

troops of the western army, continued to the close of the war. In all these positions they have done good service and materially contributed to the final victory which confirmed their freedom.

The great cost of transportation of supplies across the western plains and mountains to the depots and posts of the wilderness, and for the supply of troops operating against the Indians, is reported, and the Quartermaster General calls attention to the importance, in this view, of the vigorous prosecution of the work of the railroads to connect the Mississippi valley with the Pacific coast, as a military precaution and a measure of economy, deserving the fostering care of the government.

Retrenchment in the Quartermaster General's Bureau.—The Quartermaster General reports that immediately on the termination of active hostilities, under orders from the Secretary of War, he took measures to reduce expenditures; to discharge operatives and agents; to discharge chartered transports, and to sell those belonging to the United States not needed to bring home troops for muster-out; to reduce the number of horses in reserve at the depot; to stop the purchase of horses and mules, and to sell those belonging to the troops disbanded; to cease making contracts and purchases of clothing and equipment; to stop the repair and construction of military railroads; to return all such railroads to their former owners, and to sell or dispose of the rolling stock and other material used thereon.

He reports sales of 128,840 horses and mules, for which the sum of \$7,500,000 was received.

Of 5,355 persons employed in the cavalry bureau, three-fourths have been discharged. Those still employed are engaged in receiving, caring for, and selling the animals turned in by the armies.

The purchase and manufacture of clothing, which during the past fiscal year had caused an expenditure of between eight and nine millions per month, has ceased entirely, and, by compromise with merchants, contracts for clothing and equipment, amounting to four millions of dollars, have been cancelled.

Twenty-five hundred buildings, vacated, have been ordered for sale.

The sales of buildings, wagons, harness, tools, iron and other like material, have realized thus far a million of dollars.

Over seventeen hundred miles of military railroad, operated for the department by twenty-three thousand seven hundred workmen and agents, at a monthly cost of one and a half million of dollars, have been restored to their former owners, and the number of persons employed in completing the accounts, in taking care of and disposing of the railroad property not yet sold or transferred, has been reduced to less than five hundred, the rest having been discharged.

The rolling-mill at Chattanooga, its product, and the scrap iron there collected, have been sold: the mill for one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; the rolled iron for two hundred thousand dollars, and the old iron for about one hundred thousand dollars.

Eighty-three engines and one thousand and nine cars have been sold for a million and a half of dollars. Over two hundred locomotives and two thousand cars have been sold at appraised values, on credit, to the southern railroads.

Of five hundred and eighty-eight steamboats and other boats employed on the western rivers all but eleven have been put out of commission. The sales of many of those owned by the United States have been effected. These sales are not yet concluded; they will produce about eleven hundred thousand dollars.

Of the transport fleet upon the ocean on the 1st of January last, four hundred and sixty steamers and vessels of all kinds have been discharged or laid up for sale, and many of them have already been sold. The fleet has been reduced over one hundred thousand tons, and vessels are daily arriving at home ports to be discharged or sold. The monthly expenses of the transport fleet have been reduced \$1,814,130.

A million of dollars has been received from the sales of vessels belonging to the department, which will be increased by future sales.

In all, 83,887 persons, employed on wages, had been discharged from the service of the quartermaster's department at the end of September, 1865, reducing its expenses per month \$4,086,093.

The sales of property of all kinds reported and recorded on the books of the Quartermaster General's office, from the 20th of April to the 8th of November, 1865, amount to \$13,357,345.

The cost of forage issued to the armies during the month of March last is estimated at three millions two hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. In the month of September it is estimated at one million one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars, a reduction in monthly expenditure of \$2,160,000. The armies on the eastern coast have been supplied with forage purchased before the end of May last. No considerable purchases have been made in the east since that time. Purchases of forage since May have been confined to the supply of the troops in Georgia and upon the Gulf coast in Texas, and upon the western plains.

The consumption of coal in the month of March last was 90,685 tons, costing \$748,151. In September it had been reduced to 25,592 tons, costing \$204,736, a reduction of monthly expenditure of \$543,415.

Chief Engineer.—The report of the Chief Engineer of the army gives the operations of the department under his charge, and the duties of the officers of the corps of engineers. This corps consisted, on June 30, 1865, of eighty-five officers, the Military Academy, and five companies of engineer troops. Every member of the corps has been on duty uninterruptedly during the year. At the date of the report twelve officers, being generals in command of troops, were on detached service, and others were on staff duty, or detailed for service under the orders of the Light-house Board and the Department of the Interior, the remainder being on duty at the Military Academy, on sea-coast defences, survey of the lakes, with the engineer battalion, and as assistants to the Chief Engineer. The particular services rendered by these officers are recited in the nar-

ratives and other statements accompanying the report, and comprise the professional duties of the engineer, together with those of the various arms of the service to which the officers have been assigned. In general, every army and military expedition has had assigned to it officers of this corps. Their reports give the plans of attack and defence, as well as the outlines of the marches by the armies to which they were attached, and together constitute a comprehensive statement of the last year's operations of the armies.

The sea-coast defences have progressed in proportion to the available means and the number of officers who could be assigned to this branch of duty. The efforts of the engineer department have been principally directed to constructions for mounting the guns of large calibre now essential in consequence of corresponding armaments in iron floating batteries. The permanent forts on the Gulf, since their repossession by the government, have been repaired and put in a defensive condition. The available means of the department will suffice to accomplish all that is required at these works, and at those of the southern Atlantic coast, until plans are matured for modifications adapting them to the existing sea-coast armaments.

The Military Academy has continued to furnish a limited number of graduates for the subordinate grades of the army, a number, however, which has not for years past sufficed to fill the vacancies, in the line and staff, occasioned by the casualties of the service. The Chief Engineer, in view of this fact, recommends an increase of the number of cadets; and, in order to economize in the expenses of the institution, proposes a mode of selecting candidates from nominees for each vacancy, that will, he thinks, with more certainty insure proficiency in studies and the military art, by those aspiring to enter the service.

The survey of the northern lakes has progressed during the year as heretofore. The repairs and preservation of the harbors on the lakes and on the Atlantic have been prosecuted to the full extent of the resources of the department in officers and available funds. Success in this branch of engineering is attended with greater difficulties than are met in most others in which science and skill are called upon to promote the interests of the country. Heretofore the plans of improvement adopted have been directed to secure immediate results, and the source of the evil having been left to exercise its influence, has rendered constant repetitions of labor and expenditures necessary. The Chief Engineer is now calling upon the officers charged with works of this character for plans to arrest the cause of constant obstructions to commerce, and it is hoped that measures may be devised by which these improvements may be made to endure for a longer period, if not to become permanent in their nature.

The expenditures of the engineer department during the year amounted to \$5,479,420 23.

Ordnance Bureau.—The fiscal resources of the Ordnance bureau for the past year amounted to \$45,783,656 10, and the expenditures to \$43,112,531 27, leaving a balance of \$2,671,124 83 to the credit of disbursing officers, in the government depositaries, on June 30, 1865.

The estimates for the next year are for objects not confined to a state of war, but for such as are required to keep up a proper state of preparation, and to reserve the large and valuable munitions of war now on hand. On the termination of the war, measures were promptly taken to reduce the procurement of supplies, and to provide storage for the munitions returned to the arsenals from the armies, and captured from the enemy. Commodious fire-proof workshops are being erected at Allegheny, Watervliet, and Frankford arsenals, and it is contemplated to erect similar shops at Washington arsenal, for which there is an appropriation. These shops can be advantageously used for storage when their entire capacity for manufacturing purposes is not needed.

From the evident importance of arming the permanent fortifications as fast as they are built, the construction of cannon and carriages for this purpose, so far as existing appropriations warrant, has not been intermitted. It is contemplated to increase the capacity of manufacturing sea-coast carriages in proportion to the readiness of the forts to receive them, and to discontinue the fabrication of wooden carriages for field and siege guns, in favor of iron carriages, which experiments have shown are preferable for that service. Cast-iron smooth-bore cannon, of large calibre, as now made, are found to be entirely reliable; but not so the heavy rifled cannon, as heretofore made and tried. The failures, on trial, of the wrought-iron guns made by Mr. Horatio Ames, indicate that these guns can not be relied upon, and that no more of them ought to be made for this department. Two experimental cast-iron eight-inch rifle guns have been made of the model and weight supposed to render them reliable for service. They are now undergoing extreme proof, to test them thoroughly.

The manufacture of arms at the National Armory was reduced at the conclusion of hostilities as rapidly as could be done with economy, and at present no new muskets are being made there. With a view to change the model of small arms from muzzle-loaders to breech-loaders, extensive experiments have been made; but they have not yet resulted in the selection of a model of such decided excellence as to render its adoption for the service advisable. It is hoped that such a model may soon be found. A plan for altering the musket of the present pattern into efficient breech-loaders has been devised, and five thousand of them are being so altered for issue to troops for practical test. There are nearly one million of good Springfield muskets on hand, and upwards of half a million of foreign and captured muskets. The latter will be sold whenever suitable prices can be obtained for them, and also other ordnance stores of a perishable nature, which are in excess of the wants of the service.

The necessity of providing a suitable depository for gunpowder, with proper magazines for its storage and preservation, which was stated in the last annual report, is again mentioned, and the requisite legislation is urged.

A partial provision for this object, as far as respects a supply for the Mississippi valley, has been made on the military reserve at Jefferson Barracks.

The government has not yet acquired a title to the property on Rock Island, taken possession of under the act of July 19, 1864. It is important that this

be done with as little delay as practicable. The importance of having full possession and control of Rock Island, including the adjacent islands, and the right of way, is stated in the report of the Chief of Ordnance, and additional legislation therefor, if necessary, is recommended.

Several of the southern arsenals have been reoccupied, and it is intended to reoccupy them all, except that at Fayetteville, N. C., which has been destroyed. The necessary measures have been taken for the preservation of the powder mill at Augusta, and the laboratory and unfinished armory at Macon, Georgia, which have been captured.

The number of permanent United States arsenals and armories is twenty-eight. The command and supervision of these, together with the inspection services required at the arsenals, the foundries, the powder mills, and other private establishments engaged in work for the Government, furnish constant employment for the whole number of ordnance officers (sixty-four) now authorized by law. The proper discharge of these essential duties requires that that number should be continued as part of the military peace establishment of the country.

The armies in the field have been amply and well supplied with arms and other ordnance stores, and the fortifications have had their armaments kept in order and strengthened and increased by additional guns of heavy calibre and great efficiency.

The Signal Corps.—On the 1st of November, 1864, the signal corps numbered 168 officers and 1,350 enlisted men, distributed in detachments among the armies in the field and the military departments. All that portion of the signal corps on duty east of the Mississippi river has been mustered out of service, the act of Congress under which the corps was organized having limited its organization to the duration of the rebellion. There now remain 9 officers and 37 enlisted men in the military division of the Mississippi, and 15 officers and 99 enlisted men in the military division of the Gulf. These detachments are operating with the troops on the plains, in Texas, and along the southwestern boundary.

The expenditures from appropriations for the signal service amounted to \$8,537 06, during the year ending September 30, 1865. The balance unexpended amounts to \$248,062.

Military Telegraph.—The telegraph has continued to be a most efficient and important instrument in military operations. Its officers have shown the same devotion and fidelity which have signalized their efforts during former years. There have been constructed during the year 3,246 miles of military telegraph; 8,323 miles have been in operation during the year, and at its termination 6,228 miles were still in use. The expenditure upon the military telegraph during the fiscal year was \$1,360,000; since the beginning of the war \$2,655,500. There have been constructed and operated in all during the war about 15,000 miles of military telegraph. Control has been assumed of the telegraphs of the late rebellious districts as fast as they fell into our hands, and arrangements are now

made by which the lines are kept in repair by the stockholders, the United States being at the expense only of purely military lines and stations.

Military Prisoners and Prisoners of War.—The report of the Commissioner of Exchanges exhibits the exchange transactions during the war, with statistical tables and other information respecting the condition and treatment of prisoners on each side.

Frequent inspections of military prisons have been made from time to time, and all military prisoners have been released, except such as were under sentence or awaiting trial for murder, arson, or other grave offences. Clemency has been extended liberally, as was deemed compatible with public security. All persons imprisoned for offences against the draft laws have been released, and all deserters from the volunteer service. Since the surrender of Lee's army the danger to the national safety from combinations and conspiracies to aid the rebellion or resist the laws in the States not declared to be insurgent has passed away; it is therefore recommended that the proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in those States be revoked.

The Commissary General of Prisoners reports that between the 1st of January and the 20th of October, there were in our custody ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and two prisoners of war. Of these nineteen hundred and fifty-five enlisted into the United States service. Sixty-three thousand four hundred and forty-two were released after the cessation of hostilities, and thirty-three thousand one hundred and twenty-seven were delivered in exchange. Besides these, one hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and twenty-three prisoners surrendered in the different rebel armies, and were released on parole, viz:

Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General R. E. Lee.....	27,805
Army of Tennessee and others, commanded by General J. E. Johnston	31,243
General Jeff. Thompson's army of Missouri.....	7,978
Miscellaneous paroles, department of Virginia.....	9,072
Paroled at Cumberland, Md., and other stations.....	9,377
Paroled by General McCook in Alabama and Florida.....	6,428
Army of the department of Alabama, Lieutenant General R. Taylor.	42,293
Army of the trans-Mississippi department, General E. K. Smith....	17,686
Paroled in the department of Washington.....	3,390
Paroled in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas	13,922
Surrendered at Nashville and Chattanooga, Tennessee	5,029
Total.....	174,223

Judge Advocate General.—In the Bureau of Military Justice, since March 2, 1865, there have been received, reviewed, and filed 16,591 records of general courts-martial and military commissions, and 6,123 special reports have been made as to the regularity of proceedings, the pardon of military offenders, the remission or commutation of sentences, and upon the numerous miscellaneous

subjects and questions referred for the opinion of the bureau, including also letters of instruction upon military law and practice to judge advocates, reviewing officers, &c. By comparing these details with those presented in March last, it will be perceived that the business of this bureau, especially as an advisory branch of the War Department, has not yet been diminished or sensibly affected by the altered condition of public affairs.

The "Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General," issued by the bureau in January last, having come into extensive use throughout the army, has proved of considerable advantage to the service in contributing to establish a uniformity of decision and action in the administration of military justice. As the present edition of the work has been very nearly exhausted, it is proposed to prepare during the coming winter an enlarged edition, containing, in connexion with those already published, a selection of the official opinions communicated by the Judge Advocate General during the present year.

The chief of the bureau expresses his satisfaction with the ability and efficiency with which the officers and clerks connected with it have performed their several duties, and, in view of the fact that the business of this branch of the public service will probably not be materially diminished for the next twelve months, is of the opinion that its present organization may well be continued by Congress.

Freedmen's Bureau.—By an act of the last session of Congress a new bureau in the War Department was created, called the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands. Its object was to supply the immediate necessities of those whose condition was changed by hostilities, and were either escaping or escaped from slavery to obtain freedom, or were driven from their homes by the pressure of war, or the despotism of the rebellion. Its aid was designed for the needy of both races, white and black, and to administer as well aid from the government and from charitable individuals and associations. No appropriation was made to carry this act into effect, but the condition of the people in the insurgent States required prompt relief. The act of Congress authorized the assignment of military officers to duty in the bureau, and under this provision it was organized. Major General Howard was assigned to duty as commissioner; other officers selected by him were assigned for agents and assistants, and an organized system of relief has gone into operation. The report of the commissioner, which has not yet been furnished to the department, will show the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau during a period of several months, and afford some means to judge what regulations are required. It is plain that some such organization is wanted in the insurgent States to relieve promptly great and pressing need arising from the war, and social disorganization resulting from the war. Proper provision for the colored population whose condition has been changed by direct act of the federal government, to serve its own purposes in the conflict, is a solemn duty. More or less resistance to the performance of this duty is to be expected while any rebellious or hostile spirit remains, but the obligation to perform it cannot be evaded or thrust aside with national honor or safety. A numerous class of white persons who, without fault

in themselves, are suffering want occasioned by the ravages of war, have also a just claim for relief. But while discharging these obligations to needy destitute white persons and the freed colored people, the utmost care must be observed to guard against establishing a national system of pauperism that might foster a horde of idle officials or dishonest agents, and engender vice, sloth, and improvidence among a large class of persons. To avoid this evil and insure strict supervision, it is urgently recommended, first, that all appropriations of money for the Freedmen's Bureau be made in specific terms, distinct from any other purpose; second, that the number of agents and employés, and their compensation, be fixed by law; third, that the duties and powers of the bureau, in respect to persons and property, be defined by law.

By the heads of the respective bureaus of the War Department and their staffs the government has been served with a zeal and fidelity not surpassed by their brethren in the field. To them the honors and distinction of an admiring public have not been opened, but in their respective vocations they have toiled with a devotion, ability, and success for which they are entitled to national gratitude.

Beside the signal success vouchsafed to our arms, other causes contributed to overthrow the rebellion. Among the chief of these may be reckoned:

1. The steadfast adherence of the President to the measure of emancipating the slaves in the rebel States. Slavery was avowed by the leaders of the rebellion to be its corner-stone. By that system millions of people, constituting nearly the whole working population of the south, were employed in producing supplies on the plantation, in the workshops and manufactories, and wherever labor was required, thus enabling the white population to fill the rebel armies. The hopes of freedom, kindled by the emancipation proclamation, paralyzed the industrial power of the rebellion. Slaves seized their chances to escape, discontent and distrust were engendered, the hopes of the slave and the fears of the master, stimulated by the success of the federal arms, shook each day more and more the fabric built on human slavery.

2. The resolute purpose of Congress to maintain the Federal Union at all hazards, manifested by its legislation, was an efficient cause of our success. Ample supplies appropriated for the army and navy, revenue laws for supplying the treasury, careful revision and amendment of the laws for recruiting the army and enforcing the draft, gave practical direction to the patriotic purpose of the people to maintain a national existence that should afford protection and respect by means of the Federal Union.

3. Patriotic measures adopted by the governors of loyal States, and the efficient aid they rendered the War Department in filling up the ranks of the army and furnishing succor and relief to the sick and wounded, largely contributed to the national preservation. Of these measures one of the most important was the aid tendered by the governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan in the opening of the campaign of 1864.

On the 21st day of April, 1864, Governors Brough, Morton, Yates, Stone, and Lewis made an offer to the President to the following effect:

That these States should furnish for the approaching campaign infantry troops, 30,000 from Ohio, 20,000 from Indiana, the same number from Illinois, 10,000 from Iowa, and 5,000 from Wisconsin; the term of service to be one hundred days; the whole number to be furnished within twenty days; the troops to be armed, equipped, and transported as other troops, but no bounty to be paid, nor any credit on any draft, and the pending draft to go on until the State quota was filled.

After full consideration and conference with the Lieutenant General, this offer was accepted by President Lincoln. The State of Ohio organized within four weeks, and placed in the field, 35,646 officers and men, being 5,646 troops more than the stipulated quota. Other States, less able to meet the contingency, contributed with alacrity all that could be raised.

Although experience had shown that troops raised for a short term were more expensive and of less value than those raised for a longer period, these troops did important service in the campaign. They supplied garrisons and held posts for which experienced troops would have been required, and these were relieved so as to join the armies in the field. In several instances the three-months troops, at their own entreaty, were sent to the front, and displayed their gallantry in the hardest battles of the campaign.

4. The result of the presidential election of 1864 exerted an important influence upon the war. Intercepted letters and despatches between the rebel leaders showed that their hopes of success rested greatly upon the presidential election. If the Union party prevailed, the prosecution of the war until the national authority should be restored appeared inevitable, and the rebel cause desperate. Even on the battle-field the influence of the election was felt. The overwhelming voice of the people at the presidential election encouraged the heroic daring of our own troops, and dismayed those who were fighting in a hopeless cause.

5. The faith of the people in the national success, as manifested by their support of the government credit, also contributed much to the auspicious result. While thousands upon thousands of brave men filled the ranks of the army, millions of money were required for the treasury. These were furnished by the people, who advanced their money on government securities, and freely staked their fortunes for the national defence.

Looking to the causes that have accomplished the national deliverance, there seems no room henceforth to doubt the stability of the Federal Union. These causes are permanent, and must always have an active existence. The majesty of national power has been exhibited in the courage and faith of our citizens, and the ignominy of rebellion is witnessed by the hopeless end of the great rebellion.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department for the past year:

RECRUITING FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

From October 31, 1864, to October 1, 1865, the number of recruits enlisted, for all arms, is 19,555. (Statement A.)

The recruiting service for the regular army is progressing favorably. The regiments suffered so severely in their many battles, that they were left at the termination of active hostilities, almost without exception, reduced to mere skeleton organizations. They have now been distributed to stations and are rapidly filling up, thus enabling the department to relieve volunteer regiments as fast as they can be transported to their homes and paid.

There are two principal depots for the general recruiting service, one at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, for infantry, and one at Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, for mounted troops. The officers detailed from the several regiments for recruiting duty are stationed in such localities as give promise of success, and their recruits are sent in parties to the depots, whence they are forwarded to the regiments to which they may be assigned. Beside this, the several regiments recruit their own ranks as far as practicable, from the country adjacent to their posts.

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH AND ORGANIZATION OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

The authorized strength of the regular regiments of the army, supposing each company full, is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Six regiments of cavalry, (seventy-two companies)	264	7, 248
Five regiments of artillery, (sixty companies)	273	4, 890
Ten regiments of infantry, single battalion, (one hundred companies)	340	8, 360
Nine regiments of infantry, each three battalions of eight companies, (two hundred and sixteen companies)	693	21, 321
Total	1, 570	41, 819

This calculation is made on the basis of forty-two privates to a company at all but frontier posts. The total strength, upon the basis of one hundred enlisted men to a company, would be fifteen hundred and seventy officers, forty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-one men.

By existing acts of Congress, the strength of companies is limited to the following number of private soldiers:

The ten old regiments of infantry and four old regiments of artillery—forty-two privates per company. (Act August 23, 1842)

Except when serving on the western frontier, or at remote and distant stations, when the allowance is seventy-four privates per company. (Act June 17, 1850.)

The nine new regiments of infantry, three battalions each of eight companies—eighty-two privates per company. (Act July 29, 1861.)

Eight light artillery companies—sixty-four privates per company. (Act June 17, 1850.)

Twelve companies of the fifth artillery—one hundred and twenty-two privates per company. (Act July 29, 1861.)

Six regiments of cavalry, each twelve companies—seventy-eight privates per company. (Act July 17, 1862.)

There is no good reason for such dissimilarity in the several organizations, and much inconvenience really arises from it. A company of forty-two privates is not sufficient for the ordinary duties of a garrison, and one hundred and twenty-two privates are not needed except for a battery of six pieces serving in the field. It is recommended that all companies of the regular army be allowed one hundred enlisted men as the maximum standard, leaving to the War Department to regulate the strength of companies within that limit as may be demanded by the nature of the service at the various stations. It is not probable that this maximum would often be reached, but emergencies sometimes arise when it becomes a matter of great importance, and also of economy, to have large companies, instead of mere platoons, for immediate active duty.

STATIONS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following is the present disposition of the regular artillery regiments:

Second United States artillery.

On the Pacific coast.

Third United States artillery.

Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine, one company.

Fort Preble, Portland, Maine, one company.

Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, one company.

Fort Warren, Boston, Massachusetts, the regimental headquarters and three companies.

Fort Independence, Boston, Massachusetts, one company.

Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island, three companies.

One light battery, C, division of the Mississippi.

One light battery, E, department of North Carolina.

Detachments from some of these companies will be placed at the unfinished forts and batteries along the coast near their stations.

First United States artillery.

Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut, one company.

Fort Schuyler, New York, three companies.

Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, one company.

Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, the regimental headquarters and two companies.

Fort Richmond and Batteries Hudson and Morron, New York harbor, two companies.

Sandy Hook, New Jersey, one company.

One light battery, } division of the Gulf.

One light battery, }

Fourth United States artillery.

Fort Delaware, Delaware, two companies.

Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland, two companies.

Fort Washington, Maryland, the regimental headquarters and one company.

Fort Föote, Maryland, one company.

Forts around Washington, four companies.

One light battery, } division of the Mississippi.
One light battery, }

Fifth United States artillery.

Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, the regimental headquarters and four companies.

Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, two companies.

Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Florida, four companies.

One light battery, F, department of Virginia.

One light battery, G, division of the Mississippi.

All the companies, except two of each regiment of artillery, have been dismounted, and their horses and batteries turned over to the proper staff departments. The dismounted companies have been assigned to permanent fortifications on the seaboard. The two batteries in each regiment are retained, under the provisions of the acts of March 2, 1821, and March 3, 1847.

All sea-coast forts south of Fort Monroe, except Forts Taylor and Jefferson, Florida, are to be garrisoned by colored troops.

Of the cavalry regiments.

The 1st, 4th, and 6th regiments are assigned to the division of the Gulf in the southwest;

The 2d and 3d regiments to the division of the Missouri;

The 5th regiment is divided between the departments of Washington, the Middle department, and the division of the Tennessee.

The single battalion infantry regiments are assigned as follows:

Fourth United States infantry.

Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, two companies.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan, the regimental headquarters and two companies.

Fort Niagara, New York, one company.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, one company.

Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, New York, two companies.

Rouse's Point, New York, two companies.

The 1st regiment United States infantry is in the department of Louisiana.

The 2d in the department of Kentucky.

The 3d and 10th are in the division of the Missouri.

The 5th is in New Mexico.

The 6th in the department of South Carolina.

The 7th in the department of Florida.

The 8th in the Middle department.

The 9th on the Pacific coast.

The three battalion regiments of infantry are assigned as follows:

The 11th and 17th regiments are recruiting and organizing preparatory to assignment.

The 12th regiment is assigned to the department of Virginia.

The 13th, 18th, and 19th regiments are assigned to the division of the Missouri.

The 14th is on the Pacific coast.

The 15th and 16th regiments are in the division of the Tennessee.

ENLISTMENT OF MINORS AS MUSICIANS.

The act of July 4, 1864, section 5, and the act of March 3, 1864, section 18, make it an offence to enlist any minor under the age of sixteen years. It is recommended that this act be modified so far as to authorize a limited number, say one hundred, of boys not under twelve years, as musicians, provided the consent of parent or guardian is previously obtained. Until the passage of the act referred to, a detachment of boys was kept under instruction at each of the recruiting depots. They were not only carefully trained as young soldiers and musicians—i. e., drummers, fifers, and buglers—but were well taught in the common school branches at the post school. Many of these boys have turned out good scholars and excellent soldiers, reaching, as their age matured, to the grades of non-commissioned, and even of commissioned officers.

DEDUCTION OF PAY FROM OFFICERS ON LEAVE

By section 31, act of March 3, 1863, and section 11, act of June 20, 1864, it is provided that officers on leave of absence for a longer period than thirty days in one year shall receive only half of the pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no more. It is recommended that this provision be now repealed. It operates to the serious disadvantage of valuable officers who have earned a longer respite from duty than thirty days, and who probably, through a series of years, may have been absent in all less than thirty days. At the same time it places no restriction on those who serve little with their regiments, but habitually report on surgeon's certificate of ill-health.

SERGEANTS FOR SUPERINTENDENTS OF CEMETERIES.

There are now in existence some forty national cemeteries, sad monuments of mortality among our soldiers during the war. It is recommended that an act of Congress shall provide for the enlistment of a disabled soldier as a superintendent for each cemetery, who shall have the same pay and allowances as an ordnance sergeant, and be charged with the care and preservation of the grounds and all their appurtenances. An analogy to this proposed measure may be found in the ordnance sergeants of the army, appointed under the act of April 5, 1832, for the care of ordnance stores at posts.

REPORTS OF BATTLES.

Much attention and labor has been expended upon the preparation of the documents relating to the rebellion, required to be printed by resolution of May 19, 1864. Eight volumes, with maps and indexes, have been completed, and sent to the public printer. The greater part of the other reports of battles, marches, &c., have been copied and arranged, but await the receipt of some important reports, which, though repeatedly called for, have not been furnished, and are requisite to preserve the chronological order.

REGISTER OF VOLUNTEERS.

The register of volunteer officers called for by resolution approved June 30, 1864, will be completed by the time Congress assembles, and all the manuscript will by that time be in the hands of the public printer. As will be seen by examination, it is a work of considerable magnitude, embracing some two hundred

thousand names of officers. No pains have been spared to make it a full and accurate record of every volunteer regiment received into the United States service during the war.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

The accompanying statement, marked B, will show the number of volunteer recruits, drafted men, and substitutes, forwarded to the field, (aggregate 202,117,) and of volunteers, drafted men, and militia mustered out and discharged, (aggregate 61,000,) under the direction of this office, from November 1, 1864, until April 30, 1865.

When the work came of disbanding the large armies no longer required by the exigencies of the service, the plan suggested by experience, which had been successful with small bodies, was continued. The same machinery of mustering officers and depots which had been employed in recruiting has been used in discharging. As many regiments as could be at one time furnished with means of transportation, and funds for paying them off, have been sent home with their organization entire, from time to time as they could be spared from the department in which they were serving, beginning with those whose terms of service would soonest expire. The regiments have been mustered out of service on rolls carefully prepared to exhibit the dues from the government to each soldier. The rolls, boxed up and sent under charge of an officer, have arrived at the State rendezvous simultaneously with the regiments. The officers of each regiment have been held to a strict accountability, under pain of forfeiture of an honorable discharge and pay, for the good behavior of the enlisted men until all were finally paid their dues and furnished with discharges within a few miles of their homes. With rare exceptions, the conduct of these gallant regiments, coming from every part of the north, has been most admirable in maintaining the strict discipline which made them successful in battle, until they were released from military restraint and had separated, each to his home and his civil avocation. Too much praise cannot be given the numerous corps of mustering officers and paymasters, whose fidelity is attested by the large numbers (800,963) of men discharged and paid within a brief period, as shown in the annexed statement C. Nor can the extraordinary facilities, offered by the several railroad companies, for transporting such large bodies of men, fail to attract attention. No apology is made for alluding to these matters in this report, for they are facts of the utmost significance, in connexion with the military power and resources of this country. Statement B shows the force in service May 1, 1864, and March 1, 1865, respectively.

COLORED TROOPS.

For statistics and information in regard to the colored troops, reference is invited to the accompanying report of the able chief of the Bureau for Colored Troops, attached to this office. The number at present retained in service is about 85,024, out of 186,097, the whole number, officers and men, mustered in since it was first decided to employ them.

The general orders and circulars, annexed to this report, will give useful information concerning movements of the army.

By systematic classification of the varied duties of this department, the officers intrusted with each branch have been able promptly and successfully to accomplish all that could in reason be expected of them, and they, together with the admirable clerks—mostly taken from the armies—by whom they were so ably assisted, are entitled to the warmest commendation.

The officers of the Adjutant General's department are employed as follows:

One brigadier general on special service.

One colonel in charge of the Adjutant General's office, War Department.
 One colonel and six majors, assistants in the Adjutant General's office.
 One lieutenant colonel and one major, on duty at the headquarters of the army.

One lieutenant colonel and two majors, on duty at headquarters of military divisions and departments.

One lieutenant colonel, provost marshal general.

One lieutenant colonel and one major awaiting orders.

One major on duty in the Provost Marshal General's bureau.

One major on leave of absence.

One major on duty in the War Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

A.

Statement of the number of enlistments and re-enlistments in the regular army from October 31, 1864, to October 1, 1865; compiled from reports forwarded to this office by recruiting officers.

General service.....	4,698	6th infantry.....	140
Mounted service.....	3,033	7th infantry.....	64
1st cavalry.....	131	8th infantry.....	115
2d cavalry.....	16	9th infantry.....	241
3d cavalry.....	6	10th infantry.....	13
4th cavalry.....	24	11th infantry.....	953
5th cavalry.....	42	12th infantry.....	694
6th cavalry.....	37	13th infantry.....	742
1st artillery.....	149	14th infantry.....	1,752
2d artillery.....	7	15th infantry.....	1,208
3d artillery.....	357	16th infantry.....	804
4th artillery.....	182	17th infantry.....	761
5th artillery.....	155	18th infantry.....	852
1st infantry.....	44	19th infantry.....	698
2d infantry.....	859	Engineer corps.....	237
3d infantry.....	9	Ordnance corps.....	209
4th infantry.....	30	Military Academy.....	260
5th infantry.....	33		
		Total.....	19,555

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, November 14, 1865.

C.—*Exhibit of the forces of the United States on the 1st of May, 1864.*

Army or department.	Present available for duty.	Summary.	
	<i>Aggregate.*</i>		<i>Aggregate.</i>
Department of Washington.....	42,124	Brought forward—present available for duty.....	602,345
Army of the Potomac.....	120,384		
Department of Virginia and North Carolina.....	59,130	Present, sick in field hospitals or unfit for duty.....	*41,266
Department of the south.....	18,169		
Department of the Gulf.....	61,865	Absent on detached service.....	109,348
Department of Arkansas.....	23,666		
Department of the Tennessee.....	74,170	Absent with leave, including prisoners of war.....	166,290
Department of the Missouri.....	15,775		
Department of the northwest.....	5,296	Absent, in general hospitals and on sick leave at home.....	175,978
Department of Kansas.....	4,798		
Headquarters military division of the Miss.....	476	Absent without authority.....	115,483
Department of the Cumberland.....	119,948		
Department of the Ohio.....	35,416	Grand aggregate, present and absent..	970,710
Northern department.....	9,546		
Department of West Virginia.....	30,782		
Department of the east.....	2,828		
Department of the Susquehanna.....	2,970		
Middle department.....	5,627		
Ninth army corps.....	20,780		
Department of New Mexico.....	3,454		
Department of the Pacific.....	5,141		
Total.....	602,345		

* Taken from monthly returns.

† Taken from tri-monthly returns.

Exhibit of the forces of the United States on the 1st of March, 1865.

[Made up from tri-monthly returns.]

Army or department.	Present available for duty.	Summary.	
	<i>Aggregate.</i>		<i>Aggregate.</i>
Army of the Potomac.....	103,273	Brought forward—present available for duty.....	602,598
Headquarters military division of the Miss.....	17		
Department of the Cumberland.....	62,626	Present, sick in field hospitals or unfit for duty.....	35,628
Department of the Tennessee.....	45,649		
Left wing, army of Georgia.....	31,644	Absent on detached service.....	132,538
Cavalry corps, military division of the Miss.....	27,410		
Headquarters military division of West Miss.....	24	Absent with leave, including prisoners of war.....	31,695
Reserve brigades..... do.....	13,748		
Department of the Gulf.....	35,625	Absent, in general hospitals and on sick leave at home.....	143,449
Department of Arkansas.....	24,509		
Department of the Mississippi.....	24,151	Absent without authority.....	19,683
Sixteenth army corps.....	14,395		
Headquarters military div'n of the Missouri.....	12		
Department of the Missouri.....	18,577		
Department of the northwest.....	4,731		
Headquarters middle military division.....	841		
Cavalry forces..... do.....	12,980		
Nineteenth army corps.....	6,612		
Middle department.....	2,089		
Department of Washington.....	26,056		
Department of West Virginia.....	15,517		
Department of Pennsylvania.....	830		
Department of the east.....	7,462		
Department of Virginia.....	45,986		
Department of North Carolina.....	34,945		
Department of the south.....	11,510		
Department of Kentucky.....	10,655		
Northern department.....	11,229		
Department of the Pacific.....	7,024		
Department of New Mexico.....	2,501		
Total.....	602,598	Grand aggregate, present and absent..	*965,591

* By the 1st of May, 1865, the aggregate number (965,591) was increased to 1,000,516 by additional enlistments.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Adjutant General's Office, November 18, 1865.*

B.—Exhibit of recruits—volunteers, drafted and substitutes—for old and new organizations, forwarded to the field; volunteers, drafted men, and militia mustered out and discharged from the service of the United States under the direction of the Adjutant General's Office from November 1, 1864, to November 15, 1865.

States.	FORWARDED TO FIELD.				MUSTERED OUT AND RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES.				Total.							
	Volunteers for one, two, and three years.				From November 1, 1864, to April 30, 1865.					From May 1, 1865, to November 15, 1865.						
	Old organizations.		New organizations.		Regiments.	Batteries.	Companies.	Strength.		Regiments.	Batteries.	Companies.	Strength.	Officers under A. G. O. 79 and 82 of 1865.		
Alabama	823											622	8			
Arkansas	1,172											4,688	1			
California	251											566				
Colorado												13,992	26			
Connecticut	1,457											9,943	6			
Delaware	5											1	1			
Florida	219											68,922	150			
Georgia	7,707											60,083	65			
Illinois	8,829											23,515	22			
Indiana	3,710											9,139	2			
Iowa	946											7,631	2			
Indian Territory												12,124	14			
Kansas	225											1,156				
Kentucky	17,565											15,576	31			
Louisiana	1,859											11,765	10			
Maine	1,260											34,003	64			
Maryland	918											27,835	47			
Massachusetts	2,329											8,640	17			
Michigan	4,439											436				
Minnesota	549											13,214	15			
Mississippi	1,412											9,018	10			
Missouri	1,254											18,770	15			
New Hampshire	618											117,306	191			
New Jersey	2,150											2,219	1			
New York	9,414											81,704	106			
North Carolina	11,781															
Ohio	5,097															
Total	117,921	58	218	1	70,806	53,390	392,117	68	109	14	61,000	1,000	42	295	799,978	985

States.	FORWARDED TO FIELD.				MUSTERED OUT AND RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES.				Total.							
	Volunteers for one, two, and three years.				From November 1, 1864, to April 30, 1865.					From May 1, 1865, to November 15, 1865.						
	Old organizations.		New organizations.		Regiments.	Batteries.	Companies.	Strength.		Regiments.	Batteries.	Companies.	Strength.	Officers under A. G. O. 79 and 82 of 1865.		
Pennsylvania	7,690											102,450	116			
Rhode Island	655											4,705	4			
South Carolina	2,015											853				
Tennessee	25,497											14,588	8			
Texas												9,837				
Vermont	889											98				
Virginia	1,715											12,957	2			
West Virginia	210											31,292	32			
Wisconsin	1,710											9,699				
District of Columbia	1,170											10,938				
Reckless for volunteers												25,087				
United States volunteers												48,947				
Veteran Reserve Corps																
Unclassified																
Total	77,921	58	218	1	70,806	53,390	392,117	68	109	14	61,000	1,000	42	295	799,978	985

* Assigned to old regiments in which there were vacancies for companies. † Including individual musters out.
 ‡ The number opposite Maryland includes those forwarded from Delaware. ‡ Includes new organizations, (colored.)
 § Drafted substitutes and volunteers.

RECAPITULATION.

Forwarded to field.....	392,117
Mustered out and returned to their homes.....	861,963
Total.....	1,064,080

The rapidity with which the work of mustering out and disbanding the volunteer army was executed will be apparent from the following, showing the numbers mustered out to the dates set opposite them respectively, viz:

August 7, 1865.....	640,806
August 22, 1865.....	719,358
September 14, 1865.....	741,107
October 15, 1865.....	785,905
November 15, 1865.....	809,963

The command of Major General Sherman (army of the Tennessee and army of Georgia) and the army of the Potomac were the first to complete their musters out entirely. Regiments commenced leaving General Sherman's command—then numbering, present and absent, 116,183 officers and men—from the rendezvous near this city on the 29th of May, and on the 1st of August the last one of the regiments mustered out left Louisville, Ky., to which point the command (after the musters out therefrom were partly completed) was transferred, and the transfer of the two armies from this city to Louisville, and their subsequent consolidation. The work of mustering out the troops was not continuous, it having been interrupted and delayed by corps, 162,851 officers and men, present and absent, (from the rendezvous near this city on the 29th of May, and about six weeks thereafter (July 19) the last regiment started for home. During the interval the work, like that for General Sherman's command, was not continuous, it being interrupted and delayed by the movement of the 6th corps from Danville, Va., to this city, and the consolidation, by orders of June 28, of the remaining portion of the army into a provisional corps, numbering, present and absent, 23,699 officers and men. Thus, for the two commands in question, and between the 29th of May and the 1st of August, (two months and seven days,) 579,034 officers and men, present and absent, were mustered out, and placed en route to their homes. Including other armies and departments, the number was increased, by August 7, (two months and seven days,) to 640,806 officers and men. From the foregoing it is seen that the mass of the forces discharged, were mustered out by September 14, or within two and a half (2½) months from the time the movements of troops homeward commenced. The average per month during that time is 266,442.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, November 15, 1865.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Bureau for Colored Troops, Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1865.

GENERAL: To the one hundred and one thousand nine hundred and fifty colored soldiers in the service of the United States at the date of my last report, the following additions have been made during the year, namely:

Seventeen regiments of infantry, aggregate strength.....	16, 201
Two regiments of heavy artillery, aggregate strength.....	2, 703
Two batteries light artillery, aggregate strength.....	251
One regiment of cavalry, aggregate strength.....	1, 255
Recruits, drafted men, and substitutes, sent to old regiments.....	29, 099
Total gain.....	49, 509

Four thousand two hundred and forty-four recruits were enlisted at the rendezvous established in the disloyal States, and credited to loyal States, under section 3 of the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864.

On the 15th of July, 1865, the date on which the last organization of colored troops was mustered in, there were in the service of the United States—

One hundred and twenty regiments of infantry, numbering in the aggregate.....	98, 938
Twelve regiments heavy artillery, numbering in the aggregate.....	15, 662
Ten batteries light artillery, numbering in the aggregate.....	1, 311
Seven regiments cavalry, numbering in the aggregate.....	7, 245
Grand aggregate.....	123, 156

The foregoing is the largest number of colored troops in service at any one time during the war.

The entire number of troops, commissioned and enlisted, in this branch of the service, during the war, is one hundred and eighty-six thousand and ninety-seven.

The States in which this force was recruited or drafted are as follows, namely:

Maine.....	104	Ohio.....	5, 092
New Hampshire.....	125	Indiana.....	1, 537
Vermont.....	120	Illinois.....	1, 811
Rhode Island.....	1, 837	Missouri.....	8, 344
Massachusetts.....	3, 966	Minnesota.....	104
Connecticut.....	1, 764	Iowa.....	440
New York.....	4, 125	Wisconsin.....	165
New Jersey.....	1, 185	North Carolina.....	5, 035
Pennsylvania.....	8, 612	South Carolina.....	5, 462
Delaware.....	954	Georgia.....	3, 486
Maryland.....	8, 718	Florida.....	1, 044
District of Columbia.....	3, 269	Kansas.....	2, 080
Virginia.....	5, 723	Texas.....	47
West Virginia.....	196	Colorado Territory.....	95
Alabama.....	4, 969	State or Territory unkn'wn.....	5, 896
Mississippi.....	17, 869		
Louisiana.....	24, 052	Total enlisted.....	178, 975
Arkansas.....	5, 526	Officers.....	7, 122
Tennessee.....	20, 133		
Kentucky.....	23, 703	Aggregate.....	186, 097
Michigan.....	1, 387		

The loss during the war, from all causes, except muster-out of organizations in consequence of expiration of term of service or because service was no longer required, is sixty-eight thousand and one hundred and seventy-eight.

The number of colored troops already mustered out, or under orders for muster out, is as follows, namely:

Thirty-two regiments of infantry, aggregate strength.....	28, 354
Two independent companies and band, aggregate strength.....	172
Two regiments of heavy artillery, aggregate strength.....	3, 007
Four batteries of light artillery, aggregate strength.....	571
One regiment of cavalry, aggregate strength.....	1, 130
Aggregate.....	33, 234

The number of organizations discontinued during the war, by consolidation or transfer, and their strength when discontinued, is as follows, namely:

Twenty-seven regiments of infantry, aggregate strength.....	9, 337
One regiment of heavy artillery, aggregate strength.....	607
Aggregate.....	9, 944

The aggregate of colored troops remaining in service, after the execution of all orders to this date for muster-out of organizations, is as follows, namely:

Eighty-three regiments of infantry, aggregate strength.....	66, 073
Nine regiments of heavy artillery, aggregate strength.....	12, 394
Six light batteries artillery, aggregate strength.....	701
Six regiments cavalry, aggregate strength.....	5, 856
Aggregate.....	85, 024

There have been received at this office, since June 1, 1863—

Applications for appointment.....	9, 019
Candidates examined by the board.....	3, 790
Candidates rejected by the board.....	1, 472
Candidates appointed.....	2, 318
Total number of appointments and promotions.....	3, 573
Provisional appointments made by department commanders confirmed at this office.....	481
White soldiers discharged to accept appointment.....	1, 767

For further details respecting examinations, appointments, resignations, and matters of a kindred nature, attention is respectfully invited to appendix marked B, in which will also be found an exhibit of the organizations discontinued by consolidation, muster out, and those remaining in service.

The reputation of the organization for efficiency, good conduct, and reliability, has steadily advanced; and the reports of officers of the Inspector General's department, so far as they have come to the knowledge of this office, are very satisfactory as to its present condition.

The commission appointed for the State of Delaware, under the provisions of section 24 of the act of Congress approved February 24, 1864, having been dissolved, there is at this time in session, under the provisions of the act referred to, only the commission or board for the State of Maryland, which has been in session since October, 1864.