

NATIONAL ASYLUM.

MARCH 2, 1871.—Ordered to be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made the following

REPORT.

The Committee on Military Affairs, who were directed by resolution of the House of June 5, 1870, to investigate the management of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, respectfully submit the following report:

The committee have examined the acts incorporating the asylum and providing for its support, have ascertained the amount of money received and expended, have made careful inquiry into the method of keeping accounts and vouchers and of making disbursements, and have, by a sub-committee, visited three of the four branches of the asylum, to satisfy themselves by personal observation of the fidelity and efficiency of the management of these institutions.

The first act of Congress incorporating the asylum was passed in 1865, and provided for a board of one hundred managers, a majority of whom was necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Several attempts were made to get a quorum to attend a meeting, but without success, and no organization was effected until after the passage of an amendatory act approved March 21, 1866, which provided that "the board of managers shall be composed of the President, and Secretary of War, and Chief Justice of the United States, *ex officio*, during their terms of office, together with nine other citizens of the United States, not members of Congress, no two of whom shall be residents of the same State, but who shall all be residents of States which furnished organized bodies of soldiers to aid in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, (no person being ever eligible who gave aid or countenance to the rebellion,) to be selected by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives."

The members of the board hold their office for six years. The terms of office of two members expire every year, and their places are filled by joint resolution of the two Houses. The object of the asylum, as specified in the law, is for the care and relief of the disabled volunteer soldiers of the United States Army. The following gentlemen were first chosen members of the board of managers: Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois; Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Frederick Smyth, of New Hampshire; Lewis B. Gunkel, of Ohio; Jay Cooke, of Pennsylvania; P. Joseph Osterhaus, of Missouri; John H. Martindale, of New York; Horatio G. Stebbins, of California; and George H. Walker, of Wisconsin. The board is at present constituted as follows: The President of the United States, the Chief Justice, the Secretary of War, *ex officio*;

Major General B. F. Butler, president, Lowell, Massachusetts; Major General J. H. Martindale, senior vice-president, Rochester, New York; Jay Cooke, esq., junior vice-president, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Hon. Lewis B. Gunkel, secretary, Dayton, Ohio; General Thomas Osborn, Chicago, Illinois; Governor Frederick Smyth, Manchester, New Hampshire; Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Major General John S. Cavender, St. Louis, Missouri; Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore, Maryland.

By the laws of Congress there is appropriated for the support of the National Asylum as follows:

All stoppages or fines adjudged against such officers and soldiers by sentence of court-martial or military commission over and above the amounts necessary for the reimbursement of the Government or of individuals; all forfeitures on account of desertion from the service; and all moneys due such deceased officers and soldiers which now are, or may be, unclaimed for three years after the death of such officers and soldiers, to be repaid upon the demand of the heirs or legal representatives of such deceased officers or soldiers. And the said board of managers are hereby authorized to receive all donations of money or property made by any person or persons for the benefit of the asylum, and to hold or dispose of the same for its sole and exclusive use.

It is evident that the amount of this fund can never be finally fixed until all the soldiers' accounts during the war of the rebellion have been settled through the Second Auditor's office. On the first of each month, therefore, an account is made up of the amount of such fines, stoppages, and other moneys as is provided by this section at the Second Auditor's office; and upon the account being stated and approved by the Comptroller, a requisition is made by the War Department, and a warrant is issued at the Treasury payable to the National Asylum, the check of which is delivered to the treasurer of the same. At each quarterly meeting of the board of managers, estimates having been previously made by the governors of the several asylums of the amounts needed for the use of their branches for the ensuing three months, are examined by the board and passed upon, and a resolution of appropriation is carried, each of which has been submitted to Congress in the several annual reports. The treasurer of the board of managers is then expected to pay out the moneys received from time to time, as required according to these resolutions of appropriation.

If, as has been sometimes the case, (*vide* the certificate of the Treasurer of the United States annexed to this report, Appendix A,) larger amounts come into the hands of the treasurer of the board than necessary for current expenses, such excess is at once invested in United States bonds. When such investment is made the bonds thus purchased cannot be sold or the investment disbursed without a direct resolution of the board of managers. All amounts so invested will appear in the certificate hereto annexed. By a standing resolution of the board no investment is allowed to be made in any other species of security than that of United States bonds.

Committees of the said board are appointed each year to audit the accounts of the several branches of the asylum, and also the accounts of the treasurer of the board, and to investigate whether they are properly vouched for, and to report to the board of managers, all of which is reported to Congress.

Before such a committee, at their examination of the central branch of the institution, at Dayton, Ohio, the treasurer of the board exhibited his account, Appendix B, and a certified statement, Appendix C, from the United States Treasury, which is hereto appended, with a letter, Appendix D, from the United States Treasurer, General F. E. Spinner. This account contained all amounts which the treasurer of the board ever

had received, as well as his vouchers for expenditures as they were made from time to time, according to the authorization of the board, all of which were found by the committee correct, and by request of the treasurer of the board the committee appended to his report, in book form, the annexed certificate, Appendix E :

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, *October 28, 1870.*

The account contained in the foregoing pages, from 2 to 19 inclusive, (printed report, Appendix E,) were examined by us, members of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, charged by resolution with the investigation, and the items of the credit side of the account were compared with a certificate from F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, of all the moneys which stood charged on the books of the treasurer of the National Asylum, and found to be correct. The debtor side of the account was found to be properly vouched in each item.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Chairman of Committee.
JASPER PACKARD

The footings of this account are as follows :

Cash received by the treasurer.....	\$4,503,410 00
Cash paid by the treasurer.....	4,407,462 04
	95,947 96

In explanation of this very considerable sum found to be in the said treasurer's hands, he explained that the board of managers were about completing the purchase of the home at Hampton, for which the money had been appropriated, as well as for the refitting of the same, which combined accounted for \$75,000 of that amount, and the committee are informed that this sum has since been paid out.

A discrepancy will be observed between the balance of the footings of the treasurer of the board and the amounts which have been received by him from the United States Treasury. This comes from the fact that the said treasurer accounted for large amounts received by him from private donations, summing up to the exact difference.

It appears that there now stands invested to the credit of the asylum, in bonds of the United States, the sum of \$1,415,000. What the sum accumulating from forfeitures by desertion and other sources will be, and what will remain for the use of the asylum, is impossible to say ; but it is believed that the amount will be sufficient to support the asylum in the future, after the purchase of lands, buildings, and construction shall have been completed.

Attention is called to the analysis of the treasurer's account, the investment account, and the quarterly appropriations of the board of managers, by which the quarterly balance in the hands of the treasurer of the board will appear, if there is such. But sometimes, owing to delays in adjusting accounts in the Second Auditor's office or to the neglect to pass the accounts and requisitions through the United States Treasury, the treasurer of the board has been called upon to advance very considerable sums for the current expenses and construction, which in every case has been done without any charge of interest. At the same time the said treasurer has not credited the institution with interest on the balances of appropriations from quarter to quarter remaining in his hands, on the grounds that they were moneys at call, and had to be sent to widely diverse parts of the country to be expended, viz : Augusta, Maine ; Milwaukee, Wisconsin ; Dayton, Ohio ; and Hampton, Virginia. All this transmittal of these very large amounts has been made without cost or loss to the institution.

The treasurer of the board states that, being a bonded officer in the sum of \$100,000, and being obliged to transmit large sums to be used in many different places; also because, after the first three quarters of 1867, the exact amounts of the appropriations could not be obtained from the United States Treasury except partially from month to month, and irregularly, in sums varying greatly in amount, he has charged himself, for convenience sake, with the amount appropriated at each meeting of the board of managers, depositing the money received with his private account, and paying out the same on his own drafts, irrespective of the fact whether the money appropriated was actually received by him from the United States Treasury or not; so that at several times, as appears by the accounts, the asylum has been indebted to the treasurer of the board in very considerable sums. As an example of one of these instances, on the 1st day of January last the said treasurer appears by the accounts to have advanced to the asylum the sum of \$111,232 11.

The general conclusion of the committee with regard to the financial management of the asylum is that the funds of the institution have been judiciously expended, and that as great economy has been practiced as was consistent with a proper regard for the comfort and happiness of the men for whose benefit the asylum was established. Liberal expenditures have been made to provide chapels, libraries, reading-rooms, amusement-halls, and other facilities for recreation and for intellectual and moral culture, as well as to furnish good quarters, food, clothing, and hospital attendance, but the committee regard such expenditures as wisely made, in view of the fact that the constant and proper aim of the management is to prove to the disabled soldiers that the asylums were in no sense almshouses, furnishing them with the bare necessities of life, but homes which they have earned for themselves by their sufferings and sacrifices.

The members of the board have taken a constant and active interest in the asylum; they receive no pay for their services, the law allowing them only their actual expenses. Their action is therefore separated from any interested personal motives. The committee believe that the board have acted under a sense of the responsibility conferred upon them, and have administered their trust with a proper appreciation of its magnitude and character.

The following statement, prepared by the secretary of the board of managers, gives a full account of the operations of the asylum for the year ending December 1, 1870:

Whole number of disabled soldiers and sailors supported or cared for by the board of managers during the year:	
At Central Asylum, near Dayton, Ohio.....	2, 101
At Eastern Branch, near Augusta, Maine.....	719
At Northwestern Branch, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	798
At Philadelphia Soldiers' Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	451
Out-door relief.....	125
	4, 194
Whole number supported or aided during the year ending November 1, 1869....	3, 802
Increase over last year.....	392

HOW DISABLED.

Of these so aided, so far as reported, 8 lost both arms, 5 both legs, 2 each an arm and a leg, 309 each one arm, 388 each one leg, and 1,245 were disabled by other wounds received in the service; 113 were blind, the most of them totally, and 48 insane, made so, in most cases, by the cruelties to which they were subjected in rebel prisons. The remainder were disabled by sickness contracted in the service, as shown by the

NUMBER TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

which, during the year, was 1,667, and for the diseases following: consumption, 217; rheumatism, (acute and chronic,) 182; diarrhea and dysentery, 126; paralysis, 71; ulcers and old gun-shot wounds, 165; chronic bronchitis, 57; asthma, 24; epilepsy, 16; ophthalmia and other diseases of the eye, 28; diseases of the heart, 35; diseases of the ear, 13; dyspepsia, &c., 33; miasmatic diseases, 67; hernia, 27; chronic inflammation of the liver, 13; diseases of the urinary and genital organs, 83; diseases of the bones and joints, 22; other chronic diseases, 156; other acute diseases, 161; &c., &c.

AGES, NATIVITY, DOMESTIC RELATIONS, ETC.

Of these, cared for at the regular asylums, 59 were under the age of 20; 1,502 between the ages of 20 and 30; 1,651 between the ages of 30 and 50; and 406 over the age of 50. Of the whole, 1,065 were married, with wives or minor children still living, and 2,553 unmarried; 1,455 were native born, and 2,163 of foreign birth; 151 belonged to the Regular Army, 37 to the Navy, and 3,413 to the volunteer service.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS.

Of the 3,618 supported at the regular asylums, only 893 received pensions, but they received during the year the sum of \$125,489 94. Out of this they pay for their clothing, at the cost price of the same to the asylum, and transportation at half the usual rates when they choose to visit their families and friends. Out of the remainder, and other moneys received from the asylum, many disabled soldiers support their families at home, while others leave their moneys in trust and at interest with the treasurer until a sufficient sum is accumulated to enable them to go into business and earn a living for themselves.

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPENSATION.

Under the order of the board, all the service and labor required in and about the asylum (with a few rare exceptions) is now performed by disabled soldiers, for which, as a rule, they receive compensation ranging from \$5 to \$25 per month. During the year there were so employed, at Central Asylum, 366 inmates, who received \$32,617 19; Eastern Branch, 200 inmates, who received \$22,723 29; Northwestern Branch, 97 inmates, who received \$11,195 01; being a total of 663 disabled soldiers so employed during the year, who received from the asylum the sum of \$66,535 49.

WORKSHOPS

have been established at each asylum, and are now in successful operation. The trades carried on are shoe-making, cigar-making, plumbing, gas-fitting, printing, book-binding, cabinet-making, wagon-making, blacksmithing, harness-making, basket and broom-making, painting, tinning, and knitting with machines. At Central Asylum 109 inmates were so employed, and their labor produced the sum of \$30,672 67, and after deducting cost of raw material, the sum of \$20,758 82 was left as profit of same. At the Eastern Branch a shoe manufactory, with the most improved machinery, is now in successful operation. During the five months that it has been carried on 14,940 pairs of shoes have been made, for which there has been paid to inmates as their share of the labor the sum of \$2,008 85.

FARMS AND GARDENS

are cultivated at each asylum by the labor of disabled soldiers, and there was realized from these sources, during the year, the following sums:

At Central, the sum of	\$0,728 70
At Eastern, the sum of	9,148 60
At Northwestern, the sum of	10,420 08
Making a total of	20,297 38
realized by the asylum from these sources during the year.	

LIBRARIES AND READING-ROOMS

have become an interesting and important feature at each asylum. The larger part of the books have been donated by kind friends, and the remainder purchased from the profits realized in the asylum stores. The libraries are now as follows: Central, 3,264 volumes; number of books taken out and read during year, 13,853; Eastern, 2,138 volumes; number of books taken out and read during year, 5,725; Northwestern, 1,500 volumes; number of books taken out and read during year, 4,990; making total

number of volumes 6,902, and total number of books taken out and read during the year, 24,568.

The reading rooms are regularly supplied (and almost entirely by donation from the publishers) with the following newspapers and periodicals: Central, 30 dailies, 226 weeklies, and 80 periodicals; Eastern, 29 dailies, 149 weeklies, and 22 periodicals; North-western, 10 dailies, 48 weeklies, and 11 periodicals. These rooms are crowded day and night, and the English, German, and French newspapers and periodicals read with the greatest possible interest.

SCHOOLS.

have been established at each asylum, and are doing much good in preparing disabled soldiers to go back into the world, and as school-teachers, book-keepers, clerks, telegraph operators, &c., to earn their own living. The branches taught have been reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, algebra, history, Latin, telegraphy, book-keeping, and music. The attendance during the year has been as follows: Central, 272 scholars; Eastern, 50 scholars; Northwestern, 76 scholars; total, 398.

AMUSEMENTS.

Believing play as necessary as work, and both conducive to the health and happiness of the men, the managers have made liberal provision for amusements at each of the asylums. Large assembly rooms for lectures, concerts, dramatic entertainments, &c., have been provided at each asylum, and the reports show that they are very frequently occupied and always crowded. Brass bands, string bands, glee clubs, dramatic clubs, debating clubs, &c., formed among the inmates, give frequent entertainments, while the asylums are also frequently visited by amateur musical clubs from the neighboring cities, and by travelling lecturers and concert troupes. Besides, at each asylum there are amusement halls, where there are ten-pin alleys, billiard and bagatelle tables, and other means for in-door amusements.

RELIGION AND MORALS.

At the Central asylum a fine stone church edifice has just been completed. Comfortable and pleasant chapels have been provided at the two other asylums. Religious services are held by the chaplain every Sabbath morning and evening, and seem to be generally well attended. The regular attendance at the Central is reported at 400, and is on the increase. Special services are held in the hospitals every Sunday afternoon. English and German Catholic priests also visit the asylums and hold regular services. Besides, there are Bible-classes, Sunday-schools, prayer-meetings, Christian associations, &c.; also, lodges of the Good Templars and other temperance organizations, some of them with a membership of over 200. Through these and the other influences above named, a wonderful change in the morals and conduct of the men has been accomplished. One of the reports says, "These things have had a most happy and benignant influence on our men. They are now orderly and well behaved, and seem contented and happy. Discipline is now so easy that peremptory measures are seldom necessary to its enforcement."

COST OF RATION.

The average cost of the ration per day for the year has been as follows:

Central: Barrack ration, 23½ cents per day; hospital ration, 29½ cents per day; general average, 25½ cents per day. Eastern: general average, 27½ cents per day. Northwestern: general average, 23 cents per day. Average at the three asylums, 25½ cents per day.

To show what this ration affords to the men, the prescribed bill of fare of the Northwestern branch (the others are equally good) and the special diet list of the Central Asylum Hospital are appended, the others being substantially the same; these two being a fair average of them all.

THE TOTAL COST PER ANNUM OF KEEPING EACH MAN

may be gotten by dividing the total amount of the current expenses of each asylum per annum by the average attendance thereat. The running expenses include food, clothing, fuel, light, medicines, transportation, officers' salaries, inmate pay-rolls, &c., being every expenditure during the year, except such as may have been made in the construction or repair of buildings. This shows the expenses per man at Central, \$160 79 per annum; at Eastern, \$208 42 per annum; at Northwestern, \$182 92 per annum; average, \$184 04 per annum, less, it is believed, than in any similar institution in the United States.

FROM WHAT STATES THEY COME.

So far as reported, the disabled soldiers so supported in the several asylums, come from the several States, as follows: Maine, 72; New Hampshire, 51; Vermont, 44; Massachusetts, 136; Connecticut, 44; Rhode Island, 53; New York, 837; Pennsylvania,

729; New Jersey, 98; Delaware, 44; Maryland, 40; District of Columbia, 34; Ohio, 559; Indiana, 317; Illinois, 269; Wisconsin, 63; Michigan, 148; Iowa, 33; Minnesota, 30; Missouri, 43; Kansas, 36; California, 5; West Virginia, 8; Kentucky, 20; Louisiana, 5; Texas 6, and Tennessee, 13.

DEATHS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Of the whole number aided during the year 142 died—14 while absent on furlough, and 80, being more than one-half of the whole, of consumption; 891, having recovered health, or been prepared in schools, workshops, or otherwise, to support themselves, were honorably discharged; and 68, for repeated violations of the rules, have been dishonorably discharged.

During the past two years there were three branches of the National Asylum in operation. The Central branch, at Dayton, Ohio, the North-western branch, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the Eastern branch, near Augusta, Maine; and within the past few months a fourth one, called the Southern branch, has been opened near Hampton, Virginia, designed for colored soldiers, and consumptives, who require a mild climate.

Members of the committee have visited the three first-named branches, and have made careful examinations of the grounds and buildings, as well as proper inquiries into the management, discipline, and general treatment, and the method of keeping accounts and making expenditures at these branches.

The report of the secretary of the board, exhibited in the foregoing pages, as well as those of the acting governors (annexed in Appendix G, H, and I) of the several branches of the asylum, give all desirable information as to the amounts paid for land or sites, cost of buildings, and other improvements, and the expense of maintenance classified. The committee find no evidence that the price paid for the sites of the several branches was in any case unreasonable, nor that proper economy has not been exercised in the erection of buildings and the improvement of the premises. The cost of the buildings of the asylums is believed to be less than that of any Government buildings of like size and character, and important savings have been introduced in the expenditure of maintenance, by the employment of the inmates of the asylum for light labor, at a compensation reasonable and advantageous to both parties.

The committee have taken the testimony of several witnesses, (Appendix F,) which is appended to this report, and, from their manifest readiness to testify, it must be inferred that there were no facts of any importance, in connection with the management of the asylum, withheld or concealed by them.

The committee are convinced by the investigation they have made, that the funds of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers have been faithfully applied by the board of managers, for the purposes intended by the act incorporating the institution, and that the general management of the several branches of the asylum established by the board has been, as far as they have been able to learn, efficient and economical. The committee have also come to the conclusion that the treasurer having accounted for all funds of the asylum which ever came into his hands, by correct entries and proper vouchers, is entirely to be exonerated from any charge or suspicion of misappropriation, neglect, or any other misconduct in the discharge of his duties; and, therefore, having no legislation to recommend to the House upon the subject, they ask that they may be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

NATIONAL ASYLUM.

APPENDIX A.

Amount of United States bonds registered in name of National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and of Hon. B. E. Butler, president and treasurer, and the interest declared and paid thereon.

Date of issue.	Description of bonds and amounts.		
	1867's.	10-40's.	Pacifies.
July 23, 1867	\$504,750	.....	.....
May 11, 1868	161,600	.....	.....
May 20, 1870	70,000	.....	\$300,000
May 27, 1870 .....	.....	\$170,000	.....
May 28, 1870 .....	.....	30,000	.....
May 31, 1870	230,000	.....	.....
Total	966,250	200,000	300,000
March 9, 1870	50,000	.....	.....
Leaving, now held	916,250	200,000	300,000

H. JENISON,
Chief Loan Division.

Amount of United States bonds registered in name of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and of Hon. B. F. Butler, president, &c.—Continued.

Interest due.	Amounts held at dates when interest became due.			Interest.		When paid.
	Description of bonds.			Coin.	Currency.	
	1867's.	10-40's.	Pacifles.			
Jan. 1, 1868..	\$504,750	.....	.....	\$15,142 50	.....	January 2, 1868.
July 1, 1868..	666,250	.....	.....	19,987 50	.....	July 1, 1868.
Jan. 1, 1869..	666,250	.....	.....	19,987 50	.....	January 2, 1869.
July 1, 1869..	666,250	.....	.....	19,849 51	.....	May 20, 1869, rebate, \$137 99.
Jan. 1, 1870..	666,250	.....	.....	19,708 23	.....	October 8, 1869, rebate, \$279 27.
July 1, 1870..	916,250	.....	\$300,000	27,487 50	\$9,000	July 2, 1870.
Sept. 1, 1870..	.....	\$200,000	.....	5,000 00	.....	Not yet drawn.
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	127,162 74	9,000	

APPENDIX B.

DR.

Military Asylums in account with Major General Benjamin F. Butler, acting treasurer.

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Date.	Expenditures.	Amount.	Amount in bonds.	Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Amount in bonds.	Appropriations.
Aug. —, 1866	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	\$5,000 00	.....	May —, 1866	The board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate.	.....	.....	\$10,000 00
Aug. —, 1866	To cash paid, as per Abstract A, for year.	909 83	.....	July —, 1866	The board of managers appropriated for relief of disabled soldiers, through State institutions.	.....	.....	45,000 00
Sept. —, 1866	do	1,700 00	.....	June —, 1866	By cash from Treasurer United States	\$10,000 00	.....
Sept. —, 1866	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	500 00	.....	Sept. —, 1866	By cash from Treasurer United States	45,000 00	.....
Oct. —, 1866	do	5,000 00	.....				
Oct. —, 1866	To cash paid, as per Abstract A, for year.	750 00	.....				
Nov. —, 1866	do	279 64	.....				
Nov. —, 1866	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	4,800 00	.....				
	Total	18,939 47	.....		Total	55,000 00	.....
	To balance in hands of acting treasurer.	36,060 53	.....				
	Total	55,000 00	.....				
Dec. —, 1866	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	17,052 90	.....		The board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses for the quarter ending February 22, 1867.	.....	.....	220,000 00
Jan. —, 1867	do	1,068 53	.....	Dec. —, 1866	By bonds and interest donated, Abstract A	.....	\$11,105 55	
Feb. —, 1867	do	15,657 77	.....	Dec. 1, 1866	By balance in hands of acting treasurer	36,060 50	.....
	To cash paid, as per Abstract B, for year.	5,142 19	.....	Feb. —, 1867	By cash from Treasurer United States	220,000 00	.....
	Total	38,921 39	.....		Total	256,060 50	.....
	To balance in hands of acting treasurer.	217,139 14	.....				
	Total	256,060 50	.....				
Mar. —, 1867	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	41,041 67	.....	Mar. —, 1867	By cash in hands of acting treasurer	217,139 14	.....
Apr. —, 1867	do	11,137 50	.....				
May —, 1867	do	50,166 93	.....				
	To cash paid, as per Abstract B, for year.	4,655 12	.....				
	Total	107,031 22	.....		Total	217,139 14	.....
	To balance in hands of acting treasurer.	110,107 92	.....				
	Total	217,139 14	.....				

June —, 1867	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	500 00	June 1, 1867	By cash in hands of acting treasurer.	110,107 92	
July —, 1867	To cash paid for bonds and premium.	561,744 11	July —, 1867	By cash from Treasurer United States to buy bonds.	546,389 87	546,389 87
Aug. —, 1867	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	52,416 47				
	Total	614,660 58				
	To balance in hands of acting treasurer.	41,837 21				
	Total	656,497 79		Total	656,497 79	
Sept. —, 1867	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	35,000 00	Sept. 7, 1867	The board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate for the quarter ending December 31, 1867.		133,000 00
Oct. —, 1867	do	15,000 00				
Nov. —, 1867	do	45,625 00				
	To cash paid, as per Abstract B, for the year.	4,228 05	Sept. 1, 1867	By balance in hands of acting treasurer.	41,837 21	
	Total	99,853 95	Sept. —, 1867	By cash from Treasurer United States.	133,000 00	
	To balance in hands of acting treasurer.	74,984 16				
	Total	174,837 21		Total	174,837 21	
Dec. —, 1867	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	134,315 52	Dec. 6 and 7, 1867.	The board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate, for the quarter ending February 28, 1868.		234,000 00
Jan. —, 1868	do	69,862 74				
Feb. —, 1868	do	30,559 45				
	To cash paid, as per Abstract B, for the year.	3,403 46	Dec. —, 1867	By cash in hands of acting treasurer.	74,984 16	
	Total	238,141 17	Dec. —, 1867	By cash donation, as per Mem. C	20,177 37	
	To balance in hands of acting treasurer.	31,656 27	Dec. —, 1867	By cash from Treasurer United States.	62,781 64	
	Total	269,797 44	Jan. —, 1868	do	111,854 27	
				Total	269,797 44	
Mar. —, 1868	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	41,639 29		The board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate, for the quarter ending May 31, 1868.		206,000 00
Apr. —, 1868	do	94,727 00				
May —, 1868	do	69,880 25				
May —, 1868	To cash paid for the purchase of bonds.	176,438 75	Mar. 1, 1868	By balance in hands of acting treasurer.	31,656 27	
	To cash paid, as per Abstract C, for the year.	3,400 00	Apr. —, 1868	By cash from Treasurer United States.	206,000 00	
	Total	386,135 29	May —, 1868	By cash for the purchase of bonds.	176,410 89	176,410 89
	To balance in hands of acting treasurer.	27,931 57				
	Total	414,067 16		Total	414,067 16	

Dr.

Military Asylums in account with Major General Benjamin F. Butler, acting treasurer—Continued.

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Date.	Expenditures.	Amount.	Amount in bonds.	Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Amount in bonds.	Appropriations.
June —, 1868	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	\$25,000 00		June 14, 1868	The board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate, for the quarter ending August 31, 1868.			\$184,000 00
July —, 1868	do	102,867 41		June 1, 1868	By amount in hands of acting treasurer	\$27,931 87		
Aug. —, 1868	do	11,747 67		July —, 1868	By amount received for interest and premium on gold bonds.	28,025 64		
	To cash paid, as per Abstract C. for the year.	3,384 14		Aug. —, 1868	By cash received from Treasurer United States.	233,917 58		
	Total	142,999 22			Total	229,875 09		
	To balance in hands of acting treasurer.	146,875 87						
	Total	229,875 09						
Sept. —, 1868	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	63,245 00		Oct. 9, 1868	The board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate, for the quarter ending November 30, 1868.			151,500 00
Oct. —, 1868	do	64,000 00		Sept. —, 1868	By amount in hands of acting treasurer	146,875 87		
Nov. —, 1868	do	82,999 48		Sept. —, 1868	By amount received from Treasurer United States, (special appropriation.)	25,000 00		
	To cash paid, as per Abstract D. for the year.	3,426 23		Nov. —, 1868	By amount received from Treasurer United States.	123,722 24		
	Total	213,670 71			Total	295,598 11		
	To balance in hands of acting treasurer.	81,927 40						
	Total	295,598 11						
Dec. —, 1868	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	109,121 21		Dec. 11, 1868	The board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate, for the quarter ending February, 1869.			252,600 00
Jan. —, 1869	do	119,819 88		Dec. 1, 1868	By amount in hands of acting treasurer	81,927 40		
Feb. —, 1869	do	66,943 47		Dec. —, 1868	By interest and premium on gold bonds	26,883 18		
	To cash paid, as per Abstract D. for the year.	4,010 41		Jan. —, 1869	By cash received from Treasurer United States.	163,620 02		
	Total	299,894 97		Feb. —, 1869	do	89,090 86		
	To balance in hands of acting treasurer.	61,626 49			Total	361,521 46		
	Total	361,521 46						
Mar. —, 1869	To cash paid as per vouchers.	159,652 30		Mar. 5, 1869	Board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate for the quarter ending May 31, 1869.			166,500 00
Apr. —, 1869	do	93,625 80		Mar. 1, 1869	By amount in hands of acting treasurer	61,626 49		
May —, 1869	do	41,642 15		Mar. —, 1869	By donations as per Mem. E.	126,520 63		
	To cash, as per Abstract D. for the year.	3,119 27		Mar. —, 1869	By cash from Treasurer United States	40,389 91		
	Total	298,039 52		Mar. —, 1869	By cash received for interest and premium on gold bonds.	27,789 31		
	Balance in hands of acting treasurer.	97,256 92						

	Total	395,296 44	
June—, 1869	To cash paid, as per vouchers	43,782 11	
July —, 1869	do	59,600 70	
Aug—, 1869	do	57,450 00	
	To cash paid, as per Abstract D, for year.	3,300 69	
	Total	194,142 90	
	Balance in hands of acting treasurer.	56,173 94	
	Total	250,316 84	
Sept.—, 1869	To cash paid, as per vouchers	62,300 00	
Oct. —, 1869	do	26,000 00	
Nov.—, 1869	do	59,000 00	
	To cash paid, as per Abstract D, for the year.	3,250 00	
	Total	150,550 00	
	To balance in hands of acting treasurer.	8,671 30	
	Total	159,221 30	738,182 85
Dec. 15, 1869	To cash paid, as per vouchers	26,600 00	
	do	51,100 00	
	do	57,000 00	
	To cash paid, as per Abstract E, for the year.	1,502 32	
	Deduct from bond account for sale of bonds.		56,728 54
	Total	136,202 32	681,454 32

May —, 1869	By cash received from Treasurer United States.	138,970 10	
	Total	395,296 44	
July 3, 1868	Board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate for the quarter ending August 31, 1869.		329,100 00
June 1, 1869	By cash in hands of acting treasurer.	97,256 92	
June—, 1869	By cash from Treasurer United States.	68,321 65	
July —, 1869	do	40,091 71	
Aug—, 1869	do	44,646 56	
	Total	250,316 84	
	Board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate for the quarter ending November 30, 1869.		129,000 00
Sept. 1, 1869	By cash in hands of acting treasurer	56,173 94	
Sept. 1, 1869	By cash from Treasurer United States	33,326 98	
Oct. —, 1869	do	5,244 09	
Oct. —, 1869	By cash from interest and premium on gold bonds.	25,645 37	
Nov.—, 1869	By cash from Treasurer United States.	23,150 49	
Nov.—, 1869	By cash from sale of bonds, Mem. G.	15,680 43	11,105 55
	Total	159,221 30	722,800 76
Dec. 15, 1869	Board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate for the quarter ending February 28, 1870.		138,500 00
Dec. 1, 1869	By amount in hands of acting treasurer.	8,671 30	
Dec.—, 1869	By cash received from Treasurer United States.	48,230 21	
Jan. —, 1870	By cash received from Treasurer United States.	14,386 72	
Feb.—, 1870	By cash received from Treasurer United States.	4,625 44	
Feb.—, 1870	By cash received from sale of bonds, Abst. D.	56,325 00	
Feb.—, 1870	By cash received from interest on same, Abstract D.	403 54	
	Deduct for sale of bonds, (bond account)		56,728 54
	Total	132,642 21	666,072 22
	Balance due acting treasurer.	3,560 11	
	Total	136,202 32	

Date.	Expenditures.	Amount.	Amount in bonds.	Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Amount in bonds.	Appropriations.
Mar. 1, 1870	To balance due acting treasurer.	\$3,560 11		Mar. 17, 1870	Board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate for the quarter ending May 31, 1870.			\$176,630 00
Mar.—, 1870	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	171,064 72		Mar.—, 1870	By cash from Treasurer United States.	\$268,102 34		
Apr.—, 1870	do	64,777 45		Apr.—, 1870	do	177,075 24		
May—, 1870	do	112,358 00		Apr.—, 1870	By cash from Treasurer United States to purchase bonds.	950,053 94	\$950,053 94	
May—, 1870	To cash paid for bonds.	905,673 26	\$905,673 26	May —, 1870	By cash from Treasurer United States.	9,352 54		
	To cash paid, as per Abstract E, for the year.	1,227 14						
	Total	1,258,720 68			Total	1,404,584 06		
	To balance in hands of acting treasurer.	145,863 38						
	Total	1,404,584 06						
June—, 1870	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	10,629 59		July 3, 1870	Board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate for the quarter ending August 31, 1870.			251,400 00
July—, 1870	do	33,329 20		June 1, 1870	By cash in hands of acting treasurer.	145,863 38		
Aug—, 1870	do	85,011 58		July —, 1870	By cash from Treasurer United States.	11,886 73		
	To cash paid, as per Abstract E, for the year.	1,400 00		Aug—, 1870	do	88,032 23		
	Total	130,370 37			do	46,947 91		
	To cash in hands of acting treasurer.	166,699 42			By cash from Nathan Cutter, Mem. F.	4,329 54		
	Total	297,069 79			Total	297,069 79		
Sept.—, 1870	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	65,410 00		Oct. 9, 1870	Board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate for the quarter ending November 30, 1870.			135,620 00
	do	55,942 80		Sept. 1, 1870	By balance in hands of acting treasurer.	166,699 42		
	do	89,793 23		Sept.—, 1870	By cash from Treasurer United States.	11,188 59		
	To cash paid, as per Abstract E, for the year.	1,396 49		Oct. —, 1870	do	14,703 69		
	Total	212,542 52		Nov.—, 1870	do	15,816 17		
					Total	208,407 87		
					By balance due acting treasurer.	4,134 65		
	Total	212,542 52			Total	212,542 52		

Dec. —, 1870	To balance due acting treasurer.	4,134 65	Dec. 20, 1870	Board of managers appropriated for construction and current expenses, as per estimate for the quarter ending February 25, 1870.			155,692 49
	To cash paid, as per vouchers.	101,797 57	Dec. —, 1870	By sale of \$5,000 gold draft, from Treasurer United States.	5,530 69		
			Dec. —, 1870	By cash from Treasurer United States.	14,179 72		
				Total	19,710 41		
			Dec. 31, 1870	By balance due acting treasurer.	86,222 11		
	Total	105,932 52		Total	105,932 52	1,616,126 16	2,918,542 49

RECAPITULATION.

Amount appropriated by board of managers for expenses of asylum, and authorizing the acting treasurer to draw the same from the United States Treasurer.	\$2,918,542 49
Amount drawn by the acting treasurer from the United States Treasurer for construction and current expenses, under the above authorization	2,523,186 32
Amount not drawn under the authority	395,361 17

Dr.		CR.	
To amount paid, expenses of asylum, as per account and vouchers	\$2,995,197 02	By cash received from the Treasurer of the United States for expenses of asylums.	\$2,523,186 32
To amount of money received from the Treasurer of the United States, to purchase bonds.	1,643,856 12	By cash from the Treasurer of the United States for the purchase of bonds.	1,672,854 70
		By cash and bonds received from different sources, as per Abstracts A, C, F, E, and G.	166,717 97
		By cash received from the Treasurer of the United States, from special appropriation by Congress.	25,000 00
		By cash received from sale of bonds, by order of board of managers.	56,722 54
		By cash received from interest and premium, in gold, on bonds.	108,343 50
		By balance due the acting treasurer.	86,222 11
Total	4,639,053 14	Total	4,639,053 14

Amount of money in bonds in acting treasurer's hands..... \$1,616,126 16

E. E.—The above abstracts are true transcripts of the accounts of the acting treasurer, up to December 31, 1870, as shown by the books and vouchers before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
President and Acting Treasurer National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

APPENDIX C.

Amounts paid by drafts to Hon. B. F. Butler, president, &c.

Date.	No. of warrant	No. of draft.	In favor of—	Amount.
June 6, 1866.....	8304	7104	Benjamin F. Butler.....	\$10,000 00
September 18, 1866.....	9600	7584	do.....	45,000 00
January 29, 1867.....	203	5145	do.....	220,000 00
July 22, 1867.....	2982	6894	National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	546,380 87
September 11, 1867.....	3715	7363-04	do.....	133,000 00
December 12, 1867.....	5049	8791	do.....	62,781 64
January 10, 1868.....	52	8998	do.....	111,854 27
April 4, 1868.....	672	9531	do.....	200,000 00
May 9, 1868.....	863	9067	Benjamin F. Butler.....	176,410 89
July 10, 1868.....	1725	432	National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	148,778 13
July 21, 1868.....	1969	697	do.....	85,130 45
November 13, 1868.....	3746	2114	do.....	123,722 24
December 29, 1868.....	4493	2743	do.....	163,620 02
February 6, 1869.....	406	3125	do.....	89,090 86
March 16, 1869.....	919	3425	do.....	40,369 01
April 9, 1869.....	1267	3741	do.....	80,296 08
May 14, 1869.....	1924	4252	do.....	52,673 12
June 18, 1869.....	2392	4590	do.....	68,321 65
July 23, 1869.....	2911	4912	do.....	40,091 71
August 10, 1869.....	3160	5154	do.....	41,040 56
September 13, 1869.....	3527	5459	do.....	33,320 08
October 7, 1869.....	3867	5682	Benjamin F. Butler, president, &c.....	5,241 09
November 4, 1869.....	4236	5926	National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	23,150 49
December 4, 1869.....	4509	6150	do.....	26,511 06
December 23, 1869.....	4744	6310	do.....	21,718 25
January 15, 1870.....	70	6459	do.....	14,486 72
February 7, 1870.....	375	6643	do.....	4,625 41
March 7, 1870.....	687	6948	do.....	17,870 82
March 8, 1870.....	688	6947	do.....	250,231 52
March 26, 1870.....	962	7092	do.....	103,183 20
April 8, 1870.....	1052	7417	do.....	31,267 00
April 22, 1870.....	1195	7581	do.....	42,624 14
April 23, 1870.....	1207	7580	do.....	950,053 91
May 10, 1870.....	1662	7931	do.....	9,352 51
June 13, 1870.....	1990	8147	do.....	11,880 73
July 7, 1870.....	2380	8398	do.....	48,455 46
August 27, 1870.....	2750	8699	do.....	40,947 91
September 23, 1870.....	2872	8817	do.....	11,188 59
October 12, 1870.....	3055	8991	do.....	14,703 69
				4,120,937 67

APPENDIX D.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, December 23, 1870.

The within statement was made after an examination of the military side of the books, but an examination of the civil side shows that there was a further amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, (\$25,000,) paid to General Butler by Treasury draft No. 127, on warrant No. 1205, issued September 25, 1868.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

APPENDIX F.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 10, 1871.*

M. A. CLANCY sworn and examined.

By Mr. NEGLEY:

Question. State your residence and occupation.—Answer. I reside in Washington; I am a clerk.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. Do you hold any official relation to the board of managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers?—A. Not to the board of managers, but to the president of the board of managers.

Q. As such?—A. As such.

Q. What is your official relation?—A. Clerk.

Q. You are clerk to the president of the board of managers?—A. Yes.

Q. As president of the board of managers?—A. That is what I understand.

Q. Who is the secretary of the board of managers?—A. Mr. Lewis B. Guikel.

Q. How long have you occupied this relation?—A. About a year and ten months.

Q. Do you hold any other clerical or official position?—A. I do.

Mr. BUTLER objected to the question, for the reason that his private affairs were not to be inquired into. He said that he understood the animus of the investigation, and he wanted it confined to the matter before the committee. The witness might not feel himself compelled to object, and therefore he (Mr. Butler) objected.

Mr. NEGLEY remarked that whatever was relevant to the investigation might be properly brought out before the committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that he regarded it as important to get at the status of the witness. It was usual to ask witnesses their occupation.

Mr. NEGLEY. The witness has already stated his occupation to be that of a clerk.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, to witness:

Q. Clerk for whom?—A. For the president of the board of managers of the National Asylum.

Q. Clerk for anything else?

Mr. BUTLER. With regard to the board of managers?

A. Nothing else.

Q. What salary do you receive?—A. Fifteen hundred dollars.

By Mr. SLOCUM:

Q. Fifteen hundred dollars in that capacity?—A. Yes.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. Were you in the Army?—A. I was not.

Q. Are you acquainted with the several officers at the different asylums—the home asylum and the branch asylums?—A. I know the names of the different officers, and I believe I have seen them all personally—that is, the governors; I do not know all the subordinate officers.

Q. I have reference to the governors or lieutenant-governors, or whatever they may be called?—A. Deputy governors, I believe, is the title they have.

Q. Who are the officers at Dayton, Ohio?—A. Colonel E. F. Brown is the deputy governor at Dayton.

Q. Who is the governor?—A. I do not know of any one who is governor now.

Q. Who preceded Brown as deputy governor at Dayton? did any one?—A. I believe some one did, but I do not know.

Q. Do you know any of the other officers at Dayton?—A. The treasurer is J. B. Thomas; I believe his military rank is captain.

Q. What is the salary of the deputy governors?—A. I do not know.

Mr. BUTLER stated that in the printed reports the salaries of all the officers were set out, and who they were.

Mr. SLOCUM inquired whether they were disabled officers.

Mr. BUTLER. Always; they must be, by law.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. Is Mr. Brown a disabled soldier?—A. Yes; he has lost his right or his left arm.

Q. And Captain Thomas?—A. I do not know what his disability is.

Q. Have you seen him?—A. Yes.

Q. Does he appear to have any disability?—A. He appears to be a man not in good health.

Q. Where did these officers serve in the war?—A. I do not know.

Q. Or with whom?—A. I do not know.

Q. Have you never heard?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you acquainted with the officers at Milwaukee?—A. I have only seen the governor once.

Q. Who is he?—A. Colonel John Woolley. And the treasurer is Dr. O. H. Crandall.

Q. State to the committee whether either of these gentlemen was disabled in the service.—A. I have no knowledge of their antecedents.

Q. Do you know where they served, or with whom?—A. I do not.

Q. Have you never heard?—A. I never have.

Q. You have seen them?—A. Once.

Q. Do they appear to be disabled?—A. I did not note any marked disability, such as the loss of a limb.

Q. Do you know Mr. Cassell?—A. I do.

Q. Was he not deputy governor at Milwaukee?—A. He was.

Q. Was he a disabled soldier?—A. I do not know.

Q. Did you never hear that he was?—A. I do not know that I ever did.

Q. Do you know the officers at Augusta, Maine?—A. I have seen the deputy governor, General William S. Tilton. He is also the treasurer. The two offices—deputy governor and treasurer—are combined.

Q. Is he disabled?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know anything of the purchase of property near Fortress Monroe for an asylum?—A. I cannot say that I know anything of the purchase of the property in any definite way.

Q. What do you mean by a definite way?—A. The time and place and the parties from whom it was purchased.

Q. Do you know the property?—A. I have seen what I suppose to be the property.

Q. When did you see it?—A. I do not recollect exactly when; I think it was in March or April last.

Q. Was that before or subsequent to its purchase?—A. I think it was before.

Q. Who was with you when you saw it?—A. Some of the members of the board of managers of the National Asylum.

Q. Who?—A. General Martindale, General Cayender, I think; General Osborn, Dr. Wolcott, and Judge Bond; I think those were all.

By Mr. BUTLER:

Q. Was not Governor Smyth there?—A. I believe he was.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. Of whom was the property purchased?—A. I do not know that I can state of my own knowledge.

Q. Did you see the proprietor of it at the time when you saw the property?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know who offered it for sale—who first broached the subject?—A. I do not know that I do.

By Mr. SLOCUM:

Q. Where is the deed of the property kept?—A. I do not know; I never saw any deed of the property.

Q. Do you know where the searches of the title deed are kept?—A. I do not. If I may be allowed to explain to the committee why I said that definitely I do not know about this matter, of course I know, as a general fact, that the property was purchased; but when it was done, or by whom it was done, I know nothing except in a general way. I know nothing of the details or the exact facts in the matter.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. I ask you from whom you first heard of the property.—A. I do not know from whom.

Q. Do you recollect when you first heard mention of that property as being for sale?—I do not know that I can state it. I do not remember of whom, nor when I heard it. I do not know that I ever heard it mentioned by any one as being for sale.

Q. Do you know what was paid for it?—A. I do not.

Q. You never heard?—A. I have heard that \$50,000 was paid for it.

Q. Did you hear whom it was paid to?—A. Excuse me. I said that I have heard, but I cannot even use that expression, because I do not know whom I ever heard say that. It is only that this knowledge has come to me in that same general and indefinite way, so that I cannot fix the time or the source whence I received it.

Q. Is there any other secretary or clerk of any of the board of managers or of the president of the board here in Washington besides yourself?—A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Whereabouts is that land situated with reference to Fortress Monroe?—A. The land that I saw I should think is about one mile west, or nearly west of the fortress.

Q. By what term was it known before the purchase; had it any designation?—A. I have heard that it was called the Chesapeake College.

Q. How many acres did it embrace?—A. I do not know.

By Mr. SLOCUM :

Q. What buildings were upon it at the time?—A. At the time I saw it there was one large building, apparently a large public building, a college building or a hotel building; I do not know exactly how to describe it.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that the building was used during the war as a hospital, and that it was now to be used as an asylum for the colored soldiers.

By Mr. FAUNSWORTH :

Q. Were there any other buildings on the property, shanties or otherwise?—A. There was near this building a small cottage building, which was used, I think, as a dwelling-house.

Q. What I want to inquire about is whether this property had been settled upon or squatted upon by the colored people, any part of it?—A. I did not see any sign of such habitations.

Q. You did not see the proprietor of the property?—A. Not to know him.

Q. Do you know of the president of the board of managers of the National Asylum owning any property at Fortress Monroe?—A. I do not.

Q. You never heard of it?—A. Not in any direct way.

Q. What do you mean by a direct way?—A. I mean that I may have heard it as a matter of rumor or hearsay, or obtained it in some general way such as we get knowledge or impression of facts.

Q. Did you ever hear him say that he owned property there?—A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Have you anything to do in the matter of keeping the accounts of the board of managers or of the treasurer of the board of managers?—A. No, sir.

Q. You keep none of their accounts?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have nothing to do with them?—A. Not as to the accounts of the treasurer of the board of managers.

Q. As clerk for the president and treasurer of the board of managers?—A. If you will allow me to explain, I will state in this connection that the treasurer and president gives me from time to time various amounts of money to be disbursed on various accounts. Some of these accounts are what may be called the petty accounts of the National Asylum—such as an individual would disburse sums of money upon. That is the only connection which I have in a money way with the accounts or with the financial business of the asylum.

Q. You have nothing to do with making deposits for the treasurer?—A. Nothing whatever.

By Mr. BUTLER :

Q. Your business as clerk is to take care of the correspondence of the president of the board of managers?—A. That is my principal business.

Q. To attend to meetings of the board of managers and to phonograph their proceedings?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To examine and pay petty vouchers, like transportation for disabled soldiers here and there, and to fill up blanks for admission when application is made to me?—A. Yes.

Q. Please state about how many letters a day you have on this business—letters and references?—A. I do not know that I can state without making some examination to that effect; I only know they are very numerous and require considerable time.

Q. And these sums that you disburse are for these small matters of transportation—sending a man here or there, and for the traveling expenses of the board of managers, and also for stationery and office expenditures, of that description?—A. Yes, sir; I believe there are five heads under which my petty expenditures are made. One is for traveling expenses of the board of managers and office expenditures, such as stationery, telegraph bills, and other small matters. Another is transportation, which is the furnishing transportation to soldiers from point to point, as it occurs in a certain kind of irregular way. The bulk of these transportation accounts are paid, as I understand, by the treasurers of the various asylums. Another is out-door relief—little sums that are disbursed to soldiers in transitu. Sometimes a soldier wants to go to an asylum, and it is necessary for him to remain at a place for a day or two; he has nothing to subsist upon, and I disburse to him \$1, \$2, or \$5, as the case may be, to get him along. Then there is my own salary.

Q. You say that you saw the board of managers at Fortress Monroe; state whether the majority of the board resolved themselves into a committee to go and examine that property, and whether you attended them for the purpose of acting as clerk?—A. That is my recollection.

By Mr. SLOCUM :

Q. As secretary of the committee?—A. Yes.

By Mr. BUTLER :

Q. Did the board come to any resolution upon the question while it was down there examining the property?—A. In no formal way that I know of.

Q. So that there were no proceedings to record?—A. There were no proceedings to record.

Q. The president of the board did not go down with that committee?—A. He did not.

Q. Was that at a time when Congress was in session?—A. I think it was.

By Mr. SLOCUM:

Q. There was no resolution passed by that committee?—A. Not in any formal way that I am aware of.

Q. And no record of the proceedings was kept?—A. Not by me.

Q. By anybody?—A. I do not know that there was. Only in a general way I have the impression that there was from subsequent proceedings.

Q. That is to say that there was some meeting down there where something was done and recorded, and you was not present at it?—A. No, sir. I understood that the committee of the board of managers went down there for the purpose of inspecting this property with the view to purchase, and that the committee was to report at some subsequent meeting of the board of managers what its conclusion upon the matter was.

By Mr. BUTLER:

Q. Did that committee also have it in charge to make examination and see whether it was not proper to have a place for colored soldiers, and did the committee go to Richmond in the course of that examination?—A. The committee went to Richmond; but I do not know that I can answer definitely the first part of the question, anything more than that is my impression.

By Mr. SLOCUM:

Q. Were you ever present at any meeting of the committee or of the board of managers as recorder when a resolution was passed to purchase that property, either upon that visit or subsequently?—A. I think I was present, but not as recorder.

Q. Who did record the proceedings?—A. I think that Mr. Gunkel, the secretary of the board, did.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. Is your permanent residence in Washington?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you resided here?—A. Over five years.

Q. Where are you from?—A. My native place is Portland, Maine.

Q. Did you come here from there?—A. No, sir; I came here from Philadelphia.

Q. How long had you resided there before you came here?—A. About a year.

BENJAMIN D. WHITNEY sworn and examined.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Question. State your residence and occupation.—Answer. I reside in Washington; I am a clerk.

Q. How long have you lived in Washington?—A. Four years.

Q. In what employment?—A. As a clerk.

Q. For whom?—A. In the office of General Butler, and sometimes as clerk to corporations—the Market-House Company, for instance. In the absence of General Butler and his clerk during the intervals of sessions of Congress, I represent the National Asylum, so far as giving transportation and examining soldiers.

Q. And you are now clerk to the Market-House Company?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Anything else?—A. Not to speak of.

Q. Anything else not to speak of?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is your only connection with the board of managers of the National Asylum what you have stated it to be in the absence of Mr. Clancy?—A. Precisely. I have to examine the thousand applicants that call at General Butler's office in the course of the year. The examination is as to their fitness to be forwarded to the asylum.

Q. Do disabled soldiers come to Washington to be examined as to their fitness for admission to the asylum?—A. Yes, sir; in very large numbers. They come here for bounty or pensions. It is a central point for them.

By Mr. BUTLER:

Q. Is there any regulation by which they have to come here?—A. There is no regulation by which they have to come here.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. But many of them do?—A. Many of them do.

Q. And in the absence of any one else you decide on their fitness for admission?—A. I do, with the assistance of an examining surgeon.

Q. What salary do you receive for that?—A. Nothing.

Q. Do you work for nothing?—A. I do that work for nothing.

Q. Do you not receive any salary from the board of managers, or from the treasurer of the board of managers?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you nothing to do with the keeping of accounts in regard to that?—A. Nothing at all. I have stated my entire relations with the National Asylum. If I am at leisure and a half dozen soldiers come to the office they are referred to me.

Q. Then you are not at all a secretary of the board of managers?—A. Not at all, and I can give no information about the board.

Q. You know nothing of its doings?—A. Nothing at all; I know personally the managers of the asylum favorably and well, but I have nothing to do with the records of the correspondence. I have books of record stating the examination of six or seven hundred soldiers that have been forwarded under my own examination. The office is a sort of breakwater for the executive. I have sent forward upward of six hundred persons to the asylums.

Q. Within what length of time?—A. Within three years; and three times that number have been rejected as unfit.

Q. Do you know how many there are in the different asylums?—A. Three or four thousand.

Q. As many as that?—A. That is my impression.

Q. Then a very large proportion of them come to Washington for examination?—A. Yes, a great many of them. I am compelled to examine many who are sent to the office by General Dent. Hardly a day passes that there are not twenty soldiers there, and perhaps I have to examine nineteen of them and eighteen of them are rejected.

Q. All through the year?—A. Through the year.

Q. Do you do that this winter?—A. In the absence of Mr. Clancy I do it.

Q. But do you do it while he is here?—A. Yes, sir; when I am not occupied, I am very happy, indeed, to do it.

Q. And they come pouring in every day?—A. Every day. I have them come in the morning. I am a pretty early bird, as old men generally are, and I require that they shall be at the office at 8 o'clock. Sometimes, when I come to the office at 8 o'clock, I find ten men there waiting for examination.

Q. What is your other business?—A. I represent at this present moment some twenty cases before the Mexican commission, involving very large amounts and requiring a great deal of clerical labor.

Q. Do you represent them as an attorney?—A. No, sir; I am a clerk.

Q. Do you act as attorney?—A. As attorney in fact simply.

Q. For whom?—For the various claimants, my constituents.

By General BUTLER.

Q. I want you to give the committee the form in which this business is done. Say whether I state it correctly. There is a printed form of application, which has to be filled up by somebody for the soldier, then the soldier goes before an examining surgeon and is found to be disabled then he returns and gets the signature of the president or of one of the board of managers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then the admission is signed?—A. Yes; I have nothing to do with the signature admitting them that is done by the president.

By Mr. SLOCUM:

Q. Do you require the soldier to produce his discharge?—A. In all cases. That is a *sine qua non*.

By Mr. BUTLER:

Q. And his pension certificate?—A. And his pension certificate, if he has got a pension.

Q. Then a certificate of transportation is given him?—A. Precisely.

Q. With coupons for the several railroads over which he passes?—A. Yes.

Q. That is also signed by the president or by one of the board of managers?—A. Exactly.

Q. And there is an arrangement made with the railroads by which these men travel at half price upon their certificates?—A. That is it.

Q. The soldiers can go to any one of the other eleven members of the board of managers and have that same thing done for them in any part of the country?—A. That is it.

Q. What brings such a large number of disabled soldiers here is that they come here to get their pensions or bounties and find themselves without money and without care?—A. Yes, sir; that is it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1871.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER sworn and examined.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Question. I desire that General Butler should first state his official position in his relation to the board of managers of the United States military asylums.—Answer. I

was elected president and afterward acting treasurer of the board of managers, and have been so since its organization.

Q. Please state to the committee the amounts of money that have been drawn by the board of managers, or yourself, for the asylums, and from what funds, and the several dates.—A. When this investigation was ordered I applied to the Treasurer of the United States for a certified voucher of the amounts, and from what funds drawn from the Treasury, with the dates; and I received from him the following letter of transmittal with this paper, which contains the amounts to the date. This is his certificate. My accounts were made out up to the 15th of October, and this is dated the 17th. (Copy of letter appended and marked A, and also the statement of account.) That contained, when it was received, these amounts, which were all, with one exception. Upon examining the amounts myself at home I found there was one omitted, notwithstanding the particularity of this certificate. Not having the means of verification at Lowell, and being obliged to leave on the 20th to meet the board at Dayton, I kept this certificate, as it then was, as my voucher; and I give it to you as the answer to the question. When I returned to Washington on the 17th of December, I wrote a letter to the Treasurer, of which this is a copy. (The copy is appended and marked B.) Thereupon Mr. Treasurer Spinner returned this letter with the indorsement which you see. (See copy, marked C.) So that now the statement of moneys drawn from the Treasury is absolutely correct so far as I know.

Q. Up to the present time?—A. No, sir; up to the date of that letter.

Q. What amount has been drawn since?—A. That I cannot answer with certainty, but very nearly. By the rules of the Treasury Department the accounts are made up every month, and I get, from the 5th to the 17th, the money. I think I got, about the middle of October, \$14,000. About the 7th of November I got \$14,000; and I got, I think, \$22,000 in December, on the 9th or 10th, perhaps not till the 17th. I then collected the interest up to the 5th of January on the investment; was, I think, \$27,000 in gold; and also a \$52,000 draft, which was made up to the 1st of January. There was one amount of \$5,000 which I forgot to mention, which I did not get till the 5th of January.

Q. Does that contain the interest drawn at different times prior to making up the account?—A. I do not remember. If it does not, here is another one that does. There is here, also, a certificate of the amount of United States registered bonds, with the dates and descriptions of the bonds, and the amount of interest paid in coin or currency, which contains \$5,000 not drawn at date, and which I had forgotten to draw. The checks on these various amounts, if I remember right, are those made by this committee, when they examined this statement and compared it with my accounts. I might state here that, on the 30th of last December, the accounts of the National Asylum were overdrawn on the acting treasurer, by the several branches, to the amount of fifty-odd thousand dollars; that is to say, I had paid out more money than I had received. It became necessary to settle up bills on the 1st of January, and before I could get the January accounts, the amounts paid out by me amounted to over \$70,000, so that on the 31st of December the asylum owed me nearly \$50,000, which I could have got if I had been here, and the account had passed the several Auditors.

Q. What donations or grants, other than in money, have been received from the Government?—A. None, except some condemned cannon and some lumber at Camp Chase, and one suit of clothing for each soldier, which is given as he goes in.

Q. No real estate and no personal property?—A. No, sir.

Q. Can you state what amounts have been received, by way of donations, from charitable bodies, States, or towns?—A. I can state with substantial accuracy. We received from the ladies at Milwaukee the donation of about \$90,000 in United States bonds, 7-30's, and other United States securities; about twenty-five acres of land, which they had bought for a soldier's home; and some wild land, which had been subscribed for them, amounting to very little value, around in various parts of Wisconsin, where men had given lots of land, and one small lot in Milwaukee, from which we have realized some \$250. From Dayton, the citizens, or a meeting of the citizens, or some body of people there—I do not speak with accuracy—gave \$20,000 or \$30,000 toward buying the site for the asylum. If we chose to locate in Columbus, the State of Ohio gave the old furniture of an asylum in Columbus; and from the rolls of a hospital fund we received \$10,000 in 7-30 bonds. The newspaper branch of the Army of the Potomac gave us, I think, one hundred and twenty-odd dollars. These are all the donations that I now remember having received. A gentleman has died in London, by the name of Ward, who gave us \$100,000; but his estate is in the process of settlement, and I have taken the necessary measures to make good our claim in London.

Q. Can you state how much has been received from the pensions of inmates of the asylum?—A. Nothing that comes to the asylum of any consequence. The rule of the administration of pensions is this: by the act we are allowed to take all the pensions; they are all assigned to us by law, when the pensioner enters the asylum, to be used as we think fit. Under a regulation of the board, made in September, 1868, I think, we established this rule, that all pensions should be paid to the treasurer of the

branch asylum; that where the pensioner had a wife, child, father, or mother dependent upon him, the pension, or so much of it as he directed, should, through the treasurer, be sent to the relative so dependent, in money on his order; and for that purpose I got each of the asylums made a money-order office so that we could transmit the money orders. And if he had no one dependent upon him, then he could say whether his pension should pay for his clothing, independent of the suit given by the United States, and the remainder invested by the several treasurers of the several branches in savings banks or in such other manner as they could, under their official bonds, for the benefit of the pensioner, so that if he went out into the world with an honorable discharge, able in any way to support himself, he should have the money to help him start in business. If it was evident that he never could go out, it was paid back to him in small amounts for his convenience in obtaining necessaries. If at any time he was honorably discharged, the balance was paid over to him by the treasurer; but if he deserted, the balance in our hands was forfeited to the asylum. I have nothing to do with these moneys. These are administered by each treasurer at each branch, and the accounts are audited once in three months, so that if the pension is taken up in small amounts, it is shown by the accounts of the asylum, and not by mine.

Q. Is there a treasurer at each asylum?—A. There is.

Q. Does he draw on the treasurer of the board for sums to carry on the asylum?—A. The method of administration is this: Each quarter the board meet, receive the accounts of the previous quarter, and examine them. There is a careful system of accounting, and then estimates are made for what will be wanted for construction, for current expenses, clothing, subsistence and out-door relief, which is an expenditure that the board is authorized to make. That is made up and reported to the board or the president, and then an appropriation is made, and a resolution, under the seal of the institution and the board, is made, and the secretary of the board countersigns it, and it is returned to the general treasurer as so much subject to draft. These amounts are then sent to each treasurer as they are wanted; usually one-third every month of the quarter—sometimes more, sometimes less—as where construction is going on, that construction may or may not call for all that is wanted at once. For instance, if construction goes on faster than it was expected, more will be wanted at once; and if a little slower, then it will not be drawn so fast.

Q. Much of that can be understood; cannot you condense your answers?—A. I cannot, and give you the exact state of the facts.

Q. Does the treasurer of the asylum draw on the board for anticipated wants?—A. No, sir; it is forwarded as wanted by a certified check or draft.

Q. Who certifies?—A. That is done where the treasurer happens to be. If he were in Washington, it would be there; if in New York, it would be there; and if at Lowell, it would be there, at some bank in either place. We used to allow the treasurers to draw, but in some instances there were found to be great delays by the banks in transmitting, therefore it was thought best to take this course.

Q. Where are the accounts of the board of managers kept?—A. Wherever the treasurer happens to be. When in Washington, they are here.

Q. I mean the bank accounts; where do you deposit?—A. After the money is appropriated, that amount is taken up by the treasurer on his bond, as by himself, and deposited in his bank; sometimes a portion in Washington, sometimes in New York, if needed there; sometimes in Boston, if needed there.

Q. Do you give bonds?—A. I give bonds to the amount of \$100,000.

Q. How much have you now on hand belonging to the asylum?—A. I have probably \$25,000.

Q. In cash?—A. In cash; I have no bonds whatever.

Q. Where are they?—A. All the bonds which we have are registered bonds, in the name of the National Asylum, which cannot be drawn or sold without a resolution of the board.

Q. This money is paid to you in currency, is it not?—A. Yes, or in gold at currency value.

Q. Who converts that into currency, do you?—A. Generally. There are four instances in which it has been done otherwise. When a larger amount has been appropriated than will probably be wanted through the year, it is converted into bonds, which has happened in four instances.

Q. Then you do it?—A. Yes, sir, I do it.

Q. Where are these bonds kept?—A. They are kept in the safe of the Institution for Savings, at Lowell, Massachusetts, where I keep other valuables of my own, and which I cannot take about the country. They are registered bonds.

Q. What bank is that?—A. It is a savings bank.

Q. Are all the bonds registered bonds?—A. Every bond I have is a registered bond.

Q. Have you a list of the bonds?—A. Yes, sir; the amount is \$1,416,000.

Q. Are the dates when they were purchased given?—A. The dates when they are registered are given.

Q. Aside from the registered bonds, then, you hold not to exceed, as you stated,

\$25,000?—A. Not to exceed \$30,000, I am certain. Sometimes I have larger sums than that.

Q. Are you obliged to convert these bonds into currency for the purposes of use?—A. Whenever out of funds. Before the resolution was passed, by giving the sick and deserters' account to the soldiers' fund, last March, we converted \$50,000. That was by a resolution of the board, and that was transferred to the treasurer directly; and it was sold at once to the Treasurer of the United States. Mr. Boutwell was kind enough to take the bonds, as he was then buying United States bonds.

Q. If I understand you, you have received, on behalf of the asylum, from the Government of the United States, between from four and five millions of dollars?—A. That amount, plus \$25,000.

Q. That amount has been converted into bonds?—A. No, sir; by no means.

Q. What portion of it, then, has been converted into bonds, and what not converted?—A. The whole amount converted into bonds, plus \$50,000, is \$966,250, (1867s;) \$200,000, (10-40s;) \$300,000, (Pacifics.) [See copy appended and marked D.]

Q. That is all?—A. That is all.

Q. The balance of this four and a half millions, or thereabouts, has been expended without having been first converted into bonds?—A. Yes, sir; from day to day and from time to time, in construction and in expenses.

Q. And no interest was drawn upon that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where did you make your deposits of that?—A. I never had that amount at one time; all that was not wanted for quarterly appropriations was converted into bonds. No bank account of that has been kept with the National Asylum.

Q. You made your appropriations only from quarter to quarter. Did you have this money yourself?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where was it?—A. It was in the Treasury of the United States.

Q. Then from month to month you had it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you might have the amount for two months on hand, might you not?—A. Sometimes I would, and sometimes I would not.

Q. Did you deposit this money?—A. Yes, sir; but not in the name of the National Asylum.

Q. Where and with whom did you deposit it?—A. I deposited it, as money in my own hands, according to my residence for the time—sometimes in Washington as a portion of my bank account here, sometimes in New York, and sometimes in Lowell.

Q. It was a portion of your own individual bank account?—A. Certainly.

Q. With nothing to distinguish it from your private account?—A. Certainly not.

Q. In what banks did you deposit it?—A. In Washington, with Jay Cooke sometimes, and sometimes in the National Bank.

Q. In Lowell with which bank?—A. In the National Bank.

Q. Who are the officers of that bank?—A. I cannot tell you; I am there so little that I do not know who they are, except perhaps the cashier.

Q. Have you any interest in that bank?—A. Not a dollar; I wish I had.

Q. Is Mr. Field connected with that bank?—A. Never to my knowledge.

Q. Have you an agent in Lowell who draws or deposits in this bank for the National Asylum for you?—A. I have a part of the time.

Q. Who is he?—A. I decline to answer inquiries into my private affairs.

Q. I wish to know who is your agent, who deposits or draws money for you from the National Bank?—A. I have no agent who does either.

Q. You have none—never have had?—A. I have none.

Q. Then this money, I understand you to say, amounting to some three millions and upwards, which has not been converted into bonds, has been kept by you on deposit in your individual account, and drawn and disbursed by you, without keeping any separate account?—A. To that I answer, if you so understood me, you very much misunderstood me.

Q. If I misunderstood you, I desire to be corrected; that is certainly as I understood you.—A. I have already explained to you that this money is drawn from day to day, and from time to time; and expended from day to day, and from time to time, in small sums—sometimes the asylum indebted to me, and sometimes I indebted to the asylum.

Q. Do you send to the asylums money from day to day?—A. Almost from day to day, taking the three asylums. I have done exactly this. As I have received from time to time the money, after it was appropriated, I have either charged it to myself, and kept the balances so charged, and sent it off to the treasurers of the several branches, as it was wanted, or sometimes I have sent the very check to the asylum that I have drawn from the treasury.

Q. Have you kept an account of the moneys you have thus sent to the asylums for their expenditure?—A. Certainly.

Q. Have you got it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you produce it?—A. Yes, sir.

[The book was presented for examination.]

Q. That contains the list, does it, entire?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does that give with the amount of bonds and the amount of \$25,000 or \$30,000 which you now have on hand, the entire amount?—A. It did comprise the entire amount up to the 15th of October, when that was examined in this committee. Subsequent to that time the accounts have not been made up.

Q. When was that book written up?—A. That book was written up at the time I went over all the vouchers, and got them in order to have them vouched. It is necessary to explain. You will observe that there was then an apparent balance in my hands of \$98,000. Within four days of that time it became necessary to pay out between \$30,000 and \$40,000 of that money. It went to the treasurers of the asylums.

Q. Have you any means of telling the committee how much of that money belonging to the asylum you have deposited in your bank in your own private account, all together, from first to last?—A. I cannot. As it was put in and drawn out from day to day, it is impossible, except as the account will show.

Q. The whole of this money, then, has been expended upon these asylums, except the amount you state to be on hand?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give the committee the probable amount that will be received from the funds which have been devoted to it?—A. I cannot, but I wish I could; and I will state the difficulties. By the law the amounts forfeited by desertions, by sentences of court-martial, by fines, and by unclaimed back pay, that has been unclaimed for three years, are credited for the examination of the auditor, and go to the benefit of the asylum. Then if after a portion of that back pay is credited it turns out that there is a claim made for any of it, by reason of the deserter's having his disabilities removed, or the coming forward of the heirs for the money which was unclaimed, then that amount is charged back; so that the account is a shifting one, and it varies from all possible sums. For instance in the early part of the time it ran up to large amounts; then again later, it ran down as low as \$5,000; then up again to \$9,000, and then to \$50,000. It is impossible to give an exact estimate.

Q. What was the amount of the Quaker fund, as it was called?—A. About \$300,000.

Q. In regard to the sites that have been purchased for asylums, what was paid for the site in Maine?—A. There was agreed to be paid \$50,000. After the purchase it was ascertained that there were some incumbrances to the amount of \$10,000, and \$40,000 and interest was paid, and it lay along till some of the incumbrances were off, and then \$9,000 more was paid. Then there were two small mortgages that were to be paid off and canceled, and we still retained \$1,000 of the purchase money. \$49,000 were paid and some little interest.

Q. What was paid for that at Fortress Monroe?—A. Fifty thousand dollars.

Q. How much for that at Dayton, including donations?—A. That appears in the report made by Mr. Gumble. And for that at Milwaukee it also appears as about \$100,000.

Q. Who made the purchase at Fortress Monroe?—A. Governor Smith and Mr. Gumble.

Q. Who selected the ground at Fortress Monroe?—A. The whole board; with one exception; that was the president, who was in Congress and could not go down.

Q. Who suggested that property to the board?—A. The president and General Lawton, who had been a sick officer.

Q. You had seen the property before?—A. Oh, I knew all about it.

Q. You had owned the property once?—A. Yes, I had owned that.

Q. From whom did you purchase it?—In many ways. I will state the circumstances. The property at Fortress Monroe was the Chesapeake Female College, which was taken in 1861 for a hospital. While used as a hospital Secretary Stanton desired me to see if the title could not be extinguished. There were eight corporators, four loyal and four disloyal; and there were considerable debts of which we could not tell anything because the records of the courts had been burned at Hampton. Thereupon I purchased four shares at \$12,000, and Mr. Stanton ordered the other shares to be confiscated; but before the confiscation got through the courts the order of President Johnson stopped it. When I settled my accounts with Mr. Stanton, I charged the Government \$12,000 and credited myself. Mr. Stanton said, "We are in trouble now, about this purchase, which I expected we could settle by an act of Congress, and I cannot take this title." Then I charged back that \$12,000. Then the Freedmen's Bureau took it in charge and they occupied it awhile. Then General Schofield occupied it for a time as headquarters, and I tried to get some rent, and I believe I got \$300, or something like that. Then one of the loyal owners resided upon it, and he claimed a house there and a lot of an acre, and that was an incumbrance. After that I found a large incumbrance amounting to \$20,000 more upon it. When the rebels came back it was settled by a decree of the court. Thereupon I paid \$20,000 and odd more; and I have tried and have succeeded in adjusting the title by settling some outstanding debts to the amount of \$8,000 more. Then I have tried to make a bargain with the gentleman who claims to own the house and lot. I then, wanting some money, mortgaged it for \$38,000. General Schofield wanted to buy it for \$64,000, and recommended it to Congress to be bought, but Congress did not act upon the proposition. He wanted more land, includ-

ing the adjoining farm. There are forty acres of land, every one worth \$300 an acre and a building which cost, before the war, \$55,000, (a large brick building,) as I was told.

Q. Did you sell it?—A. I did not sell; but it was sold with my advice and consent.

Q. You paid \$12,000 in the first place on behalf of the War Department?—A. Yes; in 1864.

Q. How much have you paid in all?—A. I reckon a little rising of \$42,000, with what I have to pay.

Q. What have you paid actually?—A. I have paid, or my lawyer has paid in the courts, \$20,000 and upward. I assumed some debts and agreed to pay \$3,000.

Q. Agreed to pay?—A. Yes, sir; and have paid a part of it.

Q. Was that for incumbrances upon it?—A. No, sir; liens.

Q. What kind of liens?—A. Some building liens, and some others.

Q. There were other buildings there?—A. Yes, sir; quite a number. And when the War Department got through with them, we tore them down and sold them.

Q. The War Department furnished you the \$12,000 to purchase it in the first place?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then you bought it with your own money?—A. I did; and in the settlement of my account it was not allowed me.

Q. Then you recommended it to the board of managers to be purchased?—A. I suggested it and they went down; and they were unanimous in their opinion in regard to it.

Q. How much did they pay for it?—A. Fifty thousand dollars.

Q. Have they a title?—A. They have. But all that has been done, I should say, gentlemen, since this investigation commenced. What we did we did knowing we were under investigation.

Q. Who recommended the property at Augusta?—A. I did not.

Q. Do you know who did?—A. I can tell you all I know about it. A Mr. Beal, who built the Treasury extension had expended \$100,000 there in erecting a first-class hotel; and died. His widow came and offered the property, and I told the committee about it, and they visited it.

Q. Did you have any interest in it?—A. Not the slightest.

Q. Had you in any of the other sites?—A. Never; not any, save at Hampton.

Q. Do you know who recommended the Dayton property?—A. Well, I guess General Schenek did as much about that as any one.

Q. The town was anxious to get the asylum and gave a bonus for it?—A. Yes, sir. The question was between that and White Sulphur Springs. We thought the White Sulphur Springs place was held too high, and we took the place at Dayton.

Q. What officers have been in charge of the asylum at Augusta from the first? Who has been deputy governor?—A. The first deputy governor was E. W. Hinks; and he left to go into the Army as lieutenant colonel. The next was Colonel Nathan Cutler of Maine, near by. The next was Charles Everett, who has left to be examiner in the Patent Office here. The next was Colonel E. A. Ludwig, and the present deputy is General W. S. Litton.

Q. Who, at Milwaukee, have been deputy governors?—A. The first was Theodore Yates, I think, a retired officer of the United States Army, though I believe he had been a volunteer officer. He was deputy governor from the first until 1870, I think, when Colonel Cassel was sent as acting deputy governor; and in 1870, having been there less than a year, he was discharged or resigned, and Colonel Woolley, of Cincinnati, who was provost marshal at Baltimore under General Dix during the war, was appointed deputy governor.

Q. Had either of these gentlemen been disabled by wounds in the service?—A. Mr. Yates was a retired officer, on account of wounds. Major Cassel, who was the acting deputy governor, was not disabled. Colonel Woolley was disabled and reduced by sickness. I never knew him. (In answer to conversation.) I want to say that I do no purchasing for the establishments, except of the Government. I purchase clothing and medical supplies of the Government when they will sell them.

By Mr. SLOCUM:

Q. Did Major Cassel ever serve with you?—A. Yes, sir. I found him, when I went to Fortress Monroe in 1864 as provost marshal, and I kept him there.

Q. Is he out of the country now?—A. No; he is at Cheyenne.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. Did Woolley serve with you?—A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. Who are the treasurers of these institutions?—A. O. S. Crandall is treasurer at Milwaukee; was appointed acting treasurer in November last; and is expected to be surgeon at one of the branches pretty soon. J. B. Thomas is treasurer at Dayton; and he takes the place of a soldier who died there. I believe him to be a disabled soldier.

Q. What is the salary of the deputy governors?—A. Twenty-two hundred dollars, I think.

Q. I see by the law which first incorporated this board that it is provided that on member should be a member of Congress; and upon your election to Congress I understood that portion of the law was repealed?—A. Yes, sir; that was done after I was elected, at the request of the board.

Q. Did you suggest it to the gentleman who moved it in Congress?—A. By no manner of means. On the contrary, the committee of the board, without my wish, went and made the suggestion themselves. I would have been very glad to be relieved.

A.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, CASH DIVISION,
Washington, October 17, 1870.

Sir: In compliance with request in yours of the 12th instant, I hand you herewith statements of the amounts paid to you on account of the National Asylum, on warrants and as interest on stocks of the United States purchased by you.

The statement of the amounts paid upon warrants I have proved to be correct by the books of the Secretary's Office, of the Second Auditor's Office, and of this Office.

The statement of bonds registered in name of the asylum is certified as correct by the chief of the proper division in the Register's Office, and the account of interest paid is shown by the books of this Office.

You ask for "a certificate of the investment of the National Asylum now in the Treasury." Unless by this is meant a statement of the amount invested in United States bonds, I am at a loss to know what is meant or how it can be obtained.

Very respectfully,

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER,
Lowell, Massachusetts.

Amounts paid by drafts to Hon. B. F. Butler, president, &c.

Date.	No. of warrant.	No. of draft.	In favor of—	Amount.
June 6, 1866	7394	7194	Benjamin F. Butler	\$10,000 00
September 18, 1866	7300	7584	do	45,000 00
January 29, 1867	293	5145	do	220,000 00
July 22, 1867	2382	6894	National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	540,389 87
September 11, 1867	3715	7363-64	do	133,000 00
December 12, 1867	5049	8701	do	62,781 04
January 10, 1868	52	8998	do	111,854 27
April 1, 1868	672	9531	do	200,000 00
May 9, 1868	863	9667	Benjamin F. Butler	176,410 89
July 10, 1868	1525	432	National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	148,778 13
July 21, 1868	1969	697	do	85,139 45
November 13, 1868	3740	2114	do	123,722 21
December 29, 1868	4493	2743	do	163,620 02
February 6, 1869	406	3125	do	89,090 86
March 19, 1869	949	3425	do	40,389 91
April 9, 1869	1267	3741	do	86,296 98
May 14, 1869	1924	4252	do	52,673 12
June 18, 1869	2392	4590	do	68,321 65
July 23, 1869	2911	4912	do	40,091 71
August 10, 1869	3160	5151	do	44,646 50
September 13, 1869	3527	5459	do	33,326 98
October 7, 1869	3867	5682	Benjamin F. Butler, president, &c.	5,244 00
November 4, 1869	4236	5926	National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	23,150 49
December 4, 1869	4599	6150	do	26,511 96
December 23, 1869	4744	6319	do	21,718 25
January 15, 1870	70	6459	do	14,386 72
February 7, 1870	375	6643	do	4,625 44
March 7, 1870	687	6948	do	17,870 82
March 8, 1870	688	6947	do	250,231 52
March 20, 1870	962	7092	do	103,183 29
April 8, 1870	1052	7417	do	31,267 90
April 22, 1870	1195	7581	do	42,624 14
April 22, 1870	1207	7580	do	950,053 94
May 16, 1870	1662	7931	do	9,352 54
June 13, 1870	1990	8147	do	11,880 73
July 7, 1870	2380	8398	do	48,455 40
August 27, 1870	2750	8699	do	46,947 91
September 23, 1870	2872	8817	do	11,188 59
October 12, 1870	3055	8991	do	14,703 69
				4,120,937 67

B.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1870.

MY DEAR GENERAL SPINNER: I have the honor to inclose back to you herewith your paper containing the amounts paid by draft to me as president of the National Asylum, which I procured for the purpose of vouching the credit of my account with the National Asylum for the congressional committee, and which was inclosed to me in your letter of October 17, 1870, which contains this certificate: "The statement of the amounts paid upon warrants I have proved to be correct by the books of the Secretary's Office, Second Auditor's Office, and of this office."

With such a certificate and such verification, when I went before the congressional committee, I did not dare set up my own accounts as correct in opposition to it, and therefore charged myself with only the money that your certificate called. But as I had heretofore accounted for more money to the auditing committee of the National Asylum, and also found that I had more to the credit of the National Asylum, than that certificate shows, I venture to re-inclose it to you and ask your re-examination.

If I am correct, I am quite certain that some time in September, 1863, there is another amount received by me on behalf of the National Asylum by draft on the Treasurer. As I have no other description of that credit than that, I can furnish you none. I do not give the exact date, because the date on my books and the date of issue from the Treasury would be different, but not far different.

Please have a re-examination made and see if I am right or wrong. I should be glad to have it ascertained either way, because if I am wrong I have got more money than I thought I had. If I am right, then it would be a great feather in my cap that my book-keeping is better than that of the United States, with all its checks and balances.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

F. E. SPINNER, Esq.,
Treasurer United States.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, CASH DIVISION,
Washington, June 23, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 23th instant, and now, as suggested by you, inclose a corrected statement of the bonds registered in the name of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and of yourself as president and treasurer.

I beg to say, in explanation of the inaccuracy in the statement previously furnished, that I had in my office no record of the 10-40 bonds or the Pacifics, they having never appeared upon any schedule that had up to that time been in my possession, for payment of interest; and that the clerk assigned to make up the statement was assured in the office of the Register of the Treasury that the statement furnished you was correct, and I had no means of knowing otherwise.

Very truly, yours,

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

General B. F. BUTLER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

C.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1870.

The within statement was made after an examination of the military side of the books; but an examination of the civil side shows that there was a further amount of \$25,000 paid to General Butler by Treasury draft No. 127 on warrant No. 1205, issued September 25, 1863.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

D.

Amount of United States bonds registered in the name of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and of the Hon. B. F. Butler, president and treasurer, and the interest declared and paid thereon.

Date of issue.	Description of bonds, and amounts.		
	1867's.	10-40's.	Pacifies.
July 23, 1867.....	\$504,750		
May 11, 1868.....	161,500		
May 26, 1870.....	70,000		\$300,000
May 27, 1-70.....		\$170,000	
May 28, 1870.....		30,000	
May 31, 1870.....	230,000		
March 9, 1870. Transferred.....	966,250	200,000	300,000
	50,000		
Leaving, now held.....	916,250	200,000	300,000

H. JENISON, *Chief Loan Division.*

Amounts held at dates when interest became due.

Interest due.	Description of bonds.			Interest.		When paid.
	1867's.	10-40's.	Pacifies.	Coin.	Currency.	
Jan. 1, 1868	\$504,750			\$15,142 50		Jan. 2, 1868.
July 1, 1868	666,250			19,987 50		July 1, 1868.
Jan. 1, 1869	666,250			19,987 50		Jan. 2, 1869.
July 1, 1869	666,250			19,849 51		{ May 20, 1869.
						{ Rebate, \$137 99.
Jan. 1, 1870	666,250			19,708 23		{ Oct. 8, 1869.
July 1, 1870	916,250		\$300,000	27,487 50	\$9,000	{ Rebate, \$279 27.
Sept. 1, 1870		\$200,000		5,000 00		July 2, 1870.
						Not yet drawn.
				127,162 74	9,000	

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1871.*

Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER recalled and examination continued.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH :

Question. At what time is the draft or the money forwarded to the several asylums, at the beginning or at the close of a quarter, for the expenses of that quarter?—Answer. Neither. It is forwarded according as the money is wanted, and as the accounts of the last quarter's or the last month's expenditures show to be necessary. The meetings are not held exactly at the beginning of the quarter; for instance, our last meeting, I believe, was not held till the 17th or 19th of December; the quarter commenced on the 1st. In that case it is necessary sometimes to anticipate the appropriations a little, taking care to keep within a safe amount.

Q. What I desire to find out is whether the treasurer at one of these asylums has the money on hand to meet the current expenses, or does he buy on credit during the quarter?—A. He does not buy on credit, except small articles from day to day, like where a man sends to his grocery.

Q. Does he buy on credit and make bills running a month or a quarter until he gets

funds, or does he have funds on hand?—A. He has funds on hand whenever he makes his estimates.

Q. He makes his estimates and the funds are sent to him?—A. Yes.

Q. Is that the custom?—A. It is the rule. It takes some time to examine the estimates: three or four or five days.

Q. These estimates are examined by the board?—A. No, sir.

Q. By whom?—A. By the treasurer of the board.

Q. Yourself?—A. If you desire to understand it I can show you, by the bundle of accounts which I have here, exactly how it is; I have taken all the accounts here for a quarter, so that you can see exactly what is done.

Q. Does your bundle of accounts show when the money has been forwarded to the several asylums?—A. No, sir. It does with this one; but I have not all the accounts here.

Q. Which one is that?—A. This is the Eastern branch, I think.

Q. I see by this abstract that it gives the amount of interest drawn at the several dates, and the dates when interest was drawn on the registered bonds; what is done with that interest when drawn?—A. That interest, in gold, is sold at the current price of gold, and credited in the account.

Q. Is it added to the funds on hand?—A. Added to the funds on hand.

Q. And deposited with the rest, as you stated the other day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It seems that there was a transfer of \$50,000 of the bonds last March?—A. Yes; that was in anticipation of the failure of the monthly estimates. It became necessary to do that under a resolution of the board.

Q. The bonds were sold so that you could be in funds?—A. So that we could be in funds. Soon afterward, however, Congress passed a law for the deserters' fund, which put us in funds.

Q. You have not invested in bonds since then?—A. Oh, yes; over \$300,000.

Q. I see that, on May 23, you invested \$70,000 in the 1867's?—A. Yes.

Q. May 27, \$170,000 in 10-40's; May 28, \$30,000 in 10-40's; May 31, \$230,000 in 1857's; May 26, \$300,000 in Pacifics?—A. Yes. Those Pacific bonds are the currency 6's of the United States. They are not the Union Pacific bonds.

Q. Up to last May you had invested but about \$600,000?—A. Up to last May I had invested \$660,000.

Q. And you had received up to that time how much?—A. I should say, speaking roughly from memory, in the neighborhood of two and a half millions.

Q. More than that?—A. It might possibly be three millions, from the Treasury.

Q. Have you any objection to exhibiting to the committee your bank account, showing the deposit of those funds?—A. I cannot exhibit my bank account showing the deposit of this fund without exhibiting my private bank account, as to which I am under the direction of the committee.

Q. I understood you to say that you have deposited the money in your private account?—A. Part of it.

Q. Everything that is not in bonds?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not so state the other day?—No, sir; I did not so state.

Q. In what manner have you deposited it?—A. Sometimes I have not deposited it at all.

Q. You stated that before. But whenever you did deposit it, did you not deposit it in your private account?—A. Yes; as I stated twice before.

Q. Have you any objection to exhibiting to the committee the book showing your private bank account at that period?—A. I am under the direction of the committee. I have no objection to exhibiting it whenever the committee has any evidence or any belief that I have failed to account for any money that I have received. But having the certificate of the committee which examined my vouchers that I have accounted for every dollar that I have received, I do object to the exhibition of my private accounts.

Q. The certificate of what committee?—A. The certificate of this committee.

Q. That you have accounted for every dollar that you have received?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you such a certificate?—A. I have. It was made upon the examination of the vouchers.

Q. When was that received?—A. It was received at the time the vouchers were examined and the accounts were examined on the credit and on the debit side.

Q. Was your bank account examined at that time?—A. It was not; there was no occasion to examine it.

Q. Was that certificate given before any investigation was made, and before witnesses were heard by this committee?—A. No, sir; it was given while the investigation was being held.

Q. For what purpose was that certificate given?—A. Because, when the committee had got through the accounts, and checked them, I wished to have the fact certified.

Q. And you have that certificate from this committee?—A. I have.

Q. Produce it.

WITNESS produces the account book, in which the following certificate is written :

"MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, October 18, 1870.

"The account contained in the foregoing pages, from 2 to 19 inclusive, was examined by us, members of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, charged by resolution with the investigation; and the items in the credit side of the account were compared with a certificate from F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, of all the moneys which stood charged on the books of the Treasurer to the National Asylum, and found to be correct. The debtor side of the account was found to be properly vouched in each item.

"JAMES NEGLEY,
"Chairman of the Committee.
"JASPER PACKARD."

The committee declined to order the presentation of Mr. Butler's private bank account.

By MR. FARNSWORTH :

Q. Tell the committee a little more precisely than you did the other day how much money you have been paid yourself for the property at Fortress Monroe; how much money the board of managers has paid you for that property?—A. Not a dollar.

Q. Did you not own that property?—A. I owned a redeeming interest in it—a right to redeem. There was paid for it, what I stated with great exactness the last time I was examined, \$50,000.

Q. Who received that money?—A. Mr. F. Ames Hildreth.

Q. Is he a relative of yours?—A. He is.

Q. What relation?—A. He is a brother-in-law of mine.

Q. How came he to own an interest in the property; do you know?—A. Yes; I explained that the other day.

Q. I do not think his name was mentioned.—A. No, sir; his name was not mentioned.

Q. What was his interest, and how did his interest come?—A. His interest came in my conveying it to him as security for certain moneys which he was to advance on my account some time since.

Q. When was that conveyance made by you to him?—A. I think in the latter part of last winter or early in the spring.

Q. Was that conveyance recorded anywhere, to your knowledge?—A. My belief is that it is recorded in some record in Virginia.

Q. What was the conveyance—a deed, a mortgage, or a trust-deed?—A. It is a deed.

Q. Of that identical property?—A. Of that identical property.

Q. You did it to secure him?—A. I did.

Q. Why did you make an absolute deed if it was to secure him for money?—A. Because I chose to do so.

Q. What was the amount of money which you deeded him this land to secure?—A. Thirty-eight thousand dollars was the amount that I expected to receive from him.

Q. You had not received it then?—A. Not all of it.

Q. Had you received any of it?—A. There was money advanced by him, and I expected to be in an operation with him to some considerable amount.

Q. How much had you received from him at that time?—A. I cannot at this moment tell. I did not know that it would be a subject of investigation.

Q. How much were you to receive?—A. Thirty-eight thousand dollars.

Q. How do you know that it was precisely \$38,000?—A. Because I remember.

Q. Then why not tell how much you had received before that?—A. Because I do not recollect.

Q. Can you not refresh your recollection?—A. I cannot refresh my recollection exactly as to how far our negotiation had progressed at the time the deed was made.

Q. You can recollect how much you were to receive, but not how much you had received?—A. That is it.

Q. Are you entirely certain, is your memory accurate, that you had really received anything at that time?—Was it not all in the future?—A. I cannot say that I am actually certain that I had received any special sum at that time.

Q. Then, upon reflection you are inclined to think that it was all in the future?—A. No, sir; I am not inclined to think that.

Q. Why not?—A. Because I think the other way.

Q. How long had you owned that property by that time?—A. My first title to it came, as I explained the other day, some time in the year 1864, or in the latter part of 1863.

Q. There had been nothing said about deeding this property to the asylum at the time you made this deed to Mr. Hildreth?—A. No, sir.

Q. You had not thought of it?—A. No, sir; I supposed at that time that it might be ultimately sold to a company at Norfolk for the purpose of a hotel.

Q. What was your arrangement with Mr. Hildreth as to the balance. It was worth more than \$38,000, was it not?—A. Yes, I thought so.

Q. How was he to pay you the balance?—A. He was not to pay me the balance if I paid him his money. I have already told you that it was deeded to him for security.

Q. But it would be forfeited if you did not pay the money?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take a note or anything of that sort from Mr. Hildreth for the money?—A. The arrangement was reduced to writing, in the form of a communication to him.

Q. Have you a copy of that communication?—A. I have not.

Q. What business was Mr. Hildreth engaged in at that time?—A. The same business that he had been engaged in for a long time, that is, being a farmer.

Q. Where did he reside?—He resides in Massachusetts, in Lowell.

Q. I think you said the other day that you had paid \$20,000, or deposited \$20,000, for the purpose of clearing off the title of the property, besides the \$12,000 you had originally paid?—A. Yes, sir, I stated that.

Q. When did you make that payment or deposit?—A. A year ago last September, I think; it may have been in August or July; it was in pursuance of a decree of the court.

Q. Of what court?—A. Of the circuit court of Virginia, for Elizabeth City County, wherein the property is situated.

Q. Did you pay the money to the court?—A. No, sir; I did not; I paid it into the hands of my counselor, Mr. Tabb.

Q. Twenty thousand dollars, precisely?—A. I will not say precisely; I think it was a little more.

Q. Do you recollect whether you paid it by check or in currency?—A. My belief is that it was by a check on New York; but it may have been by a check on Norfolk.

Q. Was there any other property involved in that transaction besides this particular property, which has been deeded to the asylum?—A. None.

Q. Do you own any other property in the vicinity?—A. I do.

Q. How much?—A. I think about two hundred or, possibly, two hundred and thirty acres of farming land.

Q. Did you buy that at the same time that you bought the asylum property?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is it near the asylum property?—A. A portion of it is about two miles off, and a portion of it within a mile.

Q. Did you buy it from the same parties?—A. No, sir.

Q. None of the same parties?—A. No, sir; I got that property by paying to some laborers in the arsenal, when they were sent away, the amount of their trust deeds which they had on this land.

Q. Can you state where Colonel Tabb resides?—A. Yes, near Hampton, Virginia.

Q. Did you receive back any of that \$20,000?—A. Not a dollar; but I had considerable to pay.

Q. But you have not paid any more?—A. Yes; I have paid more in another direction.

Q. Be good enough to be particular, and state what other money you have paid and to whom; please state the precise amount.—A. As that other money was paid some two or three years ago, it is pretty difficult for me to recollect. It was paid to creditors and land-holders on this estate; I do not recollect their names.

Q. Did Mr. Hildreth give you the \$38,000?—A. He did not.

Q. You never received it from him?—A. Yes; I received a portion of it, from time to time, as we went on with our negotiations.

Q. Have you received it all yet?—A. I think I did, and considerably more with it; and I have been able, by the sale of property, to reimburse him for that and other money which was due.

Q. But did you receive at any time altogether since that transaction \$38,000, which he was to let you have?—A. He was to pay out in matters in which we were engaged certain moneys, and I received it in his account in that way.

Q. When the \$50,000 was paid for the asylum property it was paid to him, all of it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you did not receive a dollar of it?—A. No, sir; it passed into his hands.

Q. But he credited it to you, of course?—A. I hope so.

Q. Then you did at length receive the benefit of it?—A. O, I did; there is no doubt about that. If this examination was all to get at that fact, I stated it with frankness before.

Q. In regard to the Augusta matter, I think the written accounts show that \$50,000 was paid for that property?—A. Forty-one thousand forty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents was the first payment, and \$9,000 was paid some time afterward.

Q. Were there heirs, minor children, who had an interest in that property?—A. I do not know, but I believe there were. I believe that Mr. Beale, who owned the property, had some children. I understood, however, that the widow's title was by will. The title was very carefully examined by Mr. Baker, a lawyer in Augusta, and was certified

to us. A portion of the purchase money is still withheld until she relieves certain technical blemishes to the title.

Q. What agents of yours, if any, have paid out money for you on account of the asylum?—A. None, except my clerk, who is not an officer of the asylum. He has paid out some petty cash.

Q. Who is he?—A. Mr. Clancy, who was examined the other day. He kept the petty cash account for stationery, telegrams, &c.

Q. Has not Mr. Whitney paid out some money?—A. Nothing, except giving out a dollar, or two dollars, or three dollars, to some soldier, to sustain him for the time being, while waiting to get his papers.

Q. Has not Mr. Field, of Lowell, paid out money for you?—A. As my business agent, he has drawn checks by my direction, never on his own account.

Q. For money to send to the treasurers of the asylum?—A. No. When I had occasion to send money to various governors, or other officers of the asylum, I have written to Mr. Field, "You will fill out checks so and so," or "You will get certified checks from the banks so and so, and send them to such officers." That is all. I beg pardon; he bought about a thousand feet of leather hose for the asylum. I do not think of anything else.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1871.*

WILLIAM H. WEIGEL sworn and examined.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Question. State your residence and occupation.—Answer. No. 156 Chatsworth street, Baltimore; clerk.

Q. State whether you have been acquainted with the National Asylums for Disabled Soldiers.—A. I have.

Q. What connection have you had with them?—A. I was commandant of the branch home at Rochester, New York, and for a few days I was commandant at the asylum at Augusta, Maine. I have also visited Dayton asylum on business. I took a number of disabled soldiers from the New Jersey State home to the asylum at Dayton.

Q. When were you at Augusta in command as deputy governor?—A. I was in command at that home for twelve days, during the temporary absence of Major Cutler, the deputy governor. That was, I think, in February, 1869.

Q. What is the location of that asylum, is it good or bad?

(Objected to by Mr. Butler, and objection overruled.)

A. It is located, I think, some six or seven miles beyond the city of Augusta, in what I consider to be swamp land. In fact, while I was there, the place was flooded considerably and had frozen over. They had a steam engine at work there, pumping at different times.

Q. Is it a pleasant or unpleasant location?—A. It certainly was not very pleasant at the time I was in command there. There were some two or three feet of snow on the ground, and walking was very bad, particularly for disabled soldiers, some of whom had to walk to Augusta, not having the means for being conveyed there.

Q. Were you acquainted with the other officers there at that time?—A. Major Cutler was the only officer, except the doctor and the matron. I had left my place at Rochester, and was taking a lot of men from the New Jersey State home at Newark, to Dayton, and upon my arrival there I received a telegram from General Butler, president of the board, directing me to assume command during the absence of Major Cutler.

Q. The branch at Rochester was a temporary affair?—A. Only temporary.

Q. Have you ever visited the Milwaukee asylum?—A. I have not.

Q. Are you acquainted with the officers who have been in charge at different asylums other than those you have spoken of already?—A. I know Colonel Brown, who was in command of the Dayton home when I was there, and I know Colonel Woolley, who is said to be in command of the Milwaukee home now.

Q. Do you know Colonel Cassell, who was in command at Milwaukee?—A. I know a Major Cassell.

Q. Where did you know him?—A. I knew him as General Butler's provost marshal at Fortress Monroe.

Q. When was that?—A. When the general had command of the Army of the James, with his headquarters at Fortress Monroe.

Q. Where did you know Colonel Woolley?—A. I was associated with Colonel Woolley on General Lew Wallace's staff at Baltimore. He was provost marshal, and I was assistant provost marshal. He and General Wallace went to Texas on some special expedition, and I was left in charge of the provost marshal's office during his absence, for some three or four months.

Q. Do you know where Major Cassell now is?—A. I saw him in Washington a few days ago. I have seen him several times since I have been here.

Q. Of the officers who have been named, how many, and who were disabled in the

service?—A. Colonel Brown is the only one disabled to my knowledge. I never heard that either Woolley or Cassell was disabled.

Q. Do you know Dr. Crandall, the treasurer at Milwaukie?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Do you think of any of the other officers who were disabled besides Brown?—A. I had heard that Major Cutler had received several wounds in the service. There is nothing in his appearance that would denote that he had been disabled.

Q. Neither Cassell nor Woolley were disabled?—A. Not to my knowledge. I never knew that Woolley was disabled, and I was with him day after day and night after night for many months, in Baltimore, in the same office. I never heard that he got near enough to the enemy's troops to get wounded or disabled.

Q. How was it about Cassell?—A. It is much the same about him.

Q. Was Cassell in New Orleans?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you serve with General Butler?—A. I did.

Q. How long?—A. I joined General Butler in Annapolis, in 1861, before he came into Baltimore. I gave him some information in Annapolis which I think enabled him to make his movements on Baltimore. The night he arrived in Baltimore I met him and carried dispatches for him, at the risk of my life, to Fort Melleny. I remained with him during the time he was in Baltimore, and then, as my life was in considerable jeopardy, I wrote to the general and stated the facts to him, and he sent for me to join him at Fortress Monroe in 1861. I left him in New Orleans, I think in November, 1862.

Q. State whether, when you were at Augusta, you had any means of knowing of the purchase of that property; and if so, what you learned with reference to the purchase? (Objected to by Mr. Butler as mere hearsay evidence, and objection sustained.)

Q. State what you know about it?—A. I have no personal knowledge on the subject, except from common rumor and report among the citizens of Augusta whom I met with during my stay there.

Q. In regard to the purchase of supplies for the asylum, what is your knowledge on the subject; how were they purchased, and by whom; was it fairly done or not?—A. The supplies purchased at Augusta, Maine, were all purchased by Major Cutler, at least it was so reported there. I had no occasion to purchase any myself while I was there; but it was conceded that he was the agent for the purchases.

By Mr. NEGLEY:

Q. Conceded by whom?—A. Conceded by the business men whom he dealt with.

Q. Do you know whether the purchases were made for cash or on credit?—A. They had a pass book or several pass books on which articles were bought and entered. I cannot say exactly whether it was for cash. I saw the pass books being carried between the asylum and the town. There were some supplies bought, but whether for the matron or the asylum I could not say. I did not think there was much use for me there as commandant of the home; the matron seemed to command everything herself.

Q. You were at Dayton?—A. Yes, I was there a short time.

Q. State to the committee anything you know about the manner of conducting that asylum.—A. I know nothing at all about it, excepting correspondence which I had with one of the officers of the home while I was in command at Rochester, in which he complained of thieving going on there.

Q. Who was that?—A. Colonel Brown, the deputy governor. He complained that there was a good deal of rascality going on there.

Q. Do you know anything of the character of Major Cassell?—A. Only by reputation.

(Mr. Butler objected, but after some discussion he withdrew his objection.)

Q. State the reputation of Major Cassell.—His reputation by common report is very bad. I think that can be easily established by sending to Pittsburg, where he lived.

Q. Were you acquainted with what people said of him?—A. I have heard a good deal said of him. I was personally acquainted with him.

Q. Did you serve with him?—A. No, sir. He was provost marshal at Fortress Monroe while I was provost marshal at Baltimore.

Q. What was his reputation for honesty and integrity?—A. Very bad.

Q. What was his reputation as an officer?—A. His reputation at the time he was in the Army was very bad as an officer. When I say very bad I speak of the general reputation he had among officers and others who had business with him.

Q. That was in 1864?—A. That was in 1861, just previous to the time that the general was relieved of the command of the Army of the James.

Q. You stated that you were twelve days in Augusta.—A. Yes, twelve or fourteen days.

Q. You were there in midwinter?—A. Yes; in the month of February.

Q. When the ground was covered two feet with snow?—A. Yes.

Q. Was the ground covered with snow to that depth during the whole period you were there?—A. Yes, sir; it might have been more or less.

Q. How cold was it?—A. It was pretty cold. It was the coldest weather I ever

experienced in my life, save upon one occasion, when General Butler inspected a regiment or two of troops early in the war, I think in 1831, when I had an ear frost-bitten.

Q. During that time it was exceedingly difficult for the soldiers to visit Augusta?—A. Yes, sir; there was a certain number allowed to go in a conveyance, and others, who could not get into that conveyance, walked it.

Q. What was their object in visiting Augusta?—A. It was a privilege accorded them for their own pleasure.

Q. A furlough?—A. Yes, sir; for so many hours.

Q. They were at liberty to go, or not, just as they chose?—A. Just as they chose.

Q. You stated that the asylum ground was a swamp covered with water?—A. No, sir. I say that it appeared to be in swampy land, and a portion of the land was overflowed, and they were using a steam-engine to pump the water out.

Q. Were they pumping at the time you were there?—A. Yes. It snowed several days while I was there, and then, for variation, they had what they called a silver sleet. I believe, in which all the limbs of the trees and everything was covered with a coating of ice perfectly transparent. There was a very heavy fall of snow, and the ground was covered to a great depth; more snow than we see in this latitude in twenty years.

Q. Do you know, of your personal knowledge, the purpose for which this property was used prior to its occupation as an asylum?—A. I simply know that there was a spring there, and that it was reported as having been a watering place. The water was said to contain some medicinal qualities.

Q. Did that spring cause the swamp you referred to?—A. That spring, I think, was the cause of the overflowing at the time.

Q. Was it a healthy locality at the time you were there?—A. I should think it was a healthy place in the winter time. I cannot speak of the summer, as I never was there in the summer.

Q. What was the percentage on the sick-roll?—A. I cannot tell without looking at the morning reports.

Q. What was the general condition of the inmates?—A. It was very good.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. State whether, in consequence of the depth of the snow and of the inclemency of the winter there, it does not make it more like a prison than like a hospital?—A. It seemed so to me. I was very thankful when I got away; and some of the soldiers whom I brought with me from Newark begged very hard to be taken back; they did not want to stay there.

Q. This was an abandoned watering place?—A. That I do not know except from common report. It had been used, so common report said, for a watering place.

By Mr. BUTLER:

Q. Did you first communicate with General Farnsworth, or General Farnsworth with you?—A. I never had any communication with General Farnsworth until I was summoned. I did not know what I was summoned for.

Q. Have you been engaged in writing a series of articles against me in the Baltimore papers?—A. I have not written any articles against you in the Baltimore papers. I did write a series of articles for publication, as I wrote to you and informed you that I was going to do, but I did not publish them in the Baltimore papers. And now, inasmuch as General Butler has been to members of the committee outside, exhibiting extracts from these letters and trying to influence them, I want all the letters read.

Q. Do you know of your own personal knowledge that General Butler has visited any members of this committee for the purpose of influencing them by extracts?—A. Not from my personal knowledge of my own.

Q. Is that your handwriting? (exhibiting the word "commencement," written in pencil on the back of a paper.)—A. I think not.

Q. Do you swear it is not?—A. It does not look like my writing.

Q. Did you write that?—A. No, sir; I do not think I wrote that.

Q. Will you swear you did not?—A. I will not swear I did, and I will not swear I did not.

Q. You were appointed at the Rochester board at the request of General Martindale?—A. I think I was appointed by General Butler on my request to him for employment. General Martindale may have made a request to the president of the board.

Q. Is this paper your writing?—A. That is my writing. (The writing identified by the witness is an indorsement as follows: "Rochester Branch of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Rochester, New York, September 5, 1868.")

Q. This was the case, was it not, that you went there to take charge of certain disabled soldiers who had been removed?—A. I was directed to proceed to Newark, New Jersey, to take a lot of disabled soldiers from there to Rochester, New York, which I did.

Q. And those others came on, and you took charge of them?—A. Afterward, during the period I was there.

Q. That and transporting soldiers to various asylums, and sending them into the country when they desired to go was your connection with the asylums?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever been insane?—A. About as much as you have been, probably. I drink a little whisky, and have been under the influence of liquor.

Q. I ask you the simple question, have you ever been insane?—A. Not much.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. You mean to say you have not been?—Yes, sir.

Q. State whether the inmates of the Augusta asylum were, or not, content with the place. What was thought of the place by the inmates of the asylum?

(Objected to by Mr. Butler, and objection sustained.)

Witness was allowed to examine the inside of the paper indorsed "commencement," and, having examined it, he said: I sent that paper to General Butler, but I do not know whether I wrote the word "commencement" on it or not. I sent that paper to him.

By Mr. SLOCUM:

Q. Just as it is in the shape it is now?—A. I cannot say. The printed matter was pasted in. I pasted it in myself.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. Do you wish to make any explanation about it as to why you sent it?—A. No explanation at all. I simply thought that General Butler might be pleased to see this thing, and to put it in the scrap-book.

HENRY A. FERNALD, sworn and examined.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Question. State your residence and occupation.—Answer. Milwaukee, Wisconsin; druggist.

Q. Have you been in the employment of the board of managers of the Asylum for Disabled Volunteers?—A. I have, by appointment of the deputy governor.

Q. Where?—A. At Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Q. What deputy governor appointed you?—A. John Cassell.

Q. When did you receive your appointment?—A. I was there from about December, 1869, to the 1st of September, 1870, I think.

Q. What was your position?—A. Druggist for the asylum, under the surgeon.

Mr. BUTLER. You mean hospital steward?

WITNESS. That is the designation by the officers of the asylum, but I call myself a druggist.

Q. What was your business?—A. Putting up prescriptions, attending to the sick, the immediate superintendence of patients received and patients discharged, taking care of the books, and making the daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly reports.

Q. Who were the other officers?—A. At the time I entered there were John Cassell as deputy governor, Dr. James H. Thompson as surgeon, and the chaplain's name was Mr. Turner; W. H., I think.

Q. Was there any treasurer there?—A. No, sir; the surgeon performed the duties both of surgeon and treasurer.

Q. Were any of those officers disabled?—A. Of those officers I knew of none disabled, except Dr. Thompson who was disabled with neuralgia, or a similar complaint—some affection of the head.

Q. Incurred in the service?—A. I believe so. I know that frequently he had very sudden attacks.

Q. Was Cassell disabled at all?—A. Not that I am aware of; he always appeared a very hearty, stout, able, man.

Q. Have you resided in Milwaukee since that time?—A. Yes; I have been there twice since.

Q. What other officers of the asylum, either there or at the other asylums, have you known?—A. I have known General Tilton, who was colonel of my regiment in the field. Maine was my native State, but I served in a Massachusetts regiment. He was never disabled that I know of. I also knew General Ingraham, I think; Chaplain Earnshaw, and Major Thomas, of the Dayton asylum. These two last named were in the Dayton asylum. And I also knew the late appointees at Milwaukee; these were General Woolley, who was a very fine man; Dr. Crandall, the treasurer; Dr. Towle, the surgeon, and Colonel Ludwig, the chaplain. He is the only disabled officer that I know of at Milwaukee. I am inclined to think that General Woolley is disabled in some way, but I do not know.

Q. Of all the officers of those asylums whom you have known, how many have been

disabled, to your knowledge?—A. There is first Colonel Ludwig, chaplain of the Milwaukee asylum; the next is Dr. Thompson, of the Milwaukee asylum, and Colonel Brown, of the Dayton asylum. These are all that I know who are disabled. Of course I am not acquainted with all of those officers.

Q. Have you ever been at the Augusta asylum?—A. No, sir.

Q. You know nothing about it of your own knowledge?—A. No, sir; not of my own personal knowledge; I have circumstantial evidence in connection with it.

Q. Of what character?—A. I have evidence communicated to me by persons who are to be relied upon, and who have personal knowledge of the facts.

Q. State from whom you received information.—A. From Private Sidney D. Russell, who used to be sergeant major of the Maine asylum, and from Dr. James H. Thompson, who was recently called to Maine by reason of the illness of his mother, and who, while there, examined the records of Augusta asylum.

Q. Dr. Thompson was the surgeon in charge of the Milwaukee asylum?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he now at Milwaukee?—A. He is now at Milwaukee, in private practice.

Q. Whom is he doing business with?

(Objected to by Mr. Butler, and objection sustained.)

Q. Who is Dr. Wolcott?—A. Dr. E. B. Wolcott is surgeon general of Wisconsin, a member of the board of managers of the National Asylum, and a surgeon in practice in Milwaukee.

Q. At the time that Thompson was surgeon in charge of the hospital at Milwaukee, was Wolcott one of the board of managers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about Dr. Thompson being discharged?—A. I do.

Q. Do you know why he was discharged?—A. Not from my personal knowledge.

Mr. BUTLER. He was discharged by resolution of the board.

Witness. I only know from General Butler's own writing.

Q. Did you see that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Cassell there at the time that Thompson was discharged?—A. Yes, sir; and for months afterward.

Q. Was there any difficulty between Cassell and Dr. Thompson?

(Objected to by Mr. Butler, and objection sustained.)

Q. Are you acquainted with the reputation of Colonel Cassell, who was deputy governor there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his reputation, good or bad?—A. His reputation is very bad, indeed.

By Mr. Cobb:

Q. State what you mean by reputation; do you mean what the soldiers said about him?—A. No; I mean what C. West & Co., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, say of him; and what they say of him is the result of an investigation of their books when he left their employment two years ago.

Q. You base your opinion upon that?—A. Partly, and from his conduct at Milwaukee.

Q. State to the committee if you are acquainted with his general reputation where he is known among officers with whom he has served, or at the asylum where he has served, or where he has resided.—A. Within the limits of the asylum and the city of Milwaukee it is not favorable to Colonel Cassell. Proceedings of the board of managers in March last, I think, will reveal that.

By Mr. Butler:

Q. Were you present at the meeting of the board?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Negley:

Q. This reputation which you speak of, so unfavorable to Colonel Cassell, was it brought to your attention after he became an officer at the asylum or prior to that time?—A. It was after.

By Mr. Farnsworth:

Q. You did not know him before that?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Negley:

Q. You say that Major Cassell was discharged from the duty to which he was assigned there?—A. I did not say that; I say that he left there.

By Mr. Farnsworth:

Q. Do you know anything about the manner in which the asylum is conducted and the supplies purchased? If so, state it.—A. In reference to supplies I know nothing.

Q. Do you know anything as to the manner of conducting the asylum?—A. Yes.

Q. State anything you know about it.—A. I know that at the time Colonel Cassell was there, and during the time I was there, soldiers were brought up many times for being drunk and absent, and were simply told not to do that again. There was a general laxity of discipline. There were three or four months at the time that the men could not get clothing; there was nothing to be had. Colonel Cassell said that he

could not get any; that he had sent his vouchers to General Butler, and in various directions, (I presume he meant to the Quartermaster General's Office, because he told me so himself,) and he could not get supplies of clothing. There was no conveyance between Milwaukee and the asylum, four or five miles, except as he might please to send in a team. The surgeon would often make a request for a disabled man to be allowed to go to town, to look after his pension or something else, and nine times out of ten it would not be granted.

By Mr. BUTLER :

Q. When did you come to this city ?—A. About six weeks ago.

Q. When were you summoned ?—A. I was summoned by letter on the 17th of January, and by subpoena on the 19th.

Q. Whose letter came to you to summon you here ?

(Witness objected, but was directed by the committee to answer the question.)

A. General Farnsworth's.

Q. Had you written him previously ?

(Witness again objected, but was directed by the committee to answer the question.)

A. Yes, sir; I wrote to General Farnsworth about it.

Q. Desiring to appear before the committee ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Stating facts which you knew or would tell ?—A. If I answer that question correctly, it will involve me in a direct negation of the previous one.

Q. Direct negation of what ?—A. It will belie me in the previous question, if I answer that one correctly.

Q. You mean to say that, if you answer this question correctly, it will show that you lied in the previous one ?—A. Certainly.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH :

Q. Explain what you mean by that; what do you mean by saying to the committee that, if you were to answer that question correctly, it would involve a contradiction of the other ?—A. I meant that, if I answered it truly, as General Butler put the question, I would be belying my own words.

Q. What do you mean by that ?—A. He asked me whom that letter was from, and I told him General Farnsworth. He asked me if I replied to it, and I told him yes.

Q. He asked you if you wrote to me desiring to come before the committee ?—A. Yes.

Q. What do you mean by saying that, if you were to answer that question correctly, it would involve you in a contradiction ?—A. Because I had private business here.

Q. State what you wrote to me.

(Objected to by Mr. Butler, unless the writing was produced.)

Q. Did you in your letter to me desire to be brought before the committee ?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did you mean by saying that, if you answered that question correctly, it would contradict something else ?—A. It does not relate to the subject at all, I think.

Q. What does not relate ?—A. My reason for refusing to answer does not relate to the subject before the committee.

Q. You were asked by General Butler if you wrote to me asking to be brought before the committee ?—A. Yes.

Q. And in reply to him you said you could not answer that correctly without involving a contradiction of something else; did you mean that ?—A. Certainly I did.

Q. What would it contradict; you did not write to me asking to be brought before this committee ?—A. Certainly not. I wrote that I might be a witness and could produce evidence.

Q. That you knew something about it ?—A. That I could give names which would furnish evidence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 26, 1871.*

General EDWARD W. HINCKS sworn and examined.

By Mr. BUTLER :

Question. You were in the war as an officer ?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. Held what position ?—A. I entered the service 26th of April, 1861, as second lieutenant United States cavalry. I was mustered into the service April 30 as lieutenant colonel Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, and as colonel of the same regiment the 16th of May following; as colonel of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers 3d of August, 1861; brigadier general of volunteers November 29, 1862. These are all the volunteer commissions I held during the war.

Q. You received a commission by brevet ?—A. I was brevetted major general the 13th of March, 1865.

Q. After the war were you appointed by the board of managers as acting governor of a national asylum ?—A. I was appointed, I think, in July, 1866.

Q. At that time had the board of managers selected any sites for their asylums, to your knowledge?—A. They had not.

Q. State whether an advertisement was made for offer of sites in various papers of the United States.—A. I saw advertisements in the papers.

Q. Some time in the latter part of the summer of 1866, were you directed by me to do anything about the site of the asylum which was afterward located at Augusta; if so, state succinctly what was said and done by you?—A. I should not be able to give the exact dates. I speak from memory. I think in August or July, 1866, I received instructions from General Butler, president of the board of managers, to visit all the places that had been offered in answer to the advertisements, and make investigation as to their desirability or fitness for the purpose offered, ascertain the value or estimated value of the several locations, and make report. I did so. Either while I was making the investigation or immediately afterward I was directed by General Butler to see Mrs. Mickell, who was the reputed owner of an estate which had been offered at Togus Springs, in Maine, which I had previously visited. He directed me to make a more special or minute investigation as to its fitness, and, if it could be purchased at a reasonable sum, to secure the refusal of the property. I saw Mrs. Mickell at the Parker House in Boston. She told me about what the property would be sold for. Her husband was also present. It was arranged that we should go down to Augusta by the boat that evening, so that I could make a more minute investigation of the property. We did so. I obtained what I thought was an agreement she would adhere to for the purchase of the property, though it was not in writing. I think it was at the price of \$60,000. I reported to General Butler, who said to me that \$50,000 was the maximum amount he would consent to pay for that property. Afterward I revisited the property, together with Governor Smythe, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Gauekel, of Ohio, governor of the board of managers for that asylum. They approved of the purchase of the property, and I renewed negotiations with Mrs. Mickell, and finally induced her to sell the property for \$50,000, with the additional agreement, which she insisted upon, that the board would take what personal estate there was upon the property at a fair valuation.

Q. Such as what?—A. It was the product of the farm the season before; and among the rest there was in the vicinity of three hundred tons of hay, one hundred and twenty-five of which was English hay pressed for the market, and one hundred and fifty or seventy-five wild meadow hay; potatoes, probably two or three yoke of oxen, carts, plows, and other agricultural implements, the schedule of which I think was forwarded to the board of managers. I preserved no copy myself. The agreement which was finally consummated between Mrs. Mickell and myself was consummated during the month of October, 1866. Much delay was occasioned by her evident disinclination to part with the property. There was a memorandum of agreement entered into between us which was, as near as I can recollect, that the board of managers would purchase the estate for the sum of \$50,000, conditioned upon their furnishing a complete title to the property; and that the State of Maine, by its legislature next to assemble, should cede jurisdiction over it; and with the further stipulation that in case the purchase of the property was not consummated by any fault of the board of managers, we should pay \$1,000 per month rent while it was actually occupied, it being considered very desirable at the time to have the place open for the reception of inmates before the setting in of cold weather, and therefore necessary that possession of the property should be secured as tenants if we did not become the purchasers. And if negotiations should fail to be consummated by reason of the jurisdiction not being ceded by the legislature of that State, or any fault not to be charged to the board of managers, we were to pay \$600 a month while it was actually occupied; and we further stipulated that if the negotiation was not consummated by any fault of the owners, we should have a period of rent of either six months or one year, I am not certain which, without cost; my impression is that it was six months, and to carry us through the winter.

Q. Please describe the property and its value as near as you can.—A. The property was one which belonged to Mrs. Mickell, the title having been invested in her by her first husband, from whom she had been divorced, and married to a second husband, Mr. Beals; the first husband was a large contractor under the Government, as I was informed. It consisted of about a thousand acres of land, or something in excess of a thousand, which was taken at a thousand more or less, located, the center of it, about five miles from the center of the city of Augusta, Maine, and about two and a half miles from the city limits. Just previous to the war, Mr. Beals had erected upon it a hotel as a summer resort. As near as I can judge at the present time, the main building of the hotel was about 60 feet square, and five stories high. It had an L projecting southward 75 feet by 40, four stories high; another L 30 by 45, four stories high, and the third L 20 by 30, perhaps, with various halls for the several flights. I state these dimensions from my general impression, and do not expect to be exact. There was a stable well built, and finished thoroughly inside and out, carpeted and painted, I should say about 80 feet by 45, with a cellar beneath, divided into compartments for keeping stock. There was a bowling-alley occupying the second story of a building about 80

feet long, with sufficient width for two alleys, beneath which were finished rooms used, originally, as servants' rooms. These buildings were all new and were adapted to the accommodation of about four hundred guests, as guests are usually accommodated in hotels. There was besides a farm-house that had previously been a hotel, and stage-house, containing some sixteen rooms, perhaps; a smaller house containing six rooms, and four barns. There was also a mineral spring upon the estate which possessed some chalybeate qualities as well as magnesia, and over it a spring-house. There was also an ice-house. The estate was well fenced, as farms are usually fenced in the eastern country, with post and rail; about three hundred acres of the land was capable of tillage, and when I took possession of the estate it was mostly in grass, the product of the land being, upon the estate, as I have said, about three hundred tons. The balance of the land was as good as the average pasturage in the State of Maine, with the exception of about fifty acres, which was in second-growth wood, as the expression is used.

Q. Had Mr. Beals undertaken to improve the land by setting trees and making walks and paths?—A. Yes; there was a race course laid out upon it, in the center of which trees had been planted in great variety occupying the whole center of the course. And there were regular walks laid out about the hotel to the spring, and down to a point in the center of the estate, which were skirted by trees that had been planted as ornamental trees. There was an orchard of about five acres of young fruit trees, inclosed with a stone fence.

Q. Did you learn in your investigation there what amount had been expended upon the new buildings?—A. I had no authoritative statement of the cost of the buildings, though in the inquiries I made I was informed by intelligent residents of the vicinity, who were employed by Mr. Beals to work upon the buildings, that the cost of the new buildings exceeded \$100,000, and that Mr. Beals had expended a vast amount of money in the improvement of the estate, of which this was a part. The place was called "Beals's Folly." He had expended about a quarter of a million upon it; certainly not less than \$200,000, and I would not undertake to make the improvements which were there for that amount of money. I will state in reference to that an incident which occurs to me just at this moment. When I appeared before the judiciary committee of the legislature, representing the necessity of obtaining possession of or jurisdiction over the estate, the town of Chelsea, in which the larger part of this property was located, appeared by selectmen and counsel in opposition to the prayer of the petitioners, upon the ground, as they alleged, that it would take \$75,000 worth of taxable property out of that town. I remember that Mr. Hale, a present member of the House from that State, and Mr. Fay, a member of the next House, were members of that committee; of which Judge Shepley was chairman.

Q. Did you close the negotiation, and upon what terms?—A. I did, at \$50,000 for the estate, and \$5,500 for the personal property. The agreement was that we should take it at a fair valuation. I was at that time staking cellars, putting in heating apparatus into the building, and was employing intelligent farmers in that vicinity. I called upon some of the most intelligent of them to make a fair valuation of this property, except the hay, and I finally agreed to take it at twenty-five per cent. less than their valuation. I fixed the terms of purchase of the hay myself, at one dollar a ton less than the market valuation upon the streets of Augusta at that time.

Q. Why was that \$1 deducted?—A. Because it was estimated that it would cost \$1 a ton to transport the hay which was upon the premises to Augusta. I could make these terms with the owners, and I made them. They could sell it on the streets of Augusta at \$1 more than I gave. I think the price at that time in Augusta was \$20. In two weeks it was \$25, and so continued to the end of the season; and I could have sold the hay at twenty-five per cent. advance as a private speculation if I had been inclined to do so.

Q. I see it stated in the newspapers that General Farnsworth will prove before this committee that of the \$50,000 paid for the purchase for this estate, only \$30,000 was ever received by the owner of the property. I wish to ask you if any agreement, expressed or implied, existed on your part for any other price than the \$50,000 named?—A. Never. It was the lowest possible price I could induce the owners to part with the property for. It was only by repeated assertions that I would have no dealings with any other than the actual owners of the estate, that I obtained it at that price. They were desirous of dealing through some third party. I do not know who he was; but I repeatedly told them that if they wished to negotiate through some other party, I would consider the negotiations broken off; and I finally induced Mrs. Mickell to come to the terms I offered.

Q. Will you state whether there were any incumbrances upon the place in the shape of judgments or mortgages?—A. There were.

Q. What arrangement was made as to the title?—A. The arrangements were that the negotiation should fail, unless a complete title to the property should be presented to the acceptance of the counsel of the board of managers, Mr. Baker.

Q. Who is Mr. Baker?—A. He was an attorney-at-law living at Gardner or Hallowell, Maine.

Q. About how far from the asylum?—A. About five miles.

Q. Do you know whether he made that certificate of title?—A. I do not.

Q. Did you, after you made the negotiations, take possession of this estate, as governor of it, and proceed to make such changes as were necessary to adapt it to the uses to which it was intended?—A. I did.

Q. Was that done under your own supervision and in your own way?—A. Under my own supervision; I will state that I attempted to make contracts for the necessary alterations and repairs, but I could find no parties who were willing to make the contract and give bond for the completion within the given time, and I thereupon undertook to do it myself by hiring day labor, which I did without difficulty from the residents in the vicinity, and had the whole work done under my own supervision. I attended to it day and night until it was completed and in running order.

Q. Did you, soon after you began these alterations, commence to receive soldiers there?—A. I did on the 10th of November.

Q. How long did you remain there as governor of the asylum?—A. Until the 6th of March, 1867.

Q. Why did you leave then?—A. I had previously resigned my position and asked to be relieved from the care of the institution for the purpose of joining my command in the Army, to which I had been appointed in the re-organization of the Army.

Q. What was your position?—A. Lieutenant colonel.

Q. When did you leave there?—A. The 5th or 6th of March, 1867.

Q. Where was your command at the time you left?—A. In Washington.

Q. Did you come here directly?—A. I came directly here.

Q. When you got here, did you see any one connected with this purchase?—A. I came here and stopped at the National Hotel. Mr. Mickell, the husband of the lady who owned the property, called upon me the evening I arrived, or the morning following—March 8, 1867.

Q. Do you know whether I was in Washington at that time?—A. You were stopping at the Kirkwood House.

Q. For what purpose did Mr. Mickell call to see you?—A. I could not state for what purpose. His card was sent to my room, and on my invitation he came up.

Q. Was Mrs. Mickell with him?—A. She was not then.

Q. Did you see Mrs. Mickell?—A. Not at that time.

Q. How soon after?—A. If he called in the morning, it was that day; if in the evening, it was the day following; it was within twenty-four hours. Among other things he asked me to go with him to General Butler's, or to go with Mrs. Mickell to General Butler's and to obtain a payment for this property which had been purchased in Maine.

Q. Did you do so?—A. I did within a short time, I think—the morning following, probably—the 8th or 9th of March, 1867; I went with her and saw General Butler at the Kirkwood House.

Q. Did you leave her there, or did you remain with her?—A. My impression is that I escorted her back to the Metropolitan Hotel, where she was stopping.

Q. Did you learn from her whether she obtained payment for any portion of the sum?—A. I know a check was passed while I was there, and she stated to me that she obtained \$40,000.

Q. Did you then go to your command?—A. I did.

Q. Have you seen Mrs. Mickell since?—A. I have not seen her since that occasion in Washington. I may have seen her after that transaction.

Q. How was that location at 'Togus' Springs as to health?—A. It was considered very healthy. I made many inquiries of practicing physicians, with whom I consulted in Augusta in regard to that point, as I did of the other places I went to investigate.

Q. Was that one of the places you were ordered to investigate?—A. It was. This was considered a very healthy location, and my own opinion confirmed that report when I came to reside there.

By Mr. FAUNSWORTH:

Q. When did you first visit that estate?—A. I think in July, 1866. It was either in July or August.

Q. Was the hotel then open?—A. It was not.

Q. Had it been closed all that summer?—A. It had been all that summer.

Q. How long since it had been opened as a hotel?—A. My impression is they had boarded the year before, but not a large number.

Q. It never paid?—A. I think not.

Q. It was a failure as a hotel enterprise?—A. Yes.

Q. The buildings were of wood and such as are usually constructed for summer watering-places?—A. No, sir; it was built far superior to any watering-places that were advertised which I visited.

Q. What were the walls?—A. It was a heavy frame building. The walls were boarded and plastered on the inside, and then lathed and plastered over that, and clapboarded on the outside. The building was furnished throughout with large win-

dows, plate glass, and covered with blinds. It had a cupola upon the top and a great many ornamental trimmings.

Q. Do you know whether there was an insurance upon it while you were there?—A. There was a condition in the articles of agreement that the owners should keep the buildings insured to the amount of \$25,000 until the negotiations were consummated.

Q. Were they kept insured after you took possession?—A. I never effected any insurance upon them myself.

Q. When did you consider the bargain consummated; was it before you took possession?—A. I considered the bargain consummated when the cession of jurisdiction was made by the legislature. So far as the managers were concerned, they were bound to take the property or pay a thousand dollars a month rent for twelve months upon the owner furnishing a good title.

Q. Farming lands are comparatively cheap in Maine, are they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were there during the winter of 1867?—A. Yes; until the 6th of March.

Q. Did you find it a comfortable place to live?—A. I enjoyed myself there very much; Maine is my native State, and I find it a comfortable State to live in.

Q. There are pretty deep snows there?—A. Very deep that winter—so much so that I found it difficult to drive to town. There were four feet of snow in the highways that winter—a very unusual circumstance.

Q. It was very difficult for the soldiers to get out of the building?—A. It was, and I congratulate myself on that fact while I was there, because they were inclined whenever they went to town to get drunk.

Q. Still the asylum was not intended as a prison?—A. No, sir. I furnished them with every means of occupation, recreation, and enjoyment at home, but I found an inclination on the part of most of the men who came there when they could come in town to get drunk.

Q. Can you tell the committee the general character of the soldiers who were the inmates of that asylum?—A. I should say it was far below the average character of soldiers in the Army.

Q. Can you state to the committee what percentage of these were American-born and what percentage foreign-born?—A. I would state that of those we had the winter I was there the larger portion were natives of the State of Maine. There was not a large foreign element there. Shortly after I left I was informed that a large number came from Philadelphia; these I know nothing of.

Q. Mrs. Mickell is residing where?—A. My impression is in New York.

Q. You have had no further connection with the asylums?—A. None whatever.

Q. Can you state to the committee how much you expended in fitting up the property while you were there?—A. I cannot; my impression is not far from \$12,000.

Q. How was the money furnished you—in what manner or shape?—A. I think the first money I received from General Butler was on a draft made by myself upon him for the sum of \$5,000, to pay small bills. I paid these bills, taking vouchers in triplicate and sending the duplicate vouchers to General Butler, president of the board of managers. Then perhaps the next draft I made upon him was for \$4,500 in part payment for the personal property. Not having sufficient funds on hand for the whole, I drew upon him for that amount. I think the next was a draft upon him for the payment of a bill for plumbing furnaces and things of that sort; my impression is for the sum of \$6,000.

Q. You received all your remittances by drafts upon him in that way?—A. I remember, in the case of the plumbing, that I sent him the vouchers and received a draft in return. I think that is the only bill that was paid directly by General Butler. Generally, I drew upon him in gross, taking vouchers in triplicate, as I have said, retaining the triplicate copy for the records of the institution, and furnishing General Butler, president of the board of managers, with duplicates. I think I drew something like \$20,000 from him in this way. I do not undertake to state that as the correct amount; but it approximates to it.

Q. Have you never been there since the property was burned?—A. I never was.

Q. You do not know how it has been built up?—A. I do not.

Q. Did you send your drafts directly to General Butler or to the officers of the board?—A. I sent them directly to him. I usually drew at six days' sight, notifying him of the fact that I had drawn upon him, and I usually received the reply that an agent of his, by the name of Field, in Lowell, had been instructed to place that amount to my credit. That was the usual course; there may have been exceptions.

Q. Who were the other officers that were in charge of the asylum at Augusta during the time you were there?—A. There was a young man, by the name of Nathan Cutler, who I employed as secretary, specially in charge of the records of the institution; a sergeant, by the name of Bowman B. Breed; and my brother, whom I employed to take charge of the stock and farm, he being a farmer by occupation.

By Mr. BUTLER:

Q. Was Nathan Cutler a disabled soldier?—A. He was. Governor Samuel Cony, of

Maine, came to me and stated that he was a young man, a major of a Maine regiment, who had been severely wounded, and had suffered for a long while in one of the rebel prisons, rendering him very feeble in health. I asked him to bring the young man to me at Augusta. He did so. He made, at the time, some objection to taking the position, on the ground that his health was so poor he did not feel able to discharge his duties. It was evident that he was in very poor health. My brother was shot through the lungs while in the Army, his right shoulder-blade injured so as to render his right arm useless. Still, being an energetic man, accustomed to farming, I considered him worth the \$800 a year, which I paid him to take charge of the operations of the farm. I desired him to be there to assist me.

Q. State whether you yourself have been disabled?—A. I consider myself a healthy man. It is well known that I have been severely wounded—I suppose as thoroughly wounded as any man in America.

Q. State in what way.—A. I was shot through the thigh on the retreat of McClellan's army to the James River, while leading my brigade against a corps commanded, as I afterward learned, by Richard Anderson, a rebel general. Both bones of my right fore-arm were fractured in the battle of Antietam while in command of my brigade, shortening my arm a little and leaving my right hand in a condition that until now I have never been a moment free from pain. In the same action a bullet struck me in my right vest pocket, passed through my body anterior to the spine, opening the intestines and knocking off the lateral process from the left side of the spine, exposing the spinal cord and lodging in my belt. I passed whatever I ate for weeks through that wound, having no natural passage. I am unable to ride on horseback or to endure any severe fatigue, or any strain upon the spinal column.

Q. You have since been retired from the Army on account of these wounds?—A. I have. I received other injuries, but these are the principal ones. My general health at the present time when not exposed to fatigue is very excellent; but I suffer from neuralgia in the back at all times; I have never been free from it.

Mr. Butler laid before the committee the following papers:

No.— \$9,000.

WASHINGTON, *March 20, 1868.*

At sight pay to the order of Mrs. J. A. Mickell, nine thousand dollars, value received, and charge same to account of National Asylum.

[STAMP.]

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

To D. C. G. FIELD, Esq.,
Lowell, Mass.

(Indorsed :) Accepted, March 24, 1868. Benjamin F. Butler, draft, \$9,000. Paid March 27, 1868.

LOWELL, *March 24, 1868.*

[By telegraph from Washington, March 24.]

To D. C. G. FIELD:

Have drawn on you at sight for nine thousand (\$9,000) favor Mrs. Mickell.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

NEW YORK CITY, *No. 355 West Twenty-third Street.*

DEAR SIR: I wrote to you some weeks since in reference to the money you kept back on the purchase of Togos estate for Government, but have as yet received no answer. As all matters have been cleared up, and three years have sped, you will oblige me by sending a check for the balance. You recollect the money, by a letter I hold from you bearing date 1870, was to be paid over one year from that time. Hoping this will meet your approbation, and I shall hear early from you,

Respectfully,

Mrs. J. S. MICKELL.

General BUTLER.

BAY VIEW, *August 24, 1870.*

Indorsement on Mrs. J. S. Mickell's letter dated New York, August 17, 1870, asking for the balance of purchase-money for Togos:

Respectfully referred to Colonel Nathan Cutler. May I ask you to ascertain whether, in fact, all the doubts on the title of Mrs. Mickell are removed? There were some pieces of land that I understood could not well be removed, and had not been removed. You would know more about it than anybody else except, perhaps, Mr. Baker. Please do me the favor to inform me on this subject.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

LOWELL, September 29, 1870.

MADAM: Immediately on the receipt of your previous letter I referred it to Colonel Nathan Cutler, asking him to have the records searched, to see if everything was all right in the title of the Togos property. He has not reported to me since that time, and therefore I have not been able to answer you. While I regret the delay, I do not think I am to blame for not answering you before.

Yours truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Mrs. J. S. MICRELL,
355 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1871.

CHARLES A. RAYMOND sworn and examined.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Question. State your residence and occupation?—Answer. I reside near Hampton, Virginia. I have been collector of internal revenue, and am now acting, at the request of the board of managers, as manager of the asylum.

Q. How long have you resided near Fortress Monroe?—A. Thirteen years.

Q. What was your occupation immediately preceding the war?—A. I was president of the Chesapeake female college there.

Q. Is that the property now occupied as an asylum?—A. It is.

Q. Did you own any interest in that college?—A. I was one of the original purchasers of it in 1859.

Q. What interest did you own?—A. One-eighth.

Q. How many persons were owning it at the breaking out of the war?—A. Eight.

Q. Who were the others?—A. Mr. Hume, of Portsmouth, Virginia; Mr. Armistead, of Portsmouth, Virginia; Morris & Gwathney, of Portsmouth, Virginia; William J. Wright, of Nausemond County, Virginia; Mr. Dennis, of Norfolk County, Virginia; Mr. Cox, of Norfolk County, Virginia, and Mr. Saulsbury, of Norfolk.

Q. Were you all equal owners?—A. Equal owners of one-eighth.

Q. You were president of the college?—A. During its whole existence.

Q. Had you a clear title to the property?—A. No, sir; the title was in the court of chancery.

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. The property was sold under a deed of trust, or foreclosure of mortgage, and instead of paying the money to the commissioners who sold the property, it was paid into court in order that it might be paid out under a decree of the court.

Q. When was that?—A. In 1859, after we purchased it. We purchased it at a commissioner's sale, under a deed of trust. The title we never did receive. When we came forward to pay for the property and to receive our title, the commissioners refused to receive the money and to pay the various liens upon the property; and it was thrown into chancery in order that, by decree of the court, the various creditors might be paid, and we might get a clear title through the court.

Q. Did you ever get a clear title?—A. No, sir; the war broke out within two years.

Q. How much were you to pay for the property?—A. It was a cash sale. We were to pay \$33,400.

Q. How much did you pay?—A. Our attorney had actually paid about \$22,000.

Q. How long did you occupy the property?—A. From 1859 to the beginning of the war. The payment was not completed when the war broke out. There had been an order of the court issued that, on payment of the purchase money, the title should issue from the court. We were paying off the purchase money when the attack on Fort Sumter stopped all operations.

Q. What was done with the property after the war broke out?—A. It was taken by the Government as a hospital, in September or October, 1861.

Q. Did you remain there after the war commenced?—A. I left there immediately after the first Bull Run battle, about the 20th of July, 1861, and returned again in July, 1864.

Q. Meanwhile the Government was in possession of the property?—A. It was in possession of it until June, 1869, I think.

Q. The Government had been in continuous possession up to that time?—A. Yes, sir; the Government had taken it for a hospital.

Q. Had the Government erected any buildings on the property?—A. Some wooden barracks—temporary buildings.

Q. Did the Government pay anything for the use of the property?—A. Never a cent, to my knowledge.

Q. How did it leave the property?—A. In rather a dilapidated condition.

Q. Did it not repair and fix it up?—A. No substantial repairs—rather superficial repairs, cleaning, whitewashing, and painting. It did not suffer very much from the use.

Q. What became of the buildings which the Government put up on the property?—

A. They were taken down and turned over, some of them to the Freedmen's Bureau, and some to the quartermaster of the post.

Q. When did you sell this property?—A. Four of the owners sold in the latter part of December, 1864.

Q. Which four?—A. Those living in Norfolk and Portsmouth; Mr. Cox, Mr. Saulsbury, Mr. Dennis, and myself.

Q. Did you make the bargain?—A. With them I did. I stipulated to convey my interest afterward.

Q. To whom?—A. To General Butler.

Q. Did you make the bargain for yourself and in behalf of the other three?—A. I made the bargain for General Butler. I was then on duty there.

Q. On what duty?—A. I was acting as superintendent of education, and as chaplain of the Army. General Butler detailed me for that purpose, to organize and conduct a system of free schools for white children. We had about two thousand children there, and I superintended them.

Q. What did those parties receive for their interest?—A. Twelve thousand dollars at that time.

Q. Did each receive \$3,000?—A. No, sir. They were paid *pro rata* according to the amount of the purchase money which each had paid, or of the liens they had on the property. Mr. Saulsbury received, I think, about \$1,800; Mr. Dennis received about \$2,000 or \$2,200, and Mr. Cox received about \$6,500, which exhausted the \$12,000 up to within about \$60.

Q. Where is Mr. Cox?—A. At his residence near Portsmouth.

Q. Why did he receive more than the others?—A. He had paid in more. The arrangement was that they were to receive in proportion to what they paid, and to their claims against the property.

Q. It was a half interest in the property that these four gentlemen had?—A. The three and myself would have made the half interest in the property.

Q. For that you received \$12,000?—A. For the three shares \$12,000.

Q. And your share?—A. That was not arranged at that time. It was not settled.

Q. How much did you own in it?—A. I owned what the others did; but all had not paid in an equal amount.

Q. How much of the \$12,000 were you entitled to; as much as Mr. Cox?—A. No, sir; I had not paid in as much as Mr. Cox. I think I had paid in about \$2,000 in money, and there was about \$3,000 due me.

Q. Do you not receive anything for your interest?—A. I did not sell at that time.

Q. Did not General Butler buy the interest of four of the stockholders at that time?—A. No, sir; I think only of three. My own share was never mentioned between us in any way.

Q. Have you ever sold your share since?—A. No, sir; it has been extinguished.

Q. Have you ever received anything for it?—A. No, sir.

Q. How has it been extinguished?—A. We were all on a joint and several bond for \$32,000, the amount of the original purchase money, of which \$20,000 had been paid, and the interest on the remainder had been accumulating during the war. As an inducement to them to sell out I offered to let them take my share. So I never have received really anything for my share.

Q. And you have no bargain to receive anything from any source?—A. No, sir; not from any source.

Q. Over \$20,000 had been paid on the original purchase money?—A. Yes; there was a balance of \$12,000 due which, with the ten years' accumulated interest, made \$17,000 or \$18,000 due on the bond.

Q. You made this trade with General Butler in 1864.—A. Only for those three shares.

Q. Did you agree with these three men to give up your share?—A. No, sir; there was no agreement.

Q. What was done with the interest of the other four parties?—A. An agreement was made with them some time in 1869, or in the first part of 1870.

Q. What agreement, and with whom?—A. I do not know. I cannot answer of my own knowledge.

Q. Was their interest purchased?—A. I suppose so. Beyond the spring of 1869 I cannot tell you anything about the property.

Q. Do you know anything of the purchase from the other four stockholders?—A. Nothing except from hearsay.

Q. Have you heard from them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you seen any deeds from them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you make any bargain with them on the part of General Butler or anybody else?—A. No, sir. I made them a proposition at three several times, but did not complete any bargain with them.

Q. You do not know that they have sold it now?—A. Not of my own knowledge but from hearsay.

Q. You do not know but that they still hold the title?—A. Not of my own knowledge.

Q. Have you no bargain, no contract, written or parol, express or implied, that you shall have any pay for your interest in the property?—A. The thing has been so indefinite that I do not know. The "implied" may cover a good deal of ground. I offered them to say nothing about my own interest if they would dispose of their interest and wind up that bond.

Q. Do you say to the committee that you never have received any consideration for your interest?—A. I do say that.

Q. And you say that your interest in the property was as great as that of the others?—A. It was the same as the others.

Q. And that you acted as the agent of General Butler for purchasing from the other three in 1864?—A. I did so by his order.

Q. Order or request; were you under his orders?—A. I was under his orders, and the understanding at that time was that this was not altogether a private matter. The understanding was that the Government wished the property.

Q. Did they make deeds directly to General Butler?—A. They made an assignment of all their right, title, and interest—a quit-claim.

Q. Did you join them?—A. No, sir; they sold individually.

Q. You never conveyed any title, or made any quit-claim or release, or anything of that sort?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you a party to any suit instituted afterward in reference to the settlement of the title to the property?—A. Not that I know of. My name may have been used, I never was consulted in regard to it.

Q. You never had any process served on you?—A. I think not. I do not recollect that I ever had.

Q. If you were a party to any suit it was without your knowledge?—A. It was without any consultation with me, and I do not know that I was.

Q. How much of this property did the other three parties sell?—A. They sold their interest in the undivided property. There are forty acres in the property.

Q. The same that the military asylum now holds?—A. Yes.

Q. That was the amount of your original purchase?—A. Yes.

Q. Has the asylum purchased any additional ground?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Are you now the superintendent of the asylum?—A. I was requested in August last by the president of the board of managers to aid gentlemen who went down there, and I have aided them to the best of my ability, devoting most of my time since to the asylum.

Q. In what position?—A. Simply as a friend of the parties, without any title.

Q. Are there inmates in that asylum now?—A. There are now between forty and fifty inmates. They came a week ago on Sunday night. About the 1st of January I received an appointment making me the acting deputy governor and treasurer.

Q. And you have no knowledge as to how the title of the other four parties to this property was extinguished?—A. I have no actual knowledge. That is, I had nothing to do with it. I never saw a paper or writing on the subject. I have had no communication with them. I had my own business to attend to and made no inquiry. I was glad to have the bond extinguished.

Q. Do you know whether that bond is paid up?—A. I do not know it.

Q. Do you know that it is not?—A. No, sir; I know nothing at all about it.

Q. Your name was not taken from the bond?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you receive any bond of indemnity?—A. No, sir.

Q. Any writing?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you take up that bond?—A. I did not. The purchaser of the remaining shares it was supposed would take it up. I know nothing whatever of the title or of the property after this arrangement was made.

Q. Then you abandoned your interest in the property and received no indemnity against the payment of the bond nor any release of any kind?—A. I agreed to say no more about it provided the bond was extinguished.

Q. And you received not one cent?—A. Not one cent in any shape or form.

Q. And do not expect it?—A. I do not expect it. I was glad to get rid of paying the balance due on the bond.

By Mr. BUTLER:

Q. This Chesapeake College was an incorporated institution?—A. Yes.

Q. And the eight partners, as you call them, were stockholders?—A. Yes.

Q. How long before had the building been erected?—A. The building was completed sufficiently for occupancy in November, 1857; but it was not completed until the winter of 1859-'60. The photograph here is a very good photograph of its appearance as it was a year ago. There is, besides, a large cottage house of ten rooms, which I occupy, the building of which cost about \$6,000. The other photograph is a good picture of one part of the grounds.

Q. What other buildings were there on the property in 1864 other than the Government buildings?—A. The cottage house of which I speak, a brick building 30 by 48 feet, used as an hospital, the main college edifice, and a cottage of six rooms under the willow tree, and stables and out-houses.

Q. In its original inception it was found to be a losing speculation, and got into the courts from non-payment of its debts?—A. Yes, sir; it turned out so in consequence of the war. It was originally owned by another stock company which failed, and we purchased it at the sale of their effects.

Q. And the question of the lands was being settled in court when the war came on?—A. Yes.

Q. The eight stockholders had interests according to the amounts they had paid in and the debts which they claimed to be due to them from the property?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have lived in that cottage house since 1864 without rent?—A. Yes, sir; since October, 1864.

Q. State about what the main building cost originally.—A. I have always been told by the builders that it cost \$65,000. I was not there when it was built.

Q. Did you make inquiries of the builder at the time you were thinking of purchasing it?—A. Yes, sir; we made minute inquiries, so far as to get the actual number of brick in the walls of the building.

Q. And in reply to those inquiries, you got the information as to the cost of the building which you have stated?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you present at an appraisement of the building made by the Quartermaster's Department at the time they turned it over?—A. I was not present. I think I was mentioned as one of the board, but I was absent at the time the appraisement was made. I was informed by the board of the result of the appraisement. They appraised the building itself as it then stood at \$35,000. That was in June, 1869. They appraised simply that building as it stood.

Q. Did you have any negotiation with General Schofield with reference to the Government purchasing this property as a part of the artillery school at Fortress Monroe?—A. While General Schofield was there he called upon me one day to ascertain from me concerning the title to the property, its condition, &c. As the result of the conversation, he offered to give \$8,000 a share for the property, for each of the eight shares, provided the title could be made good to the Department. He said his object was to have it taken as a light artillery school, and that he should consider that a fair valuation or the property.

Q. Did he, as commander of the Department of Virginia at that time, occupy that point?—A. He was occupying it at that time as his headquarters.

Q. Did he pay any rent for it?—A. He never paid any rent for it, to my knowledge.

Q. Do you know of any purchase of land adjoining it, by the Government, for any purpose?—A. Yes; there is a national cemetery within a stone's throw of it, divided from it by a narrow stream of water, 40 or 50 yards wide.

Q. What did the Government pay per acre for that land?—A. I know it only from hearsay. I was told by one of the parties in interest that the Government had paid \$1,000 an acre.

Q. Was that land as desirable, or would it sell for as much in the market, as the land on which the asylum is situated?—A. Oh no, sir.

Q. What should you say would be the difference, in market value, of the two lots of land?—A. I received an offer myself, in 1869, for a part of the college land. I was offered by a gentleman from Norfolk, on behalf of himself and ten others, \$1,000 a lot, for lots 45 or 50 by 20 feet, to be situated anywhere on that college property, to be selected by himself. They wanted to purchase lots there for summer residences.

Q. Compare the value of the college land and of the land sold to the Government for a national cemetery, and say what would be their relative worth.—A. The college land would be more than double in the market.

Q. How close is it to the normal school erected by the American Baptist Missionary Society?—A. The two buildings are within five hundred yards of each other. The properties adjoin, with the exception of a narrow stream.

Q. Is there at Hampton Creek water for wharfage accommodation on this property?—A. Yes, sir; at the extreme point that you see in the photograph. There was formerly a wharf there.

Q. For the purpose for which it is used, what, in your judgment, would be a fair value for the property?—A. I should not think it had depreciated in value since we owned it, and we always held the property at \$100,000.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. And yet you were glad to get rid of your interest in it for nothing, for the sake of getting rid of your liability for the balance of a \$32,000 bond, \$20,000 of which had been paid?—A. I was liable for the whole amount due on the bond. It was a joint and several bond.

Q. And you were glad to give away your interest in a property that you think was worth \$100,000?—A. I was willing to do so.

Q. Do you think that that is consistent testimony?—A. I do.

Q. General Butler has testified that, in his opinion, this property was worth \$300 an acre, and you swear that you think it worth \$1,000.—A. I did not swear any such thing.

Q. Do you think his opinion correct that it was worth \$300?—A. I know it is worth more than that.

Q. Did you ever know any considerable amount of property there to be sold for more than that?—A. Yes, sir; this identical piece of property, when it was in a wild state, and before any buildings were put upon it, sold for more than that.

Q. That was when they had wild-cat speculation down there. They expected then to have a watering place there.—A. It was before that time. I was offered, by Colonel Mallory, \$1,000 an acre, cash, for the half of that land last year, not including the buildings. So that I think I have reason to say that I know it was worth more.

Q. And yet, even up to 1869, you were glad to get rid of your interest in it?—A. I was glad to get rid of my liability for the balance due on the bond.

Q. And you do not know that you are rid of it now?—A. I have every reason to think that I am.

Q. What have you to show for it?—A. I have nothing to show for it, but I have been told by my attorney, who completed the transaction, that I was clear.

Q. You have no papers to show for it?—A. Not a scrap; only that my attorney told me that the bond was extinguished.

Q. Did it seem to you exactly fair that you should pay one of your colleagues \$5,000 or \$6,000 for his interest in the property, and that you should give your interest for nothing?—A. No, sir; it was not equitable or right. I never considered that it was fair, but we had got used to losses during the war. There was no such stress in 1864 as there was in 1869, when we made the final trade. That was the time I relinquished my right.

Q. Is not that the very time that you have been swearing the property was worth so much?—A. I did not swear it was worth so much in 1869.

Q. When did you swear that a man offered you \$1,000 an acre for a part of it?—A. In 1869.

Q. How many acres?—A. I think about five.

Q. And you think that the whole of it was worth the same rate?—A. No; I do not think that every acre of it would have been.

Q. Yet, at that very time, in 1869, you were anxious to get rid of your property for nothing?—A. I was very anxious.

Q. When you could sell it for \$1,000 an acre?—A. A part of it I could sell for \$1,000 an acre.

Q. Where have you stayed in Washington, since you have been here under subpoena?—A. At the Ebbett House.

Q. Have you had any conversation with General Butler about this investigation since you came here?—A. Not more than for three minutes.

Q. Do you know that you did have three minutes' conversation about it?—A. Not about the investigation; but only to ask him when we could come before the committee. If you mean to ask whether I spoke to him about the nature of the investigation, I answer never a word.

Q. You were asked, if you occupied a house on the property till 1869 without paying rent?—A. Yes.

Q. You did not get rid of your interest till 1869?—A. No, sir; I have lived there since the war, and have taken general charge of the property.

Q. Without any salary?—A. Certainly, without any salary.

Q. No salary?—A. Not a cent.

Q. You gave away your property and stayed and took care of it without salary?—A. If I had time to explain, I could very easily explain all that.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. I should be very happy to hear the explanation.

Mr. NEGLEY. The committee does not desire to hear it, as not being relevant to the case.

By Mr. NEGLEY:

Q. You say that there was some \$17,000 due on the bond, including interest, in 1869. Were there any costs?—A. Not at that time.

A. Were there any other debts against the property which you would be bound to pay?—A. Yes, sir; about \$10,000 of personal debts, which would have been made liens against the Government.

Q. And you were the responsible party for all that indebtedness?—A. I was responsible for a considerable part of it. I was one of the responsible parties.

By Mr. BUTLER:

Q. You were bound to pay, if others did not?—A. Yes; we were all wealthy men at

the time the property was purchased, but during the war most of them lost their property.

By Mr. NEBLEY :

Q. And you accepted, as a consideration for your interest, the being relieved from that indebtedness?—A. Yes; I gave my interest to the others; I tried very hard to get them to sell their interest.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH :

Q. You say there were other debts against the property. What debts were they?—A. There were some debts for supplies for the college.

Q. Can you tell how much, and to whom?—A. About \$10,000; I do not know that I can tell to whom; we had a steward who made all the purchases. I know that there was \$3,000 due to me for my salary.

Q. You gave that up?—A. No; but I might as well. My salary was to have been \$3,500 a year.

Q. You do not expect to get what is due to you?—A. No; I have given it up in that sense. There were debts for furniture and for groceries; I do not know the amount.

Q. You, being the president in charge of the college, directed the steward?—A. No, sir; the steward was responsible to the board of trustees.

Q. You do not know how much the college owed?—A. Yes; but I do not know all the parties to whom we were indebted.

Q. Have you no papers to show?—No; I never had; the papers were in the steward's hands, and are still.

Q. Who is the steward?—A. He lives in Portsmouth. He sold out his interest the same as the others did. The floating debt has not been adjusted to this day; a large part of it is held by the parties who owned the property, and they assigned it with their other interest; they assigned all their interest.

THOMAS TABB sworn and examined.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH :

Question. State your age, profession, and residence.—Answer. My age is thirty-five; my profession is that of a lawyer; my residence in Hampton, Virginia.

Q. General Butler has stated that you were the attorney who conducted some suits in relation to property purchased for a soldiers' asylum near Fortress Monroe.—A. I was.

Q. State what the character of the suit was.—A. The property now known as the Soldiers' Asylum there was, prior to the war, called the Chesapeake Female College. It was purchased by a number of gentlemen in the interest of the Baptist denomination. Finding that they could not complete the purchase by reason of want of means, it was conveyed to Messrs. Mallory & Herndon as trustees. In the mean time certain parties had acquired a priority of lien, both by deeds of trust and by judgment, on the property. The property was sold at public auction by Messrs. Mallory & Herndon, the trustees. This was in 1858 or 1859. It was bought by a gentleman named Vaughan, a very zealous member of his church. Vaughan, finding that he could not comply with his purchase, went to Mr. Hume, of Portsmouth, Mr. William J. Wright, a gentleman named Morris, and a gentleman named Cox, and induced some of them to take the property off his hands. The property was sold at public auction for \$32,400. That was not enough to pay the liens on the property and the creditors of the college. These trustees then filed a bill in the circuit court of the county of Elizabeth City, convening all the creditors before the court in order that they might establish their priority of liens, and that the court might decree the distribution of the purchase money. The purchasers paid some part of the purchase money; not the whole of it, however. When the war came on a large part of the purchase money was still due. They had paid off some of the liens. After the war ended the liens on the property that were due to creditors under the original sale, amounted to between \$18,000 and \$19,000. In the mean time General Butler had bought out three of those parties, named Cox, Dennis, and Saulsbury, who conveyed to him their interest in the property for \$12,000 in the aggregate. I think the deeds were made to Mr. Raymond, and were subsequently conveyed by him to General Butler, and Dennis, I think, had not paid any of his part of the purchase money. Saulsbury had only paid a portion of his; but Cox had paid nearly all of his. Then it was that my connection with the matter commenced. The old suit was still pending in the court. No deed had been made to the purchasers. I examined the papers and found that General Butler was in this position; that, in my opinion, those parties who had contributed to the purchase money, which had been paid, could subject the interest which he had bought and paid for, to the payment of their proportion of that sum. I thought that his purchase there was in serious jeopardy. It was then essential, I thought, in order to General Butler's protection, that he should get the whole property. The general put the matter in my

hands, and asked me to get the property for him. I opened negotiations with the owners, went up to see them, and told them that I desired to purchase the whole property of General Butler. They wanted to know how much I was authorized to give. I told them I was authorized to give the original purchase money, subtracting from it the amount which General Butler had paid to Dennis, Cox, and Saulsbury—\$12,000—not taking into consideration any interest which had accumulated. I had very great difficulty with them. They estimated the value of the property at \$75,000 or \$80,000, and said they thought they could get that much for it. The persons I speak of were Huno, Morris, Armstead, and Wright.

Q. They were all together?—A. Yes, I had them summoned specially to meet me at Norfolk. My first interview resulted in nothing. I told them that if they put the figures at anything like that, it exceeded my authority, and I broke off all negotiations. A judgment would have issued against these parties for the amount due on the bond, about \$10,000, on the expiration of the stay law in Virginia, which was then approaching its end. These parties, without any further communication from me, wrote to me in the course of some weeks, saying that they desired to open negotiations again. I went to see them, and succeeded in purchasing the property from them. They conveyed their interest to General Butler, giving a general warranty deed. That was in the fall of 1869. The matter was still pending in the court. General Butler furnished me with the means, and I paid off the liens as reported by the commissioner. The record had been destroyed during the war. The suit was revived, and General Butler was made a party to it, inasmuch as he had purchased out the interest of Dennis, Cox, and Saulsbury in 1865. I paid off the liens, and reported the fact to the court. I filed General Butler's answer, stating that he had paid off these liens, and desiring to be substituted in place of the purchasers. Mr. Raymond, however, came in. Whether he was one of the original purchasers or not I cannot say, but he was connected with Cox, Saulsbury, and the others. His interest I did not buy. The record did not show that he had any interest in the property, although I knew of my own knowledge that he was connected with the others. These parties claimed that Mr. Raymond had transferred his interest to them; and inasmuch as I was perfectly satisfied with their deed warranting the property, I was willing to take it on those terms. I applied to the court and asked a dismissal of the suit, and that a deed be made to General Butler. Mr. Mallory was then the surviving trustee, and Mr. Mallory and myself were ordered as special commissioners of the court to execute the deed.

By Mr. BUTLER:

Q. How much did you pay off for me on those liens?—A. That property has cost you, I think, about \$40,000, including the interest.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. How much has he actually paid; twelve thousand dollars in the first place?—A. Yes.

Q. And how much through you?—A. About \$23,000.

Q. Was that paid into court?—A. I paid the liens as reported by the commissioner of the court, and the balance of the money after the liens were paid I paid over to these parties.

Q. General Butler stated in his testimony that he paid about \$20,000 to you.—A. More than that. General Butler sent me a draft for \$18,000, and I had some matters on hand for him on which I realized \$3,000 or \$4,000 more.

Q. On what bank was that draft?—A. He authorized me to draw on a gentleman in Lowell, Massachusetts, for \$18,000.

Q. What was the name of that gentleman?—A. I think his name was Kearney.

Q. Can you give the committee the precise date of that?—A. No, sir; I cannot. Subtracting \$12,000 from \$32,400, I was to pay them the balance, less the amount necessary to pay off the liens. It is proper to state that the property cost more than \$32,400, because I paid the insurance on the property, which amounted, I think, to some \$500 or \$600; and I expect, of course, to get a reasonable fee for the services I have rendered in the matter.

Q. Did you receive any more than the \$18,000 draft?—A. All the money he ever gave me was \$18,000. The balance of the amount I received from *choses* of General Butler's which I had in my hands for collection—about \$3,400.

Q. Then it was \$18,000 and \$3,400?—A. Yes.

Q. And that is the amount which has been paid?—A. Yes; and the \$12,000 and the insurance on the property.

Q. And the bargain was consummated in the fall of 1869, you think?—A. I think it was.

By Mr. BUTLER:

Q. How long have you lived in Hampton, Virginia?—A. I was born there and have lived there all my life, except during the war.

Q. Your house was how far from this property?—A. I do not think I resided more than three-quarters of a mile from it.

Q. Were you in the confederate army during the war?—A. Yes, sir; I was.

Q. And are now a practicing lawyer in Hampton?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please tell me if you know of the sale of land to the Government, since 1869, adjoining this property?—A. Yes, sir; I do. I am not certain, however, whether the sale took place since 1869 or not. I presume you have reference to the national cemetery; that property is between my place and this national asylum; it was used for a national cemetery, and the owner of course claimed compensation; he claimed it, under the law, through the district court of the United States at Norfolk—Judge Underwood's court. The price of that property was fixed, by assessors appointed by the court, at \$1,000 an acre, and he received \$5,000 for those five acres.

By Mr. FAIRSWORTH:

Q. It was already used for a national cemetery—the graves already there?—A. They were there at the time he sold the property.

By Mr. BUTLER:

Q. Suppose both pieces of land had been in open market, what was the relative value of these five acres compared with the asylum?—A. I can only speak relatively. The asylum property in 1852, that is, the land before the building was put upon it, sold for \$10,000. The whole farm upon which this national cemetery is now located sold, at a date subsequent to that, or very close to it—a farm of one hundred and fifty or sixty acres—for, I think, \$11,000.

Q. Compared with the five acres, or the whole farm, what would you say was the relative value of the two places?—A. There is no comparison between the two locations; in point of soil they are about the same; but the location upon which the asylum stands is infinitely superior; one acre of the asylum property would have sold for five times that of the cemetery.

Q. You have known this property ever since the buildings were erected?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What, in your judgment, was its fair marketable value at any time within the last year for a clear title?—A. I am no judge of that matter; I can only say that at the time I was negotiating the purchase of the property I asked the opinion of mechanics about it. A gentleman in whom I had great confidence told me that the buildings could not be put there for less than \$50,000. I am told there are a million bricks in the buildings; I do not pretend to speak accurately. I know this—that every one who had anything to do with this property before it was sold sunk a great deal of money in it.

Q. The next adjoining farm is the Segar farm?—A. That lies immediately contiguous to this place.

Q. What is that held for? Are you one of the commissioners appointed to sell that place?—A. I am.

Q. Was any portion of that place offered to the Government?—A. Yes, sir; the whole of it has been offered to the Government.

Q. Did the Government enter into a contract to take it, subject to the ratification of Congress?—A. Yes.

Q. For how much an acre?—A. I think for \$200.

Q. That is, for the four hundred acres?—A. Yes, substantially; probably three hundred and ninety-five, or something like that.

By Mr. FAIRSWORTH:

Q. Congress did not ratify it?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. BUTLER:

Q. Has it ever been before Congress?—A. Mr. Segar gave me a paper in which there was a recommendation for reference of the matter by the Secretary of War to Congress; this was twelve or eighteen months ago.

Q. Is the location of the asylum property desirable?—A. Yes, sir; I should think so; very.

Q. Was the question of title submitted to you?—A. Yes, that question was submitted to me.

Q. State whether, from your knowledge in regard to it, the asylum has a good title to the property?—A. I think the title is perfect; the only question is just this; a portion of the property upon which the asylum stands belonged to a gentleman from Philadelphia, who sold it to Mr. Segar. There was a lien upon the property for a certain amount, which he would not release. The owner of the asylum property did not want the whole place upon which this lien rested, and they had to take the whole of that lien in order to get the amount they wanted. There is now about \$1,500 due upon that lien, which is upon a part of this property; but, at the same time, it is a lien upon three times its amount in property contiguous to it. So that I gave my opinion that

the title was perfect, for the reason that if an attempt were made to enforce the lien we would have no difficulty in selling land enough, outside of this, to pay it.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. Was the unoccupied land worth any more at the time its purchase was made than it was when the farm was sold in 1852?—A. There is no standard of comparison. The value of land depends entirely upon its location.

Q. For farming purposes is it particularly valuable?—A. No, sir; it was never particularly valuable for farming purposes; they were merely fancy prices.

Q. The town does not grow very much?—A. Yes, there is more business done there now than there was before the war.

Q. More than there was at the close of the war?—A. The town was entirely destroyed during the war.

By Mr. BUTLER:

Q. Did Judge Bond go down and consult you about the title of this property?—A. Yes, sir; I regard this title as good as it can be.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. Judge Bond was referred to you by General Butler, was he not?—A. I do not know by whom he was referred.

Q. He knew that you had been an attorney in regard to it?—A. I do not know. He came into my office one day, representing himself as a lawyer from Baltimore city, who had come to investigate that property, and asked me if I could give him any information in regard to it. I took him up to the clerk's office; he made what examination he desired, and was perfectly satisfied with the title.

“HAMPTON, VIRGINIA, February 6, 1871.

“GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose to you the exact date of my transactions as attorney for General Benjamin F. Butler in the matter of the Chesapeake Female College, and now the Military Asylum, near this place. I informed the committee I could not speak with minute accuracy as to dates and amounts, unless I made reference to my books and the records of the court.

“The date of the contract purchasing the property from Messrs. Hume, Morriss, Armistead, and Wright was the 9th June, 1869. General Butler had previously, viz, 14th January, 1865, purchased the interest of Messrs. Cox, Salisbury, and Dennis in the property. By the agreement made the 9th June, 1869, General Butler was to give \$34,200, less \$12,000, which he had paid to Cox, Salisbury, and Dennis. By this contract he was to pay off the liens before the expiration of the stay law in Virginia; and the balance of the \$22,200, after the payment of the liens, he was to pay to Messrs. Hume, Morriss, Armistead, and Wright within four months; which was afterward modified to four months from the 15th September, 1869; that being the first term of our circuit court, at which the whole matter could be ratified by decree of court in the suit then pending in regard to the property, and which was accordingly done on the 27th October, 1869, being a special term of our circuit court, there having been no court at the regular time, viz, 15th September.

“I also inclose a statement of the liens and disbursements. You will see they amount to the sum of \$22,662 43, some three months' interest having accrued upon them. By the terms of the contract of the 9th June the interest on the liens from that date was to be paid by General Butler. Of this sum of \$22,662 43, it is proper to state that \$18,821 63 was paid to discharge the liens, \$468 70 for insurance; \$3,340 was paid to Messrs. Hume, Morriss, Armistead, and Wright, being the balance due to them after the satisfaction of the liens, as of the 9th June, 1869; and the balance, \$32 10, for stamps, recording, &c.

“On or about the 20th September, 1869, I drew, in obedience to instructions from General Butler, upon a party in Lowell, for \$18,000. I cannot ascertain the precise date, nor the name of the party, but I am very positive his name was Carney, and I find the amount of the draft placed to my credit in the Citizens' Bank, Norfolk, as shown by my bank-book, on the 29th September, 1869. The remainder of the money was realized from the collections made upon bonds due to General Butler from parties in this locality.

“I stated in my examination that the property cost General Butler about \$40,000. My meaning was, that it stood him about that sum at the time he parted with it.

“January 14, 1865. Paid Cox, Salisbury & Dennis.....	\$12,000 00
Interest on \$12,000 for five years and six months.....	3,930 00
Amount paid by me, as per statement rendered.....	22,632 43
Interest on \$22,662 43, say for six months.....	379 87
My fee.....	750 00

\$39,752 20

"As I gave in my testimony in some degree of haste, being desirous to leave Washington, and not having had an opportunity to read it over, it is possible that there may be some errors; if so, and any member of your committee, or General Farnsworth, or General Butler, should desire any explanation of any statement in it, I would be glad to give it.

"I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS TABB.

"General JAMES S. NEGLEY,

"*Chairman Sub-Committee of Military Affairs.*"

FISHER A. HILDRETH sworn and examined.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH :

Question. State your age, residence, and occupation.—Answer. Fifty-two; farming is my business; I reside at Lowell, Massachusetts.

Q. You have been spending the winter in Washington mostly?—A. A part of it.

Q. You are a brother-in-law of General Butler?—A. I am; he married my sister.

Q. Are you acquainted with the property at Fortress Monroe used for a soldiers' asylum?—A. I have seen it.

Q. You know that it is now being occupied for a soldiers' asylum?—A. I suppose so. I have not been there since during the war.

Q. Were you there on duty during the war.—A. I was not; I went down there two or three times on matters of business. I had some affairs at home of General Butler's.

Q. Did you ever own this property?—A. I held it. The legal title was in me.

Q. When did you receive the title?—A. Some time during the past summer, I think.

Q. Can you give the date when you received the deed precisely?—A. I cannot.

Q. Did you deed it to the board of managers of the asylum?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know when you deeded it?—A. I cannot give the date of the deed.

Q. How long after you received the deed yourself before you deeded it over to them?—A. My impression would be, though I cannot undertake to give dates, that I received the deed during the summer, and deeded it to them in the fall, or very early in the winter.

Q. Can you by any means refresh your recollection so as to be able to state what month you received the deed?—A. Not unless I could see the deed.

Q. Where were you when you received it?—A. In Lowell.

Q. Was Congress in session?—A. I cannot state positively that it was.

Q. Was General Butler at home at the time you received it?—A. He was. I think I received the deed from him at Lowell. That is my present recollection. I know I gave the deed at Lowell.

Q. Where were you when you gave the deed to the board of managers?—A. In General Butler's office in Lowell, I gave the deed to him.

Q. That is, you handed it to him; it was not made out in his name?—A. I handed it to him; it was made to the asylum; I gave the paper into his custody.

Q. Was that before the commencement of this session of Congress?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you tell how long before?

(General Butler here produced the deed referred to before the committee, bearing date October 17, 1870.)

Q. Did you receive the consideration of that deed—\$50,000?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have never received it?—No, sir; I never received \$50,000.

Q. Did you receive anything?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much did you receive for the deed?—A. I advanced to General Butler.

Q. How much did you receive?—A. I received what I had advanced. I think I had advanced altogether about \$12,000, which General Butler repaid to me.

Q. The consideration for the place went to him then, and he paid you?—A. Yes, sir; I had made other advances to General Butler.

Q. But you received \$12,000 at the time you handed him the deed?—A. No, I believe I had received a little of it back from General Butler before that time; at any rate, it was about the time. I received it at two or three different times. I received his check for \$5,000 or \$6,000. I received \$2,500 in money, and between \$5,000 and \$6,000 in money.

Q. Did you draw the money on that check?—A. I did.

Q. That was at the time you gave the deed?—A. No, sir; it was after I gave the deed.

Q. Do you say you advanced \$12,000 at one time?—A. No, sir; not all at one time.

Q. Between what times?—A. Between May, when he wrote me from here, and the time, or immediately after the time, of my giving the deed. I had advanced it before and received it between these times.

Q. Received the letter from here what about?—A. He wished to pledge his Hampton property to me for advances.

By General BUTLER:

Q. Have you that letter?—A. I have.

Q. Please produce it?

Witness laid before the committee the following letter:

“WASHINGTON, May 10, 1870.

“MY DEAR HILDRETH: I have occasion to borrow some money of you for which I desire to pledge my Hampton property in Virginia. You may be able to reimburse yourself by a sale hereafter; but whether that is so or not, I think it will be good for the amount. I will forward you the deed in a few days, and will then make arrangements with you for the money when I can place the security.

“Yours, truly,

“BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

“F. A. HILDRETH, Esq.”

By Mr. FARNSWORTH:

Q. How did you learn how much you were to advance?—A. I learned from him that he wanted about \$38,000.

Q. Did he write again on receipt of your letter in answer to yours, or how did you learn?—A. I learned from him at home.

Q. After Congress adjourned?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then from May 10th until the middle of July you heard nothing about it, and he then told you how much he wanted?—A. I think that may be so. At the time he came home he told me how much he wanted.

Q. And then gave you the deed?—A. I think it was then.

Q. Upon making the deed did you give him the advance?—A. I think not; I do not remember the specific time. I trusted the matter entirely to him. I did not, so far as I was concerned myself, care anything about the deed at all.

Q. You were ready to make the advance upon his personal security?—A. I was; but it was rather his choice to give the deed.

Q. And you say that when he gave you the deed you did not make any advance of money?—A. I am not certain; I would not be positive whether I did or not.

Q. Did you tell him you would not take the deed?—A. I think he had already made it. I told him I cared nothing about it.

Q. Did you send it down for record?—A. He had done that himself. He did all the business.

Q. Did you ever receive that deed in your possession and keep it in your possession?—A. I did not keep it, I think. I received it.

Q. It was shown to you and you gave it back?—A. It was shown to me and I think it was already recorded. I would not be positive about that. I paid very little attention to it. It was a matter I cared very little about.

Q. He got it recorded, then showed it to you, but you did not keep it?—A. I did not keep it; I would not say positively that it had been recorded.

Q. You made no advance of money at that time?—A. I may have done; I do not think I did at that time.

Q. Did you make any advances from that time to the time you deeded the land over to the asylum?—A. Yes; I made advances to him amounting to about \$12,000 between the time of that letter and the time I made the deed.

Q. That was after the time you got the deed?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what you made advances for?—A. I do not know what he wanted he money for.

Q. And you do not know in how many installments you made it?—A. I think about three.

Q. How much at each time?—A. I would not undertake to give the sums.

Q. How did you make these advances—by your check?—A. I think by my check or in cash.

Q. Are you sure which?—A. I am not; if I had the money in my pocket I would give it to him; if I had not I would give him my check.

Q. Did any of the board of managers tell you they wanted to purchase this property before you deeded it over?—A. No, sir; I do not know that they did.

Q. Did you have any conversation with any of them except General Butler about it?—A. No, sir. I wrote a letter to Judge Bond, I think, offering the property for sale. This was at General Butler's suggestion.

Q. Who answered that letter?—A. I never received an answer.

Q. It was laid before the board as you were informed, were you not?—A. I suppose it was. I think General Butler told me so.

Q. And when you were told by General Butler to make the deed you made it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is all you had to do with it?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. BUTLER :

Q. Up to the time you received the letter had you heard anything about the asylum having anything to do with this property?—A. I had not.

Q. After you received the deed were you and I in negotiations with the expectation of carrying on some considerable purchases which might call for money?—A. We were.

Q. Was anything said to you when I gave you the deed as to why it was given?—A. You stated that there might some difficulty occur in regard to suits down there, and that you would rather have it in the name of somebody else than yourself.

APPENDIX G.

Major General JOHN S. NEGLEY,

Of Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, United States :

In answer to your inquiries, I have the honor to report that the land for the Central Branch of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, was purchased through a committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Dayton, and from the persons and at the prices following :

The tract of James Crosby, 80 acres, at	\$12, 000
The tract of Phillip Rike, 75 acres, at	9, 000
The tract of Abraham Roseberry, 80 acres, at	11, 500
The tract of Elizabeth Roop and others, 100 acres, at	10, 700
The tract of Mary R. Stansell, 10 acres, at	1, 250
The tract of Hiram Stansel, 10 acres, at	1, 250
The tract of Elizabeth Coles, 8 acres, at	1, 100
The tract of Abraham K. Burtner, 30 acres, at	3, 600

Being 393 acres, at	50, 400
Of which sum the citizens of Dayton donated	20, 000

Leaving the actual cost of the land to the National Asylum..... 30, 400
 Or \$77 37 per acre.

The land is three miles west of Dayton, bounded on two sides by public macadamized roads, and overlooks the city and miles of the surrounding country. It has numerous springs of excellent water and inexhaustible quarries of valuable stone. Lands adjoining it are now worth from \$150 to \$250 per acre, and lands a half mile nearer the city are selling from \$300 to \$500 per acre.

The construction of the buildings and the improvement of the grounds devolved upon me as the local manager, and to show the difficulties encountered and the work actually accomplished, I beg to repeat what I said in the opening of the new hospital, May 19, 1870, as reported in the Cincinnati Gazette :

"A little over two years ago the managers of the National Asylum purchased these grounds and authorized me to commence work. Winter was approaching, and hundreds of disabled soldiers—homeless, penniless, and almost friendless—were seeking admission. We could not wait for plans, nor for an architect. In one week we put up out of Camp Chase lumber, donated by Congress, the first of the one-story barracks, and filled it on the very day it was completed. The next week we put up another, and it was immediately filled. And so we went, in summer and winter, adding building to building, and filling each as soon as it was completed. First we used an old barn for a dining-room; becoming too small, we added a wing, then another, then still another; finally took up and threw out the old barn, raised the whole another story, and left the dining-hall as it now stands.

"The first winter we cared for four hundred men, the second nine hundred, and last winter our rolls showed thirteen hundred, and to-day we celebrate the completion of another building, adding to our capacity three hundred more beds, every one of which will be filled during the coming winter.

"Looking at these buildings and grounds to-day, we are painfully sensible of the fact that there is much that would not stand criticism. Many of you could have done it better; we think it very likely. We can only plead that under many embarrassments and difficulties we did the best we could. Had we thought only of buildings and grounds, only of architectural and landscape effect, we could, perhaps, have done better ourselves. But our constant aim was to help and care for the sick and disabled soldiers, and to provide for them, with the least possible delay, a home—a pleasant, comfortable, and happy home; and if we have succeeded in that, our dearest wishes have been realized and our highest ambition gratified."

The Central Asylum has now upon its grounds sixty buildings. I append hereto a list prepared by Mr. C. B. Davis, architect and superintendent of the work, showing

the material, number of stories, dimensions and capacity in the way of floors and air space of the more important of these buildings. It will be seen that these buildings alone contain 243,341 square feet of floors, equivalent to 5½ acres of floors; and that the air space of the same is 3,079,361 cubic feet.

Cubic measurement, showing air space in the several buildings of the Central National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Dayton, Ohio.

Description of buildings.	Material.	Number of stories.	Length.	Width.	Height.	Number of superficial feet in floor.		Capacity.
						Feet.	Feet.	
New headquarters building.....	Brick.....	2	110	40	33	8,800	145,200	145,200
Hospital, administrative building.....	Brick.....	3	130	42	45	16,380	215,700	215,700
Hospital wards, (two).....	Brick.....	3	111	28	45	19,152	143,040	143,040
Hospital, bath rooms, and water-closets.....	Brick.....	4	15	9	57	2,160	7,695	7,695
Church.....	Stone.....	2	86	48	45	4,048	185,760	185,760
Church basement, or school-room.....	Stone.....	2	77	48	10	3,696	36,060	36,060
Barracks, (six).....	Wood.....	3	100	24	32	43,200	460,800	460,800
Barracks, twelve rooms attached.....	Wood.....	1	14	13	13	2,184	28,592	28,592
Quartermaster and commissary building.....	Brick.....	3	120	33	32	11,880	126,720	126,720
Old headquarters building.....	Wood.....	3	130	30	32	11,700	124,800	124,800
Dining-room building and appendages.....	Wood.....	3	140	55	32	27,760	256,400	256,400
Laundry.....	Wood.....	2	86	28	37	2,408	72,240	72,240
Workshops, (six).....	Wood.....	1	100	25	14	15,000	210,000	210,000
Wagon shop.....	Wood.....	2	37	26	22	1,560	17,160	17,160
Smith's shop.....	Wood.....	1	25	21	12	525	6,300	6,300
Machine shop and woodshed.....	Wood.....	1	140	28	12	3,320	47,040	47,040
Boiler-house and coal-shed.....	Brick.....	1	130	26	18	2,672	60,840	60,840
Fire-engine building.....	Brick.....	2	40	20	30	2,400	24,000	24,000
Engine house at laundry.....	Wood.....	1	30	30	14	600	12,600	12,600
Gas works.....	Brick.....	1	31	26	10	.....	17,056	17,056
Bath house.....	Brick.....	3	55	24	32	3,960	42,240	42,240
Music hall.....	Wood.....	3	100	42	32	12,600	134,400	134,400
Amusement hall.....	Wood.....	3	38	31	32	3,534	37,692	37,692
Ten-pin alley.....	Wood.....	1	90	25	14	2,250	31,500	31,500
Insane hospital.....	Wood.....	1	215	25	14	5,375	75,250	75,250
Water-closets and urinal building.....	Wood.....	1	60	10	10	600	6,000	6,000
Coal-shed.....	Wood.....	1	35	18	12	630	7,560	7,560
Stable and granary.....	Wood.....	2	150	31	24	4,050	111,600	111,600
Wagon-shed.....	Wood.....	2	109	32	20	3,488	69,760	69,760
Barn.....	Wood.....	2	54	38	25	2,052	51,300	51,300
Conservatory.....	Brick.....	1	92	23	15	640	31,740	31,740
Green-house.....	Brick.....	1	40	16	10	2,116	6,400	6,400
Ice-house.....	Wood.....	1	53	25	20	1,250	25,000	25,000
Ice-house.....	Wood.....	1	27	17	20	459	9,180	9,180
Governor's residence.....	Wood.....	3	40	40	38	1,800	60,800	60,800
Surgeon's residence.....	Wood.....	3	40	25	32	3,000	32,000	32,000
Treasurer's residence.....	Wood.....	2	45	20	24	2,700	24,600	24,600
Chaplain's residence.....	Wood.....	3	43	25	32	3,000	32,000	32,000
Engineer's residence.....	Wood.....	2	34	20	24	1,360	16,320	16,320
Farmer's residence.....	Wood.....	2	38	30	24	3,420	27,360	27,360
Hog-pen and house.....	Wood.....	1	48	14	12	672	8,064	8,064
Slaughter-house.....	Wood.....	1	32	16	12	512	6,144	6,144
Soup factory.....	Wood.....	1	32	16	12	512	6,144	6,144
Total.....						245,037	3,079,361	3,079,361

Included in these buildings, and so proper credits to the construction account, are the engines, two boilers, and heating apparatus of the hospital; the engine, boiler, and machinery of the steam laundry; the engine, boiler, and turning machines of the work shops; the gasworks, in which gas is manufactured from coal in quantities sufficient to light every building of the asylum; the steam-pumps and hydraulic rams which throw water from the lakes into the buildings; the two large iron tanks which form the reservoir for the water supply; the furnaces by which church, library, and offices are heated; all the baths, closets, gas fixtures, &c., and considerable part of the heavier furniture of the church, music hall, library, amusement hall, and other buildings of the institution.

But besides the construction of these buildings, much work has been done upon the grounds. I give some particulars taken from actual measurement. Four lakes have been made, which together cover over six acres of ground, and contain near 20,000 barrels of pure water, supplied by never-falling springs, and affording an ample supply of water for all the purposes of the asylum. Three miles and a half of avenue, much of it 40 feet wide, all of it heavily coated with stone and gravel, have been made since the purchase of the land. Two and a half miles of iron pipe for conveying water and

gas into the several buildings, and one mile and a quarter of drain pipe for sewerage purposes have been laid, and a mile and a quarter of stone culverts for drainage have also been made. In grading the grounds for buildings and avenues, 40,000 cubic yards of earth have been moved, and in building walls for cisterns, wells, sewers, springs, wasteways, to over 2,500 perch of stone have been used. Over 2,000 trees, shrubs, and evergreens have been planted, and nearly three miles of picket and wire fence built.

TOTAL COST OF BUILDINGS, ETC.

In constructing the buildings, and improving and ornamenting the grounds as aforesaid, there have been expended up to December 1, 1870	\$579,804 72
Deducting amount realized from sale of Camp Chase lumber, not worth removing	8,018 60
Leaves as total sum expended of asylum funds	571,786 12
Add amount paid by National Asylum for the land	30,400 00
Makes total cost of land, buildings, and improvements	<u>602,186 12</u>

ACCOUNT WITH TREASURER.

I have received from Major General B. F. Butler, acting treasurer of the National Asylum, for purchase of land and construction purposes, at Central Asylum, up to December 1, 1870, the sum of	\$606,870 82
And have paid out as above, up to December 1, 1870, for which I have shown vouchers to your sub-committee, the sum of	602,186 12
Leaving in my hands for completion of work, ordered by the board, and now in progress, the sum of	<u>4,684 70</u>

Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL.

DAYTON, OHIO, December 1, 1870.

To the honorable the Military Committee, House of Representatives :

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with instructions contained in letter of General James A. Negley, chairman investigating committee, dated October 26, 1870, I have the honor, in the inability of the surgeon from sickness, to transmit hospital reports called for by the aforesaid honorable committee.

In connection therewith, I beg leave to submit a few brief statements of the general history, effects, and management of the hospital. I am glad to congratulate Congress and the nation, through you, on the completion of this grand living memorial to the nation's heroic defenders. We revert to the time when, in the infancy of this asylum, the sick and wounded soldiers were transferred from Columbus, and hundreds of sick, homeless, and friendless soldiers were applying for admission; they were all sheltered in the rude buildings erected from the lumber donated by the United States Government. In these buildings they were exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and suffered from the want of accommodations so essential to the sick. When the present barracks were erected, the old buildings were retained as a hospital. They were rough frame buildings, raised about four feet from the ground, one story in height. In these, although everything possible under the circumstances was done to treat them properly, although their wants as regards medicine, attendance, and diet were satisfied, and they were cheered by the unceasing visits of kind, encouraging friends from all sections of the land, yet our accommodations were very limited, and many of the sick had to be treated in barracks. Thus there was universal joy when the day arrived for the dedication and opening of our present new and commodious building. The presence of thousands who participated in the exercises on that day, and the reception of cheering words of congratulation, encouragement, and sympathy that poured in from all parts of our land, testified to the poor wounded or sick soldier that the nation had not forgotten its humble defenders. It was a proud day for all. This is indeed a "haven of rest" to the wounded or disease-stricken man. Here they may receive that care and attention that may ultimately be the means of restoring them to health and usefulness. They have here every comfort possible to give them away from their homes, and it is a lamentable fact that a large portion of these disabled soldiers, if not cared for here, would be thrown upon the cold mercies of State, county, or township charities. They realize this fact; although they never regret the sacrifices they have

made, they fully appreciate their country's generosity to them, and are grateful. Some of these unfortunate men are so afflicted that they never can recover. They come here prostrated by disease or wounds contracted in the bitter exposures of the war; many, afflicted with consumption and other diseases, will linger out but a brief period on earth. They wander around these beautiful grounds, or gather in the various places of amusement or recreation prepared for them, and are as contented and happy as possible. From the special diet bill of fare, (copy submitted,) articles are ordered by the surgeon to suit particular cases. The average yearly cost of hospital ration for the year ending November 30, 1870, was 20½ cents.

I also submit a brief description of the hospital. The building is of brick, three stories high, 293 feet front. It is composed of a center and two wings; the former is the administrative building; the latter, wards for the sick. The three floors are duplicates of each other; the wards are each 31 by 116 feet, to each of which is added two lower rooms 12 feet square, which furnish ample room and commodious apartments for each ward; the front for bath-rooms, the rear for water-closets and urinals. The building is heated by steam, on the most modern and scientific principles. The insane ward is situated 200 feet in the rear, and to the left of the main building. This is also the epileptic ward; here these unfortunate men are attended by careful nurses, until they are removed to the United States Government Insane Asylum, Washington, D. C. The boiler-house and coal-shed are located 200 feet in the rear of the main building, connected by a tunnel 7 feet 3 inches by 7 feet 6 inches wide, in which are the steam and water-pipes and a small rail-way to supply kitchen and other fires with coal. Ultimately all the cooking will be done by steam, supplied direct from the boiler.

In this connection, I would state that the construction of the building was supervised by our worthy and excellent surgeon, Dr. Clark McDermont, who has been identified with the asylum from its infancy, and whose long experience in surgery and medicine, both in civil and military life, eminently qualifies him for the position he holds. In the construction of the hospital he gave the benefit of a wide experience in similar institutions throughout the country.

The whole building is commodious and beautiful, and is an enduring proof of the tender care of the republic for the disabled soldiers who risked their lives for her defense, in time of trouble.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant;

E. F. BROWN,
Deputy Governor.

CENTRAL NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
Dayton, Ohio, December 15, 1870.

Special diet for hospital wards dining-room, National Asylum, Montgomery County, Ohio.

Dishes.	Total.			Dishes.	Total.		
	B.	D.	S.		B.	D.	S.
Apple-sauce				Ham, fried			
Arrowroot				Hush			
Beef, dried				Jelly			
Beef, roasted				Milk, boiled			
Beef tea				Milk, cold			
Blackberries				Milk, thickened			
Cheese				Mackerel			
Chicken, boiled				Mush, fried			
Chicken, broiled				Oatmeal mush and milk			
Chicken broth				Oysters, raw			
Chicken, fried				Oysters, stewed			
Chicken soup				Pancakes			
Custard				Pickles			
Corn-bread				Pie			
Corn-starch pudding				Peaches			
Corn cakes, fried				Potatoes, baked			
Cornmeal mush and milk				Potatoes, fried			
Cocoa				Potatoes, mashed			
Codfish				Rice, boiled			
Crackers				Rice, fried			
Eggs, boiled				Rice and milk			
Eggs, poached				Rice pudding			
Eggs, fried				Soup, beef			
Eggs, raw				Steak, broiled			
Farina				Steak, fried			
Fruit				Toast, dry			
Gravy				Toast, dry, with butter			
Gruel				Toast, soft			
Hominy				Tomatoes, raw			
Ham, boiled				Tomatoes, stew			
				Turnips			

Statement showing in detail expenses of Central Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for each month during the year ending November 30, 1870.

Month.	Year.	Officers' salaries.	Paid for labor.	Cost of food.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of medicines.	Incidental expenses.	Total for month.	Number of inmates present on first day of each month.
December	1869	\$891 00	\$1,070 30	\$7,700 00	\$751 00	\$586 03	\$03 52	\$11,793 23	913
January	1870	891 00	1,728 01	7,568 00	748 33	559 81	71 50	11,029 26	971
February	1870	891 00	1,809 21	7,243 32	731 10	495 59	53 27	11,317 17	1,020
March	1870	891 00	2,011 48	7,521 15	691 11	501 71	46 83	11,003 94	1,097
April	1870	891 00	2,207 44	6,046 02	652 16	486 05	75 71	10,420 84	882
May	1870	891 00	2,011 88	5,823 10	596 02	411 02	83 42	10,358 00	789
June	1870	891 00	2,589 73	6,231 41	513 81	350 83	50 70	11,204 23	818
July	1870	891 00	2,887 53	7,078 34	512 04	391 40	34 80	12,425 86	879
August	1870	891 00	2,025 03	8,375 54	590 07	374 51	40 08	13,210 00	920
September	1870	891 00	3,007 30	7,411 60	504 03	398 27	63 31	12,277 10	938
October	1870	891 00	3,151 83	7,081 39	585 32	400 01	50 73	13,066 94	907
November	1870	891 00	3,131 50	7,314 71	708 00	383 10	01 07	12,490 22	1,042
Total		10,600 02	20,943 10	87,550 71	7,571 53	5,377 14	715 00	141,863 52	

NOTE.—The profit on the transportation sold for cash pays for the transportation donated to newcomers and others.

Value of products of farm during the year..... \$7,410 60
 Value of products of garden during the year..... 2,309 01
 Value of products of workshops during the year..... 30,672 67

I certify on honor that the foregoing statement is correct.

E. F. BROWN, Deputy Governor.

CENTRAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
 Dayton, Ohio, December 15, 1870.

General report exhibiting the diseases and deaths at hospital Central National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, from March 26, 1867, to November 30, 1870.

Disease.	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		Total.	
	No. cases.	No. deaths.	No. cases.	No. deaths.	No. cases.	No. deaths.	No. cases.	No. deaths.	No. cases.	No. deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
ORDER I.—Miasmatic diseases.										
Typhoid fever			4		5	1	1		10	1
Typho-malarial fever			4		5		7		16	
Remittent fever			3		20		2		25	
Quotidian intermittent fever					4				4	
Tertian intermittent fever	119		96		69		41		325	
Congestive intermittent fever	1	1			4		12		17	1
Acute diarrhea			20		81		32		139	
Chronic diarrhea	24		48		76	1	10		167	1
Chronic dysentery	3		29	1	29		6		77	1
Erysipelas	4		5	1	9		4		22	1
Gangrene			2				1		3	
Pyemia			2	2	1	1			3	3
Diphtheria			3		4		6		13	
Mumps			4						4	
Debility from miasmatic diseases	5		11		9	2	6		31	2
ORDER II.—Euthetic diseases.										
Syphilis	8		26		38		25		97	
Gonorrhoea	2		9		20		15		46	
Orchitis			3		8		4		15	
Stricture of urethra			2		10		6		18	
Purulent ophthalmia			6		2		1		9	
Other diseases of this order			6						6	
ORDER III.—Dietic diseases.										
Scurvy	4		1		3		2		10	
Purpura			1						1	
Delirium tremens		1	14		9		12	1	35	2
Chronic alcoholism	7		5		12		10		34	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
ORDER I.—Diathetic diseases.										
Gout					2				2	
Acute rheumatism	5		17		51	1	43		119	1
Chronic rheumatism	39		107		81		81		311	
Anemia	1		7		3				11	
Cancer	4	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	9	7
Tumors	3		3		2		7		15	
Dry gangrene							1		1	
Other diseases of this order			5		1				6	
ORDER 2.—Tubercular diseases.										
Consumption	62	17	65	17	140	31	90	28	387	93
Scrofula	2		3		2		1		8	
Other diseases of this order			4						4	
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										
Itch			5		5		5		15	
Tape-worm					1					
Other intestinal worms			4		3		3		10	
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
ORDER 1.—Diseases of the nervous system.										
Apoplexy	1		1	1	2	1			4	2
Epilepsy	14		34	3	40	1	13		101	4
Headache, chronic	5		20		4		3		32	
Insanity	6		8		16		18	2	48	2
Inflammation of the brain	4	1	1	1				1	5	3
Inflammation of membranes of brain						1	1		1	1
Inflammation of the spinal cord	1		1	2	4	4	1		7	6
Neuralgia	3		24		61		14		162	
Paralysis	30		35	1	31	2	33	4	129	7
Sun stroke			4		5		14		23	
Tetanus	1						1		2	
Corea	3					1	1		4	1

Report exhibiting diseases and deaths at hospital Central National Asylum, &c.—Continued.

Diseases.	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		Total.	
	No. cases.	No. deaths.	No. cases.	No. deaths.	No. cases.	No. deaths.	No. cases.	No. deaths.	No. cases.	No. deaths.
ORDER 2.—Diseases of the eye.										
Anaurosis	16		5		4		3		28	
Opacity of cornea	10		15						25	
Cataract			3		4		3		10	
Inflammation of the conjunctiva	34		89		60		21		204	
Total blindness	4		2		6		18		27	
Partial blindness			33		36		21		90	
Iritis					3				3	
ORDER 3.—Diseases of the ear.										
Deafness	2		3		6		3		14	
Otorrhoea and partial deafness	2		7		7		9		25	
ORDER 4.—Diseases of organs of circulation.										
Hypertrophy of heart	1		2		6	2	4	1	13	3
Aneurysm	1		1		1				3	
Chronic valvular disease of heart	2	1	7	3	12	1	4	1	25	6
Dropsy from heart disease	2		2		1	2	2	1	16	3
Inflammation of the pericardium	1		1	1	2				4	1
Varicose veins	5		3		5		6		19	
Varicocele					4				4	
Other diseases of this order			12		3				15	
ORDER 5.—Diseases of respiratory organs.										
Asthma	8		25		23		15		77	
Acute bronchitis			70		5		5		80	
Chronic bronchitis	7		20		32		14		73	
Dropsy of chest					1				1	
Epistaxis	5		15		10		2		32	
Inflammation of the larynx	1		5		1		1		8	
Inflammation of the lungs	1		4	4	16	2	3	1	24	7
Inflammation of the pleura	5		31		30		20		89	
Hemorrhage from the lungs	2		2		22		17		43	
Catarrhal affections	30		50		50		67		197	
ORDER 6.—Diseases of the digestive organs.										
Cholera	10		14		30		18		92	
Cholera morbus	2		4		6		7		19	
Constipation	40		83		89		95		307	
Cirrhosis of liver					2				2	
Dropsy from hepatic disease					2	1	1		3	1
Dyspepsia	10		70		37		23		145	
Disease of the spleen	1		2		5		1		9	
Fistula in ano	0		5		16		7		34	
Femoral hernia	1		2		2				5	
Inguinal hernia	17		24		34		21		96	
Hemorrhage from the stomach	1						2		3	
Hemorrhage from the bowels			8		9		4		21	
Inflammation of tonsils	2		11		23		18		53	
Inflammation of bowels	1		2	1	9		4	1	16	2
Inflammation of stomach	1		4		2				7	
Inflammation of peritoneum	1		1						2	
Acute inflammation of liver					3		1		4	
Chronic inflammation of liver	2				7		9		18	
Jaundice	1		1		6		1	1	9	1
Piles	4		20		38		15		77	
Other diseases of this order	10		20		8		11		49	
ORDER 7.—Diseases of urinary and general organs.										
Diabetes	1		3		5		2		11	
Dropsy from renal disease			1		7	2	1	1	9	3
Disease of prostate					1				1	
Disease of the testes			1				3		4	
Dysuria	10		20		8		12		50	

Report exhibiting diseases and deaths at hospital Central National Asylum, &c.—Continued.

Diseases.	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		Total.	
	No. cases.	No. deaths.	No. cases.	No. deaths.	No. cases.	No. deaths.	No. cases.	No. deaths.	No. cases.	No. deaths.
<i>ORDER 7.—Diseases of urinary and general organs—Continued.</i>										
Inflammation of the kidneys.....		1	1		7		5		13	1
Inflammation of the bladder.....			1		5				6	
Incontinence of urine.....	2		7		12		10		31	
Urinary fistula.....							1		1	
Hydrocele.....			2		3		2		7	
<i>ORDER 8.—Diseases of the bones and joints.</i>										
Anchylolysis.....	1				2		2		5	
Caries.....	4		11		13		5		33	
Inflammation of joints.....			2		10		4		16	
Curvature of spine.....			2		1		1		4	
Inflammation of periosteum.....			1		2		1		4	
Necrosis.....	8		10		19		5		42	
Inflammation and ulceration of stump.....	4		2		20		17		43	
<i>ORDER 9.—Diseases of integumentary system.</i>										
Abscess.....	8		14		14		10		46	
Boll.....	2		3		8		10		23	
Carbuncle.....					4		8		12	
Ulcer.....	15		59		103		26		203	
Psoriasis.....	2								2	
Elephantiasis.....	1								1	
Other diseases of this order.....	5		7		12		18		42	
CLASS IV.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.										
<i>ORDER 1.—Wounds, injuries, and accidents.</i>										
Burns and scalds.....			2		1		2		5	
Contusions.....	5		11		31		23		70	
Concussion of the brain.....	1	1	2		2		1		6	1
Drowning.....		2	2		1	1	1		4	4
Frozen to death.....							1		1	
Frost bite (old).....	4		8		12		8		32	
Sprains.....	2		10		20		6		38	
Dislocations.....	2		2		6		4		14	
Simple fractures (not gun-shot).....	4		5		10		9		28	
Compound fractures.....	1		2		1		1		5	
Gun-shot wounds of all kinds (old).....	131		28		147		72		381	
Incised wounds.....	5		3		11		12		31	
Lacerated wounds.....	1		2		10		10		23	
Punctured wounds.....	1		1						2	
Poisoning.....	1								1	
Shooting.....		1								1
Died on furlough.....				2		5		6		13
Grand total.....	831	28	1,605	41	2,073	65	1,325	52	5,294	186

The report of the third quarter for 1869 was made out for four months. Hence the column for that year includes thirteen months, while that for 1870 includes only three quarterly reports, or nine months. This accounts for the number of cases given as treated respectively in 1869 and 1870.

A. S. DUNLAP,
Assistant Surgeon.

National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers—Northwestern Branch.

BILL OF FARE.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast.—Cold corned beef, meat and vegetable hash, brown bread, butter or sirup, coffee.

Dinner.—Baked pork and beans, potatoes, pickled beets, bread, pie, coffee.

Supper.—Bread, coffee, cake, butter, fruit, tea.

MONDAY.

Breakfast.—Fried pork and potatoes, cold beans, bread, butter or sirup, coffee.

Dinner.—Roast beef, potatoes, boiled onions, bread, coffee.

Supper.—Hominy or mush and sirup, bread, butter, tea.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast.—Beef stew, bread, butter or sirup, coffee.

Dinner.—Beef and vegetable soup, boiled pork, potatoes, bread, boiled cabbage.

Supper.—Bread, butter, cheese, tea.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast.—Meat and vegetable hash, cold boiled pork, (sliced,) bread, butter or sirup, coffee.

Dinner.—Mutton roast or pot pie, potatoes, bread, pickles, coffee.

Supper.—Rice and sirup, bread, butter, tea.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast.—Mutton stew with vegetables, bread, butter or sirup, coffee.

Dinner.—Boiled shoulder, potatoes, boiled cabbage, bread, coffee.

Supper.—Biscuit, bread, butter, fruit, tea.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast.—Fish balls or mackerel, shoulder, (sliced cold,) bread, butter or sirup, coffee.

Dinner.—Cod-fish, beef, (roast or boiled,) potatoes, bread pudding, coffee.

Supper.—Corn bread, bread, butter, tea.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast.—Beef stew, bread, butter or sirup, coffee.

Dinner.—Corned beef, (boiled with vegetables,) bread, coffee.

Supper.—Ginger-bread, bread, butter, fruit, tea.

This bill of fare shall be followed for full diet in this asylum until further orders.

S. K. TOWLE,
Acting Steward.

Approved.

JOHN WOOLLEY,
Deputy Governor.

DECEMBER 1, 1870.

CENTRAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
Dayton, Ohio, December 15, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request of October 26, 1870, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the general management and workings of this branch of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, from its organization to the present time.

The honorable the board of managers of this asylum, after careful investigation and personal inspection, fixed upon this as a site in every way eligible for its present purposes. Many important things had to be considered in locating a "home" for more than a thousand disabled and debilitated men, and the great advantages, belongings, and surroundings of this beautiful spot attest, in the very strongest manner, to the zeal and ability of the managers in the discharge of this duty. They negotiated here for 400 acres of splendid land—four farms—on a ridge of hills, with beautiful woods, overlooking the city of Dayton and surrounding country, with the Miami Valley and River skirting their base. The location is three and a half miles from the city of Dayton, on

an eminence, determined by actual geological survey to be 274 feet above low-water mark in the Miami River, at Dayton, and 561 feet above low-water mark in the Ohio River at Cincinnati, in the heart of a rich farming country, and in every way healthful and desirable. This purchase, as appears from the minutes of the board of managers, was approved and ratified at their meeting on the 7th day of September, 1867.

The organization of this, the Central Asylum, as an institution, dates from March 26, 1867, at which time Hon. L. B. Gunckel, resident manager, took formal charge of the disabled soldiers then at the Ohio State Home, and transferred them to the care of the National Asylum.

The grounds where this institution now stands were taken possession of early in August, 1867, and the first men were sheltered here September 2, 1867, but the final transfer of all the disabled soldiers from the Ohio State Home did not take place until the very last days of 1867; so that it is not quite three years since this branch was fully established.

It has always been the warm desire of the resident manager—and this desire permeates all his actions—to make this a “home,” a real “home,” for the brave men disabled in the nation's service, but it was his first care to provide a shelter as speedily as possible for these disabled men, and temporary buildings then standing at Camp Chase, Ohio, and donated to us by the Government, were transferred to this place and re-erected here, and such was the demand for shelter that each building was crowded before its completion. This state of affairs existed through the winter and spring of 1868; even temporary shelter could not be provided as fast as it was demanded, and the board of managers contracted for the maintenance of many disabled soldiers at some of the old State Homes until buildings sufficient for their accommodation could be erected here and at the other barracks.

Day by day this institution grew larger until it has assumed immense proportions; and large as it even now is, it is scarcely able to accommodate the number of men who rejoice in and are blessed by its benefits. This day it furnishes a comfortable, and, in some respects, a luxurious home to 1,130 disabled soldiers, furnishing them with amusements, entertainments, literature, education, moral and religious instruction, light and suitable employment, good quarters, clean clothing and linen, and excellent food. In addition to these, we have 350 men on furlough, making our total number 1,480.

To the casual observer, the person who saw this place in 1868 and did not again behold it until 1870, the rapid growth of the buildings and the vast improvement and ornamentation of the grounds seems a grandeur of design and a miracle of execution; indeed, to the constant observer of this work it seemed to progress with unexampled rapidity. To the efficient local manager, Hon. L. B. Gunckel, and to his zeal and energy in the cause, is attributable this wonderful advancement.

We were at first compelled to put the sick in the old wooden barracks from Camp Chase, but to-day a magnificent and well-appointed brick hospital affords fitting accommodation to 300 sick and disabled soldiers.

At first we worshiped God in any available place, but to-day a beautiful church points its steeple to the heavens, and affords us a sanctuary where we may kneel and thank the God who guided us to victory for the blessings and the comforts of this noble institution. America may well be proud of this asylum for her war-worn heroes, sheltering, as it does, more disabled soldiers than the oldest military institution in the oldest or greatest military nations in the world.

Economy and a desire to divert the minds of the men, as well as to profit the institution, suggested that many of the articles of furniture and much of the repairing needed in the institution be done upon the premises by inmates, and at little expense, and that some light trades suited to the disabled condition of the men be put in operation. Accordingly shops were organized from time to time, and to-day we have, in full working order, and run by inmates, shops in which the following trades are adroitly and profitably plied, viz: Plumbing, gasfitting, carpentering, cabinet-making, wagon-making, blacksmithing, shoemaking, harness-making, cigar-making, basket-making, broom-making, chair-bottoming, painting, printing, tinning, book-binding, and knitting by machinery.

As a natural result of the war, the men were demoralized and disorderly, and needed more or less restraint and severity. A guard-house was established, which was at first well patronized, and severe and peremptory measures were found necessary to the proper discipline of the institution.

But the humanizing influences of the spacious library, containing 3,264 volumes of the choicest literature, the moral and religious teachings administered, and the refining effect of the splendid grounds and surroundings, rapidly obliterated this moral miasma, so that our guard-house is little used, and discipline is now so easy that peremptory measures are seldom necessary to its enforcement.

Before proceeding further I am constrained by a sense of duty to pay a well-earned tribute to Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam, of Massachusetts, who generously donated to us the “Putnam Library,” numbering over 3,000 volumes, the very gems of literature. She also gave us some hundreds of precious pictures, mostly of foreign production, and these

ornament the room in which her literary gift is placed. She has made us presents to the value of several thousand dollars, and scarce a week passes without bringing us fresh proofs of her friendship, generosity, and devotion. Of all our many kind friends she stands the foremost, and there is not a veteran within our walls but feels for her the truest and warmest affection, and fervently blesses the noble, generous woman who evinces so strong an interest in his welfare and elevation.

Our artificial lakes cover a space of six acres, and our ornamental springs, rustic arbors, grottos, green-houses, and hot-houses elicit the admiration of all. We have a deer park, containing twenty-eight deer.

For the amusement of the men we employ billiards, bagatelle, pigeon-hole, ten-pins, foot-ball, and base ball, and each has its votaries, and is fraught with good results. We have also a beautiful music hall, and many entertainments are given us therein by our kind friends of Dayton and vicinity. Few persons are in a better position than we to attest to the loyalty of the American people. We are visited, favored and entertained by all classes of the people, and every one seems pleased at beholding here what the Government has done for its defenders.

Among their many praiseworthy qualities, there is one possessed by our men that wins my admiration, and that is their industry.

No matter how badly disabled they may be, some ingenious contrivance, generally originating in their own brains, is devised to so far overcome their disability as to make it possible for them to work; and disabled men, inmates of this asylum, perform the necessary work in the bakery and kitchens, on the farm, in the gardens, driving asylum teams, &c.; in fact, all the asylum work is done by inmates, except four citizen employés, and even these will be dispensed with so soon as inmates are found who are competent to take their places. We have a well-appointed bath-house, and the men fully appreciate it.

Our command, numbering 1,130 men, is divided into eleven companies, each under the charge of an orderly sergeant, and mustering about 100 men present. We have no corporals or sergeants, simply the orderly sergeant in charge, each of whom makes up a morning report every day, and delivers same to the post adjutant, who consolidates them. These sergeants draw and issue underclothing to their men every week, see that their beds are in order and their quarters kept clean, and do any and everything necessary to the proper police of their barrack. We have an inspection of the full command every Saturday, and an inspection and muster on the first Saturday in each month; and, such is the efficiency of the sergeants, that we seldom find anything to correct or regulate. The men are very cleanly in their every-day life, and they come on inspection looking neat and in good order.

We have a regular United States post-office here, and the postmaster and assistant postmaster are appointed from among the disabled soldiers. We have also an asylum store, in which is sold nearly everything which the men are likely to want. This store is managed by a disabled soldier, and the net profits of the same go to the literary and amusement fund of the institution, managed and controlled by the chaplain.

I have nothing more of interest to say, but I cannot close this report without referring to the general good conduct of our men. Here are over 1,100 men, representing a population of at least 8,000 persons, and yet almost as orderly and quiet as a private family. This is a feature of which I am peculiarly proud.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 E. F. BROWN,
Deputy Governor.

THE HON. COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives.

APPENDIX H.

MILWAUKEE, December 14, 1870.

GENERAL: In reply to your letter asking information as to cost of grounds and improvements made thereon at the Northwestern Branch National Asylum, I have the honor to report as follows:

Cost of 410 acres.....	\$77,000 00
Cost of buildings and improvements to November 30, 1869, when my duties therewith ceased.....	347,050 85
Expended since on same account, as appears from records of the asylum..	12,832 90
Total.....	436,883 75

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. WOLCOTT,
Resident Manager.

General JAMES S. NEGLEY,
Chairman Committee House of Representatives on Investigation of National Asylum, &c

APPENDIX H.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, *January 3, 1871.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report called for in your letter of October 26, ultimo. I regret that I cannot give you such a report as you desire, and as I would like; but wanting the records from which to compile it, I am prevented from so doing. I have given you all that I can find here, but from such information as I have I am of the opinion that you can get from the reports in possession of General Butler, president and treasurer, all the information you call for. So far as the general management of this branch is concerned, I have only partial information, and that to the effect that it has always been well governed, and that the law, by-laws, and regulations have uniformly been complied with. The inmates have been well provided with quarters, clothing, and rations in abundance and of first-rate quality: in fact, better supplied than a large portion of the community outside the asylum. The mental wants of the inmates have been well supplied in the way of a good library, which now numbers 1,500 volumes, and also with daily, weekly, and tri-weekly newspapers, together with a liberal number of the most popular magazines and pictorial sheets. Every effort has been made to improve the moral condition of the men. Religious exercises are held three or four times per week by both Protestant and Catholic denominations, and in some measure with good results. Corporal punishment is never resorted to, moral suasion being the rule, and when that will not do, expulsion or some slight fine or light labor is imposed. We have a temperance organization of Good Templars numbering about 100 members, also a Catholic society having some 60 members, whose object is to better the general condition of the men. Both of these are doing good work, and are heartily countenanced by the officers. Bagatelle tables, chess, backgammon, dominoes, cards, and ten-pins afford partial amusements. Concerts and theatrical entertainments are given by the inmates, and occasionally by our friends from Milwaukee, who generously come to us, and by their performances help to break the monotony of asylum life. Instruction in music is a feature, and we now have a band which, considering the short time they have been playing, render a very fair performance. Vocal music has its votaries, also, and our church and society singing is quite as good as that generally found in any community. In skilled labor we are very deficient, and our workshops are used only for repairing, and keep quite a number constantly employed. In the warm weather a large number find employment in cultivating the farm, fields, and garden, and keeping the avenues and grounds in order. Our farm the past year has proved quite profitable, as evidenced that we have not to buy grain or vegetables of any kind save potatoes. Our hospital department is very complete and comfortable, and every attention is given to the afflicted. Regular and special nurses are employed, and in the matter of diet just care is taken in furnishing the most wholesome quality, and in variety to suit all tastes. Taking the asylum as a whole, buildings, outfit, and grounds, I think it quite the equal of any public institution in this country, and certainly no country furnishes so good a home for its maimed and crippled soldiers, or one where their every want is more generously supplied.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WOOLLEY,
Deputy Governor.

General JAMES S. NEGLEY,
Chairman Congressional Committee.

APPENDIX I.

NATIONAL ASYLUM, EASTERN BRANCH,
Augusta, Me., November 30, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I beg leave to offer the following report upon the condition of the Eastern branch of the National Military Asylum.

As you already know, this branch was opened early in the year 1867 at Togus Springs, a watering-place five miles east of the city of Augusta.

A large hotel, (with outbuildings, stable, and barns,) capable of accommodating 300 guests, stood upon the spot. Its adaptability to the purpose required, and its readiness for almost immediate occupancy, induced the board of managers to secure it as soon as its advantages became known. The former owner had spent large sums of money in building the hotel and clearing the grounds; but his enterprise failed, as the attractions were insufficient to bring together a large number of fashionable people. The board of managers were therefore enabled to purchase the property upon very favorable terms. The buildings were immediately fitted up for the use of the soldiers, and their number constantly increased during the year 1867.

In January, 1868, there were 221 soldiers connected with the institution; but in the

latter month a misfortune occurred in the burning and total destruction of the principal building of the establishment.

The most of the beneficiaries were removed to other homes, and measures taken to rebuild. A brick hospital, which had previously been erected near the main building, was saved from the fire in a damaged condition.

In 1868 and 1869 three more brick buildings were erected, and the fourth one repaired. These were made nearly fire-proof, were heated by steam, and the most modern apparatus supplied for gas, kitchen, laundry, &c. Their arrangement for the health, convenience, and comfort of the men is all that could be desired; and it may be truly said that these buildings, as well as those subsequently erected for other purposes, show a remarkably economic management in their construction.

The amount of money expended for the purchase of grounds and for permanent improvements has been as follows, viz:

Hotel, furniture, out-buildings, and 1,100 acres of land.....	\$50,000
Wood lot, 400 acres, bought in 1869, 10,000 cords standing wood	6,500
	<hr/>
	56,500
Craig lot, so called, for reservoir, 100 acres.....	1,300
	<hr/>
	57,800
Fittings to hotel buildings, apparatus for steam-cooking, plumbing, &c., and repairs to other buildings.....	26,000
Cost of four principal brick buildings, with gas, cooking, heating, and washing apparatus.....	100,000
Brick barn.....	5,000
Wooden barns and other out-buildings repaired.....	5,000
Amusement hall, (brick).....	17,000
Governor's house, (brick).....	10,000
Storehouse, (wood).....	1,000
Carpenter's shop, (wood).....	500
Reservoir for water supply, 2,477,700 gallons capacity	16,000
Workshop, (brick).....	5,000
	<hr/>
	243,300
Deduct losses by fire on main building	\$40,000
On fixtures and furniture.....	30,000
On damage to new buildings.....	5,000
	<hr/>
	75,000
	<hr/>
Leaving the total cost of present buildings and grounds.....	168,300

A description of the buildings is appended.

The cost of maintaining the asylum for the year ending November 30, 1870, is as follows:

Abstract "A," subsistence	\$42,263 73
Abstract "C," farm.....	7,683 79
Abstract "D," property.....	8,757 77
Abstract "E," current expenses.....	43,269 45
Abstract "F," incidental	2,319 55
Abstract "G," transportation	9,987 93
Abstract "I," hospital	496 12
Abstract "J," clothing	783 92
	<hr/>
	115,562 26
Less received for clothing and transportation from men, and subsistence, charged construction, being cost of supplies to mechanics.....	16,661 37
	<hr/>
	98,900 89

It is due to the firm to say that it has supplied the subsistence account with food, valued at \$5,714 86.

A statement of the number of inmates of the asylum on the first day of every month since the opening of the asylum is appended.

The farm is, as yet, in its infancy, the work of construction having engaged the services of all the available men and teams most of the time. There are 150 acres of arable land. The past season there were cultivated some 50 acres; the other 100 acres are in upland grass. There are also some 100 acres of meadow land, which have hitherto been overflowed in winter time, but means have been taken the past season to insure its drainage. It lies in a sort of dish shape, surrounded by hills, the build-

ings being placed upon rising ground or knolls in its center. The rim of this dish has been cut through to permit the rapid outlet of the water which flows from the high lands. The value of the farm has been very much increased thereby, as it is expected in future to produce upon this meadow two or three tons of upland or English grass hay, instead of one ton of wire or swale grass hay per acre.

The products of the farm and their value have been as follows for past year:

100 tons English hay, say \$20	\$2,000 00
100 tons swale hay, say \$10	1,000 00
1,620 bushels potatoes.....	900 00
282 bushels turnips.....	166 25
107 bushels beans.....	286 50
200 bushels oats.....	100 00
3,763 gallons milk.....	962 10
Small items.....	300 00
Increase of stock by growth.....	1,500 00
Beef killed.....	3,300 00
	<hr/>
	10,514 75
Less hay used by farm animals.....	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	9,014 75
	<hr/> <hr/>

With a liberal outlay in a stock of good animals and implements, and an abundance of labor, there is no reason why the farm may not become very profitable, for we possess an immense advantage in our facilities for making manure, which is the foundation of all farming in the Eastern States.

The land is well adapted to stock-raising, and the hope is indulged that in a few years it may be made to produce quite a large proportion of the beef consumed by the soldiers.

One year ago there was much mental unhealthiness exhibited by the men, both of the active and passive kinds, and it soon appeared that not only amusement but work was necessary to their happiness and proper discipline.

During the winter, lectures and debates were had, and some concerts and theatrical entertainments given, in which the inmates performed the parts. As soon as spring opened, all who were able to do anything at all were set at work on the farm, the reservoir, and on the construction of buildings. Of course citizen mechanics were employed to do the skilled labor, but the men have done a vast amount of simple labor for the Government on an average pay of \$15 a month. Many men of sedentary habits, old men, and those who have lost a leg, found nothing to do until the establishment of the shoe factory, which was started in June with a proper set of tools and machinery. Four experts were engaged to prepare the work and teach the men. After the drawbacks always to be encountered in such an enterprise, the business may now be said to be well established, with flattering prospects of success in a pecuniary point of view. As for moral success, it is an accomplished fact. Already there are forty men employed who would be otherwise leading idle, objectless lives, ready subjects for the tempter in whatever guise he might appear. We have made, up to the date of this report, (November 30, 1870,) 14,940 pair of shoes, for which we have paid to inmates as their share for labor \$2,008 85. We do not assume that these men are always to remain in an institution of this kind, but expect many of them, as they regain health and spirit, to again go out into the world and take their share in the duties of society and citizenship. And with what stronger hope or assurance can they undertake once more to assume such duties, than is inspired by the possession of a good trade?

Any worthy soldier who has received an honorable discharge from the Army, if suffering under such a degree of disability that the privileges and comforts of such a home as this would be convenient to him, may enter the asylum, upon assigning thereto his pension for the time during which he may remain therein, and giving an obligation to be governed by the rules and articles of war, and such other regulations as may be prescribed by the board of managers, or the officers of the asylum. If he has dependents, his pension money is sent to them. If he has no relatives, his money is given to him in such sums as is deemed for his interest, the cost of his clothing being first deducted. The money earned by labor in the Institution is paid over in the same manner.

It may here be remarked that a shop has been opened to save the necessity of too frequent visits to the city, which never result in much good. The soldiers can receive checks or money tokens which are good in the asylum store any day; but money proper, only once a fortnight. The profits of the store go to the amusement fund, which is expended for the pleasure of the men. The largest items of expenditure from this fund

have been for billiard tables and stage scenery. All fines go to the credit of the same fund, so that the bad soldier is made to pay for the amusement of his comrades.

Any soldier may have a discharge or furlough, upon giving reasonable evidence of being able to pay his traveling expenses and support himself.

It has been found necessary to make stringent conditions of readmission, however, as the restless disposition of the men, and the undue confidence that they acquire in themselves, after a season of freedom from temptation, lead them often to desire a discharge when it is to their interest to remain in the asylum.

I certify upon honor that the foregoing statement is true, all the facts and figures being taken from the books and records in the office of this branch.

WM. S. TILTON,
Deputy Governor.

General J. F. ASPER, M. C.,
For Military Committee of the House of Representatives.

Dimensions of the new brick buildings.

	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Capacity.
A building.....	98	42	34	139,944
B building.....	98	42	34	139,944
C building.....	98	43	24	110,544
D building.....	98	47	24	110,544
E of C building.....	65	24	26	18,200
Boiler-room.....	39	55	16	15,600
Coal.....	30	54	16	25,920
Barn.....	97	48	24	115,000
Workshop.....	78	48	24	89,856
Governor's house.....	41	33	30	41,081
Governor's house, L.....	22	16	18	8,064
Amusement hall.....	73	52	31	133,371

Air space, cubic feet..... 948,071

WM. S. TILTON,
Deputy Governor.

Table, showing the number of inmates on the first of each month since the opening of the institution.

1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
Date.	No. present and absent.	Date.	No. present.	Date.	No. present.	Date.	No. present.	Date.	No. present.
January	1 0	January	1 8	January	1 221	January	1 140	January	1 551
February	1 0	February	1 11	February	1 78	February	1 138	February	1 479
March	1 0	March	1 31	March	1 82	March	1 164	March	1 438
April	1 0	April	1 90	April	1 88	April	1 161	April	1 432
May	1 0	May	1 189	May	1 85	May	1 187	May	1 441
June	1 0	June	1 189	June	1 92	June	1 204	June	1 444
July	1 0	July	1 191	July	1 95	July	1 403	July	1 454
August	1 0	August	1 186	August	1 103	August	1 415	August	1 440
September	1 0	September	1 181	September	1 113	September	1 448	September	1 434
October	1 0	October	1 185	October	1 121	October	1 501	October	1 443
November	1 0	November	1 188	November	1 129	November	1 531	November	1 441
December	1 0	December	1 214	December	1 133	December	1 505	December	1 441

146 inmates transferred to Philadelphia and Dayton. Asylum burned. No accommodations.

I certify that the foregoing table is correct.

P. T. WOODFIN,
Secretary.

Surgeon's report.

General WILLIAM S. TILTON :

In accordance with your instructions I submit a statement showing the workings of the hospital for the past year.

The largest number present at any one time was 51, in the month of January. In the month of May the number was reduced to 15 and in September to 14, the smallest number present at one time. Several have been admitted in such a low condition that they survived but a few weeks or days in some cases. No one the past year has died of any disease contracted here.

Of the whole number treated for the past twelve months, (114,) 72 have been cured and discharged, 19 deaths have taken place, several have been transferred, and 18 are now under treatment.

The object of the surgeon has been to coöperate with the general in having every man perform some useful labor as far as he was able. The use of alcoholic stimulants has been curtailed as far as possible, the use for most part being in the composition of tonic bitters, &c.

As to the character of the diseases, those of a chronic character are the prevailing ones.

There have been twenty-seven distinct diseases treated, as follows :

Consumption, 33 cases; chronic rheumatism, 10; gun-shot wounds, 8; diseases of the eye, 8; general debility, 6; necrosis, 5; intermittent fever, 4; paralysis, 4; chronic bronchitis, 4; locomotor ataxia, 3; insane, 1; heart disease, 3; chronic ulcers, 3; hemiplegia, 2; paraplegia, 2; chronic diarrhea 2; syphilis, 2; gonorrhœa, 2; asthma, 2; hernia, 2; dropsy, 2; dyspepsia, 1; stricture of rectum, 1; eczema, 1; cancer, 1; pleurisy, 1; Bright's disease, 1; total, 114 cases.

The ratio of numbers in hospital, and of deaths to the whole number present in the institution for each month, has been as follows :

<i>In hospital.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>	
December, one in	9.01	one in	260.50
January, one in	8.79	one in	431.00
February, one in	9.86	one in	141.03
March, one in	12.30	one in	369.00
April, one in	14.76	one in	109.00
May, one in	20.00	one in	170.00
June, one in	18.33	one in	303.50
July, one in	19.33	one in	207.50
August, one in	22.00	one in	412.00
September, one in	24.23	one in	135.33
October, one in	27.06		
November, one in	19.83		

These figures include the whole number treated during the month, which is, of course, larger than the number present in hospital at any one time.

Respectfully submitted.

I. H. STEARNS,
Surgeon.