, one or two hundred mounted men in martial order appeared on the hill this side of the house, marched off out of sight, and soon after another house was burnt in that vicinity.

I have received no written requisition alluded to in my letter of yesterday. I doubt if it will be made. I doubt, too, the propriety of my complying with it, if now made, under the strong irritation and apparently impending collision.

I suspect that my presence emboldens the militia and *others* to these outrages.

There is a great scarcity of water in all this vicinity, and I expect to-morrow to move my camp to the Wakarusa, at a point about equidistant from here and Lawrence—it must be the point marked Bloomington on the map. There is a road to Lecompton, and also one to Lawrence.

I have established to-day a small hospital in Lecompton, which a competent citizen physician will attend to if my camp becomes too distant.

I am unfortunately suffering from a slight attack of chills, which are becoming rather prevalent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. ST. GEO. COOKE,

Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons, Commanding.

Major GEO. DEAS, *A. A. General,*
Department of the West, Fort Leavenworth.

[No. 8.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 2, 1856—1 a. m.

MAJOR: I received last night your letter of the 1st September.

I was in town yesterday, by request. I found the governor, General Richardson, and all profoundly regretful at the outrages mentioned in my letter, No. 5. Strong orders were issued on the occasion by the acting governor.

General Richardson told me there were about 300 militia on the north and 400 on the opposite bank of the Kansas, close by; I heard him report to Mr. Woodson that the most of the militia could not be kept here, or long, as nearly every man of the north of his district had come, leaving their homes defenceless.

I received at 8 p. m. last night the enclosed letter from the acting governor. I have sent to him my answer, a copy of which I enclose.

I also enclose copies of a correspondence with him on another subject. In this case, as with regard to the outrages of the 31st, I, and the representatives here of the "army," are likely to be belied in the public prints. My former statement as to the outrages might be more minute, but cannot be connected.

I place in the general's hands the means of our prompt defence and with entire confidence.

I enclose, for information, the report of a patrol made by Captain Sacket, 1st cavalry.

I have reason to believe that the pro-slavery citizens of Tecumseh have had to abandon it. Some two days ago they had been about equally divided there in politics.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,

Lieut. Col. 2d Dragoons, Commanding

Major GEO. DEAS,

Assistant Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the West, Fort Leavenworth

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Lecompton, K. T., September 1, 1856

SIR: The marshal of the Territory having officially reported to me that "the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the powers vested in him as United States marshal are wholly inadequate for the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations known to exist throughout the whole extent of the Territory," it becomes my duty, as the acting executive, to make a requisition upon you for your entire command, or such portion of it as may in your judgment be consistently detached from their ordinary duty to aid me in suppressing these insurrectionary combinations and invasive aggressions against the organized government of the Territory of Kansas.

Your command, or such part of it as may be deemed necessary, will therefore proceed at the earliest practicable moment to invest

town of Topeka, and disarm all the insurrectionists or aggressive invaders against the organized government of the Territory to be found at or near that point, retaining them as prisoners, subject to the order of the marshal of the Territory.

All their breastworks, forts, or fortifications should be levelled to the ground.

It is very desirable to intercept all aggressive invaders against the Government on the road known as "Lane's trail," leading from the Nebraska line to Topeka. If, therefore, your command is sufficiently large to admit of it, a detachment should be stationed on the road with orders to intercept all such "aggressive invaders" as they may make their appearance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 DANIEL WOODSON,
Acting Governor of Kansas Territory.

Lieut. Colonel P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Commanding U. S. Dragoons, near Lecompton.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON, K. T.,
 September 2, 1856—6 a.m.

SIR: I received last night your letter of September 1, informing me that the marshal of the Territory had officially reported to you that "the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the powers vested in him as United States marshal are wholly inadequate for the suppression of insurrectionary combinations known to exist throughout the whole extent of the Territory," and you therefore make requisition to aid you "in suppressing these insurrectionary combinations and invasive aggression" by marching to invest the town of Topeka, "disarming all the insurrectionists or aggressive invaders, retaining them as prisoners, subject to the order of the marshal," and to level to the ground all breastworks, &c.

Since my instructions from the Secretary of War, (February 15,) I am instructed by a letter from the Adjutant General to Colonel Sumner, dated March 26, 1856, in relation to the course to be pursued towards armed bodies coming into the Territory, that "it is only when an armed resistance is offered to the laws and against the peace and quiet of the Territory, and when under such circumstances a requisition for a military force is made upon the commanding officer by the authority specified in his instructions, that he is empowered to act." I am further instructed by General Smith (August 28, 1856,) that if it should come to my knowledge "that either side is moving upon the other with a view of attack, it will become my duty to observe their movements and prevent such hostile collision. But it will not be within the province of the troops to interfere with persons who may have come from a distance to give protection to their friends, or others who may be behaving themselves in a peaceable or lawful manner. And, further, "to make every exertion in my power with the force under my orders to preserve the peace and prevent bloodshed."

It is evident, both under the laws and my instructions, that the last resort—the effusion of the blood of the citizens by the military power—must be induced by a special act of resistance to the civil officer in the execution of his legal duty when assisted by that power. In no case yet has the marshal of the Territory, thus aided, been resisted. No specification of resistance by the people of Topeka is made in your requisition, nor is my aid asked to assist the marshal in the execution there of any law or the process of any court. It is simply a call upon me to make war upon the town of Topeka, to “invest” “make prisoners,” level defences.

Your request that I should station troops on “Lane’s trail” “to intercept aggressive invaders,” would be clearly inconsistent with my last instructions “not to interfere with persons who have come from a distance,” &c., as well as those of March 26.

In my best judgment I cannot comply with your call. If my army be useless in the present unhappy crisis, it is because in the constitution and law civil war was not foreseen, nor the contingency of a systematic resistance by the people to governments of their own creation, and which, at short intervals, they may either correct or change.

Your letter will be forwarded by express to Major General Smith for his consideration and action.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE.

Lieutenant Colonel 2d Drago

His Excellency Acting Governor DANIEL WOODSON,

Lecompton, K. T.

true copy :

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,

Lieutenant Colonel 2d Drago

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 1, 1856

SIR: August 29th a Mr. Hutchinson and two others from Lawrence called on me in the camp, seeking redress or assistance for alleged wrongs on their property and the person of their employed hands in the vicinity of Leavenworth City. I answered (as by memorandum made at the time) that, if they sought redress through the laws, and the civil authority being resisted, and application was made to me as the executive, I would lend him military assistance.

Something may have been said, by them at least, about “seeing the governor;” at any rate, it appears they went to Lecompton without my knowledge, and I learn to-day that they are detained.

I beg to know if this is legally done? If not, I feel it, under the circumstances, my duty to use all my influence for their liberation or safe return to my camp. If it be answered that the people of Lawrence have also prisoners, I respectfully suggest that an example

em of forbearance and obedience to the law from so high a source
 ust have a beneficial effect.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons.

His Excellency DAN'L WOODSON,
Acting Governor, Lecompton, K. T.

A true copy:

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons.

LECOMPTON, KANSAS TERRITORY,
Executive Office, September 1, 1856.

SIR: I have just received your letter in reference to the Rev. G. W.
 ■■■■■■■■■■, grand general of the secret military organization of out-
 ws in this Territory.

He applied to me for information in regard to redress for alleged
 wrongs. I received him with the greatest courtesy, and pointed out
 him the legal remedy; assuring him, at the same time, that if the
 civil officers were resisted, I would call on your command for military
 assistance.

He was subsequently arrested as a spy, by order of Brigadier Gene-
 ■■■■■■■■■■ Marshall, who, in the present insurrectionary state of the Territory,
 has a right to retain him as such. He is well provided for, and is
 treated with the greatest courtesy and kindness.

I will simply add, that with the wagons, which he alleged to have
 lost, were found a large number of letters and papers of the most
 treasonable and insurrectionary character.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL WOODSON,
Acting Governor K. T.

Lieutenant Colonel P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
 ■■■■■■■■■■ Commanding U. S. Dragoons, near Lecompton.

A true copy:

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons.

CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 1, 1856.

COLONEL: In pursuance of your instruction, received this morning,
 I proceeded with my company to McGee's crossing of the Wakarusa,
 and from thence to the town of Lawrence.

At McGee's I learned that seven wagons containing about five men

each, had passed along the Bloomington road this morning in the direction of Lawrence.

On arriving near Lawrence, sentinels were to be seen on all the elevated points in the neighborhood of the town. As near as I could learn, there must have been between one hundred and fifty and two hundred men in that town.

On my return from Lawrence I met about one hundred armed free State men, escorting some twenty loads of wheat and oats into Lawrence. The grain was the property of a Mr. Wakefield, who was moving in his family and all his property, fearing his house would be burned.

About four miles and a half from this camp, on the California road I met a party of about twenty pro-slavery men going in the direction of Lawrence, and a half mile nearer camp, met a party of some forty pro-slavery men in positions on a height near the road. A short time afterwards, I saw a party of men going in the direction of Lecompton, which I supposed to be the last-mentioned party.

I found that nearly every house that I passed, within five or six miles from Lecompton, had been deserted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. B. SACKET,
Captain 1st Cavalry

Lieutenant Colonel P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
2d Dragoons, Commanding.

[No. 9.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, September 2, 1856

SIR: Your despatch No. 5, of August 31, with the topographical sketch, was received last night.

There is nothing of importance to communicate to-day, except that there exists a very high degree of excitement in the town of Leavenworth, from which place some "free State" people have been expelled.

The position of your camp is left to your own discretion, having in consideration only the objects for which the troops have been ordered out.

Judge Lecompte will shortly hold court at Lecompton, and will very probably call upon you for the services of your command. In which event, the commanding general directs that you will comply with the requisitions made according to the legal forms.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE DEAS,
Assistant Adjutant General

Lieutenant Colonel P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Commanding U. S. Troops in camp near Lecompton, K. T.

[No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, September 3, 1856.

SIR: Your despatch (No. 6) of yesterday's date was received by express last evening, and, with its enclosures, submitted to the commanding general, who fully approves of the views expressed in your correspondence with the executive of the Territory, as well as your course as commander of the troops. I am instructed to reply as follows in regard to the subject of insurrections and other political disturbances which may call for the exercise of military power:

By paragraph fourteen of the 8th section of article 1st of the constitution of the United States, Congress has power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;" and by act of Congress approved February 28, 1795, section 1, it is set forth that "in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States, as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection;" and section 2 of the same act enacts "that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any of the United States, or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of the militia to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress;" "provided always, (section 3,) and be it further enacted, that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and return peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time."

By the act of March 3, 1807, it is defined "that in all cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or of any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or of causing the law to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect."

It appears from your despatches that you have been officially informed by the acting governor of Kansas, in his communication dated the 1st instant, that the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the powers vested in the United States marshal are wholly inadequate for the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations known to exist "*throughout the whole extent of the Territory,*" and the executive

then commands you to proceed to invest the town of Topeka, to disarm all the "insurrectionists or aggressive invaders" there to be found, to retain them in custody, subject to the orders of the marshal, and to level to the ground all their breastworks, forts, or fortifications.

In the opinion of the commanding general, you were perfectly justified in declining to use the force under your command for the purpose of carrying into effect instructions or requisitions of so vague a nature. The prerequisites enjoined on the President of the United States by the act of March 3, 1807, have been observed by him in his proclamation of the 11th February last, and it would be clearly lawful for military power to be used, under proper instructions, for the suppression of insurrection. But in the instance under consideration, an order is given by the executive of a Territory to a military command to lay siege to a town, destroy fortifications, &c., to fire upon indiscriminately and kill people who may be unoffending, and thus to make war upon a community, leaving to him alone to judge of the criminality of the individuals whom it is proposed to arrest. It is manifestly not intended by the laws here quoted that the United States shall act in conformity with such instructions. To proceed to extremities, it would be necessary to receive the direct order of the President himself, after it shall have come to his knowledge and conviction that insurrection really exists. Then it would be well to have the advice and assistance of the executive of the State or Territory.

If it be considered (which is a fair construction) that this is a continuation of the same insurrection alluded to in the proclamation of the President of February 11th last, the prerequisites of the law have been fulfilled by the President, and the troops are now prepared to act, but they are to act directly under the orders of the President, transmitted to them through the proper channels. As the responsibility finally rests upon the officers who command them or control their movements, they must be satisfied by ample testimony of the necessity for action, and to have pointed out to them who are the offenders, where they are to be sought for, and what are their offences.

In your correspondence with him, you will impress upon the acting governor the difference between the cases: first, where the troops may be required to aid the marshal or his deputy in the arrest of specified individuals, and in the execution of the law when obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and, secondly, when they may be called by the President to suppress an insurrection.

The present practice of marching about organized bodies of armed men, except they be the militia, properly called out by the government, is strongly presumptive that they are unlawfully engaged. But at present the suggestion of Judge Lecompte—the probable holding of his court at Lecompton—is of paramount importance, and until this is over, it is deemed better to keep the troops together. They are expected to be held in readiness to act at short notice.

For your information and guidance I enclose a copy of a legal opinion, given by Mr. Attorney General Cushing, relative to the civil disturbances which have taken place in California; wherein, in regard

to the use of the army in civil commotions, you will find many points of similarity to the state of things now existing in Kansas.

In the case of Mr. Hutchinson, the commanding general has no control. But the assertion that he was a spy, under which charge he has been arrested and held in confinement at Lecompton, is, under the circumstances, a mere absurdity. No man can be with justice called a spy who makes his appearance, as in this case, openly and without disguise. His visit to your camp, and his intercourse with you, should of itself have been a presumption in his favor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
GEORGE DEAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Com'g U. S. Troops, in Camp near Lecompton, K. T.

[No. 11.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 3, 1856—night.

MAJOR: I sent yesterday a company to Tecumseh by the *outer* Lawrence road; nothing was observed of importance.

I find I have never mentioned that I found, under orders from Colonel Sumner, that pretty free intercourse was allowed with the political prisoners; hesitating to stop it, your letter of August 24 decided me not to do so. This morning the wife of one who supplies prisoners desired escort to Lawrence; I sent an intelligent corporal, who remained there several hours. He reports that there were about four hundred armed men there, and not Lane. In returning, he met the militia from Lecompton, an advance guard of thirty men, who pursued and drove in the pickets or scouts from the town, and about four hundred men following them, about five miles from Lawrence. He was told that they expected as many more to-night from below; that they did not expect to attack Lawrence to-night.

The governor, in reply to a note sent in to-night for information to report to you, says, that General Richardson has ordered the militia to encamp to-night about five miles from Lecompton, on the California road, (leading to Lawrence,) to intercept marauding parties, and to move camp in the morning to a point about three miles east of Lecompton. I suspect, from the fact of marshal Donelson being with them, and his not having applied to me for assistance to make arrests or serve writs, which he was to have done, that the intention was to use the militia at Lawrence, if strong enough, and enforce obedience by arms.

I enclose a letter received this afternoon, (marked A.) I sent it to the governor for his information. He expresses his "obligations" to me, and says he will answer it, and wishes his answer filed with it, and reported to the "department."

The writer's official signature, as secretary of "*Kansas State central committee*," besides its bitter tone, seems to preclude my answering it, or further than to give the reasons.

I enclose, also, another from Mr. Moore, received later, (marked B;)

also another letter from a Delaware chief, which was handed my corporal in Lawrence by an Indian. It may be very important but not knowing the place of the disorders, how far towards Leavenworth, the badness of the ferry here prevents me from sending a company to-morrow; particularly as I have reason to expect a reinforcement of infantry recruits from Fort Leavenworth who could attend to them on their route. Second Lieutenant Merrill, who, after being refused for some days, I allow to go on three days' leave in the morning, will be directed to make inquiries, and direct the attention of the officer commanding, if met, to the matter.

The governor, in his note to-night, also says, incidentally, the intelligence has been received this evening that marauding bands from Topeka have robbed the citizens of Tecumseh of their all.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Lieut. Col. 2d Dragoons, Commanding

Major GEORGE DEAS,
*Assistant Adjutant General, Dep't of the West,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T.*

—
A.

LAWRENCE, *September 3, 1855*

SIR: The free-State men of Kansas are now in arms for the purpose of protecting their property from destruction, and the lives of themselves and families from the inhuman atrocities of organized banditti and assassins from an adjacent State. Appeals to the civil authorities have proved fruitless. As a last resort, and to avert the impending evil, we appeal to the authority you possess. We respectfully represent that our ranks are composed of bona fide citizens of Kansas, and no other. To satisfy you of the truth of this averment, we invite you or any person to visit and inspect our ranks.

If any other method of proof of this fact would be more acceptable to you, it will be equally convenient to us. We ask you to assure us of your protection for our lives and property, and to that end, that you will not disperse, or cause to be dispersed, the band of house-burners, horse-thieves, and men-scalpers from Missouri, known as the Kansas militia, now assembled at Indianola, on the Fort Riley road, at Leecompton, near your camp, at some point on the Santa Fé road, at Easton and other places.

If this shall be done, we will lay down our arms, and thank you for your return to our ordinary occupations.

If you do not possess the power to do this, perhaps you might feel at liberty to insist that the war be conducted on principles generally recognized among Christian belligerents as just and honorable, prohibiting the destruction of the property of inoffensive persons, and the assassination of prisoners and defenceless people.

Yours, respectfully. By order of the Kansas State central committee.

H. MILES MOORE, *Secretary*

Col. COOKE,
Commander of United States forces at Leecompton.

P. S. Should we deem it necessary to decide this question by an appeal to arms, would *you deem* it your duty to interfere in case of conflict?

Yours, &c.,

H. M. M., *Sec. K. S. C. C.*

—
B.

DELAWARE NATION, *September 3, 1856.*

DEAR SIR: We ask your immediate protection, as we have been invaded, and our stock taken by force, and our men taken prisoners, and they threaten to lay our houses in ashes. We wish an answer immediately from you to know whether you will protect us, or whether we will have to protect ourselves; for we have had a despatch from headquarters to remain neutral, but we cannot do it if we are not protected.

Yours, respectfully, from the chief of the nation,

CAPTAIN ^{his} + SOCKCOCKSEE,

_{mark.}
Of Delaware Nation.

Colonel COOKE,
Commander of the U. S. Troops.

[No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, September 5, 1856.

SIR: Your communication of the 3d instant was received last evening; one of the enclosures (B) left out.

The commanding general approves of your not answering the letter of Mr. Moore; but the sentiments expressed in the draught of the reply which you at first had it in mind to give him, are considered correct.

The *State of Kansas* is not recognized by any portion of the general government, and the commanding general could therefore hold no official correspondence with Mr. Moore in his assumed position, or office, as indicated in his communication to you.

To assure yourself of the state of affairs reported by the Delaware chief, you will send a small force under an officer to his neighborhood as a guard to prevent disturbance, and to remain as long as you may deem their services necessary.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE DEAS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
*Commanding United States troops,
In camp near Lecompton, K. T.*

[No. 13.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 4, 1856—night

MAJOR: As I was informed would be the case, the militia camp was moved this forenoon nearer to Lecompton.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, requisition was made on me by the governor for assistance to the United States marshal to execute writs and make arrests in Lawrence; 200 men was the number asked for, which the governor and marshal said was sufficient. This, with the lateness of the hour, caused me reluctantly to forego my intention to break up camp, and march with all the troops, and I sent Colonel Johnston, with six companies of his regiment, which were just returning from drill. He returned at 6 p. m., and I enclose his report, showing the usual failure.

I rode around to-day, and visited town; information had been received, which was manifestly credited by all, that a body of Missourians, who, it appears, had approached Lawrence from the other side, had retired to their State; and I found that the militia force in the vicinity, who had numbered about 550, were breaking up and passing the river. General Richardson told me they would be all gone tomorrow. He promised me that Hutchinson and two other prisoners the subject of my letter to the governor of September 1, should be released.

I feel uneasy about the Delawares—the moment of militia dispersing being likely to be that of the greatest disorders. I shall send Captain Sacket's company there in the morning through Lawrence. The chief's house is four or five miles beyond. He will have orders to continue his patrol no longer than shall appear necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons.

Major GEORGE DEAS,
Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the West,
Fort Leavenworth.

CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON, September 4, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, I, with Major Sedgwick and six companies of the 1st cavalry, to-day accompanied the marshal of the Territory to Lawrence to aid him in making certain arrests. On reaching Lawrence my party was halted in the outskirts of the town, and Captain Wood, with his company, was directed to accompany the marshal in his search for the persons to be arrested. At the end of an hour and a quarter the marshal expressed himself convinced that the persons in question were not to be

found—that the arrests were impracticable; and I immediately set out with my party to return to camp.

Your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,

Lieutenant Colonel First Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel P. St. G. COOKE,
Second Dragoons, Commanding, &c.

[No. 14.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, September 6, 1856.

SIR: Your communication of the 4th instant and your note to General Smith were received this morning.

It is not deemed advisable at present to withdraw any considerable number of your force; and the general prefers that you will remain in the field and maintain a reconnoissance of the country until it becomes more evident that the services of the troops may be dispensed with, and especially as difficulties may arise during the term of the court which Judge Lecompte is about to open.

There is nothing in this neighborhood of an important nature to communicate.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE DEAS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Colonel P. St. GEORGE COOKE,
Commanding U. S. Troops, Camp near Lecompton.

[No. 15.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 5, 1856.

MAJOR: Captain Sacket marched this morning, at 7 o'clock, for the Delaware district, opposite Lawrence. At 9.30 the express arrived with your despatches of the 2d and 3d instant and enclosure. At 12 o'clock the acting governor particularly requested me to send troops to Pecumseh, the people of which he states had been robbed, and were further threatened, and had petitioned for protection. At 3 o'clock I sent a platoon of 2d dragoons to return to-morrow.

At 5.30 some citizens entered camp in haste, reporting a large force approaching Lecompton from below. I sounded "boots and saddles." In a few minutes I received a note from the governor, reporting the same, and asking my protection for the town, &c.

I immediately ordered the sergeant of the guard to be sent, with the relief of the guard kept saddled, to endeavor to interpose between the town and threatening force, [which was well executed by Corporal Batty, company C, 1st cavalry.] At the same time I sent off Captain

Anderson with the dismounted dragoons. Some minutes after, I marched in person at the head of a squadron of 2d dragoons, ordering the 1st cavalry and artillery to follow, as their preparations were completed.

About a mile from town I joined the dismounted command, and, rising the hill prairie above the town, came upon the flank of about 60 mounted men in line, who remained motionless. Ordering the dragoons to halt nearly in open column, I rode in front of the Lawrence men, and accosted Captain Walker, who was in command, asking what he came after. He answered, that they came to release prisoners, and have their rights. He said they had sent into town to treat with the governor. I asked him if that was all their men. He said, oh no, there were 700 more close by. I told him it was a very unfortunate move on their part that the prisoners had been ordered to be released; and, among other things, said if they attacked the town, I should attack them. He asked me if I would go with him to the main body. I consented, and sent an order to Colonel Johnston, then arriving on the hill, to remain there in command of the troops until I returned; and taking Lieutenant Riddick, acting assistant quartermaster, an orderly, and bugler, rode with him towards the woods, near the town.

Discarding all personal feeling, I had then in mind the instruction of August 28, viz: "If it should come to your knowledge that either side is moving upon the other with the view to attack, it will become your duty to observe their movements, and to prevent such hostile collision," and to "make every exertion in your power, with the force under your orders, to preserve the peace and prevent bloodshed."

I arrived, with Mr. Walker in rear of the main force, on an abrupt eminence commanding the town, over a wooded and rocky ravine, within long gun-shot; they had two pieces of artillery in position, and their visible numbers might not have been above three hundred men.

I asked Mr. Walker to collect the officers in front of the line, and some twenty or thirty approached me mounted. At the moment there was an altercation with Mr. Cramer, treasurer of the Territory, whom they had just made prisoner, who appealed to me, stating that he was a United States officer, and that he had been sent to me. I addressed these principal men: I said, "You have made a most unfortunate move for yourselves; the Missourians, you know, have gone, and the militia here are nearly gone, having commenced crossing the river yesterday morning, to my knowledge. As to the prisoners, whilst I will make no terms with you, I can inform you that they were promised to be released yesterday morning; and the governor this morning told me he would order the release of all of them, and was to send me word at what hour I should send a guard to escort them to my camp; that, therefore, I could assure their prompt return to their homes; that everything was going in their favor, and that it apparently would be so if they would refrain entirely from reprisals or any outrage, return to their occupations, and show moderation." I required the release of the prisoner, Mr. Cramer, and their return to Lawrence.

I was asked if I could promise that affairs would be set right at Leavenworth, and they have power to go and come? Mentioning several cases of murders or killing, even this morning, I answered, "I could only answer for this vicinity; that things could not be settled in the moment; that General Smith was close to Leavenworth, and that his powers and views, I believed, were the same as mine." I was then asked the ever-recurring question, if I should attack them if they attempted there to redress themselves or defend themselves? I replied, "I give no pledges; that my mission was to preserve the peace."

Great regret was expressed by them that they had not been informed before of these events; said they had waited long; that their messengers were killed or made prisoners, and mentioned that a regiment was then over the river, and apprehended it would lead to bad results, and I was asked to send to them to go back to Lawrence. I suggested that a written order should be sent, and one was afterwards handed me; they then released three prisoners, and marched off to return, whilst I rode over to the town with the released prisoners. I found one or two hundred militia, whom I had previously seen opposite, among the walls of the new capitol, under General Marshall.

I found the governor, and informed him of my action and its results. He said the prisoners *had* been released, but, in fact, the order had not yet been executed. Mention was made of prisoners that had been taken by a Lawrence force over the river; I asked the governor to send over the order for that force to retire. He found difficulties; when Mr. Riddick volunteered to go, and was instructed also to obtain the release of any prisoners. Lane had evidently been in real or nominal command, but had not presented himself to me. Mr. Sheriff Jones and others now clamored for his arrest; he was then gone with his force about him. The governor spoke of writing a requisition. I told them, on an impulse, that I should make no arrests this night; but soon after took the governor aside and told him I recalled that decision, and said, "If you want him arrested, write your requisition, but I think, on reflection, you will hardly make it." He replied, he would not if I advised against it, and the matter dropped. I then galloped over to my troops, and sent a platoon to request the governor to send to my camp the released prisoners; and they have been sent here.

I arrived in camp a little before sunset, and sent back a company of 1st cavalry to encamp close to the town.

Lecompton and its defenders were outnumbered, and evidently in the power of a determined attack. Americans thus stood face to face in hostile array and most earnest of purpose.

As I marched back over these beautiful hills, all crowned with moving troops and armed men; whilst I reflected that my command could easily have overwhelmed any and all that might have defied it, I rejoiced that I had stayed the madness of the hour, and prevented, on almost any terms, the fratricidal onslaught of countrymen and fellow-citizens.

Anxious speedily to inform the general of these important events,

I have taken but little time for this report, which I shall send at daylight.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

P. ST. G. COOKE,

Lieut. Col. 2d Dragoons, Commanding

Major GEORGE DEAS,

A. A. Gen., Dept. of the West, Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

[No. 16.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,

September 7, 1856.

SIR: I received last night your two despatches dated September 5.

I removed my camp yesterday morning to a fine command ground, a long half mile from the town.

I received in the afternoon reports from Captain Sacket and First Lieutenant Anderson, 2d dragoons, enclosed, marked 1 and 2. I sent an order to the former to return here on the 10th, when his rations will be out, unless circumstances should allow him to leave sooner.

I returned Lieutenant Anderson's messenger with orders to return when his rations were exhausted; he was, or should have been, provided until this forenoon.

The depredations there (Tecumseh) have been exaggerated. I suggested to Adjutant General Strickler, who lives there, and came to see me this morning, and said that the robberies had been committed by citizens of Topeka—that proper steps should be taken for their arrest.

Doctor Prentiss and two other citizens of Lawrence called last afternoon, with a letter to the governor and myself, on the urgent subject of supplies from Leavenworth, from which, it asserts, they are cut off. I refused to receive it; as signed by officials claiming under the *State* of Kansas. They apologized, as being mere messengers, that had not observed the objectionable feature of the communication.

I sent down yesterday Mr. Hutchinson and friends. He promised me that *all* prisoners should be released, and that the people would return to their occupations.

In town *nine* other prisoners, released by order of General Richardson, were delivered to me. Some had been taken, as teamsters I believe, near Leavenworth, ten or twelve days ago. I sent them with a small escort to Lawrence. General Richardson went with them; he had intended to go without escort. The sergeant of escort reported that soon after his arrival, he rode out on the Franklin road with General Lane and Captain Walker, perhaps to insure his safety.

A large number of the militia went off undischarged for their homes, others, with some organization, pretending that they would re-supply themselves and *return*. A large company remains in town, which I objected to. General Marshall says they are a company from the Blue.

Last evening a citizen who lives close by reported that four or five horsemen had chased him when he was going to his house. I doubted the accuracy of this, but sent a patrol to arrest any parties lurking

about. After dark it returned, bringing five prisoners, who represented themselves as a sergeant and privates of the company in town, wanting a lost horse. I sent them to their captain with the message, that if any parties were found in reach of my patrols, threatening any sort of citizens, that I would make prisoners of them—firing on them, if necessary to do so—and keep them in confinement until the court could try them.

There were at least three hundred militia and citizens in position on the 5th, and quite a number of shots were exchanged between advanced parties. The opposite party, in coming or going, sacked, it is confidently asserted by responsible persons, the house of Mr. Clark, Indian agent.

I enclose a field return of my command for September 7.

Lieutenant Anderson has returned, and reports that a demonstration was made against Tecumseh, yesterday, from Topeka, by a party with two wagons; which, some pretence being made, were taken back empty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Lt. Col. 2d Dragoons, &c.

Major GEORGE DEAS,

A. A. Gen., Dept. of the West, Fort Leavenworth.

SOCKCOCKSEE, *September 6, 1856.*

COLONEL: I learn from Sockcocksee, and from others, that small armed parties of horse-thieves are constantly roaming over their lands. These parties have threatened to burn all the Indians' houses in this section.

Few horses have been stolen just about here, but the chief reports that an Indian cannot go near the town of Delaware without having his horse taken from him; most of this work has been carried on in that neighborhood. Delaware is about ten miles from Fort Leavenworth. I hardly think it was your intention I should go so far in that direction. I leave immediately on a scout in the direction of the Stranger, leaving my camp in charge of a few men.

I learn that the bodies of three men, murdered a few days since a few miles this side of the Stranger, are still unburied. I shall pass that way, and cause them to be interred.

Respectfully submitted.

D. B. SACKET,
Captain 1st Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
2d Dragoons, Commanding.

TECUMSEH, *September 6, 1856.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived here yesterday afternoon with my command.

The town has been visited twice by armed parties from Topeka, and a considerable amount of property taken away.

The few citizens who remain are so apprehensive of another robbery, and apparently on such good grounds, that I do not feel at liberty to leave without further orders.

I have the honor, therefore, to ask for orders on the subject from the commanding officer; and, if I am to remain longer, that additional provisions may be sent for my men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. B. ANDERSON,
1st Lieutenant 2d Dragoons

Lieutenant T. J. WRIGHT,
Adjutant 2d Dragoons, Camp near Leecompton.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, September 10, 1856.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report of Captain H. W. Wharton, 6th infantry, commanding Fort Kearny, accompanied by a report of Captain Geo. H. Stewart, 1st cavalry, giving an account of an attack of the Cheyenne Indians on the mail train, and of murders committed by them on a small party of Mormon travellers; of the spirited and successful pursuit and attack of the marauders by Captain Stewart, resulting in his killing ten, wounding eight or ten, and capturing horses, arms, equipments, &c.

I beg to present the conduct of Captain Stewart, Lieutenant Wharton, and Lieutenant McIntyre, as highly meritorious and honorable to themselves and the service, and to connect with them those non-commissioned officers and men who aided them so effectually.

Captain Stewart's dispositions were skillful, and his execution of them prompt, vigorous, and effectual.

This tribe must be severely punished, and but that the troops most disposable are engaged here, I would instantly march with the whole garrisons of this post and Fort Riley to chastise them; but no trifling or partial punishment will suffice, and as no one can be spared from this neighborhood, I will postpone extensive operations until the spring. In the mean time, if necessary, I can send some of the force from the posts above this to strengthen Fort Kearny and render it secure for the winter, and, by throwing forward forage and provisions there, to prepare for an early movement in force on the springing of the first grass. We could, indeed, hardly count on enough of the season now, (since the winter may be expected in November,) and

barely six weeks remain to march several hundred miles, and then seek the Indians.

* * * * *

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,
 PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

Colonel SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant General of the Army.

FORT KEARNY, N. T.,
 September 1, 1856.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I proceeded from this post early on the morning of the 28th ult., with my company K, 1st cavalry, and the detachment under Lieutenant Wheaton, (forty-one men in all,) to the place where the depredations were committed on a Mormon trail, on the north side of the Platte. Assistant Surgeon R. H. Alexander, United States army, 1st Lieutenant E. G. Marshall, 6th infantry, Mr. John Heth, several citizens, the post interpreter, with four of the Sioux Indians as guides and trailers, accompanied the command. A train of six wagons was taken along to bring in the property contained in those attacked. We crossed the different ranches and islands of the Platte opposite the post, then struck the road leading to Council Bluffs, followed it across Wood river, thence to a point on the Cottonwood fork of that stream, about thirty-three miles from this point, and found it to be the place where the attack was made. There were found the bodies of two white men and a child slightly covered up. Graves were dug and the bodies properly interred. The wagons and all the property had been removed apparently a short time before; their tracks were found on the road, which had, from appearances of lariats, dragging, &c., &c., been passed over by a body of Indians who had come from some distance up the river. The Sioux Indians and parties of men were sent out in every direction in hopes of finding the trail of the attacking party to and from the place, and any traces of the Mormon women said to have been carried off, but without success, as there was no appearance of any trail except the one I before referred to as coming down the Cottonwood fork, thence along the road; and recent rains had washed out any tracks made at the time the attack was committed. I next followed the trail on the road about five miles, and came upon a camp of Omaha Indians, (ninety-six lodges.) As soon as possible I held a talk with the chiefs and principal men. They stated they had been up the Cottonwood fork, hunting buffalo; on their return the day before had passed the place of attack, when they saw the bodies, felt as grieved as if they had been their own brothers, buried them as well as their means at hand would allow, put all the loose and scattered articles they could find in the wagons, and brought them along in order to restore them to their owner. They had, in fact, caused a notice to be written, fastened to a board, stating what had happened, and that

they would carry the wagons to Bellevue and other places. I said that everything they had done was right and proper, that I would report it to you, that their Great Father would hear of it, &c., &c., &c. They claimed no reward, and turned over the four wagons, proper three yoke of oxen, (four yoke that were wild had broken away.) They saw no other oxen or any of the mules. There were provisions and many loose articles in the wagons, and from all we could see learn they had not appropriated any to themselves. The attacking Indians had broken open a box of law books, and opened a roll of carpeting. The Omahas think the train was attacked by six or seven Indians, (Cheyennes,) and we found the wagon-covers to have been perforated with balls. We understand that the party of four men started with only a rifle and a revolver; the rifle was broken and sent back, and another was purchased the day of the attack.

Two of the principal Omaha chiefs were Tecumseh Fontenelle and Soe-La-Fleche.

I returned to this post day before yesterday with the wagons, &c. meeting no other Indians, and seeing no trails or sign of them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. STEWART,

Captain 1st Cavalry, Commanding Co. "K."

Captain H. W. WHARTON,

6th Infantry, Commanding Fort Kearny.

FORT KEARNY, N. T., *August 27, 1856*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with post order No. 50, I proceeded, on the afternoon of the 24th instant, with a detachment of sixteen men, of companies E and G, 1st cavalry, commanded by First Lieutenant Frank Wheaton, and my company K, of the same regiment, (forty-one men in all,) in pursuit of a party of Cheyenne Indians, who had fired upon and wounded the conductor of the mail.

The Fort Leavenworth road was followed to the point where the Indians abandoned their pursuit of the mail party. Night coming on, I was compelled to halt here and wait until daylight, when the trail was discovered. We followed it about five miles before crossing a branch of the Platte to Grand island, and at 11½ a. m. reached a deserted Indian camp. Buffalo meat was found cooking at several fires, and the camp had evidently been abandoned but a few hours before. We found the frame work of twelve lodges standing. The Indians, from all appearances, had occupied this hiding place for several days, and left this point to attack the mail party.

Leading from this camp, we continued, on a broad and fresh trail down the island, and, in the course of fifteen miles, crossed two branches of the Platte.

At 4½ p. m. we found ourselves within a quarter of a mile from the Indians, who were encamped on the edge of a thick grove. Dividing my command, Lieutenant Wheaton charged the camp on the right—

Lieutenant McIntyre and myself on the left. The Indians were driven from the ground and scattered; about fifteen, who kept together, were pursued six or seven miles. The frequent islands, ridges of timber, and dense undergrowth, rendered further pursuit impracticable. Ten Indians were left dead on the fields; eight or ten, who were badly wounded, effected their escape. Twenty-two horses and two mules were captured, fourteen saddles were destroyed, a number of shields, lances, bridles, buffalo robes, &c., were found. Our Indian guide (Standing Elk) estimated the number of Cheyennes at seventy or eighty. There were about forty-five men in all, and, from some articles of dress taken, there must have been women with the party. I lost no men, and not a wound was received. One man's horse fell, injured his rider slightly, ran off, and could not be recovered. I returned to this post yesterday at 2 p. m., with my horses in tolerable order.

Before closing this report, I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallant manner in which Lieutenants Wheaton and McIntyre led the charge, closely followed by the non-commissioned officers and men, whose praiseworthy conduct deserves special notice. Every man fought well and endeavored to do his best. I feel under obligation to Mr. Edward Dillor, residing at this post, for valuable assistance in the search and pursuit; also to Mr. Alexander Steward, who, with the released Sioux prisoner, Red Leaf, and Standing Elk, enabled me to keep the trail and come upon the Indians with so little delay.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. STEWART,

Captain 1st Cavalry, Commanding Detachment.

Captain H. W. WHARTON,

6th Infantry, Commanding Fort Kearny.

[Extract.]

FORT KEARNY, N. T.,
September 8, 1856.

SIR: * * * * *

I would likewise state that the Cheyenne Indians have been committing a series of depredations for some months past, the commencement of which I reported in June to the headquarters of the Sioux expedition. On the 24th ultimo they fired upon the mail party when within a few miles of this post, and wounded the conductor of it seriously in the arm. I immediately sent a mounted command in pursuit of them, and they fortunately overtook and punished them. On the 25th ultimo, a small train of four wagons, belonging to Mr. A. W. Babbitt, secretary of Utah, was attacked during the night, while encamped on the north side of the Platte, about thirty miles below this place, by a party of Cheyennes. They killed two men and one child, wounded one man, and, what is most to be deplored, carried off a Mrs. Wilson, from St. Louis, mother of the child killed, and a pas-

senger in the train. They also drove off Mr. Babbitt's mules and destroyed much of his property. Again, on the 30th ultimo, some of the same tribe rode up to a small party of emigrants, about eighty miles above this post. They fired upon them, killed one woman, wounded one man, and carried off a little boy, about four years old; they also drove off all their animals. These Indians are now openly hostile and there is no possible safety in travelling through this country except with a large and well-armed force; all small parties will doubtless be sacrificed. There is a combination of the Cheyennes of the Arkansas with those of the Platte in this matter, and most certainly do they need summary punishment. They are emboldened by its delay. There is an urgent and immediate necessity for a large garrison on the Arkansas, near the old site of Fort Atkinson. The Cheyennes have been troublesome ever since the abandonment of that post. Besides being the location of several bands of this tribe, it is likewise the congregating ground of the Arapahoes, Comanches, and several other troublesome tribes. It is likewise absolutely necessary that this post should be garrisoned by a mounted force; at least three companies of cavalry are needed here, with one company of infantry, for the protection of the public property. Had it not been for the cavalry company now here, I should have been unable to punish the Indians for the recent attack upon the mail party.

The islands where they secrete themselves are inaccessible with wagons, which is the only way of transporting an infantry company in pursuit of them; as they are all well mounted; it would be worse than useless to attempt to overtake them on foot—it would be to them merely an exhibition of our desire to punish them without the ability to do so. If the mounted company now here and "I" company, six hundred infantry be filled up with recruits, I shall then be able to give escort and protection to the mail until such time as operations shall be commenced against these Indians. I made a full and detailed report of the recent outrages to the commanding general of the department.

* * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WHARTON,
Captain Sixth Infantry, Commanding

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

P. S., *September 9.*—A discharged soldier from Fort Laramie came in last evening, and reports that he left there in company with some Mormons, who were returning to the States; that on the 6th instant, he was out hunting buffalo, a short distance from his camp, and on returning to it he found the Indians had killed two men, one woman, and a child, and carried off one woman; they also drove off all their animals, and set fire to the wagon. This man is the only one of the party that escaped. A small party is also reported to have been murdered on the "Little Blue." Depredations have for years been frequent in this last named vicinity; and as it is the grand rendezvous

for several tribes, a military post is much needed there ; it would have a decided influence in checking these outrages.

H. W. WHARTON,
Captain 6th Infantry, Commanding.

[Endorsement.]

“WAR DEPARTMENT,
“October 24, 1856.

“The evils resulting from the hostility of the Cheyennes, as reported within, were anticipated by the department, and, in accordance with the recommendations of General Harney, it was proposed to have sent out last spring the first regiment of cavalry, with a view to chastise these Indians for past offences, and otherwise to impress upon them the necessity of future good conduct. The demand for troops arising from the disturbed condition of the Territory of Kansas, deprived the department of the power to execute its plans in relation to the Cheyenne Indians ; and it now only remains, in accordance with the long-entertained design, to make a campaign, as soon as it is practicable, against those Indians, that they may be reduced to submission, and be compelled to release the captives held by them, restore the property taken, and deliver up the criminals by whom these offences were committed.

“The commander of the department will look to the needful arrangements for the execution of this purpose.

“JEFF'N DAVIS,
“*Secretary of War.*”

FORT KEARNY, N. T.,
September 27, 1856.

SIR: Mr. A. W. Babbitt, secretary of Utah Territory, and owner of the train that was attacked by the Cheyennes, on the 25th ultimo, near this post, left here on the 2d instant, in a light carriage, accompanied only by two men, for Salt Lake. He had with him an amount of public money, and valuable papers. I represented fully to him the great danger of travelling with so small a force, and urged upon him the absolute necessity of remaining a few days, when he would have the advantage of Captain Stewart's escort. He, however, differed with me in opinion, thought my apprehensions groundless, and my suggested caution altogether unnecessary ; and accordingly started with his small party. The Salt Lake mail, which arrived here on Sunday last, left Laramie on the 17th instant, up to which date, Mr. Babbitt had not arrived there, although he had more than ample time to do so. Yesterday a train came in from Green river, a point some distance beyond Laramie. Mr. Archambeau, the owner of it, informs me that about one hundred and twenty miles above this post, on the north side of the Platte, he found the place where the Indians came upon Mr. Babbitt, and killed him and all his party. They

buried his carriage, and either buried or carried off his trunk, which contained his money, papers, and clothing. Some of the papers were scattered about the prairie, near the spot. All of which were collected by Mr. Archambeau, and delivered to me. Among them were found some treasury drafts and valuable notes. The Indians took off all Mr. Babbitt's animals.

* * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WHARTON,
Captain 6th Infantry, Commanding

Major G. DEAS,

A. A. Gen., Headquarters Dept. of the West, Fort Leavenworth

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, September 15, 1856.

COLONEL: I have the honor to enclose the reports received since my last communication, showing the state of affairs in this Territory. A large body of Missourians, variously estimated from 1,000 to 1,600 men, assembled on the 13th, within the limits of the State of Missouri, and on that day entered this Territory, marching towards Lawrence, announcing their intention to attack it. Colonel Cooke's position near it prevented their near approach, and I hope, in conformity with the governor's proclamation, and his wish and order expressed distinctly to them, they will retire. If they persist, the Kentucky and Illinois regiments will be called in, and much time will be lost, for their presence nails our force to a point where they and the opposing party can be observed and controlled. I cannot decide to pursue one, without leaving the other unchecked; and it will be more than a month before the other regiments of militia can be formed, equipped, and arrive. If the Missourians retire—and the character of many of them leads me to hope they will—it puts an end to all complication, and we can decide and act as may be necessary at once. I refer you to Major Emory for many details, and for information of all my plans.

I received the secretary's telegraphic despatch of the 10th. I had fortunately anticipated, in my arrangements with Governor Geary, your directions, which are in a course of execution.

If I receive the authority asked for, I can mount all the men in ten days.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Department

Colonel SAMUEL COOPER,

Adjutant General of the Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 27, 1856.*

Authority has been given to cover all the wants which have been communicated in relation to arms and ammunition. The requisition

were not only anticipated, but in some respects exceeded. Orders have been given for the purchase of horses, and enlisting recruits, as recommended. The horses heretofore purchased under a previous authority, though intended for the mounted riflemen, may be assigned to the dragoon and cavalry regiments, if the wants of the public service should require it. The authority given to make requisition on the governor of the Territory for such part of the militia as may be required in military operations was intended to avoid the delay which is represented as the consequence of drawing additional troops from Illinois and Kentucky.

JEFF'N DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON, *September 9, 1856.*

SIR: While in the Delaware country I made a trip with my company as far as Stranger creek. I could find nor hear of any armed parties in that direction then. There is no doubt that quite a number of horses have been taken from the Delawares, and that their lives and property have been threatened.

The Indians are very much frightened. All the houses between Rock-cock-see and Stranger creek are deserted, and from appearances, should think the Indians left in a hurry, as they have left their beds, tables, chairs, &c., all exposed. I stated in my last letter that three men had been reported murdered near Singa-rock-sies. I could find but one. I had him interred.

By instructions from the lieutenant colonel commanding, I sent one man of my company as escort to a Mr. Southerland to Colonel Payne's camp on the Little Stranger.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. B. SACKET,
Captain 1st Cavalry.

Lieutenant THOS. J. WRIGHT,
Adjutant 2d dragoons.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 13, 1856—night.

SIR: My last report was on the 10th instant.

Next morning, the governor having arrived, I rode into town with the most of the officers and called on him. Yesterday morning he visited my camp while the troops were being exercised, and a salute was fired.

On the 11th, about 100 men passed up by the outer road, two miles off. They were spoken by a patrol—Lane's men well armed.

At 1.45' o'clock this morning, I received a letter from Governor Geary, asking me to send or go immediately to Lawrence, to prevent

bloodshed ; enclosing me a report from an agent he had sent there, representing the town imminently threatened with attack from large forces. I marched at 2.20' with 400 men, leaving the guards and the dismounted dragoons. The governor joined me, and we reached Lawrence as the sun rose.

I marched right up to a small fort of rough dry wall, by which they have sought to secure a spur of bluff which commands the town. The governor talked to the guard of thirty men who had slept there, and I descended the hill, and sent Colonel Johnston to form a line on a ridge swell of the low grounds favorable for all arms, and 400 yards from the town. I rode in with the governor and some of the staff. He conversed much, and with apparent effect, to the principal men. The town has some ridiculous attempts at defences, with the two main streets barricaded with earth-work, which I could ride over. The horses were watered at eight o'clock, marched by squadron through the town for that purpose, and at nine o'clock, the governor having made a short speech, we rode off, with three cheers for the governor and three for myself, apparently heartily given.

They represented that a force of some 300 men, who had approached within three or four miles, had retired, or been made to retreat in the night, and there was no apparent apprehension of molestation.

There were not above 200 or 300 men in the town ; two cannons in the fort without were all that were visible ; few of the people had arms in their hands. They were understood by the governor to pledge themselves to stop aggressions and conform to the spirit of the address and proclamation ; and even to drive out some of the " Lane's men " whom they thought a nuisance. The governor had received in the night a report from " General Heiskill," who was below with 800 or 1,000 militia, whom he represented eager for action, and asked orders.

Osawkee, ten miles north, was robbed two days ago ; and even a receipt given Mr. Dyer for some arms taken.

I had a corporal's party above yesterday and to-day, with a deputy marshal. He reports but few people in Topeka or Tecumseh, and nothing stirring, except a small party from Lawrence was a little ahead of him, and he was informed that Lane crossed with them above Topeka to the north side yesterday.

I had determined to arrest him at all hazards, if to be found in Lawrence this morning, the governor concurring ; but all we could learn there confirms the corporal's report.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoon.

Major F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General, Department West,
Fort Leavenworth.

CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 10, 1856.

SIR: On leaving camp on the morning of the 8th I proceeded to Lawrence. While there, in a conversation with Captain Walker,

one of the most prominent of the freesoil party, he informed me that he had always urged the necessity and justice of not interfering with those of either party who in acts were neutrals; and that so far as he had control or influence he would protect all such in their rights and homes. Proceeding then to the settlements on the Wakarusa, I found that the numerous farm-houses were deserted, commencing from the suburbs of the town to a considerable distance up the Wakarusa, much higher up than my limited time permitted to go. After making a considerable detour I came again to the Lawrence road.

From our camp, in a distance of seven miles on the Lawrence road, there have been some six or seven houses recently burnt, and a large number on either side of the road are deserted. I understood that the same state of things existed above Lawrence on the river. I found quiet so far restored on this side of Kansas river that many were going out from the town to secure such household property as remained. These persons would return to Lawrence or leave the country.

I have reason to believe that a body of one hundred and fifty free-tilers had crossed the river at Lawrence with a view, most probably, of sustaining their party on that side of the river. As regards the main object of my march, I have the honor to inform you that I neither met with nor heard of any marauding parties in the part of the route traversed by my command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. NEWTON,
Captain 2d Dragoons.

Lieutenant T. J. WRIGHT,
Adjutant 2d Dragoons, in camp.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 10, 1856.

SIR: On the 8th instant I sent Captain Newton, 2d dragoons, with his company, on a patrol. I enclose his report.

Yesterday morning Captain Sacket returned with his company from the Delaware nation. I enclose his report also.

I received your communication of the 6th instant the night of the 8th, by Lieutenant Stanley. Captain Sturgess, 1st cavalry, who did not cross the Kansas with his company, marched next morning, I understood, to look after the Delawares. Their chief has prevented his young men from defending themselves, on the ground that a contest once begun they would not discriminate between whites, whether friendly or not.

The promises by principal men of Lawrence to refrain from excesses, reported in my last, 7th instant, have not been well kept; possibly owing to excesses reported to the north and east of the Kansas. Some of them came to see me about the liberation of prisoners, (which had been promised them by the authorities, but who were beyond the

river.) I informed them of complaints just made by persons required to leave their claims, and told them that if these things went on, Congress having adjourned without taking part with them, they might expect to see 5,000 troops, or possibly militia from a State, sent into the Territory by the President. I thought, too, that he had not exhausted his powers, but might and would provide that armed bodies be disarmed and imprisoned for punishment, or shot down. I give this as an instance of my custom on proper occasion to make the almost hopeless use of the moral influence of cool remonstrance and advice.

Judge Lecompte has held his court without any trouble. It was not necessary even to send a party into town.

The court has adjourned and I send an escort of a sergeant's party with the judge to-morrow morning. The State prisoners have been bailed and released. I have none in camp. I showed to some of them your letter of August 24, provided them with transportation by return train to Lawrence. A small escort, which they at first declined, went with them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,

Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons, Commanding

Major GEORGE DEAS,

Asst. Adjt. General, Dept. West, Fort Leavenworth.

*Inaugural Address of John W. Geary, Governor of Kansas Territory
Delivered at Lecompton, September 11, 1856.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear among you a stranger to most of you, and for the first time have the honor to address you as governor of the Territory of Kansas. The position was not sought by me, but was voluntarily tendered by the present Chief Magistrate of the nation. As an American citizen, deeply conscious of the blessings which ever flow from our beloved Union, I did not consider myself at liberty to shrink from any duties, however delicate and onerous, required of me by my country.

With a full knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding the executive office, I have deliberately accepted it, and, as God may give me strength and ability, I will endeavor faithfully to discharge its varied requirements. When I received my commission I was solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and to discharge my duties as governor of Kansas with fidelity. By reference to the act for the organization of this Territory, passed by Congress on the 30th day of March, 1854, I find my duties more particularly defined; among other things, I am "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The Constitution of the United States and the organic law of this Territory will be the lights by which I will be guided in my executive career.

A careful and dispassionate examination of our organic act will satisfy any reasonable person that its provisions are eminently just

and beneficial. If this act has been distorted to unworthy purposes, it is not the fault of its provisions. The great leading feature of that act is the right therein conferred upon the actual and *bona fide* inhabitants of this Territory "in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress under it." The people, accustomed to self-government in the States from whence they came, and having removed to this Territory with the *bona fide* intention of making it their future residence, were supposed to be capable of creating their own municipal government, and to be the best judges of their own local necessities and institutions. This is what is termed "popular sovereignty." By this phrase we simply mean the right of the majority of the people of the several States and Territories, being qualified electors, to regulate their own domestic concerns, and to make their own municipal laws. Thus understood, this doctrine underlies the whole system of republican government. It is the great right of self-government, for which our ancestors, in the stormy days of the revolution, pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

A doctrine so eminently just should receive the willing homage of every American citizen. When legitimately expressed and duly ascertained, the will of the majority must be the imperative rule of civil action for every law-abiding citizen. This simple, just rule of action, has brought order out of chaos, and by a progress unparalleled in the history of the world has made a few feeble infant colonies a giant confederated republic.

No man conversant with the state of affairs now in Kansas can close his eyes to the fact that much civil disturbance has for a long time past existed in this Territory. Various reasons have been assigned for this unfortunate condition of affairs, and numerous remedies have been proposed.

The House of Representatives of the United States have ignored the claims of both gentlemen claiming the legal right to represent the people of this Territory in that body. The Topeka constitution, recognized by the House, has been repudiated by the Senate. Various measures, each in the opinion of its respective advocates suggestive of peace to Kansas, have been alternately proposed and rejected. Men *outside of the Territory*, in various sections of the Union, influenced by reasons best known to themselves, have endeavored to stir up internal strife, and to array brother against brother.

In this conflict of opinion, and for the promotion of the most unworthy purposes, Kansas is left to suffer, her people to mourn, and her prosperity is endangered.

Is there no remedy for these evils? Cannot the wounds of Kansas be healed and peace be restored to all her borders?

Men of the north—men of the south—of the east and of the west, *in Kansas*—you, and you alone, have the remedy in your own hands. Will you not suspend fratricidal strife? Will you not cease to regard each other as enemies, and look upon one another as the children of a common mother, and come and reason together?

Let us banish all *outside influences* from our deliberations, and as-

semble around our council board with the Constitution of our country and the organic law of this Territory as the great charts for our guidance and direction. The *bona fide* inhabitants of this Territory alone are charged with the solemn duty of enacting her laws, upholding her government, maintaining peace, and laying the foundation for a future commonwealth.

On this point let there be a perfect unity of sentiment. It is the first great step towards the attainment of peace. It will inspire confidence amongst ourselves, and insure the respect of the whole country. Let us show ourselves worthy and capable of self-government.

Do not the inhabitants of this Territory better understand what domestic institutions are suited to their condition—what laws will be most conducive to their prosperity and happiness—than the citizens of distant, or even neighboring States? This great right of regulating our own affairs and attending to our own business, without any interference from others, has been guaranteed to us by the law which Congress has made for the organization of this Territory. This right of self-government—this privilege guaranteed to us by the organic law of our Territory, I will uphold with all my might, and with the entire power committed to me.

In relation to any changes of the laws of the Territory which I may deem desirable I have no occasion now to speak; but these are subjects to which I shall direct public attention at the proper time.

The Territory of the United States is the common property of the several States, or of the people thereof. This being so, no obstacle should be interposed to the free settlement of this common property while in a territorial condition.

I cheerfully admit that the people of this Territory, under the organic act, have the absolute right of making their municipal laws, and from citizens who deem themselves aggrieved by recent legislation I would invoke the utmost forbearance, and point out to them a sure and peaceable remedy. You have the right to ask the next legislature to revise any and all laws; and in the mean time, as you value the peace of the Territory, and the maintenance of future laws, I would earnestly ask you to refrain from all violations of the present statutes.

I am sure that there is patriotism sufficient in the people of Kansas to lend a willing obedience to law. All the provisions of the Constitution of the United States must be sacredly observed; all the acts of Congress having reference to this Territory must be unhesitatingly obeyed, and the decisions of our courts respected. It will be my imperative duty to see that these suggestions are carried into effect. In my official action here I will do justice at all hazards. Influenced by no other considerations than the welfare of the whole people of this Territory, I desire to know no party, no section, no north, no south, no east, no west; nothing but Kansas and my country.

Fully conscious of my great responsibilities in the present condition of things in Kansas, I must invoke your aid and solicit your generous forbearance. Your executive officer can do little without the aid of the people. With a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, to the best of my ability, I shall promote the interests of the citizens of the

Territory, not merely collectively but individually ; and I shall expect from them in return that cordial aid and support, without which the government of no State or Territory can be administered with beneficent effect.

Let us all begin anew. Let the past be buried in oblivion. Let all strife and bitterness cease. Let us all honestly devote ourselves to the true interests of Kansas ; develop her rich agricultural and mineral resources, build up manufacturing enterprises, make public roads and highways, prepare amply for the education of our children, devote ourselves to all the arts of peace, and make our Territory the sanctuary of those cherished principles which protect the inalienable rights of the individual and elevate States in their sovereign capacities. When shall peaceful industry soon be restored ; population and wealth will flow upon us ; "the desert will blossom as the rose," and the State of Kansas will soon be admitted into the Union, the peer and pride of her elder sisters.

JOHN W. GEARY.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a large number of volunteer militia have been called into the service of the Territory of Kansas, by authority of the late acting governor, for the maintenance of order, many of whom have been taken from their occupations or business, and deprived of their ordinary means of support and of their domestic enjoyments ; and

Whereas, the employment of militia is not authorized by my instructions from the general government, except upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced ; and

Whereas, an authorized regular force has been placed at my disposal, sufficient to ensure the execution of the laws that may be obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings ; now

Therefore, I, John W. Geary, governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this my proclamation, declaring that the services of such volunteer militia are no longer required, and hereby order that they be immediately discharged. The secretary and the adjutant general of the Territory will muster out of service each command at its place of rendezvous.

And I command all bodies of men, combined, armed, and equipped with munitions of war, without authority of the government, instantly to disband or quit the Territory, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Territory of Kansas. Done at Lecompton
[L. s.] this 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas.

By the governor :

DANIEL WOODSON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is the true policy of every State or Territory to be prepared for any emergency that may arise from internal dissension or foreign invasion :

Wherefore, I, John W. Geary, governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this my proclamation, ordering all free male citizens, qualified to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to enrol themselves, in accordance with the act to organize the militia of the Territory, that they may be completely organized by companies, regiments, brigades, or divisions, and hold themselves in readiness to be mustered, by my order, into the service of the United States, upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced, for the suppression of all combinations to resist the laws, and for the maintenance of public order and civil government.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Territory of Kansas. Done at Leocompton this eleventh [L. s.] day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN. W. GEARY,
Governor.

By the governor :

DANIEL WOODSON, *Secretary.*

In accordance with the foregoing proclamation, the commanding officers will take notice, and in compliance therewith report the enrollments and organization to me at my office at Tecumseh, on or before the first day of October next.

By order of the governor.

H. J. STRICKLER,
Adjutant General.

LECOMPTON, *September 11, 1856.*

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, September 17, 1856.

COLONEL: I take advantage of the opportunity of a messenger from Governor Geary to Washington to send you copies of Colonel Cooke's and Captain T. J. Wood's reports, which will sufficiently explain themselves. The operations of Captain Wood were very well conducted, as the result shows.

The effect of Colonel Cooke's presence with his force, though so much less than those around him, had no doubt its proper influence.

The good sense and respect for law which has been evinced by the companies from Missouri has made the prompt and energetic action of Governor Geary entirely successful, and the road is now clear for our operations, (already begun,) without waiting for or requiring the

presence of other troops. I want now only the horses, recruits, and artillery first asked for. They will, if authorized, arrive about the time they will be most needed; for I shall not wait for them to begin, though they will be here to *finish*. As Mr. Adams (Governor Geary's messenger) expects to leave every minute, I will close this package; but if he be delayed waiting for a boat, I will write more fully.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

Colonel S. COOPER,

Adjutant General of the Army.

[Endorsement.]

October 3, 1856.

Read with satisfaction, as furnishing better prospects for the restoration of peace and good order in Kansas. The conduct of Captain Wood is very commendable.

JEFF'N DAVIS,

Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,

Camp near Leecompton, K. T., September 16, 1856.

MAJOR: The afternoon of the 14th instant I received a report from Governor Geary that great outrages were being committed by marauders at or in the vicinity of Osawkee beyond the Kansas, and making requisition for a military force to accompany the deputy marshal. I sent Captain T. J. Wood, commanding a squadron 1st cavalry. (A copy of instructions enclosed.)

At sundown same day I received a pressing call from the governor to march with my whole force to Lawrence to prevent an impending "collision." Being very unwell, I sent Colonel Johnston immediately with the light battery, 4th artillery, squadron 2d dragoons, and his five companies 1st cavalry, then present. Very early yesterday I waited on the governor, and rode with him down to Lawrence, arriving at 10 o'clock. I found my force distributed in strong positions near the town; beyond, about two miles on the Franklin road, the advance of a large force was to be seen, banners flying. After a momentary communication with Colonel Johnston, I pushed on with the governor to meet it. It was a mounted company uniformed and well armed, which at a word accompanied our carriage as a guard of honor to the main body in Franklin. Here about twenty-five hundred men, armed and organized, were drawn up, horse and foot, and a strong six-pounder battery. The generals and principal officers were collected in a large room, and very ably and effectively addressed by Governor Geary. Eloquent speeches were made by General Atchison and General Reed, and calculated to produce submission to the legal demands made upon them. Some other inflammatory addresses were also made;

so that I felt called upon to say some words myself, appealing to the militia officers as an old resident of Kansas and friend to the Missourians to submit to the patriotic demand that they should retire, assuring them of my perfect confidence in the inflexible justice of the governor, and that it would become my painful duty to sustain him at the cannon's mouth. Authority prevailed, and the militia honorably submitted to march off to be disbanded at their place of rendezvous.

I returned then to the town of Lawrence, which was in great excitement, and the governor spoke to the principal men, and thence to the bivouac of the troops, who slept under arms after two night marches with scant provision.

Captain Wood had reached the river at Lecompton on his return, as I left yesterday morning with prisoners. Leaving there this morning at sunrise Colonel Johnston to send out strong patrols, and to return to camp this afternoon if possible, I hastened back with the governor, following on the traces of Colonel Clarkson's regiment, who were marching by the Lecompton crossing, *en route* to Leavenworth. We found little appearance of any depredation, but a man had been shot down for refusing to deliver a horse. We stopped a few moments for Judge Cato to take the affidavit of the man, mortally wounded. I fear.

I found Captain Wood in camp with one hundred and one men, prisoners, horses, arms, property, &c., including a *piece of artillery* said to belong to the State of Missouri. (Captain Wood's report enclosed.) I then addressed a letter to the governor, (copy enclosed) calling on him to take charge, by the proper civil officer, of these prisoners. Lieut. Col. Johnston returned at 4 p. m., and reported that the main body of militia, or Missourians, having passed the Wakarusa six miles beyond Lawrence yesterday evening, were nowhere to be seen by the patrols this morning on the other side at that or another point above.

Judge Lecompte arrived this afternoon, with escort; he will probably hold an "adjourned court." Night. I have received the despatches of the 15th and 16th.

A reinforcement of as many infantry as can be spared is now to all appearances important.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,

Lieut. Col. 2d Dragoons, Commanding.

Major F. J. PORTER,

A. A. Gen., Dept. of the West, Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

P. S.—I should have mentioned that Colonel Johnston, as authorized, left Major Sedgwick with a squadron to come to-morrow morning. Captain Wood's report is just received. He deserves great credit for the energy, management, and success with which he conducted his enterprise.

P. ST. G. COOKE,

Lieut. Col. 2d Dragoons.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 16, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Captain T. J. Wood, 1st cavalry, commanding a squadron, was sent out on the 14th instant with the deputy marshal, to give the military aid for which, on the same date, you had made formal requisition.

Having just returned to camp from important duties near Lawrence, I find that they have brought into camp as prisoners 101 men.

I find in my instructions from General Smith, August 19, that the governor of the Territory should, if possible, take means to keep the prisoners arrested under his authority, and such as may hereafter be taken. Their custody embarrasses the troops and diminishes their efficiency." This now proves so true that I am forced to ask that the proper civil officer shall take them into his keeping. I should be able, on requisition, founded on necessity, to afford marshal and sheriff, temporarily, some aid, supposing that the place of their keeping will not be further than Lecompton,

With high respect, your obedient servant,

P. ST. G. COOKE,
Lieut. Col. 2d Dragoons.

His Excellency Col. J. W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 14, 1856.

SIR: Requisition having been duly made on me by the executive for aid in the arrest of certain criminals, against whom writs will be placed into the hands of the deputy marshal, and to protect the settlements of peaceable citizens north of the Kansas from robbery and outrage, you will proceed with your squadron to Osawkee and Hickory Point (or "Hardtville") to give such legal aid and protection. I expect it will require two or three days before your return to this camp. You will not remain longer without reporting by express the necessity of the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. G. COOKE,
Lieut. Col. 2d Dragoons.

Captain T. J. Wood,
1st Cavalry, Present.

IN CAMP, NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 16, 1856.

SIR: In pursuance with your instructions, dated 14th instant, and handed me at 12 m., to proceed with my squadron (companies "C and

H" 1st cavalry) to Osawkee and Hickory Point (or "Hardt" to aid in the arrest of certain criminals against whom writs were in the hands of the deputy marshal, and to protect the settlements of peaceable citizens north of the Kansas river from robbery and outrage. I marched with my squadron at 1 o'clock p. m. of that day.

I learned at the ferry at Lecompton that a large band of armed marauders, commanded by a person named Harvey, and who is reported to hold the rank of colonel among the organized disturbers of the peace of the Territory, had marched from Lawrence the previous night for the purpose of attacking some settlement or settlements in the district in which I had been ordered to afford protection.

Finding I would be detained some hours in crossing the Kansas river, owing to the very limited ferry arrangements, I desired Mr Dyer and Dr. Tebbs, who were named in my instructions as guides to my command, to send forward a person to Osawkee and Hickory Point each, with a view to determining the position of Harvey's band, which request was complied with.

After getting my command across the Kansas, I proceeded to the Leavenworth crossing of the Grasshopper, where I halted to await the return of the messengers sent out to gain information. I took advantage of the halt to graze the horses two or three hours, and allow the men to get their suppers. About nightfall the messenger who had been despatched to Osawkee returned, and reported that he had been fired on by four men, and driven back.

About an hour later the messenger who had been sent to Hickory Point returned, and reported that Harvey's party had attacked Hickory Point at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and were probably still somewhere in that vicinity, as the attack, from all the information he had obtained, had been made by a force of some three hundred and fifty men, provided with artillery and baggage wagons.

At 9 o'clock I moved towards Hickory Point, marching very rapidly.

About 11½ o'clock I met an armed party, numbering about twenty-five men, on the road leading from Hickory Point to Lawrence. I halted them, and asked who they were, whither they had been, and whither they were going.

To these questions they replied that they were "a part of Colonel Harvey's command; that they were returning to Lawrence from Hickory Point, and that they had been engaged in the attack that day on the latter place."

They were well armed with muskets and Sharpe's carbines, and had with them three wagons, in one of which there was a man who had been wounded in the attack.

The deputy marshal arrested them in the name of the United States and required them to lay down their arms, which requirements I enforced.

After the party had been disarmed, a person who gave his name as Leubler, and who represented himself as a physician, and that he had accompanied Harvey's party in the capacity of surgeon, informed me that he was returning to Lawrence as the medical attendant of the wounded man, and requested to be permitted to go on. He was

allowed to do so, and two men were permitted to accompany him to aid in taking care of the wounded man.

Taking the arrested men and two of their wagons with me, I proceeded in the direction of Hickory Point, as they had informed me after the arrest that Harvey was encamped on the road two miles from where the first arrests were made.

After marching some half mile I met two other men, who acknowledged themselves to be of Harvey's band, and to have been engaged in the attack on Hickory Point. The deputy marshal arrested them.

About a half a mile from Harvey's camp I detached two parties, one to approach the camp on the right flank and rear, the other on the left flank and rear, while I moved with the greatest portion of my squadron on the front of the camp. By a rapid movement the three parties concentrated on the camp before there was time to make any preparation for resistance or to escape. I immediately rode into the camp, accompanied by the marshal.

The men in camp acknowledged themselves to belong to Harvey's party, and that they had been engaged in the attack on Hickory Point, which fact was well attested by the presence of several wounded men in the camp; and furthermore, they acknowledged that they had marched from Lawrence the previous night to make the attack.

The marshal arrested all of them in the name of the United States, and required them to lay down their arms, which I enforced.

They laid down their arms with considerable hesitation, and would perhaps have not done so at all, but that they found themselves entirely surrounded by a force sufficient to enforce the marshal's orders.

A person who gave his name as Bickerton, and who represented himself to be in immediate command of the camp, reported that Harvey was sleeping in a log cabin a little distance off; a party was dispatched to examine the house, but no one was found.

The marauders were well armed with muskets, and Sharpe's carbines, hunting rifles, revolving pistols, bowie knives, &c, and had one piece of artillery, a 4-pounder.

In order that no charge could be made by the persons arrested, that their property had been sacrificed by hurrying them off, ample time was given them to collect all their horses and wagons, and to prepare them for the march.

Having so many prisoners in custody, amounting to a hundred and one, I considered it proper to return hither as soon as possible, and consequently commenced the return march at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 15th.

I reached this camp at 10 o'clock a. m., having been absent twenty-one hours, nineteen of which my command had been in the saddle, and had marched thirty-six miles, including two crossings of the Kansas river.

From all I could learn, Harvey's command was about 200 strong when it marched from Lawrence; the other 150 men of the attacking party came, from the best information I could get, from Topeka.

I would have proceeded to look after this portion of the marauders but for the trammelled condition of my command, charged with the custody of so many persons.

I brought into camp 47 Sharpe's carbines, 38 muskets, 6 hunting rifles, 2 shot guns, 20 revolving pistols, 14 bowie knives, 4 swords, and one piece of artillery, with a large supply of ammunition for all arms.

I also brought in twenty-seven horses in addition to the harness horses.

Doubtless many arms were thrown away by the marauders, as some of those brought in were picked up in the grass by men. The 2d captain of my squadron, Newby, and the 2d lieutenant of my company, Church, were very active and useful in carrying out the dispositions I deemed it proper to make, to enforce the marshal's arrest.

The men of both companies behaved excellently, obeying all orders promptly but quietly, without noise, disorder or confusion, and abstaining from all violence, when the reverse might so readily have happened in the hurry of rapid movements at night.

I had with me 46 enlisted men of company "C" and 36 of company "H."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. WOOD,

Captain 1st Cavalry, commanding 2d squadron

Lieut. Col. P. St. GEORGE COOKE,

2d Dragoons, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, October 14, 1856.

COLONEL: I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Secretary of War, various communications in relation to the affairs of this Territory, which give the history of what has happened since my last advices to you.

Another armed party, brought to the limits of the Territory by Lane, has entered. They represented themselves as coming with objects entirely peaceful, and on these representations some of them were encouraged by the governor to enter; but, upon examination, it was found their representations were false. They had no implements of agriculture or other industry, and were provided with a full supply of arms, ammunition, drum, and other implements of war. Colonel Cooke, upon the requisition of the deputy marshal, very properly aided him in arresting them, and will have them conducted to the seat of government to be examined by the judicial authority. * * *

No disturbance took place any where in the Territory at the late election.

It is announced that the "State party" intend to order an election shortly, at which a member of Congress, &c., are to be chosen.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Dep't.

Colonel S. COOPER,

Adjutant General of the Army.

[Endorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 8, 1856.

Read. The discrimination and good judgment displayed by Lieut. Colonel Cooke receives unqualified commendation. Embarrassed as he naturally was by the seeming conflict between the letter of the governor addressed to him on the 28th September and the circular letter of September 30, the course which Lieut. Colonel Cooke pursued manifests that energy and great discrimination which, under the circumstances, could alone have prevented a secret armed invasion, and further disturbances to the peace and good order of Kansas.

JEFF'N DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, September 22, 1856.

SIR: I return the requisitions signed by John Donaldson, captain, and Colonel Titus, commanding, for provisions and clothing, and those for forty volunteer cavalry.

No corps less than a company can be mustered into service, as the company is the smallest body organized. Each company has one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant. If you take a fraction of a company of men, how will the proportion as to a captain be determined? You cannot divide an officer, and a captain or lieutenant cannot be received unless with a company, of which they are component parts.

When a company is mustered into service, it comes immediately under the command of the officer commanding the troops of the army or militia, as the case may be, in the service of the United States; and all requisitions are made, not on the commander of the department, but on the proper officer of the staff, and must be passed through and approved by the commanding officer of the troops, who, in this case, is Lieut. Colonel Cooke.

Colonel Cooke has instructions to dispose of the troops under his command according to your wishes and in conformity with the law, and will, accordingly, furnish detachments for any particular purpose you may think necessary for the public service; but all the returns, requisitions, reports, &c., required by orders or regulations, must be made through him. His quartermaster, commissary, and other staff officers, will furnish all the camp and garrison equipage and supplies of ammunition, provisions, &c., that may be needed.

As to the forty mounted men, they cannot be mustered into service unless their number be increased to a full company.

All these are subjects regulated by positive law, which leaves no

one any discretion, the law must be exactly complied with or the whole proceeding is illegal and void.

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Brevet Major General, Commanding Dep't.

His Excellency JOHN W. GEARY,

Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

[No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, September 26, 1856.

COLONEL: Your letter of the 24th instant, with its enclosure was received this morning.

You were right in suspending the execution of Special Order No. 134 until information and circumstances render the movement necessary.

In order that the commanding general may act entirely in concert with the governor of the Territory, and that no misunderstanding may arise between you and him, he directs, lest you have not so understood your instructions, that you will conform your movements and those of the troops to the wishes of the governor.

In regard to supplies, &c., for the militia infantry under your command, the following extract from the general's letter are furnished for your guidance: "All the returns, requisitions, reports, &c., required by orders or regulations, must be made through him, (you) His (your) quartermaster, commissary, and other staff officers will furnish all the camp and garrison equipage, and supplies of ammunition, provisions, &c., that may be needed."

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,

Assistant Adjutant General

Lieut. Col. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,

Commanding U. S. troops in camp near Leecompton, K. T.

[No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, September 29, 1856.

COLONEL: Your despatch of the 27th instant is received, and in reply to your inquiries I have to give you the following instructions from the commanding general:

You will continue to report to Colonel Cooke, receiving from him such instructions as may from time to time be given, and keeping him, as well as the general, constantly informed of all matters of importance connected with your expedition.

The length of time you will remain upon the frontier depends upon circumstances. Instead of your command returning immediately reports just received, if true, indicate the necessity of prolonging its

stay and of increasing its strength. It is very desirable, whatever the time employed, that your expedition may be attended with success, and that all organized armed parties may be secured and disarmed; for which purpose, and to carry out your other instructions, if you find it necessary to pass the boundary of the adjacent Territory, that boundary must not be regarded as an obstacle. The Territory is under the authority of the federal government, and forms no part of an independent State.

Arrangements are made for provisioning your command from this post, so that, should you find it probable your journey will be prolonged, a timely notice of the supplies needed, and of their place of destination, will insure their arrival.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. J. E. JOHNSTON,
*Commanding U. S. Troops
en route to northern frontier of Kansas.*

[No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, September 28, 1856.

GOVERNOR: The enclosed letter from W. P. Richardson reached me last night; its envelope was addressed to me, or "the Governor."

I am not acquainted with the persons from whom the information of Lane's movements is derived, and do not know what faith is due to it. When the four companies of cavalry under Lieut. Col. Johnston were ordered, a few days ago, to the northern frontier of the Territory, all the troops that could be spared from this post were sent down to Leecompton, so that all the disposable force is now there, and at your disposition. If you think the information sent is even probable, it seems to me proper to employ every means to capture Lane. The acts he has been guilty of here point out his intentions now, and, connected with his armament of cannon, show those intentions to be in continuation of his former illegal and insurrectionary acts.

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

His Excellency JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, I have received from Lieutenant Colonel Johnston his report of his departure towards Nebraska City. Please send to Colonel Johnston, through Colonel Cooke, and to me all the information necessary to direct Colonel Johnston's movements; and I beg you will supply him with guides, &c., whom the quartermaster will pay.

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

[No. 5.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Lecompton, K. T., October 4, 1856

DEAR SIR: As there is great reason to believe that disturbances will take place at the election on Monday next, the 6th instant, at the town of Leavenworth, unless precautionary measures are taken to prevent the same, and as it is of the highest importance to endeavor by every possible means to preserve the public peace at every point, and especially on that occasion, I request that you station in Leavenworth City a sufficient force of United States troops to guard the polls and prevent the commission of outrages.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas Territory

Major General P. F. SMITH,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Department of the West.

OCTOBER 6, 1856

SIR: I apprehend no difficulty here to-day. The election is going off quietly. I do not think I will need any military assistance to carry out the law. Should there be an outbreak I shall certainly call upon you for assistance at the fort.

Very truly yours,

GREEN D. TODD.
By H. D. McMACKIN,
Deputy Sheriff

Captain STURGIS.

[No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, October 5, 1856.

COLONEL: Your letter, with its four enclosures, was received to-day.

This is the first communication received from you since you left Lecompton, and the first official notification of Colonel Johnston's position since he left Indianola. The latter fact has been a matter of surprise to the commanding general, as non-commissioned officers and other persons have been sent from his camp to this station.

It is very desirable that you should be frequently heard from, and therefore every opportunity should be taken advantage of by you and by parties detached from your command to communicate progress, the position of the camp, the number, strength and character of the parties met with, &c., &c.

The General directs you not to trust to the appearance and professions of parties claiming to be peaceable bona fide emigrants, but, the use of spies and other means which may be at your disposal, procure all possible information of their character and intentions, and

by a careful examination to insure yourself that they form no part of organized armed bodies or of Lane's men. Should they enter the territory with cannon, or form any portion of Lane's command, you do not believe their professions, but take them prisoners and disarm them.

Your command will probably be needed on the frontier for some time yet, so that the General directs that in sending to Leocompton any portion of your command, you will be guided only by the requisitions of the governor, or by further orders. Supplies will be forwarded to you tomorrow, and hereafter you are desired to give notice of your wants in time to be supplied at the proper period. Your quartermaster has instructions from the quartermaster here with regard to purchases, &c., &c.

I enclose a copy of a communication to Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, in case it has not reached him.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Colonel P. St. G. COOKE,
Commanding U. S. Troops, Kansas.

[No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
 September 27, 1856—night.

MAJOR: The battalion of sixth infantry arrived on the 25th. That afternoon I went to town, at the request of the governor, to consult on "business of the utmost importance." I found he had information, to which he gave full credit, that a Mr. Redpath was approaching Topeka from the north with 200 men, and it was considered advisable to send Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, with four companies of first cavalry, to carry out special department orders No. 184. I was also requested to send a company of infantry to Lawrence, with one object—to protect the returning inhabitants of Franklin.

Accordingly, Colonel Johnston marched yesterday morning, by way of Topeka; expressing some doubt and discontent as to his right or power of executing the special order, under the circumstances somewhat changed, I enclose a copy of my order. The governor had suggested that a force should for some time be stationed at Topeka.

I also enclose a copy of my instructions to Brevet Major Woods, 6th infantry, who marched yesterday to Lawrence. After Colonel Johnston had gone a few minutes, a deputy marshal came with a written requisition of the governor, asking that 150 cavalry should be sent to carry out the object, expressed somewhat differently, but perhaps substantially the same as the special order. I sent it off to Colonel Johnston with the marshal, who was to accompany him.

The governor told me yesterday afternoon that the prospect of returning order was greatly brightening; all will depend upon the power of keeping back the northern invasion. I have received this afternoon a letter from the governor, communicating information,

which he considers important, of the approach of large numbers of 1,000 men. I shall consult with him to-morrow, and propose more decided or stronger precautionary measures, if reports receive confirmation.

The first militia company is not yet reported entirely complete.

A sergeant's party returned last night from the north of the river with a deputy marshal, having made eight arrests.

Captain Sacket arrived with his company this afternoon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Lieutenant Colonel Second Dragoons

Major F. J. PORTER,

*Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the West,
Fort Leavenworth.*

[ORDERS No. 11.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 26, 1856

Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, 1st cavalry, will march to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, in command of four companies of his regiment to carry out special orders No. 134, from headquarters department of the west, dated September 22, 1856. He will take the route by Tepeka, where he will return and make report to these headquarters after the performance of the prescribed duties.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cooke:

T. J. WRIGHT,
Lieutenant Second Dragoons, and Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS,

Camp near Leocompton, K. T., September 26, 1856.

SIR: The commanding officer directs that you detail a company to be detached this morning, to march and take post in the vicinity of Lawrence. The officer in command will be instructed to select this camp ground with the double view of repressing the ingress or egress from Lawrence of armed bodies of men, and of affording protection to the inhabitants about to return to the village of Franklin, about three and a half miles below Lawrence. To accomplish this last object, he will, if he finds it absolutely necessary, station in Franklin a small detachment.

The commanding officer of the company will forward a field return for the 30th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. WRIGHT,
Lieutenant 2d Dragoons, and Adjutant

Lieut. Col. GEORGE ANDREWS,
Commanding Battalion 6th Infantry.

[No. 8.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, October 8, 1856.

COLONEL: Your letter of the 7th instant was received this morning and presented to the commanding general. He directs me to say to you that the "fort" referred to should be destroyed, and that all parties engaged in fortifying themselves should be arrested. All persons who are inclined to maintain the laws and organized government will be protected by the laws and government they respect, and require no such accessories. Considering the fact that parties have been formed to resist the constituted authorities and laws of the land, such acts as the erection of forts, &c., only furnish *prima facie* evidence of a league with that class, and come within the denunciation of the President's proclamation, and are proper subjects upon which to employ the military force.

As provisions and forage were forwarded to you on your requisition of the 3d instant, no supplies have been sent to Lecompton to fill your requisition this time. You will, however, find sufficient there to meet your wants till the return of the messenger, by whom be pleased to send your requisition.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. P. St. G. COOKE,
Commanding United States Troops, Kansas.

[No. 9.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, October 8, 1856.

COLONEL: Your letter of the 7th instant was received this morning and presented to the commanding general. He directs me to say to you that the "fort" referred to should be destroyed, and that all parties engaged in fortifying themselves should be arrested. All persons who are inclined to maintain the laws and organized government will be protected by the laws and government they respect, and require no such accessories. Considering the fact that parties have been formed to resist the constituted authorities and laws of the land, such acts as the erection of forts, &c., only furnish *prima facie* evidence of a league with that class, and come within the denunciation of the President's proclamation, and are proper subjects upon which to employ the military force.

As provisions and forage were forwarded to you on your requisition of the 3d instant, no supplies have been sent to Lecompton to fill your requisition this time. You will, however, find sufficient there to meet your wants till the return of the messenger, by whom be pleased to send your requisition.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
F. J. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. P. St. G. COOKE,
Commanding United States Troops, Kansas.

[No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, October 10, 1856

COLONEL: Your two communications of the 8th instant are received. The commanding general instructs me to say you are at liberty to pursue your route to Leocompton; but he wishes the fort and its defences destroyed, and those engaged in erecting them taken prisoner. On these points the views of the general are expressed in my letter of the 8th instant, and he wishes Colonel Johnston made aware of them. I have nothing of importance to communicate. There are rumors at Lawrence of troubles at the south.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. J. PORTER, *A. A. G.*

Lieutenant Colonel P. St. G. COOKE,
Commanding Troops in the Field.

[No. 11.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 20, 1856—night

MAJOR: Your despatches of the 18th and 19th instant are received. At noon the 17th I received a requisition from the governor for "200" dragoons to accompany him and the United States marshal to make arrests in Topeka. I was quite unwell, and sent Lieutenant Colonel Johnston with two squadrons—1st cavalry and one of the 2d dragoons—(one squadron 1st cavalry, under Major Sedgwick, having just returned from Lawrence, leaving everything quiet.) This command encountered a very severe storm of rain and wind, and reached Topeka the morning of the 17th, where I soon after joined it. Fourteen arrests of "captains" and others of the marauding party who robbed Osawkee and others were made, and some property recovered. Colonel Johnston marched back, whilst I crossed the Kansas with a company and made a rapid reconnoissance of the disturbed district beyond. I passed *Indianola*, Osawkee, and Hickory Point, whence I returned, 25 miles, to this camp this morning. I found that in the last week no marauding operations or large parties had passed in any part of it. Lane attacked the assembled neighbors of *both parties* assembled for protection at Hickory Point—on Saturday, demanding their surrender on pain of no quarter being shown them. His proceedings were cowardly, and he sent to Lawrence for reinforcements, and on Sunday, he probably being gone, one hundred and fifty men from Lawrence, with a four-pounder, fired on some fifty men and some women five hours. A dozen or more cannon balls struck the three log houses. They killed one man, and are all guilty of murder. About one hundred of these men are still in my camp. Witnesses are being assembled, and court will be held on Monday.

At the moment of leaving camp, at sunrise the 18th, I sent a company of 1st cavalry to make a reconnoissance on the route of the militia who retired from the Wakarusa. The lieutenant commandant who returned this afternoon, reports that he had sent to you a

spatch, as authorized and required if anything of *importance* was observed at that distance; and, further, that no depredation or disorder was observed going or returning, which is creditable in the militia.

The governor informed me to-day that *one* company of militia was ready, and Major Sedgwick was sent to muster them into the service. I should doubt if another company be offered.

Governor Geary reports to me that matters are improving, and that he had but one important application for redress—some sixteen bandits having robbed some Indian traders at the Sac and Fox agency, about 10 miles to the south, one of them as guide; and a deputy marshal has since called on me with writs. This man informed me that he had tracked them up, being assisted by indignant *free-soilers*; and I have despatched a lieutenant's party to assist in their capture.

Seven of the prisoners escaped from guard last night, and I have insisted on the marshal taking charge of them to-morrow; and the governor is making arrangements for a *place* of more safe keeping. The company of militia will guard them in the edge of the town. My camp was moved to-day two miles for fresh grass.

On Monday the governor has promised both parties, at several places, that the road should be opened for supplies to Leavenworth; and at his particular request, I have promised a cavalry company to carry it out, and, as it were, to inaugurate this return to peaceful commercial intercourse, so essential to all the inhabitants.

September 21.—It is a common and probable report that Lane has gone out of the Territory, and some of his men; whether to return with 500 men, as some add, remains to be seen.

I would inquire whether the company of militia are to be necessarily under my orders? I presume, of course, that they are to be rationed by my acting assistant commissary of subsistence.

Shall I, if asked by the governor, *continue* to issue rations to the citizen prisoners?

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,

Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons, Commanding.

Major F. J. PORTER,

Asst. Adjt. General, Dept. of the West, Fort Leavenworth.

[No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 24, 1856—night.

MAJOR: Nothing of much importance has occurred since my report of the 21st.

Captain Sacket marched with his company, 1st cavalry, on the 22d to open the road to Leavenworth, for which the governor made a formal application.

Your despatch of the 22d, with special department order No. 134, &c., were received at 11 p. m. the same date. Lieutenant Colonel Johnston prepared for the march in the morning—yesterday—whilst

I sent a note to Governor Geary informing him, and asking for information which I knew he was expecting. In reply, I received the communication enclosed, when I ordered Colonel Johnston to resume his encampment.

I visited the governor this morning. His information received indicated that, instead of arriving, there were parties retiring from the Territory by the north; and I understood him to desire that, instead of the special order being carried out, future movements should depend upon his future requisition, according to information and circumstances.

The order appearing to have been issued at his request, and there having been a misunderstanding, as he states, I felt authorized by the new instructions to let it go unexecuted.

The effort to form a second company of foot militia at Lawrence seems likely to fail.

All the prisoners, including many new arrests, were delivered to the keeping of the marshal on the 22d instant. The militia company not yet complete, guard them in town.

The battalion, 6th infantry, has not yet arrived; it encamped five miles beyond Lawrence last night. At the governor's request, I shall establish their camp two miles from here, close to the town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,

Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons, Commanding

Major F. J. PORTER,

Asst. Adjt. General, Dept. of the West, Fort Leavenworth.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Lecompton, K. T., September 23, 1856.

SIR: I have received your communication of this morning; one from General Smith—both relating to the movement of Colonel Johnston, with four companies of cavalry, upon the northern frontier. As this expedition is to be guided entirely by instructions to be obtained from me, I can now merely say, that I have several persons employed in that region of the Territory to obtain and report to me any information concerning operations that might affect the peace of the government; and having as yet received no reports from them, I desire that the departure of Colonel Johnston be deferred until I can receive and communicate to you authentic accounts that will justify the movement of the troops.

Yours, truly,

JNO. W. GEARY,

Governor of Kansas Territory

Colonel P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,

Commanding United States Troops.

[No. 13.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 28, 1856.

MAJOR: Your several communications of the 26th instant and this date are received.

I have a very good understanding with the governor, being disposed to second him to my utmost in his important and difficult undertaking.

I have received no report from Colonel Johnston, but the deputy marshal has returned with Redpath, and reports that the large party met near Topeka are real immigrants. No definite information has been received of the approach of the large armed body, but the Colonel will probably be instructed to remain near the northern boundary until after the election on the 6th proximo.

Many men are reported to be leaving the Territory, and it is believed that the free-soil inhabitants will not vote at the election. I enclose a field return for this week.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons.

Major F. J. PORTER,

*Ass't Adj't Gen'l, Department of the West,
Fort Leavenworth.*

P. S.—In relation to your letter of the 19th, last paragraph, I would desire that First Lieutenant John Buford, regimental quartermaster, who is acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Riley, should be one of the inspectors, but apprehend that, unless notified by you, or I receive notice with reference to his distance, he would not appear in convenient season.

Respectfully,

P. ST. GEORGE COOKE.

[No. 14.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON,
September 28, 1856.

MAJOR: I march to-day for the northern boundary, with about 364 rank and file—artillery, sabres, and muskets—taking one company of infantry. I shall cross at Lecompton, to do which, after an issue of provisions, will consume the day.

I have, in Lieutenant Colonel Andrews' camp, including sick, about 202 men.

The governor's requisitions did not specify any amount of force, and believing that I have a sufficient force here, including militia—I judge about 500 effective troops, Colonel Johnston's squadrons included—

none too large a force to meet "six or seven hundred" invade with a battery, particularly as my object is not bloodshed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,

Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoons.

Major F. J. PORTER,

Ass't Adj't Gen'l, Department of the West,

Fort Leavenworth.

[No. 15.]

HEADQUARTERS,

Camp on northern road, three miles north of the Kearny road,

October 3, 1856—night.

MAJOR: I arrived here this afternoon, joining Colonel Johnston. I sent Lieutenant Armstrong with a select party to make reconnoissance to the west of the Soldier creek; he rejoined me to-day, and reports none arriving by that section.

I enclose a copy of the governor's "requisition," which may be found rather sweeping; and also of a letter handed me yesterday by two men passing northward, whom I had stopped. It may be thought not to be inconsistent with the first, but gave passport to the bearing of information of my force and motions, which may enable almost any party by management, division, concealment, &c., to pass my ordeal. I hear of a piece of cannon left and concealed a little north of this by Redpath's party, which was allowed passage by Colonel Johnston and deputy marshal. I send a spy forward to-morrow.

I thought of sending Colonel Johnston back from here, with his three smaller companies; the governor wants some cavalry as soon as it can be spared; but have ordered Captain De Saussure's company back to-morrow morning; only sixteen men, and six left sick at Leavenworth, who may be recovered by the time he returns. I write to Governor Geary by Captain D. "I have said I have supplies for about ten days; and can foresee nothing to prevent me from being back to L. in that time. * * * * *

* * I may very probably find it advisable to leave Colonel Johnston with five or six companies, and probably the artillery, without hearing from you."

Lane passed here about twelve days ago, and said that he had given the business up. * * * * *

With great respect, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,

Lt. Colonel 2d Dragoons.

Major F. J. PORTER,

Ass't Adj. Gen., Department of the West, Fort Leavenworth.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Lecompton, Kansas Territory, September 30, 1856.

To all whom it may concern :

The bearer of this note, Robert Morrow, represents himself as the agent of certain peaceable *bona fide* immigrants about entering the Territory, through Nebraska, under the escort of Colonel Eldridge, assisted by General Pomroy and Colonel Perry.

I welcome all such accessions to the population of this Territory, come from whatever quarter ; and I request all good citizens to afford shelter and protection to every person entering the Territory for peaceable and lawful purposes.

If the party under Colonel Eldridge come in this way without threats, or in a hostile attitude, I hereby request all military officers in the Territory to give them a safe conduct, and to permit them to pass without interruption.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Lecompton, Kansas Territory, September 28, 1856.

SIR: Having received reliable information that James H. Lane, with a large armed force, with three pieces of cannon, is now about to invade this Territory, he having contracted with the ferryman at Nebraska City for the transit of six or seven hundred men across the Missouri river, commencing on the 26th instant: This is to authorize and request you, with such force as you may deem necessary, to cause the said James H. Lane to be arrested, if he be found within the limits of this Territory, and to capture his cannon and any other munitions of war, together with any armed body of men entering this Territory, in violation of my proclamation of the 11th of September inst., and to bring the said James H. Lane, with his cannon and munitions of war, together with any other prisoners, before me at this place, to be dealt with according to law.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas.

P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Commanding U. S. Forces near Lecompton.

[No. 16.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR NEBRASKA BOUNDARY,
October 7, 1856.

MAJOR: I arrived here yesterday, at noon. I just missed the arrest of the notorious Ossawatimie outlaw, Brown. The night before, having ascertained that after dark he had stopped for the night at

a house six miles from the camp, I sent a party who found at 12 o'clock that he had gone.

From apparently reliable information and appearances, the following are the state of affairs on this frontier: When Lane went out some two weeks ago, he met, and his news stopped, the entrance of small parties coming to reinforce him, and they have gathered at Tabor, Iowa, about twenty-five miles beyond Nebraska City, and eighty-five from here. This is Eldridge's party. There were, at most, about five hundred; about one hundred have passed, in or are expected to pass in—in small parties—even by twos and threes, and we have met a number.

The rest, so says an express man (and they frequently pass up and down from Lawrence and Topeka) met by a spy, are prepared to, and say they will, winter there. Redpath, whom I left in Lecompton, and was present going out, said he did not believe it; but they would not come in as long as there were troops up here. Those that come in say they will build, and pass the winter at different places, from Manhattan down. The whole movement, being of "Lane men" mercenaries with the primary object now of being at hand to prevent by rescue the hanging of the prisoners at Lecompton, taken near Hickory Point. Lane himself, they say, is at "Plymouth Head," Iowa, six or seven miles beyond Nebraska City, and doubtful when, if ever, he can safely enter the Territory. It is said that a piece of cannon was taken through, or by Colonel Johnston's camp, in a wagon the day before I joined him; Redpath said there were four small pieces at Tabor. So much for their own confessions, as reported by a spy.

Two men afoot that I met just here, said that they left Tabor last Thursday; that there were about one hundred and fifty there, and saw one piece of artillery.

There are seventeen of these men at a house on the road, about two miles back, but without Sharpe's rifles or regular armament; they say they are settlers, and are going to build a town here called "Plymouth." They have no families, present at least; and near by there is a small mud redoubt, built, perhaps, some time; but very recent work has been done towards erecting a block-house at it of very stout hewn logs, and they say they are to be built every fifteen miles down to the Kansas.

I shall put the company of infantry and the dismounted dragoons en route to-day for Lecompton, and shall march to-morrow with the second dragoons, leaving Lieutenant Colonel Johnston with three squadrons first cavalry and the company of light artillery. They will remain until further orders. * * * * *

Colonel Johnston can execute such orders as may be thought proper to send him with regard to this fort.

A party sent eight miles to the west yesterday report no other roads or trails leading to the south.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,

Lieutenant Colonel Second Dragoons, Commanding.

Major F. J. PORTER,

*Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the West,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.*

[No. 17.] HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR NEBRASKA FRONTIER, K. T.,
October 8, 1856.

MAJOR: As indicated in my last despatch, company K, 6th infantry, and the dismounted dragoons, marched yesterday morning; the latter have been directed to proceed to Topeka, and remain until further orders.

No parties coming in were within ten miles of my camp yesterday. From observation and information, I consider Lieutenant Colonel Johnston's command, of his six largest companies 1st cavalry and the battery, quite equal to the duties required for that station, and in this the lieutenant colonel agreed with me.

In my most recent interview with the governor, I understood him as meaning what troops could be spared from the north; he wished some stationed at Topeka; he was anxious for the Ossawatimie district; and thence to Council Grove, where recent outrages and robberies had been committed; and he habitually expressed apprehension of an attempted rescue at Lecompton; my last letter indicated some confirmation of this. Under these circumstances, I left Colonel Johnston with his command, this morning, (a copy of his instructions enclosed,) and marched with the squadron of 2d dragoons. At the house mentioned in my last, near the fort, and which I found itself fortified and flanked by rifle-pits, I stopped to assist a deputy marshal to make search for cannon, arms, &c. I found and brought away thirteen muskets, with bayonets, four kegs of powder, and a box of lead; the men were working on the block-house in the redoubt.

I then met, on my march, a sergeant-major with your communications of the 5th instant and several orders. At the first suitable spot I have encamped for the day.

An opportunity occurring at the moment, I wrote to Governor Geary informing him that I should probably not return until further orders, or requisition, for I hesitated, but have concluded that your communication is imperative to remain.

Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, to whom I showed my letter of the 7th, misunderstood, as implying censure, my report of information, communicated by a spy, as to a piece of cannon passing his camp concealed; it served to illustrate my apprehension, expressed on the 3d, that almost any party, by management, division, and concealment, "would be able to pass my ordeal," as hitherto my instructions have related to armed "bodies of men," "combined," &c., (in the governor's proclamation, and his requisition of the 28th September.)

Fifteen men passed my camp to the north this morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. G. COOKE,

Lt. Col. 2d Dragoons, Commanding Forces.

Major F. J. PORTER,

A. A. Gen., Dept. of the West, Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR NEBRASKA FRONTIER, K. T.

October 7, 1856

SIR: You will remain in this vicinity until further orders, in command of the three squadrons of 1st cavalry present, and light company "G," 4th artillery.

It will be your duty to repel invasion of the Territory here, or elsewhere, by the north, within your reach—carrying out the orders or instructions received, copies of which are herewith furnished, to wit:

1st. Proclamation of the governor of the Territory of September 11, 1856.

2d. Department special order, No. 134, of September 22, 1856.

3d. The requisition of the governor of the Territory for my march to this point, dated September 28, 1856.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. G. COOKE,

Lieut. Col. 2d Dragoons

Lieut. Col. J. E. JOHNSTON,

1st Cavalry—Present.

A true copy :

P. ST. G. COOKE,

Lieut. Col. 2d Dragoons

[No. 18.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR NEMAHA RIVER, K. T.,

October 10, 1856.

MAJOR: I received last night your letter of the 8th instant, &c.

I ascertained yesterday that a large party were at Archer, a town twelve miles north. My camp was very near the "fort" and fortified house. I brought Lieut. Colonel Johnston early this morning with his command, which was three miles north, and the camp of my combined force covered the road. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, the party with twenty wagons, approached, and were halted by the guard; the troops were all disposed ready for service, 1st cavalry near the road dismounted. I rode to meet the mounted bodies of the party, Colonel Eldridge, General Pomroy, and several others. Whilst I was questioning them, Colonel Preston, United States deputy marshal, who had come up, produced the governor's proclamation, (of September 10,) and told them it was his duty to search the wagons for arms and munitions of war. There were about five women of marriageable age; and the men in wagons and walking, 240 in number, as reported to me by Colonel Eldridge, a few of them only with arms in their hands. There was at first much temper shown at the search, and some showed a disposition to resist. I forbade trunks or any ordinary packages to be opened. There was none of the ordinary baggage of emigrants; not a chair or other furniture; but one tool chest; no agricultural implements. There were, however, boxed, many new saddles, and about 242 percussion muskets, Hall's muskets, and Sharpe's carbines; 2 off-

cers' and 61 common sabres; about 50 Colt's revolvers, boxed; 4 boxes ball cartridges, &c., &c.

The deputy marshal said he recognized a number of former Lane's men and leaders.

At the request of the deputy marshal for my opinion, I gave him the enclosed, that they were a combined body, furnished completely with arms and munitions of war. I requested a categorical answer from Lieut. Colonel Johnston, Major Sedgwick, and Brevet Major Mey—their opinions if they were "a combined armed party?" The latter answered *yes*; and Colonel J., "armed, don't know if combined."

Colonel Preston, deputy marshal, wished to give the party escort towards their destination, they going voluntarily to meet the governor, expecting to get the assent and promise of their leaders to conform. I assented; Colonel Eldridge wished it, but, consulting with the people, could or would give no definite answer; when the deputy marshal arrested them all.

It was late, and had been raining for two hours; so near 2 o'clock I sent them with a guard into camp, near mine.

I shall send Brevet Major Sibley, 2d dragoons, with his squadron, to conduct them to the governor, at Lecompton, taking along their arms, agreeably to the requisition on me of September 28.

Before he arrested them, the deputy marshal gave me the enclosed requisition for assistance.

I found the deputy marshal and some others very much staggered by the governor's letter as to Eldridge's party, of September 30, which was produced. I considered it, as I have reported, as not bearing on the merits of the question.

The leaders of this party reported to me that from 60 to 75 others were coming several days behind with ox teams.

The officer of the day reports the number of the party 223.

* * * * *

With great respect, your obedient servant,

P. ST. G. COOKE,
Lieut. Colonel 2d Dragoons.

Major F. J. PORTER,

*Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the West,
Fort Leavenworth.*

PLYMOUTH, KANSAS TERRITORY,
October 10, 1856.

SIR: I wish your assistance, as the officer in command of the United States troops stationed on the northern frontier of the Territory, to assist in taking the arms from a large body of men entering the Territory under the command of Colonel Eldridge and others; and furthermore, to see that in conducting said party before Governor Geary, that I am unmolested, and that they are safely conducted before him.

Your obedient servant,

WM. J. PRESTON,
Deputy U. S. Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP ON PONY CREEK, K. T.,
October 10, 1856.

SIR: I give you my opinion that this party of two hundred and forty men, more or less, under Colonel Eldridge, "General Pomroy," &c., is a combined party or body, furnished completely with arms and munitions of war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. G. COOKE,
Lieut. Colonel 2d Dragoon

Col. W. J. PRESTON,
Deputy Marshal—Present.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, November 11, 1856

COLONEL: Since my last communication nothing of importance has happened in the department. After the success of the measures taken some weeks since to prevent the gross outrages on the law then threatened, and to suppress the disorders then existing in this Territory, order and tranquillity have gradually resumed their legitimate sway, the laws have again been put in operation, and the administration of justice revived. Deserted farms are again occupied, fences rebuilt, fields put under cultivation, and the ruins of houses destroyed by fire replaced by more durable habitations; the roads are covered with travellers unarmed and secure, and the towns thronged with persons selling their produce and purchasing from the stores. All these evidences of restored order have enabled me, with the concurrence of the governor of the Territory, to recall the troops from the active duty which they have been employed, and to establish them again at the proper posts where they are to pass the winter. As there are no secure prisons yet built for the territorial authorities to use in the administration of justice, at his request there will remain at the disposition of the governor a few men to guard prisoners in the custody of the law, and for other such contingencies.

I am happy, then, to be enabled to announce to the War Department and through it to the President, the entire success of the measures they directed to be taken for the suppression of insurrection and removal of obstruction to the regular administration of justice, and that this end has been attained without the shedding of blood or the exertion of any force beyond the ordinary arrest of persons accused of crimes. The troops in the field have been under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Philip St. G. Cooke, second dragoon; the sound judgment he has displayed, and his promptness, energy, and good management have had a large share in producing the happy state of affairs at present existing, for there were moments when the want of either of these qualities might have led to the most fatal and extended disasters. And the officers and men of the second dragoon under Brevet Major H. H. Sibly; first cavalry, under Lieutenants

Colonel Joseph E. Johnston and Major John Sedgwick; and of the battalion of the sixth infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel George Andrews commanding that regiment; all partake of the credit attached to their good conduct and labors in the duty just concluded.

The winter has commenced with severity, much earlier than usual, and it is now too late to send the companies of the sixth infantry to the posts further west, their original destination; from necessity they must be crowded into the quarters at Fort Leavenworth, the great reduction in the number of men in the first cavalry will render this possible now, which it would not be if the latter regiment were full.

Being no longer occupied with the affairs in this Territory which have caused so much uneasiness, undivided attention can be paid to preparations for punishing the Cheyenne Indians. In pursuing them in the spring, the great want will be forage and transportation for supplies; pasturing animals in rapid movements is impossible, nor can horses perform a regular day's work on grass; in short daily journeys grass is sufficient, for there is time to pasture and very little labor to undergo; additional appropriations will therefore be necessary to provide for the expedition, which must be chiefly of mounted men, and ought to be ready by the middle of April. The details of the force and the direction of the operations cannot now be determined, but a general appropriation of an additional sum, much less, however, than that given to the Sioux expedition, will be advisable.

I will again repeat, that I consider tranquillity and order entirely restored in Kansas, I foresee nothing in the shape of disorder that the ordinary means in the hands of the civil authority, directed by able and energetic hands as those of the present governor, are not amply sufficient to control; and the whole time and efforts of the troops here can henceforward be devoted to the protection of the frontier.

With the highest respect, your obedient servant.

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Bvt. Maj. Gen'l., Commanding Department.

Col. SAMUEL COOPER,

Adjutant General of the army.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Lecompton, Kansas Territory, November 11, 1856.

SIR: Peace prevails throughout the Territory at this time; and, as the season of the year is now so far advanced into autumn as to make it extremely uncomfortable for the encampment of troops and the picketing of horses, I have the honor to inform you that I can, at present, dispense with all the troops which you have been pleased to place at my disposal for maintaining the peace of the Territory, with the exception of a squadron of dragoons and one company of United States infantry, to be left at Lecompton subject to my orders.

I cannot forbear, on this occasion, to thank you most cordially for the very efficient aid you have rendered me during the late disturb-

ances, and for the truly magnanimous conduct of all the officers and soldiers placed by you at my disposal, the services of whom, I trust, will never again be required under similar circumstances.

With high respect, your friend and obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

Major General P. F. SMITH,
Commanding Department of the West.

True copy.

GEO. DEAS,
Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the West.

ORDERS, No. 14.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T., November 12, 1856.

The governor of Kansas has announced to the general command of the department that peace prevails throughout the Territory at the present time, and that the services of the troops for the maintenance of order can, in a measure, be dispensed with. In consideration therefore, of this announcement, and in view, also, of the approach of winter, the several commands now in the field will return to their respective permanent stations at once, but by easy marches, with the exception of two companies of the 1st regiment of cavalry and one company of the 6th regiment of infantry, to be designated by the senior field officer of each corps, under instructions of Lieutenant Colonel *P. St. George Cooke*, 2d dragoons, commanding the troops in the field, and to be by him reported to Governor *Geary*. Each company will constitute a distinct and separate command, to be held subject to such orders or requisitions as they may, from time to time, receive from the executive of the Territory.

By order of Brevet Major General Smith.

GEO. DEAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 4.

REPORTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.

- June 17, 1856.—From General John E. Wool; enclosing—
 Letter from Captain D. R. Jones to Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Buchanan, June 16, 1856.
 Letter from Lieutenant C. H. Rundell to Lieutenant F. H. Bates.
 Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Captain D. R. Jones, May 30, 1856.
- July 1, 1856.—From General John E. Wool; enclosing—
 A. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Buchanan to Captain D. R. Jones, June 24, 1856.
 B. Letter from Colonel Silas Casey to General J. E. Wool, June 2, 1856.
 C. Letter from Colonel Silas Casey to Captain D. R. Jones, June 6, 1856.
 D. Letter from Colonel Silas Casey to Captain D. R. Jones, June 20, 1856.
 E. Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Captain D. R. Jones, June 11, 1856.
 F. Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Captain D. R. Jones, June 20, 1856.
 G. Letter from Captain E. D. Townsend to Colonel G. Wright, January 19, 1856.
 Special orders No. 6, January 19, 1856.
- July 4, 1856.—From General John E. Wool; enclosing—
 Letter from Major W. W. Mackall to Colonel G. Wright, July 3, 1856.
- July 19, 1856.—From Major W. W. Mackall.
- August 14, 1856.—From General J. E. Wool; enclosing—
 No. 1. Letter from Major W. W. Mackall to Colonel G. Wright, August 2, 1856.
 No. 2. Letter from Major W. W. Mackall to Colonel S. Casey, August 2, 1856.
 Letter from Colonel S. Casey to Major W. W. Mackall, July 21, 1856.
 Letter from Governor I. I. Stevens to Colonel S. Casey.
 Letter from Colonel S. Casey to Governor I. I. Stevens, July 18, 1856.
 No. 3. Letter from Tandler & Co. to General J. E. Wool, July 29, 1856.
 Letter from Major O. Cross to Tandler & Co., July 30, 1856.
 No. 4. Letter from Colonel S. Casey to Major W. W. Mackall, July 11, 1856.
 No. 16. Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Captain D. R. Jones, July 7, 1856.

- No. 17. Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Captain D. R. Jones, July 9, 1856.
- No. 18. Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Major W. W. Mackall, July 18, 1856.
- No. 19. Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Major W. W. Mackall, July 18, 1856.
- August 19, 1856.—From General J. E. Wool; enclosing—
Report from Captain H. M. Judah of an engagement with Medoc and Des Chutes Indians, August 7, 1856.
- September 19, 1856.—From General J. E. Wool; enclosing—
Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Major W. W. Mackall, September 8, 1856.
- September 3, 1856.—From General J. E. Wool; enclosing—
- No. 20. Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Major W. W. Mackall, July 25, 1856.
- No. 21. Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Major W. W. Mackall, July 27, 1856.
- No. 22. Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Major W. W. Mackall, August 3, 1856.
Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Major W. W. Mackall, August 17, 1856.
Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Major W. W. Mackall, August 24, 1856.
Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Major W. W. Mackall, August 24, 1856.
Letter from Major W. W. Mackall to Colonel G. Wright, September 1, 1856.
- October 4, 1856.—From General J. E. Wool; enclosing—
Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Major W. W. Mackall, September 20, 1856.
- October 19, 1856.—From General J. E. Wool; enclosing—
Letter from Colonel G. Wright to Major W. W. Mackall, October 2, 1856.
Letter from Colonel E. J. Steptoe to Colonel G. Wright, September 18, 1856.
Letter from Colonel E. J. Steptoe to Colonel G. Wright, September 20, 1856.
Letter from Colonel E. J. Steptoe to Colonel G. Wright, September 26, 1856.
Letter from Governor I. I. Stevens to Colonel E. J. Steptoe.
Letter from Governor I. I. Stevens to Colonel E. J. Steptoe.
Letter from Major W. W. Mackall to Colonel G. Wright, October 19, 1856.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, June 17, 1856.

COLONEL: For the information of the Lieutenant General of the Army and the War Department, I have received a report in detail, dated the 22d May, from Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Buchanan, in command of the troops in southern Oregon, of his operations against the Indians in Rogue River valley. It would appear from the conferences which he had with the several tribes in Rogue River valley, that he became impressed with the belief that all would surrender at discretion, excepting the band of the chief Old John, including the Klamaths, numbering 26 or 29 warriors.

The chief, Old John, is very hostile and appears determined to hold out to the last. He says the whites are determined to kill him and his band, and he may as well die fighting as in any other way.

Captain Smith with his company of dragoons, 90 strong, under the impression that several of the tribes were prepared to surrender, was ordered by Colonel Buchanan to the Big Bend on Rogue river to receive and escort them to Fort Lane. Soon after his arrival he was attacked by a considerable force of Indians, which was continued from the morning of the 27th to the afternoon of the 28th, when he was relieved by the timely arrival of Captain Augur, 4th infantry, with his company, and the Indians were repulsed. Captain Smith lost 11 killed and 18 wounded. The number of Indians killed was not ascertained. On the 4th and 5th of June Brevet Major Reynolds and Captain Augur had two skirmishes with the Indians, when twenty of the latter were killed and several taken prisoners, with four canoes, rifles and ammunition. These facts, however, have not been communicated officially, but from private letters from officers.

On the 29th May, Captain Ord with his company had a brush with the Indians, when five warriors were killed on Pistol river, near Methoe, some provisions taken, with four horses, a quantity of fish, potatoes, and other food, besides some ammunition.

On the 5th June Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Coffee, paymaster, that "he had with him more than two hundred Indians, more than sixty-five capable of bearing arms, and expected to treble that number from below." He further remarked that "he expected 28 men, and a proportionate number of women, the next day, which would include the whole of the upper Indians, excepting the band of Old John and the Klamaths, numbering 26 warriors." (See letter addressed herewith to the colonel, relating to the hanging of an Indian, marked No. 1.)

Colonel Wright was on the 30th May still on the right bank of Nitchess river, not being able to cross on account of high water.— (See his letter, No. 2, herewith forwarded.)

Lieutenant Colonel Casey considers the war in Puget Sound nearly closed. Major Garnett, with two companies of the 9th infantry, has joined Colonel Wright. I trust by the next steamer, the 5th July, to be able to report the war nearly or quite at an end in Oregon and Washington Territories.

I herewith forward a letter relating to the condition of the Indians

on Klamath river from Second Lieutenant C. H. Rundell, 4th infantry, dated June, 1856. This communication, No. 3, like many others transmitted, shows how little attention is paid by Indian agents to the condition and wants of the Indians in northern California. If one-half of the money appropriated for the Indians in California were properly and judiciously expended, it appears to me we should have no trouble with them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General

Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS,
*Assistant Adjutant General,
Headquarters of the Army, New York City.*

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, June 16, 1856.

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, with enclosures, in regard to the hanging of an Indian at Fort Orford, &c., and the following is the general's endorsement thereon: "The proceedings in the case referred to in trying and hanging an Indian by citizens in a summary manner, sanctioned by the sub-Indian Agent Olney, is disapproved; and hereafter no officer commanding a post, or otherwise, will permit either the sub-Indian agent or citizens in so gross a manner to violate law. Each and all ought to be punished. The sub-Indian agent ought to have been arrested and confined for permitting or sanctioning so great an outrage."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. R. JONES,
Assistant Adjutant General

Lieutenant Colonel R. C. BUCHANAN, 4th Infantry,
Commanding District Southern Oregon and Northern California

[Copy sent to the commanding officer, Fort Orford.]

CAMP AT CAP-ELL,
Klamath, California, June, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to report everything quiet as yet in this section of the country. Since I have been here, I have been under the necessity of employing an interpreter to enable me to converse with and make myself understood by the numerous Indians who are continually visiting the camp. Through him, and by other means, I have endeavored to ascertain their wishes and feelings. This "point," at the head of what is called the "reservation," is about thirty-five miles from the mouth of the river. There are between here and the mouth

about two thousand Indians, men, women, and children. They can raise about six hundred good fighting men, armed with bows and arrows; as far as can be learned, there are not more than three or four guns among them. From here to the mouth of Salmon river, about forty miles, (including Hoopa valley, eight miles from the mouth of Trinity river, which is ten miles from here,) there are about fifteen hundred Indians in all. They can turn out full five hundred fighting men, with about one hundred guns in fighting order. The Indians in Hoopa valley nearly all have guns, and they know well how to use them. Since this has been called a reserve, there has not been, to my certain knowledge, a solitary Indian moved on to it from the country above here. A party of nearly one hundred from the mouth of the Salmon river came as far as Weitch-peck (ten miles above here) about a year ago, but finding no provisions, houses, or any preparations made to receive them, returned discontented to their homes. The Indians on this river are dissatisfied; they say that lies have been told them; that they have been told that this "reserve" had been chosen for them to live on; that if they came here they would be protected from the whites; that they would be given fisheries on the river to fish in, helped to build new houses, and that they would be fed until they could get well settled; but that no such thing had been done, that no preparations have been made, and that they (those who live above) will not leave their fisheries and ranches to come down here to freeze and starve; that they own no land on this portion of the river, and that if they fish at the fisheries of other Indians they will be killed. All the cultivation that has been done on the "reservation," that I am aware of, is a small piece of land at Wak-ell, near the mouth of the river, and the produce of which might support about twenty persons. The mule trail to the Klamath and Salmon mines crosses the river about six miles above here and follows the river up. The Indians live on or near it, and are continually exposed to the brutal assault of drunken and lawless white men; their squaws are forced, and, if resented, the Indians are beaten and often shot. So great is their dread, that upon the approach of whites the young squaws immediately run to the mountains to hide, and remain until the whites have left. A great many cases of ill-treatment might be mentioned, and they are so common here as scarcely to excite comment. I am satisfied that nothing but a want of combination among Indians above here prevents outbreak; and that the death of a white man by an Indian, which would be immediately followed by the killing of some Indians, would create a war from which it would be almost impossible to prevent the Indians on the "reservation" from joining, which would result in a large loss of life and property, and cost a large amount of money to quell. The country about here is of the most mountainous character, and to pursue and fight Indians in it would be a task of no ordinary difficulty; whilst the Indians, by their superior knowledge of the country and quickness of movement, would waylay every trail, and materially injure, if not totally destroy, the business of a large section of northern California. The only course which I see to prevent such a result, is to make the necessary preparations and move the Indians on the reservation, which could have been done easily last summer,

and may yet be done without great trouble, unless from the Indian Hoopa valley.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. RUNDELL,

2d Lieutenant 4th Infantry, Commanding Detachment

Lieutenant F. H. BATES, *4th Infantry,*
Commanding Fort Humboldt, California.

HEADQUARTERS, NORTHERN DISTRICT,
Department of the Pacific, Camp on the Na-chess river,
Washington Territory, May 30, 1856

SIR: Since my last communication, which I addressed to you on the 18th instant, nothing has occurred to change the position I then occupied in relation to the Indians. The river is now, and has been at all times, impassable. The Indians cross over by swimming their animals, and by this means I collect what news I can as to their movements and designs.

The salmon have not commenced running in any numbers, and hence the Indians are compelled to go to the mountains to seek subsistence. It is reported that Kamiakin has gone over to see some of the Nez Percés chiefs who were engaged with him in getting up this war, and is expected back in three days from this time. I believe that most of these chiefs desire peace, but some of them hold back in fear of the demands that may be made upon them for their murders and thefts.

They seem to think, and say, that they had strong and good reasons for the murders they have committed, both of the miners and Indian agent; the outrages of the former and the injudicious and intemperate threats of the latter, if true, as they say, I doubt not, maddened the Indians to murder them.

Colonel Steptoe joined me yesterday with four companies; his pack-train returns immediately to Fort Dalles to bring up supplies, escorted by Captain Patterson of the ninth infantry, with his company.

Exclusive of detachments with pack-trains, I have about five hundred men with me, and as soon as I can cross the river I shall advance to the We-nass and the fisheries; and if I do not bring the Indians to terms, either by a battle or a desire for peace on their part, I shall endeavor to harass them so much that they will find it impossible to live in the country.

I am now throwing up a field-work of earth and gabions of dimensions sufficient to contain a company or two and all our stores. This depot will enable me to move unencumbered with a large pack-train.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

Captain D. R. JONES, *Assistant Adjutant General,*
Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California;

Official.

D. R. JONES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, July 1, 1856.

COLONEL: For the information of the Lieutenant General commanding the Army, and the War Department, I would report that the steamer Columbia is in from Oregon, which brought me the pleasing intelligence that the Indian war in Oregon and Puget Sound "is finished."

Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Buchanan, of the 4th infantry, commanding in southern Oregon, where the war existed, and nowhere else in Oregon, informed me on the 24th instant, that all the Indians, excepting a very few who would come in as soon as the volunteers had left in Rogue River valley, had surrendered and were, or would be, on their way to the coast reservation, where they would be protected from the whites. There are but three passes leading from the interior through the mountains to this reservation; these will be guarded by regular troops, commanded by intelligent, experienced, and humane officers.—(See Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan's letter, herewith transmitted, marked A, dated 24th June.)

The colonel sent me a verbal report by Captain Clary, that Governor Curry's troops left their mark near Fort Orford before their departure, by alarming very much the citizens and destroying several houses by fire.

Lieutenant Colonel Silas Casey, 9th infantry, commanding in Puget Sound, reports that the war in that district is "certainly finished." He, however, says that it may be renewed by reinforcements from the Yakima country, which I do not the least apprehend, and by "the outrages committed" by citizens and Governor Stevens' troops "on the person of friendly Indians, from revenge or mere wantonness." "There is no necessity," he says, "for the independent (territorial) military organization in this district." Such a necessity has never existed either in Puget Sound or in any other part of Oregon and Washington Territories. And if there had been the same desire to do justice to the Indians and to maintain peace by the two governors, as well as other persons holding prominent stations under the United States, as there was to make war and plunder the Indians of their lands, horses, and cattle, we should have been relieved of all trouble, and the United States of a very large expenditure of money.—(See Lieutenant Colonel Casey's letters, marked B, dated the 2d June; C, dated the 6th; and D, dated the 20th, herewith forwarded.)

Colonel George Wright, of the 9th infantry, with eleven companies, well appointed and well prepared, is in the Yakima country. He says, in a communication of the 8th of June, "I have a force sufficient to crush these Indians at once, if I can only bring them to battle. I shall pursue them, and they must fight or leave the country." In subsequent communications, dated the 11th and 20th June, herewith transmitted, marked E and F, he reports that he has had several interviews with a number of the chiefs, who appear to be anxious for peace. In his letter of the 20th he remarks that, "I believe the Indians desire peace, and I must find out *what outside influence is operating to keep them from coming in.*" It is reported to me that Governor

Stevens had ordered two hundred volunteers to the Yakima country, and that they arrived in the vicinity of Colonel Wright's camp on the Na-chess river about the 17th June. If his should be true, I should consider it extremely unfortunate, for they are not wanted in that region; certainly not, as there is not a settler or a white man in the Yakima country to protect or defend. Colonel Wright required no volunteers to bring the Indians to terms, and he has so informed Governor Stevens. The latter, however, as I believe, is determined, if possible, to prevent the regulars from terminating the war. Nevertheless, I think it will be accomplished very soon, however much he may oppose it.

It will be perceived that thus far my "plans" for prosecuting and bringing to a speedy termination the Indian wars in Oregon and Washington have been completely successful, notwithstanding the assertions of General Lane, Governor Curry, and the unfortunate Governor Stevens, that I was wholly unqualified to conduct a war against Indians. As evidence of the fact, with other false and exaggerated reports, they referred again and again to the massacres at the Cascades and at the mouth of Rogue river; all of which was necessary in order to divert public attention from the determination of the two war governors to plunder the treasury of the United States, under the pretence of enriching the people of the Territories, and to promote their own ambitious schemes and that of pecuniary speculators.

The reference to the massacres at the Cascades by these would-be military chieftains will turn out no less unfortunate for them, when all the facts are made known; then I think it will be discovered that they were the cause of that disaster, which came near producing what they most desired, a long war.

By the enclosed Order No. 6, and my instructions dated the 19th January, 1856, marked G, it will be seen that I marked out for Colonel Wright two points as the base of operations, as soon as they could be commenced, against the Indians east of the Cascade range of mountains. These were followed by detailed instructions, dated the 29th January, a copy of which was sent to the headquarters of the army, with sketches and a memoir of the country, embracing distances, by Captain T. J. Cram, of the topographical engineers. At this time I had not seen Colonel Wright; we happened to pass each other on the Pacific, he going to Vancouver and myself to San Francisco.

Not long after the colonel arrived at Vancouver, Governors Curry and Stevens *condescended* to call on him; when, after representing me in conduct in harsh and severe terms, they strenuously urged the colonel to disregard my instructions, and to adopt Stevens' magnificent plan of campaign, by way of the Walla-Walla country. The colonel declined, after much urging, to comply with their wishes. It would seem, however, that they had imbued the colonel so far with their plan of campaign as to induce him, without my knowledge, or communicating his intentions, to disregard my instructions; and instead of sending two columns, one to the Walla-Walla country and the other to the Seelah fisheries, with an intermediate post between the Dalles and fisheries, he concentrated all his disposable forces, nine

companies, on the south side of the Columbia, and commenced his march for Walla-Walla the 26th March; but fortunately proceeded only five miles and halted, leaving the Yakima country and his rear open to the enterprises of the Yakimas, at the same time stationing but nine men in a block-house to guard the portage of the Cascades, over which all his supplies had to pass. The Yakimas became apprized of the colonel's intended movement, and prepared a descent on the Cascades, it being a great salmon fishery. About 100 Indians made the attack on the same day he commenced his march for Walla-Walla. Fortunately he received the news in time to return and chastise the Indians before their expected reinforcements reached them, when he killed two warriors and hung ten prisoners. If the colonel had left, as he intended, four days earlier, the consequences might have been disastrous in the extreme. This is the only error that has been committed, and this, I cannot doubt, was adopted at the instance of Governors Curry and Stevens, in disregard of my plain and unequivocal instructions.

The causes of the massacre at the mouth of Rogue river I mentioned in a former report, and therefore it is unnecessary at this time to refer to them. I will simply remark, that the death of the sub-Indian Agent Wright, who was represented by General Lane, in debate in the House of Representatives, as being very friendly to the Indians, was caused by an old grudge against him for attempting, before he was appointed agent, to poison a whole band of Indians.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS,
*Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters of the Army,
New York City.*

—
[Endorsement.]

Indian affairs.—Important.—Respectfully submitted, with full concurrence in the views of General Wool.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

—
A.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT ORFORD, O. T.,
District S. Oregon and N. California, June 24, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to report that General Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, left here on the 21st, in the steamer Columbia, with the Port Orford and other friendly Indians, who have been on the reserve at this post for some months past, and all of the lower Rogue River Indians, who came in with me, except 18, escorted by Captain Augur's company "G," 4th infantry, for the coast reserva-

tion. They go by the way of Portland and Dayton, O. T., to that portion of the reservation allotted to them by the superintendent.

On the previous day, one of Old John's sons, a nephew and three others, came in to say that Old John and his band desired to surrender, and wished permission to do so. I told them that they might do so, and they said that they would meet any command that I might send out for them at the place where I encamped the night before our arrival here. Captains Ord and Reynolds' companies arrived here yesterday with 242 Indians who had come in to him at the mouth of Rogue river. Some of these Indians came up in canoes by sea, and the others by land. To-day I have sent back the same command to meet Old John, as this is the day on which he promised to be at the rendezvous. When these people get in there will only remain the *Chetcoes*, who have been driven into the mountains by the volunteers, and who will come in as soon as these gentlemen go away, which will probably be within a few days, as I understand that Gov. Curry has ordered them to be disbanded at once.

Agreeably to the instructions of General Wool, received by the steamer on the 21st instant, the following is the assignment of troops for the posts required near the coast reservation: Captain Smith, 1st dragoons, and Captain Floyd Jones, 4th infantry, with their companies, will garrison the upper post; Captain Augur, the middle; and Major Reynolds, 3d artillery, the lower, about the mouth of the Siuslaw. I have directed Captain Augur, on his arrival at the post now occupied by Lieutenant Sheridan, to leave his company there temporarily, and proceed to select his own post, which he will have done by the time that Captain Floyd Jones will reach his destination. The Indians remaining to be sent to the reservation will be divided as nearly as convenient into two parties: *one*, consisting of George and Lumpy's people and some others, will be escorted by Captain Floyd Jones and the detachment of company E, 4th infantry, under Lieutenant Chandler; and *the other* by Captain Ord and Major Reynolds' companies. Captain Smith, with Lieutenant Sweitzer and Assistant Surgeon Crane, will proceed with part of his company to Fort Lane, for the purpose of getting his horses and settling their property affairs, and thence to his new post, which it is expected he will reach nearly as soon as Captain Floyd Jones. The detachment of "D" and "E" companies, 4th infantry, will then rejoin their proper posts, and the detachment of "F," 4th infantry, under Lieutenant Garber, at Crescent City, will join that company *via* Vancouver.

With regard to the posts of Forts Orford, Lane, and Jones, if the Rogue river war be considered by the General as closed, I do not see any necessity for the *two former*, and would respectfully recommend that they be broken up. The next Indian difficulties likely to break out between this and the Sacramento may be looked for in the vicinity of the Klamath; and *Fort Jones* is therefore, perhaps, in a very good position, and may be advantageously occupied. I shall consequently leave Major Wyse at that post, to be disposed of hereafter as the general may think fit.

Assistant Surgeon Milhau will accompany the detachment under Captain Ord, and will be left with Major Reynolds' company at the

inslaw until he can be relieved by some other medical officer. After all of the Indians shall have started there will be nothing further for me to do in *southern Oregon*, and I believe everything to be quiet in *northern California*. I suppose that the *district* will be broken up, when I shall be ready to receive such orders, in relation to my own movements, as the commanding general of the department may be pleased to issue. I should be happy to receive them by the return of the steamer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT C. BUCHANAN,

Bvt. Lieut. Col., Maj. 4th Infantry, Comd'g District.

Captain D. R. JONES,

Asst. Adj't General, Department of the Pacific,

Benicia, California.

B.

HEADQUARTERS, PUGET SOUND DISTRICT,

Fort Steilacoom, W. T., June 2, 1856.

GENERAL: Since my communication of the 21st instant, which I had the honor to address to you, I have received from Major Garnett his report of a scout which I directed to be made in the Green and Cedar river region, enclosing the reports of the officers who commanded the different detachments. Both officers and men deserve commendation for the zeal and activity displayed. I have enclosed them to the headquarters of the department.

The squaw taken by Major Garnett, and sent to me, says there are but seven men, with a number of women and children, in that region. I have sent her out to, if possible, bring them in.

On the 31st ultimo, a messenger, whom I sent out with regulars to the Puyallup, returned with six hostiles, who are now at the reservation. They were found in a very destitute condition.

There are but few hostile Indians in this district at present, and the war is certainly finished. It may, however, be renewed at any time by reinforcements from the other side of the mountains. Another source, from the effects of which there may be a renewal of hostilities, is the outrages which are committed on the persons of friendly Indians from revenge or mere wantonness. There is no necessity for the independent military organization in this district.

Major Garnett, with companies "B" and "K," 9th infantry, left on the 28th ultimo for the purpose of joining Colonel Wright in the field by the way of the Cowlitz landing. I have sent an express to Fort Vancouver, requesting Colonel Morris to have a steamer sent to the mouth of the Cowlitz for the purpose of taking the companies to the Cascades, merely stopping at Vancouver a few hours to obtain some clothing.

Since taking the field on the 13th of February, I have sent to the reservation about three hundred Indians, including men, women, and children, besides those killed in battle and the prisoners now confined in the guard-houses. I have built five block-houses, and constructed

seven bridges, besides making more than twelve miles of road. We have scouted over a country full of obstacles, and in all our operations have not lost an animal by the enemy. This success must be, in a great measure, attributed to the zeal, energy, and faithful performance of duty on the part of the officers and men engaged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS CASEY,

Lieut. Col. 9th Infantry, Com'g P. S. District.

Major General J. E. Wool,

Commanding Department of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

C.

HEADQUARTERS, PUGET SOUND DISTRICT,

Fort Steilacoom, W. T., June 6, 1856.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the commanding general, two communications from Dr. Tolmie, of the Puget Sound company, on the subject of the murder of a friendly Indian by a volunteer.

A few days since an old Indian was most wantonly shot by a volunteer in the town of Steilacoom. He had been employed by a white man to bring over a horse from one of the neighboring islands, and was just getting out of his canoe. The man was taken up by the civil authorities, and I confined him in the guard-house. Inasmuch as the Indian is in a fair way of recovery, the man was bailed out on the 4th instant.

Not long since, two Indians, while in chains, were shot down in Olympia; and a few days since, three friendly Sno-qual-mie Indians were most wantonly shot down near Seattle, it is supposed by a man named Collins. These several murders have caused great excitement among the Indians on the reservation.

I have exerted myself to quiet them, and have offered to the civil authorities the use of my guard-house for the confinement of any of these lawless desperadoes, who are constantly endangering the peace of this frontier, regardless of the liability of the Indians retaliating upon innocent persons.

The squaw whom I mentioned as having sent out from Seattle has returned. Eight men, six women, and a number of children were brought in by her means. They have gone to the reservation.

I expect to leave on the 9th in the steamer Hancock or Massachussets for Bellingham bay, Fort Townsend, and the northern portion of the Sound. I shall be absent only a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS CASEY,

Lieut. Col. 9th Infantry, Com'g P. S. District.

Captain D. R. JONES,

Ass't Adj't Gen'l, Headq'rs Dep't Pacific,

Benicia, California.

P. S. The recruits for the two companies of the 4th infantry at this post have not yet been sent over. I would like very much to have them, as my command has been lessened so of late.

S. C.

D.

HEADQUARTERS, PUGET SOUND DISTRICT,
Fort Steilacoom, W. T., June 20, 1856.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the department, that nothing especial has transpired since my last communication. Eleven Indians, including men, women, and children, who have been hidden on the Puyallup, were brought in yesterday; I shall send them to the reservation.

Governor Stevens still retains a portion of his volunteers in service in this district. I signified to him, some time since, my readiness to occupy all those points now held by his men, and which I consider, in any way, necessary for the protection of the country within the region of recent hostilities. I do not consider the service of any volunteers as having been at all necessary for more than two months past.

On the 14th of March last, as will be seen by my communication of the 19th of that month, transmitted to department headquarters, I requested Governor Stevens to issue his proclamation calling out two companies of volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States for four months, unless sooner discharged, and informing the governor at the same time, that I considered the volunteers asked for sufficient, with the regular troops, for all required purposes; my call was refused. Time has shown that my views were correct, and I should have disbanded them some time since. I do not know the exact amount of the forces which have been kept up in this district by Governor Stevens, but I believe it has amounted to several hundred men, with a due allowance of field and staff officers, &c. I have heard that the military liabilities already foot up to \$1,400,000.

The men who committed the atrocious murders of three friendly Snoqualmie Indians near Seattle are still at large, one of them a volunteer. The Indians were employed at the time by two white men to paddle them up the river in a canoe. While the men were absent on some business, the Indians, as I have been informed, were murdered while begging for mercy. A friendly Chehalis Indian was killed on the 14th instant at the Mound prairie by one of the volunteers.

I have enclosed a map of the seat of hostilities in this district so far as known at present.

I returned from Bellingham bay and the northern part of the Sound on the 14th instant.

A map of Washington Territory west of the Cascade range of mountains is now being prepared. When finished I will enclose it, and at the same time point out the situation for the permanent post,

which I consider necessary for the defence and security of this portion of the Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS CASEY,

Lieut. Col. 9th Infantry, Com'g. P. S. District

Capt. D. R. JONES,

*Ass't Adj't Gen'l, Headq'rs Dep't Pacific,
Benicia, California.*

E.

HEADQUARTERS, NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEP'T OF THE PACIFIC,
Camp on the Na-chess River, W. T., June 11, 1856.

SIR: On the 8th instant a party of Indians, numbering thirty-five men, with a chief at their head, paid a visit to my camp. These Indians are living high up in the mountains, on the branches of the Na-chess. They do not consider themselves under the authority of any of the great chiefs of the Yakima nation. They have not been engaged in hostilities, and evinced the most friendly disposition.

On the 9th instant a party of fifteen Indians, with their chief, from the neighborhood of the Priests' rapids, came to see me. The chief presented me a letter from Father Pandosy. It appears that these Indians at the commencement of the war were living at the Atah-num mission, and fled immediately to the north. The chief has numerous testimonials as to his firm attachment to the white people and his unwavering fidelity in our cause.

I also received deputations, headed by chiefs, from several other smaller bands, one of them living far to the north, near the British possessions. They all expressed the strongest desire to cultivate our friendship. They have had nothing to do with the war thus far, and do not wish to be involved in it should hostilities continue in the Yakima country. They doubtless foresee that in all probability their own country might become the theatre of operations. I have made perfectly satisfactory arrangements with all these Indians.

For several days no signs of Yakima Indians had been seen; everything was quiet when, on the evening of the 8th, two men came to me from the chief Ow-hi, saying, that himself and other chiefs would come in on the next day. These men brought in two horses belonging to the volunteer express recently sent over from the Sound. The men remained with us, and on the evening of the 9th Ow-hi, Kamiakin, and Te-vi-as encamped on the opposite side of the river. The chiefs all of them sent the most friendly messages, declaring that they would fight no more, and that they were all of one mind for peace. I answered them, that if such was the case, they must come and see me. After a while Ow-hi and Te-vi-as came over, and we had a long talk about the war, its origin, &c. Ow-hi related the whole history of the Walla-Walla treaty, and concluded by saying that the war commenced from that moment; that the treaty was the cause of all the deaths by

fighting since that time. Ow-hi is a very intelligent man. He speaks with great energy, is well acquainted with his subject, and his words carry conviction of truth to his hearers. I spoke to these chiefs—asked them what they had to gain by war? and answered them by enumerating the disasters which must inevitably befall them: their warriors all killed or driven from their country, never to return; their women and children starving to death far to the north where the snow never melts; but if peace was restored they could live happily in their own country, where the rivers and ground afford ample food for their subsistence, &c. I was determined to assume towards these chiefs a tone of high authority and power. I said, if they all desired peace they must come to me and do all that I required of them; that I had a force sufficient to sweep them from the face of the earth, but that I pitied the poor Indian; that I was willing to spare them to make them happy, provided they would comply with all my demands, &c. I have never seen Indians apparently more delighted than these chiefs were. They expressed their highest satisfaction with everything I had said to them. We have fixed upon five days as the time to be allowed for the Indians all to assemble here, prepared to surrender everything which has been captured or stolen from the white people, and to comply with such other demands as I may then make.

With regard to *Kamiakin*, he did not come over, but remained during the conference on the opposite bank. He sent me the strongest assurances of friendship, and his determination to fight no more. This was confirmed both by Ow-hi and Te-i-as.

I am fully persuaded that all three of the chiefs are for peace, and I doubt not I shall soon settle everything satisfactorily. But I am in no hurry; they must be made to see and feel that they are completely in my power; that they are, as I told them, "children in my hands."

I told the two chiefs to say to *Kamiakin* that if he wished to unite with them, and make a peace, he must come to me; if he did not do so, I should regard him as an enemy, and pursue him with my troops. I said to them that no Indian should be a chief in this country, without coming to my camp.

Kloom and *Show-a-wy*, the two other chiefs in this country, have crossed the Columbia, and gone to the Palouse country. They properly belong in that country. Their people have remained here, and are incorporated with Ow-hi's band.

I think everything bids fair for an early and satisfactory termination of this war. *Kamiakin* says but little, is proud, and very jealous of his rights. Heretofore he has always been friendly to the white people, but habitually distant and reserved in his intercourse with them. I must humble him, and make him feel that hereafter his position as chief can only be maintained by his faithful adherence to our cause.

Rumors had reached me, some days previous, that *Leschi*, with a band of *Nisqually* Indians was on this side of the mountains, and I was trying to communicate with him, when I found he had come in without any agency on my part. He came with Ow-hi and Te-i-as.

He says he came over with about twenty warriors, with their women and children. He is decidedly for peace. This man Leschi is connected with Ow-hi's people by marriage; and if peace is made, he is perfectly willing to go wherever I say—either to the Sound, or to remain with Ow-hi. I think he would prefer the latter, and perhaps that would be the best disposition that could be made of him.

After very great labor, the bridge over the Na-chess is this day completed. The river is broad, at one part twelve feet deep, and a velocity of eight or nine miles an hour. It is made on trestles, and *may stand* for a long time; but should the water rise very high, the floating logs would much endanger its safety.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding

Captain D. R. JONES, A. A. G.,

Headquarters Dept. of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

F.

HEADQUARTERS, NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE PACIFIC,
Camp on the Yakima river, W. T., Kittitas Valley, June 20, 1856.

SIR: In my last communication (No. 11,) which I had the honor to address to department headquarters on the 11th instant, I reported the visit of the chiefs Ow-hi and Te-i-as and their promise to come in at the expiration of five days. I have no question as to their sincere and strong desire for peace, and I am at a loss to know the reason of their failure; however, such is the fact. I have not seen any of the Indians since. The chief told me that they had sent a messenger over to the Sound, and they seemed very anxious to hear from there before they came in; but whether they did or not, they were to come in at the expiration of five days.

I now learn from Governor Stevens that Ow-hi and Te-i-as some three months since made overtures of peace and desired to pass over into the Sound district; that several messages have passed between them, and that the governor's last message invited them to meet him at a point west of the Cascades. After the last visit of the chiefs to my camp I did not relax my labors on the bridge across the Na-chess. The difficulties were greater than I anticipated; after bridging the main stream, a dense undergrowth of six hundred yards had to be cut through and five or six smaller bridges made. However, on the evening of the 17th the road was opened.

On the morning of the 18th I crossed the Na-chess with eight companies, (one dragoons, one artillery, two of the 4th infantry, and four of the 9th infantry,) 450 rank and file, and marched north over a broken country nine miles, and encamped on the We-nass. Yesterday morning I marched at sunrise, and still pursuing a northerly course, crossed two ranges of mountains over a very rocky and steep trail, where the mountain howitzer had to be dismounted and packed, and arrived in

this valley (17 miles) at 2 p. m. On our march I saw no Indians today. I have scouting parties out exploring the country. This is a very fine valley, some twenty miles in diameter, several branches of the Yakima flowing through it. It is almost entirely surrounded by high mountains, some of them now covered with snow.

I have made a personal examination of the Na-chess to its mouth, from thence up the Yakima to the fisheries, the military road and the Wenass river; and I now occupy with my troops all the great valley. Major Garnett joined me on the 13th, with companies B and K, 9th infantry. I left Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe, with three companies of the 9th infantry and a mounted howitzer with artillerymen, to occupy "*Fort Na-chess.*" This is an important point as a depot, and within easy marches of the great fisheries.

I do not despair of ultimately reducing these Indians to sue for peace. I believe they really desire it, and I must find out what outside influence is operating to keep them from coming in. I shall probably stay in this valley several days. This is an unknown region, and I have to feel my way; but when the campaign is over I hope to present a good sketch of the country.

My men are much in want of some articles of clothing, especially shoes, stockings and overalls; I pray that the quartermasters may be able to keep a supply on hand. Shoes, particularly those pegged, last but a few days, marching over sharp rocks.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding.

Captain D. R. JONES, *A. A. G.,*

Headquarters Dept. of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 19, 1856.

SIR: Herewith you will receive special order No. 6 for your present guidance.

The general commanding expects to be at Fort Vancouver before the season for operations against the Indians commences, when he will communicate his plans and instructions more fully; meantime he wishes you to gather all the information possible about the country to be occupied in the spring, taking as a basis one military post somewhere near Walla-Walla, and one near the Seelah fisheries, to be the principal ones, and perhaps a smaller post somewhere between the Seelah fisheries and Fort Dalles—say at the Yakima mission, or on the Simcoe river. By the next mail the general will send you a map of the country and some reliable topographical information concerning the principal points, from which the fisheries and grazing grounds can be so guarded as to keep the Indians from them.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond will be discharged on the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Suckley at Fort Dalles.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General

Colonel GEO. WRIGHT,
9th Infantry.

P. S.—The commanding general desires me to add, that he has no authority to recognize any volunteers or to receive them into service. He trusts the number of regular troops in the department will be ample without them.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 19, 1856.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 6.]

1. Colonel George Wright, 9th infantry, is assigned to the command of Fort Vancouver, where he will for the present make his headquarters. He will also exercise a supervisory control over Fort Dalles and Steilacoom, and the section of country on the Columbia river and Puget's Sound.

2. As soon as practicable after his arrival at Fort Vancouver, Colonel Wright will make a critical inspection of all the public supplies, including horses and mules at Forts Vancouver and Dalles. Should he discover that any supplies or animals are wanting for an efficient campaign in the Indian country east of the Cascade mountains, he will cause the proper staff officers to make requisitions for such supplies or animals, to be approved by himself, on the chiefs of staff at department headquarters—Major Cross, chief quartermaster, Major Lee, chief commissary, Lieut. Colonel Ripley, chief of ordnance, and Surgeon Byrne, medical director. He will also report fully upon all these points to the commanding general.

3. It having been reported that department special orders No. 92 of November 16, 1855, has not been complied with in regard to the quartermaster's department, the particular attention of Colonel Wright is directed thereto that its provisions may be promptly complied with.

4. Captain Ord's company B, 3d artillery, will be ordered to return without delay to Benicia barracks. The detachment of company M, 3d artillery, will be ordered to return with it to the Presidio of San Francisco.

Lieutenant Colonel S. Casey, with two companies 9th infantry, is assigned to Fort Steilacoom. Lieutenant Colonel Casey will make himself acquainted with the state of affairs on Puget's Sound, and will

as soon as possible, report through Colonel Wright a plan of operations in that quarter, the force required, and points at which it may be expedient to establish temporary or permanent posts, keeping in view, for instance, Bellingham bay and White river. It is expected that the most active, efficient measures will be adopted with reference to a speedy termination of the war.

By command of Major General Wool:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, July 4, 1856.

COLONEL: For the information of the Lieutenant General commanding the Army, and the War Department, I herewith transmit a copy of a letter of instructions to Colonel George Wright, 9th infantry, commanding in the Yakima country, in the Territory of Washington.

It was my intention to have returned to that region to superintend the military operations east of the Cascades, but I have been prevented by ill health, which rendered me incapable of sustaining the fatigue.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieut. Col. L. THOMAS, *A. A. G.*,
Headquarters of the Army, New York.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, July 3, 1856.

COLONEL: I am directed by Major General Wool, commanding the department, to acknowledge your letters of the 8th, 11th, and 20th ultimo. He says "that whils the anticipated, by your letters of the 8th and 11th, a speedy termination of the war with the Yakimas, he was surprised to learn by the letter of the 20th of their sudden disappearance from the Na-chess river, and, as it would seem, although comprising a large force, their whereabouts, or the direction they had taken to elude your vigilance, had not been traced.

"It would appear, however, from yours of the 20th, that an outside influence had been exerted to prevent the Yakimas from coming in the manner you previously anticipated. The commanding general, in his communication of the 16th June, cautioned you against the whites in your rear, from whom he thinks you have as much to apprehend as the Indians in your front. He thinks you ought to have discovered from your first interview with Governor Curry and the unfortunate Governor Stevens that it was never their intention that the war with the Indians should be brought to a close by regular troops. Hence

their keeping in the field volunteers when there was not the slightest necessity or cause to justify it.

“Lieut. Col. Casey notified Governor Stevens some time since that volunteers were not needed for the defence of the inhabitants of Puget’s Sound, and that he had a sufficient force to guard all the points necessary in that district. Still, as it appears, Stevens has now several hundred men in the field; and by the mail which brought your letter of the 20th the general received information that two hundred volunteers under Col. Shaw, had been ordered from Puget’s Sound to the Yakima country, and although you had previously notified Shaw that they were not required, that they passed through the Na-chess Pass about the 17th June, which might account for the unexpected disappearance of the Indians in your front. Although this information was received from a reliable source, the general does not believe it to be true, and from the fact that you have made no allusion to any movement of the volunteers under Col. Shaw or any one else in your last communications.”

“The general, however, with the ample forces under your command apprehends no other evil than delay to bring the Indians to term. Yet he would forewarn you that you cannot be too cautious or wary of your double enemy. If a defeat, or if any serious disaster should happen to your command, it would be a source of great rejoicing to scrip holders, and especially to those who are anxious for a long war, and who have proclaimed it a God-send to the people of the Territories of Washington and Oregon.”

The general commanding also “calls your attention to Indian reports which have reached here, that your main depot of supplies at the Dalles has been left unguarded, except by a few sick and disabled men. This the general does not believe to be true. With your ample forces there would be no necessity for leaving so important a post as the Dalles unprotected or without troops to defend it. A company he thinks, would not be too large a guard for that post.”

In conclusion, the general says “as the war ‘is finished’ in Puget’s Sound and in southern Oregon, it only remains to you to give it the finishing stroke. This the general does not doubt will soon be accomplished by the activity, enterprise, and gallantry of yourself and of those under your command.

“You will recollect that you have nothing to do with volunteers or Governor Stevens. If you should find them or any citizens in your way, you will arrest, disarm, and send them out of the Yakima country.”

Lieut. Col. Morris, commanding at Vancouver, has been ordered to send the recruits now at his post to increase the guard of the Dalles, unless he has information that you have left a company for that purpose.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
A. A. General

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT, 9th Infantry,
Com. District of Columbia River and Northern Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, Cal., July 19, 1856.

SIR: In the absence of Major General Wool, confined by severe indisposition at Napa Springs, I am directed to report that the Indians (lately hostile) in northern California and southern Oregon, have all surrendered, to the number of 1,225, and are now under the guard and protection of the troops on their way to the coast reservation.

The three passes from this reservation will be closed and held by as many posts—one, on the Yamkill, 25 miles from Dayton; the second, as near Cowallis; and the third, near the mouth of the Sinsclaw.

From the Upper Yakima river Colonel Wright reports (July 1) that some sixty Indians have sought his camp, consented to go with their families to such place as he would designate, and have been directed to Fort Na-chess. From these Indians he learns that the peace party is increasing, and that the most influential of the hostile chiefs, *Hamiakin*, with difficulty keeps his party together.

The colonel continues his march to the mountains, beyond which, on a large river well stocked with salmon, this chief has established his people.

Affairs on Puget's Sound are in the same state as at the general's last report.

So soon as his health permits, the general will send a detailed report, making mention of such officers and troops as deserve commendation, and showing the continuing mischief from the double negotiation and war with the Indians by the authorities of the Territory and those of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Colonel L. THOMAS, *A. A. General,*
Headquarters of the Army, New York.

July 20.—The health of the general is so much worse that he yesterday sent out orders for the return of Surgeon Byrne to the Springs.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, August 4, 1856.

COLONEL: Owing to ill health, with which I have been afflicted for more than five weeks, I find myself unable to fulfil the promise contained in the communication of Major Mackall, dated the 19th ult. I can therefore do but little more than forward the enclosed correspondence, which I would commend to the attention of the Lieutenant General commanding the Army, and the Secretary of War. It will show, to some extent, the difficulties imposed on the regular officers by the efforts on the part of Governor Stevens to prolong the war

against the Indians, who are peaceably inclined, and would not make war on the whites if the latter would exhibit towards them the common feelings of humanity, and the authorities of Washington Territory would treat them with ordinary justice. Governor Stevens is crazy, and does not know what he is doing; and Governor Curry's satellites go for exterminating the Indians. Between the efforts of the two governors and their coadjutors to defeat the regulars in their endeavors to restore peace and maintain it, by a judicious disposition of the troops, they have a very arduous and difficult task to perform.

Although Governor Stevens has been again and again notified that his volunteers were unnecessary to protect or defend the inhabitants of Puget's Sound, he still keeps several hundred volunteers in the field, and recently has sent Colonel Shaw with, it is said, two hundred volunteers to the Walla-Walla country. In doing this, his object (for there are no whites in that country to protect or defend,) was to provoke a continuance of the war with the Walla-Wallas, &c., and to plunder the Indians of their horses and cattle. I have ordered Colonel Wright, as soon as he completed his arrangements with the Yakimas and Klikatats, to hasten with all possible despatch to the Walla-Walla country, and to order Stevens's volunteers out of the country. In case they refused to go, to arrest, disarm, and send them out of the country. See my instructions to Colonel Wright, marked No. 1; also my instructions to Lieut. Colonel Casey, with his correspondence with Governor Stevens, enclosed, marked No. 2; also a correspondence with Messrs. Tandler & Co., marked No. 3, which will show that Governor Stevens is making arrangements to continue the war in his Territory; also Colonel Wright's correspondence, marked Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19, giving a history of events from the 3d to the 18th of July, which contains much interesting and valuable information; and, finally, Lieut. Colonel Casey's report, marked No. 4, in reference to the establishment of posts, and the best means of effecting a permanent defence of Puget's Sound country. All of which I could hope might claim attention, and especially so much as related to permanent posts, which I have no right to establish without the sanction of the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General

Lieut. Colonel L. THOMAS, *A. A. General*,
Headquarters of the Army, New York.

P. S. Notwithstanding Governor Stevens's volunteers, I have not the slightest apprehensions that Colonel Wright will have any difficulty with the Walla-Wallas, or neighboring tribes.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General

[No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, Cal., August 2, 1856.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 7th, 9th, and two of the 18th of July.

Major General Wool congratulates you on your successful termination of the war with the Yakimas and Klinkitats. He directs that two (instead of one) posts be established in the Yakima country; one of these be garrisoned by three (3) companies, the other by one, and this latter to be in the vicinity of the Atahman mission.

As soon as you have arranged matters with the Yakimas and Klinkitats, the general desires you, with the least possible delay, to conduct an expedition of five or six companies against the Walla-Wallas &c. Having arranged all difficulties with those tribes, then establish the post, as before directed, in the Walla-Walla country, and direct the dragoons to make excursions to give protection to emigrants approaching Oregon or Washington Territory. "No emigrants or other whites," says the general, "except the 'Hudson Bay Company,' or persons having ceded rights from the Indians, will be permitted to settle or remain in the Indian country, or on land not ceded by treaty, confirmed by the Senate, and approved by the President of the United States."

"These orders are not, however, to apply to the miners engaged in prospecting gold at the Colville mines." The miners will, however, be notified that should they interfere with the Indians "or their squaws, they will be punished and sent out of the country."

"It appears that Colonel Shaw, from Puget's Sound, with his volunteers, has gone to the Walla-Walla country. His men can only be subsisted by plundering the Indians in that country." Colonel Wright will order them out of the country by the way of the Dalles. If they do not go immediately they will be arrested, disarmed, and sent out.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel GEO. WRIGHT,

*9th Infantry, Com'g Expedition against the Yakimas,
Washington Territory, (via Dalles.)*

[No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, Cal., August 2, 1856.

SIR: Your letters of July 11th and 21st, the latter enclosing your correspondence with the governor of Washington Territory, have been submitted to Major General Wool, who directs me to give his approval of the selections you have made for the permanent posts of your district, viz: Steilacoom and Billingham bay, and either Ludlow, Townsend, or Discovery, as may finally seem best to you. Five companies are all that can be spared for your district, and you will arrange the garrisons of these posts accordingly.

The major general directs me to express the surprise he felt after reading the above letter of the 11th, in which you report "everything quiet, and no indications of hostile Indians," and "the time has now arrived when a disposition of the troops should be made for the permanent defence," &c., and name the three posts above specified as proper and sufficient to that end, to find you on the 18th instant offering to occupy the posts at Montgomery and Selim prairie, (neither being among your specified points,) about to be abandoned by the volunteers from Washington Territory.

No new acts of hostility appear to have made this change in your dispositions either necessary or judicious, as none such are mentioned in your still more recent letter of the 21st, where you "reiterate" that there "has been no necessity for any volunteers in the Puget's Sound district for many months past."

The major general cannot see why you should occupy posts on the 18th instant which you thought unnecessary on the 11th, and which had been held by volunteers whose services were deemed unnecessary as late as the 21st.

In conclusion, I am directed to say, "you will recollect that you have nothing to do with Governor Stevens or volunteers, and hereafter all communications from governors of Territories must be transmitted immediately to the major general for his decision."

The general desires Captain Keyes, 3d artillery, to be ordered by you to resume his station at the Presidio of San Francisco, so soon as you can spare his company.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Colonel S. CASEY,
*9th Infantry, Commanding District of Puget's Sound,
Fort Steilacoom, W. T.*

HEADQUARTERS, PUGET'S SOUND DISTRICT,
Fort Steilacoom, W. T., July 21, 1856.

MAJOR: I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the general commanding the department, a copy of a communication received by me from Governor Stevens on the 18th instant, with a copy of my reply.

I will reiterate what I have already communicated to department headquarters, viz: that there has been no necessity for any volunteers in the Puget's Sound district for several months past; and further, that there never has been, since my arrival here, on the 31st of January last, any necessity for more than two companies of those troops, had they been organized according to the infantry of the regular army and mustered into the service of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS CASEY,

Lt. Col. 9th Infantry, Com'g Puget's Sound District
Major W. W. MACKALL,
*Ass't Adj't Gen., Headq'rs Dep't of the Pacific,
Benicia, California.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Territory of Washington.

SIR: I am desirous to turn over to you Fort Hicks, (Montgomery's,) and have directed Captain Swindall to confer with you in relation to it.

Quartermaster General Miller will move the stores to the town of Steilacoom.

The Steilacoom company will be mustered out of service as soon as Fort Hicks, of which it constitutes the garrison, is received by you.

Orders have been issued to muster out of service the guard at the Nisqually ferry block-house, the company at Skookum bay, the companies at the Cowlitz, and in Clark county.

I am desirous that you should occupy with your command the posts on the line of the Snoqualmie, at present held by Major Van Bokkelin with his command of about ninety men. Their terms of service will expire in some few weeks. A company of fifty men will, I think, be adequate to the duty.

If it will be incompatible with your views to occupy that line, I propose, on the expiration of the term of enlistment of Major Van Bokkelin's command, to organize a new company of about fifty men to hold the line.

Truly and respectfully,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

Lieutenant Colonel SILAS CASEY,
Commanding Puget's Sound District, Fort Steilacoom.

True copy:

RICHARD ARNOLD,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS, PUGET'S SOUND DISTRICT,
Fort Steilacoom, W. T., July 18, 1856.

Governor: Your communication respecting Fort Hicks and other matters has just been received.

On the 1st of June I informed Colonel Shaw (and a short time after, by a communication, yourself) that I was ready at any time to occupy the stations at Montgomery's and the Yelin prairie when you were prepared to give them up. I am ready now to carry out that offer, and early next week will send troops to Montgomery's.

I do not consider any other points within the region of recent hostilities than those occupied by me at present and the stations at Montgomery's and the Yelin, in any manner necessary for the protection of the frontier.

Not considering any troops necessary on the Snoqualmie line at present, I decline ordering any there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS CASEY,
Lieutenant Colonel Ninth Infantry,
Commanding Puget's Sound District

His Excellency I. I. STEVENS,
Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia, W. T.

True copy :

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Lieutenant, and A. D. C.

[No. 3.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 29, 1856.*

DEAR SIR: Lieut. Colonel H. R. Crosbie, aid to Governor Stevens of Washington Territory, is in our city to make purchases on account of the present Indian war in that Territory. Will you be kind enough to advise us whether we would be safe in selling them \$20,000 worth of goods? Would the general government at Washington recognize the debt? Excuse our audacity in so addressing you.

Your most obedient servants,

TANDLER & CO.

Major General WOOD.

True copy :

RICHARD ARNOLD,
1st Lieutenant 3d Artillery, A. D. C.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, July 30, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of the 29th instant, the commanding general has directed me to say that he knows of no war in Washington Territory in which Governor Stevens is engaged, as there are sufficient United States troops in the Territory to quell Indian hostilities. Any contract that Governor Stevens may make under the circumstances will be illegal, and in his opinion will not be sanctioned by Congress.

Very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

O. CROSS,
Major and Quartermaster

Messrs. TANDLER & Co.,
San Francisco.

True copy :

RICHARD ARNOLD,
1st Lieutenant 3d Artillery, A. D. C.

[No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS, PUGET SOUND DISTRICT,
Fort Steilacoom, W. T., July 11, 1856.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I shall transmit, for the information of the general commanding the department, the map of the Territory mentioned in a former communication. Inasmuch as it would be injured by folding, I shall send it by express.

I have just returned from visiting the stations of my district, (seven in number.) I find everything quiet, and no indications of hostile Indians. Muckle Shute has two block-houses, and an excellent stockade, and I have directed that log quarters for one company be constructed at that place. We have an excellent road from Muckle Shute to Thomas' Ferry, and I have caused a bridge to be constructed across White river, near the forks of that and the Green river, the only point where one could be erected without great labor and expense. After the quarters at the Muckle Shute are finished, and a new trail opened to Porter's prairie, one company will be sufficient to occupy that post, and the dependent block-houses.

The Indians at the fish-weir appear happy and contented. I have directed another weir to be made on the Black river, to prevent fish from ascending the Cedar river. The war in this district has ceased, and will not be renewed unless induced by the whites. I think the Indians here have an acute appreciation of kind and just treatment.

Inasmuch as the time has now arrived when a disposition of the troops should be made for the permanent defence and security of this Territory west of the mountains, I will indicate in a brief manner those points which, in my opinion, should be occupied. First, there should be a post in this vicinity, of four companies. As regards its exact locality, in my opinion Nisqually would be the most advantageous place. A post could be there erected, within one mile of a landing on the Sound, where a wharf might be built. For further information with regard to it I refer to my communication of the 13th of February last.

I am not prepared to say that a permanent post will be necessary at the Muckle Shute or vicinity. By keeping a good supply of land transportation at the post in this vicinity, (and especially after the roads shall have become improved,) in my opinion, the necessity of a permanent post at or in the vicinity of that point will be obviated.

It will, however, be prudent to occupy that point and the two neighbouring block-houses for some time yet; while so occupied, they can be considered as dependencies of this post.

In the next place, I would recommend a post either at Fort Ludlow, Fort Townsend, Port Discovery, or some point in that vicinity, as further examination may determine. This post will have regard to the northern Indians who may come to the Sound for depredating purposes, as well as to the numerous tribes who inhabit between those points and the Pacific.

The third post should be at Bellingham bay, as near the coal mines as a good location could be found. One important condition in the location of these posts should not be overlooked; they should be at points easy of access for vessels at any time of tide, and at the same

time well protected from the winds and waves. A steamer of five or six hundred tons burden, capable of a speed of fifteen miles per hour, I consider indispensably necessary, in connexion with the posts, for the proper defence of the Sound. This boat should be subject to the orders of the senior officer stationed on the Sound, and would be employed in transporting troops to any threatened point for the purpose of repelling any irruption of the northern Indians, or of promptly quelling any disturbance which might arise with our own Indians.

All the supplies requisite for the posts, from San Francisco, could be transported on this boat, and coal and wood for her use can be obtained on the Sound cheap, and in abundance. It would be the best economy to have a boat built in New York expressly for the purpose required.

In the end it will prove a great extravagance on the part of the general government to neglect in any manner the proper defence of a remote frontier like this; and one chief reason is, that if so neglected, a pretext will always be afforded to a territorial executive to incur an extravagant and unnecessary expenditure of the public money.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS CASEY,

Lt. Col. 9th Infantry, Com. P. S. Dist.

Major W. W. MACKALL,

A. A. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

True copy :

RICHARD ARNOLD,

Lieut., and A. D. C.

[No. 16.] HEADQUARTERS, NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE WEST,
Camp on the Wenatcha river, W. T., July 7, 1856.

SIR: On the 3d instant I broke up my camp on the Upper Yakima, near the "Snoqualmie" Pass, forded the river without accident, marched five miles, and halted for the night. Marching at sunrise on the 4th, our course lay east of north, following a tributary of the Yakima until I reached the base of the mountains. During this day's march the repeated crossing and recrossing the stream rendered our progress slow, and, after marching twelve miles, finding myself at the point where the route deflects from the water-courses and takes a direction north over the mountains, I encamped for the night. Resuming our march early on the 5th, we began to experience some of the difficulties which our Indian guides had enumerated. The mountains are very high; the trail frequently obstructed by masses of fallen trees, which had to be removed by a pioneer party. Again the trail runs along the sides of a mountain, with barely room for a single animal, and occasionally, the stones and gravel yielding to the pressure, a mule with its pack would roll down the precipice. After marching twelve miles, we encamped in the mountains. Marching at daylight on the morning of the 6th, for the distance of five

miles the trail was far worse than that of the preceding day. However, we soon struck a stream and, following its bed and crossing it frequently, at last ascended a high mountain which overlooks this valley, into which I descended, and encamped at 1 p. m.

As I approached, the chiefs who had visited me on the Yakima came out to meet me, also the priest, Pendosey. They assured me that everything was progressing favorably, and that a large number of Indians, with their families, were on the other side of the river fishing. After I had encamped, the chiefs and a number of warriors came over to have a talk; they appear to have no fear, and seem willing to do all I may require. They say that they will all go at once to the Klikitats if I require it; but they express great apprehension about their subsistence, and would prefer to stay here for awhile, until they can lay up a good supply of salmon, when they would all go to the Kittitas to winter. I have examined all the fishing places south of this, and there are none to compare with this, at this season of the year. These Indians have always been in the habit of fishing here, but moving further south to winter. This river is considered as the northern boundary of the Yakima country. But few Indians are living north of this point as far as the British possessions.

If I consent for these Indians to remain here temporarily to fish, I shall require hostages for their good behaviour and compliance with their promises.

Miamiakin has fled to the Palouse country, and Ow-hi has gone beyond the Columbia, and, in all probability, will not attempt to come back before next winter.

I have sent word to the nations beyond the Columbia that they must not harbor these renegade chiefs; that if they do they will suffer for it, as the war may be carried into their country.

The chief Te-i-as is in my camp, and I shall keep him and his family with me. Although he is a brother to Ow-hi, and father-in-law to Miamiakin, he is, and has always been, our good friend.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding.

Captain D. R. JONES,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

True copy :

RICHARD ARNOLD,
1st Lieutenant 3d Artillery, A. D. C.

[No. 17.] HEADQUARTERS, N. DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE PACIFIC,
Camp on the Upper Columbia river, W. T.,
July 9, 1856.

SIR: I marched from my camp on the Wenatcha river at sunrise this morning. Our route along the right bank of the Wenatcha was,

at times, almost impracticable, the trail passing over rugged mountains, and but a few inches wide, where a single false step would precipitate man or beast into the roaring cataract, five hundred feet below. By working at the trail, and then leading each animal very carefully, I succeeded in crossing over the whole command, with baggage, pack-train, and three mountain howitzers, safely; at 3 p. m. encamped on the right bank of the Columbia.

Previous to marching, I made arrangements for the Indians, with their families and baggage, to follow immediately in rear of our pack-train, with a company of infantry and a detachment of dragoons as rear-guard. It was nearly 9 o'clock before the Indians could all get off. They have probably a thousand horses, and extended some five miles; with their women and children of course they move slow. It is impossible to say at this moment how many there are in all. I left many to fish, and others will cross over by another trail. They were all willing to come with me now if I said so; but as they desire to remain a short time at the fisheries, I had no objections; my principal object being to carry off the large mass of the Yakima nation, to locate them permanently, and beyond the possibility of their being operated upon by their former chiefs. Such a large number of those people as I now have will not be able for awhile to subsist independent of aid from the government. Dispersed over the whole country, they can get along very well; but then we should have no hold on them for their good behaviour. They have, heretofore, had but little intercourse with the white people, and that little has been anything but satisfactory to them. They have usually kept their women and children remote as possible from our people, and it has been a work of great delicacy and labor to allay their fears and convince them that I have the power and will to protect them from insult and injury. Our success in quieting their apprehensions has exceeded my highest expectations.

During my halt on the Wenatcha, I was visited by several little parties of Indians living on streams to the north and east of the Columbia, most of whom had been in, or sent to me, when I was on the Na-chess. These Indians live outside of the Yakima country, are very friendly to us, and appear very anxious to cultivate a good understanding. I have given them good advice, and told them they should not be molested.

In all my operations recently, the aid I have received from Father Pendosey has essentially contributed to our success. He has great influence with these Indians, and has exerted himself, both night and day, in bringing matters to their present state.

Kamiakin, who plunged these people into war, and was continually boasting of what he would do, has basely deserted his people and fled, probably, to the Palouse country. His career on this side of the Columbia is ended. I have two or three good and influential chiefs with those Indians. A new government must be erected, which will unite all their hearts, and place them in deadly hostility to the refugee chiefs. This can all be accomplished by the judicious

management of the military commander who may be left in this
quarter

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding.

Captain D. R. JONES, *A. A. G.*,

Headquarters Dep't Pacific,

Benicia, California.

A true copy :

RICHARD ARNOLD,

First Lieut. Third Artillery, A. D. C.

[No. 18.] HEADQUARTERS, N. DISTRICT, DEP'T OF THE PACIFIC
Camp on Yakima river, Kittitas valley, W. T., July 18, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant, and the pleasure of reporting that, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties and embarrassments I have encountered, the war in this country is closed.

When I last had the honor to address department headquarters, on the 9th instant, I was on the Upper Columbia, at the mouth of the We-na-cha, *en route* for this valley. Resuming my march on the morning of the 10th, three days brought me to the Yakima river, and on the 13th I encamped at this place. Since leaving Fort Na-chess, this command has marched one hundred and eighty miles, principally over a rugged mountainous country hitherto unknown to us, and deemed impracticable for military operations. But the patient endurance of the officers and men overcame every obstacle; we have penetrated the most remote hidingplaces of the enemy, and forced him to ask for mercy. Deserted by their chiefs, and perseveringly pursued by our troops, the Indians have no other course left them but to surrender. I have now about five hundred men, women and children at this place, with a much larger number of horses and cattle. These Indians of their own accord brought in and delivered up all the horses and mules in their possession belonging to the government, about twenty in number. Were it advisable, I could assemble a much larger number of Indians at this place, but the difficulty of subsisting them makes it necessary to allow them to occupy separate districts of country, where fish and roots can be obtained in abundance. This river affords them but few fish at this season of the year; when the salmon commence their fall run they will prepare their winter supply. To the people now with me, I am compelled to issue at least two hundred and fifty pounds of flour daily, to enable them to get along. Still I think it better to do this, than to send them far away beyond my immediate control. Other Indians are constantly coming in; this party is the nucleus, the central point around which they will all gather in the fall. I have had interviews with nearly all of the Yakima nation, and they are fully impressed with all the folly of

their continuing the war; they have been made to feel the inconvenience of it. So long as troops simply moved through their country and retired, it had but little effect; the Indians were generally the gainers by it. But a steady advance over their whole country, rendering it necessary to move their families and stock, has had a different effect, understanding as they do that the country is to be permanently occupied.

I have examined this country pretty thoroughly, and I am somewhat at a loss to fix upon a position for a permanent military post. The whole country should be given to the Indians; they require it; they cannot live at any one point for the whole year. The roots, the berries, and the fish make up their principal subsistence; these are all obtained at different places and different seasons of the year. Hence they are frequently changing their abodes, until fall, when they descend from the mountain districts and establish themselves in the lower valleys for the winter. There is but little timber on the streams, and after the rainy season sets in, early in December, the bottom lands all overflow, and the plains are covered with a deep snow. South from this, the most eligible point for a post is a short distance beyond the "To-ponish," where there is good timber for building, grass and water in abundance. This point is on the southern boundary of the Simcoe valley, and at the point of intersection of the trails from Fort Dalles and the Kamas prairie. The Kamas prairie or lake, it will be recollected, is about thirty miles from the Columbia river, and reached by ascending the Klikitat. It is the habitation of the Klikitats, and it was from that point came the war party which attacked the people of the Cascades. The point above referred to has the advantage also of commanding both routes to the Columbia, and holding in check the Klikitats, who would not be likely to commit any hostile acts with a military force in their rear. The season is rapidly wearing away, and arrangements for the winter must be made as soon as practicable. The Indians, during the coming winter, must occupy the warm valleys, and I would suggest that one military post, of four companies, would be ample until next spring.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding.

Major W. W. MACKALL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California

True copy :

RICHARD ARNOLD,
1st Lieutenant 3d Artillery, A. D. C.

[No. 19.] HEADQUARTERS, N. DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE PACIFIC,
Camp on Yakima River, Kittetas Valley, W. T.,
 July 18, 1856.

SIR: Recurring again to your communication of the 3d instant, I would remark, that my letter of the 18th gave you all the information possessed in relation to the movements of the volunteers under Colonel Shaw from Puget's Sound. My prompt reply to Colonel Shaw's letter, before he commenced his march, declining all aid, and informing him that I had an ample force of regular troops for operations in this country, led me to presume that the expedition would be abandoned. Subsequently Colonel Shaw crossed the mountain, and passed down the We-nass; since which I have heard nothing from him. When in the country, I received no message from him whatever.

I have not overlooked from the first the evident determination to co-operate with the regular forces in bringing this war to a close, and I have steadily resisted all advances. My efforts have been retarded, but not defeated, by what was done.

Kamiakin has gone far away, and probably will never again come back. Ow-hi has gone to the upper Columbia, and probably to the Buffalo country. Old Te-i-as, with his family, is still on the Columbia. He is an old man and very timid, but our very good friend. His sons and daughters were very anxious to come with us, but the old man insisted upon keeping them with himself until he comes in.

Before I marched from Fort Na-chess, I sent an Indian to ascertain the whereabouts of the "Klikitats," what they were doing, &c. The messenger has returned and informs me that they are at the Kamas digging roots; that they are desirous of meeting me, and only waited for me to fix upon the time and place. I have sent messengers for them to meet me at the Ah-ta-mim Mission on the 25th instant.

Three friendly Indians belonging at the Cascades, who joined the hostile party in the attack, fled when I retook that place, and are now with the Klikitats. They must be given up, and additional security for the future good conduct of the whole band.

The Indians who murdered the Agent Bolon are not here; they have probably fled from the country.

I shall march for the Ah-ta-mim on the 21st instant with three companies, leaving Major Garnett here with four. As a post of observation, this point must be occupied until the Indians move to their winter residence.

With regard to my depôt at Fort Dalles, it is, and always has been, perfectly safe. When Colonel Steptoe left there, he left a detachment nearly equal to a company, and besides Captain Jordan had more than one hundred employés at his command. I directed Colonel Steptoe to leave one company entire if he deemed it necessary. He reported that the guard he left was ample.

Some time since I received an application from Lieutenant Derby, through Captain Winder, commanding at the Cascades, for a guard for the party at work on the military road. I directed Captain Winder to furnish a small guard, if practicable, from his company

informing him that it was my design to send an additional company to that point at an early date. The occupation of the block-house by Captain Winder's company left him no men to spare for the guard, and I had determined, before I received the application of Major Bache, with the endorsement of the general, to send down a company as soon as I returned from my expedition to the north.

On the 16th instant Brevet Major Lugenbeel, with company, 9th infantry, marched from this place, with orders to proceed for with to Fort Dalles; the major to assume the command of that post and then to detach a subaltern and seventeen men to occupy the block-house at the upper Cascades; Captain Winder to occupy the lower block-house, detailing a subaltern and thirteen men to remain constantly encamped with the party under Lieutenant Derby. The small central block-house I have ordered to be abandoned, on the representations of Captain Winder that it is entirely unnecessary, and that the people living there keep the party of soldiers drunk all the time; even his best men cannot be relied upon.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding.

Major W. W. MACKALL,

A. A. Gen., Headquarters, Dept. Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, August 19, 1856.

COLONEL: By some accident I received no letters from Colonel Wright by the last mail from Oregon.

As I anticipated in my report of the 4th instant to the Lieutenant General and the War Department, Governor Stevens' volunteers succeeded in their mission to the Walla-Walla country. From their reports, as published in the Oregon papers, it appears that they attacked a party of Indians at Grande Ronde, some thirty or forty miles from Walla-Walla, in Oregon Territory, when they defeated the Indians, destroyed their supplies, and captured three hundred horses. The whole object being to plunder the Indians and prolong the war, Colonel Wright was ordered with all possible despatch to that country with orders to arrest, disarm, and send the volunteers out of the country.

Although their attack and plundering of the Indians may increase our troubles, I do not apprehend any difficulty in bringing the Indians to terms. The Indians are anxious for peace. Governor Stevens and the satellites of Governor Curry are not for peace, but a long war and a war of extermination.

Herewith I transmit a communication from Captain Judah, dated August 7th, by which, now that the Rogue River Indians have been removed, it will be perceived that some of the whites in northern California are for making war against the Indians in that section of the country.

If the officers of the army could have the expending of half the money appropriated for the benefit of the Indians in California, I sincerely believe they could prevent all difficulties between the whites and the Indians. From the complaints from all quarters against the Indian Department in California, I can arrive at no other conclusion than that the affairs of the department are not judiciously nor efficiently managed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters of the army, New York city.

FORT JONES, CALIFORNIA,
August 7, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the command of this post was relinquished to me by Brevet Major Wise, 3d artillery, this morning, and that shortly thereafter I received a copy of the *Yreka Union* of this date, an extract from which I take the liberty to enclose.

As a truthful statement of occurrences, I cannot believe the article referred to is at all to be relied on, its inconsistencies being too prominent to require notice, particularly that which makes a large body of Indians, flushed with victory, and through which twenty-three volunteers were forced to cut their way for several miles, retreat before General Cosby and ten men. The statement that the volunteers pursued and endeavored to attack *the first body of Indians* they encountered is significant, and entirely sustains me in my opinion of the character of the entire expedition. I communicated to Colonel Coffee, pay department, while on his recent official visit to this post, my views upon the objects of, and necessity for, the military movement of General Cosby, and would respectfully refer to him, should the commanding general desire it, for information inappropriate to an official communication. That the expedition was unauthorized by the circumstances upon which the necessity for it was based, is the opinion of every candid and honest citizen with whom I have conversed upon the subject. It was possible, through the exercise of a proper discretion and judgment, to have ascertained the perpetrators of the murders upon the Siskeyon mountain (two white men) as of that in the Shasta valley (one white man), the more readily so through the assistance of the chief of the Klamath Indians, Alsk, who has always evinced a most friendly disposition towards the whites, and an anxious desire to maintain peaceful relations with them. When last in Yreka, he stated to Mr. Rusborough (late Indian agent) that among so many Indians as he attempted to control, there were necessarily some who were maliciously disposed, and, as I was informed, evinced a desire to assist in bringing them to justice should they ever be guilty of any outrages against the whites. From all the information I possess, it is apparent to me that the volunteer force under General Cosby had

no intention of discriminating between Indians; neither would it have been possible to have done so, in view of its character, had its commander been so disposed. The Indians in the vicinity of Klamath lakes are numerous, and if forced into a permanent hostile position towards the whites, would be unusually difficult to subject, through the vast extent of marshes or tule in which they are enabled to conceal themselves, and which are almost unapproachable. Destined as the volunteers are to meet with reverses, or at least with inconspicuous success, it is possible that they may relinquish any further prosecution of hostilities. Should this not occur, their prompt recall, at least a temporary cessation of their operations, with a view to a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties, which I believe to be practicable, and can be made satisfactory, is necessary to avert an Indian war of a serious character. I have resolved to take no action in reference to the disturbances referred to, without instructions from the general commanding, believing that in this incipient stage of hostilities the satisfactory and peaceful termination is possible, could the volunteer force be rendered inert, at least until an attempt at negotiation has been fairly made.

The detachment of my company recently operating under Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan, 4th infantry, in Oregon, has not yet returned, but is daily expected.

Should it be decided to attempt the settlement of the difficulties referred to by peaceful means, I would respectfully suggest that Judge Rusborough, of Yreka, formerly Indian agent, be empowered by the Indian Department, if possible, (should he be disposed to undertake the duty,) to co-operate with the commander of the United States troops. His assistance would be invaluable, and go far to insure success.

H. M. JUDAH,
Captain 4th Infantry

[From the Yreka Union of August 7, 1856.]

First intelligence from the war against the Modocs—A series of engagements—Death of Lieutenant Warman and Sergeant Alban—The killed and wounded—Narrow escape of General Cosby—Loss of the Indians—The Indians numerous and eager for the fight—Brave death of Sergeant Alban—Incidents, &c., &c.

Adjutant General Templeton, in company with several of General Cosby's command, arrived in town last evening from the scene of operations against the Modoc and Des Chutes Indians. On the 25th of July General Cosby despatched Captain Williams with forty-one men to the eastern coast of Klamath lake. On the evening of the 29th the main body encamped at the natural bridge at Lost river.

At this place the Indians were prowling around the camp during the night, and shot several arrows inside of the guard, but without doing any damage.

The first engagement.—The next morning, whilst on the march from Lost river to Camp Martin, on Clear lake, the advance guard descried a body of Indians about two miles distant, in the direction of Tule lake. The guard started in immediate pursuit. On arriving at the lake they found a rancheria on an island about six hundred yards from shore, and about fifty or sixty Indian warriors drawn up for battle. The guard here dismounted, and charged on foot through the water, which was about three feet deep. Before reaching the island, the Indians made their escape in canoes. Their village, together with a lot of provisions, was burnt and destroyed. One Indian in this skirmish was killed.

Second engagement.—On regaining the road, a body of mounted warriors were seen descending from the mountain on the east, doubtless attracted by the burning of the island. The main command overtook the guard at this place, and Captain Martin with twenty-seven men started in pursuit. The Indians were well mounted, and for a distance of about fourteen miles the chase was hotly contested. They finally succeeded in gaining some high bluffs, where they concealed themselves among the rocks, and the chase was abandoned—not, however, until Captain Martin's command had killed one Indian and shot the horse from under another.

A man missing.—On reaching the encampment on the evening of the 30th, it was ascertained that John Alban, of company B, was missing. He had separated from the main command, and had been cut off by the Indians. Scouts were immediately despatched to the mountains, and during the following three days and nights the most diligent search was made for the missing man. On the 2d instant his body was found horribly mutilated, his gun and revolver lying by his side broken to pieces.

Third engagement.—On the afternoon of the 2d instant a detachment of twenty-three men, under command of Lieutenant Warman, were surrounded near Bloody Point—where the lamented Coats lost his life in August, 1852—by nearly two hundred Indians. The savages immediately opened a heavy fire upon Lieutenant Warman's command, who were compelled to cut their way through them for a distance of several miles. The loss in this engagement was: killed, Second Lieutenant H. Warman; wounded, N. C. Miller and A. McAllister. The Indians lost eight killed, and several were supposed to be wounded.

Fourth engagement.—General Cosby, whilst on his way from Yreka to rejoin the command, with an escort of ten men, discovered the Indians named in the preceding engagement returning from the battle. General Cosby and party gave them immediate chase. They broke and fled to the mountains, but, finding they were being rapidly gained upon, they took up a position in a small grove of cedar near the base of the mountain. Here they maintained their position until they were driven to the bluff of the mountain. In this engagement one of Cosby's command was badly wounded. Eight horses were captured from the Indians, and several of their number wounded. The Indians were well armed with rifles, and mounted on fine horses.

On the 3d instant General Cosby reached the camp on Clear lake,

named Camp Martin; here he found Captain Williams and the detachment that was sent from Willow creek to Clear lake. These had travelled five days around the lake, and during the expedition found a large body of Indians on the north side; but as they were near the water, and supplied with boats, they succeeded in making their escape to an island. Two horses were captured at this point.

Incidents of the fight.—Dennis Fitzpatrick shot the Indian who killed Lieutenant Warman.

General Cosby took from the Indians Warman's hat, and also the gun of a Mr. Miller, which was lost when his horse was shot from under him.

General Cosby was shot through his pantaloons and shirt, in front, near the thighs.

A private letter received from Major P. Murray states, among the eight horses that were captured, one was found belonging to Mr. Howland. The saddle of the person murdered at the head of Shas valley a short time since was also found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, September 19, 1856.

COLONEL: For the information of the Lieutenant General commanding the Army, and the Secretary of War, I herewith forward a copy of a letter from Colonel Wright, 9th infantry, dated September 8, 1856. He has gone to the Walla-Walla country to superintend the establishing of a post in that country, to be under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe, and to visit the several neighboring tribes, to ascertain their feelings and disposition towards the whites. I, however, apprehend no difficulty whatever with them, and certain not if the volunteers can be kept out of the Indian country. The object hitherto has been plunder—on the one hand, the treasury of the United States; and on the other, the extermination and plunder of the Indians, who have a large number of horses and cattle. I do not believe Governor Curry could have fitted out a winter expedition against the Walla-Wallas, but from the fact that they had a great number of horses and cattle, by the capture of which the volunteers expected a large remuneration. This information is from sources not to be doubted.

By the next steamer I will transmit a report of the treatment and management of Indian affairs in California. It was my intention to have transmitted it by the steamer of the 20th instant, but delayed in consequence of not receiving important information anticipated.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieut. Colonel L. THOMAS, *A. A. G.,*
Headquarters of the Army, New York.

HEADQUARTERS, NORTHERN DISTRICT,

Department of the Pacific, Fort Vancouver, W. T., Sept. 8, 1856.

MAJOR: Since my last communication, on the 25th ultimo, all of the Indians both at this place and the Cascades have been removed to the White Salmon river, where they are fishing, and making preparations for the coming winter. An agent will remain with them.

Everything is perfectly quiet in the Yakima country. From Colonel Steptoe I have received no official information; I learn, however, by the express from the superintendent of Indian affairs, that the colonel had proceeded without any difficulty, and would doubtless reach his position on the 3d instant; possibly I may hear from him before the steamer leaves.

Governor Stevens was on the Mill creek with a small detachment of volunteers under Colonel Shaw. A pack-train despatched by the governor for Walla-Walla, in advance of the command of Colonel Steptoe, had been captured by the Indians. It appears that the train (a small one) was accompanied by *forty-one* men, and at the time of being attacked by the Indians was within a few miles of the camp of Colonel Shaw, and within view from his camp. It is reported that the Indians numbered *seventy-five*, and belonged to the tribes engaged in the affair with Shaw's volunteers in July. Bad management caused the loss of the train; no effort was made to drive off the Indians; the men sheltered themselves behind their packs and animals until after dark, and then made a precipitate retreat to Colonel Shaw's camp, leaving everything in the hands of the enemy. I learn that a detachment was advanced from the camp to succor the train, but from some unknown cause it did not reach its destination.

The superintendent of Indian affairs has taken up to Walla-Walla a supply of provisions and presents for the Indians, and Nez Percés and other Indians were coming to a council to be held about the time of the arrival of Colonel Steptoe with his command.

Notwithstanding all these little *contre-temps*, I doubt not of the ultimate success of our arrangements for the pacification of all the Indian tribes.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding.

Major W. W. MACKALL, A. A. G.,

Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

Benicia, California, September 3, 1856.

COLONEL: Since my communication of the 19th of August, I have received communications from Colonel George Wright, 9th infantry, of the 25th and 27th of July, and 3d, 17th, and 24th (two) of August, copies of which are herewith enclosed; all of which I would commend to the attention of the Lieutenant General commanding the Army and

the Secretary of War. I also enclose a copy of instructions to Colonel Wright, dated the 1st instant.

By Colonel Wright's letter of the 17th August, it will be perceived that "Governor Stevens has countermanded his requisition for two additional companies of volunteers, and those now in the field will be required forthwith to leave the country." See my communication addressed to the headquarters of the army, dated 4th and 19th August; also a copy of instructions, already forwarded to the headquarters of the army, to Colonel Wright, dated the 3d of July. It will also be seen by the letter of August 24th, that Colonel Wright has recovered uninjured the howitzer abandoned by Major Haller.

I have never doubted for a moment that as soon as the volunteers ceased their depredations and savage barbarities on the Indians, arrangements could be made satisfactory to all concerned. Nothing is required but common justice and the ordinary feelings of humanity to be extended to the Indians, to keep them quiet and to preserve the peace of the country. The object of the war has been, from the commencement, one of plunder of the Indians and the treasury of the United States, prompted by political and pecuniary considerations, not doubting, in consequence of the appropriation of \$900,000 on account of a pretended Indian war in California, and the appropriation of \$70,000 on account of a small Indian fight in the Rogue river country, that Congress would, no matter how great the expense, pay the bill. The advocates of the war, in reference to the expense, have uniformly referred to the California appropriation as conclusive evidence that the expenses of the recent war would be paid by the United States. Hence, powers not conferred on the President of the United States were assumed by Governors Curry and Stevens in raising volunteers and marching them beyond their own jurisdiction, and making war on Indians peaceably inclined, and who would not have made war on the whites if they had not been attacked. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,

Major General.

Lieut. Col. L. THOMAS, *A. A. G.*,

Headquarters of the Army, New York.

[No. 20.] HEADQUARTERS, N. DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE PACIFIC,
Camp on the Atah-nam Creek, W. T.,
 July 25, 1856.

SIR: On the 21st instant, I marched from the "Kittetas," with one company of artillery, two of infantry, and a detachment of dragoons, leaving Major Garnett with three companies and a detachment of twenty-five dragoons. I brought with me a party of Des Chutes Indians, with their families, whom I have permitted to fish at the Columbia river, on the north side, above the Dalles. I also brought a party

of Klikitats, with their families. They are to halt on the To-po-nish, a short distance below, where the road crosses. They can obtain subsistence by fishing, digging roots, &c.

I halted two days at Fort Na-chess, at which place I was visited by a party of Nisqually Indians, who were temporarily living upon the upper waters of the Na-chess. Eight of the principal men came in; the number of men, women, and children in their camp is probably seventy. They are poor, having lost nearly all their horses and property, when they crossed the mountain last winter. They are very anxious to return to the "Sound," either to the reservation, or any other point which may be decided on.

At my camp on the "Kittetas," I left Leschi, Nelson, and Kitsap, with a small party of Nisquallys. Leschi is the recognized chief of these people, including those on the Na-chess. They are all desirous of returning to the Sound, provided they can do so in safety. With regard to the three named, I some time since received a letter from Governor Stevens, suggesting that no terms should be granted them; but inasmuch as they came in and departed in security previous to that time, and appeared determined to be our friends, I would not take any harsh measures, without having proof of their guilt. I can establish nothing against them worthy of death. I have no doubt that they have, during the course of the war, committed many murders—at least so we would designate their acts; but they look upon the killing of men, women, and children as a legitimate mode of warfare; even of this, I have no evidence. I have written to Colonel Casey, to ascertain from the superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory if he will receive all these Nisquallys on the reservation, and guaranty their safety. If the answer is in the affirmative, I will then send these Indians under a guard to the nearest military post west of the mountains, to be from thence forwarded to the reservation.

Since I have been in this country I have marched over its entire length and breadth, from the Dalles north to the We-nat-cha, and all the rivers have been examined from the mountains to the Columbia river. I have seen all the Indians, and they are now living only at points which I have designated, either near military stations, or higher up on the streams, to enable them to gain a subsistence. They are all at this moment very happy, and fully convinced that their true policy is to abstain from war, and remain forever our friends. I have also dispelled their fears of Kamiakin, who has oppressed and robbed them for many years, and should he ever return to this country, these Indians will all unite against him.

Yesterday morning I left this camp at 3 o'clock, and, with a detachment of dragoons, made a reconnaissance of this creek to its junction with the Yakima; also up the Yakima, &c. It is twelve miles to the Yakima; there is no timber at all on this creek. From the mouth of this creek to the mouth of the Na-chess, it is ten miles. The Yakima presents the same appearance throughout; cottonwood and willow in abundance, but no building materials.

This is the day I fixed upon to meet the Klikitats at this point.

Our messengers have been gone nine days. If they do not come by to-morrow, I shall march on the next day for Kamas lake.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding.

Major W. W. MACKALL, *A. A. Gen.,*

Headquarters, Dept. of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

[No. 21.] HEADQUARTERS, N. DIST., DEP'T OF THE PACIFIC,
Camp on A-tah-num Creek, W. T., July 27, 1856.

SIR: On the afternoon of the 25th instant, the "Klikitats" all came into my camp, headed by their venerable chief Tow-a-tax, commonly called Ni-ka-tan-i. They are direct from the Kamas lake, and number about forty men. I have been in council with them for two days, and their conduct throughout has given me the highest satisfaction. Their promptness in coming in, and the frankness of their speeches, and ready compliance with all my demands, assured me that hereafter we may rely upon their permanent friendship.

The chief Ni-ka-tan-i and the sub-chiefs related the whole affair of the attack at the Cascades; it corresponds with what I had already heard—that Kamiakin had sent a party of Yakimas to Kamas lake, and commanded that the Klikitats should join them with their young men, and proceed to the Cascades, communicate with the Cascade Indians, and, if practicable, gain them over; then availing themselves of the moment when both steamboats should be there, to burn them, and, at the same time, make a simultaneous attack on the whole line, kill all the white inhabitants, and hold possession of the place until Kamiakin should arrive, which he promised to do with a large force, comprising all the Indians in this country and the borders of the Columbia. They say that the design of Kamiakin was to hold the Cascades permanently. By threats and persuasion, Kamiakin induced twenty of the Klikitats to join the Yakimas; the latter numbered thirty. The whole party of fifty then went to the Cascades, and held secret meetings with the friendly Indians, gained over the chief Chenowith and Bannahar, and then made the attack. It does not appear that there was any chief with the party attacking at the Cascades. The chief Ni-ka-tan-i says that the Klikitats have been suffering for a long time the oppressions of Kamiakin and Ow-hi. They have been forced to give up their horses and women, and suffered every species of maltreatment without the power to make a successful resistance.

I demanded of these Indians the immediate surrender of three Cascade Indians who fled with the Klikitats at the time I recovered that line. They were promptly brought in and delivered to my custody.

After a minute and careful investigation of their cases, I can find nothing against them worthy of punishment. Their own story, corroborated by many witnesses, satisfies me that they did not engage in the murders. That they fled, is true; but the defection of their

chiefs led them to believe that, if taken by us, they would all be hung. It proved by the concurrent testimony of all these Indians, that the Cascade, chiefs, Chenowith and Bannahar, set fire to their own houses with the view of making us believe that the enemy had done it. I next demanded the restitution of all the property in their possession belonging to the white people; that they should live at the place I should designate; not roam over the country without authority; promise inviolable friendship towards the white people, and to oppose with all their forces any attempt of the refugee chiefs to disturb the quiet of the country; and, finally, to deliver hostages to me to insure a faithful compliance with their agreement. These conditions were all instantly and cheerfully complied with.

When I came over from my camp to the Kittetas, I brought with me about one hundred Klikitats, who had been for some time kept with the Yakimas. I have now reunited them with those from Kamas lake, and over the whole of them placed the chief Ni-ka-tan-i and five chiefs.

The main body of these Indians will live at the Kamas lake during the summer. In the winter they will move down on the Klikitat river, where there is but little snow. Another party I have located in the valley of the To-po-nish, below where the road from the Dalles passes.

Soon after I arrived in this country, quite a party of Klikitats escaped from Kamiakin's people and came to my camp. They were anxious to go back to Oregon, where they had lived before the treaty; and in the then unsettled state of the country, I had no place to put them in safety; accordingly, I permitted them to go to the Dalles. They will now be brought back and incorporated with their own people. The Klikitats at Vancouver will also join the head chief at Kamas lake. By this the whole Klikitat nation will be reunited, and I have the strongest faith in the friendship of the chiefs and people. I will guarantee that they will be on our side in any war we may be engaged in.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding.

Major W. W. MACKALL, *A. A. Gen.,*

Headquarters Dept. of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

[No. 22.]

HEADQUARTERS, N. DISTRICT, DEPT. OF THE PACIFIC,
Camp on the To-po-nish Creek, W. T., August 3, 1856.

MAJOR: On the 29th ultimo I marched from the A-tah-num to this place, and since that time I have carefully examined the Simcoe valley, and I have come to the conclusion that my present position is the most desirable one for station for the winter.

In front of us is an open plain to the Yakima river; and both up and down that river there is a good trail over a level country—one leading to the Selah and Kittetas, and the other in the direction of

the Walla-Walla. On the To-pon-ish there are oak and cottonwood and at a distance of four miles west of us there is an abundant supply of the best of pine timber accessible with wagons.

This valley is much warmer in winter than any of those farther north, and the Indians now at the Kittetas, and on the Yakima, Naches, &c., will all winter here. This is a central point. The roads from the Dalles, Kamas lake, and from the north, all unite here, and also from Walla-Walla. The Simcoe valley is extensive, affords grass for our animals and sufficient good land for gardening.

The express has just arrived from the camp on the Yakima. Four companies are there under Brevet Major Haller, and everything was quiet.

I have received your communication of the 19th ultimo, and I shall carry out the instructions of the general as soon as practicable. I have abandoned the camp on the Naches, and ordered Colonel Steptoe with his command to this place.

The company of dragoons will proceed to Fort Dalles to escort the supply train to Walla-Walla; and after its departure the infantry companies will march from this point direct for Walla-Walla, to reach there at the same time as the train.

Supplies are now coming up to enable the troops here to begin at once to build huts for the winter.

It is out of the question to confine the Indians in this country to a certain district, unless the government furnish their entire subsistence. The whole country between the Cascade mountains and the Columbia river should be given to the Indians; it is not necessary to the white people. The Indians can subsist themselves if they have it; the mountains, the plains, and the rivers, each in turn affords them food. In the winter they are compelled to live in the valley, and one strong military post will insure their good behavior.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding

Major W. W. MACKALL, *A. A. Gen.,*

Headquarters Dept. of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

HEADQUARTERS, N. DIST., DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Fort Dalles, O. T., August 17, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d instant.

After the receipt of instructions from department headquarters under date of the 19th of July, I immediately organized a command to proceed to the Walla-Walla country and establish a post. Although the instructions only required three companies to be sent to Walla-Walla, yet the aspect of affairs in that country induced me to order four. Company L, 3d artillery, company K, 4th infantry, and company K, 9th infantry, were ordered to march from the Simcoe valley, direct for the mouth of the Walla-Walla, under the command

of Captain Russell of the 4th infantry. Company E, 1st dragoons, was ordered to this post, to accompany the supply train to the same point. The troops in the valley have already been concentrated, and the march will commence on the 20th. The supply train from this point will leave on the same day, escorted by the dragoons and a few men under orders to join their companies; the whole commanded by Brevet Lieut. Col. E. J. Steptoe, 9th infantry.

The companies now in the field have become much reduced, and the four companies I have ordered to the Walla-Walla, being the largest, equal in number the five remaining in the Yakima country. However, as the general has directed that *five* or six companies be sent, I shall prepare another company to go up with the next train.

The latest accounts from Walla-Walla represent everything as perfectly quiet, and no further difficulty is apprehended after a military post shall have been established there. Governor Stevens is now here, on his way to Walla-Walla, with goods and provisions for the Indians. The governor has countermanded his requisition for two additional companies of volunteers, and those now in the field will be required forthwith to leave the country.

I have made arrangements to remove all the Indians near Fort Vancouver to the Yakima country, and, if possible, I propose also to take the Cascade Indians with them. I shall return to Vancouver on the 20th, and as soon as arrangements can be made, forward the Indians to White Salmon river, where they will be landed, and, after fishing, up the river to Kamas lake; they will winter in the Simcoe valley. There will probably be three hundred Indians to be sent up from Vancouver and the Cascades, and as soon as I have a moment's leisure, I shall ascend the White Salmon and make an examination of that portion of the country, and also settle some little difficulties now existing between the Klikitats and Dog River Indians, with regard to the fisheries on the White Salmon.

As my presence in this quarter could not be dispensed with at this moment, and the Walla-Walla expedition had been organized under the former instructions, I do not deem it proper to delay the movement. To Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe I have confided the expedition. Knowing that the general has the highest confidence in Colonel Steptoe, I doubted not that my course would be approved.

I have now one company of the 4th infantry and two of the 9th infantry encamped on the Yakima, at the Kittetas valley, under command of Brevet Major Haller, 4th infantry. In the Simcoe valley, near the To-po-nish, I have two companies of the 9th infantry under Major Garnett. Major Garnett is erecting temporary quarters for the accommodation of *four* companies. On the A-tah-nam and streams to the north no timber suitable for building can be found in season for use this winter, and, as most of the Indians would winter in the warm valley of the Simcoe, I had intended to have but one post in that country for the ensuing winter. The camp under Major Haller I had proposed to break up this fall, and the companies to fall back to the Simcoe; one of them, if necessary, halting at the A-tah-nam and putting for the winter. Captain Dent, with his company "B," 9th infantry, is now at work on the road from this place to the Simcoe,

and it is expected that by the end of September we shall have a fair wagon road all the way.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding

Major W. W. MACKALL, A. A. G.,

Headquarters Dep't of the Pacific,

Benicia, California;

HEADQUARTERS, NORTHERN DISTRICT,

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

Fort Vancouver, W. T., August 24, 1856

SIR The command or Walla-Walla, under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe, will probably reach that country by the end of the month. Our latest news from there represents everything as quiet. I have sent twenty-five thousand rations of subsistence to Walla-Walla, with a good supply of quartermaster's and medical stores, and directed Colonel Steptoe to proceed at once with the erection of temporary buildings for the winter.

On the 21st instant I received at Fort Dalles a party of Ti-ah Indians, numbering some two hundred and fifty. Elet-Pamah, with other chiefs of these Ti-ah Indians, were in my camp soon after I reached the Na-chess, and they say that they are determined, from that moment, to collect as many of their people as possible and come in. The party brought in six or seven hundred horses, and all their property of every description. Their arms were given up to Major Lugbeel, and the Indians transferred to the immediate charge of the agent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding

Major W. W. MACKALL, A. A. G.,

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California

HEADQUARTERS, NORTHERN DISTRICT,

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

Fort Vancouver, W. T., August 24, 1856.

SIR: I have this moment received your communication of the 18th instant.

My letters of the 17th and 19th instant will have informed you of the measures I had taken to carry out the wishes of the general.

My latest advices from the Kittetas and Simcoe valley assure me that all is quiet in that quarter. From the Walla-Walla country the accounts are all favorable. Governor Stevens is now there, and the

volunteers are coming down by detachments. Colonel Steptoe's command will reach the Walla-Walla about the last of this month.

I deem it necessary to post an additional company at Fort Dalles at an early date, as we have in that vicinity some fifteen hundred Indians.

Major Haller's company will be ordered to Puget Sound at the proper time.

Before leaving the Simcoe valley, I succeeded in recovering the mountain howitzer abandoned by Major Haller. I brought it to Fort Dalles; it was uninjured.

I shall go to the White Salmon river as soon as the Indians in this neighborhood can be prepared to move. Had I been advised of the wish of the general that I should go in person to the Walla-Walla country before I left the Simcoe, I should have gone to that place direct; but having made all the arrangements, and deeming my presence in this quarter yet necessary, the expedition was, as I have previously reported, confided to Colonel Steptoe. I trust my action in this matter will be approved by the general.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding.

Major W. W. MACKALL, A. A. G.,

Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, September 1, 1856.

SIR: Major General Wool directs me to say that he approves of your arrangements with the Yakimas and Klikitats; that it is important you should go to Walla-Walla as soon as possible, and attend to the establishment of the post in that vicinity, as previously directed.

It is also of the highest importance, says the general, that you, the senior officer, (the chief man,) should see and talk to all the tribes in that region, in order to ascertain their wants, feelings, and disposition towards the whites. It is indispensable, in order to ascertain the causes that brought the volunteers against those tribes, their conduct towards them during their occupation of the Walla-Walla country, and how the friendly Cayuses have been affected. He wishes you to ascertain what became of the property taken from Fort Walla-Walla.

He considers it equally important that you should learn the feelings and dispositions of the Nez Percés towards the whites.

He expects you to see that a sufficient supply of short forage for the dragoons at Walla-Walla, and the supplies for all your posts, be transported to the posts, while the transportation is easiest.

The general thought three companies a sufficient garrison for Walla-Walla. You suggest four. He thinks that when you have seen the

Indians in that district and ascertained their feelings, you will come to his opinion. Should you then, however, adhere to your present opinion, he leaves the question for your decision.

The object of establishing a post in the vicinity of the Atahnam Mission was, that the troops might be in communication with Father Pandosy. If the post at Simcoe is so placed as to secure this object, the general does not insist on a winter station at the Mission.

He hopes the officers, particularly the commanders of these posts, will treat Father Pandosy with kindness, and keep alive in him these dispositions by which we have so much profited in information.

Your letters of July 25, (two,) August 3, 6, 17, 19, (two,) 24, (two,) and 25, have been received.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant General

Colonel GEORGE WRIGHT, *9th Infantry,*
Commanding N. District W. T., Fort Vancouver.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, October 4, 1856.

COLONEL: Herewith I transmit, for the information of the Lieutenant General commanding the Army, and the Secretary of War, a copy of a letter dated the 20th September, 1856, from Colonel George Wright, 9th infantry, relating to Indian affairs at or near Fort Walla-Walla.

I do not apprehend any further difficulties with the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories, and certainly not if the troops of Governors Curry and Stevens can be kept out of the field.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General

Lieutenant Colonel L. THOMAS, *A. A. G.,*
Headquarters of the Army, New York city.

HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA RIVER DISTRICT,
Fort Vancouver, W. T., September 20, 1856

MAJOR: I have received full advices from Colonel Steptoe as late as the 15th instant. The colonel has selected a position on Mill creek for the military post. It is five miles below Whitman's old mill-site, is directly on the trails from the Nez Percés, Spokane, and Palouse country, and controls the entire valley. Colonel Steptoe considers the position preferable to any other in that section of the country.

The volunteers have all been disbanded, and are now *en route* for the Dalles, except a portion retained with the Indian supply-train, but not as an organized military body.

The superintendent of Indian affairs, Governor Stevens, was holding council in the immediate neighborhood of Colonel Steptoe's camp; there were some four thousand Indians present, embracing the Nez Percés, Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, and the bands of Kamiakin, Schloour, and Ow-hi.

The Indians visit Colonel Steptoe without reserve, and he has been quite successful in restoring their confidence in white people, which was much shaken by the recent conduct of the volunteers. The governor was acting solely as superintendent of Indian affairs, and as commissioner to treat with the Indians, by the appointment of the President; and the moment the council is closed, he with his attendants will start for the Dalles, leaving with Colonel Steptoe fifteen or twenty thousand pounds of flour for issue to the Indians.

Colonel Steptoe says that it is impossible for him to foresee the result of the council, but he apprehends nothing of much importance, or any injury to our existing friendly relations.

From the best information to be had, Colonel Steptoe is of opinion that there are no emigrants *en route* to Washington or Oregon Territory via Fort Boisé. The Nez Percés and Snakes know nothing of any being on the road. However, the moment the council adjourns, which would probably be on the 16th or 17th, the dragoons would be sent on the road to make inquiries.

On the whole, everything wears a favorable aspect, and I doubt not, when the regular troops are once permanently established in the country, that a good understanding will be had with all the Indians, and peace established on a firm basis; and to no one could this important duty more safely be intrusted than to the present commander of Walla-Walla.

In the Simcoe valley all is quiet; Major Garnett is vigorously pushing forward the erection of quarters and storehouses for his command during the ensuing winter. Brevet Major Haller, 4th infantry, with his company, will probably reach here within five days; a vessel awaits his arrival to transport him to Port Townsend. I designed, at first, to send Major Haller, with his company, to Puget Sound by land; but on the representation of Colonel Casey that he wished the company to proceed by this route to Port Townsend for the purpose of establishing a new post, and to take six months' supply with it, I so ordered it. The cost of sending the company by this way will be no more than it would to transport the supplies to the new post.

It is respectfully suggested that the post established by Colonel Steptoe be called "Fort Walla-Walla," and that of Major Garnett "Fort Simcoe."

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding.

Major W. W. MACKALL, A. A. G.,

Headquarters, Department of the Pacific,

Benicia, California.

Official copy.

W. W. MACKALL, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, October 19, 1856

COLONEL: For the information of the Lieutenant General commanding the Army, and the Secretary of War, I have the honor to forward a letter from Colonel George Wright, dated the 2d October, 1856; three from Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe, dated the 18th, 20th, and 26th of September; two from Governor Stevens, without date; and a letter of instruction to Colonel George Wright, dated October 19, 1856.

By the correspondence it will be perceived that Governor Stevens, by attempting to enforce upon the several Indian tribes assembled in council at Walla-Walla the treaties he negotiated with them last year, produced a collision between the governor's party, regulars, and Indians.

Although the governor harangued the people of Portland, where he denounced the regulars and all connected with them, and may have caused a panic among the people, and possibly induce volunteers again to take the field against the Indians in Washington Territory, I do not apprehend any serious difficulty. I cannot doubt if Colonel Wright conducts his operations, which he should have commenced several weeks before he left for the Walla-Walla country (about the 3d October) with energy and efficiency, that the Indians will be speedily brought to terms, and peace and quiet will again be restored to the department of the Pacific.

The white settlements, however, are in no danger whatever from the Indian tribes in and about the Walla-Walla country. They cannot be reached from that direction. If the volunteers and the settlers will only let the Indians alone, and keep out of their country, they will not be molested.

It is, however, not to be disguised that every means will be exerted in the power of the political and pecuniary speculators of the Territories to renew the war, in the hope that they may by such means induce Congress to make an appropriation to meet their enormous scrip debt, amounting, as it is said, to five or six millions of dollars.

In conclusion, I will simply remark that I am unable to comprehend why Colonel Wright did not leave before the 3d of October for Walla-Walla. By an examination of my instructions of the 2d and 8th August and the 1st September, it will be perceived that he was ordered to conduct an expedition of five or six companies to Walla-Walla as early as the 2d of August:

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General

Lieut. Col. THOMAS, A. A. G.,
Headquarters of the Army, New York.

HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA RIVER DISTRICT,
Fort Dalles, O. T., October 2, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith communications from Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe, dated on the 18th, 20th, and 26th of September, which will advise the major general commanding of the state of affairs in the Walla-Walla country.

I fully concur with Colonel Steptoe in the opinion that it was unfortunate that the governor should have held his council at this time. Assembling so large a body of Indians in their present disturbed condition only gave them an opportunity of talking over their grievances and forming coalitions against us.

What the Indians required was rest, quiet, and a feeling of safety under our general protection. I allude to the Nez Percés more particularly—a strong nation whose controlling influence is immense throughout the whole country; a nation which has been the steadfast friend of the whites for more than half a century.

The Nez Percés are divided; "Lawyer" and people are, I believe, sincerely attached to our cause, but Looking-glass and his party have been drawn off by Kamiakin, Ow-hi, &c.

I am going up the country immediately; I shall take Brevet Major Lugenbeel's company with me. I have sent to Fort Simcoe for one company to be detached for temporary service at this post.

I cannot say what course it may be found necessary to pursue after reaching the Walla-Walla. If the hostiles can be struck a blow, it will be done, and no effort will be spared to put a final end to this war.

All is quiet in the Yakima country.

I am not very well, but I trust to getting better in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding.

Major W. W. MACKALL, A. A. G.,

Headquarters, Dept. of the Pacific, Benicia, Cal.

CAMP ON MILL CREEK, W. T.,
September 18, 1856.

COLONEL: The council with the Indians closed to-day. I attended it yesterday, and was satisfied that Governor Stevens had effected no good by assembling the tribes. The Nez Percés showed generally a disposition to annul the treaty of last year, while the Cayuse chiefs were almost defiant in tone. The governor admitted to me to-day that he had failed to accomplish what he hoped, but he charged his failure to the want of support he had received from the regular army.

I cannot help feeling gratified that the treaty of Walla-Walla has not yet been ratified, because it is plain to me that an attempt to execute it now would be attended by resistance at once on the part of most of the Nez Percés, and ultimately by combined resistance amongst the surrounding tribes.

Several of the Nez Percés and Cayuse chiefs came to my tent yesterday, and I told them plainly that my object in coming here was to establish a military post, and thereby to preserve the peace; that I would protect the good and punish the bad; that I would defend their rights against all aggression whatever; and that I had no demand to make of them or their people for anything that had occurred in their recent war with the whites. I told them, moreover, that they must cease fighting *instantly*, and forget their animosities towards the whites. What impression was made upon their minds it is impossible to declare; but it seemed to me that they regarded us rather as sincere and well-meaning friends, and not responsible for what evils they had to complain of.

One thing is evident to me; the minds of the Indians throughout all this region are much unsettled, and I do not question that they will plunge into open hostilities with us for a very insufficient cause—~~an~~ imaginary grievance, for instance.

The opposite policy of the regular and volunteer forces cannot fail to have impressed them strongly, nor can that impression be favorable to peace, at least just now.

I must confess to you that, in my judgment, it is unfortunate that Governor Stevens should have appointed this as the time for holding his council, or that I should have been sent here while it was sitting; unfortunate that he did not wait till the post was established and influence felt; or that I did not wait till he had perfected what he had begun. As it is, he complains that I have, by not aiding him, or by not co-operating *heartily* with him, actually opposed him. This may be so, but I certainly have done for him all and more than my instructions warranted. It is equally plain that, by remaining here so long in council with the Indians, he has thoroughly embarrassed me, and frustrated thus far the immediate ends I had to attain.

If it be possible, I hope you will let me have another company of *riflemen* at the earliest day. The necessity of controlling by a strong force the Nez Percés and Spokane tribes cannot be overestimated. If they remain peaceful, those nearer the coast can be easily restrained; if they begin war, every inner tribe will necessarily unite with them.

I remain, colonel, with respect, your obedient servant,

E. J. STEPTOE,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Army

Colonel GEORGE WRIGHT, 9th Infantry,

Commanding Northern District, Department of Pacific.

FORT WALLA-WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
September 20, 1856.

COLONEL: I regret to inform you that a collision has taken place between the troops and portions of the Cayuse, Walla-Walla and Yakima Indians, assisted by a band of the Nez Percés. The cause of it was this:

I had designated an hour of yesterday when I wished to see the Cayuse and Walla-Walla chiefs, with a view to mutual explanation, and a thorough understanding for the future. Early in the morning

a messenger from "Kamiakin" came and informed me that *his* chief would also be in attendance. But when the hour arrived, only Stick-as and Huh-mow-lish made their appearance.

I discovered at the same time that the Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, and apparently two or three hundred, were busily employed setting on fire the only grass remaining to us on the hills, or encouraging others to do so. (You must bear in mind that these same Indians had already burned all the grass near my camp and on the hills, for miles away, except a small patch which was saved by a party of soldiers sent out; and that I had complained of it to the chiefs as an unfriendly act.)

I called the attention of the two chiefs to the matter now, and stated that I regarded it as evidence of decided hostility, nor would I "talk" to them in consequence of it. They replied that they had done all in their power, but some of their young men would not listen to their counsel; that they were in despair, and would go off themselves into the Nez Percés' country.

This last mentioned tribe had broken up their camp early in the morning, and Lawyer's party were now on their way home, but that of Joseph (a rival chief) still lingered around.

Things were in this state when I received, about sunset, a note from Governor Stevens, (enclosed,) who had also started in the morning for the Dalles. I answered it by stating that in my present condition the dragoons could hardly be spared; I might let him have Captain Fletcher's company, but suggested that, as I had no train, and the destruction of the grass made it necessary for me to move my camp *somewhere*, he should return at once, and I would use his train to get upon the Umatilla, and place him beyond danger at the same time. At about 11 o'clock I received an answer (the other paper enclosed). Lieutenant Davidson was immediately despatched with half of his company, a howitzer under Lieutenant Turner, and fifteen riflemen under Lieutenant Wickliffe, with orders to attack the Indians surrounding the governor, and bring him back to my camp; which duty was handsomely performed, and the whole party returned about four o'clock this morning. Lieutenant Davidson was assailed by the enemy along the way back, but he drove them promptly from their positions without sustaining any loss. Soon after daybreak the Indians established themselves on the heights around, and beyond the reach of shot, and soon got into the bush and fired into the camp, but without doing any harm. A shell and a few riflemen dispersed them at once. They were all mounted, and, with such a start as they would have, I knew it would be worse than idle to pursue them.

I therefore directed a block-house to be commenced immediately, and determined to have one company and a howitzer in it, with the stores, and to move with the other two companies, and *all* our stock, towards the Umatilla.

This seemed to be the only way of putting Governor Stevens beyond danger, and at the same time of preserving our animals.

I am, colonel, with respect, your obedient servant,

E. J. STEPTOE,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army.

Colonel GEORGE WRIGHT, 9th Infantry,

Commanding Northern District, Department of the Pacific.

CAMP ON THE UMATILLA, *September 26, 1856.*

COLONEL: The block-house to which I alluded in my last letter was finished in two days. Captain Fletcher's company was left for its garrison. One howitzer with twenty-five rounds and a detail from Lieutenant Piper's company were also left. I saw everything arranged properly, and then marched at ten o'clock on the 23d. The block-house is very strongly built, with loop-holes and embrasures; a picket encloses the quartermaster and company stores and one face of the house. Captain Fletcher would have no difficulty, in my opinion, in defending himself against all the Indians in Washington and Oregon Territories combined.

I must express my thanks for the aid given to me by Governor Stevens in constructing the block-house. He took a lively interest in the matter, and loaned oxen to haul the logs, and sent some carpenters to assist ours. It was thus that so little time was required for the work, and we were enabled to quit a spot where there was no food for our animals.

I have with me the six wagons retained at the post. It is my intention to stop Captain Russell at John Day's river, to leave with him Lieutenant Piper's company, and to push on to the Dalles with the six wagons (empty) and a detachment of the dragoons. These wagons I have supposed it best to load with oats for the post at Walla-Walla.

I desire much to meet you and understand your views in the present conjuncture. There are many things I wish to say to you, to enable you to comprehend fully what has occurred, and to determine aright what course should be pursued. In general terms, I may say that in my judgment we are reduced to the necessity of waging a vigorous war; striking the Cayuses at the Grande Ronde, and Kamiakin wherever he may be found, or of sending out for the chiefs and endeavoring to arrange matters satisfactorily. Now that the volunteers have left the field, you must be the judge.

I send this by an express, and hope to hear from you before I reach John Day's river. Pardon me for addressing you directly; not knowing whether Lieutenant Owen will be certainly with you, I have preferred to write direct, and so avoid danger of delay.

Truly and respectfully yours,

C. J. STEPTOE,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.

Colonel GEO. WRIGHT, *9th Infantry,*

Commanding Northern District.

9½, P. M.

DEAR SIR: Your note has just come to hand. I think your suggestion of moving to the Umatilla good, but it is impossible for me to move back without assistance. We have around us over 300 Indians. Send your dragoons and a portion of Fletcher's company as soon as possible, and I will go back to your camp. * * *

Yours, &c.,

I. I. STEVENS,

Governor and Sup't Indian Affairs,

Lieutenant Colonel STEPTOE.

[No date.]

DEAR SIR: My party was attacked by the Indians about two and a half miles from your camp. I am now halted on a little stream some three and a half miles from you. We have killed and wounded several Indians, and one of my men is badly wounded.

The Indians, who are now in our front, number, I think, about 250. This is the best estimate I can make. I shall move in the morning and endeavor to make a day's march. But my train is large, and there are a number of loose animals, which leaves but a small force to charge the Indians. The attack was commenced by the Indians. I think your dragoons could do good service, and will suggest that you despatch them.

Truly, yours,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,

Governor and Sup't Indian Affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel STEPTOE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Benicia, California, October 19, 1856.

SIR: Major General Wool has received your letter of October 2d, enclosing those of the 18th, 20th, and 26th of September from Col. Steptoe, and those of Governor Stevens, not dated.

He directs me to recall to your notice certain instructions heretofore given you, extracts from which are here presented, viz: those of July 3d: "You will recollect that you have nothing to do with volunteers or Governor Stevens." "If you should find them or any citizens in your way, you will arrest, disarm, and send them out of the Yakima country." Those of July 19th: "The Hudson Bay Company and the present settlers at that place (Walla-Walla) will not be disturbed, but you will prevent any others from settling in the Indian country until further orders on the subject are received from the government. The General wishes the instructions heretofore received to govern your conduct towards the two governors." Those of August 2d: "As soon as you have arranged matters with the Yakimas and Klikitats, the General desires you, with the least possible delay, to conduct an expedition of five or six companies against the Walla-Wallas. No emigrants, or other whites, except the Hudson Bay Company, or persons having ceded rights from the Indians, will be permitted to settle or remain in the Indian country, or on lands not ceded by treaty, confirmed by the Senate, and approved by the President of the United States." "These orders are not, however, apply to miners collecting gold at the Colville mines. The miners, however, be notified that, should they interfere with the Indians or their squaws, they will be punished and sent out of the country." Those of August 18th: "He further directs that you proceed in person with a command to the Walla-Walla country, and, having done so, made peace with those Indians, established a post there, as before

directed, and cleared that country of volunteers, you can then return to your headquarters." Those of September 1st: "He approves of your arrangements with the Yakimas and Klikitats." "It is important you should go to Walla-Walla as soon as possible, and attend to the establishment of the post in that vicinity, as previously directed. It is also of the highest importance that you, the senior officer, (the chief man,) should see and talk to all the tribes in that region, in order to ascertain their wants, feelings, and dispositions towards the whites. It is indispensable, in order to ascertain the causes that brought the volunteers against those tribes, their conduct towards them during their occupation of the Walla-Walla country, and how the friendly Cayuses have been affected. He wishes you to ascertain what became of the property taken from Fort Walla-Walla. He thinks it equally important that you should learn the feelings and dispositions of the Nez Percés towards the whites."

On reviewing these instructions and your action under them, the General sees nothing wanting to the completeness of the former, and is at a loss to account for the latter. "Were you not aware," he says, "that when hostilities had begun, and the troops been sent to suppress them, the duties of an Indian agent (though a governor) ceased; that the power of regulating the Indians then passed from the civil to the military? Your instructions were too plain to be misunderstood. How, then, could you permit the agent to precede the march of your column to Walla-Walla; to treat with Indians you had been ordered to subdue?"

"You did not go in person, although again and again ordered; and to what end and with what instructions did you send Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe to attend on the Indian agent, to wait his movements, and then enforce the revival of treaties, that you could but know had already led to war with the Yakimas?"

"Were you not yet persuaded of the fatality attending every act of Stevens? whether as agent he made treaties with the Indians, or as governor he attempted to enforce them; that by the former he incited them to hostilities, and by the latter protracted the war? The General has so often apprized you of these things, (the fatality of Stevens and your authority,) that he cannot understand that you would permit him to assemble the Indians as an agent likely to further your views, or hesitate to prevent him as an intruder certain to thwart them."

But this has been done; and the General earnestly hopes that the annoyance thus given to him may be the greatest cause of regret either you or he may have from the past. Warned by what has occurred, the General trusts you will be on your guard against the whites, and adopt the most prompt and vigorous measures to crush the enemy before they have time to combine for resistance: close the war, and prevent further trouble, by keeping the whites out of the Indian country.

He has sent Major Wyse's company by the boat which carries this, to reinforce you.

He has directed Mr. Robert Newell to report to you as a guide and interpreter. He is well acquainted with the Indians and the country

in which you are operating, and will prove highly influential, and in all respects useful. You will allow him per month whatever you may deem adequate for the services he may render.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel GEORGE WRIGHT, *9th Infantry,*
Com. on Columbia river, via Fort Dalles, Oregon.

No. 5.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN A. A. HUMPHREYS, TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,

Upon the progress of the Pacific Railroad Explorations and Surveys.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Pacific Railroad Exploration Surveys,
Washington, November 29, 1856.

SIR: At the date of my last report, November 29, 1855, the party of Lieutenant John G. Parke, topographical engineers, had just returned to Washington from the field. Since then it has been occupied in preparing the reports and maps of the survey, which are now nearly completed.

By instructions from the department, of October 2, 1854, Lieutenant Parke was directed to make explorations to determine the practicability of constructing a railroad from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to the plain of Los Angeles by the Salinas river valley, and through the spurs of the coast range, which extend to the seacoast, near Point Conception; or, if that was found to be impracticable, by the coast route; to make certain explorations in the Great Basin, in connexion with the route of the 35th parallel, and to explore the country between the Pimas villages on the Gila and the Rio Grande. The attention of the party being particularly directed to such examinations in the latter region as would show the degree of practicability of constructing artesian and common wells.

The survey was commenced at San José, California. The route lay through the Santa Clara, or San José valley, to the Pajaro river; down the valley of this stream to near its debouche into the bay of Monterey; around the foot hills of the Gavilan range of mountains to the Salinas plains, and the valley of the Salinas river, and up the Salinas river to Santa Margarita, at the base of the San Luis Pass.

Thus far, no material obstacles were presented to the construction of a railroad; the Santa Clara valley and Salinas plains affording a peculiarly favorable location for it. A bridge across the Pajaro and some light earthwork at the terminal spurs of Mount Gavilan, and in the valley of the Salinas, between the mouth of the San Lorenzo and Santa Margarita, constitute the heaviest portion of the work for this

distance of one hundred and seventy-seven miles. The maximum grade required will be seventy feet per mile, for two miles.

A month was devoted to a thorough examination of the headwaters of the Salinas river. Reconnoitring parties were sent forward to examine the main stream and its largest tributary, the Estrella and the Cuyama plain, or valley of the Rio de Santa Maria, beyond, while a detailed survey of the San Luis Pass was being made. The explorations about the heads of the Salinas and the Cuyama plain prove that a line through this country would be impracticable. An extensive basin was discovered—the Llano Estero—a tributary to the Tulare valley, which affords a very favorable pass from that valley to the bays of Monterey and San Francisco; the elevation of the summit being about 1,800 feet above the sea. The approach from the Tulare valley is over a plain for about forty miles. The distance from this pass to Kern lake is sixty-five miles.

The elevation of the lake above the sea, according to Lieutenant Williamson, is three hundred and ninety-eight feet. It is believed that a grade of sixty feet per mile will accomplish the descent from the summit westward to the Estrella. The average grade of Estrella creek to its mouth at San Miguel is about twenty feet per mile.

The route was continued across the Santa Lucia mountains, through the San Luis Pass, to the seashore. A detailed survey of this pass was made. It is a sharp divide, composed of slightly metamorphosed sandstone and serpentine rock. The elevation of the summit was found to be 1,556 feet above the sea. It is proposed to tunnel this pass for three-fourths of a mile, commencing at a point about 200 feet below the summit. The maximum ascending grade would be 80 feet per mile. The San Luis creek heads on the seaward side of this pass and descends rapidly to the plain through a wide valley, flanked on either side by rib-like spurs from the mountain. The descent of the stream is too great to admit the location of the road through or near San Luis Obispo; but, four and a half miles below its source, there is a lateral ravine, from the summit of which the line may be carried along the slopes of the mountains to the small divide between Corral de Piédras creek and Arroyo Grande, a stream running to the Pacific, whose slope, from the point where it is reached, admits a railroad location as far as its mouth. From the summit of the San Luis Pass to the ocean, a grade of 100 feet per mile would be required for fourteen miles. This section constitutes the boldest feature of the route between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Lieutenant Parke is of opinion that for temporary purposes this pass can be surmounted without a tunnel, by resorting to a system of short curves and heavy grades—the greatest 200 feet per mile—similar to that adopted in the location of the Virginia Central Railroad across the Blue Ridge at Rockfish Gap, where the maximum grade is 275 feet per mile. The examinations in the vicinity of San Luis Obispo having been completed, the region lying between the ocean, the plains of Los Angeles, the western edge of the Great Basin, and the heads of the Tulare and Salinas valleys was thoroughly explored. The line adopted as most favorable commences at the Arroyo Grande; traverses the Guadalupe Largo; ascends the Zados Santos summit; descends to the Rio de Tres Alam

crosses the spur between Rio de Tres Alamos and the Santa Inez river; passes to the summit of the Gaviote Pass at Santa Cruz—elevation, 700 feet—and, through the lower portion of the Gaviote Pass and creek, to the coast. The maximum grade upon this line is 100 feet per mile, for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through the Gaviote cañon. From the summit of the Gaviote Pass (at Santa Cruz) to the ocean, the location will be bold; requiring heavy work in earth and rock (sandstone) to keep up the grade. A lofty structure will be required across the Gaviote creek, and a heavy cut through a salient point at its mouth. The route around Points Purisima, Arguello, and Concepcion is 14 miles longer. It lies wholly on the terraced shore, and at no point is over 100 feet above the sea.

From Gaviote creek to San Buenaventura—60 miles—the character of the location will be the same as that of the route around Point Concepcion, being near the shore, and on the terraces.

The most favorable route from San Buenaventura or the Santa Clara river, follows the Semi plain and pass to the San Fernando plain. The Semi Pass divides the San Fernando plain from the Santa Clara plain. A tunnel is proposed here, which will not exceed three-fourths of a mile in length, and, upon closer survey, may be materially shortened. The rock is sandstone of easy cleavage. The summit of this pass is 1,577 feet above the sea; the summit of the grade, 976 feet above that level. The ascending and descending grades are light. The San Fernando and Los Angeles plains are separated by a narrow valley. The route from San José, on the waters of the bay of San Francisco, to near Los Angeles, is divided into nine parts. The length of each division, the maximum grade, and approximate cost are presented by Lieutenant Parke, as follows:

Division.	Length.	Maximum grades, &c.	Cost per mile.	Total cost.
	<i>Miles.</i>			
1	39.25	18 feet per mile.	\$30,000 00	\$1,177,500 00
2	20.75	11 feet per mile.	55,000 00	1,141,250 00
3	45.50	$6\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile.	30,000 00	1,365,000 00
4	71.50	70 feet per mile.	50,000 00	3,575,000 00
5	24.50	100 feet per mile.	117,142 00	2,870,000 00
6	32.50	63 2 feet per mile.	30,000 00	975,000 00
7	33.50	100 feet per mile.	80,000 00	2,680,000 00
8	58.50	60 feet per mile.	60,000 00	3,510,000 00
9	70.00	63 feet per mile.	30,000 00	2,100,000 00
Total..	396.00	Average cost per mile..	49,163 00	19,468,750 00

* For the line via Point Concepcion, $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles longer, the maximum grade is 60 feet per mile; the average cost per mile \$60,000. This makes the cost of the entire division \$835,000, which exceeds the above \$155,000 and increases the total cost to \$19,623,750.

The above estimates are exclusive of equipment. If we take a proportional amount for this distance of 400 miles of the entire amount estimated for the 32d parallel route, for first equipment, we shall have about \$1,200,000 to add to the above, giving \$20,823,750.

The examinations of the coast route having been completed, the

Mojave river and basin were explored and found to have no connexion with the Colorado river and basin.

Proceeding to the Pimas villages, the initial point of the reconnaissance, a division of the party was made; one-half proceeding via Tucson, San Xavier, and the Cienega de los Pimas, to the river San Pedro, and the other up the Gila and San Pedro valleys. In his report, 1854, Lieutenant Parke suggested the probability of finding a feasible route from the Valle de Sauz to the Gila valley, by passing between the Chiricahui mountains and Mount Graham, and continuing thence, in a northwesterly direction, along the western base of Mount Graham to the Gila. His views in this respect were fully confirmed by the examinations of the division of the party retained under his own command. Following the Gila river to the mouth of the San Pedro, a favorable route was found for nearly the entire distance. The valley of the San Pedro proved to be wide and open; presenting no impediment to a rail or wagon road. There was an abundance of water, grass, and excellent soil, but no growth suitable for timber, though sufficient for fuel. Twelve miles from the mouth a large tributary was encountered, coming in from the east, and a party was organized for its examination. This party, descending the San Pedro for 35 miles from the Quercus cañon, crossed the mountains on the right bank to the plains west of Mount Graham, and pursuing a northwesterly course for 36 miles, found the head of the "Arivaypa," as the newly discovered stream was called. The springs mentioned by Nugent, in his notes of Hay's trip, were found in the Plaza de los Pimas, and a reconnaissance was made of Nugent's Pass. The main detachment passed through the Puerto del Dado, and the smaller through the wide pass between the Chiricahui mountains and Mount Graham, the two uniting on the Rio Sauz, about 15 miles below the Cienega. Examinations made eastward, across the Peloncillo (Sugarloaf) mountains, resulted in the discovery of an excellent pass for a railroad in a more direct line than that of the route of 1854. From this range of mountains an easterly course was pursued, and connexion made with the former survey about 15 miles west of the point where Colonel Cooke's emigrant road diverges to the southwest.

The route between the Rio Grande and the Pimas villages may be divided into three parts—from the Rio Grande to the Valle de Sauz; from the Valle de Sauz to the mouth of the San Pedro; and from the mouth of the San Pedro to the Maricopa wells.

1ST DIVISION. *From the Rio Grande to the Valle de Sauz.*—From the Rio Grande the line ascends the mesa on the right bank by a grade of 60 feet per mile, and pursues a nearly direct westerly course, passing north of Sierra Florida, and 12 miles south of Cooke's spring, crossing the Mimbres bed 21 miles below the sink of the water, and passing through the lowest points of the great depression which characterizes the plateau of the Sierra Madre upon this route. The summit of the plateau is crossed near Cooke's emigrant road. The line then proceeds due west to the Sauz valley, through a pass in the Peloncillo range, (Sugarloaf,) about 4 miles south of the Sugarloaf Peak. The maximum grade upon this division is 64.4 feet per mile. The mean elevation of the plateau is about 4,400 feet above the sea. The sum-

mits of the Florida Pass of the Sierra Madre, and of the Peloncilla Pass, are respectively 4,600, 4,600, and 4,481 feet above the sea. The maximum grade (64.4 feet, is from the Peloncilla summit to the Sauz valley.

2D DIVISION. *From El Sauz to the mouth of the San Pedro.*—From the Sauz the line is projected through the Railroad Pass—the wide opening between the Chiricahui and Pinaleño (Mount Graham) ranges—thence, northwesterly, along the Pinaleño plain to the Arivaypa valley; down this valley to the San Pedro and to the Gila. The summit of the Railroad Pass is 4,600 feet above the sea, 582 feet lower than the Puerto del Dado, and is without doubt several hundred feet lower than any other Pass through this range of mountains, south of the Gila. The Pinaleño plain has a mean elevation of about 4,400 feet. The descent of the Arivaypa to the cañon through the Calitro Mountains is about 40 feet per mile for 31 miles; the grade through the cañon and the San Pedro is 60.3 feet per mile, and thence to the Gila 14.4 feet per mile.

3D DIVISION. *From the mouth of the San Pedro to Maricopa wells.*—This division passes along the valley of the Gila, and presents a favorable location, except at about four points where salient spurs obstruct the stream. These are thin, and can be easily removed by blasting. The maximum grade on this division is 15 feet per mile, and it may possibly be increased to 20 feet per mile, in a final location, for a short distance. The distance from the Rio Grande at Fort Fillmore to the Maricopa wells is 345½ miles; being about 23 miles shorter than the line by the former survey. The highest elevation attained is 4,600 feet.

For the purpose of comparing this route with others, and to form an approximate estimate of its cost by an assimilation to roads already built, Lieutenant Parke has divided the country through which it passes into three characteristic portions, viz: prairie, rolling or hilly, and mountainous. The prairie section comprises that portion which will require but little more work than the adjustment of the gills for the reception of the rails; the hilly or rolling, that portion which will require light earthwork and little or no rock cutting; and the mountainous, the bolder features of the line, where side locations and heavy earth and rock work will be necessary. The respective lengths of these divisions are:

Of prairie.....	230 miles.
Of rolling.....	65 “
Of mountainous.....	50 “
	<hr/>
Total.....	345 miles.
	<hr/> <hr/>

The longest line of continuous prairie route is 130 miles, and the shortest 25 miles.

The longest line of rolling route is 30 miles, and the shortest 5 miles.

The longest line of mountainous route is 25 miles, and the shortest 5 miles.

The estimates for the final report are not yet completed. According

to these estimates, so far as they have been made, the cost of the three sections will not exceed \$30,000, \$60,000, and \$90,000 per mile, respectively, including equipment; making a total of \$15,300,000, or an average cost per mile of the whole line of \$44,000.

With reference to the supply of water between the Rio Grande and the Gila, Lieutenant Parke is of opinion that an abundance can be delivered on the line, at suitable distances, by conduits from the following localities: Cooke's spring, Rio Mimbres, Ojo de la Vaca, Agua Fria, Ojo de Inez, Cienega de Sauz, Croton springs, at the Plaza de los Pimas, Antelope, Dove, and Castro springs, and Bear springs, at the head of the Arivaypa. The above localities are permanent watering-places, and have never been known to fail, notwithstanding the drains upon them by evaporation, by large herds of stock *en route* for the Pacific coast, and the frequent visits of the wandering Apaches. It is well known that while little rain is delivered upon the plains and valleys during the rainy season, the clouds are nearly always hovering over the mountains, dispensing copious showers, furnishing abundant supplies to the springs and streams enumerated. The longest distance between the points which can be supplied with certainty from permanent water, is fifty-one miles. This occurs between Ojo de Inez and Cienega de Sauz; but there are two points in the Pyramid Basin—one east and one west of the Pyramid Range—where there is every reason to conclude that ample supplies of water can be procured by common or artesian wells. The distances between the water-stations proposed along the line are as follows:

From Rio Grande to station	1,	35	miles.
From station 1 to station	2,	19	"
"	"	2	"
"	"	3	"
"	"	4	"
"	"	5,	17
"	"	6,	10
"	"	7,	20
"	"	8,	21
"	"	9,	28
"	"	10,	29

The supply of timber along this route is scanty. Cedar and pine are found in the Coppermine mountains and near the sources of the Mimbres. The valleys of the Santa Cruz and the Gila contain dense groves of mezquite, which, particularly in the former locality, will furnish a large number of excellent cross-ties. Cottonwood in limited quantities is found in nearly all the valleys where watercourses exist. There is not timber enough along the line, within fifty miles each way, to supply its demands.

The improvements in the former route made by this survey may be stated in brief to be: A more direct railroad line between the Pimas villages and the Rio Grande, with lighter grades, fewer summits, less elevation, greater supply of water, avoidance of a long jornada, and the introduction of cultivable valleys. It is probable, from the form and geological structure of the basins and plains, that

ordinary wells may be made to furnish abundant supplies of water at distances not too great for the economical working of passenger trains. It has been indicated that in some localities artesian wells may be resorted to if needed.

As a post-route, Lieutenant Parke is of opinion that the route of the thirty-second parallel presents many advantages. By the construction of water stations at suitable distances, and by providing relays at various points, the mails could be transmitted from the Mississippi to San Diego in less than thirty days.

In addition to the results of his own examinations near the thirty-second parallel, Lieutenant Parke presents those of a detailed instrumental survey from the bay of San Diego through Warner's Pass to the Colorado desert, made by Charles Poole, esq., civil engineer, under the direction of the San Diego and Gila Railroad Company, organized under the authority of the legislature of California. Beginning at San Diego, this line ascends the San Diego river to San Isabel, passes through the valley of San Isabel and San Jose to Warner's Pass and to the Indian villages of San Felipe, and from this point through a cañon, to the desert. The maximum grade—107 feet per mile—is at the approach to the San Isabel summit. The grades to the summit of Warner's Pass are 102 and 106 feet per mile. The distance from San Diego to Fort Yuma is 189.1 miles. The whole line is divided into two portions, the prairie and mountainous. Assuming in his estimate that the two are equal in length—stating, however, that “the cheaper is largely in excess”—Mr. Poole says: “we have ten miles at the western, and eighty-five at the eastern section, to be estimated at the lower rate.”

The probable average cost of a single mile of the cheaper portion, to put the road in running order, including equipment, he estimates to be.....	\$14,515 00
for ninety-five miles.....	1,388,425 00
And, for the more expensive portion, the cost per mile...	65,085 00
Which for ninety-five miles is.....	6,183,075 00
Making a total of.....	7,571,500 00

These estimates of cost per mile are very much less than those for similar ground in the report of Lieutenant Parke, and in other War Department reports.

Whether standard applied to the two routes—the route to San Diego by Warner's Pass, and that to San Pedro by the San Gorgonio Pass—will give about the same total cost for each. If the object is to reach the bay of San Francisco, the route through the San Gorgonio Pass is preferable, since after reaching San Diego through Warner's Pass, at a cost equal to that of the route through the San Gorgonio Pass to San Pedro, there would remain the distance between San Diego and San Pedro—nearly 100 miles—over which it would be necessary to build the road.

In obedience to instructions from the War Department, dated May 1, 1855, a party was organized by Lieutenant R. S. Williamson, corps of topographical engineers, to examine the country lying be-

tween the Sacramento and Columbia rivers, with a view to ascertain the practicability of connecting their valleys by a railroad.

The first 200 miles of the route—from Benicia to Fort Reading in the Sacramento valley—pass through a settled country. The average grade could not exceed five feet, and bridges would form the only expensive item in the construction of a railroad. Timber and water are abundant.

From Fort Reading two routes to the Columbia river were examined—one east of the Cascade range, and the other between it and the coast range. The former crosses the western branch of the Sierra Nevada by Noble's Pass—a difficult location for a railroad, as there is an ascent, in a distance of 40 miles, of about 6,000 feet. A better line for crossing this range can be had by ascending Pitt river along the route surveyed by Lieutenant Beckwith. A careful examination of the two cañons of this river developed results less favorable than those obtained by Lieutenant Beckwith, but nevertheless demonstrated the practicability of constructing a railroad near them.

The route beyond the upper cañon of this river lies for about 250 miles over a plateau—mostly sterile, though well supplied with water—elevated between 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea. This plateau extends from the western chain of the Sierra Nevada, northward, beyond the Columbia, gradually declining towards that river from the head of the Des Chutes valley.

Where timber is wanting in the immediate vicinity of the route, which rarely occurs, the mountains bordering it on the west will furnish an abundant supply.

For nearly the whole distance the average grade will be less than 25 feet, though in a few instances it rises to 100 feet per mile. Difficult work will be found near Upper Klamath lake, and between it and Klamath marsh, where some heavy cutting and filling will be requisite. At the latter place it will be necessary to follow the cañon of Klamath river for about six miles. Near the head of the Des Chutes valley the party divided. Lieutenant Williamson, after a careful examination of the Cascade range in this vicinity, crossed it near Diamond Peak by a pass through which a wagon road has been made. Both the ascending and descending grades were found to be very abrupt. By the road the ascending grades were for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles 231 feet; for $4\frac{7}{10}$ miles 72 feet, and for 2 miles 42 feet per mile. The descending grades were for 5 miles 23 feet; for $3\frac{7}{10}$ miles 512 feet, and for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles 311 feet per mile. Below this point they were all less than 125 feet per mile, and they continued to diminish rapidly. The above grades might be reduced by a side location to an ascending grade of 150 feet per mile for 7 miles, and a descending grade of 180 feet per mile for 16 miles, and perhaps even still further. There will be great difficulty in cutting through the dense forest. The summit of the pass is 5,600 feet above the sea.

After crossing the Cascade mountains, the Willamette valley was followed for 150 miles to the Columbia river, the route being favorable and the grades light. The total distance from Benicia to Fort Vancouver by this route is 760 miles.

Lieutenant Abbott, corps topographical engineers, examined the Des Chutes valley to the Columbia river. The impracticability of constructing a railroad across or along the deep cañons cut in the plateau by that river and its western tributaries was fully demonstrated. Proceeding to Vancouver, the Cascade mountains were crossed a short distance south of Mount Flood, through a pass discovered by the party, which is practicable for a railroad, though probably inaccessible on the eastern side. Through this pass an ascending grade of 100 feet per mile would be required for 14 miles, and a descending grade of 123 feet per mile for 30 miles. The summit is 4,500 feet above the sea. For about 55 miles the construction would be difficult and expensive. The pass is a good one for a wagon road.

Lieutenant Williamson was compelled by the lateness of the season to return by water to San Francisco to prepare for a second survey in the Sierra Nevada, near the head of Carson river. Orders were left for Lieutenant Abbott to survey the route to Fort Reading lying between the Cascade and coast ranges. After Lieutenant Williamson's departure, hostilities were commenced by the Indian tribes on this route, which rendered an escort for the small topographical party absolutely necessary. The exigencies of the public service in that region were such, however, as, in the opinion of the commanding officer at Fort Vancouver, to require him to attach the escort that had accompanied the party from California to his command, and it was therefore necessary either to abandon the duty or pass without an escort through a hostile Indian country. The latter course was adopted, although the absence of the escort rendered it impossible to make the explorations, the result of the survey proved the route to be more favorable than was anticipated. With the means to make side explorations, it is thought that a route might have been found through this fertile and settled country better adapted to a railroad than the line traversing the sterile region east of the Cascade range.

Through the Calapooya mountains, which separate the Willamette from the Umpqua valley, an excellent pass was found; giving, without difficult or expensive construction, an ascending grade of 31 feet per mile for 2 miles, and a descending grade of 66 feet per mile for 5 miles. The summit is 900 feet above the sea. In the Umpqua valley there are a few hills where the work would be difficult, but it is thought that these may be avoided and a good location obtained to the Umpqua cañon. This pass, a serious obstacle to the construction of a railroad, leads through the Umpqua mountains to Rogue River valley. Its summit is 2,000 feet above the sea. An ascending grade would be required of 207 feet per mile for 7 miles, with some heavy rock cutting, and a descending grade of 192 feet per mile for 2 miles. By side location the latter might be greatly reduced. It is possible that an examination of Cow Creek cañon might have developed a more favorable route.

In Rogue River valley the Grave Creek hills present the principal obstacle. By following Wolf creek to Rogue river they might probably be turned, but this examination could not be made. There is a pass from the valley to the great plateau east of the mountains, which,

if as favorable as reported, would make a good connexion with the route surveyed by Lieutenant Williamson.

Through the Siskiyou mountains, which separate Rogue River and Shasta valleys, the construction of a railroad would be very difficult. The summit of the pass surveyed is 4,500 feet above the sea. An ascending grade of 130 feet per mile for ten miles, with a tunnel six miles long, and a descending grade of 106 feet per mile for twelve miles would be required. A better pass was reported, but again the want of an escort prevented the necessary examinations.

A recent survey made by a number of gentlemen from Shasta to determine the practicability of constructing a wagon road from Shasta valley to Fort Reading, by the valley of the Sacramento river, shows that project to be quite feasible. This route was not examined owing to the lateness of the season, there being no grass upon it at that time, and the animals being nearly broken down. The Trinity trail, which crosses Scott's mountain and Trinity mountain, was followed, and it proved utterly impracticable for a railroad.

By the return route the distance from Vancouver to Fort Reading is 470 miles.

Of the two routes surveyed from Benicia to the Columbia river, that east of the Cascade range may be considered practicable for a railroad. Three hundred and fifty miles of it lie through a fertile and settled region, where the construction would be easy. Two hundred miles are through an unsettled and barren country, but where no very heavy work would be required. The remainder of the route, which side locations would probably render 250 miles long, passes through a wilderness, and would require difficult and costly construction.

By the actually surveyed line west of the Cascade range, there are 500 miles where the construction would be easy, 100 miles that would be difficult and expensive, and 80 miles impracticable.

The field work terminated at Fort Reading, the season being too far advanced to admit of the intended exploration of the Sierra Nevada near the sources of Carson river.

Lieut. Williamson and party reached Washington in January, 1856, and have since been engaged in preparing the maps, drawing, and detailed reports of the survey. These are now in an advanced condition.

The party under the direction of Captain John Pope, topographic engineers, organized by the instructions of the department of January 5, 1855, to ascertain the practicability of constructing artesian wells upon the arid plains of Texas and New Mexico, has continued its labors during the past year. The region selected for the field of its first operations is described by Captain Pope as extending from the Rio Grande east to the headwaters of the Canadian, the Red river, the Brazos, and the Colorado, with their tributaries. It is included between the parallels of 30° and 36° N. latitude, and comprises an area of about 100,000 square miles. The river Pecos flows through it in a general SSE. direction, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. Three chains of mountains generally, parallel, averaging 3,000 feet above the plain and about fifty miles apart, lie to the west of the Pecos, the easterly range (called at the crossing of the 32d parallel

the Guadalupe mountains) being fifty miles distant from that river. The strata of the valleys between these chains have been broken through by the up-heaved mountains, and the ruptured edges lie along their sides at altitudes from 600 to 2,000 feet above the lowest lines of the basins between. From the notes accompanying the meteorological observations, it appears that the amount of precipitation for the year in rain and snow is from four to five times as great upon the mountains as it is upon the plains. Descending upon the summits, it is shed along the faces of the hard rock until it reaches the upturned edges of the broken and porous strata, through which it percolates. The water is thus intercepted from running over the country below, and forms reservoirs beneath the earth, which, if reached by boring at any point lower than the source, must rise and overflow the surface of the ground. The division of the region referred to lying east of the Pecos is a vast undulating prairie, called the Llano Estacado, or Staked Plain. It is a table-land, about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, with a dip towards the southeast. There is neither timber nor water upon its surface. It is subject to the same influences as the valleys above referred to, except that there is no mountain range at the east to correspond with the Guadalupe mountains, along the base of which the western edges of its strata outcrop.

The first point selected for boring was near the 32d parallel and about fifteen miles east of the Pecos. The party reached this position in the latter part of May, 1855, and the boring was commenced about the first of June. In three and a half months the well was sunk to a depth of 641 feet, through sandstone, marl, and clay. At a depth of 360 feet pure and clear water was reached, which rose to within 290 feet of the surface of the ground. About 200 feet lower, water was again met with; and at the lowest point attained, a third supply of water forced its way up through the sandstone in which the boring was being carried on. Here the rapid rising of the water so softened and undermined the beds of clay and marl that the well caved in, and it was found impossible to clear it. The details of these operations were given in my last annual report. It was mentioned in this report that the supply of tubing taken with the party, (500 feet,) which, from the character of the formation, had been deemed ample for all the trials to be made, had been found insufficient for this well, and that Captain Pope was obliged to suspend further boring upon the Staked Plain until he could receive additional tubing, and had in the mean time proceeded to the execution of the second duty assigned him—that of ascertaining the practicability of constructing artesian and other wells upon the route explored by Lieut. Parke between the Rio Grande and the Gila rivers.

The point selected for trial was ten miles distant from Fort Fillmore, on the plain west of the Rio Grande. The operations were begun about the 1st November, and continued until the 15th February, at which time a depth of 293 feet had been bored through a porphyritic detrital deposit, slightly united by calcaceous cement, with occasional beds of tenacious yellow and red clay. The boring, which was very difficult, had not passed through this formation when the

party moved to the Pecos to meet the new supply of tubing, the arrival of which at that stream was expected to take place about the 1st of April. While the operation of boring was going on west of the Rio Grande, a reconnaissance was made to ascertain the practicability of boring artesian wells upon the Jornada del Muerto. The result, the opinion of the geologist, made it probable that, to be successful, they must be carried to the depth of 1,500 feet, where the carboniferous strata would be found that outcrop on the mountains east and west of the Jornada. From this opinion Captain Pope dissented, and gave reasons, connected with the thickness of the detrital deposits and the stratified rocks, composing in part these mountains, which induced him to think that it would not be necessary to carry the wells to more than half the depth assigned by the geologist.

The point west of the Rio Grande, where the boring was made, is in the continuation of the basin of the Jornada del Muerto; the thickness of the formation varying from those found in and near that Jornada.

The party of Captain Pope arrived on the Pecos the second time about the last of March, 1856, and resumed the borings for an artesian well at a point five miles east of that where the work had been carried on the previous year. Commencing to bore on the 5th of April, the depth of 245 feet was reached by the 16th. Here water was encountered, which rose 25 feet in the well, and remained at the level to which the first water met with the preceding year rose. The new supply of tubing was now needed, but it had not arrived. In my report to the department of November 29, 1855, it was stated that by your directions measures had been taken to supply additional tubing to Captain Pope in order that he might resume the work on the artesian well near Pecos in accordance with his instructions.

This tubing was prepared in Philadelphia, and, after being inspected by me, left there about the 20th January. It consisted of 1,200 feet of wrought-iron tubes, 3 inches interior diameter, with a thickness a little exceeding $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, cut in lengths of 9 feet, with screw joints. As a precaution, 400 feet of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wrought-iron pipes, in lengths of 9 feet; with screw joints, such as are used for boring rods, were sent with the tubing, as they would doubtless be of use for other purposes, if not wanted or not suitable for boring-rods. The tubing and pipes reached New Orleans on the 5th February, and were shipped in the steamer for Indianola on the 7th of that month. Long delays occurred between Indianola and San Antonio, the roads being almost impassable, and the supply of tubes, pipes, &c., did not leave San Antonio until the 27th March, arriving at Captain Pope's camp on the Pecos on the 29th April. As before stated, on the 16th April the boring had been carried to the first water-bearing stratum, 245 feet below the surface, beyond which it could not be sunk without the tubing. With the tubes a depth of 450 feet was soon attained when the third piece of tube from the bottom gave way, spreading outside of and partly enveloping the piece below, and rendering impracticable to continue the well further. As much of the tubing as could be got out was withdrawn, and the work again commenced at the surface on the 20th May. At the depth of 676 feet the lower

stream, nearly approached the preceding year, was met with, the water rising to within 110 feet of the surface:

The supposition formed last year, upon piercing a stratum of dark blue shale, that the carboniferous strata of the Guadalupe mountains would be entered near this depth, proved to be unfounded. On the 20th July a depth of 809 feet was attained. The report upon the condition of the work at this date states that 1,200 feet of boring-rods (wooden) had been taken originally with the party, but at that time they had been reduced by breakage, &c., to 860 feet. The hope was however expressed that, with the use of the ash tent-poles of the party and command, (the country not affording supplies of suitable wood,) the depth of 1,000 feet would be attained by the close of August, if water was not sooner reached. This anticipation, however, was not realized. At the depth of 830 feet, the boring, after passing through strata of clays, marls, and soft sandstones, entered hard sandstone. On the 26th of August Captain Pope reported that the work had been brought to a close at the depth of 861 feet, as his boring-rods had been exhausted and all the boring material in his possession consumed.

The tubing sunk during the boring was left in the well, which was so secured that the work may at any time be resumed. No new supply of water had been encountered below that met with at the depth of 676 feet.

It is to be regretted that the boring could not have been continued to the depth of about 1,000 feet, since there is great probability that a large supply of water, overflowing at the surface, would have been found, at or near that depth, coming from the permeable carboniferous strata lying on the flank of the Guadalupe mountains. No information having reached this office of an anticipated deficiency of boring-rods or boring material other than tubing, no supplies were sent by me except those already mentioned. Previous to the arrival of the tubing at the Pecos, some apprehension was expressed that it differed in dimensions from that taken to the field by the party, and could not be used with the same drills. The diameters of the two sets of tubing proved, however, to be nearly identical.

Geological and topographical surveys were made, in connexion with this work, on the lines traversed by Captain Pope's party. The route near the 32d parallel, between the Pecos and the Rio Grande, was re-surveyed, and the proposed railroad line modified and improved. The Guadalupe mountains were examined for 75 miles, from the Southern High Peak to the Lymphia mountains, but no pass found so favorable as that now traversed by the road, (the Guadalupe pass.) A new examination of this pass has led Captain Pope to the conclusion that the maximum grade, in following it, may be reduced from 108 feet to less than 80 feet per mile. Water is to be found at intervals of less than two miles, from this pass nearly to Ojo del Cuerdo. Forests of pine line the summits of the range for 30 miles north of the pass, and are also found upon the adjacent mountain chains.

Between Ojo del Cuerdo and El Paso two new lines have been surveyed; the first passing the Waco mountains, with a maximum grade of 60 feet, and with a summit-level 200 feet lower than that of the

route pursued in 1854; the second line lengthening the route 10 miles, but reducing the maximum grade to 40 feet, and avoiding the Waco mountains.

It is reported by Captain Pope that an examination of the Llano Estacado has developed an unfailing source of fuel in the mezquite root which exists there in great abundance. The wood thus furnished is of a hard and compact structure, and varies in size from three to six inches in diameter, affording a superior charcoal. Specimens of the wood and charcoal have been brought in for examination.

A topographical as well as geological survey was made of the Jornada del Muerto and the country between the Rio Grande and the Mimbres, and the mines of the Organ mountains examined.

Astronomical positions were determined at different points along the routes traversed, and from data collected by many months' observations, a point was fixed in longitude near the intersection of the thirty-second parallel with the Pecos river, and a stone monument erected to mark its position.

Elaborate magnetic and meteorological observations were made during the time that the party was in the field. These observations embraced a period including the different seasons of the year, and extended over lines connecting the low lands near the Gulf of Mexico with the high table-lands of the interior.

The party of Captain Pope has recently returned to Washington and is now employed in preparing detailed reports of the operations that have been conducted under his direction.

The geological and other sub-reports which accompany the reports of the various surveys will form the subject of future notice. They contain material valuable in its bearing upon the construction and working of a railroad, and in a scientific point of view. They are merely referred to here; the object now being to present only those general topographical features which will be looked for with most interest, as chiefly solving the question of the comparative practicability of the different routes.

Certain maps, drawings, and scientific papers that were still in progress at the date of my communication of November 29, 1855, and which are intended to form part of the reports submitted by the first exploring parties, have been, with one exception, completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Captain Topographical Engineers, in charge.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

No. 6.

REPORTS ON THE CAPITOL EXTENSION, RE-CONSTRUCTION OF THE DOME, AND
POST OFFICE EXTENSION.

OFFICE OF THE EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington city, November, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report the progress during the past year of the works of the extension of the United States Capitol.

At the date of my last annual report, the marble facings of the sills had been carried up to the average level of the attic window-sills, a few pilaster capitals of the exterior had been set, but some parts of the work were not above the level of the windows of the principal story, and gaps, particularly in the eastern fronts, were unfilled. None of the entablature had been set.

The roof arches of the attic had been begun, and part of the iron roof trusses of the Representative hall had been set up.

During the past year, the marble work has been levelled up to the top of the architrave. Much of the frieze and lower course of cornice has been set, and upon the north and south fronts of the south wing and upon the south front of the north wing a considerable portion of the cornice has been finished, and the blocking course of the balustrade has been begun.

A large quantity of work has been cut for the connecting corridors, but it is considered better not to begin the erection of these corridors until next spring, when it is hoped that during the long recess, the materials being prepared, they can be put up without interfering with the convenience of Congress.

The marble columns of the corridor in the basement of the south wing have been all set, and the cast-iron entablature and ceiling completed.

The marble work of the vestibule of the Senate has been nearly all cut, and the workmen are now engaged in completing this apartment. The pilasters and their capitals, with the architrave resting upon them, are in place. The setting of the bases of the columns is begun. This work will be finished in a few weeks. The steps of the lower flight of one of the principal and four of the private stairs of the north wing have been set, but the want of the large platforms, ordered more than a year since, has interrupted the work. There are a number of steps cut, which will be set as soon as the platforms, daily expected, reach here and are worked.

Some of the polished marble panelling, hand-rail, and balusters of the principal stairs have been prepared.

Capitals for the columns of the House vestibule, and for the Senate waiting-room, have been carved.

A large quantity of polished marble skirting has been set in the different committee rooms and corridors of the building.

All the mantelpieces for the basement are finished, and most of them have been set. A number are prepared for the rooms of the principal story.

These mantels are made from original designs. Some of them are of Italian marble, and others of native colored marbles. None of the Vermont marble, or of the Frederick county (Maryland) marble, referred to in my last report, has yet been received.

The beautiful variegated Frederick county marble does not exist in quantities sufficient to justify the attempt to quarry it, and the proprietors of the Vermont quarries have not yet succeeded in filling the order given more than a year since. As I write this, I hear from them that they have succeeded in quarrying a few blocks of a suitable size, and are about to forward them to the Capitol.

Messrs. Rice, Baird & Heebuer had delivered, under their contract for the marble of the exterior, at the date of my last annual report, 184,433 cubic feet of marble, costing \$287,851 40. There had also been purchased of them, for the work of the interior and for the statuary of the pediment, not included in their contract, 8,166 cubic feet, costing \$13,596 95.

There had also been received 2,255 cubic feet of Tennessee marble for the stairways, and 1,727 cubic feet of Italian marble. During the year ending 30th September, 1855, the whole quantity received was 71,954 cubic feet, costing \$131,015 16. During the year ending 30th September, 1856, the whole quantity received is 76,286 cubic feet, costing \$169,055 12. Of this, 54,018 cubic feet, costing \$97,082 60, was delivered under the contract of Rice, Baird & Heebuer. Of the remaining 22,268 cubic feet (costing \$71,973 52) 3,892½ feet are Lea marble, and 14,911 feet are Italian marble for interior work. The remainder is colored marble, principally Tennessee, of which 2,925 feet, costing \$20,474 43, have been received during the year.

The work done under the contract of Messrs. Provost, Winter & Co., during the year ending 30th September, 1856, has amounted to \$254,981 55.

Brickwork.—This has consisted in completing all the floor and roof arches of the wings, building the cross-walls to support the metal roof over the attic ceiling arches, backing up the marble in the exterior walls, preparing foundations for the marble columns, setting mantels, building air-ducts in the cellars, and levelling up the floors to receive the tile pavements.

Six stairways of granite, four descending from the basement to the cellars, and two leading from the attic to the roof, have been built during the year.

There have been received during the year 569,786 bricks, in addition to 1,662,841 which were on hand at the time of my last annual report, of which 2,012,627 have been laid in the work during the past year, and there are now on hand 220,000. The whole number of bricks laid in the building, thus far, is 18,346,658.

Plastering.—Many rooms in all the stories and many of the corridors have received the first coats of plaster. The last coat it is better to reserve until the final finishing and decoration of the rooms is to be begun.

Floors.—Considerable progress has been made in laying the tile floors; designs of many floors in the principal story have been pre-

pared, and the manufacture ordered. Those laid thus far are confined to the basement story.

The store-rooms of the south wing, and the exterior ranges of committee-rooms of the basement of both wings, are nearly all floored. Much of this work, however, remains to be done.

The manufacturer and patentee of the chalcone, referred to in my last report as a beautiful material for flooring, has failed to fill the order for two small pavements given to him to test its fitness and his ability to make it in quantity.

Roof.—The whole of the two wings have been covered with metallic or glass roofing during the year.

The covering is of corrugated copper, secured to iron purlins.

Over the arches of the committee-rooms, the purlins rest upon thin brick walls. The spaces between these walls will be used as store-rooms.

Over the Senate chamber iron trusses of 83½ feet span, and over the Representative chamber of 96 feet span, support the corrugated copper covering and the glass skylights.

The stairways will be roofed with glass supported on iron trusses of 30 feet span, of simple and light construction, which are in place already.

A portion of the skylight of the Senate is yet unglazed, and the glass for the stairways has not yet been received, though expected shortly. It is being manufactured in this country, and the delays and accidents incident to a new manufacture have interfered with its delivery at the time agreed upon.

Iron-work.—The ceilings of the Senate and Representative chambers of cast iron have been completed. They are very rich in design and of light construction. They are supported by the iron truss frames of the roof. Those for the members' retiring-room and the rooms under the House and Senate are in progress.

The gallery fronts of both House and Senate are being made of cast iron. Parts of them have just been shipped from the manufactory in New York, and will be here in a few days.

The door frames throughout the building are of cast iron. Those of the basement are nearly all in place. Those for the other stories are in hand, but have not yet been delivered.

The window-casings of all the stories are also of cast iron. All those for the basement and many in the principal story are set. Those for the attic are now being delivered.

Carpentry.—The window frames of all the windows have been completed and set. The sash of the lower and principal stories are glazed and set, and part of the sash of the attic is completed. The making and putting up of centring and scaffolding, making of doors and window frames and sash, have employed during the year a large force of carpenters.

Sculpture.—The models of the Pioneer and the America for the pediment, both colossal, have been received during the year; the marble for the Pioneer is here, and that for the America is on its way from the quarry. The remainder of the models have arrived in New York, but have not yet reached Washington.

The Mechanic has been completed in marble—the group of Youth will be finished this month.

The Commerce, Instruction, and War are well advanced in the marble.

The bronze work for the doors of the galleries of the legislative halls is well advanced.

Painting.—The room of the Committee on Agriculture, in the south wing, has been painted in fresco with appropriate subjects. The same style of decoration, so far as possible, is being carried out in other rooms.

In the room of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate the ceiling has been painted in distemper, with four small paintings in fresco in the arches. The walls have been colored in encaustic, reserving four spaces for fresco paintings. This room is temporarily occupied by the Court of Claims.

The room of the Committee on Foreign Relations has been completed, with the exception of four spaces reserved for fresco painting. The ceiling here is distemper, the wall encaustic.

In the Post Office and Post Roads Committee room the ceiling only is finished. It is in distemper. This room is now occupied by the superintendent of the folding-room as a store-room for books.

The Senate Naval Committee room is being painted, the ceiling in distemper and fresco, the walls in oil. The decoration of this room is in the style derived from the remains of ancient painting in the baths of Titus and the excavations of Pompeii. Panels on the walls are being filled with pictures of our naval battles.

The room of the Committee on Commerce is also in hand.

In the south wing the decorators are at work upon the rooms of the Committees on Public Lands and Territories.

The iron ceiling of the Representative hall is being painted and decorated. The beams and panels are being painted with positive colors, and the mouldings generally of the ceiling and cornice enriched with gold and bronze, relieved by strong colors.

The effect, as far as the work has progressed, is very rich and magnificent.

Warming.—The wrought-iron pipes for heating the building are nearly all delivered, and workmen are now employed in putting them together in coils, and in laying the brick air-ducts for the supply of air to the various coils, and through them to the committee-rooms.

The boilers will be placed outside the wings, in vaults to be constructed under the pavement between the new and old building. The plans for these vaults are arranged, but, as the boilers cannot be completed before next spring, it is not intended to commence their construction before the adjournment of Congress. They could not have been commenced before this time without interfering with the progress of the marble-work of the wings.

The following list shows the labor applied during the year :

	Days,
Architect.....	314
Clerks.....	1,040
Draughtsmen.....	2,117

	Days.
Engineers.....	291
Foremen.....	3,533
Receiver and assistant.....	628
Sculptors.....	791
Modellers.....	710
Bronze-workers.....	618
Masons.....	5,352
Carpenters.....	14,468
Masterers.....	1,832
Decorative painters.....	760
Painters.....	3,040
Stone-cutters.....	575
Firemen.....	340
Steam-engineer.....	378
Mechanists.....	1,159
Copper-smiths.....	1,234
Smiths.....	7,608
Smiths' helpers.....	7,631
Wheemen.....	2,957
Carton-pierre workers.....	1,353
Engers.....	191
Applicateurs of asphaltum.....	575
Messengers.....	628
Laborers.....	33,193
Horse and carts.....	363

93,679

By contractors.

Firemen.....	1,330
Carvers.....	10,014
Stonemasons.....	1,312
Marble-cutters.....	47,636
Smiths.....	3,572
Blacksmiths.....	2,318
Laborers.....	23,472
Horses.....	1,762

91,416

Total number of days..... 185,095

CASH ACCOUNT.

Amount available 30th September, 1855.....	\$747,918 80
Amount appropriated 1st August, 1856.....	750,000 00
	<hr/>
	1,497,918 80

Amount in treasury undrawn 30th September, 1856	\$635,000 00
Deposited with Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and assistant treasurers at New York and Philadelphia, subject to checks of superintendent, on 30th April, 1856.....	71,537 51
Cash in hand for pay-roll.....	158 40
	<hr/>
Amount available 30th September, 1856.....	\$706,695 91
	<hr/>
Amount expended in year ending 30th September, 1856	791,222 89
	<hr/> <hr/>

The following appropriations have been made for the extension of the Capitol, viz:

Appropriation of 30th September, 1850.....	\$100,000 00
Joint resolution of 14th April, 1852.....	500,000 00
Deficiency bill for year ending 30th June, 1853.....	400,000 00
General appropriation bill for year ending 30th June, 1854	600,000 00
General appropriation bill for year ending 30th June, 1855	750,000 00
General appropriation bill for year ending 30th June, 1856	325,000 00
General appropriation bill for year ending 30th June, 1857	750,000 00
	<hr/>
Total appropriated.....	3,425,000 00
Of which there has been expended to 30th September, 1856	2,718,304 00
	<hr/>
Leaving available for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857	706,695 91
	<hr/> <hr/>

Amount required for the service of the year ending 30th June, 1858.....	\$900,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant
M. C. MEIGS,
Captain of Engineers, in charge

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF EXTENSION OF UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, November 13, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report the progress of operations for building the dome of the Capitol.

At the date of my last annual report, the temporary roof over the rotundo was in place, and required only painting to be finished. The upper and wooden portion of the old dome was partly demolished. The iron work and other parts of the derricks and cranes were nearly ready.

As the removal of the lower part of the old dome, composed of stone and brick masonry, would necessarily be attended with great noise and dirt, and was not without danger to the occupants of the rotundo, it was not thought proper to attempt it during the session of Congress.

There was also much misapprehension in Congress in regard to the plans and estimates for the stone, and some disposition was indicated in the committees to recommend a change in the plan which had been adopted by Congress. For these reasons the work was confined to completing the derricks, cranes, and other machinery, and to the casting of the columns of the peristyle of the dome. These could all be made useful in any plan which might be finally adopted by Congress.

At the end of the session the machinery was all complete and in place. One of the iron columns was hoisted to the top of the eastern portico, for the purpose of testing the working of the derricks and steam-hoisting apparatus, and showing the effect of the colonnade at that height.

The full consideration given to the matter in Congress resulted in an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for continuing the work upon the plan first adopted by them. Immediately after the adjournment, in August, the demolition of the masonry was commenced.

The exterior facing of the dome and of the rotundo wall, above the roof of the Capitol, was of cut sandstone. The arch of the inner dome itself, for about two-thirds of its height, was of brick, with a heavy stone curb at the top, in which the wooden structure rested.

The stone work has been removed down to the broad projecting exterior cornice, which, at a height of sixty-four feet above the rotundo floor, terminates the vertical wall.

The brick lining has been removed down to the level of the interior cornice, forty-eight feet above the floor. The back of the stone work of the wall above the interior cornice is thus exposed. The stone proves to be well cut, but badly set. The joints are not well filled with mortar, and that which partly fills them is not of good quality.

The use of hydraulic cement was unknown in the country when this masonry was laid. Many of the stones are broken by the unequal settlement, and unequal bearing to which they were exposed from this faulty construction. Below this level the wall is composed principally of brick, with an interior facing of cut stone.

In order to secure a firm and solid foundation for the iron work the brick lining which has been removed is being replaced by brick work laid in cement mortar, and tied together with hoop-iron bands.

The joints of the stone work are being cleaned out and filled with a grout, composed of cement and water, without sand. This grout can be injected, so as to perfectly fill the joints and secure a proper support for every stone.

The brick and stone will be connected by numerous iron cramps, and by heavy iron ties let into the stone, in addition to the hoop-iron bands, used in the brick work.

By this means I expect to make a capping to the wall of some twenty feet in height, perfectly solid, and so tied together that it will act as one mass to distribute the weight of the dome over the whole of the lower wall. Of the strength of this construction there can be no doubt.

The sandstone of which the outer facing is composed crushes under a weight of 750,000 pounds to the square foot. The bricks vary in strength from 360,000 to 1,772,000 pounds to the square foot.

Experiments which I have made upon small cubes of brick and mortar taken from the works of the Capitol extension, only two years old, gave a strength of 192,000 to 339,000 pounds to the square foot. Those five years old bore 700,000 pounds to the square foot.

These results so far exceed the strength required for resisting the crushing weight of the iron work, as to leave no room for anxiety on that point.

The most striking example of the tenacity given to brick work by the use of hoop iron bond, is the experimental arch built by Brunel at the Thames tunnel. This was a semi-arch projecting from the face of a pier to a distance of sixty feet. A corresponding projection on the other side of the pier served to balance it. By the skillful use of hoop iron in the horizontal joints of the spandrels, and of hard brick and cement throughout, an arch was thus projected from the side of a pier equivalent to the half of an arch of 120 feet span, with only ten feet rise.

Part of the iron work for the dome is already delivered. The 36 columns of the peristyle, 27 feet in height, with their caps and bases have been received. The shafts, caps, and bases have all been turned and fitted together. Some of the caps have been fitted with their foliage and volutes, but this work is not yet completed.

There are two cast-iron cornices, with a row of enriched panels, to be built into the brick wall below the colonnade. The brackets which support the lower cornice, and part of those which support the upper cornice, have been received. Part of the panels are also delivered.

The plates and foliage which these brackets support, and which make the profile of the cornice, are being manufactured in New York.

The heavy brackets, weighing two and a half tons each, upon which the wall and columns of the dome will rest, are about to be cast in Baltimore.

The columns, capitals, bases, and shafts were cast in Baltimore, and fitted up in the work-shops here.

During the approaching winter, the working drawings for the whole structure will be prepared, and the castings made, to carry the framework up to the height of about one hundred feet above the rotundo floor, and it is hoped that this work can be set soon after the resumption of operations in the spring.

There will be required for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, the sum of \$500,000.

Cash Account.

Amount available 30th September, 1856.....		\$93,826 26
Appropriated in 1856.....		100,000 00
		<hr/>
		193,826 26
Expended in year ending 30th September, 1856.....		36,911 41
		<hr/>
Available for service of year ending 30th June, 1857....		156,914 85
		<hr/>
Required for service of year ending 30th June, 1858....		500,000 00
		<hr/>
The total estimate for the dome is.....		945,000 00
Appropriated in 1855.....	\$100,000	
Do. 1856.....	100,000	
		<hr/>
		200,000 00
		<hr/>
Yet to be appropriated.....		745,000 00
		<hr/>
Of which there will be required for next year	\$500,000.	

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. MEIGS,
Captain of Engineers.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF EXTENSION U. S. CAPITOL,
Washington, November 15, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report the progress of the work upon the continuation of the Post Office building during the past year.

At the date of my last annual report the cellars had been excavated and the foundations laid, and the cellar walls generally raised to a level to receive the marble and granite superstructure, except on that portion of the east front then and still occupied by the city post office.

During the past year the basement story of that part of the building commenced has been raised to its full height.

The marble work of the basement on the west front is complete and the basement cornice set. On the north front the piers of the arcade of the post office delivery are not yet finished, owing to the want of some few blocks of stone not yet delivered.

On the east front the work is delayed by the necessity of leaving the buildings now occupied by the city post office.

The granite facing of the court yard has been raised to the level of the floor of the principal story, and a small portion of the cornice set.

The granite piers and arches of the inner arcade of the post office delivery are completed and set.

The gateway into the court yard through the west front is finished.

The gate arch is decorated with sculptured figures on the spandrel and a mask upon the keystone.

The cast iron ceiling of this gateway, and the cast iron beams to support the floor and partition walls above, are now being set.

The floors of the lower story have been constructed of brick on wrought iron beams, and part of those of the principal story are also finished.

A large quantity of marble has been received and worked, but cannot yet be set for want of blocks to occupy lower places in the wall.

Some of the work of the attic story is completed.

The cellar of the pavilion in the court yard has been excavated, the foundation of concrete laid, and the cellar walls are now being built. The construction of the iron roof of this pavilion is begun.

The cast iron ceiling for this room, and for the large upper room in the centre of the north front, are now being manufactured, and will be ready by the time the walls are prepared.

Cast iron door and window casings are also in progress.

The supply of marble and granite has not been as regular as was desirable. Much greater progress could have been made in the work had we been able to obtain materials regularly and abundantly.

The marble for the east and west fronts comes from the quarries of J. F. Connolly, Baltimore county, Maryland. Of this there had been delivered, on the 30th of September, 15,485 cubic feet.

The marble of the north front is from the quarries of the Lee Marble Quarrying Company, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. They had delivered, on the 30th September, 5,418 cubic feet.

The granite is from the quarries of Sunwalt & Green, on the Patapsco. They had delivered on the 30th of September 14,164 cubic feet.

There was received, also, from Maine 4,346 cubic feet of granite of an inferior quality, which was used in the cellar walls.

There have been received 883,527 bricks, (including 33,362 cornice bricks,) of which all but a small number have been laid in the walls and floor arches.

There will be required for the service of the next year the sum of \$200,000.

Cash account.

Available 30th September, 1855.....	\$248,799 24
Appropriation of 1856.....	300,000 00
	<hr/>
Expended in year ending 30th September, 1856.....	548,799 24
	168,974 07
	<hr/>
Amount available 30th September, 1856.....	379,825 17
	<hr/> <hr/>

Appropriation necessary for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858..... \$200,000 00
 Respectfully submitted.

M. C. MEIGS,
Captain of Engineers.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

No. 7.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL AND STATEMENTS FROM
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, November 18, 1856.

In conformity with usage the undersigned, the immediate commander of the army under the President, submits, through the Department of War, his annual report on the general condition and wants of the service.

In a similar report, 1849, I observed that "considering the present distribution and employment of the army, it would be quite a misnomer to call it a *peace* establishment." During the seven years which have elapsed, nearly all our corps have been, as before, constantly on the alert, and much of the time engaged in hunting and fighting Indians in the midst of difficult forests, swamps, and mountains, with a great loss of life and health from wounds and disease. On the part of many officers who have survived those conflicts, there have been frequent displays of conduct and courage which, in my judgment, it would be just, as well as politic, to honor by brevets.

The general state and distribution of the army will have been reported from the office of the Adjutant General. In regard to certain of its wants which have already, to some extent, attracted legislative attention, though, as yet, without success, I proceed hopefully to reiterate, in part, views and recommendations which may be found at large in my former reports.

1. It has been gratifying to observe, within the past year, that the recent legislation for the benefit of enlisted men, increase of pay, with the offer of conditional promotion to sergeants, &c., have been attended with the good effects anticipated, an improvement in the character of the rank and file, &c. A further benefit of the same kind would, it is believed, result from a change to the system of recruiting heretofore proposed by me, each regiment to keep two of its companies (assigned alternately) on depot service for filling its own ranks.

2. That the efficiency of the army would be greatly promoted by a provision for the retirement of superannuated and other disabled officers, is a proposition already so repeatedly urged by the War Department and by military committees of Congress, as well as by the General-in-chief, that it need not be here further dwelt upon.

3. The want indispensable to the well being of the army, and now the most pressing of all—pressing when first presented and year becoming more so—is an increased compensation to commissioned officers (such as has already been accorded to the rank and file) proportional to the altered condition of our country and times, or the great depreciation of money since the present tariff of pay and subsistence was established. Originally this was deemed quite moderate and had, for many years, been undergoing a slow diminution; but our recent successes in arms, adding immensely to the territory and wealth of the Union, have suddenly diminished the necessaries and

comforts of officers thirty per centum more, making, in all, forty or fifty per centum, by a corresponding diminution in the value of their stationary receipts, while in every other department of life, public and private, the rewards of labor, talent, and science have, by an equitable advancing scale, remained as before. It certainly seems a peculiar hardship upon our officers who contributed so much labor, talent, science, and blood towards those successes, that they should thereby have reduced themselves to a state of comparative poverty. But hope, though long deferred, still confides in the justice of Congress.

In my last report I presented a plan of moderate relief for the future. Its features were an addition to the monthly pay, an increase of the commutation price of rations, and a *service-ration* for every three (instead of as now every five) years on duty. Except in the last point, this scheme is approximated by the plan of the House bill No. 551, (second section,) which was before the present Congress at its first session, and which, if it passes, would, no doubt, afford very material relief to all in commission.

In considering the policy and equity of such relief, it is but just to remember that the military profession absolutely separates the officer from every pursuit of private interest—that it claims despotic control over his time and movements and energies. As he belongs to the service entire, upon it alone he must depend; and hence it should secure him a reasonable support. Nothing more than this has been aimed at in any quarter, as no augmentation that has been suggested approximates to that (four-sevenths of the former pay) recently accorded to all under the rank of lieutenant.

4. In this connexion, I again suggest an amendment of the pension laws so as to place the army on the same footing with the navy, the existing discrimination of law being greatly against the army.

To effect such equalization would involve scarcely any change in detail of the present code beyond some such provision as the following:

The cases of officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men of the army who have died or may die by reason of injury received, casualty incurred, or of disease contracted while in the line of their duty, to be placed on the same footing with those of the several ranks of the navy in like cases, as by law now established in respect to pensions, simulating the various ranks equitably for the purpose.

Respectfully submitted.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

A.—Organization of the regular army

	Major general.	Brigadier general.	Adjutant general.	Assistant adjutant general, (lieutenant colonel.)	Assistant adjutants general, (majors by brevet.)	Assistant adjutants general, (captains by brevet.)	Judge advocate.	Inspectors general.	Quartermaster general.	Asst. quartermasters general.	Dept. quartermasters general.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Assistant commissary general of subsistence.	Commissaries of subsistence, (majors.)	Commissaries of subsistence, (captains.)	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Adjutant paymasters general.	Paymasters.	
General officers.....	1	3																						
Aids-de-camp to general officers.....																								
Adjutant general's department.....			1	1	4	78																		
Judge advocate's department.....						†1																		
Inspector general's department.....								2																
Quartermaster's department.....									1	2	2	4	†28											
Subsistence department.....															1									
Medical department.....																1								
Pay department.....																								
Corps of engineers.....																								
Corps of topographical engineers.....																								
Ordnance department.....																								
1st regiment of dragoons.....																								
2d regiment of dragoons.....																								
Aggregate of dragoons.....																								
1st regiment of cavalry.....																								
2d regiment of cavalry.....																								
Aggregate of cavalry.....																								
Regiment of mounted riflemen.....																								
1st regiment of artillery.....																								
2d regiment of artillery.....																								
3d regiment of artillery.....																								
4th regiment of artillery.....																								
Aggregate of artillery.....																								
1st regiment of infantry.....																								
2d regiment of infantry.....																								
3d regiment of infantry.....																								
4th regiment of infantry.....																								
5th regiment of infantry.....																								
6th regiment of infantry.....																								
7th regiment of infantry.....																								
8th regiment of infantry.....																								
9th regiment of infantry.....																								
10th regiment of infantry.....																								
Aggregate of infantry.....																								
Non-commissioned staff, unattached to regiments.....																								
Grand aggregate.....	1	3	1	1	4	†8	†1	2	1	2	2	4	†28	1	1	2	†8	1	22	72	1			

* The five aids-de-camp being taken from regiments, in the strength of which they are included, are, to be counted them twice, excluded from the columns "total commissioned" and "aggregate."

† Two of the assistant adjutants general, (captains by brevet), four of the twenty-eight assistant quartermasters, and two of the eight commissaries of subsistence, (captains), belonging also to regiments, and being reported in their strength, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the columns "total commissioned" and "aggregate" of their respective departments. The regimental and staff commissions held by these officers are of unequal grade, and hence they are not affected by the provisions of the 7th section of the act of June 18, 1850. The like remark is applicable to the judge advocate of the army, who is also a captain in the ordnance department.

‡ By the act of March 3, 1853, section 9, a lieutenant of engineers, topographical engineers and ordnance, having served "fourteen years continuous service as lieutenant," is entitled to promotion to the rank of captain; but such promotion is not to increase the whole number of officers in either of said corps beyond the number previously fixed by law.

§ Under the 4th section of the act of April 29, 1812, "making further provision for the corps of engineers," one brevet second lieutenant is allowed to every "company." The number authorized is consequently 190. The number attached to the army was 84, on the 1st of July, 1856, since when 24 have become entitled to promotion.

¶ The adjutants of artillery and infantry, (14,) and all the regimental quartermasters, (19,) being taken from the subalterns, and accounted for in their several regiments as belonging to companies, are excluded as regimental staff officers from the columns "total commissioned" and "aggregate."

‡ By the act of June 17, 1850, "to increase the rank and file of the army," &c., the President is authorized whenever the exigencies of the service require it, to increase to 74 the number of privates in any company "serving at the several military posts on the western frontier, and at remote and distant stations." In the table

of the United States—July 1, 1856.

Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet second lieutenants.†	Military storekeepers.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Principal or chief musicians.	Chief buglers.	Ordnance sergeants.††	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.††	Enlisted men of ordnance.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
				5																			4		4	
																							12		12	
																							35		35	
																							10		10	
																							95		95	
																							28		28	
1	2	4	118				12	6	4							10	10					78	47	100	147	
1	1	4	115				10	5	1													37	57	37	37	
1	1	4	116				10	2	2	15												250	37	250	303	
1	1	2	10		1	11	10	10	2		1	1	1	2		40	40	20		10		500	37	615	652	
1	1	2	10		1	11	10	10	2		1	1	1	2		40	40	20		10		500	37	615	652	
2	2	4	20		2	12	20	20	4		2	2	2	4		80	80	40		20		1000	74	1230	1304	
1	1	2	10		1	11	10	10	2		1	1	1	2		40	40	20		10		500	37	615	652	
1	1	2	10		1	11	10	10	2		1	1	1	2		40	40	20		10		500	37	615	652	
2	2	4	20		2	12	20	20	4		2	2	2	4		80	80	40		20		1000	74	1230	1304	
1	1	2	10		1	11	10	10	2		1	1	1	2		40	40	20		10		500	37	615	652	
1	1	2	10		1	11	10	10	2		1	1	1	2		40	40	20		10		500	37	615	652	
2	2	4	20		2	12	20	20	4		2	2	2	4		80	80	40		20		1000	74	1230	1304	
1	1	2	10		1	11	10	10	2		1	1	1	2		40	40	20		20		640	37	765	802	
1	1	2	12		1	11	24	12	1	1						48	48		24	24	**548	53	694	747		
1	1	2	12		1	11	24	12	2							48	48		24	24	**548	54	694	748		
1	1	2	12		1	11	24	12	2							48	48		24	24	**548	54	694	748		
1	1	2	12		1	11	24	12	1	1						48	48		24	24	**548	53	694	747		
4	4	8	48		4	14	96	48	6	4	4					192	192		96	96	**2192	214	2776	2990		
1	1	2	10		1	11	10	10	1	1	2					40	40		20		420	35	524	559		
1	1	2	10		1	11	10	10	1	1	2					40	40		20		420	35	524	559		
1	1	2	10		1	11	10	10	1	1	2					40	40		20		420	35	524	559		
1	1	2	10		1	11	10	10	1	1	2					40	40		20		420	35	524	559		
1	1	2	10		1	11	10	10	1	1	2					40	40		20		420	35	524	559		
1	1	2	10		1	11	10	10	1	1	2					40	40		20		420	35	524	559		
1	1	2	10		1	11	10	10	1	1	2					40	40		20		420	35	524	559		
1	1	2	10		1	11	10	10	1	1	2					40	40		20		420	35	524	559		
10	10	20	100		10	10	100	100	11	10	20					400	400		200		4200	351	5240	5591		
															††67										67	67
223	50	124	7*5		119	119	280	211	34	17	19	19	25	10	††67	802	802	100	298	60	96	††9116	250	1073	11658	12731

The minimum or fixed organization is given, viz: 50 privates to a company of dragoons, 64 to a company of light artillery and riflemen, and 42 to the artillery and infantry. Under the authority conferred upon him, the President has directed that the number of privates be carried up to 74 in the several companies serving in the peninsula of Florida and on the island of Key West, in the same State; in Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon, and Washington Territories, as well as those stationed at Forts Snelling and Ripley, on the Upper Mississippi; Fort Tuley, on the Minnesota river; Fort Riley, on the Kansas; Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas; Fort Arbuckle, on the False Washita river; Forts Kearny and Laramie, on the Oregon route; the several companies engaged in the late Sioux expedition, and all the companies of the 1st regiment of cavalry, destined for distant frontier service. There being 181 companies serving at, or in route to, these distant stations, the authorized increase in the number of privates is 5,164, making the "total enlisted" (as the troops are posted or in route,) 16,828, and the "aggregate" 17,896. If all the companies belonging to "regiments" (198) were serving at the distant stations specified, the additional number of privates allowed would then be 5,820, thus increasing the "total enlisted" to 17,379 and the "aggregate" to 18,352.

** Two companies in each of the four regiments of artillery being equipped as light artillery are allowed, in consequence thereof, "64" instead of 42 privates per company. See act "to increase the rank and file of the army," &c. approved June 17, 1850, section 1.

†† By the act of April 5, 1832, section 2, "providing for the organization of the ordnance department," the number of ordnance sergeants cannot exceed "one for each military post." The number actually in service is 67. S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

B.—General return or exhibit of the actual strength

	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Assistant adjutant general (lieutenant colonel.)	Assistant adjutants general (majors by brevet.)	Assistant adjutants general (captains by brevet.)	Judge advocate.	Inspector general.	Quartermaster general.	Asst. quartermasters general.
General officers.....	1	2								
Aids-de-camp to general officers.....										
Adjutant general's department.....			1	1	4	*8				
Judge advocate's department.....							*1			
Inspector general's department.....								2		
Quartermaster's department.....									1	2
Subsistence department.....										
Medical department.....										
Pay department.....										
Corps of engineers.....										
Corps of topographical engineers.....										
Ordnance department.....										
1st regiment of dragoons.....										
2d regiment of dragoons.....										
Aggregate of dragoons.....										
1st regiment of cavalry.....										
2d regiment of cavalry.....										
Aggregate of cavalry.....										
Regiment of mounted riflemen.....										
1st regiment of artillery.....										
2d regiment of artillery.....										
3d regiment of artillery.....										
4th regiment of artillery.....										
Aggregate of artillery.....										
1st regiment of infantry.....										
2d regiment of infantry.....										
3d regiment of infantry.....										
4th regiment of infantry.....										
5th regiment of infantry.....										
6th regiment of infantry.....										
7th regiment of infantry.....										
8th regiment of infantry.....										
9th regiment of infantry.....										
10th regiment of infantry.....										
Aggregate of infantry.....										
Non-commissioned staff unattached to regiments.....										
Military Academy detachments.....										
Cavalry recruiting depot, Carlisle barracks, Pa.....										
Principal recruiting depot, Fort Columbus, N. Y.....										
Recruiting depot, Newport barracks, Ky.....										
Recruits in rendezvous and in route.....										
Aggregate of detachments, and at depots, rendezvous, &c.....										
Grand aggregate.....	1	2	1	1	4	*8	*1	2	1	2

* Two of the assistant adjutants general, (captains by brevet,) four of the twenty-eight assistant quartermasters general, reported in their strength, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the column "total commissioned officers," as they are of unequal grade, and hence they are not affected by the provisions of the 7th section of the act of June, 18, 1862.

B.—General return or exhibit of the actual strength

	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet second lieutenants.	Military storekeepers.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.
General officers.....									
Aids-de-camp to general officers.....	*5								
Adjutant general's department.....									
Judge advocate's department.....									
Inspector general's department.....									
Quartermaster's department.....							2		
Subsistence department.....									
Medical department.....									
Pay department.....									
Corps of engineers.....				12	6	4			
Corps of topographical engineers.....				10	5	1			
Ordnance department.....				12	2	2	15		
1st regiment of dragoons.....		1	†1	10	10	2		1	
2d regiment of dragoons.....		1	†1	10	10	2		1	1
Aggregate of dragoons.....		2	†2	20	20	4		2	1
1st regiment of cavalry.....		1	†1	10	10	2		1	1
2d regiment of cavalry.....		1	†1	10	10	2		1	1
Aggregate of cavalry.....		2	†2	20	20	4		2	2
Regiment of mounted riflemen.....		1	†1	10	10	2		1	1
1st regiment of artillery.....		†1	†1	24	12	1		1	1
2d regiment of artillery.....		†1	†1	24	12	2		1	1
3d regiment of artillery.....		†1	†1	24	12	2		1	1
4th regiment of artillery.....		†1	†1	24	12	1		1	1
Aggregate of artillery.....		†4	†4	96	48	6		4	4
1st regiment of infantry.....		†1	†1	10	10	1		1	1
2d regiment of infantry.....		†1	†1	10	10	1		1	1
3d regiment of infantry.....		†1	†1	10	10	1		1	1
4th regiment of infantry.....		†1	†1	10	10	2		1	1
5th regiment of infantry.....		†1	†1	10	10	1		1	1
6th regiment of infantry.....		†1	†1	10	10	1		1	1
7th regiment of infantry.....		†1	†1	10	10	1		1	1
8th regiment of infantry.....		†1	†1	10	10	1		1	1
9th regiment of infantry.....		†1	†1	10	10	1		1	1
10th regiment of infantry.....		†1	†1	10	10	1		1	1
Aggregate of infantry.....		†10	†10	100	100	11		9	10
Non-commissioned staff unattached to regiments.....									
Military Academy detachments.....									
Cavalry recruiting depot, Carlisle barracks, Pa.....									
Principal recruiting depot, Fort Columbus, N. Y.....									
Recruiting depot, Newport barracks, Ky.....									
Recruits in rendezvous and in route.....									
Aggregate of detachments, and at depots, rendezvous, &c.....									
Grand aggregate.....	*5	†19	†19	280	211	34	17	18	18

*The five aids-de-camp, being taken from regiments in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the columns "total commissioned" and "aggregate."

†The adjutants of artillery and infantry (14) and all the regimental quartermasters, (19,) being taken from the subalterns, and accounted for in their several regiments as belonging to companies, are excluded as regimental staff officers from the columns "total commissioned" and "aggregate."

‡The "number of recruits required" is calculated for each regiment according to the stations of the several companies on the 1st of July, 1856—the number of *privates* varying according to stations, as explained in note (†) to table A, showing the legal organization of the army.

of the Army of the United States—Continued.

	Principal or chief musicians.	Chief buglers.	Ordnance sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Enlisted men of ordnance.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Number of recruits required. [†]
												3		3	
												12		12	
												2		2	
												35		35	
												10		10	
												95		95	
												28		28	
				7	5		2		33	45		47	92	139	8
											244	37	37	37	
												53	244	297	6
1	2		37	33	17		9			588		37	687	724	168
			38	30	20		9			521		37	622	659	233
1	3		75	63	37		18			1,109		74	1,309	1,383	401
	1		33	33	13		7			315		37	404	441	451
			38	36	16		10			506		37	608	645	247
	1		71	69	29		17			821		74	1,012	1,086	698
1	2		37	31	20		18			683		37	794	831	71
			49	47	1		22		19	712		53	852	905	44
			45	42	4		17		17	750		54	877	931	73
			44	42	3		17		14	799		54	921	975	103
			45	43	4		17		14	427		53	552	605	258
			183	174	12		73		64	2,688		214	3,202	3,416	478
2			39	34			20			597		35	694	729	150
2			35	32			17			543		35	631	666	213
2			36	35			18			650		35	743	778	101
1			39	33			14			643		36	732	768	112
2			39	37			17			416		35	513	548	331
2			35	38			16			631		35	724	759	120
2			39	33			17			548		35	641	676	203
2			39	34			18			598		35	693	728	151
2			40	38			17			536		35	635	670	209
2			39	34			19			561		35	656	691	188
19			380	348			173			5,723		351	6,662	7,013	1,778
			67										67	67	
			5	6	2		1			128			142	142	
			7	4	2					67			80	80	
1			19	12			24			335			391	391	
			4	5			2			94			105	105	
			16	7			2			365			390	390	
1			51	34	4		29			989			1,108	1,108	
22	6	67	804	724	102		277	53	97	12,058	244	1,072	14,490	15,562	52,332

[†]The number of enlisted men necessary to complete the military establishment is obtained by deducting from the whole number of recruits required to fill up all the regiments, the several detachments at the Military Academy, the three depots, (Fort Columbus, Newport barracks, and Carlisle barracks,) and the recruits at rendezvous and in route. The number required for regiments and corps is 8,440; the number at the Military Academy, at depots, and in route, is 1,108; leaving 2,832 as the number of recruits required to fill up the establishment on the 1st of July, 1856.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 25 1856.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

C.—Position and distribution of the troops in the Department of the East, 2d artillery.—Headquarters Baltimore

POSTS.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.	
			REGIMENT	Number of companies.
			Department staff	
Headquarters, 4th artillery.	Baltimore, Md.	Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. B. Walbach, 4th artillery.		
Fort Brady.....	Sault de Ste. Marie, Mich.	Capt. F. N. Clarke, 4th artillery.	1 4th artillery.....	
Fort Mackinac.....	Michilimackinac, Mich....	Capt. and Bvt. Major T. Williams, 4th artillery.	1 4th artillery.....	
Fort Ontario.....	Oswego, N. Y.....	Capt J. P. McCown, 4th artillery	1 4th artillery.....	
Fort Independence....	Boston harbor, Mass.	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. J. B. Scott, 4th artillery.	2 4th artillery.....	
Fort Hamilton.....	} Narrows, N. York harbor	{ Major W. W. Morris, 4th artillery.	2 4th artillery.....	
Fort Lafayette.....				} Baltimore harbor, Md....	Maj. and Bvt. Lt. Col. F. Taylor, 1st artillery.	2 1st and 2d artillery....
Fort McHenry.....	Old Point Comfort, Va....	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Col. J. S. Gardner, 4th artillery.	2 1st artillery.....	
Fort Monroe.....	Charleston harbor, S. C..	Maj. and Bvt. Col. J. Dimick, 1st artillery.	2 1st artillery.....	
Fort Pickens.....	} Pensacola harbor, Fla...}	{ Capt. J. Totten, 2d artillery. }	1 2d artillery.....	
Fort McRee.....				} Baton Rouge, La.....	Capt. W. F. Barry, 2d artillery.	1 2d artillery.....
Barrancas Barracks...				
Baton Rouge Barracks.				
Aggregate of the department.....				15.....

NOTE.—The seven companies of the 4th artillery and four of those of the 1st artillery, reported on duty placed by two companies of the 1st and six of the 2d artillery from the latter department; by one company respectively, from the department of the west. The force in the department is thereby raised from fifteen

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 25, 1856.

Commanded by Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General James Bankhead, more, Maryland—June 30, 1856.

PRESENT.		ABSENT.		PRESENT AND ABSENT.	
Brigadier General.					
Assistant adjutants general, (majors by brevet).					
Assistant adjutants general, (captains by brevet).					
Assistant quartermasters general.					
Deputy quartermasters general.					
Quartermasters.					
Assistant quartermasters.					
Commissaries of subsistence, (majors.)					
Commissaries of subsistence, (captains.)					
Surgeons.					
Assistant surgeons.					
Deputy paymasters general.					
Paymasters.					
Colonels.	1				
Lieutenant colonels.					
Majors.					
Captains.					
Aids-de-camp.					
Adjutants.		1			
Regimental quartermasters.					
First lieutenants.	1				
Second lieutenants.					
Brevet second lieutenants.					
Military storekeepers.					
Enlisted men.					
Total commissioned.	2	2			
Aggregate.		4			
General and staff officers.					
Field and regimental staff officers.					
Captains.					
Subalterns.					
Enlisted men.					
Total commissioned.					
Aggregate.					
Commissioned officers.	2	2			
Enlisted men.	2	2			
Aggregate.	4	4			
		4			
				2	2
		4		4	4
		35		32	36
		3		4	33
		35		2	37
		3		4	63
		61		8	59
		81		7	77
		1		1	85
		1		2	63
		1		4	59
		1		8	77
		1		2	85
		1		3	10
		1		10	127
		1		1	137
		1		1	1
		1		9	133
		1		9	142
		1		4	13
		1		4	129
		1		13	142
		1		9	96
		1		5	105
		1		5	105
		1		1	1
		1		1	1
		1		1	2
		47		2	47
		49		5	52
		3		49	54
		783		76	789
		55		865	865
		838			
		4			
		1			
		16			
		6			
		21			
		27			
		76			
		789			
		865			

the Department on the 30th of June last, have been since transferred to that of Florida. They are being re-
 the artillery from that of Texas, and by one company of the 2d, one of the 3d, and one of the 4th artillery,
 sixteen companies.

S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

D.—*Position and distribution of the troops in the department of Florida*
Headquarters Fort Brooke

POSTS.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.	
			Number of companies.	REGIMENTS.
				Department staff.....
Fort Brooke.....	Tampa, Florida.....	Maj. and Bvt. Col. J. Munroe, 2d artillery.	..	Detachment 2d artil- lery.
Fort Myers.....	Caloosahatchee river, Fla.	Maj. and Bvt. Col. H. Brown, 2d artillery.	5	1st and 2d artille...
Fort Deynaud.....	Caloosahatchee river, 28 miles from Fort Myers.	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. L. G. Ar- nold, 2d artillery.	2	2d artillery.....
Fort Dallas.....	Key Biscayne, Florida....	Capt. B. H. Hill, 1st artillery...	2	1st artillery.....
Fort Capron.....	Indian river, Florida.....	Second Lieut. S. Breck, jr., 1st artillery.	1	1st artillery.....
Aggregate of	the department.....	.....	10	.....

All the companies reported as serving in this department on the 30th of June last have been since relieved by four other companies of the 1st artillery, ten of the 4th artillery, and by the 5th regiment of infantry, in

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 25, 1856.*

E.—Position and distribution of the troops in the department of the Clarke, 6th infantry.—Headquarters

POSTS.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.	
			Number of companies.	REGIMENTS.
				Department staff....
Fort Ripley.....	Upper Mississippi, Minnesota.	Major H. Day, 2d infantry....	2	2d and 10th infantry.
Fort Snelling.....	Near St. Paul, Minnesota.	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Col. C. F. Smith, 10th infantry.	4	3d artillery and 10th infantry.
Fort Ridgely.....	Minnesota river, 90 miles from Fort Snelling.	Col. E. B. Alexander, 10th infantry.	8	2d and 10th infantry.
Fort Leavenworth....	Missouri river, Kansas...	Col. E. V. Sumner, 1st cavalry.	10	1st cavalry.....
Jefferson Barracks....	Near St. Louis, Missouri.	Second Lieut. H. H. Walker, 6th infantry.	..	Recruits and band 6th infantry.
Fort Gibson.....	Cherokee Nation, west of Arkansas.	Col. H. Wilson, 7th infantry..	2	7th infantry.....
Fort Smith.....	Arkansas.....	Capt. and Bvt. Major R. C. Gathlin, 7th infantry.	2	7th infantry.....
Fort Arbuckle.....	Wild Horse creek, west of Arkansas.	Lieut. Col. P. Morrison, 7th infantry.	4	7th infantry.....
Fort Washita.....	False Washita, west of Arkansas.	Capt. and Bvt. Major H. G. Hunt, 2d artillery.	2	2d and 3d artillery...
Fort Pierre.....	Upper Missouri, Nebraska	Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. S. Harney, 2d dragoons.	..	Staff of Sioux expedition.
Cantonment above Ft Pierre.	Twelve miles above Fort Pierre, Minnesota.	Col. F. Lee, 2d infantry.....	6	2d infantry.....
Camp near old Fort Lookout.	Missouri river, 60 miles below Fort Pierre, Nebraska.	Major A. Cady, 6th infantry....	4	6th infantry.....
Fort Randall.....	Missouri river, 65 miles above L'Eau-qui-cut, Nebraska.	Capt. and Bvt. Major L. P. Graham, 2d dragoons.	2	2d dragoons.....
Camp on Big Sioux river.	Mouth Big Sioux river, Minnesota.	First Lieut. D. S. Stanley, 1st cavalry.	..	Recruits 2d infantry.
Fort Laramie.....	Oregon route, Nebraska..	Capt. W. Steele, 2d dragoons..	2	2d dragoons.....
Camp at Platte bridge.	120 miles above Fort Laramie, north fork of Platte.	Maj. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. Hoffman, 6th infantry.	5	4th artillery and 6th infantry.
Fort Kearny.....	Oregon route, Nebraska..	Capt. H. Heth, 10th infantry... 1	1	10th infantry.....
Fort Riley.....	Republican fork of Kansas river.	Capt. H. W. Wharton, 6th infantry.	1	6th infantry.....
		Lieut. Col. P. St. G. Cooke, 2d dragoons.	7	2d dragoons and 6th infantry.
Aggregate of the department.....			62	.....

The force in this department has, since the 30th of June last, been increased by one company of light arms, respectively, transferred to the department of the east. The number of companies now belonging

F.—Position and distribution of the troops in the department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas

POSTS.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.	
			REGIMENT	Number of companies.
			Department staff.	
Fort Belknap.....	Red Fork Brazos river, Texas.	Capt. and Bvt. Maj. G. R. Paul, 7th infantry.	1st and 7th infantry.	4
Camp Cooper.....	Clear Fork of Brazos, 41 miles S.W. of Fort Belknap.	Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Col. R. E. Lee, 2d cavalry.	2d cavalry.....	4
Fort Chadbourne.....	Oak Creek, 30 miles above its mouth.	Capt. S. Eastman, 1st infantry.	1st infantry.....	2
Fort McKavett.....	San Saba river, 95 miles from Fort Chadbourne, Texas.	Lt. Col. H. Bainbridge, 1st infantry.	1st infantry.....	2
Fort Lancaster.....	Live Oak Creek, El Paso road, Texas.	Capt. R. S. Granger, 1st infantry.	1st infantry.....	2
Fort Davis.....	Limpia river, 475 miles N.W. of San Antonio, Texas.	Lt. Col. W. Seawell, 8th infantry.	8th infantry.....	6
Fort Mason.....	Llano river, 110 miles W.N.W. of San Antonio.	Major G. H. Thomas, 2d cavalry.	2d cavalry.....	6
Headquarters, 2d cavalry.	San Antonio, Texas.....	Col. A. S. Johnston, 2d cavalry.	2d cavalry.....	..
Camp Conquista.....	Conquista crossing of San Antonio river.	Capt. J. G. Walker, mounted rifles.	Mounted rifles.....	1
Camp on the Leona...	Headwaters of the Leona river, Texas.	Lt. Col. and Bvt. Col. W. W. Loring, mounted rifles.	Headquarters mounted rifles.	..
Camp Davant.....	Near Bandera Pass, Texas	2d Lieut. J. H. Edson, mounted rifles.	Mounted rifles.....	1
Camp Stewart.....	On the Hondo river, at its junction with the Quihi, Texas.	Capt. T. G. Rhett, mounted rifles.	Mounted rifles.....	1
Fort Clark.....	Head of Las Moras river, Texas.	Capt. and Bvt. Lt. Col. J. B. Magruder, 1st artillery.	Mounted rifles and 1st artillery.	3
Fort Duncan.....	Eagle Pass, Texas.....	Capt. and Bvt. Lt. Col. A. Porter, mounted rifles.	Mounted rifles, 1st artillery, and 1st infantry.	5
Fort McIntosh.....	Laredo, Texas.....	Capt. R. B. Marcy, 5th infantry.	Mounted rifles, 1st artillery, and 5th infantry.	7
Binggold Barracks....	Rio Grande City, Texas..	Lt. Col. and Bvt. Col. C. A. Waite, 5th infantry.	Mounted rifles, 4th artillery, and 5th infantry.	7
Fort Brown.....	Brownsville, Texas.....	Major G. Porter, 4th artillery...	4th artillery.....	3
Aggregate of	the department.....	.....	.....	54

Two companies of the 1st artillery, from the department of Florida, have, since the 30th of June last, been transferred to the department of New Mexico; three companies of the 4th artillery, from the department of the East; and a light company of the 4th artillery to that of the West. The number of com-

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 25, 1856.

Commanded by Colonel Albert S. Johnston, second cavalry—Headquarters
June 30, 1856.

PRESENT.											ABSENT.				PRESENT AND ABSENT.																					
Regimental generals.	Assistant adjutants general, (majors by brevet.)	Assistant adjutants general, (captains by brevet.)	Assistant quartermasters general.	Deputy quartermasters general.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Commissaries of subsistence, (majors.)	Commissaries of subsistence, (captains.)	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Deputy paymasters general.	Paymasters.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet second lieutenants.	Military storekeepers.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
1	5	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	
																								223	8	231	1	3	3	4	7	19	226	238		
																							222	11	233	1	4	1	5	12	226	238				
																							167	5	172	1	1	1	1	6	167	173				
																							173	9	182	3	1	4	13	173	186					
																							152	3	155	1	1	1	4	152	156					
																							416	13	429	1	3	2	3	9	419	438				
																							371	18	389	1	5	1	6	19	376	395				
																							2	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	4					
																							84	3	87	1	1	1	3	85	88					
																							29	4	33	1	1	1	5	29	34					
																							78	1	79	1	1	2	3	79	82					
																							83	2	85	1	1	2	2	83	85					
																							244	7	251	1	3	7	11	251	262					
																							367	13	380	2	2	2	15	367	382					
																							449	19	468	1	4	5	7	451	475					
																							352	15	367	3	3	5	11	26	355	381				
																							116	9	125	3	3	3	12	116	128					
1	5	1	13	4	1	3	4	1	5	3	4	2	1	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	2	3	3528	156	3684	2	10	9	28	29	49	78	205	3557	3762	

which to the strength of this department, and the following troops have been withdrawn from it, viz: the regiment and nine of the 5th infantry, transferred to the department of Florida; one company of the 1st artillery to the same; in the department has thereby been reduced from fifty-four to thirty-two.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

G.—Position and distribution of the troops in the Department of New
Garland, 8th infantry.—Headquarters

POSTS.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.	
			REGIMENT	Number of companies.
			Department staff.....	
Fort Massachusetts...	Utah country, 85 miles from Taos, N. Mexico.	First Lieut. L. Beale, 2d artillery.	1	2d artillery.....
Cantonment Burgwin.	Near Taos, New Mexico.	Capt. N. C. Macrae, 3d infantry.	1	3d infantry.....
Fort Union.....	Moro river, New Mexico.	Col T. T. Fauntleroy, 1st dragoons.	2	1st dragoons.....
Fort Marcy.....	Santa Fé, New Mexico...	Capt. and Bvt. Major W. T. H. Brooks, 3d infantry.	1	3d infantry.....
Fort Defiance.....	Navajo country, 190 miles west of Albuquerque.	Capt. and Bvt. Major H. L. Kendrick, 2d artillery.	2	2d artillery and 3d infantry.
Albuquerque.....	New Mexico.....	Capt. and Bvt. Major J. H. Carleton, 1st dragoons.	2	1st dragoons and 3d infantry.
Las Lunas.....	25 miles below Albuquerque, New Mexico.	Capt. R. S. Ewell, 1st dragoons.	1	1st dragoons.....
Fort Craig.....	Near Valverde, N. Mexico.	Major E. Steen, 1st dragoons...	2	1st dragoons and 3d infantry.
Fort Stanton.....	Bonita river, 20 miles east of White mountains.	Capt. and Bvt. Major J. Van Horne, 3d infantry.	4	1st dragoons, 3d and 8th infantry.
Fort Thorn.....	Santa Barbara, N. Mexico.	Lieut. Col. D. S. Miles, 3d infantry.	2	1st dragoons and 3d infantry.
Fort Fillmore.....	Brasito, 40 miles above El Paso, New Mexico.	Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, 3d infantry.	2	3d infantry.....
Fort Bliss.....	Near El Paso, Texas....	Major T. H. Holmes, 8th infantry.	2	8th infantry.....
Escort to Pacific railroad survey.	On the Pecos river, near to where it is intersected by 32° parallel of latitude.	Capt. C. H. Stevenson, 5th infantry.	2	5th and 8th infantry.
Recruits in route.....	.....	Captain J. H. Whittlesey, 1st dragoons.	..	1st dragoons.....
Aggregate of the department.....	.....	.....	24	.....

The force in this department has, since the 30th of June last, been increased by the regiment of mounted department of the Pacific, and by one company of the 5th infantry, which has joined its regiment in route to A new post, of four companies of the 1st dragoons, has been established at *Tucson*, in the Mesilla.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 25, 1856.

H.—Position and distribution of the troops in the department of the
Wool.—Headquarters, Benicia.

POSTS.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.	
			REGIMENT	Number of companies.
			Department staff,...	
New post on Muckle-shute prairie.	Near the junction of White and Green rivers, Washington Territory.	Capt. E. D. Keyes, 3d artillery.	3d artillery and 4th infantry.	2
Fort Steilacoom.....	Puget's Sound, Washington Territory.	Lieut. Col. S. Casey, 9th infantry.	4th and 9th infantry.	3
Camp on Naches river.	11 miles from the junction of the Naches with the Yakima river.	Major and Bvt. Lieut. Col. E. J. Steptoe, 9th infantry.	9th infantry.....	3
Camp on the Yakima river.	Near Snowqualmie pass, Washington Territory.	Col. G. Wright, 9th infantry....	1st dragoons, 3d artillery, 4th & 9th infantry.....	8
Fort Vancouver.....	Vancouver, Washington Territory.	Lieut. Col. T. Morris, 4th infantry.	4th infantry.....	1
New post at Cascades.	Cascades of Columbia, Washington Territory.	Capt. C. S. Winder, 9th infantry.	9th infantry.....	1
Camp near Dayton....	Dayton, Oregon Territory.	Capt. C. C. Augur, 4th infantry.	4th infantry.....	1
Fort Orford.....	Port Orford, Oregon Territory.	Major and Bvt. Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan, 4th infantry.	1st dragoons and 4th infantry.	2
Camp near Rhinehardt	11 miles from Fort Orford, Oregon Territory.	Capt. E. O. C. Ord, 3d artillery.	3d artillery.....	2
Fort Lane	8 miles from Jacksonville, Oregon Territory.	First Lieut. E. Underwood, 4th infantry.	4th infantry.....	1
Camp at Cap-Ell.....	On the Klamath river, California.	Second Lieut. C. H. Rundell, 4th infantry.	4th infantry.....	1
Fort Jones.....	Yreka, California	Capt. and Bvt. Major F. O. Wyse, 3d artillery.	3d artillery and 4th infantry.	2
Fort Humboldt.....	Humboldt Bay, California.	Major G. J. Rains, 4th infantry.	4th infantry.....	..
Benicia barracks.....	Benicia, California.....	Major and Bvt. Lieut. Col. G. Nauman, 3d artillery.	Headquarters 3d artillery.	..
Presidio San Francisco	Near San Francisco, California.	First Lieut. H. G. Gibson, 3d artillery.	Recruits 3d artillery.	..
Fort Miller.....	San Joaquin river, California.	First Lieut. J. Stewart, 3d artillery.	3d artillery.....	1
Fort Tejon.....	Near Tejon pass, California.	Lieut. Col. B. L. Beall, 1st dragoons.	1st dragoons.....	1
Mission of San Diego..	Near San Diego, California.	Capt. H. S. Burton, 3d artillery.	3d artillery.....	1
Fort Yuma	Mouth of Gila river, California.	Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. M. Burke, 3d artillery.	3d artillery.....	3
Aggregate of the department.....	.....	.....	.....	33

Three companies of the 1st dragoons have, since the 30th of June last, been transferred to this department. New posts have been established, likewise, in the Puget's Sound district, and in the Yakima, Walla-Walla,

Pacific, commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major General John E. California, June 30, 1856.

PRESENT.														ABSENT.					PRESENT AND ABSENT.									
Brevet generals.																												
Assistant adjutants general, (majors by brevet.)																												
Assistant adjutants general, (captains by brevet.)																												
Assistant quartermasters general.																												
Deputy quartermasters general.																												
Quartermasters.																												
Assistant quartermasters.																												
Commissaries of subsistence, (majors.)																												
Commissaries of subsistence, (captains.)																												
Surgeons.																												
Assistant surgeons.																												
Deputy paymasters general.																												
Paymasters.																												
Colonels.																												
Lieutenant colonels.																												
Majors.																												
Captains.																												
Aids-de camp.																												
Adjutants.																												
Regimental quartermasters.																												
First lieutenants.																												
Second lieutenants.																												
Brevet second lieutenants.																												
Military storekeepers.																												
Enlisted men.																												
Total commissioned.																												
Aggregate.																												
General and staff officers.																												
Field and regimental staff officers.																												
Captains.																												
Subalterns.																												
Enlisted men.																												
Total commissioned.																												
Aggregate.																												
Commissioned officers.																												
Enlisted men.																												
Aggregate.																												
1	1	1	5	1	3	12	3	1	4	5	26	1	2	3	26	30	1	2444	126	2570	4	9	11	124	25	150	2445	2595

from that of New Mexico; thereby raising the number of companies from thirty-three to thirty-six. Several Rogue river countries.

I.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 25, 1856.

*Statement showing the whole number of recruits enlisted in the army
from the 1st of October, 1855, to the 30th of September, 1856.*

I.—GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Major E. Backus, 3d infantry, general superintendent.

Boston, Massachusetts.....	303
New York, New York.....	825
Oswego, New York.....	3
Brooklyn, New York.....	1
Albany, New York.....	16
Buffalo, New York.....	59
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	846
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.....	22
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.....	7
Baltimore, Maryland.....	96
Columbus, Ohio.....	12
Newport, Kentucky.....	143
Louisville, Kentucky.....	15
Chicago, Illinois.....	146
Indianapolis, Indiana.....	45
Detroit, Michigan.....	60
Washington, District of Columbia.....	2
Number of recruits enlisted for the general service.....	2,601

II.—MOUNTED SERVICE.

New York, New York.....	214
Albany, New York.....	13
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	41
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.....	13
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.....	19
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.....	22
Baltimore, Maryland.....	105
Richmond, Virginia.....	53
Cleveland, Ohio.....	81
St. Louis, Missouri.....	23
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.....	4
Number of recruits enlisted for mounted service.....	588

III.—REGIMENTAL SERVICE.

1st regiment of dragoons.....	9
2d regiment of dragoons.....	16

1st regiment of cavalry.....	96
2d regiment of cavalry.....	87
Regiment of mounted riflemen.....	298

Total mounted troops..... 506

1st regiment of artillery.....	69
2d regiment of artillery.....	38
3d regiment of artillery.....	54
4th regiment of artillery.....	62

Total artillery..... 223

1st regiment of infantry.....	8
2d regiment of infantry.....	2
3d regiment of infantry.....	47
4th regiment of infantry.....	10
5th regiment of infantry.....	41
6th regiment of infantry.....	64
7th regiment of infantry.....	55
8th regiment of infantry.....	41
9th regiment of infantry.....	142
10th regiment of infantry.....	26

Total infantry..... 436

Corps of sappers and miners.....	36
Detachment at West Point.....	50

Total number enlisted from the 1st of October, 1855, to the 30th of September, 1856..... 4,440

IV.—RECAPITULATION.

For the general service.....	2,601	
For mounted service.....	588	
By regiments. {	Dragoons, cavalry and mounted riflemen....	506
	Artillery.....	223
	Infantry.....	436
Sappers and miners and detachment at West Point.....	86	
	<u>4,440</u>	

V.

Amount of recruiting funds in the hands of officers of the army, September 30, 1855.....	\$46,022 03
Amount of recruiting funds advanced to recruiting officers from the 1st of October, 1855, to 30th September, 1856.....	77,328 61
Carried forward.....	<u>123,350 64</u>

Brought forward.....	\$123,350 64
Amount of funds accounted for from October 1, 1855, to 30th September, 1856.....	73,115 29
	<hr/>
Balance in the hands of recruiting officers September 30, 1856.....	50,235 35
	<hr/> <hr/>

Of 10,034 persons who offered for enlistment during the year ending September 30, 1856, only 4,440 were accepted. A principal cause of rejection was minority, yet the number of discharges for this cause under the act of September 28, 1850, continues to be very large. The utmost care cannot guard against imposition, and it is greatly to be desired that additional legislation be had on this subject, as heretofore recommended by the honorable Secretary of War.

A serious loss to the service arises from the custom reported to prevail at the depot, Newport Barracks, Kentucky, of civil magistrates discharging enlisted men on writs of *habeas corpus* on pretext of their having been enlisted contrary to the army regulations. If this be legal there can be no end to the imposition which may be practised by false representations in behalf of the men seeking discharge through the civil courts.

The recruiting service is actively and successfully prosecuted, and the class of men received is superior. Several reports of inspection show an unusually large proportion of Americans among the detachments recently sent to regiments. The number of recruits required to fill the army is about 2,301.

Two majors, one a superintendent, the other commanding a principal depot for recruits, and seventeen subalterns are now employed on the general service, and one major, as superintendent, and seven subalterns on the service for mounted regiments. Funds are also placed in the hands of one or more officers of each regiment, for use at the posts in re-enlisting old soldiers and for chance recruits.

In the cases of enlistments and re-enlistments made at remote stations, much inconvenience is experienced from the absence of magistrates duly qualified to administer the oath of allegiance; and from this cause it frequently happens that the affidavits demanded at the treasury in the settlement of public accounts are obtained with great difficulty. It is therefore recommended that the commanders of posts so situated that resort cannot readily be had to the civil authorities for the purposes mentioned, be empowered by law to administer such oaths as persons belonging to the military service may be required to subscribe to.

Respectfully submitted,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War, Washington.

No. 8.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington city, November 26, 1856.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 10th instant, and in compliance with the provisions of the regulations, I submit a report of the operations of the Quartermaster's department during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1855, and terminating on the 30th June, 1856.

At the date of my last report the balances in the hands of officers acting in the department in the preceding year amounted to..... \$923,615 86

To which are to be added—

1. Remittances, 3d quarter 1855.....	\$2,487,891 44	
“ 4th quarter 1855.....	1,492,014 00	
“ 1st quarter 1856.....	1,282,453 00	
“ 2d quarter 1856.....	1,556,161 90	
	<hr/>	6,818,520 34

2. Remitted by Secretary of War to Major H. C. Wayne, Colonel D. D. Tompkins, and Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Myers, (purchasing camels and on account Pacific railroad survey).....		21,300 00
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3. Sales and rents of public property, viz :		
4th quarter 1851.....	\$266 57	
3d quarter 1855.....	91,077 15	
4th quarter 1855.....	21,164 61	
1st quarter 1856.....	28,462 85	
2d quarter 1856.....	11,658 57	
	<hr/>	152,629 75

Total to be accounted for.....		7,916,065 95
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From which deduct expenditures in previous fiscal years, received since last report, viz :

1. Expended in 4th quarter 1851.....	\$2,747 36
“ 3d quarter 1852.....	6,639 20
“ 4th quarter 1852.....	5,817 10
“ 1st quarter 1853.....	9 55
“ 2d quarter 1854.....	44 00
“ 4th quarter 1854.....	110 33
“ 1st quarter 1855.....	6,575 91
“ 2d quarter 1855.....	395,294 71
	<hr/>

417,238 16

Brought forward.....		\$7,916,065	95
2. Expended in fiscal year 1856, viz:			
3d quarter 1855.....	\$1,886,578	71	
4th quarter 1855.....	1,877,925	21	
1st quarter 1856.....	1,494,917	33	
2d quarter 1856	1,300,130	57	
		<hr/>	
		6,976,789	98
3. Cancelled drafts.....		10,045	00
		<hr/>	
			6,986,834
			<hr/>
Leaving to be accounted for.....			929,230
			<hr/> <hr/>

Twenty-eight officers and agents, who have been employed in the department, or who have received money on account of it, and whose joint accountability amounts to \$47,621 47, have failed to render their accounts, or to credit sums of money placed in their hands.

Lieutenant M. R. Stevenson, who was reported in my last report is still indebted the whole sum then due—\$7,494.49. He has been dismissed from the public service.

Lieutenant W. A. Slaughter, who was also reported, has since been killed in battle by the Indians in Washington Territory. Although disbursements are believed to have been made by him, no accounts or vouchers have as yet been received, and the balance of \$8,055 99 charged against him remains as then reported.

The balance which stands charged against Captain F. Steele (\$2,900 50) remains as stated in my last annual report; he is said to have been robbed by a sergeant left in charge of his tent and money, while absent on duty, and is understood to have applied to Congress for relief. The balance for which Lieutenant L. Loeser was reported also remains as then stated, (\$565 09.) He reports that his vouchers and public funds were lost at the time of the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, and it is recommended that he be relieved by an act of Congress from his accountability.

Captain E. P. Scammon stands charged with the sum of \$356, which he received on account of transportation; as he performed the journey for which he received it, it is probable that he expended it, but as he has not accounted for it, it remains as a charge against him. He has been dismissed from the service.

The remainder of the sum in the hands of officers who have failed to render their accounts, it is believed, will all be accounted for. The greater part of the amount has been received by them during the last fiscal year.

Of the balance of the sum unaccounted for, in the hands of officers who have rendered their accounts, about \$356,500, though remitted within the fiscal year, could not have been received at its termination. The balance was distributed among one hundred and ninety officers and agents, and will be applicable to the payment of outstanding claims in the last and preceding years, and to the service of the present year.

The amount paid during the year, including purchases made in the

preceding year and not included in my last annual report, so far as accounts have been received, was—

For fuel.....	\$149,529 54
For forage.....	1,253,968 06
For straw.....	4,471 02
For stationery.....	16,446 55
<hr/>	
Making a total of.....	1,424,415 17
For incidental expenses during the same period.....	471,100 67
For the purchase of horses for dragoons, cavalry, rifle regiment, and for the companies of mounted artillery.....	326,224 28
On account of barracks and quarters	
the expenditures for rents were.....	\$95,958 46
For repairs and construction.....	744,836 31
<hr/>	
Making a total of.....	840,794 77
The amount paid for mileage or transportation of officers and their baggage when travelling on duty without troops.....	120,759 28
The amount paid for transportation of troops, subsistence, quartermaster's ordnance and ordnance stores, medical stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....	2,862,583 28
The amount paid for materials and expended in the preparation of clothing, camp and garrison equipage for the army.....	896,015 05
The sum expended from special appropriations for barracks, &c.....	44,621 66
The sum paid for other departments, which will be brought to the credit of the quartermaster's department on the settlement of the officers' accounts at the treasury.....	6,463 34
<hr/>	
Total expended.....	6,992,977 50
From which deduct amount of ascertained errors in officers' accounts during the year.....	16,187 52
<hr/>	
Leaving the accountability of.....	6,976,789 98
<hr/> <hr/>	

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage has been provided and furnished to all the troops throughout the Union in the quantities in which they were due. Owing to the different, distant, and dispersed state of the troops, it is necessary to have depots of clothing in Texas, Kansas, New Mexico, and on the Pacific coast. To keep those depots properly supplied to meet the wants of the service as they arise, it is necessary to have a larger supply on hand than was formerly the case; hence the necessity for appropriations to provide a portion of it in advance; consequently the whole sum estimated for under that head

will be absolutely necessary to provide it in time for distribution. Owing to the impossibility of keeping the account and distribution of articles provided for the four additional regiments separate from those provided for the army prior to the raising of those regiments, some transfers of balances may become necessary. If these cannot be made at the treasury they should be made by Congress.

Clothing, often from causes beyond the control of the officers who have charge of it, owing probably to their frequent changes and removals, becomes damaged or injured, sometimes in a slight degree; it is then examined by a board of survey, condemned as unsuitable, and turned over to the quartermaster of the post to be disposed of at public sale. When sold it brings but a small part of its real value. I recommend that some arrangement be made, by law or otherwise, to have it issued or sold to the troops at the value placed upon it by the boards of survey, to be charged on the muster rolls and paid for at each regular payment. This course, if properly carried into effect, would produce a saving of expense, and the soldier be as well clad as at present.

The various regular supplies, viz: fuel, forage, straw and stationery, have been promptly furnished to the several officers, corps, and branches of service to whom they were due at the different posts and stations.

Transportation was furnished during the year for all the supplies required for the army, at the different posts; for the troops operating in the field; for about 4,500 recruits, from the recruiting depots to the regiments and companies to which they were assigned; for six companies of the 2d dragoons from Texas to Fort Riley, Kansas Territory; for the 2d regiment of cavalry from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Texas; for three companies of the 7th infantry, returning from Bent's Fort, on the upper crossing of the Arkansas river, back to Fort Gibson; for the 9th regiment of infantry from Fort Monroe, Virginia, to Oregon and Washington Territories, on the Pacific; for nine companies of the 10th infantry from Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to the Upper Mississippi river; and for the different companies engaged in the expedition of Brigadier General Harney against the Sioux Indians in Kansas and Nebraska; in addition to which there were made numerous movements of troops engaged in Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon and Washington Territories, in their various operations against the Indians of those States and Territories.

The expenditures of the last year for forage and transportation have been very great, owing to the numerous and extensive movements of troops which have been necessarily made to and within the States of Texas and California, and the Territories of New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska, on account of the continued depredations and disturbed state of the Indians in those sections of our country.

When the estimates for the present fiscal year were presented, they were stated to be minimum estimates. It was hoped that most of the Indian difficulties would have ceased, and that the sums appropriated might be sufficient for the year; but those in Oregon and Washington Territories have been increased and continued, and the Indians in

Texas, New Mexico, and west of the Missouri, are kept in check only by a continual display of military force. The appropriations for these items, it is now thought, will not be sufficient for the wants of the service, and a deficiency will probably have to be applied for at the next session of Congress.

As stated in my last annual report, the expenditures under these heads can be controlled no further than by an economical and faithful disbursement of the money appropriated. The amount of expenditure must depend upon the circumstances of the service as they arise, which are entirely beyond the control of this or any other department; and it is in vain to suppose that they can be much reduced so long as our troops are compelled to operate upon so extensive a theatre, in parts of our country so difficult of access and possessing so few resources that most, if not all, the supplies have to be purchased frequently at high prices, and must even then be frequently transported a great distance by land to the points where they are wanted for consumption.

As stated in my last annual report, additional accommodations had to be prepared for the increase of the army, by act of March 3, 1855. The quarters for officers and soldiers, and stabling for horses of six companies of mounted troops, had been commenced at Fort Riley, and for ten companies of mounted troops at Fort Leavenworth. These buildings have been steadily progressing, as far as the appropriations have admitted, and can probably be completed with the annual appropriations for the present year.

A new post (Fort Randall,) has been established on the Upper Missouri river, at which part of the troops who wintered at Fort Pierre have been stationed. Comfortable buildings have been erected, or are in course of construction, to enable them to winter at the post.

Additions have been made to the barracks and quarters at Fort Ramie, Kansas; but further and extensive additions to them will be necessary, should the force stationed there at present be maintained.

Additions have been made to those at Fort Kearny:

Additions and repairs have been made at the various posts in Texas and New Mexico, but as they are all situated on lands rented, not owned, by the public, none but temporary buildings can be erected; consequently, the troops are not quartered as they should be. I again repeat the recommendations made in my last and previous annual reports, that application be made to Congress to authorize the Secretary of War to purchase such sites in that State and Territory as the security of the country and the protection of the people require should be permanently occupied.

Various additions have been made to the different posts occupied in California, and Washington and Oregon Territories; but as most of the posts have been occupied but temporarily, and frequently changed, no permanent buildings have been erected, except at Benicia, California, and at Vancouver, in Washington Territory.

I again repeat the recommendations made in former reports, and that application be made to Congress to authorize them:

That, owing to the dispersed state of the army, it has become necessary to employ, by detail, more than a hundred regimental officers, in the duties of the department. Some of them are assistant commissaries of subsistence, who, in that capacity, receive additional pay;

but such as are not of the subsistence department receive nothing for their services, and often greatly increased expenses and heavy responsibility. Justice requires that they should receive the same additional compensation allowed to assistant commissaries of subsistence.

That, as it has become necessary to have permanent depots of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, in Texas, Kansas, New Mexico, California and Washington Territory, six military storekeepers be added to the quartermaster's department, with the same compensation as is now, or may be, allowed to the two already attached to it.

That four clerks of the 1st class be added to the number now authorized to be employed by law in the Quartermaster General's office. The increase of the army, and of the number of disbursing officers who have accounts to settle with the office, renders it absolutely necessary for the prompt and critical examination of their accounts, returns, and reports.

That as the extra compensation allowed by law to ordnance sergeants was based upon the extra pay allowed to other enlisted men at the date of the act creating the office, it be increased to ten dollars a month.

That the enlisted soldiers employed on extra duty, as clerks in the several staff corps, whose services are as important and as valuable as those of mechanics, and who, not being technically such, are paid as laborers only by the act of Congress approved the 4th of August, 1854, be classed by law with mechanics.

By the legislation of Congress, the Quartermaster's department is charged with a heavy money and property accountability, the accounts and vouchers for which must be separated, and sent for settlement to the Second and Third Auditors of the Treasury. Officers on the frontiers and in the field cannot keep appropriation accounts; and it often happens that not only vouchers in the same account, but items in the same voucher, have to go to the two auditors; and every officer of the department, as well as every officer commanding a company or detachment of mounted troops, is obliged to make to the Quartermaster General's office two property accounts every quarter—one for the Second and the other for the Third Auditor.

Such is the state of things now, that if canvas be taken from the same bale to make or repair a wagon cover, and to make or repair a tent or tent fly, the quantity used for each must appear upon a separate return, because the quantity used in the latter case must be accounted for to the Second Auditor, and in the former to the Third; and if plank and nails be taken to make a floor and bunks for the accommodation of the sick in a hospital tent, or for the troops in an encampment, these materials must be accounted for on one return to the Third Auditor, while the tents, tent poles and flies must be accounted for on a separate return to the Second Auditor. I have no preference as to the auditors, but I do hope that one or the other of them may be authorized by law to receive and settle all the accounts of the officers of the Quartermaster's department, without reference to the other.

We have now on the regular military establishment five mounted regiments and four companies of horse artillery, requiring constantly, either in service or in preparation for service, upwards of three thousand horses; and we have constantly employed in the trains, and at the several garrisons, about five thousand horses and mules; and there

is not a single veterinary surgeon authorized by law. There should be organized, and placed under a competent head, a veterinary corps, to consist of a competent surgeon and two assistant surgeons, to each regiment of mounted troops, who should be assigned to duty at depots, and with mounted regiments, squadrons, detachments, cavalry and artillery schools of instruction, and trains. More is lost every year, by the sacrifice of horses and mules for want of proper veterinary aid, than would support the expense of such a corps for two or three years. I recommend that such a corps be employed, and that a veterinary school be established, where commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers of dragoons, mounted riflemen, and light artillery, as well as the candidates for the veterinary corps, may receive competent instruction in all that relates to the care, management and diseases of horses and mules.

Recurring to the expenditures for forage and transportation within the fiscal year, it will be seen that these two items have amounted to more than four millions of dollars. That, at first view, seems to be an enormous sum for only two items; but when we take into view the fact that our small army covers a territory equal to the whole of Europe, from Russia to France, including those two powerful empires, and that its operations are carried on in sections of the country entirely without resources, it seems not so strange that the expenditure should be so much, but that it is not greater. Should operations continue upon a similar scale, the only way to make the expenditure less, with any probable degree of certainty, will be, as stated in my last annual report, to adopt a system of railroad communications between the distant points of our territory without the boundaries of the States. I limit my views on the subject to territories without the organized States, to keep clear of all constitutional difficulty, though I am aware that under the first clause of the eighth section of the Constitution *Congress alone has the power to provide for the common defence*; and a power, too, not modified by any subsequent amendment. Now, communications by which fortresses may be supported, or frontiers reinforced, are as necessary to the common defence as the fortresses themselves or the troops that defend the frontier.

Unless we possess the means of rapidly reaching the Indians who range between the western States and the Pacific, they will continue hostile and keep our troops in constant and rapid movement, and at an expense perhaps greater than heretofore; and without a railway communication to the Pacific, we shall continue to hold our possessions there, as we hold them now, at the will and by the courtesy of the two great maritime powers of Europe. We have no means of rapid communication with those possessions but through a neutral territory, which would not be available in war. To render them secure, we should, at once, have communications direct to the principal points on the Pacific.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP,

Quartermaster General.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,

Secretary of War, Washington City.

Vol. ii—17

No. 9.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, October 30, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department during the past year, and to transmit an estimate for the subsistence of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.

Advertisements for proposals to supply the troops with subsistence during the fiscal year 1857 were duly made, but the bids received were at such high rates, that, by your instructions, no contracts were made. The army has, therefore, been supplied by purchase—particular notice being given of the wants as they occurred—and it is believed with saving to the government, whilst the troops have been furnished with a better quality of provisions.

Notwithstanding the active operations of far the greater part of the army, and its wide distribution, no instance is known of suffering from the want of subsistence.

Some cases of scurvy occurred at Fort Pierre during the last winter, due to the impossibility of procuring fresh vegetables in that distant and barren country. An effort was made to cultivate a garden on Farm island, a few miles below Fort Pierre, but drought and the grasshoppers caused it to fail.

In presenting the estimate for the coming year, I have submitted the cost of the ration at 27½ cents, including therein all expenses incurred by this department until it is issued to the soldier.

I would again most earnestly ask your attention to the evils of the contract system when applied to the subsistence of the army. The expense is greater to the government than by the system of purchase. The provisions furnished are not of as good quality, and consequently the decay is greater. The contractors, as a general rule, are not dealers in the articles, but speculators, with not the same inducement to produce good articles as the regular dealer, but satisfied to produce an article which will pass inspection.

No care in such inspection will determine how long the perishable articles will keep good; and generally, these inspections must be made many months before the articles are to be used. By the system of purchase the officer can select the best and freshest articles from the whole market, and, in their first packing, has the best opportunity for a thorough inspection. Time must be allowed the contractors for their preparations and deliveries; during this time changes may occur in the positions of the troops, rendering the stores unnecessary, and compelling their sale at great sacrifice to the United States. There is an uncertainty in the contract system, particularly at our distant posts, where the failure of the contractor to make his deliveries, or to furnish articles which would pass inspection could not be remedied, and much suffering might ensue to the troops. During my experience of thirty-eight years, I have failed to find a single benefit to the

United States in this department from the contract system, whilst its evils have increased with the greater dispersion of the troops, and their distances from the points of supply.

I would, therefore, most respectfully ask your recommendation for the repeal of the 7th section of the act, approved April 14, 1818, thus leaving with the Secretary of War to supply subsistence to the army, either by contract or purchase, as he may deem most advantageous.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
 GEORGE GIBSON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

No. 10.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 November 10, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the transactions of the pay department for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1856.

It will be seen by the tabular statement herewith, that there remained in the hands of paymasters on the 30th June, 1855, applicable to payments due in the first quarter of the last fiscal year, the sum of \$719,057 78; in addition to which they have received from the treasury and other sources, exclusive of amounts transferred from one to another, the sum of \$3,770,456 35, making a total to be accounted for of \$4,519,514 13, expended as follows:

Payments to regular troops.....	\$3,861,463 09
Payments to volunteers.....	17,135 62
In paying the Military Academy.....	106,464 96
Total expended	<u>3,985,063 67</u>

Leaving a balance to be accounted for of \$534,450 46.
 The balances, with few exceptions, have been expended and accounted for since the commencement of the present year.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 BENJ. F. LARNED,
Paymaster General.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Statement showing the amount remaining in the hands of each of the disbursing officers of the Pay Department, and unaccounted for, on the 1st of July, 1855, the amount remitted to each from the treasury, or turned over by other agents, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; the amount accounted for by accounts and vouchers of expenditure, or by transfer or replacements in the treasury, and the balance unaccounted for to be applied to payments in the first quarter of the next fiscal year.

Paymasters.	Balances in hand and unaccounted for on the 1st July, 1855.	Remitted from the treasury, and turned over by other agents, during the year ending 30th of June, 1856.	Total amount received and to be accounted for.	Amount expended in paying the regular troops.	Amount expended in paying volunteers.	Amount expended in the Military Academy.	Amount turned over to other agents or replaced in the treasury.	Total amt. accounted for.	Balances unexpended to be applied to payments in the next fiscal year.
T. P. Andrews, deputy paymaster general	\$168,968 07	\$283,884 93	\$452,853 00	\$114,829 23			\$257,459 35	\$372,288 58	\$80,564 42
E. Van Ness.....do.....do		255,279 32	255,279 32	92,068 70	\$2,986 28		119,517 23	214,572 21	40,707 11
T. J. Leslie.....	20,500 61	261,597 55	282,098 16	176,687 17	1,342 36		93,452 65	271,482 18	10,615 98
St. Clair Denny.....	14,572 70	377,691 25	392,263 95	352,239 71	6,094 50		22,964 98	381,299 19	10,964 76
David Hunter.....	4,198 70	608,292 86	612,491 56	266,986 17	803 70	\$77,529 58	254,847 30	600,166 75	12,324 81
L. J. Beall.....	41,108 51	286,021 09	327,129 60	233,013 07	815 41		90,110 66	323,939 14	3,190 46
A. J. Coffee.....	120,335 15	76,903 28	197,238 43	83,883 02	1,612 99		99,000 00	184,496 01	12,742 42
G. H. Ringgold.....	17,927 32	86,058 47	103,985 79	58,396 22	47 66		27,932 46	86,376 34	17,609 45
Henry Hill.....	27,171 74	65,736 87	92,908 61	55,650 06			37,192 32	92,843 38	66 23
R. B. Reynolds.....	11,193 04	104,661 41	115,854 45	85,312 87	1,004 44		17,902 89	104,220 20	11,634 25
J. Y. Lashieil.....	10,413 50	85,865 81	96,279 31	80,914 80	293 81		41 00	90,249 61	6,029 70
S. Maclin.....	23,848 77	119,276 08	143,124 85	88,719 99	35 93		53,515 11	142,271 03	853 82
A. W. Gaines.....	62,038 13	165,521 20	227,559 33	164,713 01			12,000 00	176,713 01	50,846 33
A. G. Bennett.....	1,281 80		1,281 80						1,281 80
Hiram Leonard.....	9,350 32	115,077 21	124,427 53	112,345 48			7,238 00	119,583 48	3,844 05
F. A. Cunningham.....	52,690 73	43,454 66	96,145 39	43,038 41			11,954 18	54,992 59	41,152 80
George C. Hutter.....	26 46	182,464 77	182,491 23	159,632 37	59 39		1,136 20	160,827 96	21,663 27
A. J. Smith.....	60,000 00	294,122 03	354,122 03	193,193 61	45 00		60,513 00	253,751 61	100,370 42
N. W. Brown.....	9,753 77	344,436 89	354,190 66	301,494 94	985 90	28,935 38	9,661 70	341,277 92	12,912 74
J. R. Hagner.....	8,404 47	155,726 80	164,131 27	162,691 26			170 00	162,861 96	1,270 01
B. W. Brice.....	12,770 69	185,285 58	198,056 27	148,809 25	666 63		36,221 94	185,757 92	12,298 45
Cary H. Fry.....	24,638 54	211,258 60	235,897 14	184,590 51			41,709 23	226,299 74	9,591 40
Benjamin Alvord.....	36,812 44	190,464 83	227,277 27	206,559 95	273 95			206,833 90	20,443 37
E. H. Chilton.....	9,390 52	214,616 35	224,006 87	175,071 10	37 67		10,005 00	185,113 77	38,893 10
F. E. Hunt.....	1,661 80	128,257 37	129,919 17	129,018 65	30 00			129,048 65	870 52
Henry Prince.....		196,002 26	196,002 26	182,543 54			2,749 92	185,293 46	10,708 80
	749,057 78	5,037,951 47	5,787,009 25	3,861,463 09	17,135 62	106,464 96	1,267,495 12	5,252,558 79	534,450 46

No. 11.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 13, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the usual annual report on the financial and other transactions of the medical department of the army, during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1856.

The amount of the appropriation for the medical and hospital department remaining on the 30th June, 1855, was:

In the hands of disbursing agents.....	\$7,160 93		
In the treasury of the United States.....	18,132 50		
Amount appropriated per act approved March 3, 1855.....	52,500 00		
			\$77,793 43
Of this sum there has been expended on account of—			
Pay and other claims of private physicians contracted in 1846.....	116 50		
Do .....do.....do.....1847	116 50		
Do .....do.....do.....1848	3,811 76		
Do .....do.....do.....1850	540 66		
Do .....do.....do.....1851	996 10		
Do .....do.....do.....1852	1,773 47		
Do .....do.....do.....1853	155 66		
Do .....do.....do.....1854	1,274 38		
Do .....do.....do.....1855	2,391 24		
Do .....do.....do.....1856	9,288 12		
		\$20,464 40	
On account of medical supplies, &c., &c., in 1842	22 75		
Do .....do.....do.....1844	7 94		
Do .....do.....do.....1848	10,360 34		
Do .....do.....do.....1849	50 00		
Do .....do.....do.....1850	28 50		
Do .....do.....do.....1851	66 85		
Do .....do.....do.....1852	63 70		
Do .....do.....do.....1853	63 72		
Do .....do.....do.....1854	125 07		
Do .....do.....do.....1855	2,188 96		
Do .....do.....do.....1856	38,598 45		
		51,576 28	
Leaving in the hands of disbursing agents, &c.....	2,151 62		
In the treasury of the United States.....	3,601 13		
		5,752 75	
			77,793 43

From the preceding tabular statement, it appears that the entire amount of funds available for the service of the medical and hospital department of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, was seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-three cents, (\$77,793 43;) and that the total expenditure amounted to seventy-two thousand and forty dollars and sixty-eight cents, (\$72,040 68;) leaving a balance applicable to the service of the present year of five thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-five cents, (\$5,752 75.)

Of the whole sum expended during the year, twenty thousand four

hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty cents (20,464 40) were paid on account of the pay and other claims of private physicians; and fifty-one thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$51,576 28) on account of medical and hospital supplies.

Ample supplies of medical and hospital stores have been provided for the sick and wounded of the army; and notwithstanding the long, tedious, and difficult lines of transportation, the supplies have been, as far as I have learned, regularly distributed to the various military stations throughout the country, and with much less destruction or loss of articles than usual on the transit to the most distant posts.

The tabular statement of the sick and wounded of the army for the year ending June 30, 1856, compiled from reports of the medical officers, and herewith transmitted, gives the following statistical results.

There were 898 officers and enlisted men remaining on the sick report on the 30th of June, 1855, (457 sick and 441 convalescent,) and during the succeeding twelve months there occurred 46,319 cases of wounds and disease, making an aggregate of 47,217 cases of indisposition treated during the year ending the 30th of June, 1856. Of this number 45,508 were "returned to duty," 21 were placed "on furlough," 252 were "discharged the service," 52 "deserted," and 358 died; leaving 502 "sick," and 524 convalescents; in all, one thousand and twenty-six men still under medical treatment.

From the returns in this office it appears that the mean strength of the army for the year ending on the 30th of June last, was 14,434, and there having been 46,319 cases of sickness reported as occurring during the year, it follows that the proportion of cases of disease to the number of officers and enlisted men was 3.20 to 1, so that on an average each individual was sick or wounded three and one fifth times during the year. Again, as the number of deaths reported amounted to three hundred and fifty-eight (358) it will appear that the ratio of deaths to the number of men in the army (14,434) was as 1 to 40.31, and the proportion of deaths to the aggregate number of cases of indisposition treated (47,217) as 1 to 131.89.

A medical board was convened at Newport barracks, Kentucky, on the 1st of August of the present year, to examine assistant surgeons for promotion, and candidates for appointment to the medical staff of the army.

Six assistant surgeons were examined, all of whom, having come up to the standard of merit required, were reported qualified for promotion.

Thirty-nine invitations were sent to applicants for appointment in the medical staff of the army; of this number seventeen were examined, (the others did not report in person to the board, or having reported declined an examination,) and ten were approved; all of whom have since been appointed assistant surgeons in the army.

The medical corps, however, is still deficient by three officers—two surgeons and one assistant surgeon; and in order to provide for these and other vacancies that may occur during the year, another medical board has been convened at St. Louis, Missouri, and it is now engaged

in examining candidates for appointment to the medical department of the army.

There are but three medical officers at this time on leave of absence, and these are disabled by disease from performing their ordinary duties.

The duty of taking meteorological observations at the various military posts is rigidly enforced; and the medical officers are required also to make, as far as practicable, contributions to all the branches of natural science.

From the act of Congress of the 16th of August of the present year, authorizing the appointment of hospital stewards distinct from the rank and file of the army, and awarding to the nurses and other attendants in hospital a small amount of extra compensation, the same that is accorded to the soldiers performing extra duty or labor, much benefit to the service is anticipated.

The hospital steward, knowing that his position in the hospital is somewhat permanent, and being confined to one sphere of action or line of duty, will feel proud of his station, and be disposed to devote the best energies of his mind and body to the duties of his office, and this with the hope, too, of future preferment. While the hospital attendant or nurse, a position often forced upon the enlisted man, feeling that his services are duly recognized—the same as those of the soldier engaged on other extra duty—will become reconciled to his location, and of course will be in a better frame of mind to discharge faithfully the duties assigned him in the hospital.

Since my last annual report, the publication of the Army Meteorological Register, therein referred to—a quarto volume of more than 700 pages—has been completed, and the work has been very generally distributed to senators and representatives in Congress, to colleges and public libraries in this country and abroad, and to individuals specially interested in the science of meteorology.

A statistical report on the sickness and mortality in the army of the United States, embracing a period of sixteen years, from January, 1839, to January, 1855, which had been for some time in course of preparation, was completed during last year.

This report has been printed by order of the Senate of the United States, and will, in a few days, be ready for distribution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TH. LAWSON,
Surgeon General.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Annual report of the sick and wounded of the army of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1856.

Quarters.	REMAINING LAST REPORT.			TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.												
	Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.	Fevers.									Eruptive fevers.			
				Febris continua com- munis.	Febris intermittens quotidiana.	Febris intermittens tertiana.	Febris intermittens quartana.	Febris remittens.	Febris typhus.	Febris typhus icte- roides.	Febris typhoides.	Febris congestive.	Erysipelas.	Rubeola.	Variola.	Vaccinia.
September 30, 1855.....	-----	-----	-----	112	1,573	1,271	25	315	48	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----
December 31, 1855.....	-----	-----	-----	87	1,300	1,192	35	318	48	2	-----	-----	11	-----	3	-----
March 31, 1856.....	-----	-----	-----	61	612	691	12	69	14	1	-----	-----	10	-----	-----	-----
June 30, 1856.....	-----	-----	-----	34	1,030	890	5	139	1	-----	13	4	11	32	-----	3
Grand total.....	457	441	898	294	4,515	4,044	77	841	111	3	13	4	38	32	3	3
Causes of death.....	-----	-----	-----	5	2	-----	-----	13	19	2	2	2	1	-----	1	-----

TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.

Diseases of the organs connected with the digestive system.

Quarters.	Cholera.	Colica.	Cynanche parotidæa.	Diarrhœa.	Dysenteria acuta.	Dysenteria chronica.	Dyspepsia.	Enteritis.	Gastritis.	Hæmatemesis.	Hepatitis acuta.	Hepatitis chronica.	Icterus.	Obstipatio.	Peritonitis.	Tonsillitis.	Cholera epidemic.	All other diseases.
September 30, 1855....	69	283	2	3,263	774	15	67	7	17	2	4	6	7	769	6	71	185	2
December 31, 1855....	9	154	4	1,637	477	30	61	15	23	---	2	3	18	431	3	120	11	1
March 31, 1856.....	8	92	19	930	275	19	39	7	12	2	2	1	10	434	1	216	---	58
June 30, 1856.....	27	137	2	938	290	7	60	12	26	1	5	4	15	474	16	79	20	8
Grand total.....	113	666	27	6,768	1,816	71	227	41	78	5	13	14	50	2,108	26	486	216	69
Causes of death....	3	1	---	38	21	15	---	6	2	---	1	1	3	---	7	---	58	---

Annual report of the sick and wounded of the army—Continued.

Quarters.	TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																						
	The respiratory system.										The brain and nervous system.												
	Asthma.	Bronchitis acuta.	Bronchitis chronica.	Catarrhus.	Hæmoptysis.	Laryngitis.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Pleuritis.	Pneumonia.	All other diseases.	Apoplexia.	Cephalalgia.	Chorea.	Delirium tremens.	Epilepsia.	Mania.	Melancholia.	Meningitis.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Tetanus.	Ictus solis.	All other diseases.
September 30, 1855---	8	79	12	686	4	2	17	24	10	---	5	117	---	34	18	5	2	---	32	3	---	11	7
December 31, 1855---	7	110	24	1,454	9	8	13	32	36	---	3	185	1	34	12	1	3	---	49	3	2	---	2
March 31, 1856-----	6	191	5	1,740	14	7	12	77	42	9	2	138	---	37	13	---	3	---	43	7	---	---	8
June 30, 1856-----	4	59	11	658	14	14	4	38	22	9	3	177	---	19	25	3	2	3	50	8	---	3	4
Grand total-----	25	439	52	4,538	41	31	46	171	110	9	13	617	1	124	68	9	10	3	174	21	2	14	21
Causes of death....	1	---	1	---	1	---	22	1	20	3	5	---	---	11	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	2	2

Quarters.	TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																				
	The urinary and genital organs.											The serous exhalent vessels.		The fibrous and muscular structures.							
	Calculus.	Cystitis.	Enuresis.	Gonorrhœa.	Ischuria et dysuria.	Nephritis.	Orchitis.	Strictura urethræ.	Syphilis primitiva.	Syphilis consecutiva.	Ulcus penis non syphiliticum.	All other diseases.	Anasarca.	Ascites.	Hydrocele.	All other diseases.	Pernio.	Podagra.	Rheumatismus acutus.	Rheumatismus chronicus.	Lumbago.
September 30, 1855.....	1	3	2	203	10	6	39	6	86	43	11	11	7	1				245	81		
December 31, 1855.....	2	7	2	116	6	3	35	7	100	35	7	10	1	4		1	108	219	119		
March 31, 1856.....		2	1	141	5	3	49	7	68	31	7	12	9	1		170		340	118		
June 30, 1856.....	1	2	5	150	7	5	30	7	48	24	1	6	2	1	2	1	4	318	138		6
Grand total.....	4	14	10	615	28	17	153	27	302	133	26	39	19	7	2	1	279	4	1,122	456	6
Causes of death.....						1				1		1		3		1		2			

Annual report of the sick and wounded of the army—Continued.

Quarters.	TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.															
	Abscesses and ulcers.			Wounds and injuries.												
	Fistula.	Phlegmon et abscessus.	Ulcus.	Ambustio.	Amputatio.	Concussio cerebri.	Contusio.	Fractura.	Luxatio.	Punitio.	Subluxatio.	Vulnus incisum.	Vulnus laceratum.	Vulnus punctum.	Vulnus sclopeticum.	Vulnus contusum.
September 30, 1855....	4	778	156	27	4	2	577	21	11	6	175	157	72	39	22	1
December 31, 1855....	2	517	151	39	6	2	567	27	17	-----	179	151	102	31	60	10
March 31, 1856.....	-----	518	215	48	6	7	602	33	15	2	172	169	82	40	34	4
June 30, 1856.....	6	481	87	27	4	5	468	28	8	5	185	143	92	43	83	-----
Grand total.....	12	2,294	609	141	20	16	2,214	109	51	13	711	620	348	153	199	15
Causes of death.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	2	29	-----	-----

TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.

All other diseases.

Quarters.	Amaurosis.	Aneurisma.	Angina pectoris.	Atrophia.	Cachexia.	Debilitas.	Ebrietas.	Exostosis.	Hæmorrhoids.	Hemeralopia et Nyctalopia.	Hernia.	Morbi cutis.	Morsus serpentis.	Odontalgia.	Ophthalmia.	Otitis.	Pericarditis.	Prolapsus ani.	Scorbutus.	Scrofula.	Splenitis.
September 30, 1855----	4	---	4	---	1	265	92	---	87	9	17	106	2	77	155	67	1	1	321	8	6
December 31, 1855----	---	---	2	---	---	125	91	1	63	---	11	62	2	96	130	42	4	1	105	11	1
March 31, 1856-----	3	---	2	---	---	53	89	---	52	8	17	61	12	106	173	52	2	1	352	6	3
June 30, 1856-----	1	1	1	1	7	114	101	---	55	14	24	72	2	86	223	43	7	2	290	6	7
Grand total-----	8	1	9	1	8	557	373	1	257	31	69	301	18	365	681	204	14	5	1,068	31	17
Causes of death----	---	---	---	1	---	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	7	---	1

An *an* report of the sick and wounded of the army—Continued.

Quarters.	TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.									REMAINING.									
	All other diseases.								Total.	Aggregate.	Returned to duty.	On furlough.	Discharged service.	Deserted.	Dead.	Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.	
	Suicidium.	Toxicum.	Varix.	Vermes.	Disease of heart.	Injury of spine.	Drowned.	Cause not reported.											Morbi vari.
September 30, 1855.....		13	6	12	2				793	14,836		8	55	26	146				
December 31, 1855.....	1	4	7	4	4				418	11,811		4	68	13	93				
March 31, 1856.....	1	6	11	6	1				427	10,304		1	62	7	70				
June 30, 1856.....	1	19	10	10	3	1	1		439	9,368		8	67	6	49				
Grand total.....	3	42	34	32	10	1	1		2,077	46,319	47,217	45,508	21	252	52	358	502	524	1,026
Causes of death...	3	1			4		1	7	4	358									

Annual report of the sick and wounded of the army—Continued.

MEAN STRENGTH.

Quarters.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
September 30, 1855.....	673	14,254	14,927
December 31, 1855.....	699	14,887	15,586
March 31, 1856.....	351	14,140	14,791
June 30, 1856.....	561	11,872	12,433
Aggregate.....			57,737
Average.....			14,434

TH. LAWSON, *Surgeon General.*

No. 12.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 25, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you my annual report on the condition of those branches of the military service that are committed to this department.

FORTIFICATIONS ON THE SEABOARD AND NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Giving briefly the state of advancement or efficiency of the fortifications in the remarks that follow under their respective heads, I shall, on the general subject, do little more than refer back to the arguments that I have heretofore earnestly and often pressed, in behalf of the system of national defence, and in explanation of the urgent necessity for bringing it promptly to completion.

The arguments heretofore adduced in support of this system by successive boards of officers in reply to calls from Congress and the War Department, and in answer to objections or in refutation of groundless theories that were shaking the public confidence therein, have received such full and perfect confirmation in the events of the war lately ended in the Old World, as to need no further amplification. If those events have not established beyond all cavil the efficiency—the *sufficiency*—of the defence of harbors by fortifications against the most formidable naval means ever concentrated, it would be hopeless to attempt to do so by words.

It is the object of the estimates for fortifications now submitted to Congress, to provide either by specific grants or under the general head of “contingencies of fortifications,” for the maintenance of existing forts in a state of efficiency, and for pushing forward those that are under repair or in course of construction. And I have great satisfaction in reporting that with the grants made of late and those that the Executive now calls for, very good progress will have been made in the defensive system.

But there are yet to be begun fortifications indispensable to the security of several points of great importance. These having been often urged upon the favor of Congress, I now mention merely the most important of them, referring to my previous reports for reasons in support of each case.

Stating them in geographical order, the new forts first required are:

A fort at the entrance of New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts.

In New York harbor, a fort at Sandy Hook; another at a point opposite Fort Schuyler on Throgg’s neck, and a third on State Island, being the rebuilding of old Fort Tompkins.

A fort on Ship Island, Mississippi, which will exercise a powerful control over the eastern avenues to New Orleans, and also over the water communication between New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and the eastern coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

On the Pacific coast new fortifications for the defence of the entrance to San Francisco bay.

The above are of the greatest urgency. But of almost equal necessity are:

A new fort at the mouth of the Kennebeck river, Maine;

Two or three forts on the coast of Texas; and

Two or three on the Pacific coast; besides the additional works needed, as before stated, at the entrance of San Francisco bay.

On the subject of the proposed new fortifications, I shall beg to lay before you a separate communication, including estimates of the appropriations recommended for the commencement of the works.

Fort Mackinac, Michigan.—A personal inspection lately made by me exhibited the old fort in a very dilapidated condition as regards its defences. It is the intention, if an engineer officer can be spared during the coming year, to apply a small sum from the appropriation for contingencies of fortifications to the repairs most urgently demanded.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan; in charge of Lieutenant C. E. Blunt.—This work is generally in good condition, though some portions of the timber scarp require repairs, which will be applied forthwith. The buildings are in the same unfinished condition as reported last year.

Fort Porter, near Buffalo, New York; in charge of Lieutenant C. E. Blunt.—Some small operations necessary to maintain the tower in good condition have been executed; others have to be taken in hand, together with some repairs in the officers' quarters.

Balance in hands of agent, October 1, 1856..... \$14,921 52

Fort Niagara, New York; in charge of Lieutenant C. E. Blunt.—A number of repairs and renewals have been made during the year. Several cribs for shore protection have been built and others repaired, portions of the scarp and block-houses have been pointed. A series of soundings in the river and lake have been made, to obtain data for the permanent protection of the shore.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856..... \$3,579 00
Possible amount to be expended by June 30, 1857..... 3,579 00

Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York; in charge of Lieutenant C. E. Blunt.—Nothing has been done during the year. The decay of the timber scarp and gun platforms (reported last year) is steadily progressing. There is a necessity for considerable repairs to this work if it is to be maintained.

Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, New York; in charge of Lieutenant C. E. Blunt.—The small balance available at the commencement of the working season, and the delay of the annual appropriation, have limited the amount of work done during the year. The scarp and parapet of one bastion and curtain have been completed, and the last

lower story arch on the curtain turned and partially floored. The escape of drainage water from the piers of this curtain has been provided for. In the ditches 800 cubic yards of earth have been excavated to low-water level and embanked behind the counterscarp, 104 piles driven, capped and grillaged, and 220 running feet of counterscarp wall carried up three courses; that wall being now raised to a mean about five feet above low water throughout its whole length. The total amount of masonry in these items is 528 yards.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$23,984 16
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857.....	23,984 16
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.....	50,000 00

Fort Knox, Narrows of the Penobscot, Maine; in charge of Major W. D. Fraser until December 31, 1855, J. J. Lee, civil agent, until March 31, 1856, Captain J. D. Kurtz since that date.—The work of the last year embraces the following objects: completion of the counterscarp of the fort, except a small portion in front of the planking casemates; completion of the roofs of the galleries and casemates and covering them in part with asphalt and earth; continuation of the southeast retaining wall, and completion of battery A.

The work yet to be executed this season is the completion of the counterscarp, covering and embanking its roof; completion of the retaining wall, regrading the banquetts and terrepleins of the two exterior batteries; covering the roofs of their flanking caponiers with mastic and earth, and opening the terreplein of battery B, to its flanking fire by the completion of its reverse slopes.

Next season it is designed to construct the nineteen gun and six howitzer embrasures on the water-front, and complete the scarp on that side, including the preparation of one or both magazines. Also, to construct the battery of the north covered way, provide shot furnaces for the interior batteries, and build battery C.

The next step will be the construction of the piers, great arches, and terreplein of the water-half of the fort, of which as much will be accomplished as our means will allow.

The work is in all respects in a favorable condition for advancement and it is hoped that the necessary means will be obtained for vigorous operations next season. The stones for the embrasures will be prepared during the winter so as to be ready for laying in the spring.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$45,209 57
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857.....	44,209 57
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.....	50,000 00

Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine; in charge of Major W. D. Fraser until December 31, 1855, J. J. Lee, civil agent, until March 31, 1856, Captain J. D. Kurtz since that date.—The roof of the magazine of this work being of wood, and having become decayed, it has been removed and a slate roof substituted, due precautions being taken to secure good ventilation to the roof-frame. Some alterations have been made also to the magazine with the view of securing better

circulation of air. The grassed surfaces of the work have been mowed by a fort-keeper, who was employed about the middle of the season, and who also has attended to the ventilation of the buildings.

The next season it is expected to make some changes having reference to an improved armament, and to effect other repairs contributing to efficiency, occupation, and preservation.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$1,786 59
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857.....	1,786 59

Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine; in charge of Major W. D. Fraser until December 31, 1855, J. J. Lee, civil agent, until March 31, 1856, Captain J. D. Kurtz since that date.—This work has been in charge of a fort-keeper, whose time has been employed in attention to the grassed surfaces and in other labor upon and care of the work. General repairs are needed, and a portion of the work remains unfinished.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$2,584 71
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857.....	2,584 71

Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire; in charge of Major W. D. Fraser until December 31, 1855, J. J. Lee, civil agent, until March 31, 1856, Captain J. D. Kurtz since that date.—This work has been in charge of an ordnance sergeant, who has done what he could in attending to engineer matters. Though the fort is generally in an efficient state, some repairs are needed, and much must be done to the quarters and barracks to put them in good condition. Changes are to be made with a view to improve armament.

Fort McClary, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire, in charge of Major W. D. Fraser until December 31, 1855, J. J. Lee, civil agent, until March 31, 1856, Captain J. D. Kurtz since that date.—This work is in charge of a fort-keeper, who gives his time to the care of the grassed surfaces and preservation of the property. Repairs are needed to the furnace, buildings, and slopes.

Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, Massachusetts; in charge of Major C. A. Ogden until July 1, 1856, Colonel S. Thayer until November, 1856, since then of Captain H. W. Benham.—The height of the scarp wall has been increased about five feet; sixteen piers have been carried up eighteen feet, and all the others about seven feet. All the floor arches of the second story have been turned, their spandrels filled with concrete, the stairway carried up seven feet, and the three magazines in the basement built. The masonry laid during the year comprises 748 cubic yards of stone, 227 cubic yards of brick, and 163 cubic yards of concrete: total, 1,138 cubic yards.

The balance now in hand will be applied to the masonry of the work, which it is proposed to continue with the appropriation asked for.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$10,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857.....	10,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.....	30,000 00

Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts; in charge of Major C. A. Ogden until July 1, 1856, Colonel S. Thayer until November, 1856, since then of Captain H. W. Benham.—No work has been done at this fort since the date of last annual report. Certain operations, however, are necessary here, which have been deferred because difficult to carry on in the presence of the garrison, and because an engineer officer could not be spared to give them his personal attention.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$10,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857.....	10,000 00

Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts; in charge of Colonel S. Thayer.—The breast-height wall of curtain, front No. 2, is now in progress and will be up this year. When finished, all the breast-height walls will be completed for the main and out works. Six pintle-stones for barbette guns have been laid on front No. 3, and forty-four traverse circles for barbette guns on fronts Nos. 2 and 3—the guns for forty of these bearing on the main channel. All the pintle-stones for barbette guns bearing on the main channel are in place, except thirteen for the curtain of front No. 2.

Eight casemate gun-rooms for flank howitzers on front No. 3 are nearly ready for the plasterer, and the guns could be mounted at short notice. These will complete the arrangements for mounting all the casemate flank howitzers required for the work.

Casemate quarters for soldiers—that is, ten on front No. 1, each 29' by 17'; ten on curtain of front No. 2, each 50' by 17'—have been plastered, and the finish is being put up. Of officers' casemate quarters, thirty-four large rooms, with fire-places, and twenty-six smaller without fire-places, have been plastered, and in some of these the finish is nearly completed. Six others have received one or two coats of plaster, (making in all about 10,000 square yards of plaster put on this season).

Fourteen large rooms, with fire-places, and twelve smaller, without, will soon be ready for the plasterer. The brick arches for fire proof floors, and the brick linings of the two service magazines on front No. 3, have been built; also, the brick lining of magazine on curtain of front No. 2.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$24,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857.....	24,000 00
Estimate amount of required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.....	10,000 00

Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island; in charge of Lieutenant E. B. Hunt. The appropriation of \$15,000 for this work has been applied to the operations of two years, during which the banks and glacis slopes have been brought into good condition. During the last year the redoubt, scarp, and counterscarp have been finished, and its breast-height slopes have been relaid with salt-marsh sods. The casemate quarters and gun-rooms have been generally cleared and cleaned. The west front curtain arch joints have been picked out for pointing, and considerable repairs have been applied to the brick terreplein. The north and west front breast-

heights have been in great part repointed. Numerous minor operations for the completion and preservation of the fort and redoubt have been carried on, and the east and west shores have been provided with a field stone enrockment.

The gale of January 5, 1856, made a large breach in the breakwater intended to protect the southwest glacis coupé. As a consequence, every storm is now eating into that embankment, and adding to the estimate cost of repairs. It is of especial importance that this destruction should be arrested, and this necessitates the construction of a sea-wall. As no appropriation was made for the work at the last session, this sea-wall must wait the granting of appropriations. Various other urgent needs of the work must participate in the injuries due to inadequate resources for operations. The small remaining balance will simply suffice to finish some minor constructions now in hand.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856	-	-	-	\$4,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857	-	-	-	4,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858	-	-	-	15,000 00

Fort Griswold, New London harbor, Connecticut; in charge of Captain George Dutton until September 30, 1856, since then of Major J. G. Barnard.—Nothing has been done on the work, which is in good order, and ready for the mounting of its armament.

Fort Trumbull, New London harbor, Connecticut; in charge of Captain George Dutton until September 30, 1856; since then of Major J. G. Barnard.—Is in good condition, and in charge of a very efficient fort-keeper.

Fort Schuyler, East river, New York; in charge of Captain George Dutton until September 30, 1856, since then of Major J. G. Barnard.—The services of one man as fort-keeper have been engaged during the year to attend to the proper police of the work. The wharf, which had become entirely unserviceable from decay of the wood work, has been thoroughly repaired, a good crane capable of raising the heaviest guns erected thereon, and everything placed in complete working order. Most of the flagging in front of the quarters has been laid, and other small jobs executed within the fort.

During the summer two, and sometimes three, men have been employed in keeping the glacis and other grass slopes in good order.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856	-	-	-	\$34,176 88
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857	-	-	-	34,176 88
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858	-	-	-	20,000 00

Fort Wood and sea-wall of Bedlow's island, New York harbor; in charge of Captain George Dutton until September 30, 1856, since then of Major J. G. Barnard.—The services of one man as fort-keeper have been engaged to attend to the proper police of the work, assisted at

times by one and two men in painting iron work and cutting the grass on the glacis and rampart slopes.

The sea-wall should be continued around the western side of the island, the remainder of the coping put on the scarp, and the lower terreplein graded.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the			
fiscal year ending June 30, 1858	-	-	- \$5,000 00

Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York harbor; in charge of Captain George Dutton until September 30, 1856, since then of Major J. G. Barnard.—The operations on this work during the past year have been pushed forward energetically, and satisfactory progress been made therein. The arches covering the casemates of the lower tier have been completed, and the traverse stones and flagging laid for the lower tier of guns. The lower tier of embrasures, 33 in number, have all been put in. The piers of the second tier mostly carried to the springing line of the third floor arches, and the scarp carried up 23' 4" above low water all round, and on the north and east curtains three courses higher, and the sills of several of the embrasures of that tier laid.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856	-	-	- \$79,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857	-	-	79,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal			
year ending June 30, 1858	-	-	- 150,000 00

Battery Hudson, Staten Island, New York harbor; in charge of Captain George Dutton until September 30, 1856, since then of Major J. G. Barnard.—Since the date of my last annual report some work has been done in the way of preparing composition doors, &c., for magazine, ready for hanging, and rendering the magazine dry and serviceable.

It is indispensable, in order to secure the rear of this and the other works on Staten Island, that the United States should be the owner of a controlling position on the high ground behind. This has been urged upon Congress for many years; an opportunity now offers to purchase the necessary land at a reasonable price, and an appropriation is now again asked for the purpose.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the			
fiscal year ending June 30, 1858	-	-	- \$42,300 00

Fort Lafayette, New York harbor; in charge of Captain George Dutton until September 30, 1856, since then of Major J. G. Barnard.—This work is in an efficient condition; but the wooden roof, much decayed, required to be at once replaced by corrugated iron, and some other expenditures are necessary.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal			
year ending June 30, 1858	-	-	- \$10,000 00

Governor's island, New York harbor; in charge of Captain George Dutton until September 30, 1856, since then of Major J. G. Barnard.—The work on the new officers' quarters and the repairs of the soldiers

Barracks on Governor's island, in progress at the date of my last annual report, was continued until the soldiers' barracks and one of the new frame buildings outside of Fort Columbus, containing two sets of officers' quarters, were finished and occupied. The casemates in Castle Williams have been cleared out, and all the batteries on the island placed in a state of efficiency. The roadway leading across the ditch into Fort Columbus has been thoroughly repaired. The changes in the soldiers' barracks have added much to the comfort and accommodation of the troops quartered on the island. A further appropriation, however, is necessary to complete the plan partly executed, as above stated.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856	-	-	-	\$4,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857	-	-	-	4,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858	-	-	-	14,000 00

Fort Hamilton, New York harbor; in charge of Captain George Dutton until September 30, 1856, since then of Major J. G. Barnard.—This fort, generally in an efficient state, has need of some repairs, especially in the renewal of the wharf, now quite dilapidated.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856	-	-	-	\$10,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857	-	-	-	10,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1858	-	-	-	10,000 00

Fort Mifflin, Delaware river; in charge of Major John Sanders until October 31, 1856, since then of Captain G. Dutton.—Is in a state of inefficiency, and has received no works of repair during the past year.

Fort Delaware, Delaware river; in charge of Major John Sanders until October 31, 1856, since then of Captain George Dutton.—During the present year so much progress has been made towards bringing this work to a state of efficiency that, on an emergency, its first tier of guns might be mounted. The operations of the year have been chiefly directed to carrying up the scarp and piers of the curtains; turning the floor arches of the second tier, and small service magazines; constructing the gun embrasures of first tier, of which twenty-three have been finished, and the remainder now in progress, and will be completed by the close of this season's operations. The flagging of the pavements in ten of the gun casemates of the lower tier has been laid, and four of the stair towers leading from the parade to the magazines have been carried up to the first landing, 24 feet above low water.

This work is now in condition to allow of vigorous prosecution of operations on all its parts, and the judicious application of the appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856	-	-	-	\$125,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857	-	-	-	125,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1858	-	-	-	200,000 00

Fort Carroll, Sollers' Point flats, Baltimore harbor, Maryland; in charge of Major H. Brewerton.—The small portion of the sea-wall of front 6, which was unfinished, has been completed. During the year ending on the 30th September 2,102 piles have been driven for the foundation of the scarp wall and piers, leaving 495 piles to be driven to complete this part of the work, which it is expected to accomplish in the course of the month of November, with the exception of that portion on front 5 opposite the opening left in the sea-wall facilitating the filling in the area of the fort. Seven hundred and twelve piles have been driven, in rebuilding the temporary wharves, and in the construction of platforms for driving the foundation piles. The upper surface of the concrete, in all the sections of the sea-wall, has been graded down level with the top of the seventh course, ready to receive the eighth course of scarp wall stones. One hundred and sixty-three blocks of granite have been laid in the scarp-wall. Thirty-three thousand two hundred and forty-two cubic yards of sand and other suitable material have been excavated from the bed of the river by means of steam-dredges, and placed within the area of the fort towards the formation of the parade, &c.

The progress of the work has been considerably retarded by the difficulty of procuring piles of sufficient lengths for the foundation, and also in consequence of the destruction last spring by the ice of the greater portion of the existing temporary wharfing.

The appropriation asked for the next fiscal year is for the superstructure of the work, which may be pushed forward rapidly as soon as the foundations are completed.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856	-	-	-	\$150,004 50
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857	-	-	-	150,004 50
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858	-	-	-	150,000 00

Fort Madison, Annapolis harbor, Maryland; in charge of Captain M. C. Meigs.—Since my last annual report, coping stone for the sea-wall of the fort was received, but not set for want of funds—the work having been suspended in the beginning of November last.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1858	-	-	-	\$20,000 00
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Fort Washington, Potomac river, Maryland.—This fort continued as reported in 1854. No work has been required thereon the past year.

Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia; in charge of Brevet Colonel John L. Smith.—The magazines of front No. 6, including the mask, are nearly finished. The boards for furring two of the magazine rooms, all the doors, all the shutters of the ventilators, and the grated doors of the mask wall, had been finished, but were destroyed at the burning of the carpenters' shop.

The pipes for leading off drainage from roofs of 43 casemates having become choked with rust, have been removed, and will shortly be replaced with others of larger bore, which have been engaged. The

floor of the bridge of front No. 7 has been renewed, and the sluice between Mill creek and the ditch of the redoubt has been finished, except the gates. The stone piers of the permanent wharf have been essentially completed, and the platform will be finished in a few weeks.

The prosecution of the experiment, which has been partially tried by direction of a former Secretary of War, for the procurement of water by means of an artesian well, will require a further appropriation, as will also the prosecution of work on the redoubt, and making certain indispensable repairs of the main fort.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856	-	-	\$41,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857	-	-	41,500 00

Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia; in charge of Brevet Colonel J. L. Smith.—About 25,000 cubic yards of the stone loading has been taken down during the past year, and the remainder will probably be removed by the 1st of April next, when a wharf for receiving materials will be built, and the construction of the work commenced.

A recent examination shows that no further settling of the foundations has occurred within the last four years.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$68,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857.....	68,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858.....	100,000 00

Bridge over Mill creek, Old Point Comfort, Virginia; in charge of Brevet Colonel John L. Smith.—This bridge, and the causeway leading to it, were built by the United States; and it is understood to be essential to the reception of necessary supplies from the country that they be in a serviceable condition. The bridge is so much decayed and dilapidated that, in the opinion of the engineer officer in charge, it would be better to rebuild than repair. The causeway may be repaired at a moderate expense.

Fort Macon, and preservation of its site, Beaufort harbor, North Carolina; in charge of Captain D. P. Woodbury until 13th March, 1856, since then of Lieutenant W. H. C. Whiting.—The condition of the work is very good. The breast-height of the covered way requires new shingling. A few repairs of iron work are needed.

The jetties require repairs for the protection of the site. These jetties were cut off from the beach by the gale of last August, and it is essential that they should be built into the land again.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$600 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857.....	600 00

Fort Caswell, and preservation of its site, Smithville, North Carolina; in charge of Captain D. P. Woodbury until 13th March, 1856, since then of Lieutenant W. H. C. Whiting.—A small amount assigned to this work from the appropriation for contingencies of fortifications has been applied to repairs. A fence to inclose the glacis is required for the purpose of keeping off cattle. The slopes of the glacis need repair. The shingling of the breast-height and the plank roadway of the

bridges should be renewed. The arches of galleries, casemates, and gateways require pointing. The roofs, to some extent, need repair. Traverse circles are recommended on the south-southeast and south-west faces and their corresponding covered ways. The wharf, now entirely useless, should be extended, and the team-way to the fort renewed.

Repairs of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina; in charge of Captain George W. Cullum.—Excepting the erection of a shot furnace, no work has been done, the balance on hand not being sufficient to procure and put down the masonry platforms for the ten columbiads designed to take the place of lighter guns on the chanc fronts of the fort.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$1,883 87
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857.....	1,883 87

Preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina; in charge of Captain G. W. Cullum.—The jettee for the protection of Sullivan's island is nearly half finished. Its completion has been suspended till the effect of the constructed part is determined and the sand has accumulated on its prolongation, whereby a considerable quantity of stone will be saved in building the remaining part.

The estimate for this jettee having been made when materials were considerably lower than at present, and the existing jetties having been much damaged by the severe storm of September, 1854, the balance now available will not be sufficient to complete the works.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$7,554 90
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857.....	7,554 90

Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina; in charge of George W. Cullum.—This work has been constantly advanced during the past year to increase its efficiency for defence. The attention of the engineer in charge has been chiefly directed to the building of two shot furnaces; turning all the lower communication casemate arches; coping parade wall; erecting three small octagonal buildings over the stairways leading to the upper batteries; embanking ramps and forming terrepleins for the barbette guns; laying the pintle centres and traverse circles of all the barbette batteries, except the columbiad platforms, which are now ready to be put down; constructing the brick banquetts on the faces and gorge of the work; completing the masonry of officers' quarters and soldiers' barracks; roofing them, putting in iron water-tanks, and furring them in part; perfecting drainage, and attending to many minor details of construction. A considerable quantity of materials are on hand for future operations.

The work remaining to be done is, to construct the platform arches and embrasures for the second tier of guns; complete the parapet wall; pave the first and second tiers of casemates; lay the traverse circles for the guns of the second tier, and columbiad platforms of the third; complete quarters and barracks; rebuild the end of the stone wharf; and attend to various minor details.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$68,123 03
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857.....	68,123 03
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858.....	100,000 00

Reservation of the site of Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor, South Carolina; in charge of Captain George W. Cullum.—Since the completion of the new wharf, to supply the place of the one destroyed by the September gale of 1854, nothing has been done to the repairs of the sea-wall, much injured by the same storm—the small balance in hand being inadequate to complete any portion of the work.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$1,132 30
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857.....	1,132 30

Repairs of quarters and barracks at Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor, South Carolina; in charge of Captain George W. Cullum.—These repairs, which were commenced some years since, should be completed at once. The work already done cannot be availed of for use in its complete state, and the buildings are suffering for want of further protection.

Repairs of Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor, South Carolina; in charge of Captain George W. Cullum.—There being no appropriation for the repairs of this work, nothing has been done here this year.

The appropriation of \$10,000, now available, will suffice for all the present necessary repairs of this work, and therefore no further appropriation is asked.

Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia; in charge of Captain J. F. Gilmer.—The labor of the past year has been applied to rebuilding and enlarging the dykes that inclose the southern and eastern sections of the island; renewing the wooden bridges connected with the draw-bridges; completing the wood-work of north wharf, and covering a part of the timber with copper as a protection against the sea-worm; renewing the sluice gates and cleansing the surface drains of the island; planting and cultivating grass on the embankments of the fort; and making repairs to quarters and to the heavy doors closing the rear of the main casemates.

The work yet to be done comprises the following particulars, viz: build an advanced battery, giving more guns on the main channel; remodel the barbette gun platforms to suit the proposed change in the armament of the fort; renew the pointing of the masonry where needed; remove a large quantity of mud which has accumulated in the ditches of the main work and demi-line; cultivate Bermuda grass on the fort and enclosing dykes; replace the wooden portion of north wharf with masonry, and build a carpenter shop to replace the one destroyed by the gale of September, 1854.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$19,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857.....	19,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858.....	26,000 00

Repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia; in charge of Captain J. F. Gilmer.—These repairs were resumed in November last and continued until June of this year, when the unhealthiness of the locality made it necessary to suspend all work for the season. The labor of the year has been applied to establishing the grillage foundations for sub-scarp walls along the western and northwestern fronts; to building these walls, the double walls between the wharf and the entrance to the fort, and the pier for supporting the outer end of the drawbridge; to laying the coping on the new scarp and on a portion of the counterscarps; covering the masonry around the pintle centre with asphaltum; putting the machinery of the drawbridge in place; excavating a part of the ditch; and to renewing some of the doors of the storerooms that were much decayed.

The principal items of work yet to be done to complete these repairs are, to put down the grillage foundations for the permanent wharf, and build the masonry of the same; complete the masonry of the counterscarp; establish the gun platforms for the flank batteries, and to build the officers' and soldiers' quarters.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$17,800 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857.....	17,800 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858.....	18,000 00

Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland sound, Florida; in charge of Captain J. F. Gilmer.—Operations were suspended at this work last spring for the want of funds, and a large part of the most favorable season of the year was in consequence lost. The expenditures of the year were applied to the construction of the curtain wall between the north and northwest bastions; to putting down the concrete foundations for the east bastion, and for the curtain wall between the same and the north bastion; to building this curtain wall to within about three feet of full height; to excavating the foundations for, and constructing the cistern in, the east bastion; to building the guard-room and prisons, and putting an asphaltic covering on the arches of the north bastion; to the extension of the sea-wall east and west, and laying the coping on the centre branches of the same; to embanking the ramparts of the gorge, and to some extent along the other fronts; to the erection of a small frame building for mechanics' quarters; to the completion of a temporary wharf; and purchasing large quantities of materials for current and future use in the construction of the fort.

It is proposed to apply the small appropriation for the current fiscal year to the construction of the southwest, northwest, and east bastions; to building the masonry of the curtain walls between these bastions; to embanking the ramparts and parapets of the same fronts; to building the remainder of the sea-wall and the storehouses and other houses that will be first required in the progress of the work; and to purchasing and receiving the necessary materials.

For continuing the construction of this work an appropriation of \$75,000 is respectfully urged; for this sum can be economically applied within the period of a year, and the fort more rapidly advanced to completion.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$24,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857.....	24,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.....	75,000 00

Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, Florida; in charge of Captain Jno. Newton.—During the past year many of the casemate traverse circles were taken up and relaid with foundations; new traverse irons were put down on the barbette tier; many traverse irons were taken up and fastened, and the stone circles rectified where necessary; pavements relaid where broken up; iron water-pipes taken down, cleaned, and replaced; one cistern cleaned and repaired; some pointing and repairs in masonry in the galleries of reverse fire and elsewhere; gates, doors, ventilators, and fastenings for posterns, magazines, galleries, and the gateway made or repaired; the small drain in the ditch cleaned out; wharf built; and sundry small jobs of painting, &c. All the positions for guns are in serviceable condition. The quarters require thorough repairs, and other repairs are necessary in different parts of the work.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858.....	\$15,000 00
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Fort Barrancas, Pensacola harbor, Florida; in charge of Captain Jno. Newton.—Nothing has been done on the fort itself, except some little work on the glacis.

On the redoubt, since the date of last report, operations have been confined to masonry chiefly, earth-work being only undertaken when indispensable in itself, or when made necessary by the progress of the masonry. There have been laid during the year 1,554 cubic yards of brick masonry, and 863 cubic yards of concrete; and 1,043½ days of labor have been devoted to earth work. The scarp-wall all around is now brought to the reference (39'.) The upper casemate arches of the scarp galleries are completed; the counterscarp of the gorge is finished, and all the breast-height wall of the covered way, except a length of 193 feet, necessarily left open until completion of work.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$23,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857.....	23,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858.....	33,000 00

Fort McRee, Pensacola harbor, Florida; in charge of Captain Jno. Newton.—During the past year operations have been directed to securing the site of fort and battery; to repairs of asphalt covering of parapet; to repairs of gates, doors, and ventilators of magazines, storerooms, and gateway; to putting down new traverse irons in lower and second tier of channel fronts; to taking up and refastening traverse irons of barbette tier, besides rectifying, when possible, the traverse stones of this tier; to repairs of gun platforms of second tier; to building a wharf for discharging lighters; and to painting, repairing embrasures, pointing, &c.

The barbette, lower tier, and ten casemates of second tier of chan-

nel fronts are now serviceable. Several other casemates, not on channel fronts, are nearly serviceable.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$38,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857.....	38,000 00

Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama; in charge of Captain D. Leadbetter.—The coping throughout the scarp and parade walls have been relieved from accumulated expansion; the repairs of the terreplein pavement, by insulating small areas with asphaltic joints, continued; the breast-height walls, wherever cracked, have been repaired; and twenty-six new pintle-holes for howitzers at the embrasures of flanks and curtains have been drilled and leaded. The funds now available will be applied to the repair of the terreplein and its pavement, to the construction of a new fence around the glacis to keep cattle from its slopes, and to the repair of the damages suffered by the permanent wharf from the late gale.

The citadel of this work, affording quarters for the garrison, and constituting, as its name implies, a part of the defensive system, should be completed; for which purpose another appropriation is necessary.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$25,013 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1856.....	25,013 00

Fort Gaines, Dauphin island, Mobile bay, Alabama; in charge of Captain D. Leadbetter.—During the year eight permanent buildings and three large cisterns have been under construction. Their masonry has been completed, the roofs are being covered, and most of them will probably be available for the accommodation of a working force early in the ensuing winter.

The balance now on hand will suffice to complete these buildings to construct a wharf and railroad for the receipt of materials, and probably to build two bastions and one curtain of the fort.

The officer in charge asks for the next year the sum of \$100,000; with which he proposes to construct three bastions and four curtains thus completing the masonry of the body of the place.

Balance in treasury, October 1, 1856.....	\$67,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857.....	67,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858.....	100,000 00

Fort Pike, Rigolets, Louisiana; in charge of Lieutenant W. H. Stevens.—General repairs in progress at this time last year are completed, and the fort is in excellent order. Some small jobs, yet to be attended to, will be chargeable upon contingencies of fortifications.

Fort Macomb, Chef Menteur, Louisiana; in charge of Lieutenant W. H. Stevens.—General repairs in progress last year are completed. For works for protection of site (much needed) and new arrangements of drawbridge, the sum of \$7,000 is asked.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.....	\$7,000 00
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Battery Bienvenue, Bayou Bienvenue, Louisiana; in charge of Lieutenant W. H. Stevens.—The work has been in charge of a fort-keeper, and is in an efficient condition.

Tower Dupré, Bayou Dupré, Louisiana; in charge of Lieutenant W. H. Stevens.—Some damages by storm to cistern and levee will need a small expenditure, which should also provide a fence around the grounds as protection against cattle. An expenditure is also found to be necessary to perfect the title to the site.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858..... \$12,000 00

Defences at Proctor's Landing, Lake Borgne, Louisiana; in charge of Major P. G. T. Beauregard.—Preliminary operations were commenced in March last, by constructing a canal and levee around the immediate site of the work, a wharf for the landing of materials, temporary quarters for the officer in charge and overseer, and collecting materials for constructing the tower and battery. The foundation piles of the tower and of the permanent quarters have been driven, and their platforms are being constructed. The piles for the breast-height walls of the main battery are being driven, and the exterior ditches have been excavated to a width of sixteen and a depth of six feet.

The balance now available will be applied to the continuing the construction of the defences, which it is hoped may be completed with the appropriation now asked.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856 \$63,000 00
 Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857..... 63,000 00
 Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1858..... 25,000 00

Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana; in charge of Major P. G. T. Beauregard.—This work has been under the charge of a fort-keeper, the balance available being too small to justify the commencement of the exterior battery. With the appropriation granted at the last session, it is proposed to construct the exterior battery with its magazine, and to apply any balance that may remain to indispensable repairs of the main work. There is a necessity for raising and enlarging the citadel, for the purpose of giving additional strength and additional room for the garrison.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856 \$12,150 00
 Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857..... 12,150 00

Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana; in charge of Major P. G. T. Beauregard.—During the last year the repairs of this work, with the means available, have consisted in constructing two communication arches under the parapets and terrepleins of the main work; a scarp wall across the gorge of one of the salients; finishing some of the terrepleins, and the parade of the interior; constructing gun recesses in breast-height walls of water front; filling and ramming earth on parapets and terrepleins on some of the land-front faces; loading breast-height walls and parapets of upper exterior battery.

With the means at present available the repairs of the interior will be completed—that is, finishing the breast-height and parade walls, parapets and terrepleins; repairing some of the communication arches of the northeast bastion, and setting the traverse circles and pintle-blocks of its armament.

The exterior batteries, the excavation of the main ditch, and the construction of the covered way and glacis, the sum of \$25,000 is asked.

Balance in treasury, October 1, 1856.....	\$33,850 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857.....	33,850 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1858.....	25,000 00

Fort Livingston, Grand Terre island, Louisiana; in charge of Lieutenant W. H. Stevens.—This work has been in care of a fort-keeper. Owing to some damages to the site by hurricanes last summer, the estimate of last year has been increased to \$80,000, to be expended as follows: Placing coping on unfinished walls; building breast-height walls and gun platforms; finishing storerooms and magazines; cisterns; raising bottom of ditch; raising floor of counterscarp gallery; grading parapets and glacis, and works for preservation of site.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858..... \$20,000 00

Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida; in charge of Major Wm. H. Chace until February 16, 1856, when Major Wm. D. Fraser assumed charge, and continued in charge until his death, 27th August, 1856; since then in charge of Mr. Felix Senac, civil agent.—The following are the results of the operations carried on during the year, viz: The arches of the first tier of casemates, remaining unfinished at the date of the last annual report, have all been turned. The northwest and southwest magazines have been fitted for the reception of powder. The arches of the southeast bastion are finished, and the floor of the second tier of casemates raised 19 feet 6 inches above low water to reference (19' 6"). The floors of casemates of first tier, with three exceptions, have been prepared from the traverse stones to the line of parade front wall. The floors of the southeast and northeast bastions, and that of four casemates adjoining each on the south and north curtains have been raised to reference (6' 6"). The piers of soldiers' barracks carried up to reference (21') and (21' 3"), and the gorge wall completed to reference (20'). The parade front of soldiers' barracks has been raised its entire length to reference (19' 6"). The granite blocks flanking the inner arched entrance of drawbridges have been laid, and the hoisting machinery is ready to be placed in its position. On the south, west, and north fronts the first section of arches of second tier of casemates are completed to reference (37') 8 feet depth; and the 8 feet 3-inch piers of casemate arches are completed to the spring of the arches of galleries dividing the casemates. Pintle-blocks for howitzers have been laid in the northeast and southeast bastions, and the scarp wall between the blocks raised to reference (22'). The faux-coupé of each of the bastions has been finished, and the bastions raised to reference (22').

The northwest magazine and tower are completed. All the soffits of arches have been pointed, except three in the south and one in the north curtain first tier. Necessary repairs have been made to the temporary buildings, and the injury done to the bridge by the late gale has been repaired, and the repairs to the wharf begun preparatory to its extension. Shutters have also been fitted during the year to all the embrasure openings in the south curtain and adjoining bastions.

Of the funds now available for expenditure there is about \$138,000, the whole of which can be advantageously applied by the 1st July next in the construction of the casemates of the second tier; the embrasures of the first and second tiers; completion of three magazines unfinished; the flagging of the casemates of the first and second tiers; traverse stones for second tier of casemates and barbette guns, and finishing soldiers' barracks, and to the extension of the wharf begun in 1853, which, with the old wharf, was partially destroyed by a gale of wind on the 27th August, 1856.

In view of the great importance of this fortification to the commerce of our country, good policy seems to demand that it should be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and an appropriation is asked, which will be applied to preparing the main work for its entire armament and the commencement of the cover-face.

Balance in the treasury, October 1, 1856.....	\$153,598 43
Probable amount to be expended by the 30th June, 1857,	153,598 43
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the	
fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858.....	200,000 00

Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Tortugas island, Florida; in charge of Captain H. G. Wight until 12th January, 1856; since then in charge of Captain Woodbury.—The labors of the year have been devoted principally to the scarp-wall and adjacent piers and arches, and to the collection of coral and sand for future operations. The remaining arches, 52 in number, covering cisterns and supporting the lower guns, have been turned and covered. The scarp-wall of the six bastions has been raised to the level of 7 feet, and the scarp-wall of the curtains, generally, to the level of 9½ feet above low water; the arches to support the 110 lower casemate guns of the several curtains have been covered with concrete, and the casemate piers between these arches built up to the level of 10½ feet above low water.

The balance still available will be applied to the iron embrasures and other preparations for mounting the greater part, say 90 of the 100 lower curtain guns, and to the scarp and piers of the work as far as the means will go.

To save what has already been expended and to enable this work, in case of war, to play the great part for which, by its remarkable position and other causes, it will be peculiarly fitted, it is highly important that it should be made fully defensible in the least possible time. An appropriation of \$300,000 is earnestly requested; more could be expended with advantage. This appropriation will complete the lower part of the work; mount all the guns of the lower tier; build all the arches required to support the second tier of guns, and leave a balance for other work.

Balance in the treasury, October 1, 1856.....	\$150,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857....	150,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858.....	300,000 00

*Fort*s on the western frontier of Texas.—Operations are still awaiting the purchase of the requisite sites.

Balance in treasury, October 1, 1856.....	\$150,000 00
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Fortifications on Fort Point, entrance to San Francisco Bay, California; in charge of Lieutenant Colonel R. E. De Russy.—The progress made on this work, since the annual report of the 30th September, 1855, consists in the construction of the four remaining arches over the cisterns; the construction of the entire first tier of store rooms; magazines on the gorge, including their respective arches; the gateway, and the spaces between the arches brought up with concrete to the level of the keys of the arches.

All the stone piers on the water fronts, including those in the tower bastions, have been constructed to the springing line of the communication arches. The two service magazines, on the lower tier, are constructed and arched over. The main staircase is built up to the height of seven steps.

The foundation of the scarp-wall on the southwest angle, left unfinished last year, has been excavated and built up to its required level. The superstructure of the entire length of the scarp-wall, on the sea fronts, is commenced and has reached an average height of one foot six inches. The pindle-stones and tongue-holes for the embrasures are laid.

The service magazine for the ten-gun battery has been completed, and an area wall constructed to protect its entrance.

The unusually heavy gales, experienced on this coast last winter, destroyed much of the plank-road constructed from the wharf to the fort. This had to be repaired; and, to secure the storehouses, carpenters' shop, and the mortar-mill from the further action of the sea, an apron of heavy stone was constructed, at considerable expense on the slope in front of them.

Balance in treasury, October 1, 1856.....	\$350,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857...	350,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858.....	350,000 00

Fortifications on Alcatrazas island, San Francisco bay; in charge of Major Z. B. Tower.—During the year ending September 30, 1856, the south caponnier has been built to the coping; the terreplein paved; the banquette formed; the casemate finished, and the 8 flank guns mounted. The magazine under the gun casemate has been finished ready to store powder. The area wall at the entrance to the magazine has been topped-out and coped; 5 circular containing walls have been built, the platforms laid and the guns mounted. The wing-wall, to edge of bank on the right face of this battery, and the prolongation of the scarp of the left face, have been completed, excepting the coping; 25 guns are mounted in this battery, besides the 8 flanking howitzers.

The terreplein of the north battery has been widened; the breast-height wall built; the parapet filled in; 21 circular containing walls constructed; the platforms laid and the guns mounted.

The excavations for the north caponnier foundations have been made, and the caponnier built to the coping; the gun casemate is finished, excepting drawbridge at entrance, and 7 flank howitzers mounted; the frame-work of magazine floor and furring is set up, and the lining and doors and windows are ready for the finish of the magazine as soon as the walls are dry. One set of stone steps to the magazine entrance is laid; a road-way to the north battery has been opened; the excavation made for the foundations of the scarp of the 10-gun battery, on the right of the north caponnier, and the concrete foundation for this wall laid; the excavation for the scarp of the 16-gun battery, on the south side of the island has been commenced and about three-fourths of the shore-line of escarpment of the south battery to the wharf executed. The wharf has required some repairs, due to the destruction of the piles by worms. The coping for the south battery, and the south caponnier, is dressed ready to be set upon the wall.

The appropriation asked for will be applied to the construction of the 16-gun battery, on the south side of the island; the 10-gun battery, on the north side; the prolonging the defensive line from the north caponnier to the guard-house, and the soldiers' barracks.

Balance in treasury, October 1, 1856	\$180,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857....	180,000 00
Amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858.....	200,000 00

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

In relation to the necessity of an increase in the number of officers, I must refer back to several previous reports, especially to that of last year.

Every year's experience shows, more and more conclusively, the necessity for the increase in reference to the interests of the nation in the matters confided to its hands.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The report of the Board of Visitors, appointed to attend the annual examination in June last, transmitted herewith, exhibits so fully the organization and condition of the institution, that little remains to be said.

The course of study, which was extended in 1854 to five years, and is now applied to four of the five classes with satisfactory results, has permitted the introduction of several branches, not before taught, which will be very useful to the graduates in their professions. One of these new subjects of instruction, the Spanish language, is entered upon for the first time, this year, under the charge of the professor of French, to whom this new department has been temporarily assigned, but whose own appropriate duties should not be interfered with by this additional demand on his time; I would therefore recommend the establishment of a professor of the Spanish language, to which should be attached the pay and allowances now granted by law to the professor of French.

I would also again invite your attention to the importance of dividing the duties now under the charge of the chaplain and professor of ethics, providing for the greater portion of them by the establishment of a new professorship, leaving such only to the chaplain as he can perform without interference with his duties as a clergyman.

I also repeat my recommendation of last year, that cavalry instruction be separated from that of artillery, with which it is now associated by law; and also, that the instructors of artillery have the pay and allowances which are given to officers of artillery serving with the light batteries.

The principal items of the estimate for the support of the academy for the next fiscal year are as follows:

Current and ordinary expenses.....	\$35,275 00
Increase of library.....	1,500 00
Expenses of Board of Visitors.....	3,000 00
Forage for artillery and cavalry horses.....	8,640 00
Replacing dead and worn-out horses.....	1,000 00
Hospital of cadets, furniture, &c.....	250 00
Barracks for dragoon detachment.....	5,000 00
Clock tower and bell.....	800 00
Gun pendulum.....	500 00
Repairs and additions to officers' quarters.....	500 00
Models for department of cavalry.....	1,000 00
Extension of water pipes, and increase of reservoir.....	2,000 00
Targets and batteries for artillery practice.....	200 00
Gas pipes, gasometer, and retorts.....	7,500 00
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	67,165 00
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A communication from the superintendent of the academy, explanatory of the foregoing estimate, is appended; also a statement de-

rived from the cadets themselves, exhibiting the condition in life of the cadets for the last fifteen years, and a list of the officers and professors of the institution on the 30th September, 1856.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., October 23, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith annual estimate of funds required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858:

To the item of "transportation" of cadets discharged from service \$500 is added, and has become indispensable from the increased distance from whence cadets are now appointed, to wit: California and other western localities.

For item "chalk and sponges," (miscellaneous and incidental expenses,) for black boards, used for academic instruction, an additional sum of \$10 is necessary; and for scrubbing the public buildings and recreation rooms, the services of another woman being needed, \$120 is added.

For the department of civil and military engineering, last year, the sum of \$500 was granted; this year I ask for \$100, only.

For the department of natural and experimental philosophy, an increase of \$190 is asked for; being for an air-pump, a rotoscope, calcium light magnifying apparatus, and Fresnel's wave surface.

For the department of chemistry, &c., \$650 was granted last year, while this year \$300, only, is asked for.

For the department of mathematics, \$350 is asked for to procure a set of models illustrating problems of descriptive geometry, a most difficult subject to the comprehension of the student, and best explained by models, being an increase of this sum.

In the department of ethics, a deduction of \$100 is made. In the department of drawing, a deduction of \$115 is made. In the department of French and Spanish, there is an increase of \$75 to procure the dictionaries and text books for the professor of this new branch of instruction. In the department of infantry tactics is a decrease of \$125. In the department of artillery and cavalry, including fencing, is a decrease of \$370; and for the department of practical engineering, for which heretofore little has been done, I now ask for an increase of \$700.

Thus omitting and reducing every item that the interests of the institution will justify, and increasing those of urgent importance, making a total increase for the year of \$6,785.

In the items now called for, and for which nothing was granted last year, that of the most importance is the extension of water pipes and increase of the reservoir. The supply of water is now so limited and scant that in summer it fails some seasons altogether, and at others has to be economised by cutting off the use of it for several hours of every day. No time should be lost in making provision for a permanent supply, which can be procured by the construction of a

stone dam, 175 feet in length, by 20 feet in height, across a mountain valley, with connecting pipes.

The next in importance may be barracks for dragoons. At present, these men are crowded into two rooms 28 x 28, 20 men in each, while fourteen others have to occupy the garret, in which they can stand up in only a part of it. No troops should be called upon to live permanently in such apartments; health and every other consideration forbid it. The desire is to provide these men with the same quarters as the engineer soldiers, the appropriation for barracks for whom was made in 1850 and 1852, and ultimately to ask the sum for the artillery detachment.

Next in importance is the item for gas pipes, gasometer, and reports. The intention is to light the cadets' barracks and all the buildings for instruction with gas, instead of oil, for economy and cleanliness. Since the pay of the cadet was reduced four dollars per month, the average indebtedness of the corps on the 31st October, for eleven years past, has been \$5,118 18*. It would seem to be impossible, with the best exertions of every superintendent during that period, so to limit the expenses of the cadet, as to reduce this indebtedness. Out of the \$24 per month, allowed a cadet, he has to feed and clothe himself, purchase the bedding-room furniture, text books, military equipments in part, mathematical instruments, and stationery of all kinds. Instead of asking an increase of cadets' pay, ask the means of effecting a saving in their expenses for oil, charging them for the gas they may use at city rates; obtaining, at the same time, greater cleanliness in their quarters. The reduction of the cadets' pay, since 1845, is equal to not less than \$10,000 per annum. If this sum be granted for two or three years, I certainly can effect changes that will ensure a saving ultimately, not only to the corps of cadets, but the institution generally, and assist in keeping down the constant tendency to increase the annual expenses. The quantity of oil consumed averages 650 gallons for the cadets, and 320 gallons for the public buildings, annually.

The next item in importance, "models for cavalry," "target for artillery," and "repairs to officers quarters," stand in such light

* Orders received, August 22, 1845, reducing pay of cadets \$4 per month.

Corps of Cadets in debt.

October 31, 1845.....	\$4,603 65
" 1846.....	7,829 98
" 1847.....	5,137 17
" 1848.....	3,913 90
" 1849.....	2,925 28
" 1850.....	4,709 29
" 1851.....	3,383 27
" 1852.....	6,110 95
" 1853.....	5,367 54
" 1854.....	6,631 98
" 1855.....	5,686 98
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	56,299 99

Average of eleven years \$5,118 18.

not to admit of preferences. They will all have to be provided sooner or later; until when the purposes of the institution are in these respects thwarted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Major of Eng'rs, Sup't Military Academy.

Statement exhibiting the condition in life of the cadets of the Military Academy, West Point, New York, for the last fifteen years, from 1842 to 1856, inclusive.

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Parents are or were farmers or planters...	59	61	61	68	72	67	69	75	70	63	67	58	66	62	60
Parents are or were mechanics.....	14	12	15	22	22	25	22	21	16	14	14	13	12	17	26
Fathers are or were judges or lawyers...	27	25	30	35	33	30	29	23	34	33	34	35	36	26	25
Fathers are or were merchants.....	18	15	23	37	29	29	31	38	36	38	35	35	39	40	30
Fathers are or were boarding house or hotel keepers.	5	2	4	3	7	6	4	2	2	2	3	3	5	2	2
Fathers are or were physicians.....	12	15	15	18	21	19	21	21	18	14	14	13	9	8	9
Fathers are or were in the army, navy, or marine corps.	14	16	16	13	11	13	17	17	18	22	24	27	28	22	20
Fathers are or were clergymen.....	4	6	6	6	5	3	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	6	5
Fathers are or were in the civil employment of the general or State government.	5	15	16	9	5	2	3	7	7	8	10	11	14	13	18
Miscellaneous, as bank officers, editors, professors, engineers, masters of vessels, &c.	15	11	15	23	35	36	41	24	32	30	30	26	14	25	13
Occupation not stated, or no occupation.	48	34	23	17	1	2	2	8	7	11	13	7	10	19	15
Total.....	221	212	224	236	241	232	242	240	244	233	247	232	237	239	223
Of these numbers, there were without fathers living.	26	57	44	48	42	41	34	48	40	45	36	35	29	33	93
Without father or mother living.....	22	16	18	15	21	20	18	16	26	17	19	17	15	9	6
Total orphans.....	48	73	62	63	63	61	72	64	66	62	55	52	44	42	39
Of these numbers, the parents are stated to be in moderate circumstances.	156	150	164	192	182	193	203	215	207	218	206	206	215	196	

Of these numbers, the parents are stated to be in indigent circumstances.	6	8	8	8	8	4	4	2	2			1	1	1	
Of these numbers, the parents are stated to be in independent circumstances.	6	10	12	6	4	5	4	2	14	20	19	22	16	18	
Of these numbers, the parents are stated to be in unknown circumstances.	39	18	19	16											
Total	221	212	224	236	241	232	242	240	244	339	247	233	237	239	223

List of officers and professors of the United States Military Academy, September 30, 1856, showing the name, rank, where born, and State or country from which appointed.

ACADEMIC STAFF.

Names.	Rank.	Corps or regiment.	Where born.	Appointed from.	Department.
Richard Delafield.....	Major.....	Engineers.....	New York.....	Mil'y Academy..	Superintendent and commandant.
Dennis H. Mahon, LLD.....	Professor.....	.....	do.....	Engineer corps..	Professor of civil and military engineering.
John G. Foster.....	1st lt. & bvt. capt..	Engineers.....	New Hampshire	Mil'y Academy..	Assistant professor of engineering.
James St. C. Morton.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	Acting assistant professor of engineering.
Wm. H. C. Bartlett, LLD.....	Professor.....	.....	New York.....	Engineer corps..	Prof. of natural and experimental philosophy.
John M. Schofield.....	1st lieutenant.....	1st artillery.....	do.....	Mil'y Academy..	Assistant professor of philosophy.
David C. Houston.....	Bvt. 2d lieutenant..	Engineers.....	do.....	do.....	Acting assistant professor of philosophy.
Albert E. Church, LLD.....	Professor.....	.....	Connecticut.....	3d artillery.....	Professor of mathematics.
Absolom Baird, AM.....	1st lieutenant.....	1st artillery.....	Pennsylvania.....	Mil'y Academy..	Assistant professor of mathematics.
James Thompson.....	do.....	2d artillery.....	New York.....	do.....	Acting assistant professor of mathematics.
Alexander J. Perry.....	do.....	do.....	Connecticut.....	do.....	Do. do. do.
Adam J. Slemmer.....	do.....	1st artillery.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	Do. do. do.
Matthew M. Blunt, AM.....	do.....	2d artillery.....	New York.....	do.....	Do. do. do.
John C. Palfrey.....	Cadet.....	.....	Massachusetts.....	do.....	Do. do. do.
Henry M. Robert.....	do.....	.....	Ohio.....	do.....	Do. do. do.
Jacob W. Baily, AM.....	Professor.....	.....	Massachusetts.....	1st artillery.....	Prof. of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.
Caleb Huse.....	1st lieutenant.....	1st artillery.....	do.....	Mil'y Academy..	Assistant professor of ditto.
Francis J. Shunk.....	do.....	Ordnance corps..	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	Acting assistant professor of ditto.
Wm. H. Hardee.....	Major and bvt. col..	2d cavalry.....	Georgia.....	do.....	Commandant of cadets and instructor of artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics.
John Gibbon.....	1st lieutenant.....	4th artillery.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	Assistant instructor of artillery.
Cadmus M. Wilcox.....	do.....	7th infantry.....	North Carolina..	do.....	Assistant instructor of infantry tactics.
Wm. H. Wood.....	do.....	3d infantry.....	Massachusetts.....	do.....	Do. do. do.
Charles W. Field.....	do.....	2d cavalry.....	Kentucky.....	do.....	Assistant instructor of cavalry.
George L. Hartsuff.....	do.....	2d artillery.....	New York.....	do.....	Assistant instructor of artillery.
George B. Cosby.....	do.....	2d cavalry.....	Kentucky.....	do.....	Assistant instructor of cavalry.
Rev. John W. French.....	Professor.....	.....	Connecticut.....	Dist. of Columbia	Chaplain and professor of ethics and English

William Silvey	1st lieutenant	1st artillery	Ohio	Mil'y Academy	Assistant professor of ditto.
Joshua W. Sill	do	Ordnance corps	do	do	Acting assistant professor of ditto.
George W. Rose	2d lieutenant	Top. Engineers	New York	do	Do. do. do.
Robert W. Weir, N. A.	Professor		do	New York	Professor of drawing.
Thomas H. Neill	1st lieutenant	5th infantry	Pennsylvania	Mil'y Academy	Assistant professor of drawing.
Hyacinth R. Agnel	Professor		New York	New York	Prof. of the French and Spanish languages.
Samuel H. Chalfin	1st lieutenant	1st artillery	Illinois	Mil'y Academy	Assistant professor of ditto.
Edward R. Platt	do	2d artillery	Vermont	do	Acting assistant professor of ditto.
Andrew J. Donelson	do	Engineers	Tennessee	do	Instructor of practical military engineering.
Thomas L. Casey	2d lieutenant	do	New York	do	Assistant instructor of ditto.
Patrice de Janon	Instructor		Carthage	New York	Sword master.

MILITARY STAFF.

James B. Fry	1st lieutenant	1st artillery	Illinois	Mil'y Academy	Adjutant.
Samuel P. Moore, M. D.	Surgeon	Med. departm't	South Carolina	South Carolina	
Joseph K. Barnes, M. D.	Assistant surgeon	do	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
John Gibbon	1st lieutenant	4th artillery	do	Mil'y Academy	Quartermaster and assistant commissary of subsistence.
Andrew J. Donelson	do	Engineers	Tennessee	do	Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE WEST POINT VISITORS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, New York, June 17, 1856.

SIR: The undersigned, composing the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy for the year 1856, having met and organized at this place on the second day of June, and having discharged the duties committed to them by your letter of invitation and by law, beg leave to make the following report:

To facilitate them in their various duties, committees were appointed, and charged with a minute inquiry into the particular subjects brought to the attention of the board. The reports of these committees, together with the journal of the proceedings of the board, accompany this report, and furnish the fullest information relative to the "actual state of the discipline, instruction, police, administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the institution," "to all of which your attention is specially directed." Subjects of a general nature, involving in an eminent degree the usefulness of the academy, were taken up by the board, acting as a committee of the whole, and it will be found embraced in the report.

The attention of the board has been most deliberately given to the administration of the academy, and, in presenting the result of their deliberations upon the important questions connected therewith, they have kept steadily before them the distinctive objects contemplated and so successfully accomplished in the operation of the institution:

As first in importance, they have considered the propriety of enlarging the field of selection for the superintendency of the academy to embrace all arms of the military service. To a right understanding of this most delicate question they would remark that, for a period of fifty-four years, the superintendency of the academy has been confided by law to the corps of engineers; and this has been the case, although the range of the institution has been extended from its original and limited design, as a *school of engineers*, to embrace the wants of the topographical and ordnance corps, and of the artillery, infantry and cavalry services. It cannot be supposed that this exclusive rule has been the result of mere accident, or has proceeded from any partial consideration in favor of the corps of engineers. They know otherwise. Looking to the peculiar composition of this corps, it is perceived that it essentially represents the highest scientific elements of the military service, and it may be fairly presumed that this fact has mainly controlled the provisions of law with regard to the superintendency. Important as are the qualities of high military and administrative talents, which may be possessed alike by officers of all departments of the army, the main design has been, while securing these as far as possible in the superintendent, to make them, however, at all times subordinate to that higher and more essential quality in such a school as this, viz: *scientific merit*. It is believed that this principle is founded in wisdom and justice. That which has given to this institution its eminent character is its *high scientific standing*. Its reputation in this respect is not national merely—it is world-wide; for the graduates of

this school have commanded the respect and distinction of every enlightened nation, even with regard to those arms of service not strictly scientific. It cannot be doubted that the distinction which they have gained for themselves, and the honor they have won for their country, have their foundation, essentially, in the scientific bases upon which their military education has been founded.

The board would most earnestly suggest, therefore, great caution in any change which should, in the least degree, depreciate the high scientific character of the academy. It should be most carefully preserved and maintained, and, if possible, elevated.

The superintendent is president of the academic board. He directs the academic exercises. His position should give prominence to the main characteristic basis of the institution, and his personal qualifications should be such as to command the confidence and respect of those who are trained for all the branches of the public service.

With these principles *clearly directing* the administration of the academy, it is the opinion of the board that, as the corps of the army are at present organized, officers possessing the necessary qualifications for this special service may be obtained from all the *scientific corps*; and they are persuaded that the efficiency of the academy may be greatly promoted by extending the range of selection for its superintendent, so as to give the academy the advantage of their services; but they would most earnestly press upon the department the importance of subordinating, in this selection, military and administrative talents to the essential one of scientific character.

The successful issue of the late war has had a tendency to give a prominence to the military element, to the neglect or depreciation of the true cause of that success, viz: the discipline of the mind in the severe scientific training of the Military Academy. How the present restrictive rule may be removed, without a sacrifice to the institution, they are not fully prepared to say, unless it may be done by confining the Inspectorship to the chief of the corps of engineers, as at present, and by such legal conditions as shall limit the selection to those graduates of the academy who belong to any of the scientific corps, and who, at the same time, possess the highest military and administrative qualities. Or, considering the rapidly increasing boundaries of our extended country, and the need of all the appliances of genius and of art in the military service which a just regard to its full defence may demand, it occurs to the board, as an alternative proposition, which may at no distant day be found absolutely necessary, and which would solve the chief difficulty in this complicated question, to "establish another military academy with *special reference* to the necessities of those arms of the military service not strictly scientific, while this academy shall be exclusively appropriated to the preparation of officers of the *scientific corps*." The board have been sensible that the subjects of instruction here have been too much crowded, and that the time and attention given to the military exercises have materially interfered with that properly due to the severe scientific course of the academy. It is easy to divert the youthful mind, by the attractive duties of the cavalry and artillery drills, from the labor of the student life; and while they are thus made to the eye of the casual observer better soldiers, they are

really less efficient for all the higher and more important demands of the military service. The suggestion bears the prestige of the example of European services, and may be worthy of consideration.

Whether either of these recommendations be carried out or not, it is considered essential by the board that a *local rank of colonel* be assigned to the superintendent. This measure would remove a difficulty which has frequently existed, and which presents an anomaly in the military service, important to be avoided, of command being exercised by the superintendent over officers of higher military rank. Considering, also, the position of the superintendent as commanding officer of a post so much visited by distinguished strangers, the board would further recommend that the pay and emoluments of the superintendent correspond with those of a colonel of cavalry.

As connected with the above subject, the board are of opinion that an error was made in the law which established an equality of academic rank among the professors of the academy. Seniority of commission is a just, and may be the only safe rule for the military service; but in an academic board, controlling an essentially scientific school, these departments not strictly scientific, should be kept as they originally were, subordinate to the scientific departments of the academy.

The report of the Committee on Finance, with the very full tabular statements supplied by the superintendent, Major Barnard, presents a comprehensive exhibit of the fiscal affairs of the academy, and attention is specially directed to the recommendation of the committee in reference to an increase of the pay of the cadets.

The committee to whom was referred the state of military discipline, police, &c., have presented a report which, with the recommendations contained therein, has received the unanimous approval of the board. The subjects of inquiry embraced in this report have been more or less brought to the attention of all the members of the board in the course of their general as well as special visitations, and they would express their high satisfaction with the state of military discipline and police. The recommendation of the superintendent for an appropriation of \$20,000 for a supply of gas for the institution, commends itself so strongly by every consideration of propriety as well as economy, that it is hoped Congress will at no distant day make provision for it.

The construction of the cadet barracks seems to be singularly unfortunate in all the qualities which secure comfort and discipline to the cadets. Besides being ill adapted for police, there seems to be a want of good ventilation, and the suggestion of the acting commandant of cadets, Lt. Wilcox, for the construction of piazzas, is deserving of special consideration. To this the board would further recommend that the system of warming the barracks by hot-air furnaces be substituted by the more improved method by steam or hot water. This latter system has been generally adopted in the hospitals and asylums of the United States, and seems to be the best adapted for the healthful supply of pure air at proper temperature. It frees the institution from coal dust, the disadvantages of high temperature in the heating surface, and risk from fire, and affords the most advantageous method of introducing thorough ventilation into the building.

It is believed that the sum of \$30,000 would meet both of these recommendations.

Considering the important command of the instructor of infantry tactics, who is also commandant of cadets, as well as that of instructor of artillery and cavalry and practical engineering, the board deem it proper and just that each of these officers should be placed upon equality with the other members of the academic board, and recommend that the local rank, pay and emoluments, of a major of cavalry be assigned to each.

Much inconvenience results from the insufficiency of quarters for the assistant professors, and the scientific departments of the academy have been somewhat embarrassed in consequence. The assistants in these departments, being for the most part taken from the graduates of more recent date, and not having the rank to secure the selection of quarters, are either thrown upon the courtesy of their brother officers, if they should be married men, or are compelled to board at the hotel. It is desirable that every facility should be afforded to these officers for the proper study of the important branches of instruction assigned to them, and it is believed that an appropriation of \$30,000 will enable the superintendent to construct four or five comfortable cottages for their accommodation.

Paragraph—of the regulations of the academy, which makes the commandant of cadets the inspector of the cadets' commons, requires modification, so as to make it the duty of that officer, or one of his assistants, to visit the mess-hall at stated periods to see that the cadets are at all times supplied with clean and wholesome food.

The board are also satisfied that the regulations which limit the number of demerit to the cadets, and which prescribe special penalties when this limit is exceeded, require material modification. They would recommend that the limit of demerit for a cadet be fixed at 100 for any period of the same academic year prior to the 16th of December, and also 100 hundred for any period of the same academic year from the 16th December to the 16th June; and that whenever a cadet shall exceed this limit, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to lay his case before the academic board, that he may be reported to the War Department for discharge.

They are satisfied that "suspending" or "turning back" a cadet for excessive demerit is a pernicious rule for the academy. If a cadet, with full knowledge of the penalty attached to excessive demerit, continue to neglect his duty until he exceeds the prescribed limit, he is not only an unworthy subject for the academy, but his example and influence become injurious to others, and he should be dismissed. Suspension and turning back are half-way places, into which many are tempted to retreat. The best interests of the institution demand summary dismissal.

The report of the committee on instruction presents in a clear and comprehensive manner the views of the board on the important branch of their duty, and attentive consideration is respectfully invited to the suggestions contained therein.

The department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, ought not to be restricted in the range of selections for its assistants to the "line

of the army," but authority should be given to secure the services of the best officers in either corps of the army.

Nor should the library be limited by the small annual appropriation now made for its support. Books are the working tools of the school and should be supplied without stint. The board would recommend the annual appropriation of \$3,000 for the library, and a provision for an assistant to the librarian equal to that of the clerk to the adjutant. While the board fully approve the "*four years rule*," as it is termed, and believe it just and proper for the military service, they would recommend such occasional relaxation of it as may seem to the department to be called for by the special wants of the scientific departments of the academy with respect to their principal assistants. These departments have been materially damaged during the past year by the application of this regulation; and if the claims of the public service elsewhere justify the exceptions referred to, the efficiency of the institution would be promoted by them.

It seems to the board that in the new programme of studies adopted by the academic board to accommodate the course to the extended term of five years, the essential idea which made the fifth year necessary has been in part overlooked. Deficiency in the elementary departments of knowledge in the candidates for admission suggested this as a partial remedy, by affording opportunity for instruction in those English studies which should constitute the foundation of the education of an American officer. The mathematical studies of the fifth class now embrace as extensive a range as the former fourth class, while the present fourth completed the full mathematical course formerly closed in the third. The board would recommend a change in this arrangement, so that the fifth class shall be instructed exclusively in those branches properly embraced in an elementary English course of study, and that, should any candidates for admission, on examination by the academic board, be found qualified to enter the fourth class, they be permitted to do so.

The separation of the duties of chaplain from the department embraced in the instructions of English, recommended in this report, will afford the means of carrying out this suggestion.

The special attention of the department is directed to the report of the committee on the moral and religious condition of the institution.

The board have been deeply pained at the limited provision made by regulation, and by actual practice, for the religious instruction of the cadets; and the recommendations of the committee are deserving of most mature deliberation. Whatever differences of opinion may prevail among the various Christian denominations, all believe that the true foundation of individual morality and national prosperity lies in the divine precepts of the Word of God. Every facility should be afforded to those who are receiving, at this school, the education which shall fit them for the service of their country, to be early trained in all the duties which pertain to them in their relations to the Supreme Law-giver. The Bible, as a text-book, opens a "department of knowledge which, like an ample palace, contains within itself mansion for every other knowledge; which deepens and extends the interest of every other; gives it new charms and additional purpose," and

ought not to be withheld from the cadets of this institution. Rights of conscience should be most sacredly guarded; but this may be done by the means suggested by the committee in Sabbath Bible instruction, under the limitations and conditions contained in their report, and by such regulations as shall protect this place from being made a gala day, by military displays, for the admiring multitudes who throng it on the Sabbath day for this purpose. Whatever good policy may dictate as required for the common soldier does not necessarily apply to the cadet, and, under a proper system of religious instruction, would not apply.

There are special considerations which make this a subject of grand importance. Many of the graduates of this institution are stationed at our frontier posts, and are, in a great degree, removed from the stated means of grace. Let them leave this academy without the principles of the pure morality of the Bible, and they soon fall a prey to the temptations which there beset a soldier's life. But let them be furnished with the blessings of our holy religion, and how much would their influence be felt, through the Bible class and the Sabbath school, upon the rank and file of the army; and how mightily would it tell upon the virtue and intelligence of our people! To give, then, the fullest efficiency to these important suggestions, the board would earnestly recommend that the duties of chaplain be separated from the professional department of the academy, and that a professorship of moral and political philosophy and *belles lettres* be established.

A review of the extensive field of inquiry committed to the board has convinced them that, for a full discharge of their duty, much thought and patient and laborious examination are required. Most of those who usually constitute these boards of visitation come here entirely unacquainted with the practical operations of the institution, and just as they begin to understand their work their duty terminates. It has hence occurred to the board, that if three members of the preceding board were invited, in connexion with the regular appointees of any one year, each board would possess the advantages to be gained by their experience and knowledge. They would also recommend, as an important auxiliary in their duty, that the superintendent be directed to prepare each year, and in advance of the meeting of the board, a *detailed report* of the operations and wants of the academy—such report to embrace the reports of the heads of the various departments, and to be laid before the board on its organization.

It is presumed, also, to be the intention of the law, that the actual expenses of the members of the board should be met by the provision made for them. In the experience of this board this provision is inefficient; and they would recommend that the law be modified, so as to provide an allowance for mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile, and for current expenses eight dollars per day during the session of the board.

The board would take this occasion to express their obligations to the superintendent, professors, and officers of the academy, for the courtesy which they have on all occasions extended towards them. Every facility has been afforded to enable them to acquaint themselves with the condition and wants of the institution.

And now, in closing the duties which have engaged their attention during a laborious session of sixteen days, the board cannot separate without the expression of the high satisfaction which their visit has given them. Representing, as they do, fourteen distinct States of this great confederacy, coming together as strangers to each other to consult over the interests of an important national institution, they part with sentiments of profound and honest pride—sentiments which they are sure are responded to by their constituents—that their country has established so noble an institution as the United States Military Academy. While differences of opinion have occasionally existed in their consideration of the various questions of public policy which relate to the conduct of this great school, their session has been one of the greatest harmony and satisfaction; and the views which they beg leave now to present are the result of their united and concurrent labors.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

FRANCIS H. SMITH, of Virginia,
President of the Board.

F. B. SAXTON, of Texas,
Secretary of the Board.

WM. H. DUNCAN, of New Hampshire.

JOHN WHEELER, of Vermont.

LITTLETON KIRKPATRICK, of N. J.

JOHN B. SPOTSWOOD, of Delaware.

R. T. SIMPSON, of South Carolina.

WM. B. READ, of Kentucky.

E. G. EASTMAN, of Tennessee.

JOHN HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

W. W. ROMAN, of Illinois.

JNO. J. LOWRY, of Missouri.

WM. T. BARBOUR, of California.

A. E. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The committee to whom was referred the duty to examine the fiscal affairs of the United States Military Academy, and also the quality of the books and clothing furnished the cadets, having performed the duty assigned them, beg leave to report:

That they have been politely furnished by the superintendent with all the papers necessary to a full view of all the fiscal operations of the institution.

Paper A is a statement of the rank, pay, and emoluments of the officers, professors, instructors, cadets, and employes of the United States Military Academy, from the 1st of May, 1855, to 30th June, 1856, which (except for an additional ration to certain officers of the army) amounts to the sum of \$60,989 60, concerning which we are satisfied, and have no recommendation to make.

Paper B contains a full statement of boarding, books, clothing, and all other necessities furnished the cadets, by order of the superintendent, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, which shows that the board, clothing, books, &c., required by the regulations, amount to more than their monthly pay, which, being averaged for the past year, makes the charges against each per month \$2 74½, and by the year \$32 94 more than their pay. This paper further shows that this excess of charges over the pay has been regular and continued; and that the excess of charges over-averaged, for the seven years previous to the past, \$6 90 every two months, making the average annual excess \$39 60 against each cadet.

We take it for granted it is not only the intention of Congress, but the desire of the American people, to pay the actual necessary expenses of the cadets while at the institution.

Congress by law directs the superintendent and faculty to adjust and regulate the supplies, the number and kind of books for each cadet, and to direct all other articles necessary for them while in the institution. By the regulations of the board of officers, all these things they are required to have, and the proper officers are required to furnish them. Board is supplied and charged to each at cost. Clothing, &c., are also furnished, and charged to them, at an advance only of what is necessary to pay freight and expenses of clerk hire.

We have examined with some care the commissary's department, and how it is conducted; and from the manner of checks, arranged to guard against speculation, and the general clearness and correctness with which all the vouchers for purchases and disbursement are kept, we are satisfied that a system of economy, as well as of security that the articles furnished are good, has been acquired, which we need scarcely expect now to amend; especially when we reflect that this system has been gradually approaching its present condition by the experience of year by year for fifty years, and now has the sanction of the officers concerned, and, so far as we know, is satisfactory to the cadets. We have therefore no alteration to recommend in this department.

But the fact referred to above, that the charge against the cadets has been annually greater than their pay, seems to demand alleviation. And we recommend that Congress increase the pay so as to cover this annual deficit, and thereby enable the destitute as well as others to reap the rich advantage of an education from an institution the value of which has been so fully proven both to the cadet and country.

We do not, however, desire to recommend any increase of pay beyond what will be sufficient to meet the charges for board, clothing, &c., which the board of officers may think necessities, and require the cadets to have; and this, we think, will be secured by an addition of \$48 per month to the present pay. This will make the monthly pay \$28 instead of \$24, as it is now.

The average deficit of the past year being \$32 90, and for the previous seven years being \$39 60, the recommended increase of \$48 will cover the average deficiency for the last eight years, and it is believed will continue to do so for the future.

We have examined the clothing furnished the cadets, and believe

the quality of the articles is good and as cheap as the same articles can be procured. As to this item, we have nothing to condemn nor any alteration to suggest.

Paper C exhibits a full account of all the funds available for the use of the United States Military Academy, and the disbursements made by the superintendent for the same during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, from which it appears the expenditures for the past year amounted to \$65,619 32, and the balance unexpended to \$38,173 27.

Paper D exhibits a detailed and very satisfactory account of how the mess commons is supplied, and by whom the purveyor (otherwise steward's) account is examined and passed. This officer is the agent for the cadets, and is paid out of their money, and accounts every two months to the board.

Also a full and detailed account of how the commissary (another agent of the cadets) makes his purchases of clothing; how it is made up and supplied to the cadets; how the rates of charges are arranged; what board examines all these accounts, and how often; and what checks are arranged to detect fraud.

Also how the vegetable garden, the cows, and poultry belonging to the cadets, are managed, and the nett proceeds shown; all of which is so satisfactory we have no alteration to suggest.

In conclusion, we are gratified to be able to report that we find no complaints in any way connected with the fiscal affairs of the institution, but, on the contrary, believe them well arranged and faithfully executed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. F. SIMPSON, *Chairman*
JOHN J. LOWRY.
WM. H. DUNCAN.

Col. F. H. SMITH,
President Board of Visitors U. S. M. Academy for 1856.

A.—Statement of the rank, pay, and emoluments of the officers, professors, instructors, cadets, and employes of the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

No.	Office.	Rank.	Army pay per annum.	Academic pay.	Pay.	Remarks.
1	Superintendent	Brevet major	\$2,076 00		\$2,076 00	
1	Professor of engineering			\$2,000 00	2,000 00	
1	Assistant professor of engineering	1st lieut. engineers and brevet captain	1,029 96	200 04	1,230 00	
1	do do	2d lieutenant engineers	1,029 96		1,029 96	
1	Professor of natural and experimental philosophy.			2,000 00	2,000 00	
1	Assistant professor of do	1st lieutenant infantry	882 00	348 00	1,230 00	
1	do do	1st lieutenant artillery	882 00		882 00	
1	do do	2d do	834 00		834 00	
1	do do	2d lieutenant topographical engineers	1,029 96		1,029 96	
1	Professor of mathematics			2,000 00	2,000 00	
1	Assistant professor of do	1st lieutenant topographical engineers	1,029 96	200 04	1,230 00	
1	do do	1st lieutenants artillery, each	882 00		2,646 00	
3	do do	2d do	834 00		834 00	
1	Professor of chemistry, &c			2,000 00	2,000 00	
1	Assistant professor of do	1st lieutenant artillery	882 00	348 00	1,230 00	
1	do do	2d lieutenant ordnance	1,029 96		1,029 96	
1	Professor of ethics, &c.			2,000 00	2,000 00	
1	Assistant professor of do	1st lieutenant ordnance	1,029 96	200 04	1,230 00	
1	do do	1st lieutenants artillery, each	882 00		2,646 00	
3	do do	2d lieutenant ordnance	1,029 96		1,029 96	
1	Professor of drawing			2,000 00	2,000 00	
1	Assistant professor of do	1st lieutenant infantry	882 00	348 00	1,230 00	
1	do do	(Vacant.)				
1	Professor of French			2,000 00	2,000 00	
1	Assistant professor of do	1st lieutenant infantry	882 00	348 00	1,230 00	
2	do do	1st lieutenants artillery, each	882 00		1,764 00	
1	Instructor of practical engineering	Captain engineers, commanding company	1,350 00		1,350 00	
1	Assistant instructor of do	1st lieutenant engineers	1,029 96		1,029 96	
2	do do	2d lieutenants engineers, each	1,029 96		2,059 92	

Disbursed by Pay Department.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No.	Office.	Rank.	Army pay per annum.	Academic pay.	Pay.	Remarks.
1	Instructor of Infantry tactics.....				\$2,000 00	} Disbursed by Pay Department.
3	Assistant instructors.....	1st lieutenants infantry, each.....	\$882 00	\$120 00	3,006 00	
1	do do.....	2d lieutenant infantry.....	877 00	120 00	997 00	
1	Instructor of artillery and cavalry.....	1st lieutenant and brevet captain.....	882 00	348 00	1,230 00	
1	Assistant instructor of artillery.....	1st lieutenant artillery.....	882 00		882 00	
1	Assistant instructor of cavalry.....	1st lieutenant dragoons.....	1,125 98		1,125 98	
1	do do do.....	2d lieutenant cavalry.....	1,125 96		1,125 96	
1	Instructor of fencing.....			1,200 00	1,200 00	
	Cadets, each*.....			228 00		
1	Surgeon.....		1,788 00		1,788 00	
1	Assistant surgeon.....		1,518 00		1,518 00	
1	Adjutant.....	1st lieutenant artillery.....	882 00	363 98	1,245 98	
1	Clerk to disbursing officer and quartermaster.			900 00			} Disbursed by Superintendent.
1	Clerk to treasurer.....			500 00		
1	Clerk to adjutant.....			600 00		

* See treasurer's report for detailed statement of accounts.

NOTE.—In addition to army pay, all officers receive an additional ration for every five years' service; the value of which is commuted at \$6 per month. The officer acting as commissary of subsistence receives, in addition, the sum of \$14 per month. These two items of additional compensation are not peculiar to officers on duty at the Military Academy, but apply to officers of the army wherever stationed.

Q. A. GILLMORE,

Lieutenant Engineers, and Quartermaster U. S. Military Academy.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, New York, June 9, 1856.

Statement of authorized amounts paid by the treasurer of the United States Military Academy, exhibiting the annual total amounts, the average amounts for two months, together with the average amount applicable for each cadet, for all articles, from May 1, 1855, to April 30, 1856.

On what account paid.	1855.				1856.		Total amount.	Average amount for two months.	Average amount applicable for each cadet for two months.	Remarks.
	May and June.	July and August.	September and October.	November and December.	January and February.	March and April.				
Band fund.....	\$101 50	\$119 46	\$118 50	\$115 30	\$109 68	\$104 85	\$669 29	\$111 54	\$0 50	Voluntary subscription by cadets for the support of a band of musicians.
Board at mess commons....	3,403 28	4,343 20	3,920 34	4,104 10	4,264 64	4,139 87	24,175 43	4,029 23	18 10	This amount charged each cadet, being pro rata, and fixed by a board of officers who examine and audit the accounts of the purveyor of the commons.
Washing.....	790 89	927 65	950 58	923 93	868 35	834 54	5,259 94	892 65	4 00	\$2 per month, winter and summer.
Commissary store.....	640 74	3,686 15	2,183 78	1,529 80	1,546 92	1,031 89	10,619 28	1,769 88	7 97	Conducted by the commissary of cadets. Articles furnished, viz: text-books, stationery, under garments, equipments, room furniture, oil, candles, &c.
Commissary clothing department.	2,294 23	2,996 44	2,694 92	1,901 80	2,047 00	1,775 40	13,709 79	2,984 96	10 29	Conducted by the commissary of cadets. Articles furnished, viz: uniform clothing, citizens' clothing, and authorized military frock coats for cadets when going on furlough.
Commissary shoemaker's department.	481 18	1,111 98	699 65	618 53	359 37	408 15	3,678 86	613 14	2 76	Shoes and repairs done by the contractor under the inspection of the commissary of clothing.
Postage of letters and newspapers.	100 77	64 50	111 68	97 39	33 71	3 98	411 94	68 67	31	Postage of letters and newspapers. One newspaper allowed to each cadet, provided application is made for the permission.
Barber, shoe-blackening, and varnishing.	178 58	998 54	212 07	170 76	150 28	175 77	1,186 00	197 68	89	This embraces shoe-blackening, hair-cutting, varnishing accoutrements, &c.
Sundries.....	.....	544 65	.....	.....	185 62	115 00	845 27	140 87	63	Special permission.
Baths taken by cadets.....	86 60	11 52	101 15	102 12	84 95	99 90	486 24	81 04	36	A small charge for each bath, only sufficient to pay the expenses of the bathing establishment.
Dialectic Society.....	64 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 00	203 00	33 83	15	Subscribed by the members of that society under the sanction of the superintendent of the U. States Military Academy.
Iron bedstead and table fund	28 00	30 80	31 20	28 60	23 21	21 20	163 01	27 18	12	This is only charged to the fourth class for their use, at 20 cents per month, for the first year only, which is applied to keep the articles in repair.
Rules and triangles.....	41 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 50	6 91	2	A small charge annually being necessary to replace and keep them in repair.
Lithographic department..	.....	.....	.....	31 86	.....	111 25	143 11	23 85	10	Charge for lithographic works written by the officers and professors to aid the instruction in their several departments.

B—Continued.

On what account paid.	1855.				1856.		Total amount.	Average amount for two months.	Average amount applicable for each cadet for two months.	Remarks.
	May and June.	July and August.	September and October.	November and December.	January and February.	March and April.				
Damages quartermaster's department.	\$12 90	.....	\$0 95	\$1 40	\$21 59	\$2 65	\$39 49	\$6 58	\$0 2	This embraces damages of barracks, breaking window glass, &c.
Damages ordnance department.	8 70	\$13 04	23 25	28 98	18 70	9 75	95 42	15 90	7	Charge for damages of arms and accoutrements, loss of the same, &c., which reverts to the United States.
Damages mess commons...	26 02	11 92	19 68	.....	46 57	21 78	125 97	20 99	9	Charge for damages of tumblers, plates, dishes, knives and forks, &c., which is signed by the cadets when the said damages are done, agreeably to the regulations of the mess commons.
Making fires and policing barracks.	126 00	144 19	151 26	211 88	212 40	210 30	1,056 03	178 00	79	Distributing fuel, policing barracks, attendance on furnaces. The amount is arranged at each settlement according to the number of cadets at muster.
Dentist.....	18 70	.....	18 50	.....	10 74	28 50	76 45	12 76	5	For professional services, when recommended by the army surgeon of the United States Military Academy.
Dancing master.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	83 33	37	Amount subscribed by the cadets of the Military Academy for instructions in dancing.
Cotillon parties.....	.....	342 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	342 12	57 02	25	Voluntary subscription by the corps of cadets for the Military Academy for a ball and cotillon parties given by them during the months of July and August.
India-rubber capes.....	17 60	.....	.....	31 50	.....	.....	49 10	8 18	3	Purchased for the use of the cadets; a small amount charged semi-annually for their use.
Monument erected to Cadet Frost.	320 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320 00	53 33	24	Subscribed by the members of his class.
Cash on account and sundry subscriptions.	324 97	116 47	35 62	67 46	73 40	83 64	701 56	116 94	59	Subscription to newspapers, express freight, &c., as authorized by the Superintendent.
Balance of cash paid cadets	4,427 32	610 55	77 72	715 63	568 68	72 00	8,471 90	1,078 65	4 86	When graduating they receive the balances due them, including their equipment fund; and the furlough class receive the balance that may be due them to the 1st July.
Total amount.....	13,493 48	15,873 18	11,350 85	10,680 95	10,625 82	9,382 42	71,406 70	11,901 11	53 49	
Amount received from the government of the United States on account of each cadet for the two months' pay.									48 00	
Difference between his pay for two months and the amount expended on account of each cadet, which must be liquidated by him either after graduating, or from his deposit on entering the United States Military Academy.....									5 40	

Recapitulation of disbursements made by the treasurer of the United States Military Academy on account of cadets, from May 1, 1848, to April 30, 1855, seven years.

	May and June.	July and August.	September and October.	November and December.	January and February.	March and April.	Total amount.	Average amount for two months.	Average amount applicable for each cadet for two months.		
From May 1, 1848, to April 30, 1849.	\$17,758 31	\$15,600 38	\$12,035 00	\$11,621 58	\$10,883 60	\$10,140 43	\$78,039 30	\$13,006 55	\$56 62	Average number of cadets	228
From May 1, 1849, to April 30, 1850.	17,718 61	14,356 38	10,988 97	9,804 00	9,757 49	8,865 03	71,530 48	11,921 74	55 72	..... do.....do.....	222
From May 1, 1850, to April 30, 1851.	18,368 79	14,928 03	11,627 34	10,588 78	11,016 58	9,371 34	75,840 86	12,644 14	54 73	..... do.....do.....	238
From May 1, 1851, to April 30, 1852.	18,623 82	13,938 86	11,007 74	9,903 41	10,589 04	8,931 67	72,994 84	12,165 76	52 89	..... do.....do.....	227
From May 1, 1852, to April 30, 1853.	17,934 23	14,751 38	12,353 93	11,375 29	11,283 98	9,610 98	77,309 79	12,884 96	53 53	..... do.....do.....	236
From May 1, 1853, to April 30, 1854.	19,751 45	14,827 78	10,778 28	9,785 53	10,493 26	9,166 74	74,803 04	12,467 17	54 03	..... do.....do.....	224
From May 1, 1854, to April 30, 1855.	16,437 81	15,727 97	12,012 16	10,902 44	12,303 64	9,668 12	77,052 14	12,842 02	56 82	..... do.....do.....	226
Total amount.....	126,533 02	104,170 78	80,803 42	73,981 03	76,327 59	65,754 31	527,570 15	87,928 34	384 34	Average number for 7 years.	229
Average amount for 7 years...	18,076 14	14,881 54	11,543 32	10,568 75	10,903 94	9,393 47	75,367 16	12,561 19	45 94		
Amount of cadet's pay for two months.....									48 00		
Average difference between his pay for two months and the amount expended.....									6 90		

TREASURER'S OFFICE, West Point, June 9, 1856.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Lieutenant Engineers, and Treasurer United States Military Academy.

C.

Statement of funds available, and disbursements made by the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.

For what purpose.	Amount available July 1, 1855, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.	Amount received since July 1, 1855.	Total amount available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.	Expended to June 1, 1856.	Balance available June 1, 1856.	Remarks.
<i>Current and ordinary expenses.</i>						
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16,484 45	<i>a</i> \$94 48	\$16,578 93	\$12,409 23	\$4,169 70	<i>a</i> For manure ... \$23 50
Fuel	6,460 88		6,460 88	6,424 77	36 11	Old iron 70 98
Forage	2,524 55		2,524 55	2,097 92	426 63	
Postage.....	100 91		100 91	34 98	65 93	
Stationery.....	547 99		547 99	251 30	296 69	
Transportation.....	1,996 79	<i>b</i> 18	1,996 07	1,451 27	545 70	<i>b</i> Overpayment on voucher 16, 3d quarter 1855.
Printing.....	3,056 83		3,056 83	195 92	2,860 91	
Clerks	2,000 00		2,000 00	1,750 00	250 00	
Miscellaneous and incidental expenses.....	1,931 48	<i>c</i> 18 00	1,949 48	1,721 07	228 41	<i>c</i> Refunded by sentence of court-martial for one trumpet broken by Mu- sician Haack.
Department of engineering.....	3,463 74		3,463 74	208 79	3,254 95	
Department of philosophy.....	346 58		346 58	54 60	291 98	
Department of mathematics.....	405 83		405 83	3 70	402 13	
Department of chemistry, &c.....	1,251 94		1,251 94	340 94	911 00	
Department of ethics.....	160 07		160 07	112 62	47 45	
Department of drawing.....	495 34		495 34	179 76	315 58	
Department of practical engineering.....	596 50		596 50		596 50	
Department of infantry tactics.....	307 15		307 15	33 13	274 02	
Department of artillery and cavalry.....	1,215 61		1,215 61	538 11	677 50	
Improvement and additions to officers' quarters.....	3,000 00		3,000 00	758 22	2,241 78	

Gradual increase and expense of library.....	1,455 37	<i>d</i> 5 16	1,460 53	1,308 60	151 93	<i>d</i> For one Poisson's Me-
Board of Visitors.....	5,545 12		5,545 12	779 50	4,765 62	chanics.
Stables for artillery and cavalry horses.....	5,906 43		5,906 43	4,869 40	1,037 03	
Purchase of artillery and cavalry horses.....	520 41	<i>e</i> 299 00	819 41	819 41		<i>e</i> For five condemned horses.
Forage for artillery and cavalry horses.....	9,387 32		9,387 32	8,242 41	1,144 91	
Replacing artillery and cavalry horses.....	2,000 00		2,000 00	1,979 54	20 41	
Apparatus for warming buildings.....	2,500 00		2,500 00		2,500 00	
Cavalry exercise hall.....	13,313 03		13,303 03	13,313 03		
New equatorial telescope.....	4,722 29	<i>f</i> 1,000 00	5,722 29	5,150 00	572 29	<i>f</i> For old equatorial tele-
Erecting barracks for engineer troops.....	10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00	scope.
Enlarging and improving hospital of cadets.....	26 82		26 82	26 82		
Furnishing hospital of cadets.....	500 00		500 00	475 23	24 77	
Cadet barracks.....	152 34		152 34	89 00	63 34	
	102,375 77	1,416 82	103,792 59	65,619 32	38,173 27	

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, New York, June 7, 1856.

Brevet Major J. G. BARNARD,
Corps of Engineers, and Superintendent of United States Military Academy.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Engineer, and Quartermaster Military Academy.

D.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1856.

SIR: In reply to your request for information concerning the organization of the commissary department of cadets and mess common and the manner in which those establishments are conducted, I have the honor, by direction of the superintendent, to submit as follows, viz:

1st. The commissary department is carried on by a commissary at a salary fixed and controlled by the superintendent. The following paragraphs in the Military Academy regulations refer in particular to the duties and functions of this establishment, viz:

Paragraph 16. "A commissary shall furnish the cadets with such articles as the superintendent may direct, charging every article at the time of its delivery (with the price fixed by the superintendent) in the account book kept by the cadet to whom it is delivered. He shall present his accounts to the treasurer for settlement immediately after every muster."

Paragraph 17. "A board of inspectors, consisting of three officers appointed by the superintendent, shall examine and compare with approved patterns all articles of cadets' clothing and materials for making the same; and the board shall also examine the supplies furnished by the commissary, and shall report to the superintendent at such times as he shall appoint on the quality and suitableness of the articles submitted for their inspection. No clothing shall be issued to the cadet, nor shall the commissary sell them any article, which has not been first approved by the board of inspectors."

Paragraph 345, (extract.) "The board of clothing inspectors will consist of the commandant of cadets and the two senior assistants in the department of infantry tactics." * * *

Paragraph 246. "No cadet shall be furnished with any article by the commissary without an order in his account book approved by the initials of the superintendent's name."

Paragraph 347. "Cadets receiving any articles from the commissary with which they are not satisfied, will, before using the same, report the matter to the commandant of cadets."

The commissary furnishes the cadets with room furniture, (except iron bedsteads and iron tables,) beds, bedding, equipments, (except arms,) all articles of uniform, clothing and under clothing, belts and sashes, text-books, drawing materials and instruments, stationery, oil, candles, &c.

The purchases are generally made in open market, upon the most advantageous terms, usually for cash. The principal articles, however, such as the gray cloth, kersey, white drilling, duck, &c., and the uniform shoes, made to measure, are secured by written contract.

The clothing is made by tailors residing at West Point or in the

immediate neighborhood, the cutter being paid by the day and the workman by the piece.

The selling price of the various articles supplied by the commissary is fixed by the superintendent, and is determined by adding to the invoice price a small per centage to cover the expenses of the establishment, such as the salary of the commissary, clerks' and journeymen's wages, fuel, lights, &c., and the preservation and repair of the building.

A schedule of the prices of all articles of *clothing* is kept hung up in a conspicuous place for reference.

Cadets going on furlough are supplied with uniform frock-coats, pantalons, and vests, and articles of citizens' dress, on account of their pay while absent.

2d. The "mess commons" is in charge of a purveyor appointed by the superintendent, under the immediate direction of a permanent board of officers. The duties of this board are prescribed in the regulations, and are as follows, viz:

Paragraph 348. "The commandant of cadets, the treasurer, and the quartermaster of the post, unless otherwise ordered, will compose a permanent board to audit the accounts of expenditures for subsistence of the cadets. The board shall assemble within three days after each regular muster, and report to the superintendent as soon thereafter as practicable."

Paragraph 349. "The board is charged with the special supervision of all the duties of the purveyor, and will see that the strictest economy is practised and observed throughout every department of his business; examining into the mode of procuring, issuing, and preservation of the subsistence stores, mess furniture and other property; the whole culinary process and apparatus; the books of receipts and issues, and the accuracy of the statements of property on hand at every muster day; the number of cooks, waiters, and other persons employed, and the necessity therefor; and shall report to the superintendent, within three days after each regular muster, any irregularities in these particulars that may exist, and recommend any change it may think calculated to promote the interests of the corps of cadets.

At all the sessions of the board the purveyor must exhibit vouchers for all purchases of provisions, and other expenditures, since the last muster. From these data the board establishes the amount to be paid by each cadet for his monthly board, in which is included the *pro rata* proportion of the salary of the purveyor, the wages of cooks and waiters, and other current expenses of the establishment. When the report of the board shall have received the approval of the superintendent, each cadet is charged with the assessed amount, and the aggregate sum is placed in the hands of the purveyor.

The monthly expense for the commons of each cadet, for the year ending June 30, 1855, was as follows:

Provisions.....	\$7 65
Contingencies, including compensation to purveyor, cooks, and waiters, fuel, lights, &c.....	1 66
Furniture.....	28
	<hr/>
Average monthly cost per cadet.....	9 59
	<hr/> <hr/>

With a view to lessen the price of board, and supply the cadets with fresh and wholesome vegetables at stated periods, which the almost entire absence of a well supplied market on this post, or in the vicinity, would otherwise render extremely difficult, a portion of the public lands, comprising several acres of tillable ground, is set apart for a cadets' garden. It is in charge of the purveyor, and the cost of working it is embraced in his accounts for board.

The value of the garden to the corps is shown in the following statement of the results of two consecutive years, viz :

Cost of cultivating the garden during the year ending June 30, 1854.....	\$263 81
Cost for the year ending June 30, 1855	356 64
Aggregate cost for two years.....	<u>620 45</u>
Market value of the vegetables produced during the year ending June 30, 1854.....	\$955 00
Same for the year ending June 30, 1855.....	782 63
Aggregate market value of produce for two years.....	<u>1,737 63</u>

The cows, also, which supply the mess with milk, are owned by the cadets.

The cost of keeping twelve (12) cows during the year ending June 30, 1854, was.....	\$691 12
The cost of keeping ten (10) cows during the year ending June 30, 1855, was.....	678 12
Aggregate cost of keeping cows two years.....	<u>1,369 24</u>
Market value of milk and calves produced during the year ending June 30, 1854.....	\$1,064 65
Same during the year ending June 30, 1855.....	1,123 06
Aggregate value of milk and calves produced in two years,	<u>2,187 71</u>

The cadets also have money invested in poultry and swine in a similar way, with results quite as favorable, proportionally, as those shown above.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Lieut. Engineers, and Treasurer M. A.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
West Point, New York, June 9, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Board of Visitors, an annual statement of the authorized expenses of the cadets of the United States Military Academy, paid by the Treasurer from the 1st of May, 1855, to the 30th of April, 1856; also, on the same sheet, a condensed recapitulation of similar payments for the seven years ending on the 30th of April, 1855, as compiled from the records of this office.

It will be seen, from the annual statement of payments for the year ending on the 30th of April, 1856, that the average expense of each cadet for two months' support, exceeds, by the sum of five dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$5 49,) the amount of pay which he receives from the government. This deficiency, which has to be cancelled by funds drawn from private sources, would be much larger were it not that many of the cadets resort to their friends at home for necessary supplies, such as under clothing, white pants, white gloves, stationery, &c. Eighty packages of this nature have been received by cadets during the past year.

The method of keeping the accounts of the cadets is briefly as follows, viz:

Upon joining the academy, each cadet is supplied with a pass-book, in which he is credited with the amount of his deposite, to go there with his monthly pay, and charged with such articles connected with his wants as a cadet as are not supplied by government, for the purchase of which he previously receives authority from the superintendent.

Immediately after each muster—that is, once every two months—all the pass-books are turned in for settlement to the treasurer of the Military Academy, whose duty it is to enter the various authorized charges, (except those of the commissary of cadets, which are entered at the time the articles are delivered,) and to balance the account of each cadet. The balance, whether in favor of or against a cadet, appears on his pass-book, and as carried to his account on the next settlement.

Statement books, exhibiting, in detail, the account of each cadet, are kept in the treasurer's office. At the close of each settlement, a full statement of the results of the transaction is made out and submitted to the superintendent, showing either the balance in favor of each cadet, or the amounts due his different creditors; including, also, an abstract view of the fiscal condition of the corps for the corresponding months of previous years, compiled from former statements.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,

Lieut. of Engineers, and Treasurer U. S. M. A.

Hon. R. F. SIMPSON,

Chairman of the Committee of Finance.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE, POLICE, QUARTERS, AND MESS ARRANGEMENTS.

The committee to whom was referred the state of the military discipline, police, quarters, and mess arrangements of the United States Military Academy at West Point, having carefully inquired into and examined the same, beg leave to report:

That upon entering upon the discharge of our duties, the several officers whom we found in command have furnished us with all the necessary information and facilities to enable this committee to investigate the subjects referred to them.

We have been witnesses to the high state of military discipline which prevails throughout the whole corps of cadets. Little need be said upon the subject. The system of rewards and punishments practised and enforced here, together with the influences and example exercised upon the cadets by their superior officers, are eminently adapted to make them soldierly and gentlemanly in their department.

The rules and regulations governing this branch of the instruction, which has been so long established in the institution, by wise and experienced instructors, when strictly enforced, are deemed sufficient to make it, as it is, an almost perfect system.

The committee would earnestly recommend one change, which they think is of great importance. It is this: when the demerit of a cadet has reached the point provided by the regulations of the academy for his dismissal, it should be the duty of the commandant to report him to the Secretary of War, and recommend that he be dismissed from the academy. This, in no case, should be delayed beyond a period when the commandant is convinced that the cadet has justly received his demerit marks, and that his conduct admits of no excuse. The rule is, that the cadet who receives over one hundred demerits in half a year is subject to be dismissed. The half year commences on the 16th of June, and ends on the 16th of December. Now, if the cadet receives over one hundred demerits in one month, say by the 16th of July, he is, by the existing regulations, kept at the academy until the end of the half year. He knows, of course, that he must be sent off, and the result is, that he loses all incentive to apply himself further to his studies, and neglects to perform his usual military duties; his remaining longer will only keep other cadets from pursuing their studies, more especially their room-mates. It must be apparent that the better policy would be to dismiss such delinquents without waiting the expiration of the half year, particularly when the conduct of the offender is ascertained to be of such a character as to preclude the possibility of injustice having been done him. We are aware, however, that in many cases this becomes a question of the utmost delicacy with the superintendent, and that it is necessary to clothe him with great discretionary powers.

In order to fix a limitation as to the time when a cadet should be relieved of the effect of a demerit, the committee would recommend that no reconsideration should be had after the expiration of one month.

from the time that the same is recorded against him, except it be in extreme cases. One of the chief objects of the government in establishing and maintaining this school is to secure for its service the education of young men of the best intellects, selected, as they are, from every portion of the country; and when from any cause the object of the government's munificence becomes wilfully derelict in his duties, deficient in mind, or who may so deport himself as to get over one hundred demerit marks in six months, then justice to the public service, and the character of the instructors and officers of the academy, require that he should be removed, and his place filled by some more worthy person.

The committee have no other suggestions to offer in connexion with this subject.

In view of this recommendation of the "finance committee" to increase the pay of cadets, it is recommended earnestly that the quality of the food furnished by the purveyor be improved. The articles of sugar, coffee, tea, butter, bread, meat, potatoes, rice, beans, &c., should be of the best quality. We do not recommend any change in the bill of fare, a plain diet is all that is necessary; but every article should be sound and wholesome, and as good as the market affords. The mess hall is kept in good order, its construction admirable, and answers all the purposes for which it was intended.

The committee cannot too strongly urge the imperative necessity for more quarters for the accommodation of officers stationed at this post. A sufficient number of substantial buildings should be erected for the quartering of all. Many officers are compelled, for want of rooms, to board at the hotel, at an expense altogether too great for persons drawing small salaries. We therefore recommend a ready appropriation to be made that this evil may be corrected. Much difficulty has occurred with reference to the mode of choosing and selecting quarters. Some contend that academic rank should be considered, while others allege that reference should be had to their commissions. The latter method is manifestly correct, and would meet the sanction of nearly every officer of the army. But this difficulty would be wholly avoided by constructing enough rooms for all. In order to effect this most desirable object, we are of an opinion that the sum of twenty thousand dollars should be appropriated. The letters of Captain H. F. Clark, instructor of artillery and cavalry, and Lieutenant C. M. Wilcox, acting commandant, accompany this report, and are entirely concurred in by the committee. The necessity for dragoon quarters is very much felt, and an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars should be made for that purpose. That portion of Captain Clark's letter relating to the erection of an artillery hall is of the greatest importance, and is particularly recommended to the attention of the board. That the barracks require alteration, in order to keep up the proper discipline, is made fully to appear from the communication of Lieutenant Wilcox on that subject, which is fully concurred in by the committee. The Board of Visitors for last year recommended an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars, for the furnishing of gas for the use of the academy. We are satisfied that

this should be furnished in lieu of the oil now used for that purpose, and we renew the suggestion of our predecessors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. T. BARBOUR

W. B. READ

A. E. BURNSIDE

F. B. SEXTON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH.

WEST POINT, *June 16, 1856.*

The committee on health and moral and religious instruction beg leave to report, that upon examination they find the general health of the post during the past year to have been almost interrupted. No disease of an epidemical character had appeared, and the few cases of sickness that have occurred, except in a few instances, were such as are incidental to the mode of life pursued by the cadets. The committee visited and carefully inspected the hospital for the cadets, and were highly gratified at the cleanliness, system and good order that were apparent in every department.

The reforms recommended by the preceding Board of Visitors have been partially made, and they recommend that they be completed, so that this department of so much importance to the institution may be as perfect as possible, especially that the remaining rooms which require it be covered with oil-cloth, and that warm water be introduced into the bathing-room, both of which can be done at a trifling cost. It is also recommended, at the suggestion of the surgeon, that the water-closets be removed out of the main building to some more suitable place.

The hospital for the enlisted men attached to the post was also visited and inspected by the committee, and found to be in excellent condition, and in every respect adapted to the wants of the sick. The only improvement they have to recommend is that the floors entire of the sick wards, which are made of soft and porous wood, and consequently imbibe and retain moisture, be covered with oil-cloth. The committee, before leaving this part of their report, would bear their testimony to the efficiency of the accomplished gentlemen, the surgeon and assistant surgeon, having charge of this department.

An appropriation of \$400 is asked to defray the expenses of the improvements above recommended.

J. B. SPOTSWOOD

J. HENDRICKS

W. W. ROMAN.

The *PRESIDENT of the Board of Visitors.*

ADDENDUM.

After the preceding report had been adopted, the attention of the board was directed to the importance of giving the cadets some in-

struction in hygiene. Officers in the army, while on duty on the frontiers, are frequently called upon to prescribe remedies for sickness or wounds, and the efficiency, if not the lives of the men under their command, may depend upon the correctness of their advice. It is therefore recommended that the medical officers attached to the academy be directed to deliver a series of lectures on physiology, and the general principles of health, to the first class during the last winter of their connexion with the academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 7, 1856.*

SIR: According to your request, I have the honor to state, that the appropriation called for last year for furnishing the cadet's hospital with oil-cloth is only sufficient to cover the lower wards, and I pointed out to the committee of police that the upper wards and passages require oil-cloth, to make them uniform, as well as to hide the unsightly old white pine floors. Two wards of the soldiers' hospital require oil-cloth.

Warm and cold water baths are absolutely necessary to the well-being and comfort of the inmates of an hospital. I therefore called the attention of the committee to the want of warm water in the cadets' hospital baths. There is no way by which water can be heated and conducted to the bathing-rooms.

I likewise suggested that a change be made in the water-closets, that they be placed outside of the building as they are at present situated, it is impossible to keep them sweet and clean. If this is not done, drains should be made running from them towards the river; there are none existing at present, consequently the contents of these closets remain on the ground, under the hospital, until they are absorbed.

I would therefore request that an appropriation be asked for to carry out these views, say of \$400.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon.

Rev. J. B. SPOTSWOOD,
Chairman of Committee.

WEST POINT, *June 10, 1856.*

SIR: According to your "circular," I have the honor to state, that the appropriation called for the last year for furnishing the cadets' hospital with oil-cloth is only sufficient to cover the lower wards, and I pointed out to the committee of police that the upper wards and passages require oil-cloth, to make them uniform, as well as to hide the unsightly old white pine floors. Two wards of the soldiers' hospital require oil-cloth.

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I should therefore request that an appropriation be asked for to carry out these views, say \$400.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon

Lieutenant J. B. FRY,
Superintendent Military Academy.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION.

The committee on instruction have attended to the duties assigned to them, and beg leave to report as follows:

That the examination of the cadets, as a whole, seems to them to have been exact and thorough, and highly creditable both to them and to the academical department of the academy.

The examinations in the pure mathematics, and also in their application to civil engineering, to military tactics generally, to natural philosophy, chemistry, optics, and astronomy, were worthy of special praise for their exactness and excellence. The suggestion made by the committee last year, in regard to practical mineralogy and geology, has been attended to, and with happy results.

The examination in French, considering the time devoted to it, and the circumstances under which the study is prosecuted, was very satisfactory.

The superiority and excellence of the department of astronomy and philosophical instruments generally, call, of necessity, for such minute and accurate knowledge in their construction and use, and such watchfulness, care, and tact in the experimental observations, that the committee earnestly recommend that two of each graduating class be detailed to perfect themselves in the use of these instruments. Any one who thoughtfully considers the importance, nay, the necessity of observations and positions made scientifically exact to perfect the geographical and topographical knowledge of the newest portions of our country, may at once understand the expediency of this recommendation.

In this connexion the committee beg leave to recommend that the

law for appointing the first assistant in chemistry be so modified as to allow his being "taken from the officers of any corps of the army," instead of being, as the law now reads, "taken from the officers of the line or cadets."—(Military Laws, page 265, sec. 19.)

The reason of this proposed change is, that the department is now deprived of the chance of obtaining some of the best talent in the army, while officers of the engineers, ordnance, and topographical corps, to whom a thorough knowledge of these subjects is of equal, if not greater importance, have not the opportunity to serve as first assistants in the department of chemistry.

An examination of the condition of the library shows that it is very inefficient in the standard works of English literature; and that the annual appropriation, after paying for repairs and periodicals, is altogether inadequate to supply its wants. The committee, therefore, recommend that the estimate made by the librarian last year be adopted, and that an annual appropriation of three thousand dollars be made; and that in the selection of books special reference shall be had to the wants of the library in the department of English literature.

They also recommend that the librarian be permitted to employ an assistant librarian, with the salary of a clerk, instead of an enlisted soldier. The additional expense would be very slight.

It is desirable that a systematic classification of the library should be made, and that its future increase should have respect to the perfection and completeness of that system. If the appropriation recommended should be granted, it would be important to commence the increase with a system carefully arranged in relation to future growth.

The committee are of opinion that the interests of instruction have suffered, and are likely to suffer more, from the operation of what is called "the four years rule," by which the first assistants in the departments of instruction are not permitted, in any case, to remain longer than that period, however competent they may be to the perfection of instruction. There may be benefits in this system to the general interests of the army, of which the committee are not apprized; but they need to be very great to counterbalance the evil that may arise from comparatively inadequate teachers, either as to number or character. They would, therefore, reiterate the recommendation of the committee of instruction last year, that the Board of Visitors ask a relaxation of the order in question in favor of the "first assistants" of instruction.

The examinations in the English branches of study, such as rhetoric, logic, international law, ethics, &c., were, for various reasons, less complete than in the more exact studies: First, because these studies are not susceptible of the same forms of exact demonstration; secondly, because being ranked as relatively inferior in estimating the general standing of the cadets, they do not excite as much emulation; thirdly, because they are not regarded as being of such practical importance in the life of a military man. These form reasons why these examinations are always comparatively inferior. Still the committee are of opinion that there was a want of familiarity with the fundamental principles of law and ethics which was unexpected, and a want of exactness in making the instructions in rhetoric, and in the recollection

of historical events, which was scarcely excusable. The committees are aware that it is a question of much practicable difficulty to direct these studies so as to accomplish their full purpose. More ought to be effected than appears to have been done, either by adopting new forms of teaching, or by more vigorous and watchful attention to those already in use.

The committee find that elocution and rhetorical composition have become almost stereotyped subjects of complaint by previous committees of instruction. Either the complaints are well or ill founded. If well, the evil should be rectified, or instruction in these studies abandoned as useless in such an institution; if ill founded, the complaints should cease.

In the opinion of this committee, the elocution is, in many instances, positively bad—the pronunciation is often incorrect, and the provincialisms of the different parts of the country are almost constantly heard, either in public or private. The very words of command are given, and the public orders read, oftentimes, without any apparent knowledge of the power and necessary modulation of the human voice in the open air, or the way in which energy, strength, and compass may be given to it.

In 1850 it was said by an eminent professor of rhetoric, in a report to the Board of Visitors, that “a proper master of elocution would, in six months time, so transform these young men that we should not know their voices.”

A practical drill in elocution is needed, which should be given by some teacher who has studied it and understands it. The matter of pronunciation and purity of English in common speech is more difficult of attainment. It will never be accomplished by the nice rules of a teacher. Every instructor must teach it by his own example, and by his corrections in the daily recitations and intercourse with those under his charge; and mutual watchfulness and correctness among the cadets themselves should be constantly encouraged. If the evil cannot be otherwise corrected, a system of demerit marks should in some form be applied to it.

A fifth year has been added to the course of study, the general purpose of which is, as understood by the committee, to give opportunity for more complete instruction in those branches which serve to inform and develop the mind of the man as a *man*, and not mainly to increase his knowledge of military matters. This, the committee understand, has been only partially effected, and that more military exercises have been introduced.

The mental habits produced by an education exclusively or mainly mathematical, while remarkable for precision and accuracy of expression, and for simplicity and directness of reasoning, are not favorable either to originality or comprehensiveness of thinking. They respect material existence under the relations of numbers, magnitude, forms, and forces as applicable thereto, but they do not teach the constitutive and constructive ideas of domestic, social, political, civil, and religious life. They ignore the humanities of the race, and forget its growth in goodness and excellence; but an education is partial and inconsis-

te which does not embrace these, and does not fit the man for his ties as a man as well as for those of a soldier.

In the opinion of the committee the "English studies," as they are called, should be so arranged (and it is not, in their view, difficult to do so) as to accomplish this, and thus give the course of study here a completeness which it does not at present possess.

To accomplish this it is necessary that some strong and highly cultivated mind should give earnest attention to the subject, and introduce a system or course of study which should have unity in its purpose and a proper adaptation of particular studies to accomplish that purpose. It must be mainly the work of some single mind that can bring the accumulated stores of various and high culture to his aid, and who will devote himself to the labor of commencing and carrying forward and perfecting the system in actual practice as he may be able. For this end the committee are decidedly of opinion that a professor should be appointed, who should devote all his mind and all his time to the accomplishment of this purpose. He might be styled Professor of English Literature. His department should include elements of general grammar, logic, rhetoric, chronology, history, intellectual philosophy, principles of government, and of the fine arts. Under these general heads various important details could be arranged themselves.

This suggestion makes no provision for teaching moral philosophy proper, and the evidences of natural and revealed religion. The committee would recommend that the duties of the present professor of classics be confined to instruction in these subjects and to his labors as usual in the institution.

There are one or two studies which ought, in the opinion of the committee, to be introduced, and which the additional year now given renders possible, namely: physical geography and physiology both vegetable and animal. The present state of mental progress in this country seems to demand these imperiously in any system of education which aims at completeness in natural science. This might be easily accomplished if an ordinary common school education should be required for admission to the academy, namely: reading, writing, common arithmetic, and geography. Neither do the committee see any objection to admitting students, on due examination, to enter the fourth class, who may have pursued their studies elsewhere, if found well qualified. It would be attended with the obvious advantage of preventing many from coming who are found during the first year incompetent to pursue the course of study prescribed in the academy.

In conclusion, the committee beg leave to embody their recommendations in the following resolutions:

1st. That two cadets be detailed each year from the graduating class for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the use of philosophical and astronomical instruments.

2d. That the "first assistant in chemistry" be allowed to be taken from the officers of any corps of the army.

3d. That the annual appropriation to the library be \$3,000; and that the librarian be allowed an assistant with a salary, instead of an enlisted soldier.

4th. That there be allowed such relaxation, with regard to the "four years' rule," as to permit the "first assistants" in the departments of instruction to remain connected with the corps of instruction.

5th. That a competent teacher of practical elocution be employed for six months.

6th. That a professorship of English literature be established.

7th. That the requisitions in knowledge for admission to the academy shall be reading, writing, common arithmetic, and geography.

8th. That students who may be found qualified, on examination, may be permitted to enter the fourth class.

All which is respectfully submitted by your committee.

JOHN WHEELER,
LITTLETON KIRKPATRICK,
JOHN B. SPOTSWOOD.

WEST POINT, *June 16, 1856.*

Remarks by the Honorable Secretary of War.

The remarks of the committee on page —, in relation to the first assistants in the different departments of instruction are certainly founded on a misapprehension of the facts of the case. The order which is referred to as "the four years' rule," provided for exceptions in all cases where special reason justified the leaving of a detached officer for more than five years in a particular station, and there has been every year exceptions made at the Military Academy to the requirements of the order. If there should be a general rule permitting first assistants to remain permanently at the academy, it should be after legal authority had been conferred, to promote or appoint some one to perform the duties appropriate to the places they occupy on the rolls of the corps.

Special attention has been given to the report of the committee in relation to the course of English studies.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 24, 1856.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE.

The committee on "Moral and Religious Culture" beg leave to report, that divine service once on the Sabbath, and the study of some work on moral philosophy, constitute the whole of the instruction on this important subject provided for in the system of study adopted for the academy. A bible class, attendance on which was voluntary, was taught for a time by the chaplain, but for reasons satisfactory to himself has been suspended. The cadets, except those excused for conscientious reasons, at the written request of their parents or guardians are required to be present during the service in the chapel; but professors and officers may attend or not, at their pleasure. The com-

mittee have been informed, in answer to their inquiries, that a large majority of the staff prefer either to attend at some other place of worship, or at none at all, and that but few are in the habit of attending the service provided for the institution.

The Sabbath, with the exception of that portion devoted to public worship, is occupied with parades, or spent by the cadets in their rooms, in such manner as may be prescribed by the superintendent.

It is evident, from the fact that the government has appointed teachers of religion and morality for the academy, that it designed these important branches of education should receive the attention they demand. To accomplish this it is indispensable that the cadets should have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the contents of the sacred Scriptures. That they be taught to observe in a proper way the holy Sabbath, and that the efforts of the teachers of religion and morality to make them acquainted with the duties they owe to God and man should be aided by the countenance and example of every member of the academic and military staff.

It is therefore recommended that the battalion inspection and dress parade on the Sabbath be dispensed with, and the time that has been occupied by them be devoted to the study and recitation of the sacred Scripture, under the direction of the chaplain, aided by such of the professors and officers as he may request, and who may be disposed to volunteer their services. It is also earnestly recommended that the 133d regulation for the academy, in reference to attendance on divine service on the Sabbath, be complied with by all connected with the institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. SPOTSWOOD,
W. W. ROMAN,
JOHN HENDRICKS.

WEST POINT, *June 14, 1856.*

To the PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1856.

SIR: For the sake of brevity and convenience I combine in one statement and report such information as it appears proper to give to the board respecting the condition and wants of the Military Academy, as well as the answers to the various calls upon me by the board or its committees.

The statement herewith will exhibit, under the proper heads, the amount of funds disbursed, under my direction, for the Military Academy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, together with the balances of old appropriations remaining available.

A brief inspection will render it sufficiently intelligible, and any particular explanation from me unnecessary. Of extraordinary objects of expenditure, the cavalry exercise hall, for which some \$13,000 is represented as remaining on the statement of June 30, 1855, has

been entirely completed. So much of the stables for artillery and cavalry horses as the appropriation would enable me to undertake has been completed, and a balance of \$1,037 remains available, which together with the appropriation of \$10,000 recently made by Congress, will be immediately applied to the completion of the building which will then be adequate for all the horses at present belonging to the academy. An appropriation of \$2,500 has been available for the past year for an apparatus for warming by heated air the recitation rooms, &c., of the academic building, which has not yet been applied, as I have felt some doubt as to the propriety of circulating hot air through the building otherwise than by flues built in the walls, which cannot now be made. A new equatorial telescope has been mounted in the place of the old and worthless one, which, when fully adjusted, will prove, it is believed, a very superior instrument.

Most of the other items of this statement will explain themselves. That headed "Repairs and Improvements" is applied to maintaining in order the buildings, roads, &c., of the academy, and one or two cottage residences for officers' quarters are, each year, usually constructed therefrom. The items for the different departments of instruction are applied to procuring books, maps, models, apparatus, &c., for instruction in the several departments.

The statement by the treasurer exhibiting the amount paid by him each fiscal period of two months on account of the corps of cadets, (he being the recipient of their pay and disbursing agent for them,) will exhibit, with brief explanatory remarks, the principal heads of their expenditure. It will show, also, that the average expenditure for each cadet, each two months, exceeds by \$5 49 the amount of his pay—the balance being necessarily supplied by the parent or guardian. In the above expenditure, however, is charged whatever may be paid the cadet from his equipment fund; which is a reserve of \$2 per month made from his pay to accumulate into a fund to be paid him on graduating or leaving the academy.

A statement is also presented by the quartermaster, exhibiting the rank, pay, and emoluments of the officers, professors, instructors, cadets, and employés of the academy.

I would call your particular attention to the accompanying letter of the librarian. My own views of the absolute necessity of a large appropriation than our usual one of \$1,000 per annum were strongly stated to the last Board of Visitors, and they have since been more than confirmed by subsequent experience in making purchases for the library during the past year. It will be seen that we have paid during the year for periodicals alone \$250, (and yet our collection is not large,) and for binding about \$300. It has never been the intention to swell the library beyond the scientific and military demands of the institution; but it should keep up with the times in all the scientific and military branches of knowledge, and should contain at least the standard literary and historical works, as well as the most valued productions of this nature of the day. This cannot be accomplished with \$1,000 per annum. A large production of scientific and military works are very costly. From want of means to purchase, we are obliged to omit, in our annual purchases, many most desirable and

necessary; and for this cause it is at the present moment most desirable that the amount asked by the librarian should be granted.

I commend to your attention the recommendations contained in the accompanying letter of the acting commandant. His reasons for desiring the alteration in the cadet barracks are so forcibly and clearly stated, and the evils he wishes to remedy so generally recognized, that I need add nothing thereto. Still, as the cost of the change will be very considerable, and I am not able at present to estimate for it with the requisite accuracy, I will only commend the subject to your favorable notice.

The fitting up of a portion of the old riding hall (basement of the academic building) as a gymnasium, with bowling alleys, is especially recommended; the want of some means of winter amusement and exercise is so much felt. Its supply would be conducive to health and good morals, while the means here suggested are conducive to a vigorous development of the physical system.

The necessity of a permanent sink for the cadets' encampment is most obvious. This, with a culvert to lead to the river, will cost \$1,800.

The letter herewith, of the instructor of artillery, recommends the fitting up of a portion of the same basement, for a room in which to give practical instruction "in what relates to the inspection of cannon and projectiles—to the mechanical manœuvres of heavy artillery—to the nomenclature of artillery carriages, &c., during the winter months"—a proposition which I think most judicious.

In addition to the above uses for this basement, a room specially for the use of courts martial, is much needed; and for all these objects an amount of \$1,500 will be required.

The necessity of the proposed new dragoon barracks is so clearly explained by the instructor of artillery as to need little comment from me. If the change in locality in the stables were not in itself a powerful and sufficient reason, the absolute unsuitableness of the buildings now occupied by this department to accommodate both them and the artillery detachment, would demand the new construction. It has had the approval of the last Board of Visitors and of the Secretary of War.

The recommendation of the instructor of artillery, that the assistant instructor in that department should be placed on the same footing in regard to pay as lieutenants of light batteries, for reasons stated, meets my cordial approval.

A letter herewith from the surgeon explains the wants of the two hospitals, and gives an estimate of means required, which I approve.

An item of \$20,000 was recommended by the last Board of Visitors, and included in the last annual estimate for the Military Academy, for a building for officers' quarters. It did not receive the sanction of the Secretary of War, and was stricken from the estimate.

Additional officers' quarters are, however, much needed, for reasons which are fully stated in my published communication to the last year's board. Instead, however, of the costly building then proposed, I ask for \$10,000, to be applied to the construction of four or five small cottages. Some of those recently constructed have been of too large dimensions

to be allotted as a single set of quarters. It is proposed to make these much smaller.

An item of \$15,000 for gas-works, for lighting the cadet barracks, the public buildings and grounds, was recommended by the last Board of Visitors, approved by the inspector of the academy and Secretary of War, but was stricken out of the academy bill, on its presentation to the House by the Committee of Ways and Means; and though subsequently restored by an amendment of the Senate, it failed to receive the concurrence of the House. As a measure conducive to the cleanliness and good order in the cadets' barracks, and of high utility to the academy and post generally, I urgently recommend it. It is thought necessary to increase the item to \$20,000.

The above are the only objects of expenditure for which it is thought necessary to ask your special consideration and recommendation.

I have consulted with the heads of the different departments of instruction, with regard to the wants of their several departments, but there is nothing to which I deem it necessary to invite your attention, (the communications of the instructor of artillery and commandant of cadets having been already noticed,) except the communication of the professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, who urges that the law of 1838, restricting the appointment of assistant professor in his branches to the line of the army be so modified as to admit the selection from all branches of the science, as is the case for all the other assistant professors, which I respectfully recommend, as there appears to be no reason for this restriction.

The committee on education have asked suggestions from me, with regard to the methods and courses of instruction. I would briefly state that the methods pursued here have been fully related in other published reports, and have had the test of long experience, and I do not feel myself prepared at present to make any suggestions. The courses of study and exercises for the various classes, together with the text-books in use, were fully considered by the academic board, when the additional fifth year was added to the term of studies, and previous to my connexion with the academy. It would therefore seem appropriate for me at present, particularly as that revised curriculum has not yet fully gone into effect, to suggest modifications. The board have had an opportunity of examining all the text-books in use, and of witnessing the results of studies in each, and will doubtless be best capable of forming its own judgment.

The system of moral and military discipline has been so fully described in other reports, (among which are the report of the board of June, 1855, and of the committee on discipline, of that board,) that I need scarcely dwell upon it. That it has existed unchanged so long—has been adopted in all its main features by the various military institutions of the country, and by the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, is the best proof of its intrinsic excellence. A system, the result of so many years' experience, and now so incorporated into the very life of the academy, can only be modified with advantage, if at all, by long and patient investigation and study of its workings. I have therefore nothing to recommend but such patient observation and study, on the part of whoever may be intrusted with its execution,

and a strict enforcement of its provisions, without which, no system, however perfect, can fulfil its object. I would respectfully refer on this subject to my letter to the last Board of Visitors, and published with its annual report.

Before concluding, I would call your attention to the concluding paragraph of that letter, and quote the remark, "that while the army has been augmented, and the demand for officers has become greater, the extension of the course of studies to five years will diminish the number of graduates, before scarce sufficient to supply the demand; and an increase of the number of cadets, by allowing an additional one for each senator in Congress, as well as for each representative, is extremely desirable."

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. BARNARD,

Brevet Major U. S. Army, and Sup't Military Academy.

Col. F. H. SMITH,

President of the Board of Visitors.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, June 6, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, informing me that at 8 o'clock this evening the board would take up in committee of the whole "the question of throwing open the superintendency of the academy to the other corps of the army, besides the corps of engineers, and requesting me or another member of the academic board to present our views on the subject."

While, as superintendent of the Military Academy, it will give me great pleasure to lay before the board the fullest information as to the present condition and past history of the academy, as an officer of that corps, of which, since its organization, the academy has been an integral part, and from which the Board of Visitors now contemplates discussing the propriety of separating it, I could not, with any propriety, make myself the exponent of the intentions of Congress in changing the law, of the interests of the academy and of the service, as now affected by it, nor of the merits of the corps of engineers, as exhibited in more than a half century's more or less faithful discharge of the exalted task imposed upon it. I might, indeed, with some degree of excusable pride, remind the board of the past history of the academy; of the prominent position which it has ever held in the country, in a scientific and military point of view; of the useful and distinguished careers of its numerous graduates; of the important influence which it has exerted, directly and through them, in giving an impulse to our institutions of education, in elevating the standard of military character in our armies; of the unwavering testimony of the various Boards of Visitors, and of the unanimous voice of the nation, in favor of its success and efficiency; and, lastly, of the proud testimonial to the graduates of the academy, in the handwriting of one

himself not a graduate, whose name is among the most brilliant in our military annals, the most honored and cherished in the hearts of our people. The words are those of a letter to the superintendent, presenting to the Military Academy, as trophies, sections of flag-staves of the numerous fortifications captured by our army in Mexico. They are framed and exhibited in the library of the academy, but they may here be repeated :

* * * * *

“As, under Providence, it was mainly to the Military Academy that the United States became indebted for those brilliant achievements, and other memorable victories in the same war, I have a lively pleasure in tendering the seven trophies (semi-national) to the mother of so many accomplished soldiers and patriots.

* * * * *

“WINFIELD SCOTT.”

I should perhaps say no more, with such evidences crowding upon me on every side. Crowned by such a testimonial, I may well say that the corps of engineers needs no advocate to indicate the fidelity with which it has discharged its trust ; and if such a record of the past is any guarantee for equal fidelity in the future, that guarantee you have ; if the very drain upon it, by its brilliant services in the Mexican war, the calling of its officers, thus made prominent, into other branches of the service, and the greatly enlarged range of its duties, by the increase of our armies and the extension of our Territories ; has given color to a pretext that it is now inadequate to all the duties imposed upon it, that should rather be an argument for restoring, by increase of numbers, its capability for discharging duties in the performance of which it has shown itself so efficient, than for robbing it of a trust it has so unimpeachably held.

I expressed, in commencing, the delicacy I felt in making myself an advocate of the corps ; but what I *may* do, what I feel bound to do, is, to vindicate the fidelity with which it has discharged its trust, and to deny, as I feel justified in doing, that it is now less capable, less likely to discharge that trust faithfully than hitherto.

So far as individual qualifications for the *superintendency* are concerned, if the board deem that the only point involved ; I, every officer of the corps of engineers, concedes that there are in other branches of the service officers of the highest qualifications ; but however exalted may be the character and qualifications of the individual who holds the office of superintendent, they *alone* do not constitute and uphold the Military Academy ; and I beg the board not to permit themselves to be misled by so partial a view of the question.

The corps of engineers received the trust unsought ; it has not maintained it by raising invidious distinctions, nor does it seek to hold it longer than the power which confided it declares it expedient that it should be retained.

I have said all that I deem it proper for me to say. The officers of the academy will, one and all, doubtless communicate freely to the board their views and opinions and their knowledge on the subject.

With these opinions and facts before them, the board will be able to decide on its own action.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,

Brevet Major U. S. Army, and Superintendent M. A.

Colonel F. H. SMITH,

President of the Board of Visitors.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, June 11, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the secretary of the Board of Visitors of June 6, asking, on behalf of the board, information on certain points which I will allude to and answer seriatim, viz:

1st. "In what manner are details of officers of the army for instruction in the academic departments made?"

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the required number of instructors in any department, or need is felt for an addition to the number, the professor or instructor at the head of the department submits to the superintendent a list of officers of the army from which he wishes the detail made, indicating always the order of his preference, and usually furnishing several names for each vacancy to be filled, in order to allow some latitude of selection with the adjutant general. The superintendent exercises his own discretion in applying for the officers named, but, without special reason to the contrary, he usually communicates the list to the chief engineer, (inspector of the Military Academy,) applying for the required detail, who forwards the application to the adjutant general, who submits it to the Secretary of War, and, with the approval of the latter, orders for duty such of the officers named as he may deem it practicable to separate from their regimental or special duties.

It should be remarked that, by direction of the Secretary of War, no officer of a mounted regiment can be detailed for duty at the academy, except such as may be required to furnish at the academy instructors in cavalry tactics, and that no graduate can be detailed in less than two years from his separation from the academy.

With these exceptions, officers are detailed indiscriminately from all the regiments or corps of the army, except the purely administrative, though the strictly scientific corps seldom furnish more than three or four officers each; rarely as many as that.

2d. "If made upon the recommendations and requisitions of the heads of academic departments, are the officers called for supplied?"

The question will be best answered (so far as my experience goes) by submitting the accompanying statement of applications made by me since the 1st July, 1855; with the results thereof; which statement will also illustrate my answer to the first query.

All that can be done here is to make known the wants of the academy and to mention the names of those officers deemed best capable

of supplying them. It is for the Secretary of War to decide how far the general interests of the service are compatible with the separation of these officers from their usual duties. In some cases the call has been promptly met; in some, not; and in some, several lists have failed to contain any name deemed available.

3d. "Have any officers of the army been detailed on academic duty, or proposed to be so detailed, whose academic rank in class studies would render them unfit for the proper discharge of the duties of instructors? If so, state the facts."

So far as my knowledge goes, no officer is now on duty, or has been on duty as an instructor at the Military Academy, who has not been applied for by the head of the department in which he is an instructor; if, therefore, officers "unfit for the proper discharge of the duties of instructors" have been detailed, it can have been only through the error in the choice of the professor. But I am not aware that in any case such a detail has ever been made. I submit herewith a list of instructors in all the departments, (except practical engineering, artillery, and cavalry and infantry tactics,) and showing their standing while cadets in the branches which they teach. It will be observed that the standings are usually more than fair.

It may be remarked in this connexion, that the distribution of the army at the present day renders it far more difficult to meet our details from it than it was in former years.

Ten years ago the entire four regiments of artillery were stationed on or near the Atlantic or Gulf coast, (the latter extending only to Louisiana,) and the infantry regiments on our northern and western frontier, then extending along the lakes, and not far beyond the Mississippi, now a few detachments only of the artillery regiments remain on the seaboard, while the mass of the army is scattered through Texas, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, California and Oregon. The cause of difficulty and delay in supplying, sometimes refusing to supply our calls, is sufficiently obvious; and also from the fact that the *first choice* of the professor, the person he deems most *specially* adapted for the instruction, can seldom be granted. As one palliative to this evil, I would suggest that the scientific corps be requested to furnish a greater number of officers, and especially the corps of engineers, of which the Military Academy constitutes a part whose officers were intended, in the first instance, to furnish most of the instructors of the academy.

4th. "Is the fullest efficiency in the departments of instruction secured in the scientific departments of the academy by the details that are made at this time? If not, what departments are most materially deficient at this time?"

The departments of philosophy and drawing have suffered during the past term for lack of requisite assistance.

The assistant professor of philosophy, Lieutenant Reynolds, having been relieved last July, he was succeeded by the acting assistant professor, Lieutenant Stockton. The original requisition for two more instructors was promptly met by the adjutant general by the detail of Lieutenants Schofield and Blunt; but it happened, unfortunately, that Lieutenant Blunt was, with the consent of the professor, assigned

to duty in another department; and Lieutenant Schofield, who was relied upon, did not arrive till February, and his health after his arrival unfitted him for duty, and he finally left in March on sick leave. Thus the department has had really but a single assistant during almost the entire term. Various efforts have been made to supply the deficiency, but without success, until Lieutenant Rose, arriving here in April, though applied for in the mathematical department, was temporarily assigned for duty in that of philosophy.

Lieutenant Smith, assistant professor of drawing, having been relieved last September, Lieutenant Neill, the acting assistant professor, was appointed in his place.

No officer has been ordered here to fill the vacancy created, though several lists have been forwarded; and the professor has felt severely the want of an additional instructor, not only for instruction, but for maintaining discipline in the drawing academy.

To insure efficiency in their expected functions, officers should be ordered here in anticipation of vacancies. In some departments, an officer can scarcely be expected to be an efficient instructor for several months after his arrival; and this is particularly the case in the department of philosophy, where all the text-books are new, and some of them very difficult.

The foregoing supplies, I believe, all the information asked.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,

Brevet Major U. S. Army, and Superintendent M. A.

Colonel F. H. SMITH,

President of the Board of Visitors.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF CADETS,
West Point, New York, June 7, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following recommendations in reply to your circular of the 5th instant:

1st. I would recommend a slight change in the present construction of the cadet barracks, to wit: that instead of having one piazza on the south side of the barracks, there be four; one for each story, and that these piazzas be connected by stairways, after the manner of the old south barracks; that the present stairs be removed, and that a wall be built dividing each of the halls thus left, by removing the stairs into two halls; to close up the present doors of the cadet rooms on the south side of the barracks, and to cut down the present windows of those rooms into doors leading out on to the piazza. This change would, I think, add greatly to the architectural effect of the south side, and at the same time give to the officer of the day and to the officer in charge a controlling influence over the entire battalion of cadets, for not a cadet could leave his room and enter the room of a brother cadet without exposing himself to the full view of both of these officers; he could not enter any room, without first coming out on the piazza to do so. With this change in the construction of the

barracks, a sentinel could see everything on his post; there could be no visiting without his knowledge; he could then be justly held responsible for violations of the regulations while on post, and he could faithfully, if disposed, obey his orders; it is not possible for him to do so under the present arrangement of the building, he being responsible for four floors, and yet walking only on one, the lower one. This modification in the structure of the barracks would, in my opinion, greatly promote discipline, the cadets during the day would be under the eyes of the officers on duty, and at night under complete control of the guard.

2d. I would recommend that a permanent sink, to be of brick or stone, with drains leading to the river, be built under the hill, near the cadet encampment. The privy of the barracks is between 300 and 400 yards from camp, too far to be used. For several years a slightly constructed board privy, without drains, has been used; this in summer soon becomes offensive to those in camp, and, from its position, renders almost useless two of the most attractive walks about the post.

3d. I would recommend that the lower floor of the academy building, used until recently as a riding hall, be converted into a bowling alley. It has sufficient width for seven or eight alleys, and would thus, at the same time, offer a pleasant recreation and a healthful exercise.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. WILCOX,

First Lieut. 7th Infantry, Acting Commandant of Cadets

Major BARNARD,

Superintendent of Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 7, 1856

SIR: In compliance with the superintendent's circular of the 5th instant, I have the honor to present the following suggestions for the benefit of the departments of artillery and cavalry:

1st. An artillery hall, in which practical instruction in what relates to the inspection of cannon and projectiles, to the mechanical manœuvres of heavy artillery, to the nomenclature of artillery carriages, &c., &c., may be given to the cadets of the first class during the winter months, would much improve the efficiency of the department of artillery. It would be a means of enabling the department to make the best use of the increased time given to it, by the adoption of the five years' course of studies at the academy. A portion of the basement of the academic building, now unoccupied, could be fitted up to answer the purpose, at an expense of not more than \$400.

2d. The new artillery and cavalry stables will be completed and occupied the ensuing fall; and as it is proper the dragoon detachment having charge of the horses should be quartered near them, it is desirable that quarters for their accommodation, arranged according to the approved plan, should be erected in the vicinity of the stables.

The quarters at present occupied by the detachment are over a

quarter of a mile from the stables ; so that, besides other inconveniences attaching to the present arrangement, much time is lost in passing between the two. Moreover, these quarters are insufficient in capacity, uncomfortable, and, from their crowded state, must be unhealthy. The detachment consists of sixty men ; the quarters of two rooms, each seventeen and eighteen feet, and two small garrets.

Twelve thousand dollars are required for the erection of quarters.

3d. The gradual extension of the museum of arms, to include models of the latest approved small arms of our own and other countries, would add to the efficiency of the department of artillery, in increasing the means of imparting instruction to the cadets, and would otherwise be useful to the country.

The annual appropriation of one hundred and fifty, or two hundred dollars would be sufficient for this purpose.

4th. The duties of the assistant instructor of artillery, with the cadets at the different batteries and in the section rooms, and with the men and horses, being quite as important as the duties of lieutenants attached to light batteries, and requiring more care and attention, it would seem but an act of justice that he should be placed on the same footing in regard to pay as lieutenants so attached.

The proposition has, on two or more occasions, been approved and recommended by the inspector of the academy, the engineer-in-chief.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. CLARKE,

*First Lieutenant 2d Artillery and Bvt. Capt. U. S. A.,
Instructor of Artillery and Cavalry.*

First Lieut. JAMES B. FRY,

First Regiment Artillery, Adjutant Military Academy.

RIVERS AND HARBORS, ETC.

In several works of river and harbor improvement heretofore in charge of this department nothing has been done during the past year on account of the exhaustion of the appropriations. In several others balances have been expended in prosecution or completion of approved projects, while in some others works are still advancing advantageously. In a few, impediments to a promising commencement and successful execution could be removed only after the loss of much time.

The improvements of the Patapsco river, Albemarle sound, Cape Fear river, and Savannah river have been advanced, while material results in the Appomattox river and in Charleston harbor have been unavoidably delayed.

A contract has been made for opening the mouths of the Mississippi, under which labors were to commence on the 13th of November.

Breakwater at Owl's Head harbor, Maine; in charge of Major Master until December 31, 1855, Mr. J. J. Lee, civil agent, until March 31, 1856, when Captain J. D. Kurtz assumed charge.—The season's work embraces the construction of the breakwater to the full extent of the appropriation. The work is substantially executed, and affords considerable protection to the extensive commerce passing along the coast and habitually resorting to this anchorage in unfavorable weather. The length of the work built is two hundred and eighty-four feet. There remains a distance of one hundred and eighty feet from the present end of the work to Eagle ledge, which it is desirable should be constructed to obtain proper security for vessels seeking the anchorage.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856	-	-	-	\$7,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857	-	-	-	7,000 00

Improving the Kennebeck river from the United States arsenal, in Augusta, Maine, to Lovejoy's narrows; in charge of Major W. D. Fraser until December 31, 1855, Mr. J. J. Lee, civil agent, until March 31, 1856, when Captain J. D. Kurtz assumed charge.—Work on this improvement can be prosecuted to the best advantage in the summer season, when the waters are low. It was accordingly resumed in July last, and continued until the end of the season. The operations consist for the most part in lifting and removing stones, some of them of a very large size, which lie in the channel obstructing the navigation very seriously. They were at one time buried up in the gravel and other drift which imbedded them; but this having been stirred up and washed away, the stones were left bare, and their removal became indispensable.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856	-	-	-	\$1,231 12
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857	-	-	-	1,231 12

Removing the rocks obstructing the navigation near Falls island, Cobscook bay, Maine; in charge of Major W. D. Fraser until Decem-

31, 1855, *Mr. J. J. Lee, civil agent, until March 31, 1856, when Captain J. D. Kurtz assumed charge.*—The small balance of the last appropriation available for the year was not sufficient to authorize commencing operations again. There are several rocks obstructing the navigation at this point whose removal is necessary to make the navigation good. To effect this an additional appropriation is necessary.

Protection of the Great Brewster island, in the harbor of Boston, Massachusetts; in charge of Colonel S. Thayer.—Operations have remained suspended for want of funds since September, 1854. The work in its present unfinished condition falls short of accomplishing the important object in view, and is even exposed to be severely injured by gales of wind.

Protection of Lovell's island and sea-wall on Deer island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts; in charge of Colonel S. Thayer.—The walls built for their protection are nearly in the same condition as last reported. They should be repaired.

Moving Middle rock, New Haven harbor, Connecticut; in charge of Captain G. Dutton until September 30, 1856, since then in charge of Major J. G. Barnard.—As reported last year, nothing has been done at this work since its abandonment by the contractor.

Continuing the improvement of the Hudson river above and below Albany, and not above Troy; in charge of Captain G. Dutton until September 30, 1856, since then in charge of Major J. G. Barnard.—The operations for the improvement of this river were continued from the date of the last report until December last, when they were suspended from the lateness of the season and near exhaustion of the appropriation, and have not since been resumed. They were confined to dredging of shoals and repairs of dykes between Van Wie's point and Albany, and 33,116 cubic yards of earth were removed from the bar at Van Wie's dam, and 22,500 from Cuyler's bar, near Albany; making a total of 55,616 cubic yards removed, whilst 1,947 tons of rough stone have been deposited towards closing a breach in the dyke near Van Wie's dam and riveting its extremity. The bars at and below this point, which have been operated on, were at the close of operations in good navigable condition, giving eight and a half feet at ordinary low water. Over Cuyler's bar there had been obtained about seven and a half feet at that stage.

Repairing the public works at Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey; in charge of Major John Sanders until October 31, 1856, since then in charge of Captain Dutton.—The great changes in progress on this part of the coast from natural causes require, in the opinion of engineer officers who have examined the locality, that further investigations be made before deciding on any process of improvement. That examination it has not been possible for this department to have made as yet.

Improvement of the Patapsco river from Fort McHenry to mouth of said river; in charge of Major Henry Brewerton.—The United States steam-dredge constructed for the waters of the Chesapeake, &c., bay was employed during the last season up to the close of the year in deepening the new channel of the Patapsco river, from its mouth to the shoal on which Fort Carroll is located. After undergoing extensive repairs this spring, this dredge resumed operations on the river on the 6th of May. During the year ending on the 30th September, 58,134 cubic yards of matter was excavated and removed from the line of the new channel and from the shoals in its immediate vicinity, being an excess of 12,354 cubic yards over the quantity removed the previous year. Soundings taken along the line of the new channel during the latter part of the summer showed a very favorable result as to the condition of the river.

Contracts have been entered into recently for the construction of two steam-dredging machines, and one steam-tug propeller for the service of the improvement of this river, which vessels are to be completed by the first of April next, ready for operation as early as the season will permit.

Balance in treasury on September 30, 1856.....	\$100,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857.....	68,000 00

Removing obstructions at the mouth of the Susquehanna river, near Havre de Grace, Maryland; in charge of Major Henry Brewerton.—For the reasons stated in my last annual report, no progress has been made in removing the obstructions in this river.

Improvement of James and Appomattox rivers, below the cities of Richmond and Petersburg; in charge of Colonel J. L. Smith.—The James river.—Since November last, the work has been carried on with the means furnished to a limited extent by the city of Richmond.

Appomattox river.—The dredge and appurtenances engaged by the city of Petersburg will be employed as soon as ready in excavating the channel.

Survey of the Rappahannock river; in charge of Col. J. L. Smith.—Nothing has been done under my direction since last year.

Re-opening a communication between Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, and the Atlantic ocean; in charge of Captain D. P. Woodbury till 13th March, 1856, since then in charge of Lieutenant W. H. C. Whiting.—A channel has been excavated from the deep water of the sound to the beach, 3,400 feet long and six feet deep. This channel is sixty feet wide for 1,400 feet to the turning basin, which is 100 feet square; from that point to the beach the channel is thirty feet wide. 20,333 cubic yards of sand have been excavated and carried off. The cut has been advanced into the main land of the "banks," and will be carried on as far as practicable. Two dredges are required for effective work.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$14,700
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857.....	14,700

Improving Cape Fear river, North Carolina, at or near its communication with the ocean; in charge of Captain D. P. Woodbury till 13th March, 1856, since then in charge of Lieut. W. H. C. Whiting.—During the year 3,750 tons of stone have been laid down for the purpose of widening the beach and the gradual filling of Zeke's Island inlet. This inlet, which, at the date of the last report, was 1,200 feet wide, is now less than sixty feet, and its depth, which at low water ranged from sixteen to eight feet, averages but five feet. In this work, besides the stone jetties, 1,040 running feet of 3-inch sheet piling have been driven and secured; the bridge, destroyed in the gale of November 9, 1855, has been strongly rebuilt; 8,000 feet of logs and 30,000 gunny-bags, forming an embankment of 50,000 cubic feet of sand, have been laid down. A pier-head, forty-seven feet wide and eighty feet long, has been added to the wharf, and 515 feet of railway added to the road for the transportation of stone.

At Baldhead twenty feet length has been added to the wharf, and 600 tons of stone put down for the main jettee. This place is in excellent condition, and requires no further work at present.

Zeke's Island inlet will be closed during the month of October, if no severe gales occur to undo what has been done. There remains in this important improvement the closing of New Inlet, an operation of magnitude.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$25,000
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857.....	25,000

Improvement of the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina.—(This work is under the superintendency of Captain G. W. Cullum, corps of engineers.)—In my last annual report the result of the trial of Os-good's dredging machine in removing the bar in Sullivan's Island, or Maffit's channel, was stated, and that the engineer in charge was unable to make any further contract to do the work at a reasonable rate by the cubic yard or days' labor. Thus, deprived of the means of further dredging, and not having sufficient funds to procure another machine, it was decided to try raking, though without any sanguine hope of success commensurate with the expenses involved. Before, however, this latter was attempted, a new dredging apparatus was devised which promised satisfactory results, and its proprietors offered to contract to excavate with it, they taking the whole risk of its success and security. A contract was accordingly drawn up; but these proprietors, having changed their minds, declined "contracting with the government of the United States for dredging out the Maffit channel." After considerable delay, however, a contract has been entered into with the commissioners of the fund appropriated by the State of South Carolina for the improvement of Charleston harbor, agreeably to which a powerful dredging machine, now nearly completed, will commence excavating on the Maffit channel bar on or before December 1, 1856, and, should the dredger operate according to expectations, the channel will be opened by December 1, 1857, partly by funds already appropriated by the United States, and partly by the State of South Carolina.

The small amount of dredging executed last year has been produc-

tive of good by allowing a larger volume of water to flow through the channel, thereby deepening it. Already there has been a considerable increase of shipping passing through it. Should the operations, now about being commenced, be crowned with success, in another year it is hoped that this great improvement, so important to Charleston and many of the southern States, will be completed.

Balance in hands of officer October 1, 1856..... \$37,460 94
 Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1857..... 37,460 94

Removal of obstructions from the Savannah river, below the city of Savannah, in the State of Georgia, placed there during the revolutionary war for the common defence.—(This work is under the superintendency of Captain J. F. Gilmer, corps of engineers.)—The operations of the year have been confined to the “wrecks” and the shoals found over and around them. One dredging machine has been employed throughout the greater part of the year in removing mud, sand, and broken timbers; and this work has been now so far advanced as to give a channel-way over these obstructions about two hundred and fifty feet wide, and eleven feet deep at mean low water, or seventy feet at high tide. In the course of the year a new dredge-boat has been built, and since the middle of August last it has been worked upon the shoals in the river, giving very satisfactory results. For towing off the loaded flats, a small steamboat has been purchased, which, with the addition of two flats built in course of the year, supplies all the requisites for a further prosecution of the work.

To give permanence to the channel-way which has been opened through the obstructions below the city, it is proposed, during the coming year, to turn a part of the water from the back river to the front river, by means of a deflecting work placed just above King’s Island, and to give greater width to the channel along the southern edge of Garden bank and at other points of the front river, as originally proposed by the commissioners in their reports of February, 1853. In accordance with the same plan, the dredging machines will be worked at the wrecks until the channel is increased in width to three hundred feet. If necessary, the deflecting work at the lower end of Fig island will be also built, to turn a part of the flood from the back to the front river.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856..... \$104,798 89
 Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857..... 104,798 89

Improvement of the river St. John’s, Florida.—(This work is also in charge of Captain J. F. Gilmer, corps of engineers.)—The chart of the recent survey of the St. John’s is now completed. After careful study of the subject, the officer in charge concludes that, in the event of the deepening of the water on the sea bar by dredging or dragging, the advantage resulting would be too temporary to warrant the unavoidably great expense. He is of opinion that a long line of break-water placed on the northern side of the channel, by causing a change in the direction and action of the sea currents into the harbor, might probably cause the currents of the river to give permanence to a deeper channel. Such construction, however, would, he estimates,

require the expenditure of not less than half a million of dollars. For this reason, and because the depth of the river channel is greater up to Jacksonville than it is over the bar, the department concurs in his recommendation that, unless Congress at its next session should show a disposition to make large grants for this improvement, the existing balance of the last small appropriation, \$4,568 44, be expended in marking out accurately, by stakes, beacons and buoys, the positions of the flats, shoals, and bars in the upper and wider portions of the river, as much aid to the navigation can be given in this way.

Repairs of the United States sea-wall at St. Augustine, Florida.—This work is also in charge of Captain J. F. Gilmer, corps of engineers. No expenditures have been required for the repairs or preservation of this work since the date of last annual report.

Improvement of the harbor of Mobile, Alabama, and the Choctaw Pass at Dog river bar.—This work is in charge of Captain D. Leadbetter, corps of engineers. No funds being available for the prosecution of this work, the machinery belonging to it has been laid up during the year.

In July last no balance remained available for the preservation of the machinery and vessels, which were rapidly deteriorating and in danger of total loss. Orders have been given to sell them at auction, the proceeds to be applied in payment of necessary expenses already incurred.

The superintendent urges the importance of continuing this improvement.

Removing obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi river, at the Southwest Pass and Pass à l'Outre.—The superintendence of this work has been placed in the hands of Brevet Major P. G. T. Buregard, corps of engineers.

As the law making the appropriation for this improvement required the work to be executed by contract, proposals were invited, by advertisement in the newspapers of the principal cities, for opening and keeping open the passes above named, and contracts entered into with the parties making the lowest bid, who stipulate to open a channel at each pass 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep to the deep waters of the Gulf, and to keep open the same four and a half years thereafter, for the gross sum of \$322,000; the channel at the Southwest Pass to be completed by the 13th September, 1857, and the Pass à l'Outre by the 1st February, 1858. The contractors are about entering upon the work.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1856.....	\$328,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1857....	328,000 00

Annual report of operations on the Washington Aqueduct, during the year ending September 30, 1856.

At the date of the last annual report there remained available for the aqueduct.....	\$147,796 53
The expenditures had been.....	202,209 47

The importance of granting an early appropriation for the further prosecution of the work was set forth in my annual report, and in the report of the Secretary of War. And in order to enable the work to be pursued without interruption, an appropriation was asked for in the deficiency bill, which passed in the month of May, 1856.

This appropriation, however, was not granted by Congress, and the funds having been exhausted, the work was interrupted in July. It has remained suspended since that time, as the appropriation made at the last session was confined by its terms to paying existing liabilities and preservation of work already done from injury.

It may be well to recapitulate here the history of this work, about which there has been much misapprehension in Congress, and yet of which the documents contain the fullest possible information.

In document No. 82, 34th Congress, first session, will be found very full information in regard to the estimates and expenditures, and I repeat here a portion of that report.

The 32d Congress, at its first session, appropriated five thousand dollars to enable the President of the United States to cause to be made the necessary surveys, projects, and estimates for determining the best means of affording to the cities of Washington and Georgetown an unfailing and abundant supply of good and wholesome water.

Under this order of Congress, the surveys were made in the winter of 1852-53. And the report of the engineer, dated 12th February, 1853, was, on the 22d February, ordered to be printed by the Senate. It will be found in Senate Executive Documents, No. 48, 32d Congress, second session. In this report, the former survey of Rock creek, by Col. G. W. Hughes, is noticed; and a second survey of the same stream, with a project for introducing the whole of the available supply to be derived from it is detailed.

As this showed that Rock creek did not afford a sufficient supply for all purposes, though the readiest, and perhaps the least costly, and also in order to comply with the law, which required the best means of affording the supply to be sought, the surveys were extended to include the Little Falls, and afterwards the Great Falls of the Potomac.

Projects were as carefully studied as the limited time at the disposal of the engineers would allow, and careful estimates, with elaborate details of the necessary constructions were prepared, showing the best mode of procuring a supply of water from each of the only three available sources.

These were:

First. The stream called Rock creek, which could be introduced by a dam and conduit by its natural flow.

Second. The Potomac at the Little Falls, six miles above George-

town, which would require a dam and canal, or race, with pumping machinery to raise the water to reservoirs at a sufficient height to supply the city.

Third. The Great Falls of the Potomac, fourteen miles above Washington, whence the level of the river is such as to allow of the water being taken by a dam and conduit, by its natural flow, to reservoirs near Georgetown, whence, with a head of 145 feet above tide, it can be conveyed by iron pipes to all the public buildings.

For full descriptions and comparisons of these three plans, reference is made to the report above cited. (Senate Ex. Doc: No. 48, 32d Congress, second session.) This report was printed by order of the Senate, and it was also printed in the daily papers, and copies of it laid upon the desk of every member of Congress.

Other plans had been proposed for the consideration of Congress by various individuals, and were urged with zeal upon the attention of members; but Congress, after a full discussion, and with the report of the engineer before them, agreed to a provision in the general appropriation bill, approved 3d March, 1853, appropriating—

“For bringing water into Washington, upon such plan as the President of the United States may approve, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That if the water shall be taken from any place within the limits of Maryland, the consent of that State shall first be obtained.” This provision was adopted after a full discussion in the Senate, and being agreed to in the House, became a law.

The President of the United States, acting under the requirements of this law, adopted the project described in the report and estimate of Captain Meigs, as the aqueduct from the Great Falls of the Potomac river, with a conduit of nine feet diameter, as recommended in page 34 of that report.

Application was made by the United States to the State of Maryland for the consent of that State, as required by the law; and Maryland passed an act granting its consent, ceding jurisdiction over the lands to be acquired for the aqueduct, and authorizing the appraisement and condemnation of lands in case the owners would not agree to sell them upon reasonable terms. Much land has been taken under this law.

At the next session Congress granted no appropriation; but on the 4th March, 1855, an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was made in the general appropriation bill. With these appropriations, amounting to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, much progress has been made in the work. The operations are set forth in detail in the annual reports of the engineer department, have been communicated to Congress with the annual reports of the Secretary of War, and are printed in the documents.

Lands have been purchased, or taken upon appraisement and condemnation, from the Great Falls to the line which separates Maryland from the District of Columbia. The line has been cleared, grubbed, and in many places considerable progress has been made with the graduation, tunnels, and conduit.

Most of the culverts upon that portion of the work lying within the State of Maryland have been begun; many of them are finished.

The present condition of the various works may be summed up as follows:

Dam at the Great Falls.—Nothing done in building it, but quarries have been purchased, and some materials have been delivered.

Excavation for river entrance to conduit at Great Falls, with gate house pit, and deep cut thence to tunnel No. 1, about one-half done.

Passage of aqueduct under canal completed and canal restored.

Tunnels.—In addition to heavy cuts at one or both ends.

No. 1, 1,438 feet in length, is pierced 545 feet.

No. 2, 386½ feet in length, is pierced 253 feet.

A, will probably be made a rock cut.

B and C, together 766 feet in length, pierced 192 feet.

D and E will probably be made rock cuts.

No. 3, 531 feet in length, pierced 224 feet.

F and G 1,160 feet in length, not commenced.

No. 4. 626 feet in length, pierced 160 feet, and arched with brick.

Culverts.—No. 1 is complete and covered; embankment finished to grade.

No. 2. Pit excavated; most of the material delivered on the ground.

No. 3. Pit excavated; masonry commenced; part of the material is on the ground.

No. 4. Pit excavated; most of the material is on the ground.

No. 5. Pit excavated; most of the material is on the ground.

No. 6. In the same condition as No. 5.

No. 7. Culvert completed; embankment raised to grade, but left unfinished for want of means.

No. 8. Same state; culvert finished; embankment nearly finished, but stopped for want of money.

Nos. 9 and 10. Pits excavated, in part, as far as it was safe to proceed in view of the suspension of work.

No. 11. Culvert built, except the completion of the well and end wall.

Masonry puddled over, and covered up to natural surface of adjacent ground, and for about 6 feet above the culvert arch.

No. 12. This is the largest culvert on the work; an arch of 30 feet span, which contains over 300,000 bricks.

The excavations for its foundations were deep and expensive, but it has been founded upon the solid rock.

The foundations, arch, and cross walls are completed. The end walls are not quite finished.

The embankment has been commenced, but is left unfinished for want of means.

No. 13. Culvert finished, except end walls and repairs of the concrete foundation. Puddled, and embankment up to grade.

A ravine between culverts Nos. 12 and 13, where no culvert will be built, has also been embanked up to grade, and is ready to receive the conduit. In the same way ravines between culverts Nos. 2 and 3, and between Nos. 19 and 22, have been prepared for laying the conduit over them.

In the original estimate, provision was made for culverts in all these

ravines; but further study and improvement of location has enabled us to dispense with them.

No. 14. Which was somewhat damaged from being left in an unfinished state during the very severe winter, has been repaired, and has been puddled and embanked to a sufficient height to secure it against further injury from frost. It is left now in an unfinished state; the head and tail walls not being completed, and the embankment being unfinished.

No. 15. Arch complete; head and tail walls unfinished; culvert puddled and covered with earth, but embankment far from being completed.

No. 16. Arch finished; head and tail walls unfinished; culvert covered with earth, but embankment unfinished.

No. 17. Pit partly excavated.

No. 18. Untouched; land not yet acquired.

No. 19. Arch complete; head and tail walls unfinished; culvert covered with earth, but embankment far from being completed.

Nos. 20 and 21. Dispensed with; embankment substituted, and up to grade.

No. 22. Culvert finished, and covered with earth; embankment not yet up to grade.

Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 26. Dispensed with, and side fillings substituted; not commenced.

No. 27. Culvert finished; covering not commenced.

No. 28. Culvert finished; embankment about 15 feet high at lower end; upper end not yet puddled over.

As these two culverts would be liable to injury from the frost of the winter if left in this condition, it is proposed to cover them with earth before the cold weather sets in.

Ferfalls.—These are all left in an unfinished state, and are liable to injury; such work as is absolutely necessary to preserve them from injury, will be done with the appropriation of last session.

Bridges.—None of them have been commenced.

Grubbing, mucking, and clearing.—The line has been generally cleared, grubbed, and mucked, where the title to the land has been acquired.

Excavations on the line, except above tunnel No. 1, below tunnel No. 2, and above tunnel No. 4, have been only such as were necessary to furnish material to cover culverts.

Below tunnel No. 2, and above and near No. 4, we have laid 2,028 feet of conduit, containing 1,105,000 bricks.

I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that we cannot go on and complete the culverts and embankments over them.

The earlier the embankments are finished, the longer time can be allowed for their settling, and the more secure will be the brick conduit built upon them from cracks and leaks caused by settlement.

The conduit, as far as built, appears to be perfectly water-tight. The rain water which collects in the cuts, stands in the conduit, and affords the means of testing its security. The little water which leaks through the rock into the tunnels, as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4, flows

out at the entrances in constant streams, showing that the tunnels will require, generally, but moderate expenditure to make them right.

Dimensions of the conduit, capacity, &c.—The conduit is a circular cylinder of brick, 9 feet in diameter in the clear.

It is composed, generally, of three four-inch rings of brick, set in mortar of hydraulic cement and sand.

Its descent is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches per mile, which is a greater inclination than that of the Cochituate aqueduct, supplying Boston with water, and less than that of the Croton, which supplies New York.

In construction, it more nearly follows the Cochituate, which was built in 1846 to 1848, than the Croton, which was finished in 1842.

As Mr. Jarvis, the constructing engineer of the Croton, was six years afterwards the consulting engineer of the Cochituate, it is fair to infer that experience and better knowledge led him to adopt this simpler construction, in preference to the more costly one employed in the Croton—the first aqueduct built in this country.

The process of construction of the conduit is as follows: the earth or rock is first excavated, with such side slopes as will stand and allow room for the work; the bottom of the trench thus excavated being, as in building sewers in cities, carefully trimmed to the semi-circular form of the reversed arch of the lower half of the conduit. The lower half of the conduit is then built, the bricks being well bedded in hydraulic cement against the earth or rock foundation thus prepared.

The lower half or reversed arch of the conduit being complete, centres are placed, and the upper arch is turned upon them. Before the removal of the centres, the earth or rock filling is replaced, being carefully packed with heavy rammers, so as to be perfectly consolidated and brought to bear with an equal pressure against the sides and top of the arch. This earth covering is raised to a height of 3.5 feet above the intrados of the arch; and its weight being double that of water, will always be sufficient to prevent the giving way of the arch upwards under the pressure of the water, which will never equal in height the height of the embankment.

Reservoirs.—The receiving reservoir (see page 27 of Doc. 48) is situated upon the Little Falls branch. It is formed by damming up that stream.

The area of the surface of the reservoir is 50.65 acres. The level of the comb of the dam is 145 feet above tide, and the contents of the reservoir above the level of 140 feet will be 82,521,500 gallons.

This reservoir being deep, with steep shores, serves not only as a reservoir for storage of water to be used during any interruption in the flow of water through the conduit, in consequence of accidents; or for the purpose of shutting out the waters of the river when swollen and muddy from floods, but it serves, also, for several other important purposes.

It equalizes the flow from the conduit during the night, when little water will be used; the conduit will supply all that has been drawn off during the day. The water enters this reservoir by a tunnel, at

the distance of half a mile from the point at which it leaves it, and during its passage through this deep pool, time is afforded for it to deposit most of its impurities.

It also materially shortens the conduit, it saves the expense of an arched aqueduct bridge over the stream, and it collects and introduces into the aqueduct the water of the Little Falls branch, which is pure and clear, and affords a notable increase to the supply.

The distributing reservoir is situated upon the heights beyond Georgetown, and is formed by an embankment of earth surrounding a favorable site.

The area of the water-surface is $36\frac{1}{2}$ acres; its level, when full, is 145 feet above tide; the contents above 140 feet are 59,783,000 gallons. Its total contents are 167,530,000 gallons. The two reservoirs will afford, supposing the conduit to be interrupted by floods or accidents, or during the periodical examinations necessary for repairs, 142,304,500 gallons, without reducing the head below 140 feet; and in case of emergency, supposing the surface to be lowered to 131 feet above tide, they will yield two hundred and fifty millions of gallons, besides what will be supplied during the time by the Little Falls branch.

The two reservoirs are two miles apart, and are connected by the aqueduct, which is continued from one to the other. The mains which lead the water from the distributing reservoir to the city are double; one of them is to be thirty, and the other twelve inches in diameter. They lead by the most direct route to the Capitol. These great mains are double, so that in case of any accident, one may be in use, furnishing a diminished supply, while the other is being repaired or cleansed.

The size adopted is considered sufficient for the supply for some years. Ultimately it will be necessary to increase the mains, and the twelve-inch main can then be taken up and relaid somewhere else, its place being supplied by one of thirty-six inches.

The double mains lead to the Capitol, where the thirty-inch main stops. The twelve-inch is continued to the Navy Yard.

Twelve-inch mains, connecting with these, lead to the Observatory, General Post Office, Patent Office, Judiciary square, and arsenal.

A twenty-inch main leads across the canal to the Smithsonian Institute, in the mall, where it stops, a twelve-inch main going thence to the arsenal.

These are all the pipes included in the estimate, which will be found at page 53 of Doc. 48.

They are all that the project, as adopted by the President, under the law, includes. They are all that properly should be laid by the United States.

For the distribution through the city, smaller pipes, connecting with these, will be laid by the city itself, which it is supposed will be authorized by Congress to make the necessary connexions, and use the water for distribution through the various streets, for supplying private houses, hotels, steam-engines, &c.

A water rent, to be charged by the city for every house in which

the water is introduced, will defray the expense of this distribution. In this the city will bear its part of the expense of the water-works—not very great at first, but ultimately, as the buildings extend and larger pipes are laid, it will amount to a considerable sum. New York has now some three hundred miles of pipes laid, costing several millions of dollars. It will be long before this city will require such an expenditure. The large mains leading to the public buildings and public squares will give a supply sufficient for noble fountains, and at the same time will admit of being tapped for the supply of the distributing pipes leading to the streets off their lines.

Supply.—The nine-foot conduit, with a slope of 0.792 foot per mile, will convey 67,596,400 gallons in twenty-four hours.

As the water in the reservoir rises, the discharge will be diminished; and as it falls below the grade, owing to the greater demand upon it, the supply will be increased. This quantity of water is greater than the city will need for many years; but an aqueduct once built is built for all time, and Philadelphia is the only one of our great cities which has planned its water-works on such a scale as to supply its need twenty years after their construction.

In Boston, a six-inch jet, under a head of about 120 feet, discharges four millions of gallons in ten hours. Half a dozen such jets in our public squares would, under the head we have of 145 feet, discharge probably thirty million gallons of water.

In these fountains, and in washing out the gutters and sewers, and in watering the streets, will be, for some years, the principal consumption of water in the hot months. The consumption by the inhabitants of the two cities in July, if amply supplied, would amount to about five and a quarter millions of gallons daily.

In forty years they will probably need twenty-two and a half millions of gallons. Upon this point I respectfully refer to the original report, so often cited, where (at page 11) the matter is fully discussed.

ESTIMATES.

The original estimate for the aqueduct, a copy of which is attached to this report, and which will also be found in Ex. Doc. 48, was made for a seven-foot conduit, which would cost \$1,921,244, and deliver 36,015,400 gallons of water daily. It was found, after this estimate was prepared, that an addition of two feet to the diameter of the conduit, without altering the reservoirs, would increase the supply to 67,596,400 gallons, nearly doubling it, at an increase of expense of \$350,000, or about one-sixth.

The supply from the river being practically inexhaustible, this larger conduit was recommended, (see Doc. 48, pages 25 and 34,) and it was adopted by the President, and is partly executed. The original estimate was made upon a hasty location, which, it was then stated, would probably be improved by further study and revision.

The estimate was made up upon the first location, the quantities were carefully measured and calculated, and the conviction was expressed, that while the work could be built as located, any change

made in it would result in increased simplicity and security of construction without increase of cost.

This revision has led to important, though not extensive, changes in the first location and design. The dam at the Great Falls has been placed somewhat lower down the river than at first proposed. The length of conduit between the river and canal, much exposed to floods, the pipe chamber involving much heavy masonry, and the pipe crossing of the canal, have been abandoned.

The aqueduct now passes under the canal, above Crommelin's, without interfering with it. The only part of the work now exposed to the action of the river is the dam itself and the abutment walls. The gate-house is placed at some distance from the river, the aqueduct leading to it being a deep rock cut, arched over with brick, and passing under the canal.

Other changes of less importance have been made; two or three short tunnels have been substituted for more expensive side-hill cutting in rock. The first tunnel has been increased in length.

The general result of these changes has been to give us a better line, more secure, shorter, and without any increase of cost.

The original estimate for the seven-foot conduit was...	\$1,921,244 00
Additional cost of nine-foot conduit	350,000 00
	<hr/>
	2,271,244 00
	<hr/>
Or in round numbers.....	2,300,000 00

In the estimates such work as admitted of it was measured and calculated, and 20 per cent. upon all the estimates except the pipes, amounting in the aggregate to \$271,770, has been provided to cover contingencies, engineer service and clerks, and for the purchase of the right of way and lands for reservoirs.

The amount required for engineer service will depend upon the amount of appropriations for the work and the time occupied in its construction. Two parties are necessary to apply judiciously the smallest appropriation, and these, to be efficient, must have a certain number of persons. A very small increase of persons and expense will enable them to attend to work costing \$1,000,000 per annum as easily as \$100,000. Five per cent. upon the work done is not an unusual estimate; but the present organization upon the aqueduct, now costing \$8,944 per annum, will, it is believed, with the addition of a few persons, not exceed in the whole \$10,000 or \$12,000 per annum, be found fully able to render all the service required in expending \$1,000,000, at a cost of from 1 to $1\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. Before any permanent construction could be made it was necessary to make extensive surveys for revising the location, (made very hastily from original estimates,) the benefits of which are seen in the great improvement of the line; in making surveys for lands, very difficult and expensive where the old surveys and the titles conflict as they do here, and studying and perfecting plans, &c. These expenses, which are general, are properly chargeable to the whole work. Applied to the work now done, they would appear

to be a large expense. The expense of superintendence will be affected by the irregularity of appropriations, but not to the same extent.

In starting so large a work as the Washington aqueduct, and especially in such a country as it passes through, a very large expenditure must be made in preparation for work.

Copies of all contracts entered into will be found in documents 182 of last session.

The result of a careful revision of the estimates, applying to the quantities calculated from measurements upon the new location, the prices derived from experience in carrying on the work to its present condition where not already contracted for, and to those parts of the work under contract, at the contract prices, leads to the belief that the original estimate would be sufficient to complete the work if the appropriations were granted regularly as asked for.

The failure of two appropriations has caused some increase of expense. Stock and materials were sold. The engineer force was partly disbanded and had to be re-organized upon the passage of the appropriation of 1855.

New managers had to be procured and instructed in their business, and the appropriation when granted was only one quarter of the amount estimated for, and which could have been advantageously applied.

The same force of engineers and clerks necessary to supervising the execution of the work and prepare the materials and records for such statements as Congress requires could have attended to a double expenditure.

Probably a greater loss, however, fell upon the contractors than upon the United States by these suspensions, as they were kept in ignorance of what would be required of them during the season, and could not increase their forces to take advantage of the healthy season of the spring.

The present suspension must be attended with greater loss than the former one.

Large preparations in machinery, boats, tools, stock, opening and stripping quarries, &c., have been made.

The contractors for the brick, after making expensive preparations, were obliged to suspend operations at a heavy loss.

The most economical and speedy mode of completing the work would be to make available at once the whole two millions needed to complete it. Contracts for the whole could then be made with confidence. The bricks could be manufactured, the pipes cast and delivered; and there would be no more of these harassing and costly doubts and delays.

There are two years' work to complete the whole aqueduct. But by devoting a large force to operations on the part of the work between the receiving reservoir and the city, by building first a temporary wooden dam at the receiving reservoir, I am of opinion that a small water supply could be introduced from the Little Falls branch within a year.

The only thing that could prevent this would be the meeting with

great difficulties in getting clear titles to some of the land necessary for the work.

The greater part of the land needed in Maryland has been acquired.

In the District none has been procured. The passage of a law giving the United States the power to acquire lands for this purpose, in the same manner as is done for the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, is very much to be desired. A bill for that purpose has more than once been introduced, but has failed to receive the attention of Congress.

The delays consequent upon the failure of appropriations of course increase the ultimate cost of the work as well as delay the introduction of the water.

Besides the loss by interruption of work, by depreciation of stock and materials, and by the injury to contractors—who, having bid on the faith of the government, are thrown out of work and subjected to heavy losses, thus causing a want of confidence and a demand for higher prices in subsequent contracts—the work has lain open so long that opportunity is offered for speculation in lands along its line.

Favorable points are seized upon and held at high prices. In these changes of ownership complication of titles is introduced, and the difficulty of securing the perfect title required by the United States is much increased.

In the original report and estimate this language was used:

“If the work is delayed by meagre appropriations its expense will be much increased, and I hope, in that case, not to be held responsible for its cost above my estimate, which is based upon a steady and vigorous prosecution of the work.”

The appropriations for the aqueduct have amounted to...	\$600,000 00
Of which there was unexpended September 30, 1856.....	244,634 45
	<hr/>
Total expenditure to September 30, 1856.....	355,365 55
	<hr/> <hr/>

The application of this sum may be classed as follows:

1. <i>General expenses.</i> —Engineer service and instruments; office and warehouse expenses; stationary, printing, advertising, rents, &c.; acquisition of lands and law expenses, and miscellaneous expenses.....	\$60,011 90
2. <i>Current expenses.</i> —Labor and its management; subsistence; forage; powder and fuse; fuel and lights...	136,700 98
3. <i>Preparations for work.</i> —Buildings and building materials, centering, &c.; furniture; hardware, iron, tools, &c.; boats, scows, &c.; railroad cars, wagons, carts, &c.; harness, saddlery, &c.; machinery and cordage; stock, horses, mules, oxen, &c.....	51,479 02
4. <i>Materials for, and permanent construction.</i> —Brick, cement, sand, stone, castings, and other materials for permanent construction, and construction done by contract.....	107,173 65.
	<hr/>
	355,365 55
	<hr/> <hr/>

SUMMARY.

Right of way and land in Maryland generally acquired. The location has been improved; passages under the canal completed.

Six tunnels have been pierced 1,374 feet. Thirteen culverts have been nearly completed, several others have been commenced. Grubbing and clearing in Maryland, generally, completed. Embankments and excavations near the culverts have been begun, and some progress made with them; 2,028 feet of brick conduit, at different points in Maryland, have been built and finished. The line has been prepared for the building of a large portion of the conduit, and the whole work suspended for want of funds; the appropriation of the last session being applicable only to paying existing liabilities, and preserving the work (already done) from injury.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Appropriation of 1853	\$100,000 00
Appropriation of 1854	
Appropriation of 1855	250,000 00
Appropriation of 1856, for existing liabilities and preservation of work (already done) from injury	250,000 00
	<hr/>
Total appropriations.....	600,000 00
Expended to September 30, 1853.....	\$14,986 70
Expended in the year ending September 30, 1854	83,620 41
Expended in the year ending September 30, 1855.....	103,602 36
Expended in the year ending September 30, 1856	153,156 08
	<hr/>
Total expended to 30th September, 1856.....	355,365 55
	<hr/>
Amount remaining on hand 30th September, 1856....	244,634 45
	<hr/>

Very little of which is applicable to the prosecution of the work.

The amount required for the proper prosecution of the work during the year ending the 30th June, 1858, is \$1,000,000, of which it would be a great advantage to have a portion appropriated early in the session of Congress, as, by delay, the best season for the prosecution of the work will be lost.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. MEIGS,

Captain of Engineers, in charge.

Brevet Brig. Gen. J. G. TOTTEN, *Chief Engineer.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. TOTTEN,

Brevet Brig. General, and Colonel of Engineers.

No. 13.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, November 22, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this bureau since the last annual report of November, 1855.

The stations and duties of the officers of the corps have been as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel Kearney was stationed at Washington, as a member of the board of engineers, also a member of the light-house board, until May 10th, 1856, when he was ordered to Detroit, in charge of the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Long has been stationed at Louisville, Kentucky, in charge of western river improvements. The active operations of his command consisting in the removal of snags in the Mississippi; improvement of the navigation in the vicinity of Red River raft; removal of rock obstructions in the Upper Mississippi, at the Desmoines and Rock Island rapids; also, dredging and clearing away obstacles in the Illinois river.

Major Bache has been stationed at San Francisco, California, charged with the superintendence of construction of military roads in Washington and Oregon Territories; of all disbursements under the bureau for improvements on the Pacific coast; also in charge of the construction and inspection of all light-houses on the same coast.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Graham, stationed at Chicago, Illinois, has been in charge of harbor improvements on Lake Michigan; improvement of St. Clair flats, (recently relieved from the latter by Captain Whipple;) also, the construction of a light-house at Chicago, under the Treasury Department. The abilities displayed, both in the superintendence of the improvements and the investigations connected with them, are characteristic of this accomplished officer.

Brevet Colonel Turnbull has remained at Oswego, in charge of the improvement of harbors on Lakes Champlain and Ontario, and part of Lake Erie.

Captain Graham is on sick leave in California, subject, if well, to duty under Major Bache.

Captain Cram has been stationed at headquarters, department of the Pacific, under the command of General Wool, and, assisted by Lieutenant Mendell, topographical engineers, has participated in the operations of the troops during the recent Indian troubles in Washington, Oregon, and California.

Captain Stansbury, stationed at Cleveland, Ohio, in charge of the improvement of harbors on Lake Erie, west of Erie.

Captain Humphreys has remained in Washington City on special duty, under the Hon. Secretary of War, and, in addition to other duties, has recently had assigned to him those of a member of the light-house board.

Captain Maccomb, early last spring, was assigned to duty in the

military department of New Mexico, but in consequence of not being relieved by Colonel Kearney until about the first of September, had been engaged during the past year in charge of the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes.

Captain Simpson, stationed at St. Paul, Minnesota, was in charge of the construction of military roads in that Territory until relieved by Captain Thom in June, 1856.

Captain Sitgreaves, assigned to duty under the Treasury Department, has been in charge of the construction and inspection of light-houses on Lakes St. Clair, Huron, and Superior.

Captain Woodruff, in charge of construction and inspection of light-houses on Lakes Erie and Ontario, under the Treasury Department.

Captain Palmer was on the coast survey, under the Treasury Department, until 21st May last; he was then assigned to duty as assistant to Lieutenant Colonel Long. He is now on that duty.

Captain Thom, stationed at St. Paul, Minnesota, in charge of construction of military roads in that Territory, was relieved from duty on Mexican boundary survey in May, 1856.

Captain Whipple, engaged until September on Pacific railroad survey, is now charged with the improvement of St. Clair flats, and flats of Lake George, St. Mary's river, and of Lake Superior.

Captain Meade was relieved from light-house duty in May, 1856, and is now on survey of the north and northwestern lakes, under Lieutenant Colonel Kearney.

Captain M. L. Smith is on duty in Washington, as assistant in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers.

Captain Pope, now in Washington, has been engaged, under the immediate direction of the War Department, in endeavoring to procure water on the Llano Estacado, in Texas, by sinking artesian wells.

Captain Abert, relieved from duty as assistant to Lieutenant Colonel Long, in May, is now under the orders of the commanding officer in the military department of Florida.

First Lieutenant Franklin, stationed at Portland, Maine, is under the Treasury Department, in charge of construction and inspection of light-houses on that coast.

First Lieutenant Reynolds, relieved from duty on survey of the north and northwestern lakes, is stationed at Philadelphia, subject to orders from this bureau; also in charge of the construction and inspection of light-houses under the Treasury Department.

First Lieutenant W. F. Smith, relieved from duty as assistant professor at West Point Military Academy on account of ill health, is now on leave of absence.

First Lieutenant Bryan, stationed at St. Louis, in charge of the construction of the military roads leading from Fort Riley to Big Timber, on the Arkansas, and from Fort Riley to Bridger's Pass, in the Rocky mountains, has been actively and successfully engaged during the present season on the latter route, the first having been surveyed and put under construction during the past winter.

First Lieutenant Derby, under orders to report to Colonel Kearney, has been engaged under Major Bache in constructing military roads.

in Washington and Oregon Territories. He is now under orders to report to Lieutenant Colonel Kearney.

First Lieutenant Williamson is stationed in Washington, on Pacific railroad survey, under orders of the War Department.

First Lieutenant Michler, stationed in Washington, is on duty under the State Department, with Brevet Colonel Emory, on the Mexican boundary survey.

First Lieutenant Parke, stationed at Washington, is assigned to duty as secretary of the light-house board, in the place of Captain Hardcastle, lately resigned.

First Lieutenant Warren, on duty with the Sioux expedition under General Harney, has since the termination of hostilities been actively engaged in exploring the upper Mississippi and Yellowstone rivers. He is now here, preparing his report and maps.

First Lieutenant Mendell, already alluded to, served actively with the troops in the field until relieved and ordered to report for duty to Major Bache. He is now constructing military roads in Washington and Oregon Territories, having relieved Lieutenant Derby.

Second Lieutenant Rose, stationed at West Point as assistant professor in the Military Academy, resigned the 7th October, 1856.

Second Lieutenant Ives is on special duty under the War Department, connected with the Pacific railroad survey.

Second Lieutenant Abbot is in Washington, completing work connected with the Pacific railroad survey.

Second Lieutenant Turnbull is on survey of the north and northwest lakes, under Colonel Kearney.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Wheeler is on duty in the military department of the Pacific, under Captain Cram, in the place of Lieutenant Mendell.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Poe, assigned as a graduate cadet to the corps in July, is on the leave of absence granted by law to graduates from the Military Academy. His orders are to report to Lieutenant Colonel Kearney.

In glancing over the stations and duties of the officers as enumerated, it will be seen that they are scattered over a large extent of territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from Lake Superior to the bays of Florida; and that their duties are as various and diversified as are the objects over which the general government exercises a control.

With the activity, attainments, and devotion to duty of all, the government has reason to be satisfied. Many have an amount of responsibility and control which might with advantage be lessened, and the number constituting the corps admit of it.

As extended and diversified as are the duties of the corps, and as actively as it is engaged, there is still the labor of years before it.

Leaving the western borders of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin, the vast region of country from that to California, covering 17° of latitude and 26° of longitude, is comparatively unknown, and parts of it are absolutely as unexplored as is the interior of Africa—and this, too, when the space spoken of penetrates like a wedge into the heart of our country. Other parts have been traversed by the hardy

trapper, or the emigrant on his way westward; but the information thus obtained not being collected, or, even if collected, unaccompanied as it should be by the requisite geographical data, is buried from the country at large, and is comparatively useless.

Possibly emigration and civilization may not thus far have been materially retarded; but could our western country have been accurately laid down, and its peculiarities and resources correctly described, how many thousands of emigrants would, since the discovery of gold in California, have been saved from suffering, and possibly from death!

That entire region should be covered with a net-work of explorations and surveys, accompanied by a series of carefully conducted observations of every kind that will fix its geographical, mineral, vegetable, and climatic peculiarities.

Thus would every stream and mountain become known, and every nook, valley and plain be open for the settlement and enterprise of our population.

The importance of our northern and northwestern lakes, with their extensive commerce, numerous harbors and commercial marine, demands that more liberality should be shown in providing for their survey, delineating their coast lines, and bringing to light the hidden reefs, shoals and rocks, which, unknown, strew the mariner's track with dangers.

The small appropriations heretofore granted have every year limited the operations and activity of the officer in charge; yet, even under these disadvantages, a series of finished and accurate charts of the main points dangerous to navigation have been issued, that are in the hands of, and used by, navigators from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Fond du Lac of Lake Superior, and eagerly sought for both along our own and the Canadian frontier.

These lakes constitute a great northern sea-board, having its coast dotted with light-houses, many of its harbors improved and protected, and its vessels for the collection of revenue. They are dotted with the sails of our own and foreign vessels, many of its cities carrying on a direct trade with Europe.

The entire lake coast line is about equal to that of the coast line of our Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific possessions. The value of the trade and productions yearly passing over them exceeds that of the commerce of all nations combined, yearly passing in and out of the Gulf of Mexico; and the new Territories contiguous to them are filling up with a rapidity surprising even to those familiar with the settling of our western country.

In view of the above, it is recommended that largely increased appropriations be made both for western explorations and for the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes.

In consequence of the greatly increased demands of the government for the services of its officers as the frontier becomes more extended and new Territories added, the number of officers of the corps have become too small to meet demands. The recommendation made in former annual reports for an increase of the corps by an addition of

six captains, ten first and ten second lieutenants, is therefore again respectfully urged and repeated.

The rank and position of captain is one of great use to this branch of service, and he should be provided with requisite subordinate military assistants.

I beg leave to repeat the recommendation in the last report in relation to the five steam dredge-boats on the lakes and their respective discharging scows. To abandon these boats to destruction for the want of proper care, would probably occasion a severe rebuke to the bureau; yet for their care some expenditures are required, and unless an appropriation be made I do not perceive how this care is to be bestowed. I therefore, respectfully recommended that appropriations be made for their repairs and preservation, or that a law direct them to be sold. These boats, scows, &c., have cost on an average rather more than \$18,000 in each case; I doubt if a sale would bring half the cost.

The iron steamer for the survey of the lakes, authorized by a law of 5th August, 1854, has been built and received, and is now on her appropriate duty. The boat is highly spoken of.

The various military roads appropriated for by Congress have been commenced and pushed forward with due energy; but while the appropriations for certain ones have been found sufficient, for others they have proved entirely inadequate to produce good results.

In the early settlement of a country, common roads take the place of other kinds of internal improvement, (which grow out of population and wealth,) and exercise an important influence upon its growth and prosperity.

In Minnesota several important roads are still unfinished, for which further appropriations may be necessary.

In Kansas and Nebraska the appropriations are found barely sufficient to construct bridges over the main streams, leaving as a general rule their approaches untouched, and all minor improvements unprovided for.

In Oregon and Washington Territories the means provided by Congress for roads have not only proved inadequate, but were so limited, in comparison with the amount of work to be done, that a large increase upon the original appropriations is considered necessary.

This results from the nature of the country; its mountains are rugged and precipitous, and the vegetable growth dense and heavy beyond anything known on the Atlantic coast.

No further progress has been made since the last annual report towards the completion of the military roads appropriated for in New Mexico.

The following is a brief compendium of the operations since the last annual report on the various works under the control of the bureau, made out from the annual reports of the officers in charge:

These reports contain minute descriptions of all works, and their present condition; also estimates in detail for their further progress and completion.

LAKE HARBORS.

HARBOR OF BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

The improvement at this place consists in a breakwater, lying in thirty-foot water, formed of crib-work, ballasted with stone. The portion finished is 1,069 feet long and 35 feet wide, situated immediately in front of the wharves of the town, and affords very good protection about 200 feet in length; more is needed to carry out the plan of improvements, which will bring the north end under cover of a point of land, and afford better shelter from northwesterly gales. A further appropriation is required for this purpose.

HARBOR OF OGDENSBURG.

The survey of this harbor has been completed and reported, but, in the absence of an appropriation, no plan for its improvement has been presented.

HARBOR OF OSWEGO.

The west pier has been completed, and is expected to stand from five to seven years without needing material repairs. The engineer reports that it will become necessary to take down the remaining portion of the masonry, and replace it with crib-work, or else build crib-work outside of it. The east pier is kept in repair by private enterprise. The United States dredge-boat has been employed, at the expense of the city corporation in deepening the entrance to the river, and has worked with success.

SODUS BAY, CAYUGA COUNTY, N. Y.

Only a part of the plan of improvement adopted by the board of engineers, and approved by the honorable Secretary of War, has been carried out, for want of funds. The work done has, however, been attended with marked success, not only in deepening the water over the bar, but in causing a rapid accumulation of shingle upon the gravelly beach separating the bay from the lake.

SODUS BAY, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

With the exception of that portion rebuilt in 1853, the works of this harbor are in a decayed condition. The entire west pier, from the beacon-light to the beach, and the old portion of the east pier, require rebuilding. The appropriation has been exhausted since 1854.

GENESEE RIVER.

Nothing has been done at the mouth of this river since 1853, the money appropriated having been expended. The west pier, 1,943

feet in length, was at that time rebuilt, and is now in good condition. The east pier, 2,034 feet in length, is decayed to the water's edge, and has several breaches in it below the surface of the water. A further appropriation is required for proper security of the works.

OAK ORCHARD CREEK.

The appropriation for this place was exhausted in building 290 feet of the west pier, and repairing 150 feet. The remainder of the pier, some 1,144 feet in length, is in a condition requiring it to be rebuilt.

HARBOR OF BUFFALO.

No work has been done this season at this harbor for want of means. The rebuilding of the protection wall, thrown down by the storms of 1843, was completed last season.

The superintending engineer recommends that the wall about the lighthouse be rebuilt; and that the tow-path be renewed, as it is in a dilapidated condition, having been frequently run into by vessels and injured.

HARBOR OF DUNKIRK.

The plan projected by the board of engineers, and approved by the Secretary of War, for the protection of this harbor, consisted of three breakwaters; the principal one occupying a central position; the second west, inland of, and parallel with the first; the third to the east of, and slightly inclined to the first, and farther in the lake.

It was thought best to apply the appropriation for the harbor to the construction of the west breakwater. This was not commenced until rather late last season, and, as the winter set in unusually early, the work was necessarily left in an unfinished condition, and considerable damage done by the ice; five out of eight cribs were wrecked before the close of the winter; one entirely carried off, and the others cut down to various depths below the surface of the water. The work has been much retarded this season, caused by having to build on the debris of the old work, much of which required removal. Fair progress has, however, been made, and by the present time there is some addition to the length of the breakwater.

HARBOR OF ERIE.

The operations of the present season have been confined, on account of the small balance of appropriation on hand, to the closing the beach in the peninsula, and protecting the shore from further abrasion by brush-work. In both cases the work has met with flattering success, and bids fair to restore the original water line. To complete the improvement of this harbor, in accordance with the recommendation of the board of engineers, will require a further and large appropriation.

HARBOR OF CONNEAUT.

The work of this harbor remains in the same unfinished state as reported last year, there being but the small balance of \$251 left unexpended.

HARBORS OF ASHTABULA AND GRAND RIVER.

These harbors require further appropriations to complete the improvements in accordance with the approved plans. The report of last year will give necessary details.

HARBOR OF CLEVELAND.

The balance available for the present season's work was \$5,000. The pier-head at the end of the west pier has been laid down in 14 feet water, and carried up 8 feet above the surface. One hundred and ten feet of new pier has been built, and the whole filled with stone.

The new work, 800 feet long, continues to maintain its solidity and alignment, and has resisted all the severe storms that have occurred since its commencement. The east pier needs renewal in some places and repairs in others.

HARBORS OF BLACK CREEK AND VERMILLION.

No money has been expended on either of these harbors during the past season.

HARBOR OF HURON.

The position of this harbor and its depth of water make it important as one of refuge, and demand that its protecting piers should be kept perfect. The funds for this work were exhausted before the necessary work was accomplished.

HARBOR OF SANDUSKY.

The object of improvement at this point was to protect the narrow strip of land lying between the lake and Sandusky bay, and which makes the latter a harbor, from being encroached upon and finally washed by the lake.

The spit is 7,500 feet in length; 3,357 feet of this has, by means of crib-work, been so successfully protected that it is becoming covered with bushes and increasing in width; the remainder of the spit, including a small island with which it connects, 450 feet long, requires, in like manner, to be protected, else in a few years there is danger that the bay will become an open portion of the lake.

A breach some 3,000 feet in length has, for some years, existed between the small island and the main shore, and as the water flows in and out, according to the direction of the wind, it is thought to exercise an unfavorable effect upon the channel by the way of the main en-

rance into the bay. The present season's work has exhausted the appropriation for this harbor, and to complete the necessary work indicated will require a further and larger one.

HARBOR OF MONROE, MICHIGAN.

No work has been done on this harbor during the past season; for information in reference to it, the report of last year is referred to.

MOUTH OF CLINTON RIVER, LAKE ST. CLAIR, MICHIGAN.

The amount appropriated for deepening the entrance to this river, \$5,000, was quite too small to properly carry out the intended improvement, which consisted in confining the waters of Clinton, at its mouth, between two parallel rows of piles, thus continuing the confined current across the bar into the deep water of the lake; also in assisting the action of the water on the bar by dredging. Very decided benefits resulted from the work done last season; this season's work not yet reported.

ST. CLAIR FLATS.

An elaborate and interesting report was made by Lieut. Colonel Graham last year upon this improvement, and recommendations made as to the manner of accomplishing it, involving an expenditure of a considerable amount, running through four or five years.

As soon as the appropriation for it was made, at the first session of the present Congress, a party from the lake survey was detached to make the necessary examination preparatory to adopting a plan which should correspond with the amount appropriated, and commencing the work. The results of this examination have not yet been reported to the bureau.

The same objections exist to the amount appropriated for this work which have been so repeatedly brought forward before, viz: that it is entirely inadequate to do more than begin the work, and yet the work must be so planned as to be complete when the appropriation is exhausted.

FLATS OF LAKE GEORGE, ST. MARY'S RIVER.

Owing to the high northern latitude of this point, and the advanced season of the year when the bill for its improvement became a law, it was found impossible to have the necessary examinations made and reported this year; arrangements will be made during the winter for an early commencement of the work next spring.

MICHIGAN CITY BREAKWATER.

The improvement planned for this place consisted in an artificial harbor, to be formed by a breakwater of crib-work 1,070 feet long, by 25 feet wide, lying in 19 feet water, and rising to a height of 6 feet

above the level of the lake. The position is an exposed one during storms; the waves break with great violence, rendering the mooring and securing the cribs a work of difficulty unless the weather is favorable.

The work was retarded last season by the unfavorableness of the weather, and considerable damage to the crib-work by a gale occurring before it could be properly ballasted. The report of the present season's operations has not yet been received.

HARBOR OF NEW BUFFALO.

The original appropriation for this work was small, \$8,000; and after collecting materials requisite to make a commencement the balance remaining on hand was too small to justify any further work being done until further means were provided by Congress.

BLACK LAKE HARBOR, MICHIGAN.

The small appropriation made for this improvement in 1852 was soon expended, and there have been no means for continuing work during the present season.

HARBOR OF GRAND HAVEN.

The sum of \$2,000 appropriated for this harbor sufficed for but little more than the necessary preliminary examinations. No work was commenced under it.

For the latest reported condition of the remaining harbor work on Lake Michigan, you are respectfully referred to Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham's report of last year, printed as Senate Ex. Docs. Nos. 70 and 77, 1st session, 34th Congress.

WESTERN RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head come the improvements of the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Ohio, and Red rivers.

Improvements have been carried on upon all during the past year, except the Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Upon the Mississippi the number of obstructions, in the form of snags, sunken logs, and wrecks removed during the last season is 1,196.

The amount expended the same period is \$3,955 42.

On the Illinois river, work has been done at Beardstown bar, Apple Creek bar, upper, middle, and lower French bars, and clay and sand removed from the channels to the amount of 7,323 cubic yards. The disbursements on account of this work have amounted during the year to \$9,183 60.

A small unexpended balance of between two and three hundred dollars is left on hand.

IMPROVEMENT OF RED RIVER.

The progress of improvement has been somewhat retarded by unfavorable stages of the river, and sickness and desertion among the laborers on the work; and the cost increased by the difficulty of getting tools, and the high prices of transportation and provisions. To show more particularly the operations of the year, I extract from Agent Fuller's annual report to Lieutenant Colonel Long:

"The work done during the past year in furtherance of this improvement is mainly as follows:

"The completion and outfit of the snag-boat Gopher, and machine-boat at Louisville; their conveyance thence to the raft region; the removal of some obstructions from the channel through Shiftail lake and Dooley's bayou to Red river; the sawing and removing, as above, of between two and three miles of solid raft; the raising and removing of many heavy snags from the channel of Red river above and near the head of Dooley's bayou; the clearing the head of Elmer's bayou for the reception of the May run of raft; the burning of drift and fallen timber lodged along the banks of upper Red river, for a distance of 450 miles; felling impending trees; cutting off and spading down protruding points; trimming off and digging down small islands, &c., between the head of Dooley's bayou and Shiftail lake, a distance of about 20 miles; removing stumps in Shiftail lake, and impending trees from the banks of Stumpy bayou," &c.

There has been disbursed during the last year, commencing 1st July, 1855, \$49,827 58.

There was of the appropriation on the 1st of July, 1856, \$37,458 95.

It is not anticipated that this improvement can be completed without a further appropriation.

THE DES MOINES AND ROCK RIVER RAPIDS.

By decision of the Secretary of War dated September 4, 1854, the balance of appropriation (\$90,000) was divided between the two rapids in the following proportions:

For the Des Moines.....	\$54,336 00
For the Rock River rapids.....	35,664 00

Work on the Des Moines rapids was resumed under the new contractor (Mr. Hager,) very late last season, and the total quantity of rock removed was only 845 cubic yards.

During the present season the agent in charge reports the contractor is operating more successfully, the appliances introduced by him for drilling and breaking up the rock enabling under favorable circumstances, it is believed, as many as one hundred cubic yards per day to be excavated.

Of the old appropriation an unexpended balance remained on hand the 1st of September of \$46,645 93.

No portion of the new appropriation has yet been drawn out of the treasury.

LAKE SURVEYS.

The past winter was occupied in executing the charts upon the large scale, of portion of the north shore of Lake Michigan, and of the Beaver and other islands in that vicinity, as well as the work upon Lake Superior at Ontonagon, Eagle river, Eagle harbor, and Agate harbor, and of the St. Mary's river above the Sault Ste. Marie. The latitude of Ontonagon, and the latitude and longitude of Eagle harbor, were also completed from the observations taken at those points.

Outline charts of Lakes Huron and Superior from the best authorities were also drawn for the use of the survey; these are of great value in the further prosecution of the field work.

A map of the island of Mackinac, showing the lines of separation between the United States government lands and private claims upon that island, was also drawn and placed on file in this bureau.

During the season of field operations a large triangulation station was erected on the heights of the north coast of Lake Huron, and the lines of view opened from it to four other stations for the purpose of connecting the St. Mary's river surveys with those in the strait of Mackinac. The survey of Saginaw bay was also begun and good progress made with it as follows: a complete reconnaissance of its coast was made, and four of the largest sized triangulation stations erected thereon. Minute topographical and hydrographical surveys made at the following portions of the same: commencing about six miles north of the Sable river, and working up the coast towards Saginaw thirty-two miles, so as to include the fine harbor of Ottawa bay.

The survey was also completed in the same manner from the head of the bay around to the west and north as far as Potato river, embracing some thirty-four miles of coast. In this section of the work there was also made with great minuteness a survey of the mouth of Saginaw river, and of the bar in front of it, of which a chart has been made and transmitted to the Topographical bureau, together with a plan and estimate for improving the entrance to that important river.

The details of hydrography and topography were also completed for a circuit of upwards of three miles in every direction around the Charity islands and along the southeast coast of Saginaw bay in the same vicinity, where a base line was also selected and cleared preparatory to its use for the general triangulation of the bay. This section of the survey includes the examination of several dangerous reefs, and develops an important channel between the Charity islands and the main land southeast of them. In the latter part of the season a strong force was engaged in a thorough and minute hydrographic survey of the various channels at the delta of the St. Clair, and of the obstructions to the same. This portion of the lake survey, like that at the head of Saginaw bay will afford exact information touching the improvement of an important channel of commerce, and at the same time, by comparing the results with those obtained in the original survey upon which the estimates were based, will give an insight into the important question of the stability of such an improvement.

In prosecuting these varied surveys during the past season, there

were made 136,398 soundings, a greater number than has been made in any previous season.

MILITARY ROADS IN MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

The number of roads for which appropriations have been made are seven, to wit:

1. From Point Douglass to the mouth of St. Louis river.
2. From Point Douglass to Fort Ripley.
3. From Mendota to Wabashaw.
4. From Mendota to mouth of Big Sioux river.
5. From the Falls of St. Anthony to Fort Ridgely.
6. From Fort Ripley, via Crow Wing river, to the main road leading to the Red river of the North.
7. From the mouth of Swan river to the Winnebago agency at Long prairie.

ROAD FROM POINT DOUGLASS TO THE MOUTH OF ST. LOUIS RIVER.

This road, when completed, will be one hundred and eighty-one miles in length, and is considered the most important in that section of the Territory. About one hundred and ten miles are now finished, leaving seventy-one miles still to be made, including one large and a number of small bridges, as well as culverts, to complete the road. The appropriation, with the exception of a small balance, (less than four hundred dollars,) is now exhausted.

ROAD FROM POINT DOUGLASS TO FORT RIPLEY.

This road is now available for travel throughout its entire length, (one hundred and forty-six miles,) with the exception of about seven miles, five of which the United States were prevented from locating by the refusal of certain persons to allow it to pass through their land.

This difficulty is now removed by act of the legislature.

ROAD FROM MENDOTA TO THE MOUTH OF BIG SIOUX RIVER.

This road extends from Mendota opposite Fort Snelling, southwardly through Minnesota and Iowa, to the mouth of Big Sioux river, a distance of 279 miles; 94 miles, including two expensive bridges, are now completed; there remain 185 miles, for which the necessary means is not provided, consequently requiring a further appropriation.

ROAD FROM THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY TO FORT RIDGELY.

The law appropriating for this road reads as follows: "For cutting out the timber on the territorial road from the falls of St. Anthony to Fort Ridgely, five thousand dollars." An act of the territorial legislature required the road to be located by certain commissioners, and that it commence at Minneapolis, at the falls of St. An-

thony, and extend by nearest and most practicable route via north shore of Lake Minniconka, to Fort Ridgely. On the 10th September, 1856, the officer in charge reported for the first time that the commissioners were locating the road. Work will be commenced, unless unforeseen obstacles are interposed, the ensuing season.

It is already foreseen that the sum of \$5,000 will not make the road

ROAD FROM FORT RIPLEY, VIA CROW WING RIVER, TO THE MAIN ROAD LEADING TO THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

The act of Congress appropriating ten thousand dollars for this road reads: "For cutting out the timber on the road from Fort Ripley," &c.

On an examination of the road, it was found to be a tortuous trail accidentally cut out by a party of emigrants who had taken advantage of every natural opening in the wood to avoid work. Under these circumstances, it was deemed advisable by the honorable Secretary of War to suspend the application of the money until such a modification of the law was obtained as would admit of the appropriation being applied on the best and most direct route. This modification of the law has not yet been made, consequently the appropriation remains unexpended.

The engineer office in charge, Captain Thom, in speaking of the importance of this road, says: "The establishment of new military posts on the Red river of the North, the great and increasing trade with Pembina and the Selkirk settlement, and the rapid progress of other settlements in that direction, render this one of the most important roads in the Territory to be constructed.

ROAD FROM SWAN RIVER TO LONG PRAIRIE

This road extends from the mouth of Swan river to the old Winnebago agency at Long prairie, a distance of 28 miles, and has been completed during the past season.

ROADS IN KANZAS AND NEBRASKA.

In 1854 Congress appropriated for three roads in those Territories, as follows:

"For the construction of a road from Fort Riley to such point on the Arkansas river as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be most expedient for military purposes, fifty thousand dollars."

This route was surveyed during the summer of 1855, and a direct and good route found for the road. The engineer officer's report was made the following winter, and the work put under contract. The total length will be 360 miles. The road runs generally through an open prairie country slightly undulating, crossing streams at distances from each other convenient for a day's march, where both grass and fuel can be obtained, and when the main streams are bridged will be passable the entire year. But little work beyond bridging will be required, and this, added to expense of survey, will about exhaust the appropriation.

The officer in charge reports that the bridges have been completed, inspected, and received.

"For the construction of a road from Fort Riley to Bridger's pass, in the Rocky mountains, fifty thousand dollars."

The survey of this road was commenced this season. A strong escort was required to protect the working party from the Indians; but examinations have been successfully completed along two routes to and from Bridger's pass, and the party have returned to St. Louis. No report has yet been made.

"For the construction of a territorial road from a point on the Missouri river, (opposite the city of Council Bluffs,) in the Territory of Nebraska, to New Fort Kearny, in said Territory, fifty thousand dollars."

The survey for this road was commenced in June last by Captain J. H. Dickerson, U. S. A. His report and estimates have been received, and the road put under contract. There are seven bridges to be built, with lengths varying from fifty to two hundred feet, which, when finished, and the proper approaches made, will render the road passable at all seasons, except during heavy freshets in the Platte, when the water backs up from the river into various sloughs, with which it connects, rendering them boggy and impracticable for loaded wagons.

ROAD FROM THE GREAT FALLS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER, IN THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, TO INTERSECT THE MILITARY ROAD NOW ESTABLISHED LEADING FROM WALLA-WALLA TO PUGET SOUND.

By act of Congress, dated February 6, 1855, there was appropriated for this road the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

No attempt has been made during the past season to make a survey of this route, the hostile attitude of the various Indian tribes through which it would pass not admitting of it.

So soon as it can be done with safety, the proper steps will be taken in reference to it.

From the smallness of the sum appropriated, little more than an examination of the route can be accomplished by it.

MILITARY ROADS IN WASHINGTON AND OREGON TERRITORIES.

By the acts of 6th and 17th February, 1855, appropriations were made, as follows:

For the construction of a military road from Astoria to Salem.....	\$30,000
For the construction of a military road from the Dalles of the Columbia to Columbia City barracks.....	25,000
For the construction of a military road from Vancouver to Fort Steilacoom.....	30,000

ROAD FROM ASTORIA TO SALEM.

The entire length of road between the two places is one hundred and thirteen miles; but along fifty-three miles of this distance, from Qualitin plains to Salem, a settlement road already exists, leaving but sixty miles for the appropriation to be applied to.

The character of the country along these sixty miles is unfavorable, being rugged, covered with a forest growth believed to be heavy even for that country, and an undergrowth of bushes matted together with vines.

The road was commenced by contract about the 1st of April last, and subsequently by the officer in person having charge of it, the contract having been disapproved.

It is believed that the utmost economy has been exercised, and proper exertions made, to accomplish the greatest amount of work; yet only about twenty miles of road, of a low standard, including one bridge, has been finished, and the appropriation may be regarded as exhausted.

MILITARY ROAD FROM THE DALLES OF THE COLUMBIA TO COLUMBIA CITY BARRACKS.

The distance between these two points is about ninety-five miles, and the present trail connecting them, starting from Vancouver, lies on the north side of the Columbia river as far as the Cascades, a distance of forty-five miles, where it connects with the "Portage," about fifteen miles above the Cascades, at Wind mountain. This trail crosses the river, and thence, by a circuitous and rugged route, leads to the Dalles, on the southern bank of the river.

The difficulties of this trail are occasioned by the necessity of crossing the high, rugged, and rocky range of the Cascade mountains, which are struck by the trail on the northern bank, about fifteen miles below the Cascades, and left by it some thirty miles above the Cascades on the southern bank.

It became evident, after the slightest examination of this route, that a road between the two points named was impracticable, except at an enormous cost.

The usual route of travel is from Columbia City barracks by steamboat to the Cascades, thence by the "Portage" road (five miles) to the upper landing, thence by steamboat again to the Dalles.

It was considered that the intention of the appropriation would best be carried into effect in the following way, viz: that inasmuch as the "Portage" road was common both to the trail and the river route, and the small appropriation made would, in any event, make a practicable road for a short distance only on the route between the two points, it would be better to make the Portage road practicable, and expend any balance there might be in improving the trail.

The Portage road was practicable, although very bad in good seasons, except for a mile and three-eighths of it, along which a private company had built a wooden trainway three feet wide, and over it they transported freights of various kinds at high rates.

This method of applying the appropriation having been approved by the honorable Secretary of War, instructions were accordingly issued, and a road wide enough for two wagons to pass has been nearly opened and properly graded between the upper and lower landings. In consequence of the Indian troubles that have existed in these Territories during the last year, labor and provisions have been unusually high, and the former difficult to be obtained. The cost of

the work thus far has exceeded somewhat the original estimate; hence the approved plan, which contemplated the planking of such parts as from the nature of the soils would become comparatively impracticable during the severe rainy seasons, cannot be entirely carried out with the present balance on hand.

MILITARY ROAD FROM VANCOUVER TO STEILACOOM.

This road has not yet been commenced; a portion of it was relocated last summer, a better route having been found after further examination.

Proposals for its construction were to be opened on the 15th of last month.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

No. 14.

REPORT OF THE COLONEL OF ORDNANCE.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, November 11, 1856.

SIR: The following report of the principal operations of the Ordnance Department during the last fiscal year, with such remarks, suggestions, and recommendations as are deemed appropriate to the respective subjects mentioned in it, is respectfully submitted:

FUNDS.

Amount undrawn from the treasury July 1, 1855	-	\$413,174	21
In hands of disbursing officers, same date	-	259,727	98
Amount of appropriations for the fiscal year 1855-'56		1,360,553	48
Received during the year for damages to arms, and from other sources	- - - - -	29,026	56
		<u>2,062,482</u>	<u>23</u>
Amount of expenditures during the year	- -	1,420,077	63
In hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1856	-	93,161	33
Remaining in the treasury undrawn, June 30, 1856		549,253	27
		<u>2,062,482</u>	<u>23</u>

The amount expended during the year from each appropriation will be stated under the appropriate heads as they occur hereafter. The

disbursing officers of the department have been regular in the rendition of their accounts with the proper vouchers, which have been promptly examined and transmitted to the accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement. I have but one failure to report in this respect, which is that of a military storekeeper in California, whose liabilities are very small. His delinquency was made the subject of special inquiry by the senior ordnance officer in that department, which resulted in finding palliating circumstances in reference to the past, with assurances of greater attention and regularity hereafter.

The estimates for the next year have been carefully prepared, and are believed to include nothing which is not requisite for carrying on the regular operations of the department, during that time, judiciously and economically. The remarks annexed to each item are referred to for more full explanation in regard to each.

ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS.

There has been expended from this appropriation, during the fiscal year, the sum of \$164,967 09, and the principal articles procured by purchase and fabrication during the same time have been as follows, viz :

- 24 ten-inch columbiads.
- 63 eight-inch columbiads.
- 70 forty-two-pounder guns.
- 1 eighteen-pounder gun.
- 1 eight-inch howitzer.
- 30 twenty-four-pounder coehorns.
- 10 eight-inch columbiad barbette carriages.
- 20 forty-two-pounder casemate carriages.
- 8 thirty-two-pounder barbette carriages.
- 10 forty-two-pounder upper barbette carriages.
- 3 thirty-two-pounder barbette chassés.
- 4 mortar beds.
- 11 furnaces for hot shot.
- 1,006 ten and eight inch shot.
- 7,678 forty-two-pounder shot
- 10,331 ten and eight inch shells.
- 220 thirty-two-pounder shells.
- 165 thirty-two-pounder spherical case shot.
- 525 stands of ammunition for siege and garrison service.

The armaments of the forts have been also repaired and kept in order, and they have been supplied during the year with 75 heavy sea-coast and garrison guns, and with 20,677 shot and shells. The plan which has been adopted, of providing the armament for our forts gradually, is a good one ; but the means which have been annually appropriated to effect this object are so small as to render progress in the work entirely too slow. At the rate of appropriations for many years past, it will require some forty years to provide a complete armament for the forts under construction and authorized to be constructed. To supply the entire armament which all these forts are

designed to mount when completed, will require about 2,300 pieces of artillery and 3,000 gun-carriages, in addition to those on hand at the forts and arsenals; the cost of which, with the implements and equipments requisite for their use, will be about three millions of dollars. I estimate that to furnish each piece of ordnance at all the forts with one hundred rounds of ammunition will require, in addition to the supplies on hand, about 4,250,000 pounds of cannon powder, and 100,000 projectiles of different kinds and calibres, the cost of which will be somewhat less than two millions of dollars. From this will be seen at once the propriety of a more rapid progress in preparing the armament and procuring the supplies than the plan heretofore pursued, of providing them gradually by small annual appropriations, will permit. The proper measures to be taken to place the forts, as respects their armaments, within a reasonable time in a proper condition to repel attacks are: to appropriate more liberally for the armament of fortifications, and for increasing the capacity of the arsenals for storing timber or other material for gun-carriages, and for fabricating these carriages with their implements and equipments, and also to establish a national manufactory of cannon and projectiles.

There is another measure which should be adopted for the preservation of the armament, and without which it will, if sent to the forts, soon become unserviceable. That is, the erection at each fort of a sufficient storehouse for the gun-carriages it will require for its armament, with their implements and equipments, to be used solely for that purpose. Most of our forts are usually without garrisons, and at such the armament cannot receive the constant care and attention necessary for its preservation, if mounted. The carriages and implements, unless properly stored and protected from the effects of weather and of the dampness of casemates, will soon warp or moulder and decay, and may be found unserviceable on an emergency requiring their use. Besides the disastrous consequences that may thus result, the erection of proper storehouses for the preservation of the carriages, requiring, as they do, considerable time, and a large outlay for their construction, is a measure of economy. The difficulty of keeping wooden carriages in a serviceable condition at ungarrisoned posts has led to inquiry as to the propriety of making them of iron. It must, however, be determined by actual experiment; and if that be successful, the iron carriages, although they do not absolutely require such housing, will be better preserved by it; while the implements and equipments, which are very numerous for the complete service of a fort's batteries, must be sheltered. The reports of experiments instituted and carried out by this department, with a view to improve the quality of cast-iron cannon, and to apply tests of strength and endurance more reliable than the mere powder proof, have been published during the year. It is believed that they contain much reliable information, interesting and useful to all who are engaged in iron manufactories, and particularly to cannon-founders. The information thus acquired could be much more advantageously used for the interest of the government at a national foundry, which would also afford means and facilities for further investigations and improvements in this respect.

ORDNANCE, ORDNANCE STORES AND SUPPLIES.

The expenditures during the fiscal year from this appropriation amount to \$215,426 71, and the principal articles procured by purchase and by fabrication at the arsenals are as follows, viz :

- 1 thirty-two-pounder bronze howitzer.
- 166 field carriages, caissons and travelling forges.
- 3,859 sets of infantry accoutrements.
- 1,027 sets of rifle accoutrements.
- 2,366 sword bayonets and scabbards.
- 300 sword shoulder-belts.
- 5,138 pistol cartridge-boxes and pouches.
- 5,279 sabre-belts for cavalry and horse artillery.
- 300 foot artillery sword-belts.
- 6,017 carbine-slings.
- 3,779 carbine swivels.
- 4,225 sabre-knots.
- 3,381 belt holsters.
- 2,616 sets of horse equipments.
- 1,000 twelve-pounder shells.
- 4,544 pounds of canister shot, different calibres.
- 5,728 rounds of fixed ammunition for field artillery.
- 3,227,400 cartridges for small arms.
- 5,739,500 percussion caps.
- 267,221 friction primers.
- 1,150,000 Maynard's primers.
- 1,500 locks and breech pins.

The arms, equipments, ammunition, and other ordnance supplies which have been issued for the United States service during the year, are specified in statement C, hereto annexed.

The reports which have been received, of the relative merits of the different kinds of horse equipments which have been tried in the mounted service, indicate the necessity of extensive modification of all the patterns which have been devised for the purpose before adopting a model. The attention of the department is given to this subject, and it will avail itself of the practical experience of officers of the mounted regiments, as well as of its own resources, for devising the best model, and for fabricating, according to it, of the best material. A reduction of weight, as well as of cost, in these equipments are points of primary importance, which, it is thought, may be attained to a great degree, and which will be specially considered. The practical test of breech-loading arms, undertaken to ascertain the relative merits of the various arms of this description, and their fitness or unfitness for military service, has made but slow progress, and has reached as yet no definite result. This is owing to the failure of the inventors and patentees to deliver the arms ordered for trial at as early a time as was agreed upon, and some of them have not yet been received. The trials cannot be completed, nor can the question of the relative effectiveness and fitness of these arms for military use be determined, and the "best breech-loading rifle" be ascertained, until all

shall have been delivered and put in service a sufficient length of time to allow of thorough practical tests. The alteration of flint-lock arms of the model of 1822 to self-priming rifled muskets has been carried on as fast as the parts supplied for the purpose would permit. Some of these arms have been put in the hands of the regular troops for trial. The results so far as reported are favorable, and there seems to be no room for doubt that all serviceable flint-lock muskets may, by rifling and percussioning, be converted into good and efficient long-range arms, such as are commonly called "Minié rifles."

NATIONAL ARMORIES.

The expenditures at the armories during the fiscal year have been as follows, viz :

	Harper's Ferry armory.	Springfield armory.	Total.
Manufacture of arms, appendages, tools, &c., and purchase of materials for the same.....	\$123,376 01	\$139,872 68	\$263,248 69
For repairs, improvements, and new machinery, including buildings, &c.....	39,858 00	141,757 51	181,615 51
	163,234 01	281,630 19	444,864 20

The work done at these establishments is stated in detail in the reports, hereto annexed, of their respective superintendents. It has been applied chiefly to the completion and perfecting of model rifled self-priming arms with accurate gauges to insure the entire uniformity of each of their parts. The armories have also been engaged in rifling, and sighting for long ranges, the smooth-bored arms of former models, and in preparing the requisite tools, machinery, and fixtures for the fabrication of the new model, of which many of the components have also been forged. It is expected that finished arms of this model will be delivered in January next, after which the work can be carried on at the rate of one thousand per month at each armory.

In my last report I stated that experiments had been made at the Springfield armory which had resulted in the adoption of an entire new set of models for small arms, and a mode of altering all the old muskets on hand at our armories and arsenals. The great care necessary to secure perfect uniformity and accuracy in the construction of the models and gauges for the new rifle-musket delayed their completion until last spring. During the process of their construction, the officer who had been placed in charge of it made extended trials with specimens of the new arms, the results of which confirm the favorable opinion of their merits which led to their adoption for the service. Further trials have also been made with the old altered muskets, not only at the armories and arsenals, but in the hands of the troops,

which show a range, accuracy, and force of penetration for this arm not inferior to any other military weapon intended for the use of infantry. The fire of three round balls of a size sufficiently reduced to allow them to be dropped into their places without the use of the ramrod has been found to afford the means of throwing a large number of projectiles at a distance of 200 yards with accuracy, rapidity, and force, and without injury to the rifle barrel. Against masses of cavalry the effect of this species of fire may be increased to 250 or 300 yards. Experiments have also been made which show that the force and accuracy of the pistol-carbine may be increased by increasing the length of its barrel from ten to twelve inches, and that, too, without rendering it inconvenient to handle as a common holster pistol. Its fire is effective, both in force and accuracy, at 500 yards. A number of these arms have been made at the Springfield armory, and are now ready for issue to the mounted troops, with the expectation that their utility for this branch of the service will be verified by actual trials in the field. A report of all the important experiments which have been made by this department since 1852, touching improvement in small arms, has been prepared and published by your authority, and is now being distributed for the information of the army and militia.

ARMING AND EQUIPPING THE MILITIA.

The expenditures from this appropriation for the fiscal year amount to \$144,842 59. The principal articles procured, on this account, by purchase and by fabrication at the arsenals, were as follows, viz:

- 14 field carriages.
- 1,100 percussion-rifles.
- 316 Colt's pistols.
- 2,000 cavalry sabres.
- 1,000 horse artillery sabres.
- 750 non-commissioned officers' swords.
- 500 musicians' swords.
- 33 sword bayonets for musketoons.
- 9,932 infantry cartridge-boxes.
- 6,203 infantry cartridge-box belts.
- 7,942 bayonet scabbards and frogs.
- 8,639 gun slings.
- 12,160 waist belts.
- 4,185 cap pouches.
- 1,050 rifle cartridge-boxes.
- 1,351 rifle pouches.
- 1,250 rifle pouch belts.
- 548 rifle sword-bayonet scabbards.
- 1,924 carbine and pistol cartridge boxes.
- 2,300 sabre belts for cavalry and horse artillery.
- 480 sabre knots.
- 2,527 pairs of holsters.
- 450 sword shoulder belts.

The apportionment of arms to the several States and Territories,

and the supplies furnished to the militia during the year, on requisitions of their governors, are shown in the statements A and B, hereto annexed.

The States and Territories probably have in their possession a large number of flint-lock arms, which they have received from time to time from the general government, under the law for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States. Most of these arms are susceptible of alteration to rifled long-range arms, with percussion locks, at an expense of about three dollars each, whereby they will be converted into as effective arms as are to be found in any service. The work necessary to effect the alteration can be done by the government at its arsenals and armories much better, and more uniformly and cheaply, than it is possible for the States to do it. Indeed, it is doubtful if they could do it at all, save at a cost greater than the value of the arms when altered, as each would have to incur expenses in the requisite preparations, which would suffice for the alteration of the whole.

The work on the armory for the militia of the District of Columbia has been carried on during the year, and everything promises its speedy erection, according to the terms of the contract, of materials of the best description, put together in a workmanlike manner. The building will then require some interior furnishing and fixtures, such as gun-racks and accoutrement presses, which, with painting, grading, draining, and enclosing the lot, and everything requisite to make it suitable for immediate use, will cost, according to a detailed estimate which has been prepared, seven thousand eight hundred and twenty seven dollars.

ARSENALS AND DEPÔTS.

The number of arsenals and depôts which have been in use during the year is twenty-four, including the depôts in Texas, in New Mexico, and in Washington Territory. These last, which are only temporary expedients for storing and sheltering the supplies necessary to be kept in those quarters, are to be replaced by small arsenals of deposit, with suitable permanent buildings for storage, and shops for slight repairs, for which appropriations were made at the last session. It has not been possible to commence the erection of any of these buildings since the appropriation was made, nor can anything be done towards the construction of the arsenals until valid titles to the sites are obtained. The requisite preliminary measures for this purpose have been taken. The expenditures from the appropriation for arsenals during the fiscal year amounted to \$45,493 77, which sum was applied to repairs and preservation of public buildings, fences, wharves, &c., the erection of new and additions to old buildings, and all improvements of a permanent character. The reports of the commanding officers of arsenals, hereto appended, exhibit in detail the work thus done, and the other principal operations at each. The estimates under this head for the next year state in detail the objects it is intended to effect. They contemplate additional buildings and other facilities for doing work at the larger arsenals only, confining those at the arsenals of

deposite to the necessary repairs for keeping them in good order. The greater part of the estimate is for the erection of storehouses and workshops at the Benicia arsenal, the only arsenal on the Pacific coast where it is contemplated to provide means for fabrication.

I deem it proper to repeat the recommendation in my last annual report, of an increase of the compensation of military storekeepers of ordnance, and of the master armorers and clerks at the national armories. These persons all receive now the salaries fixed by the act of August 23, 1842, at that time scarcely adequate to their support. Considering the advance since then in the cost of living, and in the rates of compensation for services of all public employés, (except those in the services pertaining to the military departments of the government,) they are underpaid, and an increase of twenty-five or thirty per cent. would not give them now more than a fair compensation for what the government requires and receives from them.

In every report I have made since the passage of the act of August 4, 1854, to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, I have called attention to the exclusion of the enlisted men of ordnance from the benefits conferred on all other enlisted men of the army by that act. This exclusion, although manifestly not the intention of the law, results from its phraseology; the terms "non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates," used in the law, being construed not to apply to ordnance men, who are enlisted and mustered as laborers, artificers, armorers, and blacksmiths. It is evidently unjust, and there is no conceivable good ground for making this discrimination between the soldiers of ordnance and those of other corps of the army. The attention of Congress has been called to the matter by you, and an explanatory act recommended, extending the increase of pay granted by the act of 1854 to the enlisted men of ordnance, as well as the other soldiers of the army. I trust that such an act will soon be passed.

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

A.

Apportionment of arms for the year 1856, under the law of 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia, as amended by the seventh section of the act approved March 3, 1855, and the regulations established in conformity thereto.

States and Territories.	Number of representatives and senators in Congress.	Number of muskets.
Maine.....	8	365
New Hampshire.....	5	228
Massachusetts.....	13	594
Vermont.....	5	228
Rhode Island.....	4	183
Connecticut.....	6	274
New York.....	35	1,599
New Jersey.....	7	319
Pennsylvania.....	27	1,233
Delaware.....	3	137
Maryland.....	8	365
Virginia.....	15	686
North Carolina.....	10	457
South Carolina.....	8	365
Georgia.....	10	457
Florida.....	3	137
Alabama.....	9	411
Mississippi.....	6	274
Missouri.....	7	319
Tennessee.....	12	548
Kentucky.....	12	548
Ohio.....	23	1,051
Michigan.....	6	274
Indiana.....	13	594
Illinois.....	11	502
Wisconsin.....	5	228
Missouri.....	9	411
Iowa.....	4	183
Arkansas.....	4	183
Texas.....	4	183
California.....	4	183
Minnesota Territory.....		137
Oregon Territory.....		137
Washington Territory.....		137
Nebraska Territory.....		137
Kansas Territory.....		137
Utah Territory.....		137
New Mexico Territory.....		137
District of Columbia.....		137
Total.....		14,615

Apportionment according to the regulation established under authority of the 7th section of the act of March 3, 1855.

H. K. CRAIG, Colonel of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, November 11, 1856.

B.

Statement of the ordnance and ordnance stores distributed to the militia from the 1st July, 1855, to the 30th June, 1856, under the law of 1808, as amended by the seventh section of the act approved March 3, 1855.

- 15 six-pounder bronze guns.
- 6 twelve-pounder bronze howitzers.
- 16 carriages for field artillery, with implements and equipments.
- 13 caissons, with tools and spare parts.
- 28 sets of artillery harness for two wheel-horses.
- 27 sets of artillery harness for two lead-horses.
- 17,749 muskets and appendages.
- 225 cadets' muskets and appendages.
- 2,887 percussion-rifles and appendages.
- 2 Hall's rifles and appendages.
- 50 long-range rifles and appendages.
- 430 artillery musketoons and appendages.
- 100 cavalry musketoons and appendages.
- 150 sappers' musketoons and appendages.
- 410 percussion-pistols and appendages.
- 814 Colt's pistols and appendages.
- 1,134 cavalry sabres.
- 101 artillery sabres.
- 38 cadets' swords.
- 12 foot officers' swords.
- 520 artillery swords.
- 331 non-commissioned officers' swords.
- 9,292 sets of accoutrements for infantry, riflemen, and cavalry.
- 200 cartridge-boxes for infantry and riflemen.
- 500 infantry cartridge-box belts.
- 1,700 infantry waist belts.
- 60 waist belts for sword bayonets for musketoons.
- 1,890 cap pouches and picks.
- 104 holsters and caps.
- 100 belt holsters.
- 140 copper powder-flasks.
- 1,738 bayonet scabbards.
- 148 sabre knots.
- 600 shoulder belt-plates.
- 812 sword belts for non-commissioned officers and artillery.
- 478 belts for cavalry and artillery.
- 7 cannon locks.
- 4 rifle bullet-moulds.
- 4,500 friction primers.
- 25,000 cannon percussion-primers.
- 278,000 percussion caps.
- 62,900 cartridges for small-arms.

- 100 pounds rifle powder.
- 300 rifle balls.
- 80 cones.
- 2 rammers and sponges.

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November 11, 1856.*

C.

Ordnance and ordnance stores issued to the army and to the several military posts for the year ending June 30, 1856.

- 13 10-inch columbiads.
- 46 8-inch columbiads.
- 10 42-pounder guns.
- 6 24-pounder guns.
- 4 12-pounder bronze guns.
- 8 6-pounder bronze guns.
- 2 32-pounder bronze howitzers.
- 9 12-pounder howitzers.
- 6 mountain howitzers.
- 3 10-inch columbiad barbette carriages.
- 10 8-inch columbiad barbette carriages.
- 6 24-pounder barbette carriages.
- 16 8-inch S. C. howitzer barbette carriages.
- 10 42-pounder casemate carriages.
- 4 12-pounder carriages.
- 8 6-pounder carriages.
- 2 32-pounder howitzer carriages.
- 7 12-pounder howitzer carriages.
- 12 mountain howitzer carriages.
- 2 prairie carriages.
- 31 casemate upper carriages.
- 18 caissons.
- 11 travelling and portable forges.
- 3 battery wagons.
- 260 10-inch snot.
- 2,622 8-inch shot.
- 950 42-pounder shot.
- 670 24-pounder shot.
- 200 6-pounder shot.
- 4,940 10 inch shells.
- 11,235 8-inch shells.
- 3,000 spherical case shot of different calibres.
- 820 stands of ammunition for siege and garrison service
- 2,570 stands of ammunition for field service.
- 2,942 percussion-muskets and appendages.

- 1,887 rifles and appendages.
- 470 cavalry musketoons and appendages.
- 1,360 Hall's carbines and appendages.
- 571 Sharps' carbines and appendages.
- 1,465 Colt's pistols and appendages.
- 950 percussion-pistols and appendages.
- 2,646 cavalry sabres.
- 4 horse artillery sabres.
- 151 non-commissioned officers' swords.
- 123 musicians' swords.
- 114 artillery swords.
- 2,609 sets of infantry accoutrements.
- 862 sets of rifle accoutrements.
- 2,385 sets of cavalry accoutrements.
- 4,500 sets of horse equipments.
- 641,930 cartridges for small arms.
- 5,800 pounds of gunpowder.

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington*, November 11, 1856.

Statement of the principal operations at the armories and arsenals during the year ended June 30, 1856.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY,

JAMES S. WHITNEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

The operations at this armory during the year have been as follows :

The Secretary of War having sanctioned a plan for extensive improvements at this armory, and having, through the Ordnance Department, perfected and adopted new models for rifle-muskets and pistols, the operations during the year have been unusually complicated and important. The principal of these are in brief as follows :

FABRICATED.

Model arms.

- 3 rifle-muskets, Maynard primers, model 1855.
- 3 rifle-pistol carbines, Maynard primers, model 1855, nearly complete.
- 5 rifle-musket barrels, model 1855.
- 1 rifle-musket ramrod, do.
- 3 screw-drivers, do.
- 3 wipers, do.
- 3 ball-screws, do.
- 1 tompon, do.

- 2 rear-sights, ranged from 100 to 1,000 yards, model 1842.
 1 percussion-pistol, altered to rifle-pistol carbine, model 1855.

Musketoons.—Model 1842.

- 500 artillery musketoons.
 500 sappers' musketoons.

Rifle-carbines.—Cavalry.

- 720 cavalry rifle-carbines, percussion.

Rifle-pistol carbines.

1,003 rifle-pistol carbines, model 1855. An entirely new arm, with 1½-inch barrel and false butt. Components for 3,000 more of these arms, with appendages for the same, are in an advanced state of progress.

Appendages.

- 1,183 wipers, rifle-musket, model 1855.
 7,714 wipers, musket, model 1842.
 1,000 screw-drivers, rifle-musket, model 1855.
 9,314 screw-drivers, musket, model 1842.
 587 ball-screws, rifle-musket, model 1855.
 8,572 spring-vices, musket, model 1842.
 750 arm-chests.
 619 packing boxes.

Musket.—Model 1842.

- 1,001 percussion-muskets, rifled and sighted with long range sights, graduated from 100 to 1,000 yards.
 208 rear-sights for altered muskets.
 A large number of components of arms have been completed to close up the manufacture of the model of 1842.

Rifle-musket.—Model 1855.

- 5,513 guard-plates, forged.
 6,511 guard-bows, forged.
 5,974 swivels, forged.
 8,059 cones, forged.
 12,493 barrels, forged.
 101 middle bands, forged.
 3,721 middle-band swivels, forged.
 48 lower bands, forged.
 5,926 band-springs, forged.
 2,021 ramrods, forged.
 8,177 bayonets, forged.

buildings have been removed. The work done on these improvements comprises chiefly—

Also a large number of components in progress, with appendages, for the new model rifle-musket.

Components of muskets.—Model 1842.

A large number of parts of muskets of the model of 1842, and other arms of the same model, have been fabricated and issued to other posts during the year.

Tools.

2,571 for the current service have been fabricated.

Model gauges and tools.

- 7 gauges for altering muskets, model 1842, to Maynard primer.
- 1 mandril, model 1842.
- 2 reamers, model 1842.
- 196 gauges for new model rifle-musket, model 1855.
- 18 hand screw-drivers for new model rifle-musket, model 1855.
- 130 gauges for rifle-pistol carbine in progress.
- 1,870 tools for rifle-pistol carbine in progress.

Machinery.

- 1 swedge drop-hammer for components of arms.
- 1 shaving machine.
- 1 sawing machine, (lumber,) vertical saw.
- 6 rifling machines, (power,) partly completed.
- 4 rifling machines (hand) for pistol carbines.
- 1 curving and bending machine for pistol carbines.

Much time and labor have been expended upon machine fixtures for the new rifle-musket; shop fixtures for operating machinery, pulleys, arbors, hangers, &c., preparing to enter advantageously upon the manufacture of the new model arms.

169,000 muskets in the arsenals have been cleaned and oiled during the year.

Grounds, &c.

The iron fence on the east side of Union square, reported as in progress at the close of the last fiscal year, has been completed; also the wooden fence around the east square.

The armory grounds on the hill, having been substantially and permanently improved in former years, have required but little attention and labor to keep them in order during the year just closed.

New water shops.

To prepare for the construction of the new water shops, five old

- 40,000 cubic yards of earth excavated.
 2,500 cubic yards of rock cutting.
 1,277 perches (25 feet each) of stone masonry for retaining wall at coal-house.
 3,947 perches stone masonry in race-way walls.
 800 perches stone masonry in race-way wall arches.
 2,875 perches stone masonry in race laid in cement for arched bridge over Mill river and race-way.
 594 perches cement stone wall for foundations of coal-house.
 292,000 bricks laid in cement and mortar for arches, culverts, and coal-house.
 A large amount of filling and grading has been done, and much remains to be done.

The plans, estimates, and calculations for the completion of the shops and arrangements of machinery have been carefully revised, inspected, and approved, and the entire improvement is in vigorous prosecution.

HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY,

HENRY W. CLOWE SUPERINTENDENT.

The operations at this armory during the year consisted of the following:

Musket factory.—Arms and appendages fabricated.

- 1,500 bright percussion-muskets altered, rifled and sighted.
 500 bright percussion-muskets altered, rifled, sighted, and browned.
 6,702 screw-drivers for percussion-muskets.
 5,246 wipers for percussion-muskets.
 1,420 ball screws for percussion-muskets.
 16,273 cones (extra) for percussion-muskets.
 35 ball moulds, expanding balls, brass, 69 calibre.
 5,805 long range rear-sights for percussion-muskets.
 82 flint-lock muskets, rifled, sighted, and arranged for Maynard primer.
 99 screw-drivers for flint-lock muskets.
 1 ball mould for North's carbine, expanding ball.
 134,495 tools and assorted parts for rifle musket and rear-sights—part finished, and part in various stages of manufacture.
 2,684 ball screws and cones for muskets altered.
 3,104 rear sights for percussion-rifles.
 2,111 tompions for percussion-rifles.
 367 ball moulds, brass, expanding balls for percussion-rifles.
 3,179 sword bayonets for percussion-rifles.
 5,426 parts of sword bayonets, in various stages.
 59,302 pounds wrought iron blooms and billets, made from scraps.
 20,836 various parts, forged for rifle-musket, *new model*.
 71,825 pounds iron rolled, for machinery and components.
 4,458 pounds brass, cast from scrap for components.
 195 packing boxes.
 32 wrought iron shapes for gun-carriage axles.

Machinery fabricated and in progress.

- 2 machines for milling lock-screws, completed.
- 1 machine for slugging barrels, completed.
- 5 machines for rifling barrels, completed.
- 1 heavy drop-hammer for forging components, completed.
- 1 machine for milling breech-screws and ramrods, completed.
- 2 machines for milling screws and guard bows, completed.
- 3 sets of tools for fabricating rear-sights, completed.
- 1 set of tools for altering flint-lock musket to Maynard primer, completed.
- 1 set of tools for altering musket barrels, completed;
- 1 set of tools for bullet-moulds, completed.
- 2 sets of verifying gauges for rifle-musket, in progress,
- 2 machines for rifling barrels, in progress.
- 4 machines for turning barrels, in progress.

Machinery for stocking muskets and polishing barrels, being repaired and in progress.

One power planer, ten feet in length, and one drilling machine, purchased and fitted up.

Many of the tools and machines for the rifle-musket have been fabricated anew, or altered and completed, and put in operation. Other tools and machines for the same purpose are in a forward state of progress. Extensive ordinary repairs of machines, machinery, and tools, have been effected, preparatory to commencing operations on the new model rifle musket. Very considerable repairs have, also, been made to the tools and machines for fabricating the long range rear-sight for altered muskets, for ball moulds, and altering the percussion-musket. The facilities of the armory, in this last respect, are very great for fabricating a greatly increased number of the long range rear-sight, and for altering the present percussion-musket.

Thirty-one feet of main line, and thirty-eight of counter shafting, with pulleys of cast iron, finished bright, of uniform size, of good quality, and the most approved construction, have been fabricated and put in operation on the first floor of the bell shop; and thirty-eight feet of old counter shafting removed, as unfit for service.

Sixty-five feet of main line and sixty-nine and nine-twelfth feet of counter shafting, with cast iron pulleys, hangers, and white metal journal seats, with pans for catching the oil from the journals, oil cups, cone pulleys, belt shifters, &c., all complete as above; and ninety-eight feet of the old main line, and one hundred and twenty-five feet four inches of the old counter shafting, removed as worn-out, and unserviceable from the second floor of the bell shop.

11 feet counter shafting, fabricated and put in operation, first floor of machine-shop.

5 $\frac{5}{12}$ feet of counter shafting, for driving heavy drop-hammers in the tilt-hammer shop, fabricated and put in operation, and the hammers set up and put in operation.

94 feet counter shafting and machinery on second floor of boring mill so improved as to allow the removal of 115 $\frac{7}{12}$ feet of shafting

the pulleys, fixtures, &c., and simplify the machinery, economize the belting, and reducing the friction equal to the amount removed.

Machinery and fixtures for drawing head gate, at rolling mill, have been completed, and also, for drawing head gates at the tilt-hammer shop and grinding mill. These are of cast iron, and of the most permanent and durable construction.

A large number of cutting, milling, drilling, planing, and rifling machines have been set up, their positions changed, and put in operation in various work-shops of the armory. Very considerable improvements have been made on the stocking-table, and machinery attached to it, and the main line of shafting therefor, in the stocking-shop.

In nearly all the work-shops, extensive repairs have been made to meet the wear of machinery constantly in motion; also, of the tools, fixtures, &c., such as vice-benches, anvil blocks, pipes for air and water, and pumps for supplying water to machines, tilt-hammers, &c.

Buildings.

The new stock-house, reported as nearly completed last year, has been finished, and is now occupied.

The horse shed, occupying a position in the armory yard, near the entrance gate, has been removed to a more suitable site, on a lot outside the yard, on North Cliff street, and disconnected with the armory, and one of smaller dimensions, inside of the yard, under the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has been put up.

A portion of the floor in the carpenter's shop, which was discovered to be very much decayed, has been removed, and new joists and floor put in.

Slight repairs have been made to the work-shops generally, as well as to dwellings. The armory yard has been filled and graded in some places, and some of the coal bins, under the railroad, have been repaired, and stone walls built to support the embankments.

The iron roofs on the shops have all been painted, and the slate roofs, guttering, and spouting thoroughly repaired.

Grounds.

The stone foundation of fence, for protecting and improving the rifle factory, in length about 1,820 feet, has been completed. Nearly all the brick piers have been built, the greater portion of the iron railing and pickets put in, and about 1,100 feet of cut stone coping set on the brick walls. About 4,300 cubic yards of filling has been hauled and deposited upon the yard, to raise it to a proper level.

A new post, rail, and picket fence has been made to enclose that portion of the island above, and attached to the rifle factory grounds. There is of this fence about 100 panels.

The wooden bridge across the canal has been weather-boarded and the frame covered to protect it from the weather.

The slate roofs of the shops at this factory have all been repaired, and the iron roofs newly painted.

5,823 feet of dry wall, varying from one to six feet in height and from two to four feet in thickness, and 4,895 feet of coping, have been built and set on the armory canal.

3,000 feet of excavation and filling made on the north and south bank of the canal.

All of the foregoing walling, filling, and excavation was necessary to protect the banks of the canal from injury by floods, heavy rains, and other casualties.

Rifle factory.—Arms and appendages fabricated!

800 percussion-rifles, steel barrels, 58 calibre, altered for long range.

250 percussion-rifles, steel barrels, 54 calibre, altered for long range.

1,000 percussion-rifles, steel barrels, 58 calibre, in a forward state of alteration.

3,942 appendages for percussion-rifles finished.

35,613 components for percussion-rifles finished.

9,761 components for percussion-rifles in progress.

Many of the tools and machines for the model rifle have been completed and are ready for operation; other tools and machines for the same purpose are in a state of progress, in addition to the following:

4 first-class cutting machines completed.

1 hand turning lathe completed.

1 milling machine for screw-drivers completed.

2 stocking machines thoroughly repaired.

2 rifling machines thoroughly repaired.

Two of the old water-wheels have been removed, and their places supplied by one undershot wheel, 10 feet in diameter and 12 feet wide, designed to perform the service lately performed by the two old ones. This wheel is of wood, with cast-iron shaft, flanches, "I" irons and pillow blocks, secured with wrought-iron bolts and nuts. It has two master wheels of cast iron, 10-foot diameter and 8-inch face. The whole is supported by two cut-stone head blocks 12 feet long, 5½ feet wide, and 6 feet high, cemented. The penstock is a cast-iron frame, 21 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 3 feet high, the flanking secured by bolts and nuts, with cast-iron gates, racks, pistons, &c., the whole resting on a solid stone bed or wall, grouted and cemented. This wheel drives the machinery in the new finishing shop, and very considerable improvements have been made in the main driving drums, shafts, pillow and head blocks of the same shop.

40 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet of counter shafting and machinery in the east end of this shop have been so improved and altered as to dispense with 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet, with all appendages, &c., whereby great saving in oil, belting, and power is effected.

Five feet of counter shafting fabricated and put in operation in ma-

chine shop, and the fixtures for drawing head-gates in this shop have been fabricated and attached.

Considerable repairs have been made in the various shops of this factory to machinery, tools, and fixtures, such as tilt-hammers, raps, anvil blocks, &c.

In addition to the improvements to the grounds of the armory before recited, the buildings and the fee-simple estate in the land occupied by them, which obstructed the widening of North Cliff street, have been purchased, and the buildings removed, and the street opened the full width to its intersection with Shenandoah street.

The hill side of the reserved ground, lying immediately on and south of Cliff street, overlooking the armory between Washington and Cliff streets, has been graded and terraced as far as the ravine dividing this from the magazine hill. The terraces have been planted with forest trees. This work embraces about 7,000 cubic yards of excavation and filling, 30 perches of stone masonry, and 430 lineal feet of walled culverts and drains.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL,

COMMANDED BY MAJOR JOHN SYMINGTON.

The operations at this arsenal were as follows :

The smiths' shop, partially finished last year, has been completed, except the painting of the exterior walls and the paving of the west wing, and laying the flagging and putting up the iron forges therein. This shop is of brick, on stone foundations, 242 feet long by 47 feet wide; having, also, connected with it brass and annealing furnaces, and office and tool room. The whole covered with metallic plates, and paved with stone flagging. Within this shop, an iron turbine water-wheel, with iron penstock, has been put in operation, which drives the following machines, viz: two atmospheric tilt-hammers, one large geared punch and shears, and one large shears.

Fifty hundred and twenty-two thousand feet of gun-carriage timber received, inspected, and piled in storehouses.

Necessary repairs have been made to different buildings; new fencing and gates made; and fences, roads, &c., repaired.

Stores fabricated.

- 12 six-pounder gun carriages.
- 12 twelve-pounder mountain howitzer carriages.
- 13 twelve-pounder prairie howitzer carriages.
- 57 field and prairie caissons and forges.
- 10 forty-two-pounder casemate carriages and chassés.
- 2 ammunition carts for prairie service.
- 12 movable iron furnaces for hot shot.
- 10 forty-two-pounder barbette upper carriages.

The above, with implements, equipments, harness, tools, and spare parts complete.

- 200 rounds of twelve-pounder spherical case shot, fixed.
 102 rounds of six-pounder spherical case and canister shot, fixed.
 24 rounds of thirty-two-pounder howitzer canister shot, filled.
 500 stands of eight-inch grape-shot.
 100 stands of twenty-four-pounder case shot, strapped.
 50 stands of forty-two-pounder canisters, filled.
 50 stands of eight-inch sea-coast canisters, filled.
 150 stands of forty-two-pounder grape-shot.
 2,480 cap pouches and picks.
 60 cartridges for ten and eight-inch columbiads.
 1,450 cartridge-bags for heavy cannon.
 4,000 cartridges, musketoen ball.
 3,000 priming tubes, filled.
 100 signal rockets.
 2 falls,
 4 handspikes, } for field and garrison guns.
 2 slings,
 2 sets ring gauges for shot and shells.
 1 twenty-four-pounder cylinder for shot and shells.
 3 iron (hand) sling carts.
 20 pounds soft solder.
 40 pounds black paint.
 150 pounds olive paint.
 47 pick-axes.
 105 boxes for battery wagons and forge stores.
 95 tin cans for oil and paint.
 6 sets armorers', blacksmiths', and masons' tools.
 30 kegs for battery wagon stores.
 438 packing boxes.
 14 chisels and dies.
 1 crane, 1 ratchett drill stock, 12 water buckets.
 1 machine for bending rings and bands.

Altered or repaired.

- 1,723 twelve and six-pounder strapped shot.
 1,729 twelve and six-pounder fixed shot.
 81 3-pounder fixed shot.
 176 twelve and six-pounder canisters, fixed.
 534 twelve and six-pounder spherical case shot, strapped.
 3,640 cannon cartridges, various calibres.
 385,733 cartridges for small arms.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL,

COMMANDED BY MAJOR W. H. BELL.

The operations at this arsenal during the year have been conducted on the same limited scale as for several previous years.

The following is a list of the principal articles fabricated during the year :

- 4 twenty-four-pounder coehorn mortar-beds.
- 16 six-pounder field gun-carriages.
- 16 travelling forges.
- 20 gunners' quadrants.
- 23 tompions for thirty-two and twenty-four-pounder guns.
- 167 cap-pouches.
- 899 implements and equipments for field, siege, and garrison guns.
- 29 implements and equipments for mortar-beds.
- 103 twelve and six-pounder spherical case shot, fixed.
- 10 ten-inch experimental shells.
- 800 six-pounder cartridges.
- 5,616 six-pounder cartridge bags.
- 31 Hale's rockets.
- 63 Hale's rocket cases.
- 15 pounds quick-match.
- 35,000 cartridges for musket and rifle.
- 930 metal fuses, for spherical case shot.
- 250,000 percussion caps.
- 20 spare poles, ironed.
- 17 pintles and wedges for barbette carriages.
- 2 experimental artillery saddles.
- 50 valises and 25 leg-guards for artillery harness.
- 24 iron straps for pole pads.
- 1 rocket conductor.
- 2 slings and lashings for garrison gins.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL,

IN TEMPORARY COMMAND OF LIEUT. T. J. BRERETON.

The operations at this arsenal during the year embrace the following:

Articles fabricated.

- 14 six-pounder field carriages.
- 3 twelve-pounder howitzer carriages.
- 64 iron sponge, and leather watering buckets.
- 376 implements and equipments, for artillery.
- 39 oakum wads.
- 2,232 infantry cartridge boxes.
- 5,590 cartridge box and waist belts.
- 2,913 belt plates.
- 6,994 bayonet scabbards.
- 9,356 gun slings.
- 3,193 rifle and carbine cartridge boxes.
- 4,410 rifle and cavalry cartridge box plates.
- 1,644 rifle pouch and flask belts.

- 1,163 rifle-ball pouches.
 - 2,460 pistol cartridge boxes.
 - 1,407 pairs holsters.
 - 13,888 cap-pouches.
 - 15,492 cone-picks.
 - 6,629 cavalry and artillery sabre belts.
 - 330 non-commissioned officers' sword belts
 - 1,431 soft leather caps for holsters.
 - 6,843 sergeants' and musicians' belt plates.
 - 4,225 sabre knots.
 - 1,866 rifle sword bayonet scabbards.
 - 2,976 waist belts, with clasps, &c.
 - 4,381 revolver holsters.
 - 3,202 pistol cartridge boxes.
 - 6,017 carbine slings, and 3,829 swivels.
 - 75 forty-two-pounder cartridges.
 - 28 eight-inch cartridge bags.
 - 636,500 cartridges for small arms.
 - 624,000 elongated bullets for small arms.
 - 30 artillery bridle-bits.
 - 1,050 coupling hooks and straps.
 - 1 elongated bullet-press.
 - 1 rolling machine.
 - 1,679 packing boxes.
 - 95 patterns for castings.
- And the usual quantity of fireworks.
- In addition to the foregoing, much other work has been done, including the following :
- 1 cistern 100 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 13½ feet deep, has been constructed.
 - 2 sheds, each 250 by 20 feet, built.
 - 2 out-houses constructed.
 - 3 old furnaces renewed in the foundry.
 - 4 wells dug and walled.
 - 180 ornamental trees planted.
 - 110 feet of lightning conductor made and put up.
 - Timber-shed torn down and removed.
 - 492 lineal feet of paling put up.
 - 200 windows hung on hinges.
 - 2 flights of stone steps built.
 - 40 feet of stone coping put on walls.
 - 1,100 feet of sewers and gutters constructed.
 - 144 yards of road made.
 - 650 feet water and gas pipes taken up and relaid.
 - 2,360 cubic yards of earth, and 1,000 loads of gravel, hauled and spread on grounds
 - 568 feet copper and tin gutters and spouts made.
- Several thousand muskets and pistols have been cleaned and oiled, and a quantity of rifle ramrods altered for elongated ball.

FORT MONROE ARSENAL,

COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN A. B. DYER.

The operations at this post during the year were as follows :

Buildings.

New timber storehouse. This building is 125 by 30 feet, one story high, of brick, and covered with slate.

Experiments in firing.

- 66 shots fired from ten-inch columbiad to test carriage and stone platform.
- 96 shots fired with Dr. Read's projectiles.
- 14 shots fired from ten-inch columbiad to test Norwegian shell.
- 33 shots fired to test percussion fuse.
- 6-pounder wrought-iron gun fired 558 times and bursted.

Articles fabricated.

- 12 32-pounder barbette gun-carriages and chassés.
- 189 junk wads for cannon.
- 205 cartridges—proof charges—for heavy cannon.
- 4,860 cartridges for small-arms.
- 7 pounds quick match.
- 160 signal rockets.
- 1 set of fireworks.
- 33 iron pintles and wedges for barbette carriages.
- 1 set portfire drifts.
- 9 32-pounder pent-houses.
- 2 wad moulds, 10 and 8-inch.

Miscellaneous work.

- Wharf extended 30 by 47 feet.
- 90 by 30 feet of old wharf taken up and 400 cubic yards of sand hauled and filled in the same.
- 200 square yards of macadamized road made, leading to ordnance wharf.
- 4 small buildings moved to reclaimed ground adjoining ordnance stable yard, and fitted up for laboratory purposes.
- Cistern, to contain 1,000 gallons, constructed.
- Field battery belonging to Fort Monroe, and tin roof of shop and stable repaired and painted.
- 280,753 feet white oak timber marked and piled.
- Public buildings repaired and painted.

In addition to the foregoing, many small articles, such as tools, &c., have been repaired for use in current service.

NEW YORK ARSENAL,

COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN R. H. K. WHITELEY.

The operations at this arsenal during the year have been as follows:

Articles fabricated.

- 29,960 cartridges, expanding ball.
- 100 pass boxes.
- 241 chocks.
- 889 pounds paint and putty.
- Nails, rivets, tools, chains, hinges, bolts, &c., &c.
- 435 packing boxes and cribs.

Improvements.

- 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ lineal feet of iron fence made and set on wall.
- 1 two-story frame barn built.
- 425 lineal feet of picket fence made and set up on west line of arsenal grounds.
- Stone curbing cut and laid down on mouth of cistern; fire-engine placed in position and a frame house built over it.
- Magazine on glacis of Fort Columbus thoroughly repaired.

Miscellaneous work.

- 29 muskets, sabres, and swords repaired.
- 42 powder-flasks repaired.
- 5,151 pieces white accoutrements blacked.
- 18,233 small-arms cleaned, oiled, and repacked.
- 3,160 bayonet-scabards cleaned and blacked.
- 1,135 lineal feet iron and wood fence painted.
- 47 gun-carriages and mortar-beds (iron) lackered.
- 430 cannon, 18,616 shot and shells, 224 pieces of skidding, and 1 large crane lackered.
- 1 barge and two boats painted.

The armament of Castle Williams has been repaired and painted; and the guns and projectiles at batteries Hudson and Morton skidded, oiled, and lackered.

Repairs have been made to buildings, roads, pavements, fences, boats, carts, and tools.

7,675 packages of ordnance stores have been received and issued, and 1,029 have been sold.

In addition to the foregoing, the commanding officer of this arsenal has inspected and received from contractors 7,749 small-arms, such as rifles, carbines, revolvers, swords, and sabres; 15,846 parts of small-arms, and 49,065 pieces of accoutrements.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL,

COMMANDED BY BREVET MAJOR P. V. HAGNER.

The operations at this arsenal during the year have been as follows:

Fabricated.

- 257,421 friction tubes for cannon.
 - 2,278 tin packing-boxes for cannon.
 - 200 lanyards and 500 hooks for same.
 - 1,150,000 Maynard primers.
 - 2,500 tin boxes for primers.
 - 2,310,000 percussioncaps.
 - 160 canvass bags for percussion-caps.
 - 255 fulminate of mercury, pounds of.
 - 175 pounds of friction powder.
 - 7,600 cartridges for musketoons.
 - 1 set of cannon inspecting instruments.
 - 5 sets of inspecting instruments for shells.
 - 13 lifting-jacks for field service.
 - 30 pendulum hausses for field guns, &c.
 - 1,800 rifled muskets, with self-priming locks and chambered breech-pieces, altered from flint lock, model 1822.
 - 1 drilling machine for putting sights on muskets.
 - 2 screw-presses for making primers.
 - 2 rifling machines, with double sets of cutters, cutting three grooves in three barrels each at the same time.
 - 1 set of small scales for office.
- Tools, packing-boxes, and office cases made and repaired.

Miscellaneous work.

6,960 flint-lock muskets received from Mount Vernon arsenal in August last, (injured in transportation by leakage of the vessel,) overhauled and cleaned, and the irreparable selected.

Public buildings and fences repaired and painted, a steam gauge attached to engine, and the governor altered and repaired.

A brick addition, 34 by 12 feet, with tin roof, made to coal-shed.

90 feet of river wall taken down and rebuilt.

525 square-yards of brick pavement relaid.

3,600 barrels of powder, 4,000 sets of parts for altering muskets, 2,000 saddle blankets, 3,339 horse brushes, and 2,593 currycombs inspected and received.

The alteration of flint-lock to "self-priming rifle-musket," commenced last year, is proceeding satisfactorily, and as fast as the new parts can be furnished by the contractors.

The new machines and processes introduced for this work give very satisfactory results. The breeching machine starts the thread very

uniformly, and saves a large part of the manual labor heretofore necessary, and, for the first time in such work, secures a perfect interchange in this part, so that no selection of pins is requisite. By chamfering the end of the pin, a perfect junction of the interior of the bore and chamber is obtained, leaving no space for the collection of dirt, and keeping the screw threads perfect.

The rifling machines, receiving three barrels and cutting three grooves at the same time, have the advantage of expediting the work performed by each man and machine, and thus saving expense and shop room; and also do the work better than can be done in machines having a single cutter, as the lands of the barrel are untouched during the process and come out with their original polish, thus rendering unnecessary all subsequent polishing. Forty-eight barrels have been completed by one machine in a little less than ten hours, and 249 in six successive days—the attendant sharpening his cutters at times, and changing his rods when necessary.

The friction tubes for cannon continue to give the best results in service, and satisfactory reports have been received from those sent to China upon trial last year.

A few reports only have been received of trials in service of the Maynard primers as now made. These have all been as satisfactory as were those reported last year.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL,

COMMANDED BY BREVET MAJOR G. D. RAMSAY.

The principal operations at this arsenal during the year have been as follows:

Fabricated.

- 2 mountain howitzer carriages, complete.
- 10 pendulum hausses for field guns.
- 30 tangent scales.
- 40 vent covers for 6-pounder guns.
- 150 cannon lock pins and screws.
- 12 lanyard hooks.
- 10 muzzle-sights for cannon.
- 59 tompions and collars for cannon.
- 574 shells and spherical case shot, strapped.
- 818 shells and spherical case shot, fixed.
- 100 picket pins.
- 300 pounds mealed powder.
- 2,254 cartridges for cannon.
- 4,442 cartridge bags for cannon.
- 2,101,300 cartridges for small-arms.
- 54,974 pounds elongated balls for small-arms.
- 5,320 priming tubes filled.
- 600 yards of quick-match.
- 542 signal rockets.
- 8,082 paper fuses.

- 381 parts for field carriages.
- 1,535 irons for leather traces.
- 60 canisters for 32-pounders.
- 272 cartridge blocks for 32-pounder howitzer.
- 550 rocket cases and 800 sticks.
- 3,024 sabots for field guns.
- 5,546 cylinders and caps for field ammunition.
- 2,845 priming tubes, empty.
- 1,000 fuse plugs.
- 1 sling cart.
- 330 pounds paint, assorted.
- 189 tools and implements.
- 15 iron bedsteads.
- 1 desk.
- 5 lightning rods.
- 1 water tank.
- 2 wagon poles.
- 2,884 packing boxes.

Miscellaneous Work.

- 6 12-pounder mountain howitzers, cleaned and oiled.
- 3 field-carriages, painted.
- A large quantity of artillery implements repaired, cleaned, painted, &c.
- 12 sets harness repaired.
- 1,060 spherical case shot and shells lackered.
- 200 small-arms repaired, cleaned, and oiled.
- 37,200 cartridges for small-arms, altered.
- 3 limbers and trails, and 6 artillery wheels repaired.
- 150 leather traces, ironed.
- 1 sling-cart, 15 iron bedsteads, and 1,737 packing boxes, painted.
- 1 bullet machine, set up.
- 1 balance (16,000 lbs.) set up.
- 5 lightning-rods, set up.
- 1 rolling-machine and shafting, set up.
- 2,778 sets of horse equipments inspected, received, and issued.
- 5,226 boxes ordnance stores received and issued.

The amount of stores received and issued during the year has been very large, and a great deal of work has been done in packing, examining, and counting the same.

The arsenal grounds and buildings have been improved, repaired, and kept in good condition.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL,

COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN R. A. WAINWRIGHT.

The principal operations at this arsenal during the year have been the construction of carriages for heavy artillery, the preservation and improvement of machinery, work-shops, public buildings, and grounds; the issuing and receiving of ordnance and ordnance stores, viz :

Articles fabricated.

- 10 8-inch columbiad carriages and chassés.
- 20 42-pounder barbette carriages and chassés.
- 417 manœuvring and truck handspikes.
- 601 implements for artillery.
- 337 cannon wads.
- 53 cannon cartridges.
- 547 cannon cartridge bags.
- 5,000 musket cartridges.
- 30 elevating jacks.
- 20 sets of iron work for columbiad carriages.
- 1,041 8 and 10-inch sabots.
- 814 8-inch shell straps.
- 30 tompions for garrison guns.
- 25 stands of 42-pounder canister shot.
- 200 pounds of horse-shoes.
- 770 pounds of paint.
- 88 packing boxes.
- 2 hand lathes.
- 1 machine for boring heavy timber.
- 1 vertical saw frame, rebuilt.

Miscellaneous Work.

- 136,200 cartridges for small-arms, altered.
- 24,352 feet carriage timber inspected and piled.
- 14 barbette carriages and chassés repaired.
- 265 naves for carriages, turned and painted.
- 11,559 shot and shells, lackered and piled.
- 11 heavy cannon cleaned, lackered, and skidded.
- 6,000 rifle ramrod-heads, forged.
- 5,468 yards painting put on buildings.
- 3,083 yards whitewash put on buildings and fences.
- 1,656 square feet flooring laid in barracks.
- 26 heavy guns, and 5,461 shot and shells received from the foundry; and various stores received from other arsenals. And a great number of guns and carriages issued to California, and various stores to arsenals.

BATON ROUGE ARSENAL,

COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN J. T. RODMAN.

The principal operations at this arsenal embrace the following:

Fabricated.

- 9 sponges, rammers, and staves.
- 3,752 shells, spherical case shot and canisters, fixed.

- 250 six-pounder cartridges.
 - 1,000 six-pounder cartridge bags.
 - 3,200 cartridges for small arms.
 - 5,200 pounds bullets, for Colt's pistols.
 - 2,780 paper fuses.
 - 2,500 fuse plugs.
 - 2,213 sabots and cartridge blocks.
 - 275 parts and implements for small arms.
 - 210 pounds paint and putty.
 - 521 packing boxes and 19 tin cases.
- A variety of tools for current service.

Miscellaneous work.

- 69 sabres and tools repaired.
- 89,000 flint-lock cartridges altered to percussion.
- 2,919 rounds field ammunition examined and repacked.
- 380 rifle ramrod-heads, altered.
- 1,340 small arms cleaned, oiled, and repacked.
- 1 set of tools for travelling forge and battery wagon, cleaned and oiled.
- 728 pounds laboratory paper, varnished.
- 1,126 ammunition packing boxes, painted.
- 200 ammunition packing boxes, enlarged.
- 11,025 feet lumber received, piled, &c.
- Experiments made with spherical case shot.
- All gun carriages at the arsenal painted and stored in new artillery storehouse.
- 1,662 packages of stores issued, and 348 received.

Buildings.

The artillery storehouse 200 by 50 feet, two stories high, completed.
Walls of magazine painted.

CHARLESTON ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN C. P. KINGSBURY.

The principal operations at this arsenal during the year may be stated as follows :

Fabricated.

- 65 signal rockets.
- 3 six-pounder sponges and rammers.
- 2 wheelbarrows.
- 1 office book-case.
- 1 frame for turning lathe.
- 1 handbarrow for muskets.
- 1 frame for signal-bell.
- 5 packing boxes.

Other work.

- 360 percussion rifles taken apart, cleaned, and oiled inside of barrels and rods; lock-plates and springs polished, defective parts replaced, and the whole re-assembled and packed.
- 840 percussion muskets taken apart; bands, barrels, bayonet guard-bows, guard-plates, and lock-plates polished, and oiled, and the whole re-assembled and prepared for issue.
- 350 cubic feet of earth hauled, filled into square and turfed.
- 550 yards of wire-fence constructed, and other fences and gates repaired.
- 2 barbette carriage wheels repaired.
- 2 pumps overhauled, and extensively repaired.
- 1 choking machine added to laboratory.
- 40 thirty-two pounders cleaned and oiled at Fort Sumter.
- 10 turning tool handles made.
- 23 fence posts turned, painted, and planted.
- 2,100 superficial feet of enclosing wall repaired, joints cleaned and repointed.
- 5 formers made for laboratory.
- 13 sets artillery harness for four horses cleaned, oiled, and repacked.

The enclosing wall of magazine has been slightly repaired and repointed; the engine-house has received two coats of paint, and part of quarters have been repaired and painted, and the joints, cocks, and fastenings of the water-pipes partially renewed.

After the abandonment of Castle Pinckney by the city, the stores there were overhauled and inventoried, and the place restored to order and cleanliness. The usual guard and night watch have been kept up throughout the year.

Stores have been issued to the New York arsenal; Fort Marion, Florida; Fort Pulaski, Georgia; Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, and to the State of Alabama.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL.

COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN J. GORGAS.

The following have been the principal operations during the last fiscal year:

Fabricated.

- 1 pile driver for piles at wharf.
- 19 pent-houses.
- 1 cart, with iron axle.
- 1 set of harness for two horses.
- 1 set of trunnion chains with 10-inch rings.

- 1 cooper's tenace.
- 1 bullet mould for grooved balls.
- 1 lock.
- Table, bookcase, and desk for office.

Altered to percussion.

- 31,000 musket, buck, and ball cartridges.
- 100 muskets, second class, N. A. Brown.
- 1 Hall's rifle, for trial.

Machinery.

- 1 foot and power lathe, with tools complete, for turning wood and iron, and for screw cutting, has been purchased, and put up in armorer's shop No. 2.

Quarters No. 2 have been painted throughout, and are now in good order; 30 feet new conductor made and placed there. A new wharf has been built, with a front of 30 feet on the river, having a landing for high and for low-water, and a footway 10 feet wide, running back to the warehouse. This building has been put in good order; the old brick floor taken up, and replaced by flooring of 3-inch plank, and inside casings to windows made; the exterior cement washed, wood-work painted one coat, and lettering renewed.

A brick culvert, 3 feet in the clear, was built last summer on the road to the landing, and swept away by the autumnal rains. This has been replaced by a small iron bridge, resting on brick abutments.

The hydraulic ram, proposed in the estimate for 1855 and 1856, has been placed in the spring outside the walls, and a cistern and barn-house built in the centre of the parade. The supply furnished has reached about 3,000 gallons in twenty-four hours; the water is raised 135 feet from the ram into the second story of the quarters, and the length of the main supply-pipe is 1,200 feet.

The garden, stables, men's kitchen, officers' kitchen, barracks, and quarters No. 1, are now amply furnished with water from this source, and the surplus water supplies a fountain in the centre of the parade. Pipes to quarters No. 2, and to the guard-house and hospital, are still being laid, at a trifling expense. The cost of the whole apparatus will but little exceed the estimate formerly made for a cistern at the tables. Objections occur to the use of small iron pipes in conveying the water; it becomes highly impregnated with the iron.

A shed for wagons and mules, 60 feet front, with wings running back 30 feet, has been built of timber, and five stalls and a carriage-room constructed in the wings.

A rough shed, to be covered with boards, 75 feet by 24 feet, for the storage of timber and wood, is in progress in the lumber yard.

A brick and wood floor has been laid in the blacksmith's shop, and the forge taken down and rebuilt for the welding of long pieces of iron. One thousand feet of board fence, 5 feet high, has been put up around field outside of walls.

The out-houses at the stables have been repaired throughout with

new sills, and brick pillars substituted for the wooden supports, and the stable yard fence moved and yard enlarged.

An addition has been made to the new garden, the old one having become almost useless from the cocoa grass. One thousand loads of earth and gravel hauled on the enclosure, and one hundred and fifty trees set out.

Stores have been issued to the State of Alabama, and to the fort at Pensacola harbor,

NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL.

COMMANDED BY BREVET MAJOR T. T. S. LAIDLLEY.

The principal operations at this arsenal during the fiscal year were as follows:

Southwest tower.—Roof put on, covered with copper; floors laid down; ceilings, stairs, railings, and partitions put up; walls plastered and finished with hard finish; doors made and hung; woodwork painted two coats.

Officers' quarters, No. 2.—Front portico erected; outside door frames with pilasters and cornice, put up; fan and side lights made and put in; doors made and hung; ceiling of piazza put up and painted; window sashes oiled; piazza floor painted; 553 superficial feet of stone cut for main gateway.

New floor put in basement of officers' quarters No. 1.

12 iron clamps made for portico of officers' quarters.

824 stonecutter's tools sharpened.

403 pounds of old spikes drawn out into nails.

59 feet of brick covered drain constructed.

1,733 feet of boundary fence repaired.

198 feet of garden fence painted.

Doors and window frames and sash of stables, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, paint shop, carriage storehouse, and armorer's shop, painted two coats.

Parapets of northeast and northwest towers pointed and painted.

Carts repaired; earth hauled and put on square; powder in magazine aired and rolled; underbrush in grove cut down and cleared; grass in square mowed; buildings policed and ventilated.

Night and Sunday watch kept.

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, November 11, 1856.