

Legislative Document No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

FRANKFORT, KY.:

PRINTED AT THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN OFFICE.
S. I. M. MAJOR, PUBLIC PRINTER.

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REPORT OF THE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL.

OFFICE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL,
FRANKFORT, KY., JANUARY 7, 1873. }

To his Excellency, P. H. LESLIE, Governor of Kentucky :

SIR : At the time of my last report I had obtained at the United States Treasury Department a settlement upon the 10th installment of the Kentucky War Claim, whereby the sum of \$525,258 72 was adjusted and found due the State, but the payment thereof was forbidden by the Secretary of the Treasury, who contended that the act of July 27, 1861, under which all claims are settled, was not broad enough to include such an expenditure; that is, for troops called out by act of State Legislature, never mustered into the United States service, and always operating within the State.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund being dissatisfied with the action of the Secretary, endeavored to enforce the payment by writ of mandamus, for which they applied to the Supreme Court of the United States; but the court, after careful consideration, overruled the motion some time in March last. Shortly afterward the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund again placed the matter in my hands, and directed me to go to Washington and endeavor to effect the payment through Congress, which I had always contended was the proper course to pursue. I went at once to Washington, and found that Gov. Stevenson had already proposed in the Senate a bill, which, however, being found defective, was abandoned as providing only a partial remedy for the difficulties surrounding the claim. Senator Stevenson then attempted to obtain relief for the State through an amendment to the Deficiency Bill, at that time before the Senate, but failed. Whereupon he introduced a new bill, recognizing all the irregular and exceptional service included in the Kentucky Claim, and appropriating one million of dollars for the satisfaction of such service. This bill met at first a very serious, I might say bitter, opposition, and especially so at the hands of Senator Edmunds,

of Vermont. But through the personal popularity and patient, persistent labor of Gov. Stevenson, it was by degrees so effectually disarmed, that Senator Edmunds finally wrote a bill very slightly modifying the one already proposed, which passed the Senate without a dissenting voice.

I took the bill at once to the House, and placed it in the hands of Hon. Henry D. McHenry. The end of the session was near at hand, and I greatly feared that the bill would fail for want of time. But Mr. McHenry watched it vigilantly, and succeeded at last, on the 7th of June, three days before the end of the session, in bringing it before the House and passing it, as in the Senate, without opposition.

Before I could take any further step in the matter I fell ill, and was confined to my bed for a month. When finally I was able to bring the act to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, I found myself confronted with a difficulty which threatened to remove the possibility of obtaining any payment whatever upon our claim immeasurably into the future.

The act for the benefit of Kentucky provided that her Claim should be adjusted "upon the principles and conditions and under the limitations stated and provided in the act of Congress, approved April 17, 1866, entitled 'An act to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion.'" The Treasury officials, without exception, so far as I know, held that the reference to the Missouri bill had the effect of adopting the entire provisions of that bill, so far as concerned the mode of settlement; and that, inasmuch as the Missouri bill further provided for a commission to take and receive evidence and prepare the Claims for presentation to the Treasury Department, so the Kentucky Claim must needs be subjected to the same process, and be passed upon by a commission appointed by the President for that purpose. Such a construction of the act would have involved a delay of at least a full year before a settlement of any part of the Claim could be approached. It seemed to be in vain that I argued the ridiculousness of such a course, especially so far as it effected the \$525,258 72 already passed upon and declared due the State, and withheld from payment at the last moment only because the Secretary of

the Treasury thought there were no funds at his control to meet such a payment. Since then this act had passed to provide for that payment! Why, then, should a commission be appointed to collect evidence to sustain a Claim already declared by the Third Auditor and Second Comptroller to be fully proven—a claim which even then stood charged upon the books of the Treasury as having already been paid to the State of Kentucky?

The question was finally referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him, in turn, to Mr. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Department. I submitted to Mr. Robinson an argument, which I herewith append. After mature consideration, Mr. Robinson adopted all the points taken in that argument, except one, which in nowise affects the Claim. So the commission was avoided, and the settlement of the year previous was taken up, and the books of the Treasury at last made consistent with the truth by the delivery to me of a check for \$525,258 72, which sum has been paid into the State Treasury.

There is yet suspended and awaiting evidence the sum of \$449,409 10, to which is to be added the 12th installment yet to be submitted, amounting to \$70,260 75. I hope to be able to leave for Washington in a short time prepared to meet, to a great extent, the objections thus far offered to the unadjusted portion of our Claim.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, has introduced a bill into the Senate, providing for the refunding of interest and discount upon all money borrowed by the respective States, and used in arming and equipping, &c., troops used in putting down the rebellion. I think it will certainly become a law, and thereby add to our Claim from one third to a half million of dollars.

The appropriation of \$4,768 72 appropriated March 28, 1872, to pay military claims reported to last Legislature, is, through a mistake in making the additions, deficient in the sum of \$81 01, which I respectfully ask the Legislature to make good.

During the past year no additional arms have been placed in the hands of the Militia; but, on the contrary, several organizations having virtually disbanded, their arms have been called in. Indeed, I think many of those now in commission should be disbanded. But few of them

pretend to preserve their organizations. They hold no drills, the arms and equipments are left neglected and uncared for at shops, stores, and private houses. I have recently sent out an order requiring monthly reports of the condition of the arms and equipments, through the means of which I hope to keep better informed as to the efficiency of the various commands, and especially as to the care being taken of the property of the State in their hands. Whenever it shall appear from these reports that the arms and equipments are not being properly cared for, I shall require their immediate return to the Arsenal.

One Military School—Bowling Green College—has been fully equipped. There will be found accompanying this report tabular statements of all arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores, both in the Arsenal and elsewhere, belonging to the State.

Respectfully submitted,

FAYETTE HEWITT,
Quarter-Master General.

ARGUMENT

MADE BEFORE THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

HON. J. H. ROBINSON,

Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States:

SIR: Upon the questions submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Acting Third Auditor in regard to the construction of the act to reimburse the State of Kentucky for moneys expended for the United States, the undersigned, Agent for the said State, wishes to say—

That the State of Kentucky has not asked, as the State of Missouri did, for the appointment of Commissioners to facilitate the taking of testimony to establish her claims and enlarge their amount, and does not imagine that she is entitled to that favor and privilege under the act in question.

The claims of which she at present seeks payment have been filed for six years in the Treasury Department, and the testimony in support of them has been procured, prepared, and filed by her in the same Department in accordance with its rules of practice.

As to the half of the unpaid claims, or more than \$500,000, the testimony has been long since passed upon by the Third Auditor and Second Comptroller, and by them been adjudged and decided to be sufficient; and these claims have been adjudged to be proven and established, and have been finally passed and allowed. The State supposes that no further testimony in support of them is necessary, and that certainly it is not necessary to retake testimony already regularly taken and on file, or withdraw vouchers already passed on, that they may be passed on again by Commissioners, as a prerequisite to the passing upon them again by the accounting officers, when, upon their allowance and settlement, the State stands charged on the books with the amount not yet paid to her.

But if it should be decided that the President can appoint Commissioners, and they can be paid, the State may desire to avail herself of this means of increasing her claims, and perhaps of taking conveniently testimony additional in support of the claims not already passed on; as to which, however, the undersigned is not aware that any further testimony will be needed than that already on file.

But as the undersigned reads the act, he cannot venture to ask, in behalf of the State, for the appointment of Commissioners, until it has

been decided that they may be appointed, and until it may become necessary to use them for the purpose of taking new and additional testimony.

The act of 1866, to reimburse the State of Missouri, was enacted at her solicitation, to facilitate the taking of proof to establish, not only her claims for moneys paid, but for amounts assumed, on account of her troops; and her claims had not then been filed in the Treasury. A single duty was imposed on the Commissioners to be appointed under it, to-wit: "To ascertain the amount of moneys expended by the State" in enrolling, &c., her State forces. To do this, they were authorized to call witnesses before them, and examine them on oath. The law prescribed as to what troops they should so inquire and ascertain the amounts paid or assumed; and at what rate they should allow for expenditure or compensation. When they should have made up the account, they were to report and transmit all the testimony to the Secretary of the Treasury.

This mode of taking the testimony and ascertaining the amount paid and assumed by the State, was provided as a favor to the State, in lieu of the ordinary method of establishing such accounts and others to be passed on by the accounting officers of the Treasury, whose less relaxed rules in regard to testimony, and less easiness to be satisfied with the testimony on a given point, rendered Commissioners who would be more easily contented and less precise, critical and exacting, very desirable.

The State of Kentucky has been willing to submit the evidences of her claims to the regular accounting officers of the Government, and the undersigned cannot conceive a construction of the act for her benefit possible, which should require her to retake her testimony, in order that it may come through Commissioners to the place where it is already, and to the officers who have already passed upon one half of the claims. These she now resubmits upon the same testimony, not desiring or needing to take or file any additional; and the residue she submits on the testimony already on file, being prepared to furnish further evidence upon any item or point as to which it may, in the opinion of the accounting officers, be necessary.

And the undersigned respectfully asks that the Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury will, for greater caution, advise the Third Auditor that the State has the right, even if entitled to Commissioners, to have her claims considered upon the testimony now on file, and to avail herself of the Commissioners only in case she needs to take additional testimony; lest an act intended for the benefit, and to do her justice, should be perverted to her injury by delay, and made an instrument of injustice.

Section 5 of the act of 1866 further provided, that "if, upon an examination by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury," the account should be found to be just and correct, the same should be paid.

As all the testimony taken was to be transmitted to the Treasury, the accounting officers were, of course, to pass upon its sufficiency, precisely as if it had been taken in the ordinary way. The act forbade the taking of testimony except as to particular troops, and so prevented a mass of irrelevant testimony and of items and charges not allowable, from coming before the accounting officers at all; but, as to the testimony that might be actually taken, it was to be judged of, weighed and valued, and its relevancy or irrelevancy determined by the accounting officers, precisely as if it had been taken and filed as the State of Kentucky has taken and filed hers. As to the testimony that was permitted to be taken, therefore, the Commission was simply a means of conveniently taking it for the consideration of the accounting officers, and no more. That has been already done in the case of Kentucky, and it would be preposterous to require the same testimony to be taken again.

The act for the benefit of Kentucky directs the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be examined, settled and paid, the proper claims of the State of Kentucky. It does not re-enact, as to Kentucky, the provisions of the act of 1866 as to Commissioners, nor speak of Commissioners at all. By section 2 this examination, settlement and payment, are directed to be had and made by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, upon the principles and conditions, and under the limitations stated and provided in the act of 1866.

How the testimony should be taken is not mentioned; no mode of taking it is directed. Directions are given, solely and exclusively, as to the examination of the claims and testimony by the accounting officers, the settlement by them, and the payment by them. The examination is the same which these officers had to make under the act of 1866. It does not begin until the testimony is on file and before them.

It is, therefore, not the taking of the testimony that is to be done on the principles and conditions prescribed, but only the examination, settlement, and payment. It is only what the accounting officers are to do, that is to be done on these principles and conditions, and under these limitations; and therefore the act of 1872 refers to that of 1866, and makes it a part of itself, only so far as it treats of the examination, the statement, and the payment by the accounting officers; and there is no reference at all to so much of it as provides for Missouri a more favorable mode of collecting the testimony.

The principles, conditions, and limitations are in regard to the subject-matter of the claims, for what troops the State should be reimbursed, what service they must have performed, and at what rates expenditures and compensation should be allowed. On these principles and conditions, and under these limitations, the accounting officers are to examine and

settle the claims of Kentucky; and all this is entirely alien to all of the act of 1866, that provided for Commissioners and defined their duties. It is simply a rule for the government of the accounting officers themselves. The undersigned cannot conceive how it ever came into the mind of any one that possibly this clause required or warranted the appointment of Commissioners, and so contained directions for taking the testimony. For that is surely no part of the examination, settlement, and payment by the accounting officers; and as to these acts, only there is reference to the act of 1866; in other words, as to these acts only there are principles, conditions, and limitations prescribed.

These principles, conditions, and limitations are transferred from one act into the other, to govern the accounting officers.

They are only to allow for expenditures for certain troops employed in a particular service; and to allow at certain rates. It is precisely the same as if, instead of referring to the act of 1866, these principles, conditions, and limitations had been re-enacted *verbatim*, to govern the accounting officers. In short, the whole of this question is, "Does a statute, by reference to a former one, incorporate into itself any more of that former one than it refers to?"

As to the second question, the undersigned does not pretend that the language of the act can be enlarged by that of the title. Kentucky claims only what the body of the act provides for. The word "supplying" is omitted; and also the word "clothing." "Equipping" is used. It includes the others. To equip is to furnish, dress, fit out; and in its other and more technical sense "supplying" is the equivalent of *subsisting*; which is used. At the utmost, only moneys expended in transporting the troops are excluded. Transportation to the place of enrollment was part of the expenses of enrolling; and transportation of troops in the service may be considered part of their pay and subsistence. It is as if the officers and men paid their fare and freight, and the State repaid it to them by so much increase of pay.

At all events, the State of Kentucky asks to be paid only what she has expended in enrolling, equipping, subsisting, and paying such troops as are specified in the act.

Respectfully submitted,

FAYETTE HEWITT,

Quarter-Master General of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23d, 1872.

AN ACT.

AN ACT to reimburse the State of Kentucky for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be examined, settled, and paid, any proper claims of the State of Kentucky for money expended by the said State in enrolling, equipping, subsisting, and paying such State forces of Kentucky as were called into service in said State after the 24th day of August, A. D. 1861, to act in concert with the United States forces in the suppression of the rebellion against the United States.

§ 2. That the examination, settlement, and payment shall be had and made by the proper officers of the Treasury Department, upon the principles and conditions, and under the limitations stated and provided, in the act of Congress approved April 17th, 1866, entitled "An act to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

§ 3. That the sum of one million dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated, to pay such claims as shall be found due the State of Kentucky, to be paid upon such settlement to the State, or the duly authorized agent thereof.

Approved June 10, 1872.

STATEMENT OF WAR CLAIM.

Installments.	Amount involved.	Amount received.	Amount suspended.
First	\$753,752 47	\$752,716 59	\$1,035 88
Second	34,457 00	31,860 55	2,596 45
Third	340,478 63	329,898 47	10,580 16
Fourth	671,259 05	589,452 84	81,806 21
Fifth	304,638 46	297,220 90	7,417 56
Sixth	319,882 90	267,190 93	52,691 97
Seventh	47 00		47 00
Eighth	193,697 71	170,560 96	23,136 75
Ninth	132,451 01	27,085 05	105,365 96
Tenth	582,692 43	525,258 72	57,433 71
Eleventh	232,842 21	99,181 51	133,660 70
Twelfth	70,260 75		70,260 75
Total	\$8,323,459 38	\$7,116,911 38	\$1,206,548 00

STATEMENT OF ORDNANCE, ARTILLERY, &c., issued from State Arsenal to the Militia, Military Schools, &c.

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Austrian Rifles.	Enfield Rifles.	Harper's Ferry Rifles.	Belgium Rifles.	Breech-loading Rifle Muskets, (cadets).	Breech-loading Rifle Muskets.	Harper's Ferry Muskets.	Altered Percussion Muskets.	Ballard carbines.	Ballard Musketoons.	Bayonets.	Cartridge-boxes.	Cartridge-box Belts.
July 27, 1868.	"Ballitt Rifles," Shepherdsville											80	80	80
Aug. 3, 1868.	Megowan, T. B., Jailer Fayette county		20										20	20
Nov. 6, 1868.	"Louisville Guards," Louisville		80					80					80	80
Dec. 29, 1868.	"Helm Guards," Louisville			80									80	80
Jan. 14, 1869.	"Thomas Louaves," Louisville												80	80
Sept. 8, 1869.	Wesleyan University	100											100	100
May 26, 1870.	Kentucky University						100						100	100
Dec. 10, 1870.	Kentucky University						100						100	100
July 27, 1870.	"Steel's Company," Nicholasville				60								60	60
July 28, 1870.	"Hansly's Company," Nicholasville					52							52	52
Aug. 4, 1870.	"Valley Rifles," Frankfort					60							60	60
Aug. 5, 1870.	"Woodford Rifles," Midway					100							100	100
Aug. 19, 1870.	"Bardstown Guards," Bardstown					120							120	120
Sept. 2, 1870.	"Harrod Guards," Harrodsburg					60							60	60
Sept. 28, 1870.	"Ashland Rifles," Lexington					60							60	60
Oct. 22, 1870.	"Citizens' Guards," Lexington					60							60	60
Nov. 14, 1870.	"Miller's Company," Lancaster					60			60				60	60
Nov. 7, 1871.	"Kennard's Company," Cynthiana					60							60	60
Feb. 22, 1871.	Kentucky Military Institute					120							120	120

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Austrian Rifles.	Enfield Rifles.	Harper's Perry Rifles.	Belgium Rifles.	Breech-loading Rifle Muskets, (cadets).	Breech-loading Rifle Muskets.	Harper's Perry Muskets.	Altered Percussion Muskets.	Ballard Carbines.	Ballard Musketoons.	Bayonets.	Cartridge-boxes.	Cartridge-box Belts.
	INFANTRY.													
Oct. 16, 1871.	Lynnland Institute						60					60	60	60
Oct. 16, 1871.	Austin's Academy					61						61	61	61
Oct. 16, 1871.	"Camp Rifles," Louisville					50						50	50	50
Dec. 25, 1871.	"Waddell Greys," Louisville					60						60	60	60
Oct. 1, 1873.	Warren College					85						85	85	85
	CAVALRY.													
July 29, 1870.	"Foxtown Rangers," Fayette county,										64		64	64
Aug. 17, 1870.	"McConathy's Company," Fayette co.									60			60	60
Sept. 6, 1870.	"Foxtown Rangers," Madison county,										50		50	50

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

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STATEMENT OF ORDNANCE, ARTILLERY, &c.—Continued.

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Cartridge-box Plates.	Cartridge-box Straps.	Waist-belts, Buckles, and Plates.	Scabbards and Frogs.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Cartridges.	Gun Caps.	Sergeants' Swords.	Non-commiss'd Officers' Swords.	Non-commiss'd Officers' Sword Belts.	Cavalry Sabres.	Canteens.
	INFANTRY.													
July 27, 1868.	"Bullitt Rifles," (Shepherdsville	80	80	80	80	80								
Aug. 3, 1868.	Megowan T. B., Jailer Fayette county	20	20	20		20		250	250					
Nov. 6, 1868.	"Louisville Guards," Louisville	80	80	80	80	80								
Dec. 29, 1868.	"Helm Guards," Louisville	80	80	80	80	80								
Jan. 14, 1869.	"Thomas Zouaves," Louisville	80	80	80	80	80								
Sept. 8, 1869.	Wesleyan University	100	100	100	100	100	100							
May 26, 1870.	Kentucky University	100	100	100	100	100	100							
Dec. 10, 1870.	Kentucky University	100	100	100	100	100	100							
July 27, 1870.	"Steele's Company," Nicholasville	60	60	60	60	60	60							
July 28, 1870.	"Hanly's Company," Nicholasville	60	60	60	60	60	60							
Aug. 4, 1870.	"Valley Rifles," Frankfort	52	52	52	52	52	60							
Aug. 5, 1870.	"Woodford Rifles," Midway	60	60	60	60	60								
Aug. 19, 1870.	"Bardstown Guards," Bardstown	100	100	100	100	100	100							
Sept. 2, 1870.	"Harrod Guards," Harrodsburg	120	120	120	120	120	120							
Sept. 28, 1870.	"Ashland Rifles," Lexington	60	60	60	60	60	60							
Oct. 23, 1870.	"Citizens' Guards," Lexington	60	60	60	60	60	60							
Nov. 14, 1870.	"Miller's Company," Lancaster	60	60	60	60	60	60							
Feb. 7, 1871.	"Kennard's Company," Cynthiana	60	60	60	60	60	60							
Feb. 22, 1871.	Kentucky Military Institute	120	120	120	120	120	120							

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Cartridge-box Plates.	Cartridge-box Straps.	Waist-belts, Buckles, and Plates.	Sabards and Roggs.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Cartridges.	Gun Caps.	Sergeants' Swords.	Non-commiss'd Officers' Swords.	Non-commiss'd Officers' Sword Belts.	Cavalry Sabres.	Canteens.	
Oct. 16, 1871.	INFANTRY. Lynnland Institute Austin's Academy "Camp Rifles," Louisville "Waddell Greys," Louisville Warren College	60	60	60	60					10	5	5		86	
Oct. 16, 1871.		61	61	61	61		61								
Oct. 16, 1871.		50	50	50	50			50							
Dec. 25, 1871.		60	60	60	60			60							
Oct. 1, 1872.		85	85	85	85										
July 29, 1870.	CAVALRY. "Foxtown Rangers," Fayette county, "McConathy's Company," Fayette co. "Foxtown Rangers," Madison county.	64	64	64			64								
Aug. 17, 1870.		60	60	60			60								
Sept. 6, 1870.		50	50	50				59							

INVENTORY of State Arsenal, taken November 1st, 1871.

No.	ORDNANCE.	Condition.
ARTILLERY.		
1	12-pounder cannon (brass)	Good.
6	6-pounder cannons (brass)	Good.
2	6-pounder cannons (iron)	Good.
2	6-pounder cannons (iron)	Dismounted.
1	Howitzer (English trophy, brass)	Good.
1	H. M. gun	Good.
1	Coffee-mill gun	Good.
ARTILLERY CARRIAGES.		
3	6-pounder caissons	Good.
12	Carriages	Good.
1	Coffee-mill gun carriage	Good.
1	H. M. gun carriage	Good.
1	Howitzer (English trophy) carriage	Good.
ARTILLERY EQUIPMENTS.		
482	Artillery waist-belts	Good.
8	Tow books	Good.
20	Trail handspikes	Good.
7	Sponges	Good.
4	Rammers	Good.
16	Buckets	Good.
6	Tongues (extra)	Good.
16	Vent punches	Good.
3	Lanjards	Good.
3	Prolongs	Good.
9	Wheels (extra)	Good.
ARTILLERY AMMUNITION.		
44	24-pounder canister shot	Good.
49	24-pounder schrapnel	Good.
56	24-pounder siege shells	Good.
64	24-pounder cartridges (blank)	Good.
100	12-pounder percussion shells	Good.
48	12-pounder spherical case shot	Good.
45	12-pounder canister shot	Good.
32	12-pounder shells	Good.
16	12-pounder fuse shells	Good.
1,214	6-pounder canister shot	Good.
166	6-pounder percussion shells	Good.
162	6-pounder fuse shells	Good.
602	6-pounder spherical case shot	Good.
23	6-pounder projectiles	Good.
22	6-pounder solid shot	Good.
144	Hotchkiss fuse shells, 12-3, 67 in.	Good.
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INVENTORY of State Arsenal—Continued.

No.	ORDNANCE—SMALL ARMS.	Condition.
MUSKETS.		
2,551	Altered percussion muskets, calibre .69	Good.
144	Belgian muskets, calibre .69	Good.
49	Harper's Ferry muskets, calibre .69	Good.
85	Springfield muskets, calibre .57	Good.
73	Flint-lock muskets, calibre .69	Good.
18	Austrian muskets, calibre .58	Good.
42	Cadet muskets	Good.
12	Austrian muskets	Damaged.
36	Springfield muskets	Damaged.
17	Altered percussion muskets	Damaged.
17	Assorted arms	Worthless.
220	Springfield rifle muskets, calibre .60	Good.
RIFLES.		
406	Austrian rifles, calibre .58	Good.
57	Austrian rifles	Damaged.
143	Harper's Ferry rifles, calibre .54	Good.
122	Enfield rifles (long), calibre .58	Good.
24	Enfield rifles (short), calibre .58	Good.
110	Springfield rifles, calibre .58	Good.
157	Union rifles, calibre .46	Good.
86	Mississippi rifles (full stock), calibre .58	Good.
40	Mississippi rifles (half stock), calibre .58	Good.
68	Ballard rifles, calibre .44	Good.
CARBINES.		
314	Smith & Wesson carbines	Good.
310	Ballard carbines, calibre .44	Good.
69	Ballard Carbines, calibre .56	Good.
3	Gallagher carbines	Good.
2	Jostyn carbines	Good.
7	Sharpe's carbines	Good.
398	Ballard muskatoons, calibre .46	Good.
5	North's carbines	Good.
1	Spencer carbine	Good.
1	Star patent carbine	Good.
1	Blossin carbine	Good.
1	Swivel	Good.
WORTHLESS ARMS.		
600	Ballard carbine barrels (locks)	
205	Ballard carbine barrels (without locks)	
140	Musket barrels (with locks)	
105	Musket barrels (without locks)	
18	Mississippi rifle barrels	
PISTOLS.		
100	Perussion pistols	Good.
1	"John Brown" pike	Good.

INVENTORY of State Arsenal—Continued.

No.	ORDNANCE—SMALL ARMS.	Condition.
SWORDS AND SABRES.		
300	Artillery sabres	Good.
66	Cavalry sabres	Good.
50	Sergeants' swords	Good.
ACCOUTREMENTS.		
2,430	Cartridge-boxes	Serviceable.
1,809	Cartridge-boxes	Serviceable.
535	Cartridge-boxes (Mann's patent)	New.
1,168	Waist-belts	Good.
2,085	Waist-belts and hooks	Good.
348	Waist-belts and plates	Good.
1,557	Cap pouches	Good.
2,688	Bayonet scabbards	Good.
3,981	Shoulder-straps (long)	Good.
3,609	Shoulder-straps (short)	Good.
108	Shoulder-straps	Old.
1,823	Gun slings	Good.
400	Gun wipers	Good.
100	Screw-drivers and wrenches	Good.
13	Pistol bullet-moulds	Good.
20	Shell wrenches	Good.
CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS.		
2,218	Pistol holsters	Good.
40	Pistol belts	Good.
20	Cavalry saddles	Good.
1	Officer's saddle	Good.
36	Cavalry bridles	Good.
2	Artillery bridles	Good.
3	Halters	Good.
31	Currycombs	Good.
13	Saddle blankets	Good.
168	Nose-bags	Good.
23	Sarcines	Good.
2	Sinches	Good.
263	Picket pins	Good.
50	Picket lariats	Good.
1,000	Saddle straps	Good.

INVENTORY of State Arsenal—Continued.

No.	ORDNANCE STORES.	Condition.
AMMUNITION FOR SMALL ARMS.		
111,200	Metallic cartridges, calibre .46	Good.
20,100	Metallic cartridges, calibre .44	Good.
78,500	Metallic cartridges, calibre .56	Good.
5,000	Metallic cartridges (central fire), calibre .60	Good.
174,370	Minnie-ball cartridges, calibre .69	Good.
107,000	Minnie-ball cartridges, calibre .54	Good.
6,000	Minnie-ball cartridges, calibre .58	Good.
1,000	Minnie-ball cartridges, calibre .57	Good.
9,000	Union rifle cartridges, calibre .54	Good.
6,000	Billinghurst & Requa cartridges	Good.
36,000	Buck and ball cartridges, calibre .69	Good.
10,000	Metallic cartridges (central fire), blank	Good.
41,286	Colt's pistol cartridges (navy)	Good.
30,000	Colt's pistol cartridges (small)	Good.
253,000	Percussion caps	Good.
1,280	Pounds musket balls	Good.
SPARE PARTS.		
82	Upper bands	Good.
421	Middle bands	Good.
562	Lower bands	Good.
14	Rammers	Good.
225	Butt pieces	Good.
170	Trigger guards and levers	Good.
120	Lock-plates (musket)	Good.
315	Lock-plates (carbine)	Good.
25	Triggers	Good.
200	Main springs	Good.
100	Carbine slides	Good.
50	Carbine hammers	Good.
25	Musket breeches	Good.
125	Musket hammers	Good.
50	Butt-plates	Good.
3	Sponge-staffs	Good.
4	Wipers	Good.
2	Rammers	Good.
3	Sponge-buckets	Good.
1	Extra barrel (H. M. gun)	Good.
3	Tongues (artillery carriage)	Good.

INVENTORY of State Arsenal—Continued.

No.	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.	Condition.
TOOLS AND MATERIALS.		
12	Bench vises	Good.
1	Anvil	Good.
1	Forge	Good.
1	Lathe	Good.
2	Drills	Good.
2	Army scales	Good.
3	Stoves	Good.
7	Blacksmith's tongs	Good.
7	Hand-hammers	Good.
9	Claw-hammers	Good.
2	Screw-plates	Good.
1	Hand-saw	Good.
33	Files	Good.
1	Sprinkler	Good.
3	Wash-pans	Good.
3	Trucks	Good.
2	Grindstones	Good.
1	Quire sand-paper	Good.
8	Stools	Good.
2	Show-cases	Good.
1	Step ladder	Good.
1	Water-cooler	Good.
1	Water bucket	Good.
2	Tin dippers	Good.
2	Wash-pans	Good.
1	Fire bucket	Good.
3	Shovels	Good.
2	Brooms	Good.
1	Desk	Good.
10	Quires emery cloth	Good.
10	Feet of stove-pipe	Good.
3	Sections gum hose	Good.
2	Oil cans	Good.
1	Deabletree	Good.
1	Stretcher	Good.
1	Force pump	Good.
4	Wagon wheels	Good.
1	Axle	Good.
1	Stone clamp	Good.
1	Set tent-pins	Good.
1	Monkey wrench	Good.
2	Bar wrenches	Good.
1	Hand vise	Good.
2	Hand pliers	Good.
2	Nippers	Good.
5	Screw-drivers	Good.
1	Thumb vise	Good.
1	Hand brace	Good.
1	Drill brace	Good.
1	Screw-plate	Good.
4	Rat-tail files	Good.
6	Flat files	Good.
15	Saw files	Good.

INVENTORY of *State Arsenal*—Continued.

No.	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.	Condition.
TOOLS AND MATERIALS.		
3	Half-round files -----	Good.
5	Ropes -----	Good.
2	Branding irons -----	Good.
50	Tube wrenches -----	Good.
4	Pincers -----	Good.
1	Pair handcuffs -----	Good.
CLOTHING.		
376	Forage caps -----	Good.
32	Gum ponchos -----	Good.
200	Tassels for hats -----	Good.
100	Eagles for hats -----	Good.
100	Feathers for hats -----	Good.
756	Haversacks -----	Good.
930	Knapsacks -----	Good.
428	Brass buttons -----	Good.
CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.		
6	Guidons -----	Good.
6	Drumsticks -----	Good.
1	Bass drums -----	Good.
2	Tenor drum -----	Good.
2	Fifes -----	Good.
85	Color bands -----	Good.
1	Pair cymbals -----	Good.