8

## OUR WAR BUREAU.

### Annual Report of the Secretary of War Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, NOvember 14, 1866 .- Mr. President :- Disbandment of the volunteer forces in service at the time the Rebel armies surrendered; collecting the arms, ordnance and military stores scattered over the wast theatre of war; the sale and disposition of unserviceable material; storing in argenals, magazines and depots that which might be used; settling and adjusting war claims; reerniting and organizing the regular army und the recent act; the establishment of posts and garrisons on the frontier and in the Indian country; testing the various improvements of breech-loading small arms, and supplying them to the army; practical experiments to determine the destructive power of projectiles and the comparative resisting qualities of materials completing seaboard, defenses "and providing mem with armaments; planning and carrying on harbor and river improvements; these, with the administration of the laws relating to refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, have constituted the chief operations of the War Department during the past year.

### Mustering Out of Troops.

Mustering Out of Treeps: The entire number of volunteer troops to be mustered out was, on May 1, 1885, 1,034,064, and my last annual report recounted the operation of disbanding this force until November 15, 1866, when 800,953 treops had been transported, mustered out and paid. The work was actively continued after that date, and on January 20, 1866, 95,722 volunteers had been mustered out; February 15, 952,452; March 10, 967,887; May 1, 986,782; June 30, 1,016,670; November 1, 1,025,921-leaving in service, 11,043 volunteers, white and colored. The aggregate reduction of the colored troops d ariseg the year has been 75,024, and at this dal e one regiment of artillery and thirteen of info atry, numbering about 10,000 officers and this da! e one regiment of artillery and thirteen of info atry, numbering about 10,000 officers and enlist ed men, remain in the service. Com-men: ed in May, 1955, the work of discharging and returning to their homes 1,034,064 volun-teer swould have been completed within three mo aths but for the necessity of retaining in ser wice part of that force. Past experience sh ewsthat should any national emergency re-d' aire a larger force than is provided by the F sace establishment, armies could be swiftly agamized to at least the full strength of a mil-bon of men.

#### Reduction of Expenses.

The reduction of the army has been attended by a corresponding reduction of material and retrenchment of expenditures. The advanced depots of the Quartermaster's Department, which has been established as bases of opera-tions, have been broken up; the greater part of tions, have been broken up; the greater part of the material sold at advantageous rates or con-centrated in five principal depots and arsenals; and all unnecessary employees discharged. From May 1, 1865, to August 2, 1866, over 207,000 horses and mules were sold for \$15,249,075-54. About 4400 barracks, hospitals and other build-ings have been sold during the year for \$447.-\$73'14. The sale of irregular and damaged citch-ing in store produced, during the fiscal year, the sum of \$902,770'45. The fleet of 500 ocean trans-ports in service on July 1, 1865, at a daily ex-pense of \$82,400, was reduced before June 30, 1860, to 53 vessels, costing \$3000 per diem, and most of these have since been discharged-ocean transportation being now almost entirely contransportation being now almost entirely con by established commercial lines of a. Of 262 vessels which had been emsteamers. ployed in initiand transportation, at an expense of \$3,193,533°28, none were remaining in service on June 30, 1866; sales of river transports, steamers and barges during the year are re-ported as amounting to \$1,152,85°59. The rates of wagon transportation in the Indian country have also been reduced by favorable contracts.

The military railroads, which were operated during the war at a total expenditure of \$45,-422,71945, and which are officially reported to have reached an extent of 25630's miles, and to have possessed 438 engines and 6605 cars, have all been transferred to companies or boards of public works, upon condition of the adoption of loyal organizations of directors. Cash sales of railroad equipment to the amount of \$3,466,739:33 railroad equipment to the amount of \$3,466,739'33 are reported, and credit sales of \$7,444,073.22; upon the latter there have been paid, principal and interest, \$1,20,085'18; leaving due to the United States, on Jane 30, 1866, principal and interest, \$6,570,074'05. The military telegraph, which at-tained an extent of 15, 389 miles of lines con-structed during the period of hostilities, with a total expenditure of 3,219,100 during the war, and \$567,637 during the last fiscal year, has been discontinued. The military fiscal year, has been discontinued. discontinued, the material sold and disposed of and the employees discharged, only a few confi-dential operators being still retained for eigher

the army and Military Academy, \$248,94° to volunteers; and in the disbursemer lions or dollars in small sums, and difficulties and hazards, the to amid

THE DAILY EVENING

the army and Military Academy, \$248,94° to volunteers; and in the disbursemer', alleve lions or dollars in small sums, and ... of mil-difficulties and hazards, the to' emild great Government, in expenses of e ... el cost to the but a fractional portion of ... rety character, is Every effort has beer eme per cent. comfort and health e', a made to promote the best medical tree ... when may, and to give the sick. Well gre ... ement to the wounded and pearance of ... ement to the wounded and pearance of ... ement to the avounded and pearance of ... ement to the wounded and pearance of ... ement to the sounded and pearance of ... ement to four troops. A right s ... emforced. The adoption of these measures avafted to control or eradicate the disease, at the recruiting depots and forts where it appeared, before it assumed its usual alarming coldemic form; and official recognition has been given to the incritorious services of medical officers whose fidelity, energy and skillful administra-tion succeeded in averting or diminishing the horrors or wide spread pestilence. In other respects the general health of the troops has been good. Among while troops the proportion of deaths, from all causes, to cases treated, has been greater than with the while troops, and the mortality rate one death to every twenty-mine cases treated. There were remaining in troops the proportion of cases taken sick has been greater than with the white troops, and the mortality rate one death to every twenty-nine cases treated. There were remaining in general hospitals, June 30, 1865, and admitted during the year, 64,488 pathents, of whom, on June 30, 1866, only 97 remained under treatment. The comfort and proper medical treatment of the sick and wounded are secured in well arranged post hospitals, of which there are at present 187, with a total capacity of 10,881 beds. Measures have been adopted for the purpose of providing suitable shelter for the troops now stationed on the plains, and for those which may be ordered thither, and to prevent suffer-ing during the winter. The army has been well supplied with forage, about one balf the quan-tity having been supplied from the stock re-maining on hand at the cessation of hostilities. The consumption for the year has been 3,300,000 bushels of oats, 5,061,000 bushels of corts, 136,000 tons of hay, 2700 tons of straw. Subsistence stores of good quality have been supplied to the army, and though the larger pat has been obtained at the principal market centres of the Northern States, yet the general return of the citizens, North and South, to the productiveness of peace, and the consequent reopening of the customary channels and sources of trade, have eenabled a partial resump-tion of the course of procuring supplies at the points where they ard to be onsumed. Eighty-nine constrained for the seen market in the store for the constraet of the course of procuring supplies at the points where they ard to be consumed. Eighty-

tion of the course of procuring supplies at the points where they are to be consumed. Eighty-nine contracts for fresh beef have been made in the Southern States, at a general average price of 11.06 cents per pound, and in the interior of those States other articles to a small extent have been purchased. The market at New Or-leans is now so well furnished, and has so far resumed a healthful mercantile condition, as to render it possible to procure there, at satis-factory prices, most of the subsistence stores required in the Department of the Gulf. On the Pacific coast, for several years after California was admitted to the Union, all the supplies for troops there stationed were re-

california was summed to the onlow, at the suppliest for troops there stationed were re-quired to be shipped from New York, but an ample and reliable market, comprising the products of California and Oregon, and the foreign countries bordering upon the same occan, is now found in San Francisco, and most of the subsistence stores for thoms in the Distof the subsistence stores for troops in the Divi sion of the Pacific have been there obtained. In general the subsistence supplies purchased during the year have been procured upon contracts, concluded in pursuance of advertise-ments for sealed proposals, written proposals and acceptances.

and acceptances. The importance of speedily providing the army with breech-loading small arms of the best pattern has been recognized and acted upon. By an order of January 3, 1866, a board of competent officers was convened for the purpose of examining, testing and reporting on the various models of original breech-loaders, and the various plans for the conversion into breech-loaders of the arms heretofore borne by our troops.

This Board met on March 10, and continued in This Board met on March 10, and continued in session until June 4, when its report was sub-mitted, and directions have been given the Ordnance Department for the speedy manu-facture of breech-loading arms. In view of the great number of small arms on hand, it has een deemed advisable to convert Springfield efficient breech-loaders, rather than to incur the cost of the entire manufacture of new arms of that description, at a time, too, when the inven-tion may not have been perfected. This altera-tion of the Springfield musket has been effected so successfully as to render it an arm believed to be better in all respects than the Prussian needle gun, while its metallic ammunition is regarded as superior to that of the latter. The Department has already on hand breech-loaders of approved patterns adequate for the supply of the cavalry, and mounted and light infantry. Besides the measures that have been men-tioned to provide for the comfort and promote the efficiency of the army, stated monthly inspections have been made in every military command during the year, with a view to bring to notice and promptly remedy any irregularities and defects: and numerous special inspec tions have also been made throughout the whole country, for the purpose of correcting abuses, suggesting improvements, and effecting retrenchment in the service. The inspection service has not been changed by the return to peace; the system developed during the war, meeting the requirements as nearly as practi-cable, is still continued. The present organization of military depart-The present organization of military depart-ments and divisions is as follows:— The Department of the East, Major-General George G. Meade to command, to embrace the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Fort Delaware. Head-quar-ters at Philadelphia. The Department of the Lakes, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Joseph Hooker to com-mand, to embrace the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Head-quar-ters at Detroit.

grauts on their way to the mountain Territories against the hostility and opposition of the Indians.

ides the operations thus recapitulated, of

dians. Besides the operations thus recapitulated, of reduction, concentration, retrenchment, and reorganization of the military establishment, and payment, complete equipment, and dispo-sition of the army, other matters of national importance and interest have received the care-ful attention of the War Department. The permanent defenses of the country have been much increased by substituting cannon of larger calibre and improved model for lighter guns, and wreaght from for wooden gun car-fuges. This work is still in progress, and will be continued. Diligent and careful efforts, based upon the designs and recommendations of com-petent boards of engineers, have been much to construction, to more powerful armaments. Construction has been suspended upon some works, in order to swait the completion of im-portant experiments having in view the exten-sive use of from shields or armor for the protec-tion of guns and gunners; the results already attained give the promise of a practical and highly beneficial application of the knowledge obtained by these trials. Burveys of the lakes have been continued, and progress has already been made in improv-ing the harbors and rivers of the country. The

and progress has already been made in improv-ing the harbors and rivers of the country. The work will be energetically prosecuted under the liberal appropriations made at the last ses-

the liberal appropriations made at the last ses-sion of Congress. Active and careful measures have been in-stituted for successfully and speedily carrying into effect the generous provisions of Congress for the benefit of surviving soldiers of the war for the Union. The subject of the payment of extra bounties to discharged soldiers, and ex-tra pay to discharged officers, has received assiduous attention. The recent law devolving upon the War Department, instead of the accounting officers of the Treasurv, the duties upon the War Department, instead of the accounting officers of the Treasury, the duties of examination and settlement of claims of this nature, imposed a vast accumulation of numerous acts of Congress and the regulations and prac-tice of several bureaus; upon the proper per-formance of these extraordinary labors depends the disbursement of nearly eighty millions of dollars among more than a million of claim-ants. Soon alter the adjournment of Congress ants. Soon after the adjournment of Congress a competent board of afficers was organized to prepare rules and regulations for the payment of the authorized bounties. Dilligent applicabaying been found to be in strict accord with with law, were promptly approved, published and directed to be carried into effect.

To the same board the subject of bounties for colored soldiers was also referred, with a view to provide any additional checks that might guard the boanty from fraudulent assignces and secure it to colored soldiers, and protect and secure it to colored soldiers, and protect the Treasury against fraud; and when the report was received, payment of the bounties was ordered. As to the other class of bounties, the Pay master-General regards it impracticable to make payment until all applications shall have been received, and claims classified and producted by States and operanisations; but here registered by States and organizations; but by this preliminary process the ultimate paymen of all will, it is believed, be greatly expedite Attempted otherwise, probably the work would never be fully accomplished. Of the valuable public records by which the valuable bounty claims is to be tested, there is in the archives of the Government but one copy, already much worn, for each period. An ex-amination for each individual case would soon reduce them to illerible shreds

reduce them to illegible shreds, The duly of the Government to the soldiers who have been maimed or have fallen in its defense has not been neglected. Much care defense has not been neglected. Much care has been taken, by precautions and practical tests, to secure for the former the most durable, useful and comfortable artificial limbs. From July 16, 1862, the date of the act of Congress authorizing artificial limbs to be turnished, to July 1, 1866, there have been supplied to disabled soldiers 3981 legs, 2240 arms, 9 feet, 55 hands, 125 surgical apparatus, and it is supposed that not more than 1000 limbs remain still to be supplied, to be supplied to be supplied to be supplied. include uniortunated cost of \$70,000. In order to nature of the injury or operation, fo limb or other surgical appliance can be advantageously adopted, the Surgeon-General has recommended that, if the appropriation for this purpose shall be continued, the money value of an artificial limb, in lieu of an order for the apparatus, be given to the maimed soldier. Forty-one national military cemeteries have been esta-blished, and into these had already been blished, and into these had already been gathered, on June 30, the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers. The sites for ten additional cemeteries have

been selected, and the work upon them, for some time delayed by the climate and a threatened epidemic, is now in course of vigorous prosecution. Although it may not be desirable to remove the remains of those now reposing in other suitable burial grounds, it is estimated that our national cemeteries will be

From July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862. From July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863. From July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1863. From July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1865. From July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866. 

TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1866.

Total amount ...... ...\$369,305,861'37 No appropriation is required for the next

fiscal year.

No appropriation is required for the next fiscal year. Arrangements will soon be consummated by the Medical Department for the permanent se-curity of its valuable mortuary records, in-cluding 16,000 folio volumes of hospital regis-ters, 47,000 purial records, 16,000 hospital muster and pay rolls, alphabetical registers of the dead, containing 250,000 names of white and 20,000 of colored soldiers, and the pathological collection constituting the Army Medical Museum. Dur-ing the year official evidence, obtainable from no other source, of cause of death, or of dis-charge for disability, has been furnished in 49,212 cases, and 210,027 discharges upon certifi-cates of disability have been examined and classified. The total number of surgical cases classified and recorged is, of wounds, 133,952, and of operations, 28,438. The preparation for publication of the medical and surgical history of the war has been prose-cuted with energy, much of the manuscript and

cuted with energy, much of the manuscript and several of the illustrations for the first volume several of the internations for the first volume being completed. The army medical museum continues to increase in value and usefulness, and the greater security and additional accom-modations of the building to which it will be shortly removed, admit of the addition of a great number of interesting and instructive specimens not hitherto available for want of specimens not hitherto available for want of space. A small appropriation will be required to continue the work of classification and pre-servation of this national collection. The number of casualties from the commence-ment of the war to the present time, in the regular and volunteer medical staff, is ascer-tained to be 336, including 29 killed in battle, 12 by accident, 10 died of wounds, 4 died in Rebel prisons, 7 died of yellow fever, 3 died of choiera, 270 died of other diseases. During the war 35 medical officers were wounded in battle.

medical officers were wounded in battle. The distribution of troops in small bodies over so large an extent of country necessitates the employment of acting assistant surgeons temporarily, but the number of these has been reduced from 1997 on July 1, 1885, to 264 on July 1, 1866, and will be still further diminished I, 1806, and will be still further diministed when existing vacancies in the grade of assist-ant surgeons, created by the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, are filled; a corresponding decrease in the number of hospital stewards for general service has also been effected, and in every branch of the department reduction and re-trenchment have been rigidily enforced. An aggregate expenditure of \$257,801 92 was incurred by the medical department in furnishing officers and supplies to the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, which had un-der its control during the fiscal year ending July I, 1866, no appropriation applicable to the purpose and though, under a decision of the Treasury Department, reimbursement was not made 

10.000.0 4,044,261 59 23.163-24

partment, being apportionment of amount paid for board and care of sick soldiers in 121,60#31

14,295'90 Amount recovered on account of stores and furniture lost or damaged in transports

0,955-24

4,597.42

shany arsenals; three magazines, with a ca-pacity for storing 15,000 barrels of gunpowder, have been built at St. Louis arsemal, and one of the same expacity at each of the arsenals at Washington City and Beniela. A board of offi-cers is engaged in examining suitable sites for depositories of gunpowder, provided for by an appropriation of the last session of Congress; and the erection of such magazines as will fur-nish secure and suitable storage for all our pow-der, ammunition, and nitre will be commenced early next spring. The arsenals at the South which were selzed by the rebels, having been retaken, are reoccupied, excepting the North Carolina arsenal, which was destroyed, the Harper's Ferry armory, the work-hops of which has been transferred temporarily to the freed-men's bureau, and the arsenal in Arkansas, which is occupied by toops of the line. The Chief of Ordnance is of opinion that it is not advisable to rebuild the North Carolina arsenal, or to re-establish the armory at Har-per's Ferry, and the same and some of the other supplies which were collected at Baton Rouge. San Autonio, Augusta, Charleston, and

other supplies which were collected at Baton Rouge, San Antonio, Augusta, Charleston, and Mount Vernou arsenals have been removed, and the only supplies which have been sent to them were such as were required for immediate issue to troops. The commission appointed under the act of April 19, 1864, to examine and under the act of April 19, 1864, to examine and report the value of property on Rock Island taken by the United States, by authority of that act, has entered upon its duties. As soon as good tilles to the property shall have been acquired, the construction of the armory and arsenal, as required by law, will be hastened as fast as the appropriations will admit. It is im-portant that this establishment should be built up as rapidly as possible, and a considerable sum has been estimated for that purpose during the next fiscal year. It is believed that all of it is necessary and can be judiciously and ad-vantageously expended. The operations at the national armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, during the past year have been confined to clean-ing and repairing arms used during the war, and to making the requisite preparations for converting the Springfield muskets into breech-loaders.

onders. The power and endurance of the 8-inch and 12-inch cast iron rifle cannon have been sub-jected to practical tests, and the experiments will be continued. The ordnance returns for three consecutive years, including a period of active service and ordinary repairs, show an average duration of five years for cavalry car-bines, of four years for cavalry pistols, sabres and accoutrements, of seven years for infantry musicate and of six years for infantry accounters. and accoutrements, of seven years for infantry muskets, and of six years for infantry accoutre-ments. From January 1, 1861, to June 30, 1866, the ordnance department provided 7862 cannon; 11,757 artillery carriages; 4,022,130 small arms; 2,362,546 complete sets of accoutrements for infantry and cavalry; 539,544 comple sets cavalry horse equipments; 28,164 sets of horse artillery harness; 1,022,176,474 cartridges for small arms; 1,220,555,435 percussion caps; 2,862,177 rounds of fixed ammunition; 14,507,682 cannon primers and forses : 1,272,294 pounds of artillery projectiles;

fuses: 12,875,294 pounds of artillery projectiles; 26,440,654 pounds of gunpowder; 6,395,152 pounds of nitre, and 40,416,295 pounds of fend. In addi-tion to these, there were immense quantities of parts provided for repairing and making good articles damaged, lost, or destroyed in the veryice

service. The fiscal resources of the Ordnance Bureau for the year amounted to \$35,301,062'56, and the expenditures \$16,551,677'58, leaving a balance o \$18,749,385'18, of which \$18,013,801'28 were un-drawn balances in the Treasury, and \$705,580'9

drawn balances in the Treasury, and \$705,5809 were to the credit of disbursing officers in the Government depositories on June 30, 1866. The estimated appropriation required by the Ordnance office, including only such objects as require early attention, is \$1,503,242. In the office of the Commissury-General of Prisoners a reduced force has been engaged in receiving and completing the records relating to prisoners of war, in furnishing information required by the various bureaus and in the investigation of claims for commutation of rations to United States soldiers while held as prisoners of war.

prisoners of war. The clerical force at the office of the Signal The ciercal force at the office of the Signal Corps is employed in arranging and putting in durable form messages and reports which passed through or emanated from the corps during the war. The expenditures for the signal service during the year ending September 30, 1866, were \$390015; the total amount appropriated and still available for signal service, September 30, 1866, was \$252,56547. No appropriation was requested of last Congress, and none will be required for the next fiscal year.

the next fiscal year. At the last examination of the corps of endets at the Military Academy, numbered two hun-

at the Military Academy, numbered two hun-dred and twenty-eight members, and forty cadets of the graduating class completed the course of studies and were commissioned liou-tenanis in the army. Under the provisions of the acts of Congress, approved, respectively, July 13 and 28, 1866, the Military Academy was separated from the Corps of Engineers, which, together with certain professors and cadets, and heretofore constituted the institution, and the officers of which had exercised exclusive super-ral Edmund Schriver, Inspector-Genral, has been assigned as Inspector, and Colonel T. G. Pitcher, of the Forty-forth Infantry, appointed Superintendent. Superintendent. The report of the Board of Visitors for 1867 bears ample testimony to the usefulness and excellent condition of the academy, and recom-n ends the increase of the number of cadets to 400. With the present number of cadets but one graduate can be supplied to each regiment every second year, after the ordinary demands of the staff corps are met. During the past session of Congress important measures were adopted re-specting the academy, raising the standard of opalitications for admission and resulting the specting the academy, raising the standard of qualifications for admission, and requiring that appointments be hereafter made one year in advance of the date of admission. The inspec-tor, from personal observation, reports the an-thorities of the institution as most assiduous in their efforts to advance the interests of the aca-demy and its cadets. Its administration is characterized by economy, and habits of fru-gality are inculcated. Excellent discipline is maintained and judiciously enforced. The es-timated appropriation for the Military Aca-demy is \$23,867. In the Bureau of Refuges, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, the Commissioner reports that there is no material change of organization, but business is facilitated and vexed questions settled by the law of 1866. The jurisdiction of assistant commissioners coincides generally wish department and district commands, but is distinct in Maryland and the District of Colum-bia. Under the new law Maryland and Kenbia. Under the new law Maryland and the District of Colum-bia. Under the new law Maryland and Ken-tucky are embraced, and these States seem to require aid from the Bureau in promoting the interests of justice and education. In the Northern cities employment offices, of little expense to the Government, and not a source of revenue, have been established with a view expense to the Government, and hot a source of revenue, have been established, with a view to obtain work and homes for dependent freed people, and to relieve crowded localities. The importance of self-support has been urged, by proper means, upon the laboring classes. Wages have been determined, not by orders of Bureau officers, but by circumstances ordinarily affect-ing the price of labor in differentlocalities. The education of freedmen and relugees has been carried on vigorously, under the immediate patronage of benevolent societies. A Superintendent of Education, devoting his whole time to his work, is stationed at the bureau head-quarters in each State, and all bureau officers co-operate with him. It is es-timated that 150,000 freedmen and their children are now attending school in the Southern timated that 130,000 freedmen and their children are now attending school in the Southern States, Schools for refugee white children are also established. Their formation is every-where encouraged by the bureau. There has been but little uniformity of action in diffe-rent States in respect to the administration of instice. Assistant communicationers have been rent States in respect to the administration of justice, Assistant commissioners have been instructed to transfer military jurisdiction as rapfoly as possible to State judicial tribunats. This has been done completely in some States, while in Virginia, Louisiana and Texas bureau courts are still in existence. A claim division, instituted in March last, and alded by officers and agents throughout the States, has sought to prevent frauds upon co-lored soldiers in their efforts to collect unput claims. 195 claims were paid through the office States, has sought to prevent frauds upon co-lored soldiers in their efforts to collect unpaid claims. 165 claims were paid through the office of the commissioher, 7.23 rejected at his office; 1522 are in process of adjustment. The aggre-gate amount collected and paid is \$10,537.09. Detailed reports are given of the operations of the bureau in each State and the District of Columbia. Transportation is reported as fur-nished to 6552 destitute freed people and 387 refugees. 13,412,275 rations were issued between June 1, 1805, and September 1, 1866. The average number per month, to refugees and freedmen, was 884,569; the average number per day, 29,819. The issues to whites increased until June 39, 1866, when issues to freedmen and refugees were about equal. From June 39, 1806, until Septem-1, the number supported of both classes has diminished. Rigid scrutiny has been exercised to prevent issues to any but the absolutely des-titute, and parts of the ration not actually needed were cut off. Officers were directed to hold each plantation, county, parish, and town responsible for the care of its own poor, but to very little purpose, for, with few exceptions, the State authorities have failed to contribute to the relief of the class of persons supported by to the relief of the class of persons supported by the Government. Owing to the failure of crops

the requireminits of circular 10, of August 21,

the requirements of circular 10, of August 22, could not be rigidly enforced. Upon the application of State officials, special issues are being made to certain States for the support of their pauper population. Bations are sold to teachers and agents of benevolent societies, under the same roles that apply to socielies, under the same rules that apply to such purchases made by commissioned officers, Bureau hospitals receive the usual freedmen's ration. The amount of land now in possession of the Bureau is 272,231 acres, to be increased by 228 tracts in Tennessee, of which the number of acres has not been reported. The aggregate number of parcels of town property, not in-cluded in the above, which have been in pos-session of the Bureau, is 5724, of which 2605 have been restored, leaving a balance of 1119 parcels of town property. of town property, The balance on band of the freedmen fund

The balance of district destitute fund...... The balance of appropriation...... M8,338-07 0,850,259-80

\$7,356,981-48 The estimated amount due sub-

sistence department is \$297,000 00 The transportation reported un 26,015-94 Estimated amount due medical department Estimated amount due quarter termaster department. 100,000.00 043,035-04

Total balance for all purposes of expendi-

The Commissioner estimates the additional unds necessary for the next fiscal year as fol-

the set and the set of	
sistants and agents	6147,508
alarles of clerks	
the light over a well and a substitute	82,800
tationery and printing	61,000
uarters and jue	200.004
	1 100 100
ledical department	
CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	500,000
ransportation	800,000
chool superintendents	25,000
and discourse from much man bat man of the state batter of the state o	

Buildings for schools and asylums (including	500,000
construction, rental and repairs)	18,000
In compliance with recart enactment	3.836,300

In compliance with recent enactments of Congress, commissioners to assess the value of sinves enlisted into the United States army during the war have been appointed for Miss-souri, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, but their reports have not yet been received. In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to again express my obligations to the chiefs of bureaus-and their subordinates, who, in reducing the War bepartment to a peace establishment, have evvinced the same diligence, ability and fidelity to the interests of the Government that distinto the interests of the Government that distin-guished them during the inbors, anxiety and vicissitudes of the war, and contributed sp much to its successful termination.

AUCTION SALES.

Secretary of War.

# B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, B. No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

B. SCOTT, J.R., AUCTIONEER, 215
 B. No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 215
 PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS, DRAW-INGS, CHEMOMOS, ETC.
 B. SCOTT, Sr., will sell, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020
 Cheenat Street, On Tuesday Morning, 4
 At instant, at 11 o'clock, a very valuable private collection of contravings, drawings, potares, obromos, etc., carefully selected by James G. Simpson, Est, during many years, including specimens of the old and motiver schools, viz., 1 urner, Claude, the Landscere, Huntingdon, Stande & at d nearly all the members of the Hoval Academy of London, Greenaborough, etc. etc. Open for examination on Monday atternoon. (121 St.
 LAST GREAT SALE Thirs SEASON OF FARMED SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, JUST ARNED SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, JUST ARNED FROM THE CELEBRATED FIRM OF JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, MA UPACTURERS BY ROYAL AUTHORITY. SPRING STREEF WORKS SHEFFFIELD, ENGLAND. B. SCOTT, JR., WILL SFLL BY AUCTION. AT THE ART CALLERY NO 1000 CHESNUT Street.
 Mend 6th instants, at 11 o'clock an elocatic assorther of users quality patoet electro and pite farstend, consisting of god-lined tea sets: card recoivers with fruit-stands, ice pitchers with sets. 4.5, and & bottles or weak with and without lamps; fruit-stands, ice pitchers with sets. 4.5, and without lamps; fruit-stands, ice pitchers with sets. 4.5, and without lamps; fruit-stands, claet jugs, disk covers, sister pitchers, the stands with and without lamps; fruit-stands, ice pitchers with sets. 4.5, and without lamps; fruit-stands, claet jugs, disk covers, strap pitchers, the sets of stands, with and without lamps; fruit-stands, lee pitchers with sets. 4.5, and the stands with sets. 4.5, and the stands with sands, with and without lamps; fruit-stands, lee pitchers with sets. 4.5, and without lamps; fruit-stands, lee pitchers, with sets. 4.5, and the stands in the sets of stands, with and without lamps; fruit-stands, claet jugs, disk covers, beast and streak sets. 5 and fou

rings, etc. etc. AL40. Prari handle tab'e knives in cases o'6 and 12; dessert trives to match: ivory and plated handle fish-carvers in morocco cases, etc. etc. AL80, Pinner and dessert spoons and forks; soup and same indles; gravy spoons, in p ain, King's and beaded pat-terns.

adles; gravy spoons, in p alh, King's and beaded pat-terns. Full particulars in catalogue. II21 4t J FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS. On Thursday and Friday Evenings next. 6th and 7th Instant, at 7% o'clock, at -cott's Art Gal-lery, No 1620 Chesnut stoet, about 216 fine modern oil paintings by some of our most talented American artists. Open for exemination on Tuesday. 1216t

correspondence with commanders of important districts.

#### Sale of Government Property.

Such subsistence stores as could not be re-tained for supplying the reduced army have, for the most part been sold at satisfactory

The sale of unserviceable and surplus stores The safe of this invocation and safe and stores pertaining to the signal corps has been effected; most of the officers have been mustered out, and the employees discharged. All the temporary ordnance depots established during the war, with the exception of that at Hilton Head, where the work is in progress but

Hilton Head, where the work is in progress but not completed, have been discontinued, and the supplies have been sent to arsenals for storage, or when not worth the cost of trans-portation have been sold. The expenditures of arsenals have been greatly diminished, and their operations limited.

General hospitals, hospital transports and railroad trains, ambulance corps and a number of medical purveying depots have been dis-pensed with, and all perishable articles of medicines and hospital supplies, in excess of the requirements of a peace establishment, have been disposed of by public sale at advan-tercour rates and the reserve supplies concentageous rates, and the resorve supplies concen-trated at five depots. The proceeds of old or surplus medical and hospital property amount to \$4,044,261'59.

But the sale and disposition of these large amounts of unserviceable and perishable stores still leave on hand an adequate supply of war material to meet any emergency that can possibly arise. The stock of clothing, equipage, quartermaster, subsistence, hospital and ord-nance stores, arms, ammunition and field artillery is sufficient for the immediate equipment of large armies. The disbanded troops stand ready to respond to the national call, and, with our vast means of transportation and rapid organization developed during the war, they an be organized, armed, equipped and concen-trated at whatever points military emergency may require. While, therefore, the war ex-penses have been reduced to the footing of a moderate and economical peace establishment, the national military strength remains unim-paired and in condition to be promptly put-forth. tillery is sufficient for the immediate equipment

While the reduction of the volunteer force and the advantageous disposition or concentra-tion of war material were thus successfully ac-complished without diminishing the military power of the country, recruiting and reorgan-izing the regular army favorably progressed. In consequence of the difficulty in procuring enlistments for the regular while so many men were required for the volunteer service, 158 com-nanies of the regular army, as then authorized eministments for the regular where so many men-panies of the regular army, as then authorized, were unorganized on May 31, 1865, but in the middle of the following July these companies had been completed. Under the act of July 28, 1866, the regular army now comprises 10 regi-ments, or 190 companies, of cavalry, 5 regiments, or 60 companies, of artillery, and 45 regiments, or 60 companies, of artillery, and 45 regiments, or 60 companies, of infantry; of which 2 cavalry and 4 infantry regiments of men who were wounded in the line of their duty. One regi-ment of white cavalry had been fully recruited on September 15; the other regiment, assigned to the Pacific coast, is very hearly completed. Forty-eight of the 54 companies required to con-vert into regiments the single battalions of the nine three-battallon regiments of the former organization have been completed and sent to their regiments.

The 4 Veteran Reserve regiments have been The s vietnant baser of the ments have been assigned to districts where the men may be usefully employed in guarding storehouses and semcteries, and on similar dutles. The colored regiments will be recruited, as far as possible, from the colored volunteers still in service, The law authorizes an assignment of 100 privates to a company as the maximum, 50 being the inverse of the maximum strength of the to a company as the maximum, 50 being the h 'inimum, and the maximum strength of the ary uy is thus placed at 75,383, rank and file. The present strength of companies is fixed at 61 pri-vates for cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and 122 privates for light batteries of artillery, 122 privates for light batteries of artillery, 123 privates for light batteries of artillery, 124 privates for light batteries of artillery, 125 privates for light batteries of artillery, 126 privates for light batteries of artillery, 127 privates for light batteries of artillery, 128 privates for light batteries of artillery, 129 privates for light batteries of artillery, 129 privates for light batteries of artillery, 120 privates for light batteries of artillery, 120 privates for light batteries of artillery, 122 privates for light batteries of artillery, 123 privates for light batteries of artillery, 124 privates for light batteries of artillery, 125 privates for light batteries of artillery, 126 privates for light batteries of artillery, 127 privates for light batteries of artillery, 128 privates for light batteries of artillery, 129 privates for light batteries of artillery, 129 privates for light batteries of artillery, 129 privates for light batteries of artillery, 120 privates for light batteries of artillery, 121 privates for light batteries of artillery, 122 privates for light batteries of artillery, 122 privates for light batteries of artillery, 122 privates for light batteries of artillery, 126 privates for light batteries of artillery, 127 privates for light batteries of artillery, 128 privates for light batteries of artillery, 129 privates for light batteries of artillery, 129 privates for light batteries of articlery, 120 privates for light batteries of articlery, 121 privates for light batteri

ters at Detroit, The Departn

ters at Detroit. The Department of Washington, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby to command, to embrace the District of Columbia, Alexandria and Fairfax counties, Virginia, and the States of Maryland and Delaware, except Fort Delaware, Head-quarters at Washington, The Department of the Potomac, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield to command, to embrace the States of Viscot

and Brevet Major-General Join M. Schoneld to command, to embrace the States of Virginia, except Alexandria and Fairfax counties, and West Virginia. Head-quarters at Richmond. The Department of the South, Major-General Daniel E. Sickles to command, to embrace the States of North and South Carolina. Head-counter at Charladon

quarters at Charleston. The Department of Tennessee, Major-General George H. Thomas to command, to embrace the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Ala-bama and Mississippi. Head-quarters at Louis-

The Department of the Gulf, Major-General Phillip H. Sheridan to command, to embrace the States of Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Head-quarters at New Orleans.

Head-quarters at New Orleans, The Department of the Arkansas, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord to com-mand, to embrace the State of Arkansas and Indian Territory west. Head-quarters at Little Deale

Indian Territory west. Head-quarters at Little Rock. The Department of the Misseuri, Major-Gene-ral Winfield S, Hancock to command, to em-brace the States of Missouri and Kansas, and the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico. Head-quarters at Fort Leavenworth. The Department of the Platte, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Philip St. George Cooke to command, to embrace the State of Iowa, the Territories of Nebraska and Utah, so muck of Dacota as lies west of the 104th meridian, and so much of Montana as lies contiguous to the new road from Fort Laramie to Virginia city, Montana. Head-quarters at Omaha. The Department of Dacota, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry to command, to embrace the State of Minuesota and all the Territories of Dakota and Montana not em-braced in the Department of the Platte. Head-quarters at Fort Snelling. The Department of California, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General I Ryin McDowell to com-mand, to embrace the State of California and Nevada, and the Territory of Arizona. Head-quarters at San Francisco. The Department of the Columbia Mator.

quarters at San Francisco, The Department of the Columbia, Major-General Frederick Steele to command, to em-brace the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, Head-quarters at Portland.

Washington and Idaho. Head-quarters at Portland. The principal movements of troops have been in Texas, on the Mexican frontier, and in the Territories, the details of which are given in the accompanying report of General Grant, com-manding the armies of the United States, and the reports of division and department com-manders, to which reference is made. General Grant reports that a military force has been kept in all the lately rebellious States for the purpose of insuring the execution of law, and protecting life and property against the acts of those who, as yet, will acknowledge no law but force—a class smaller, in his opinion, than could have been expected after such a conflict as that through which we have passed, but sufficiently formidable to justify the course which has been directed with a view to the protection of emi-

required to receive and protect the remains of 249,397 patriotic soldiers whose lives were sacrificed in defense of our national existence. The need in defense of our hational existence. The average cost of the removals and reinterments already accomplished is reported at \$9.75, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,144,791; and it is believed that an additional expenditure of \$1,600,294 will be necessary. It is proposed, instead of the wooden headboards heretofore used, to erect at the graves small monuments of cast iron, suitably protected by zinc coating against rust. Six lists of the dead, containing 22,666 names, have been published by the Quar-termaster-General, and others will be issued as rabidly as they can be prepared.

Documents submitted by the chiefs of bureaus and accompanying this report, contain detailed information relative to the operations of the War Department, and the requirements of its The total estimate of military appropriations

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, is \$25,205,

The Adjutant General's office has immediate supervision of recruiting for the regular army, and disbanding the volunteer force, and charge also of the records and unfinished business of the Provost Marshal-General's bureau, which in accordance with act of July 28, 1866, was dis continued on August 28. Arrangements have been made for the prompt settlement of the un-determined questions formerly pertaining to that bureau, and for the removal to Washington of the records of its offices in the various States. The estimated appropriation required for the purposes of the Adjutant-General's office is \$300,000.

The officers of the Inspector-General's Depart-The officers of the inspector-General's Depart-ment are now those of the regular establish-ment, and they are all engaged in their legiti-mate duties of stated and special inspections. No appropriation is required for this service. In the Bureau of Minitary Justice, during the past year, 8148 records of courts-martial and military commissions have been received, re-viewed and their 4068 special reports made as viewed and filed; 4008 special reports made as to the regularity of indicial proceedings, the pardon of military offenders, the remission or commutation of sentences, and upon the mis-cellaneous subjects and questions referred for the opinion of the bureau; including also letters of instruction upon military law and practic to judge advocates and reviewing officers. The number of records of military courts received al this bureau reached a minimum soon after the adoption of the recent Army act, and since that time has increased with the military force. The other business of the office, as an advisory branch of the War Department, will also, it is believed, continue to be augmented until the peace establishment shall be completely organ. peace establishment shall be completely organ-ized and the new army fully recruited; and the fact that, in a large number of important cases Such that, in a large number of Important cases commanders of departments and armies are not authorized to execute sentences in time of peace, and that such cases can no longer be summarily disposed of without a reference to the Execu-tive, will also require from the bureau a very considerable number of reports which hereto-fore have not been called for. Its aggregate business will, it is thought, not be reduced in proportion to the reduction of the military force.

In the Quartermaster's Department the re-turns and accounts of officers responsible for clothing and equipage during the year have been examined and transmitted to the Trea-sury for final settlement. The erection of the fire-proof warehouse at Philadelphia, for which Congress made an appropriation on July 25, will be commenced so soon as the proposals now in-vited by public advertisement shall have been received and compared; and authority is de-sired for the purchase of a site and erection of a received and compared; and authority is de-sired for the purchase of a site and erection of a similar structure at Jeffersonville, Indiana, r buring the fical year ocean transportation has been furnished for 181,681 men; inland transpor-tation for 1,016,300 persons, 138,389 animals, 10.370 ff wheeled vehicles, and 420,000 tons of stores of all kinds; and the greater part of the bills for trans-portation during the war have been settled and in paid. Claims, principally under the act of July 4, 1864, have been filed during the year to the smount of over \$11,000,000, upon which about \$1,000,000 have been paid. No further appropri-ations are required for the regular service of the that the balances now available, and the sums p received and to be received, will suffice for the mext fiscal year. For contingencies the sum of \$100,000 have been file during the sengaged, under The Subsistence Department is engaged, under

det.

\$5,386,064\*24 Total. Of this amount there was disbursed during

For medical and hospital supplies (a great part of this sum expended in payment of debt of previous year). For pay of private physicians. For pay of purses and other nospital em-926.584 0. 200;916:06 ployees. For purchase of artificial limos for disabled 198,999:00

For board of sick soldiers in private hos-55,781.75 23,158'0

For expenses of hospitals for officers. For expenses of purveying depots, inform-tories, repairs, &c. For miscellaneous expenses of the medical department. 312,243.18 32.345.39

Total disbursements during the fiscal ...\$2,837.801.77 year. Balance in Treasury June 30, 1666. Retunded of amount advanced by disburs-ing officers during the previous year.

1.805.33

The estimated appropriation required for the Medical Department for the next fiscal year is The Pay Department remains without ma-

Total	
Accounted for as follows:	
Disbursements to army and	
Milliary Academy	81,004-42
Disbursements to volunteers258,9	13,313.30
Unissued requisitions in Trea-	000000
sury	08-910-51

-\$283,553,228-2 The total disbursements of each class during the fiscal year is as follows:-.\$205,272,324.06 To troops on muster out...... To troops in service..... 

\$250,374,817 10

\$259,374,317\*
The estimated appropriations of the pay department amount to \$17,725,569\*00 for the pay of the army for the next fiscal year.
The Corps of Engineers, at the close of the fiscal year consisted of ninety-five officers, the battalion of engineer troops, and the Military Academy. Thirteen officers were on detached duty, serving in command of military departments, on special service connected with the levees of the Mississippi river, on the Lighthouse Board, with the Department of the Interior upon duties relating to the Facific Railroad, on military surveys and staffs of the general-inchief and commanding general of the military division of the Guff; the remainder were dilficently engaged in the duties of their profession, officers of desirable experience and practice having direct supervision of the more important works. The engineer troops were distributed works. The engineer troops were distributed between the Military Academy and the two depots of engineer supplies located at Willett's Point, New York, and at Jefferson Barracks.

Point, New York, and at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, The condition of the battalion with regard to discipline and instruction is reported as satis-factory. At the two engineer depots, much valuable war material has been collected from points where it had remained after the close of active operations in the field, and it is proposed to keep on hand a complete outil on a mode-rate scale of such engineer, bridge and siege equipage as would be most likely to come into requisition to supply unforescen demands in the field. The chief of cupineers surgests a modi-fication of the act of June 22, 1996, in respect to the manner of procuring labor and material for improvements of harbors and rivers. The cuti-mated appropriation required by the engineer bureau for the next fiscal year is \$5,140,000. The ordnance department now limits the operations at arsenais to the construction of wronght-iron see-coast carriages, and such ord-nance supplies as are needed for immediate use-preservation of the ordnance stores left on hand at the close of the war; breaking up tinservice-noble ammunition, and completing up tinservice-nous pleted at Watervillet, Frakford and Alle-

Mitting Open for examination on Tuesday. 1216t
M. THOMAS & SONE, AUCTIONEERS
SALE No 124 GIRARD S TRFET.
TURF, CHICKERING PIANO HANDED BROSSELS.
CHICKERING PIANO HANDED BROSSELS.
CUI GLASSWARF, HANDOY & KULY FINN.
TRUSSELS CARPETS. ELIGANT CHANDE.
LIERS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
December 4 at 10 0'clock, at No 124 Girard street.
Sond carred rosewood drawing-room intuiture including-suit elegant brocaile is window curtains: fine manite clock and ornames.
The child is in excellion volvet and English Brasses eva carreet is that mattreeses etc.
The child is in excellion volvet and English Brasses eva carpets; hair mattreeses etc.
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DA N COASST & WASR NOCC K AUCTIONEERS.
S185
No. 240 MARKETS Street.
LARGE FORITIVE SALE OF S80 LOTS A MERICAN AND HOSERER Y GOODS. ETC., by Catalogue, on a credit.
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December et 5, commencing at 16 o'clock comprising a

Credit. On Wednesday.

