Annual Report of the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, November 14, 1866.—Mr. President:—Dis-

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, \$1,290,085 18; leaving due to the United States, on June 30, 1866, princi-pal and interest, \$6,570,074 05. The military telegraph, which attained an extent of 15,-389 miles of lines constructed duaing the period of hostilities, with a total expenditure of \$3,219,400 during the war, and \$567,637 during the last fiscal year, has been discontinued, the material sold and disposed of, and the employes discharged, only a few confidential operators being still retained for cipher correspondence with commanders a important districts.

Such subsi sterce stores as could not be retained for supplying the reduced army have for the most part been sold at satisfactory prices.

The sale of unserviceable and surplus stores pertaining to the signal corps has been effected; most of the officers have been mustered out; and the employes 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 not completed, have been discontinued, and the supplies have been sent to arsenals for storage, or, when not worth the cost of transportation, 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 dispensed 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 advantageous rates, and the retablemment, have been disposed of by pub-lic sale at advantageous rates, and the re-served supplies concentrated 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 ordnance atores, 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 can be organized, armed, equipped and concentrated at whatever points military emergency may require. While, therefore, the war expenses have been reduced to the footing of a moderate and economical pages establish a moderate and economical peace establishment, the national military strength reunimpaired and in condition to be

promptly put forth.

While the reduction of the volunteer force and the advantageous disposition or concentration of war material were thus successfully accomplished without diminishing the fully accomplished without diminishing the military power of the country, recruiting and reorganizing 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, 153 companies 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 regiments, or 120 companies, of comprises 10 regiments, or 120 companies, of cavalry, 5 regiments, or 60 companies, o artillery, and 45 regiments, or 450 companies, of infantry; of which 2 cavalry and nies, of infantry; of which 2 cavalry and 4 infantry regiments are composed of colored men, and 4 infantry regiments of men who were wounded in the line of their duty, me regiment of white cavalry had been fly recruited on September 15; the other ment, assigned to the Pacific coast, is nearly completed. 48 of the 54 com-ingle required to convert into regiments by ingle battalions of the nine three-

battalion regiments of the former organization have been completed and sent to their regiments. The 4 Veteran Reserve regiments have been assigned to dis-

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has so far resumed a healthful mercantile condition, as to render it possible to procure there, at satisfactory prices, most of the sub-sistence stores required in the department of the Gulf. On the Pacific coast, for seve-On the Pacific coast, for seve

ral years after California was admitted to the Union, all the supplies for troops there stationed were required to be shipped from New York, but an ample and reliable market, comprising the products of Calfornia and Oregon, and the foreign countries bordering upon the same ocean, is now found in San Francisco, and most of the subsis tence stores for troops in the division 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 advertises ments for sealed proposals, written proposals 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 2, 1866, a coard of competent officers was convened for the purpose of examining, testing, and reporting on the various models of original breech-loaders, and the various place for the conversion into breech-loaders of the arms heretofore borne by our troops. This board met on March 10, and continued in session until June 4, when its report was submitted and directions have been given the ordnance department for the speedy manufacture of department for the speedy manufacture of breech-loading arms. In view of the great number of small arms on hand, it has been deemed advisable to convext Springfield riffe-muskets at a comparatively small cost. Into 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 invertion may not have been perfected by the cost of the Springfield musket has been effected so successfully as to brender it an arm believed to be better in all respects than the Prussian needlegun, while its metallic ammunition is regarded as sured 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 mentioned to provide for the confort and promptly remedy, any irregularities and defects; and numerous special inspections 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 failed by the return to peace the system developed during the war, meeting the requirements as nearly as practicable, is still continued.

The present organization of military department

the war, meeting the requirements as nearly as practicable, is still continued.

The present organization of military department and divisions is as iollows:

The department of the east Major Gezeral George G. Meade to command, to embrace the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Fort Delaware. Headquarters at Philadelphia.

The department of the lakes, Brigadier and Brevet Major General Joseph Hooker to command, to embrace the estates of Ohio Michigan, Indians, Itlinois and Wisconsin. Headquarters at Detroit.

The department of Washington, Brigadier and Brevet Major General E. B. S. Canby to command, to embrace the District of Columbia, Alexandria and Fairfax counties, Virginia, and the Stales of Maryland and Delaware, except Fort Delaware. Headquarters at Washington.

Washington.
The department of the Potomac, Brigadier and Brevet Mijor General John M. Schofield to command, to subrace the States of Virginia, except Alexandria and Fairiax counties, and West Virginia. Headquarters at Bichmond. ers at Richmond.
The department of the, South, Major General Daniel, Sickles to command to embrace the States of Sorth and South Carolina. Headquarters at harleston, ment of the Tennessee, Major General George H. Thomas to command, to embrace the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Missusippi. Headquarters at Louisville
The department of the Guilf, Major General Philip H. Sheridan to command, to embrace the States of Florida, Lousiana and Texas. Headquarters at New Orleans.

Florida, Lousiana and Texas. Headquarters at New Orleans.

The department of the Arkansas, Brigadier and Brevet Major General E. O. C. Ord to command, to embrace the State of Arkansas and Indian Territory west. Headquarters at Little Rock.

The department of the Missouri, Major General Winded's Hancock to command, to embrace the States of Missouri and Kansas, and the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico. Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

The department of the Platte, Brigadier and Brevet Major General Philip et Georga Co. k to command, to embrace the State of Iows, the Territories of Nebracka and Ulah, so much of Onkota as lies west of the 104 h meridian, and so much of Montaua as lies contiguous to the rew road from fert Laramie to Virginia (ity, Mcntana, Headquarters at Omana.

The department of Dakota, Brigadier and Brevet Major teneral A. H. Terry to command, to embrace the State of Minnesota and all the Territories of Dakota and Montana hot embraced in the department of the Platte. Headquarters at Fort Snelling.

The department of California, Brigadier and Brevet Major General Irvin McDowell to command, to em-

rece the states of California and Nevada, and the erritory of Arlzona. Heacquarters at Fancisco. The department of the Columbia, Major General rederick Steele to command, to membrace the State of region, and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, leadquarter at Poyuland

Six lists of the dead, containing \$2.666 names, have been published by the Quartermaster General, and otters will be issued as rapidly as they can be prepared. Decements submitted by the foliest of bureaus, and accompanying this report, contain detailed information relative to the operations of the War Department and the requirements of its respective branches.

The total estimate of military appropriations for the fiscal year anding June 30, 1868, is \$25,05,656 60.

fiscal year enging June 33, 1868, is \$25,23,639 69.

The Adjutant General's office has immediate super vision of recruiting for the regular army, and dishanding the volunteer force, and charge also of the records and togethe volunteer force, and charge also of the records and ing the volunteer force, and charge also of the records and togethe volunteer force, and charge also of the fact of July 28, 1868, was discontinued August 28. Arrangements have been made for the Frompt settlement of the undetermined questions formerly pertail inling to that bureau, and for the removal to Washington of the records of its offices in the various States. The estmat dappropriation required for the purposes of the Adjutant General's offices is \$330.00.

The officers of the Irapector General's department are now those of the Irapector General's department are now those of the regular establishment, and they are all engaged in their legitimate duties of stated and epecial Inspections. No appropriation is required for this service.

are all engaged in their legitimate duties of stated and special inspections. No appropriation is required for this service.

In the bureau of military justice during the past year 8, 38 records of courts martial and minitary commissions have been received, reviewed, and illeuidous have been received, reviewed, and illeuidous special reports made as to the regularity of judical proceedings, the pandon of military offenders, the remission or commentation of sentences, and upon the miscellaneous subjects and questions referred for the opinion of the bureau; including also letters of instruction upon military law and practice to judge advocates and reviewing officers. The number of records of military courts received at this bureau reached a minimum soon after the adoption of the recent army act, and since that time has lacreased 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 sugmented until the peace establishment shall be completely organized and une new army fully recreited; and the fact 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 use Executive, will also require from the bureau a very cons derable mumber of reports which derection to the reaction of the military force.

In the quarrermaster's department the returns and accounts of officers responsible for clothing and equipage during the year have been examined and transmittee to the treasury for final settlement. The executive of the fire-proof warehouse at Philadelphia, for which Congress made an appropriation on July 23, will be commenced as 6000 as the proposale now in vited by public advertisement abail have been fixed the substances and ambority is desired for the region of all kinds; and the substances now available, and the sum received and to be received with suffice for the regil

inscal year. For contingencies the sum of \$0,000 is requested.

The subsistence department is engaged, under the
joint re-outtion of July 25, 1866, in paying, upon certifcates given by the Commissary General of Prisoners,
commutation of rations to those United States soldiers
who were held as prisoners of war, Tobacco is now
furnished to the enlisted men of the army, under proper
regulations. The settlement of accounts of officers
who have performed duty with the absistence department has rapidly progressed. Claims under the act of
July 4, 1864, which have been filed in the subsistence
office, amount in the aggregate to \$1,758,031 of, on
which \$55,331 10 have been allowed. Claims amounting to \$1,021,123 70 await final examination and decision. The total amount of money drawn from the
tressury and disbursed by the subsistence department
during the past fiscal year was \$7,518 \$32 54 including
payment of claims under the act of July 4, 1864. The
amount disbursed during the fiscal years of the war

Was:

5.386,064 24

or this amount there was dispursed during period:
For medical and hospital supplies, (a great part of this sum expended in payment of debt of previous year).
For pay of private physicishFor pay of nurses and other hospital employes
For purchase of artificial limbs for disabled soldlers.
For board of sick soldlers in private hospitals 309,916 06

The estimated appropriation required for the midical department for the next fiscal year is \$90,000.

The pay department remains without material change. In consequence of additional labors imposed upon this branch of the War Lepartment by recent congressional enseinent, and in order to promotively by the large issue of treasny certificates, it was necessary to retain temporarily a number of additional paymasters. The financial summary exhibits—A balance on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Leceived from treasury and other cources during the year.

163,426,228 97

\$283,538 228 29

To payment of treasury certificates

259.374 317 00 The estimated appropriations of the pay department amount to \$17,72,560 to for pay of the army for the

The estimated appropriations of the pay department amount to \$17,72,550 50 for pay of the army for the next discal year.

The corps of engineers at the close of the discal year consisted of ninesy tive officers the beta allon of engineer troops, and the Military Academy. This teen officers were on detached duty, serving in command of military departments, on special service connected with the levees of the Mississippl river, on the Lighthouse Boaro, with the Department of the Interior upon dutte relair up to the Pacific railroad on military surveys and staffs of the general-incide and commanding general of the military division of the Guiff, the remainder were dilligently engaged in hedules/oi their prefession, officers of desirable experienc, and practice hiving direct supervision of the more importation of the Military Academy and the two depots of engineer supplies located at Willett's Point, New York, and at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. The condition of the baitalicu with regard to discipline and instruction is reported as satisfactory. At the two engineer depots, mock valuable war material has been collected from points where it had remained after the c ose of active operations in the field, and it is proposed to see not hand a complete outift on a moderate scale of teen on hand a complete outift on a moderate scale of

arsenal, which was destroyed, the Harper's Ferry amorry, the workshops of which were bursed, and which has been used as an ordnance depot, the arsenal in Florida. Which has been transferred temporarily to the freedmen's bureau, and the arsenal in Arkanss, which is occupied by troops of the line. The Chief of Ordnance is of opinion that it is rot advisable to rebuild the Nocth Carolina arsenal, or to be establish the armory at Harper's Ferry, and the sale of both is recommended. All the small arms and some of the other supplies which were collected at Baton Rouge, San Antonio Augusta, Charleston, and Mount Vernon arsenals, have been removed, and the orly supplies which have been sent to them were such as were required for immediate issue to troops. The commission appointed under the act of property on Rock Island taken by the United States, by anthority of that act, has entered upon its duties. As soon as good titles 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 important that this establishment should be built up as rapidly as possible, and a considerable sum has been estimated for that purpose during the next flact, and be fluctionally and advantageously expended. The operations at the national armory at Springfield, Assaschusetts, during the past year have been during the war, and to verting harms used continued. The ordnance returns for three consecutively years, including a period of active service and ordinary repairs, show an average duration of five and 19 linch cast from rifle cannon have been sub lected to practical tests, and the experiments will be continued. The ordnance returns for three consecutively years, including a period of active service and ordinary repairs, show an average duration of five a fillery carriages, 4023 130 small arms; 2232 546 complete sets of account ements of infantry amountition: 14 607.825. Cannon primers and invest of parta provided for repairing an

and in the invertigation of claims for commutation of rations to United states soldiers while held as prisoners of war. 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 Settember 30, 1866, were \$1.900 is; the total amount appropriated and still available for signal service September 50, 1866, was \$252,555 97. No appropriation was requested of last Congress, and none will be required for the next fisce I year.

At the last examination the corps of cadets at the Military Academy numbered two hundred and twenty eight members, and forty cadets of the gradualing class completed the corse of studies and were commissioned lieutenants in the army. Under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved, respectively, July Is and 28, 1866; the Military Academy was separated from the corps of engineers, which, together with certain professors and cadets, had heretofore constituted the institution, and the officers of which had exe clased exclusive appervision and cont-ol-over it, Erevet Major General Edmund Shriver, Inspector-General, has been assigned—as-inspector, and Colonel T. G. Pficher, of the 44th Infantry appointed superintendent. The report of the Board of Visitors for 1867 bears ample extimony to the usefulness and excellent cordition of the academy, and recommends the increase of the number of cadets to two 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 set sion of Congress important measures were at opted respecting the academy, reising the standard or qualifications for admission, and requiring that appointments be beye after made one year in advance of the congress of the con 14,293 96

193,999 CO 812,243 18

The transportation reported unpaid, 26 015 94

The transportation estimated due 20,000 00

Estimated amount due medical department. 100,000 00

Estimated amount due quartermaster department 200,000 00

The transportation restimated due 20,000 00

The transportation estimated amount due medical department. 100,000 00

Estimated amount due quartermaster department. 200,000 00

Total balance for all purposes of expenditure 6513,965 55. The Commissioner estimates the additional funds necessary for the next fiscal year as f. llows:
Salaries of assistant commissioners, sub assistants, and agents 52,000 00
Salaries of Leiks 52,800 05
Salaries of Leiks 53,800 05
Salaries of Leiks 54,800 05
Salaries 64,800 05

HOD. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Report of the Secretary of Interior.

peace establishment, have evinced the same diligence ability at didelity to the interests of the government that distinguished them durings the labors, anxiety and vicissitudes of the war, and contributed so much to its successful termination.

... 1,892,516,86 Acres located with military warrants Acres approved to States as swamp., 1,199,538.2 Acres approved to States for railroads Acres located with agricultural college scrip..... 651,066,6

tory.

The entire amount of the public domain is 1,465,468,600 acres, of which 474,160,551 acres have been surveyed. The entire amount of the public domain is 1,465,468,573 acres, of which 474,160,551 acres have been surveyed.

The attention of Congress is again respectfully invited to the expediency of making early provision for the adjustment of claims to land situate in New Mexico and Arizona, arising under the laws of Spain or Mexico. The act of July 22, 1854, directs the Surveyor-General to ascertain the nature and extent of such claims under the laws, usages and customs of Spain or Mexico, and to make a full report on all such as originated before the cession of the territory to the United States by the treaty of Guada-lupe-Hidalgo. Congress reserved the right to confirm, by its action, bona fide grants, and to give full effect to the stipulations of that treaty. Until such action, the lands covered by those claims are reserved from sale or other disposal by the government. The act does not apply to that valuable region of country acquired by the treaty concluded at Mexico December 50, 1853. Good fatth and sound policy require the separation from the public domain of private property held by an incipient and unperfected right, or by a complete title, under a grant of the government which preceded us in the exercise of jurisdiction and sovereignty over the soil. The confirmation of a private clain secures the party a valid title. The location of his land, when ascertained by authenticativeyes and noted upon our record indentification of his land, when ascertained by authenticativeyes and noted upon our record indentification of his land, when ascertained by authentication of the courte, all grants of this character could be definitely and finally disposed of.

The boundary between New Mexico and Colorado, as well as that between California and Nevada, should be permanently established, and the limits between Florida and Georgia finally adjusted.

It has been the cherished policy of the government to assure upon the most liberal conditions.

and the limits between Florida and Georgia finally adjusted.

It has been the cherished policy of the government to assure upon the most liberal conditions to the actual settler a title to his home and improvements. His preference right of purchase is not confined to lands which were surveyed at the time of his settlement; nor is he required to pay for them, or for those surveyed but unoffered, until the day designated by the President's proclaimation for the public sale. Differences of opinion exist as to the applicability to particular localities of the acts of (Congress prescribing the period within which the declaratory statement for unsurveyed lands must be filed. No distinction ought to be made in regard to the time allowed for the payment for unoffered lands and those which have been offered. I concur in opinion with the Commissioner of the General Land Office as to the changes that might be advantageously made in existing pre-emption laws. They also should be greatly simplified and rendered more uniform in their operation. In this way controversies such as have been occasioned by incongruous and conflicting provis-

ions will be avoided, and the benefits of this;
whe and just policy effectually secured.
The right of the pre-emptor attaches from the date of his actual personal settlement; that of the bomestead settler from the date of his entry at the local land offices. The latter is confined to knyveyed lands. In either case the title may be consummated by a full compilance with the terms and conditions imposed by the law under which it was initiated. A party who has settled, with a view to pre-emption, upon a particular tract, and thus excluded all others from acquiving a right thereto, should not be permitted to abandon his original claim and enter the land under the homestead law. Such a privilege would, in many instances, inevitably lead to great abuse. The modes prescribed for acquiring title to land by these enactments essentially differ; and it the claimant under a pre-emption law falls to perform the condition which it enjoins, he should incur the consesequences of such failure.

Authority should be given to the head of the department to close up the local office, and transfer its archives, where the lands in a State are nearly all disposed of. The powers vested in the local officers might be conferred upon Commissioner of the General Land Office, to enable him to give title on the sale of the remaining tracts.

The law forbids any incumbent in the General Land Office to purchase publiclands. I suggest the propriety of extending it so as to include every officer in any way connected with the administration of the laws relating to them.

Attention bas been repeatedly invited by this

them. Attention has been repeatedly invited by this

department to the immense value of the de-posits of precious metals within our territorial limits. The mineral lands on the Pacific slope posits of precious metals within our territorial limits. The mineral lands on the Pacificslope belong to the government, but it has not provided for the disposal of them, or for the development of the treasure which they contain. In the absence o. legislation by Congress, and with the species of possessory right acquired which has been recognized by State laws, and maintained and vindicated by State tribunals. The act of February 27, 1865, declares that no action in the courts of the United States for the recovery of any mining title, or for damages thereto, shall be affected by the fact that the paramount title to the land our which such mines are, is in the United States, andithe Supreme Court has held that mining interests, apart from the fee simple rights in the soul by patent, existed before that act, with the implied sanction of the federal government, the implied sanction of the federal government, and our legislation should I submit, be controlled to some extent by existing rights and interest, which are the legitimate results of cur policy of inaction. The wisdom of Congress can devise measures which, by placing this vastinterest under the control of positive law, will render it tributary in a greater degree to the public prosperity.

Copious details arefurnished and many topics connected with the public lands and y discussed in the interesting and elaborate report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

By reason of the increased rates of pension,

in the interesting and elaborate report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

By reason of the increased rates of pension, more than thirty-three millions of dollars will be required for this branch of the service during the next fiscal year. Samuel Downing, of Edinburg, Saratoga County, New York, is the only surviving soldier of the Revolution. His name was inadvertently omitted in the last annual report of the Pension Bureauto this department. The names of nine hundred and thirty-one widows of revolutionary soldiers appear on the pension rolls at the close of the last fiscal year. The invalid pensioners disabled in the wars prior to that of 1861 do not exceed three thousand. The widows and minor children who receive a pension by reason of the services and death of those who served in such wars, number one thousand two hundred and twenty-

is two million seven hundred and forty four thousand and ten dollars and twenty-seven cents.

The whole number of new army pensioners of all classes added to the roils during the year endirg June 30, 1886, was, accordingly, forty-nine thousands seven hundred and twenty-one, and requiring for their payment four million five hundred thousand five hundred and twenty-line thousands seven hundred and twenty-line dellars and thirty-seven cents per annum. The number dropped from the rolls during the same period, on account of death or other causes, was nine thousand three hundred and forty-two, whose annual allowance amounted to eight hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and sixty-two cents.

On the 30th of June last there were on the pension for his fifty-four thousand, six hundred and twenty invalids, whose yearly rate of pensions was four million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars and fifteen cents; and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine widows and dependent relatives, at a yearly rate of seven million two hundred and eighty-four thousand iour hundred and four dollars and eleven cents —making a total of one hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and the army pensioners, at an annual aggregate of eleven million four hundred and the process.

pensioners, at an annual aggregate of eleven million four hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and twen-

ty-six cents.
During the year, two hundred and thirty-eight

one hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-six cents.

During the year, two hundred and thirty-eight original applications for navy invalid pensions were allowed, at an aggregate amount of eighteen thousand nine hundred and two dollars and fifty cents per annum. Twenty-five such pensions heretofore allowed were increased at an aggregate annual rate of nineteen thousand, eight hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents. Two hundred and eighteen original applications of widows and dependent relatives of officers and seamen were allowed, at an aggregate of thirty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars per annum. The total number of navy invalid pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year was one thousand and thirty-two, at an aggregate annual rate of seventy-two thousand six hundred and ten dollars and five cents. The number of widows and dependant relatives was one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and firty-two dollars makeing the whole number of naval pensioners, of all classes, two thousand two hundred and thirteen, requiring for their annual payment two hundred and fixty-two dollars and five cents.

The total number of pensioners of all classes, army and navy, on the rolls June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty-two, and the amount paid pensioners, including expenses of disbursements during the last fiscal year, was thirteen million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and therety six dollars and forty-three cents. This amount includes ninety-nine thousand and fifteen cents paid to one thousand and forty-three pensioners residing in the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion.

The navy pension fund, accruing from the condemnation and the sale of prizes, and invested in bonds of the United States, amounts to eleven million seven hundred and thirty-sight dollars and five cents.

The navy pension. There is also an uninvested surplus of two hundred and fi

bounty land warrants were issued for sixtythree thousand eight hundred and sixty acres;
of land.
The voluminous report of the Commissioner of
Indian Affairs exhibits in detail the condition
of this difficult and important branch of
the public service. The numerous treatles recently negotiated with various Indian tribes
have greatly augmented the labors of the department, and the constant pressure of emigration into the Incian Territory produces conflios of interest which require judicious management to adjust and control. The Commissioner sets forth the terms and stipulations of
those treaties. The Indian tribes of the Southwest have resumed their former friendly relations with the government, and it is hoped
that they will succeed in fully adjusting the
differences which have heretofore existed
among them in consequence of the different
attitudes they were induced to assume toward the United States during the rebeilion.
It has been the settlet policy of the government to establish the yarlous tribes upon suitable reservations and there protect and subsist
them until they can be taught to cultivate the
soil and sustain themselves. It is no doubt
the best, if not the only, policy that can be pursued to preserve them from extinction.
Numerous recommendations looking to the
amelioration of the condition of these wards of
the government, are contained in the Commissioner's report, and will no doubt receive the
attention of Congress.

During the year ending September 30, 1866;