

## LIST OF EXAMINING SURGEONS—Continued.

Names.	States.	Counties.	Post office address.
L. Dewey Ross	Vermont	Rutland	Poultney.
Olin G. Dyer	do.	do.	Brandon.
C. M. Rublee	do.	Washington	Montpelier.
George F. Gale	do.	Windham	Brattleboro'.
Carlton P. Frost	do.	do.	Do.
D. W. Hazelton	do.	Windsor	Cavendish.
Shubael Converse	do.	do.	Norwich.
William McCollom	do.	do.	Woodstock
Samuel P. Danforth	do.	do.	Royalton.
Walter S. Robinson	do.	do.	Felchville.
William A. Chapin	do.	do.	Ludlow.
James E. Morse	do.	do.	Royalton.
William Draine	Virginia	Norfolk	Portsmouth.
E. W. Buck	do.	Berkeley	Martinsburg.
S. P. Bryan	do.	Harrison	Clarksburg.
James Putney	West Virginia	Kanawha	Kanawha Saline.
James E. Reeves	do.	Marion	Fairmount.
James H. Hooff	do.	Mason	Point Pleasant.
Joseph A. McLane	do.	Monongalia	Morgantown.
John C. Hupp	do.	Ohio	Wheeling.
William J. Bates	do.	do.	Do.
R. W. Hazlett	do.	do.	Do.
Thomas Kennedy	do.	Taylor	Grafton.
Rezin P. Davis	do.	Wood	Parkersburg.
S. E. Webster	Wisconsin	Adams	Friendship.
Uriel H. Peak	do.	Brown	Fort Howard.
Marvin Waterhouse	do.	Columbia	Portage City.
Robert W. Earle	do.	do.	Columbus.
John Conant	do.	Crawford	Prairie du Chien.
Joseph Hobbins	do.	Dane	Madison.
A. M. Dunton	do.	Dodge	Beaver Dam.
William T. Galloway	do.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
William H. Walker	do.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.
J. H. Hyde	do.	Grant	Lancaster.
J. M. Ball	do.	Green	Monroe.
Stephen G. Lombard	do.	do.	Do.
George W. Burrall	do.	Iowa	Dodgeville.
John H. Vivian	do.	do.	Mineral Point.
S. F. S. Wason	do.	Jackson	Black River Falls.
W. W. Reed	do.	Jefferson	Jefferson.
William C. Spalding	do.	do.	Watertown.
D. C. Green	do.	Juneau	Mauston.
John Gridley	do.	Kenosha	Kenosha.
D. D. Cameron	do.	La Crosse	La Crosse.
D. T. Abell	do.	Lafayette	Darlington.
J. E. Thayer	do.	Marathon	Wausau.
N. Monroe Dodson	do.	Marquette	Berlin.
James Diefendorf	do.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
George W. Perrine	do.	do.	Do.
Jesse Bennett	do.	Monroe	Sparta.
Sidney L. Fuller	do.	Outagamie	Appleton.
William F. Fisher	do.	Ozaukee	Ozaukee.
John T. Scholl	do.	do.	Do.
A. D. Andrews	do.	Pierce	River Falls.
John Phillips	do.	Portage	Stevens's Point.
Philo R. Hoy	do.	Racine	Racine.
Daniel L. Downs	do.	Richland	Richland Centre.
Lyman J. Barrows	do.	Rock	Jamesville.
Henry McKennan	do.	Sauk	Sauk City.
Charles Cowles	do.	do.	Baraboo.
L. D. McIntosh	do.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan.
D. D. T. Hamlin	do.	Walworth	Elkhorn.
George F. Hunt	do.	Washington	West Bend.

## LIST OF EXAMINING SURGEONS—Continued.

Names.	States.	Counties.	Post office address.
George R. Taylor	Wisconsin	Waupaca	Waupaca.
A. P. Barber	do.	Winnebago	Oshkosh.
Ansel F. Bowen	do.	do.	Neenah.
G. F. Witter	do.	Wood	Grand Rapids.
George Kellogg	Louisiana	Orleans	New Orleans.
George A. Blake	do.	do.	Do.
P. B. Rice	North Carolina	Craven	Newbern.
Roscoe G. Jennings	Arkansas	Pulaski	Little Rock.
Dean W. King	Colorado Ter.	Clear Creek	Empire City.
William S. Latta	Nebraska Ter.	Cass	Rock Bluffs.
G. C. Monell	do.	Douglas	Omaha.
John F. Neill	do.	Nemaha	Peru.
Henry O. Hanna	do.	Richardson	Falls City.

In my last annual report reference was made to the desirableness of some method of securing greater uniformity in estimating the disabilities of invalid pensioners and claimants. The right of a discharged soldier or seaman to be pensioned at all, for a disability really existing, must in many cases depend upon questions properly to be determined by the examining surgeon. The highest order of professional qualification is often requisite to a sound and reliable opinion on cases presented. In the designation of physicians and surgeons for the performance of these duties, it has been my aim to secure the best available aid. For the sake of uniformity, however, and for the purpose of a professional supervision in these examinations, as well as for the settlement of questions requiring thorough education and experience in medicine and surgery as they arise in the adjudication of pension claims, it is suggested that a consulting and supervising surgeon might profitably be provided for, whose services shall be rendered in this bureau. The obvious advantages of such an officer would, no doubt, secure favorable action, should the subject be brought to the notice of Congress. In default of particular legislation to this end, the detail of an experienced surgeon now in the service would probably be made, if requested of the proper department.

The preparation of a scale of disabilities, proposed in my last report, to be intrusted to a commission of surgeons, would perhaps be equally well accomplished through the aid of an officer appointed as above indicated. This still seems to me an object worthy of attention, although so large a portion of the claims to be affected thereby have already been adjusted.

The power conferred on me by the eighth section of the act of July 4, 1864, to order special examinations of enrolled pensioners, as justice might seem to require, has been exercised with undoubted advantage to the government in many instances, and has sometimes secured to the pensioner a higher rate, to which he was fairly entitled. Special examinations have frequently been required annually or semi-annually, by the insertion of a clause to that effect in the pension certificates in cases of manifestly temporary and variable disability. In other instances, a surgeon has been specially detailed to investigate and report upon the merits of cases as to which reasonable doubts had arisen, either as to the existence of any disability or its degree. This action has tended to correct any departures from uniformity in estimating the rates of disability, and to correct erroneous allowances, either through inadvertence or through inaccuracies in testimony.

## PENSION NOTARIES.

Only a very limited number of pension notaries have been designated for the accommodation of applicants residing at a distance from any place at which a court of record is held, the third section of the act of July 4, 1864, which confers this authority, having restricted its exercise to localities more than twenty-five miles distant from such court. In many instances the absolute requirement that the declaration be made before some officer of a court of record, with only the exception just stated, seems to be a hardship to claimants, and especially to the sick and infirm. A modification of the law for the benefit of such claimants, leaving a wider discretion as to the designation of pension notaries, would afford a desirable remedy for the evil.

## THE COLLECTION OF PENSIONS.

Numerous complaints have been made to this office of exorbitant charges by attorneys for their services in the semi-annual drawing of pensions. Blanks are furnished, without expense, to all pensioners who desire them, for the execution of the requisite vouchers, and they can be readily made out by any intelligent person who can read and write, requiring only the expense of fees for administering the oaths required. The sum of from two to five dollars for filling out one of these blanks and transmitting the voucher to the agency has, nevertheless, been exacted every six months by many attorneys, who, availing themselves of the ignorance of the pensioner, retain numbers of pension certificates in their custody, permitting the impression that their services are indispensable to their clients. This practice has been partly broken up by requiring pensioners residing near the agency at which they are paid to present themselves in person with their certificates, without the intervention of an attorney. But the evil can only be partially remedied by administrative action. A stringent law in regard to fees for the collection of pensions, no less than for procuring the allowance of a pension claim as already enacted, would seem to be indispensable to protect those pensioners residing at a distance from the agency where they are paid, from these exactions.

For administering the necessary oaths to pensioners or their attorneys, pension agents are allowed by congressional statute the fees fixed by the local law for like services. Beyond this, under your order of the 21st ultimo, disbursing agents will not hereafter be permitted to charge any fee for filling out the necessary vouchers for pensioners. It is obvious that the small semi-annual stipend allowed to pensioners should reach them as promptly and with as little cost as possible, and it is in accordance with the spirit of our pension system to protect all pensioners, so far as may be necessary, from the diversion or retention of any portion of the periodical sums granted them.

## NAVY PENSION FUND.

The amount of the navy pension fund, invested in gold-bearing bonds of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, as trustee, is \$9,000,000. There is now on hand of this fund, subject to use as may be required, or to investment, the sum of \$1,395,114 31. The annual income from the portion invested is now more than double what is required for the payment of navy pensions of all kinds, regardless of the difference in value between coin and paper currency. While it would appear that this fund is equitably liable for all classes of navy pensions alike, the act by which it is created specified invalids of the navy alone. Further legislative action, therefore, is necessary in order to make the fund available for the largest class of navy pensions.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

From the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, heretofore submitted in a separate report, it will be seen that a sum exceeding \$15,000,000 is believed to be necessary for the payment of pensioners for that year. The applications for pensions during the first quarter of the current fiscal year have exceeded in number those of any previous quarter since the commencement of the late war. The number of claims now on file, and the probable number hereafter to be filed, are such as to justify the opinion that the pension list will continue to enlarge at a rate considerably exceeding the diminutions from deaths and other causes for at least three years to come. The maximum yearly amount of pensions thus attained can hardly be less than \$18,000,000. In four or five years a material falling off from this maximum may be anticipated, in the absence of hostilities.

In view of the magnitude of the interests involved, the most complete and effective organization of this branch of the department practicable is manifestly desirable. For this purpose, not only the experience of our own government, but also that of the older nations of Europe, may profitably be taken into account in giving symmetry and efficiency to our system. Little information on this subject from abroad, however, has been found attainable through the medium of official reports, compilations of laws or treatises, beyond the merest outline. Personal inspection of the practical working of the European systems, and a thorough and intelligent report thereon, either through the medium of consular agents abroad or of a special commission sent out for that purpose, would seem to be essential for the attainment of the detailed information desired. The cost would be trivial compared with the benefits to be anticipated from such observation properly made and reported.

While there has been no diminution in the business of this office, but rather a continued increase hitherto, there is at present no demand for additional clerical service, nor is such demand anticipated before the date at which a decrease in the number of new applications will commence. It gives me pleasure to recognize the hearty co-operation and constant assiduity which have generally characterized the labors of those employed in this bureau, and to refer to the results of the past year as evidence of the skill with which these services have been rendered. All pension claims, properly prepared and substantiated, have been allowed with a reasonable degree of promptitude, and the business of this bureau is generally in a satisfactory condition.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH H. BARRETT,  
*Commissioner.*

HON. JAMES HARLAN,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,  
CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, October 12, 1865.

SIR: In conformity with the requirement of the 15th section of the act of Congress, of August 4, 1854, "making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1855, and for other purposes," I have the honor to submit the following report:

The duties of the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings are peculiar, the responsibilities under which he acts are heavy, and necessity very often requires that in the performance of his duties he should act promptly, and cause work to be done for the protection of the public property committed to his care, even when there are no funds at his immediate command to pay for the same.

During a portion of the past year I have been compelled, for the want of the necessary funds, thus to act; but I have been careful, in almost every instance, not to do so without the approbation of the Secretary of the Interior, and do not doubt that when the exigencies of the public service are made known to Congress, the necessary appropriations will be made to meet all deficiencies.

## THE CAPITOL.

The old building has undergone many changes since my last report. When that was made we had just commenced constructing the marble floor in the old hall of representatives. The appropriation of \$15,000 was expended, and a further appropriation of three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars was made at the last session to complete the same. The work has been completed for some time, and the attention of the President has been called to the law of July 2, 1864, authorizing him "to invite each and all the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or from distinguished civic or military services, such as each State shall determine to be worthy of this national commemoration," to be placed in that hall, which, by that act, was set apart, "or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a National Statuary Hall." And I have received official notice from the Department of State that circulars had been sent to the governors of all the States, notifying them of the law of Congress, and inviting them to call the attention of their several legislatures to the subject. No statuary has yet been sent from any of the States.

Under the law of last session, authorizing "an enlargement of the library of Congress so as to include in two wings, built fire proof, the space at either end of the present library," and appropriating \$160,000 therefor, the work is now going on most successfully, under the contract made with the Architectural Iron Works Company, of New York, by your direction, by which that company contracted to do the work, in accordance with certain specifications drawn out by the architect of the Capitol extension, Thomas U. Walter, esq., for the sum of \$146,000. The work has now progressed so far as that the insides of the two wings are torn out, and are both ready to receive the roofs, which will be in place probably before the meeting of the ensuing Congress. The roofs once on, the other work will proceed rapidly to completion. There must necessarily be considerable expenditure outside of the contract, such as the introduction of water into the library, where, by some strange omission, it has never been carried; the cutting off and replacing of the gas mains which supplied the building, and passed through the centres of the wings to be occupied by the library;

and many other incidental alterations which could not be foreseen, and were not specified.

The contractors are laboring, it is believed, with all possible energy to accomplish their work in conformity with their contract.

The removing of so much of the centre building, a large portion of which had been for years occupied by the officers of the House of Representatives as store-rooms, document rooms, &c., rendered it necessary that every nook and corner of the old building, available for office or store rooms, should be occupied, and the lobbies around the old hall have been converted into document and stationery rooms for the House of Representatives, and a portion of the west basement, never before used for any practical purpose, has been converted into store rooms; and, notwithstanding the addition of the two large wings, the Capitol has never been more crowded than at the present time.

Two large rooms under the Supreme Court room have, with your approbation, been converted, under my supervision, into a consultation room for the Supreme Court, at the solicitation of the Hon. Justices of that body.

These comprise all the radical changes that have been made in the centre building.

The work on the extension, being principally outside work, has progressed rapidly and successfully, and the prospect now is that if Congress will make the necessary appropriations it may be completed within another year. The new dome is nearly completed, and may deservedly be characterized as a great triumph of human skill and ingenuity.

As the architect will report fully upon both these improvements, it is not necessary that I should go into any detail concerning them.

The usual annual repairs of the Capitol have been made, and, in consequence of the great work in progress all about the building, they have been unusually heavy. The office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings was in that part of the building which has been removed to make room for the library extension, and the office has been removed to the rooms occupied many years ago by the Commissioner, in the western basement.

## THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The necessity of extending the Capitol grounds becomes more and more apparent as the two wings approach their completion, and it is to be hoped that Congress will not suffer another session to pass away without making provision for enclosing at least all the ground north and south, contiguous to the building, which belongs to the United States. Such an enclosure would be a very great improvement to the appearance of the Capitol and its surroundings.

In my report of last year I called the attention of Congress to that part of the Washington and Georgetown street railroad which passes through the Capitol square. Congress took no final action upon the matter. It must be very evident to all that it is useless to attempt to enforce any regulation directing the Capitol grounds to be closed after a certain hour of the evening while the cars run regardless of hours! If they are still to be permitted by law to run through the grounds, the only method of remedying the inconvenience now experienced is that recommended in my last annual report, viz: "The erecting of an iron fence on each side of the track, with proper openings in front of the Senate and House entrances, to be closed with gates, thus leaving the railroad track to be controlled exclusively by the company, and the grounds exclusively under the control of the government."

## THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

In consequence of the change in the occupancy of the President's House, early in the summer heavy expenses in repairing and furnishing became necessary, and have been incurred.

The terrible and tragical event which led to the change, and the circumstances attending and following it, seem to me to be entirely out of place for comment or recital in a business paper like this. I therefore, with this brief allusion, express the hope that Congress will make all necessary appropriations to meet any extraordinary expenditures which have been made, and I do not doubt that it will readily and cheerfully be done.

The extensive greenhouse attached to the Executive Mansion was found, upon examination, to be in the most dilapidated condition possible. Upon removing the stands and floors, all the work beneath them was found to be thoroughly decayed. All the lower portion of the building had to be entirely renewed to prevent it from crushing down by its own weight, and it was almost wonderful that it had stood as long as it did.

It has been put in as complete repair as a building situated as that is, on the top of another building, never designed to support such a weight, could well be, and will probably stand for ten or fifteen years without further repairing of any consequence.

There has always been a very meagre supply of water at the President's House, the entire supply being from a one-inch pipe. This was found insufficient for even household purposes, and afforded no protection against fire. Under these circumstances, with the approbation of the President, a six-inch pipe was laid from the main on Pennsylvania avenue to the house, and two large hydrants were put down in proper places to afford a supply of water for protective and cleaning purposes, and sufficient carried into the building to afford a bountiful supply for the heating apparatus, bathing-room, and all household uses.

#### PORTRAITS OF THE PRESIDENTS.

In this connexion it is proper to call the attention of Congress to the fact that a number of portraits of the ex-Presidents of the United States have been painted by Mr. Healy, the artist, under contracts with the Joint Committee of the Library of Congress, and have been paid for, with the purpose of causing them to be placed upon the walls of the rooms of the Executive mansion. Those portraits have been handed over to me by the librarian of Congress, who had no place for them in the library, and I have caused them to be safely stored in the attic of the Executive mansion. They are without frames, and I respectfully suggest whether it would not be well to cause them to be framed and properly placed where it was the intention of Congress that they should be.

I have procured an estimate from Mr. Francis Lamb, a respectable framer and gilder of this city, of the cost of framing them in an appropriate and handsome style, amounting to nine hundred dollars, which I shall include in the regular estimates of this office, for the consideration of yourself and of Congress.

#### PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

This great roadway through the city can never be placed in a proper condition until it is entirely repaved; and, as I last year recommended either the Belgian or Nicholson wood pavement and having seen no cause to change my opinion, I again most respectfully recommend the repaving of the avenue with one of those pavements. The latter pavement can be laid for forty dollars per square of ten feet, which would be about \$253,440 per mile.

We have been constantly at work on the avenue for the past season, for absolute necessity required it; and although the roadway is very much improved, it is impossible to place it, with the present broken pavement, in the order that such a road should be. Crossings of the streets intersecting the avenue, of the best six-inch thick blue stone, filled in with Belgian pavement, have been laid at every street along the north side of the avenue, between the Capitol and

Treasury Department, and two on the south side, which will last for generations to come. This was a necessity, and a debt of about \$10,000 has been incurred in doing it.

As the mayor and corporation of Washington have exhibited a most praiseworthy and energetic spirit in repairing the streets under their control, it is to be hoped that the broad thoroughfare which Congress has heretofore so generously adopted will not be permitted to suffer in comparison with other streets of less prominence. F street, formerly a perfect slough, is now one of the finest streets in the city, and will compare favorably with any street I have ever seen anywhere.

#### EASTERN BRANCH BRIDGES.

The navy yard bridge is in excellent repair, but the draw can hardly be called "a draw," as it is almost useless.

In my last annual report I spoke as follows: "The old draw remains as it was. It should be replaced by a new one. With a view to the erection of a new draw you detailed Colonel Silas Seymour, engineer of the Washington aqueduct, to examine the old draw and furnish the drawings for and an estimate of the expense of a new draw. This he did, his plan being for a very elaborate and expensive draw, such a one as would be admirable for the Potomac bridge, but is, in my opinion, unnecessary for the one in question, where the draw is not opened more than two or three times a year. The draw estimated for by him is to cost, at the lowest, \$11,000. I submitted his plan and estimates to you on the 16th of September last, and they are now in your department. At the time I wrote you I supposed that the \$25,000 would be sufficient to repair the bridge and erect a cheap draw that would answer all the purposes needed. I now find that an appropriation of about one thousand dollars will be necessary to make the new draw, as new piles will be necessary for its foundation, and I have estimated for that sum."

The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated, but I soon found that it would be by no means sufficient to make a new draw, and I directed that the old draw should be made as secure as possible, which was done by placing large timbers at its sides, lengthwise with the bridge, and so fastening them that they could be removed when it became necessary to open the draw. By this means we have succeeded in keeping the draw up during the season, and no accident has happened. Since all the money appropriated was expended, a bill amounting to \$2,959 66 has been presented by the Navy Department for the use of a pile-driver, labor, coal, and oil, in operating it.

I shall therefore be under the necessity, in my estimates, of asking for an appropriation to meet this deficiency, and for \$5,000 to erect a new draw.

No repairs to the upper or Benning's bridge, beyond what the current appropriation will pay for, will be necessary. That bridge is now in very good repair.

#### PAUPER PATIENTS.

Providence Hospital continues to be the place where the patients are sent by the Commissioner, under the charitable and humane law for their care and medical treatment passed by Congress. Throughout the past year there has been constantly in the hospital the full number authorized by law, and nearly all the time an excess of from one to six. All the patients have been well and kindly treated. The excellent Sisters, who have the care of that charitable institution, have done all their duty toward the patients and the government.

The increase of transient paupers in this city has been large, even within the past year; and the hospital being full, I am compelled to turn away a large number of applicants every month who would be entitled to the benefits of the government charity were there room for them. If Congress would increase the

number, so that the Commissioner could be allowed to have sixty instead of forty in the hospital at one time, I think there would seldom be a necessity of turning away a single individual clearly entitled to the benefits of the appropriation.

#### APPROACHES TO THE CAPITOL.

By the original plan of the city, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey avenues intersect the Capitol square. All these avenues, except Delaware, have been opened and improved on both sides of the Capitol; Delaware avenue has been opened and partially improved northeast of the Capitol, but remains unopened and unimproved southwest. North, South and East Capitol streets commence at the Capitol, and run each in the direction indicated by their names. East Capitol street is of the same width as the avenues, and it was doubtless expected, when the plan of the city was adopted, that it would be one of the most prominent streets in the city, leading, as it does, from the main front of the Capitol. This street is regularly opened, but is in great need of grading.

North Capitol street and South Capitol street have neither of them ever been opened. The former, if opened, would give the most direct access from the Capitol to the public printing office.

The opening of those streets would add greatly to the pleasant view from the north and south porticos of the Capitol, and it is very desirable, not only for public convenience, but as a national feature, connected with the building occupied by the representatives of a great people, that those broad and intended to be imposing thoroughfares should be opened. It will not be in the power of the corporation of Washington to open and improve them for years to come, if ever. If they are to be opened at present, the United States must do it. I therefore most respectfully suggest whether it will not meet the approbation of Congress to provide for the opening and grading of North and South Capitol streets, and erecting a culvert across the Tiber creek where it intersects the former, whenever it shall be certified by the mayor of Washington to the Commissioner of Public Buildings that the corporation of Washington have taken the proper steps to insure the paving of those streets, as soon as they are graded; and also to grade East Capitol street, under the same proviso. No greater improvement touching the streets of the city could be made than the one here suggested, and the expense to the United States would not be over twenty thousand dollar

#### ACT OF MAY 5, 1864.

In my last report I called the attention of Congress to this act, in the following language:

"The 3d section of the act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, (Statutes at Large, vol. 13, p. 68,) entitled 'An act to amend 'An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington,' is in the following words:

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases in which the streets, avenues, or alleys of the said city pass through or by any of the property of the United States, the Commissioner of the Public Buildings shall pay to the duly authorized officer of the corporation the just proportion of the expense incurred in improving such avenue, street, or alley, which the said property bears to the whole cost thereof, to be ascertained in the same manner as the same is apportioned among the individual proprietors of the property improved thereby."

I have already been called upon by the city authorities and by your department to pay the government proportion for improvements coming within the purview of the section above quoted, but there being no money appropriated to meet such payments, I had to decline paying.

I last year asked for an appropriation of five thousand dollars to enable me

to meet the demands which might be made upon me during the year under the provisions of that law.

I have been informed by the mayor of Washington that he has in progress improvements in the streets of the city which pass by or through property of the United States, that will require at least one hundred thousand dollars to be paid to him by the United States within the next year, under the above quoted law; and to carry out the provisions of the same in good faith, it will require the appropriation of that sum to be made for the next fiscal year.

#### NUISANCE FUND.

In my last annual report I thus called the attention of the Hon. Secretary and of Congress to the law relating to nuisances, viz:

"On the 3d of March, 1863, (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 746,) an appropriation of five thousand dollars was made by Congress 'for making improvements provided for in the 13th section of the city charter, per act of May 17, 1848.'

"This sum was for the removal of nuisances, and has all been expended for that purpose. It is necessary that a like sum should be appropriated for a like purpose, as, in the present state of the city, nuisances are continually existing that cannot be removed in any other way than through an appropriation, contemplated by the law of May 26, 1824, (Laws of the United States, vol. 4, p. 77,) which is referred to in the law of May 17, 1848, (Laws, vol. 9, p. 229.) I have, therefore, in my regular estimates, asked for an appropriation for the improvements referred to."

No appropriation was made, and there has been a continual call upon me during the past year to remove nuisances under the law above referred to. After consultation with you, I have, where the nuisances were such as to very much incommode citizens residing in their vicinity, and endanger their health, caused them to be abated, in anticipation of an appropriation to enable me to pay for the work. As no appropriation has been made for the two past years, I have, in my regular estimates, asked for one of ten thousand dollars.

If these laws are to stand upon the statute books, thus holding out the promise of national aid, certainly Congress will not decline to pass the necessary laws to carry out their own enactments.

#### VIRGINIA AVENUE AND THE PUBLIC RESERVATIONS.

I have called the attention of the Secretary and of Congress to Virginia avenue in several of my reports, and cannot, in justice to my fellow-citizens and to the government, refrain from once more urging upon Congress the necessity of making some improvement to that important thoroughfare, from the western portion of the city to the navy yard, Giesboro', and the Insane Asylum. Nothing has ever been done to it by the United States, and it is in such a condition as that it can hardly be said to be properly opened. An appropriation of, say ten thousand dollars, judiciously and economically expended on the worst portions of that avenue, would make it a very good road. I hope Congress will think proper, in exercising their generosity toward the city, to remember Virginia avenue.

The Circle, on Pennsylvania avenue, where New Hampshire avenue intersects it, has been formed, handsomely enclosed with an iron fence, cultivated at much expense, and adorned by the placing in its centre of a bronze equestrian statue of Washington, and unless some proper measures are taken to take care of it, it might as well have been left in the state it was before any improvement was made upon it. No money has been appropriated to keep up the improvements upon it or to pay a watchman for taking care of it, and the consequence is that it is filled with cattle and horses, and with gangs of boys who make all sorts of depredations within the enclosure. Scarce a month passes that I do not receive

numerous complaints from the good citizens residing in that neighborhood of the desecration of "the Circle." I have endeavored, by placing the gates in such order that they could not well be left open, and by giving some official, doing duty in that neighborhood, a supervisory control over it, to remedy the evils complained of, but have failed. Persons will open the gates and fasten them open; boys will enter and make it their play-ground, and cattle and horses either go in of their own accord or are purposely turned in; and what should be a beautifully cultivated spot, and an ornament, is converted into almost a public nuisance. If Congress will make a small appropriation to put the place in complete order, and allow the Commissioner a watchman to take care of it, it can be kept in proper order, and be always, what it was intended to be, a beauty and an honor to the city.

Franklin square has been greatly improved within the past two years, but it can never be made the beautiful square it should be until it is enclosed with an iron fence that cannot be torn down and carried away by evil-disposed persons, and also placed in charge of a watchman.

Many of the triangular reservations belonging to the United States still remain open as places for the deposit of filth, instead of being made great ornaments to the city. Some years ago Congress made appropriations nearly every year to enclose one or more of them, and they were enclosed and beautified with trees and shrubbery, and present a beautiful feature in our expanded city. The last one enclosed with an iron fence was, it is believed, that on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 13th and 14th streets west, some ten or twelve years ago. It is much to be desired that Congress will again turn its attention to some of those still remaining open, and make the necessary appropriations to enclose and beautify them.

On the 30th of June, 1864, Congress passed a joint resolution "authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to reclaim and preserve certain property of the United States."

That resolution was referred by your honorable predecessor, Secretary Usher, to this office. The whole subject was thoroughly examined, and an elaborate report made by me to the Secretary, which he transmitted to Congress on the 7th of December last, and the same was printed, by order of the House of Representatives, as "Ex. Doc. No. 5, 38th Congress, 2d session." Nothing further has ever been done in relation to the subject; and the foundation of the market-house on Pennsylvania avenue, between 7th and 9th streets, commenced by the corporation of Washington, and the work stopped by order of the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with an order of Congress, remains, as it was left, an "eyesore" to every good citizen, which should be either removed or the building suffered to proceed. It is to be earnestly hoped, however, that some other locality may be found for a market-house, that the great street of the city may be relieved from what is now, as all must admit, a public nuisance.

At the last session of Congress an earnest application was made to that body, by persons owning property in the eastern part of the city, to cause the large and handsome reservation on East Capitol street, between 11th and 13th streets east, to be enclosed and beautified, and called "Lincoln Square." This would be a very great improvement to that portion of the eastern part of the city, where Congress has never yet bestowed any of its benefactions, and which it is fondly hoped will ere long be remembered.

#### SPRING ON SMITH'S FARM BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES.

By an act of Congress, approved May 25, 1832, the Commissioner of Public Buildings was authorized to purchase the rights of individuals to water, (in the northern part of the District,) and bring the water in pipes to the Capitol; and

\$40,000 was appropriated for purchasing the rights and performing the work— (Stat. at Large, vol. 4, p. 518.)

Under this law the Commissioner purchased of John A. Smith certain land about two miles from the Capitol, on which there is a large and never-failing spring of the purest water.

A brick building was erected over the spring, and water-pipes laid from it to the Capitol, and from that spring comes the flow of water which fills the fountains directly east and west of the Capitol building, and also the beautiful flow at the hydrant in front of the arched entrance to the basement of the west front.

The spring from which this water is brought has had no other protection than the building over it gave, and until that part of the District was filled with troops it was found sufficient. But after the soldiers were encamped in that locality they destroyed the door of the house by shooting bullets through it, and broke into the house and defiled the water, so as to render it unfit for drinking purposes. As soon as the fact was made known to me I had the spring cleaned out, and a new door made and covered with iron, and securely put on and fastened.

As this spring is very important to the government, for from it all the drinking-water used in the Capitol is supplied, I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made to build a common but secure fence around so much of the land on which the spring is situated as belongs to the United States.

I append hereunto a statement of the receipts and expenditures of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

I have endeavored to bring to your attention such matters intrusted to my care as are deemed of sufficient importance to be made known to or considered by Congress.

There will doubtless be other matters requiring special attention during the ensuing session, which, if it be found necessary, will be brought to your notice or to that of Congress.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

B. B. FRENCH,

*Commissioner of Public Buildings.*

HON. JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary of the Interior.*

#### REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,  
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1865.

SIR: In relation to the public buildings in your department under my supervision, I have the honor to submit the following:

#### CAPITOL EXTENSION.

The progress of this work since the last report of my predecessor, T. U. Walter, esq., (November 1, 1864,) has been the completion of the eastern portico of the south wing, including the steps and carriage-ways to the same. The cheek-blocks remain, however, unfinished, owing to the difficulty of obtaining blocks of marble sufficiently large for the capping. There are eleven pieces of marble for this purpose now on the ground, and the number required for one of the cheek-blocks are now set in place.

The greater part of the marble-work for the north portico has been prepared during the present season, and is now being set. It is expected that this portion of the work will be done by the meeting of Congress.

In addition to the above, there have been seventy-three blocks for cornice, architraves, &c., prepared for the unfinished porticoes.

There have been received, in addition to those already set, nine monolithic columns, which have been wrought for the other porticoes, and there are also on hand, belonging to the government, blocks sufficient to make eight columns in two pieces.

As the contractors, under a provision of their contract, claim the right to deliver these stone in two pieces, and as they have been received and paid for, I respectfully recommend that they be used in the western porticoes, alternately with monolithic columns.

A marble balustrade is being prepared to go between the plinths of the columns of all the porticoes, except where the steps prevent. This will add to the beauty of the porticoes and to the security of visitors.

There will be required for the completion of the porticoes fifteen column shafts and about 20,000 cubic feet of marble.

Nearly all the marble-work for the upper balustrades for the southern and western porticos has been prepared for several years, and is liable to damage. It is to be hoped that this work can be set during the next year.

*Amount expended from October 31, 1864, to October 31, 1865.*

Amount paid for marble-cutting, dressing, and setting.....	\$115,080 37
Amount paid for marble, from the quarries at Lee, Mass.....	46,773 87
Amount paid for fifteen monolithic columns, from the Maryland quarries.....	21,000 00
Amount paid for three column shafts, in two pieces.....	3,300 00
Amount paid for labor, as per detailed statement below.....	39,876 62
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as lime, sand, cement, hardware, lumber, plaster, salaries, &c.....	66,120 17
	<hr/>
	292,151 03
	<hr/>

*Amount paid for days' workmen, during the year ending October 31, 1865.*

	Days.	Aggregate cost.
Clerks.....	788	\$3,524 96
Draughtsman.....	226½	1,182 72
Foreman of marble-mill.....	326	1,464 75
Foreman and time-keeper.....	243	1,037 48
Carpenters.....	1,190¼	3,980 87
Bricklayers.....	696¼	2,783 00
Plasterers.....	51¾	207 00
Coppersmiths.....	414¾	1,473 00
Blacksmiths.....	521½	1,834 87
Helpers.....	666	1,329 24
Finisher.....	636¼	2,022 00
Photographer.....	50	200 00
Teamsters.....	1,856½	3,893 71
Laborers.....	5,096½	9,493 52
Watchmen.....	2,116	5,316 50
Stonecutters.....	33¼	133 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,912½	39,876 62
	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Cash account of the Capitol extension.*

Amount available October 31, 1864.....	\$267,068 48
Amount refunded of retained percentage, by Provost, Winter and Co.....	15,000 00
Amount of proceeds of sale of horses, material, &c.....	19,108 86
	<hr/>
	301,177 34
Amount expended from October 31, 1864, to October 31, 1865...	292,151 03
	<hr/>
Leaving on the 31st of October, 1865, an unexpended balance of...	9,026 31
	<hr/>

By an act of Congress, \$15,000 were expended in tiling and fitting up the old hall of representatives, which amount was paid out of the money appropriated for the Capitol extension.

No appropriation was asked for this work at the last session of Congress. By reference to Mr. Walter's report of November 1, 1864, it will be seen that he states that "no appropriation would be required for the Capitol extension during the ensuing fiscal year."

The balance on hand falling so far short of the sum necessary to prosecute the work to the end of the fiscal year, it is to be presumed, by some inadvertency, his estimate must have been limited to a period of twelve months.

An appropriation of \$175,000 will be required to continue this work to the end of the present fiscal year, and an appropriation of \$200,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

THE NEW DOME.

That portion of the base omitted to give place for the steam-engine and hoisting apparatus has been filled in. The stairways leading from the attic story of the centre building to the platform of the lantern have been put in place, rendering access to that elevated position of the dome easy and safe.

The picture over the eye of the dome is all painted in, but the artist is unwilling to have the scaffolding removed until the plastering is thoroughly dry, and the picture toned. As it will be at times viewed by gas-light, he wishes to have the opportunity of trying it by this light before dismissing it from his hands.

The arrangements for lighting the dome by means of Gardiner's electro-magnetic apparatus is now in progress, and will probably be finished early in the session.

Since the 31st of October last, 30,457 pounds of iron for the work of the dome have been received, which together with that heretofore received for this work make the entire weight of the iron used in the dome 8,909,200 pounds. An appropriation of \$50,000 will be needed to pay bills already due, and for the completion of the work.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The walls and arches have been taken out of the north and south wings, and the iron rafters are being placed over the north wing. Nearly all the alcoves, shelves, galleries, &c., for one room are prepared at the foundry in New York, and will soon be ready for shipment. Owing to some inaccuracy in the plans, some changes have been made in the rafters, which will lead to slight delay and increased expenditure. An offset in the walls of the south wing has been discovered since the partition walls were taken out, which will increase the depth of some of the alcoves, and consequently their capacity for books. Additional shelving has been ordered, so as to make serviceable every portion of the wall space.

The gallery leading to the dome, which cut off part of the library-room in the north wing, has been abolished, and the approach made by a gallery across the small court. This change adds much to the capacity of the library.

It is proposed to change the mode of heating, from warm-air furnaces to steam; the heat from warm-air furnaces being considered objectionable, and, in such large rooms, uncertain.

## EXTENSION OF THE CENTRE BUILDING.

I respectfully call attention to the necessity of extending the central building and portico out to the line of the porticos of the wings. This is imperatively demanded, in order to give prominence to the central portico, which should be the superior one of the three; whereas, at present, owing to its receding, and the encroachment of the dome upon it, it appears to be the inferior. Besides, the lower member of the dome overhangs the eastern wall of the building, giving the dome from some points of view an appearance of insecurity.

Mr. Walter has left plans for thus extending the central portico, which are in my opinion judicious and in good taste, and which, if adopted, will remedy the defects above mentioned.

## EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

It is important that the work on the terraces and slopes be commenced at an early day, and that steps be taken to extend these grounds.

A plan for this purpose was submitted by Mr. Walter in his last annual report, the adoption of which, with a few modifications, I earnestly recommend.

It is a question whether the grounds east of the Capitol should not also be extended to B streets north and south; but as this has no relation to the terraces, &c., or any other work near the building, it is unimportant that it should be acted upon at present.

As the filling of the terraces, &c., near the building, will be on the ground now owned by the government, the work should be commenced as soon as the authority is given, and an appropriation made for this purpose.

## PATENT OFFICE BUILDING.

The marble-work of the portico of the north front has been renewed, after a suspension of nearly four years. The progress has not been satisfactory. This is owing to the fact that during the suspension of the work, the machinery, railways, &c., at the quarries, and hoisting apparatus at the building, have been destroyed. The quarry became filled up with water and mud. A steam apparatus had to be procured by the contractors to clean out and get it in working order.

Four months' time was consumed in the quarries by a respectable force of workmen before the contractors were able to get any material to the building.

This work is being done under a contract made in the year 1857. During the suspension of this work, wages and other expenses have increased to such an extent as to render this contract unremunerative.

In view of these facts, I consider the case of these contractors as one deserving the favorable consideration of Congress.

Fifty thousand dollars will be required to finish the portico, iron fence and pavement.

## SALOON OF NORTH FRONT.

The show-cases for models, with galleries, have been put up. The walls and ceilings are yet to paint.

An appropriation of \$15,000 will be necessary to pay the bills already incurred and to finish the saloon.

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE BUILDING.

By authority of Congress, March 2, 1865, an addition 60 feet by 76 was made to this building, four stories in height, corresponding with the original building. It is now finished and occupied. For capacity and convenience it is unsurpassed by any establishment for similar purposes in this country.

The cost of this addition was \$23,915 74.

## CITY HALL.

The following improvements have been made at the portion of the City Hall occupied by the United States Courts:

Additional windows in court-room for light and better ventilation, an extension to the grand jury room, and renovation of two petit jury rooms, and sundry slight repairs to the building.

I would respectfully call attention to the dilapidated condition of this building. The porticos and other portions of sandstone work, never having been painted, are in a state of decay. This material is so porous that paint is essential to its preservation. If anything is done in this direction, the city authorities should have the portion of the building occupied by them painted at the same time.

The steps, cornice, and other portions of the work should be pointed up, as, if this is not soon done much of this work will have to be reset.

By a small annual expenditure for repairs, timely and judiciously made, much damage might be prevented, and money saved.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK,

Architect U. S. Capitol Extension, &c., &c.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN, Secretary of the Interior.

## THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

## GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

St. Elizabeth, D. C., October 1, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with a requirement of section 2 of the act organizing this institution, we have the honor to lay before you the following summary of its operations during the year ending June 30, 1865, prepared at our request by the superintendent.

The number of patients under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1864, was:	
From the army, white males.....	186
From the army, colored males.....	5
	— 191
From the navy, white males.....	16
From the navy, colored males.....	2
	— 18
From civil life, white males.....	46
From civil life, white females.....	70
	— 116
From civil life, colored males.....	4
From civil life, colored females.....	16
	— 20
	— 136



From Soldiers' Home, white males.....	2
From rebel prisons, white males.....	4
<hr/>	
Males, 265; females, 86; total.....	351

The number of patients admitted during the year ending June 30, 1865, was:

From the army, white males.....	407
From the army, colored males.....	19
<hr/>	426
From the navy, white males.....	9
From the navy, colored males.....	1
<hr/>	10
<hr/>	436
From civil life, white males.....	28
From civil life, white females.....	30
<hr/>	58
From civil life, colored males.....	8
From civil life, colored females.....	6
<hr/>	14
<hr/>	72
From quartermaster's department, white males.....	2
From subsistence department, white male.....	1
Rebel prisoners, white males.....	4
<hr/>	
Males, 479; females, 36; total.....	515

The admissions this year, five hundred and twelve (512) altogether, exceeded those of the previous year by six (6.) While the army and navy furnished nearly eighty-three (83) per cent. of the whole admissions, the number of military patients received was twelve (12) less, and the number of civil cases, including rebel prisoners, eighteen (18) more than last year.

Though the active operations of the war continued through most of the period embraced in this report, it will be seen that it exhibits the commencement of a return towards the old ratios which the military and civil cases bore to each other. The current year will doubtless exhibit a further movement in the same direction; but it is not probable that any generation of living men will witness the preponderance in our wards of the civil over the military cases which marked the status ante bellum.

It is an equally extraordinary and significant fact that the number of civil cases received into the institution during the four years of the war has exceeded the admissions during an equal preceding period only ten (10) per cent., notwithstanding an estimated increase of the permanent population of the District of one hundred (100) per cent., and two enactments by Congress—one providing for the care in the national hospital, during the war, of all transient insane persons found in the District without the means of self-support, and the other making like provision for the same period for all cases of insanity occurring in any part of the republic among the civil employes of the quartermaster's and commissary's departments of the army.

This evident diminution in the relative prevalence of insanity in the District accords with the history of the disease throughout the loyal States; and it is thought to show that the mind of the country was raised by the war to a healthier tension and more earnest devotion to healthier objects than was largely the case amid the apathies and self-indulgences of the long-continued peace and

material prosperity that preceded the great struggle. Whether or not a kind of mental collapse will follow a return of peace, and be attended with an increase of mental disease, will depend upon circumstances which we cannot pretend to definitely foresee. If it unhappily should, the truth of this theory would be demonstrated beyond a question, and the old notions—doubtless true as observed at other times and under other systems of government—of the effects of violent national struggles upon the psychological condition of the peoples affected by them, entirely reversed as applied to the citizens of the North American republic. It is but a slight license to say that the nation laid down its life to save it; and that the national mind rapidly acquired a firmer strength and a higher tone amid the harrowing incidents of such a gigantic and all-pervading strife and sacrifice, must be accounted one of the most remarkable and interesting events in the mental history of our race! But, after all, the same natural law to which the nation appears to owe an increase of mental strength amid a sudden, vast and unprecedented expenditure of it, underlies some of the most familiar observations in psychology. The popular idea that weak and indolent minds in civilized society enjoy comparative immunity from derangement, is an erroneous one. All weakness invites disease, while strength repels it; and activity is a condition of strength. There is more insanity among the hinds and drones of mankind than among the Newtons and Websters. The capacity and application of philosophers and statesmen are associated with a strength and tone of the brain and nervous system which not only repel disease, but afford the innervation necessary to the vigor of the bodily functions. There are fewer dyspeptics among scholars than among unlettered men. It is true that poets—a class of most intellectual men—and madmen are thought to be allied; and it may be so. The mental constitution that affects the poetic fervor is not always—perhaps not generally—what is called a well-balanced one. Besides, the frequent exercise of the imagination in the conception of poetic images is apt to develop into inordinate activity a power of the understanding, especially when it is originally in excess, that is most prone to confound the ideal with the real, and thus establish one of the forms of the incipency of insanity.

The whole number treated in 1864-'65 was eight hundred and sixty-six (866) against seven hundred and eighty-seven (787) in 1863-'64. As the number of admissions was nearly the same in each of the two years, the excess of seventy-nine (79) treated this year was mainly due to the greater number in the house at the beginning of this than at the beginning of the preceding year.

The recoveries here reported were all, it is believed, genuine restorations to the normal mental state of the respective individuals. They were nearly fifty-eight (58) per cent. of the discharges, including deaths, and a little more than 40 per cent. of the whole number under treatment during the year. The proportion of recoveries was somewhat less during the last two than it was in the first two years of the war. The high proportion of incurable cases among the soldiers who have formed so large a moiety of our population during the war, and the payment of bounties for recruits, began at the same time. The relation that those concurrent events bore to each other is obvious. The various bounties, particularly the large sums paid for recruits during the last year of the rebellion, stimulated the cupidity of recruit and substitute brokers to the exercise of an ingenuity and perseverance, and to achieve a success, in imposing upon the army senility and childhood for vigorous manhood, and imbecility for soundness of understanding, which, had they been displayed in the genuine service of their country, would have commanded the blessings of a heroic patriotism. It was found that recovered soldiers discharged from the hospital and service, and paid off, and left to journey to their homes by themselves, were so frequently the victims, while on their way, of the diabolical arts of "drugging" and robbery, and then of literal sale as recruits or substitutes, that no such patients were permitted to leave the institution during the last six (6) months of the war,

except under the personal protection of friends or officials. The fact that nine (9) natives of Canada were admitted to the hospital during the period under review, while only two (2) were received during its previous history of nine (9) years, affords ground for the suspicion that our political neighbor on the north parted with some of her dependent population at a handsome premium. We could write the current history of several of the large alms-houses and municipal institutions for the insane from the declarations of patients received into the hospital during the past year.

The same causes that have slightly reduced the proportion of recoveries have increased the number in the table of discharges classed as *improv'd* and *unimprov'd*. The most of the improved cases had become mentally as comfortable as they were when cruelly imposed upon the service, or had in any probability been for many years, and a large proportion of them were taken to their homes by relatives or friends, where they could be usefully employed and enjoy a qualified liberty.

The discharge from the service of the few classed as *unimprov'd*, eight (8) out of nine (9) of whom were army patients, was accepted by friends who preferred to place them in the care of institutions near their distant homes.

The percentage of mortality this year was large, but, however much we may regret it, it seemed inevitable under the circumstances. Over seventy-two (72) per cent. of the deaths were in cases of chronic insanity, and in three-fifths ( $\frac{3}{5}$ ths) of the remaining cases the fatal event was due to morbid condition existing at the time of admission. By *inanition*, as an assigned cause of death, is meant the non-assimilation of food in consequence of a peculiar exhaustion of the vital forces. In these cases the mental disorder was not of an active and exhaustive type, and no acute idiopathic disease could be detected. The only exception to our remarkable exemption from local disease consisted in the communication of typhoid fever, with which many soldiers were admitted in the fall and winter, to some of the chronic cases already in the house, who, from defective innervation, offered but little resistance either to the invasion or progress of an asthenic disease; and for a few weeks the fever prevailed considerably in several wards on the male side of the house. That typhoid fever is in no sense an endemic disease here is shown both by its entire disappearance as soon as it ceased to be brought to us from the field, and by the non-occurrence of a single case in the women's wards, in which the mortality from all causes, during the year, was only between six and seven (6 and 7) per cent. of a population composed largely of chronic and infirm cases.

The population of the hospital at the close of the last government year was less than it had been at any other time for two years previous. This reduction was mainly effected by embracing the favorable opportunity which the return in June of so many of the different organizations of the army to their respective States afforded to send home in the care of comrades or officers all recovered men, and most others who had evidently not become insane in the line of duty, and would certainly be properly cared for either by their friends or the local authorities.

The admissions since the beginning of 1865-'66 have averaged about one a day. As the army becomes more "regular" and national in its organization, and the rank and file is recruited from the least inhabitative population of the country directly into the service of the United States, the soldier will have much fewer of those State ties and claims which have generally led to the early removal of the incurable volunteer to his home and its local protections. In this way it is expected that the present and future population of the hospital will, as a rule, have a much more protracted residence in it than the volunteers had, and that the average number of inmates will soon equal, if not exceed, the highest number resident at one time during the war.

*Classified abstract of the expenditures and receipts of the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1865.*

## EXPENDITURES.

Balance from last year due superintendent from United States....	\$3,874 83
Expended for flour.....	5,245 20
“ meats, including hams.....	10,159 13
“ butter and cheese.....	5,709 67
“ groceries and ice.....	10,590 83
“ potatoes.....	789 22
“ fuel and lights.....	9,170 40
“ furniture, glass, china, hardware.....	721 06
“ boots, shoes, findings, &c.....	95 25
“ farming implements, &c.....	1,167 96
“ hay, oats, straw, &c.....	4,834 18
“ horse and ox shoeing.....	309 27
“ repairs and improvements.....	541 98
“ stock.....	1,075 89
“ postage.....	74 20
“ salaries and wages.....	18,436 00
“ books, stationery and printing.....	121 00
“ freights.....	7 94
“ eloped patients.....	65 00
“ money returned to private patients.....	721 98
“ dry goods.....	830 95
“ repairs to carriages, harness, &c.....	667 23
“ fish.....	785 40
“ medicines, including liquors.....	2,296 35
“ miscellaneous supplies.....	235 85
	<hr/>
	78,526 76
	<hr/>

## RECEIPTS.

Received from treasury United States.....	\$40,500 00
“ private patients for board, &c.....	6,144 93
“ naval hospital fund for supplies furnished.....	9,043 13
“ Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington railroad, for overcharge on freight.....	15 00
“ disinterment of bodies.....	5 00
“ miscellaneous articles, &c., sold.....	11 00
“ work by hospital horses, &c., on continuation of wall.....	252 00
“ balance due superintendent from United States.....	22,555 71
	<hr/>
	78,526 76
	<hr/>

Without a word of explanation the expenditures under some heads might mislead the department. For instance, the item of salaries and wages shows the entire amount paid to the officers and employes engaged in the management of the institution during the year. The items for butter and cheese, fuel and lights, fish and liquors, hay, grain and straw, which embrace the principal cost of milk, poultry and transportation, and some smaller items, include the cost of all such articles consumed both by this hospital and by the naval hospital in